

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT
Of
**CONSTRUCTION OF NATIONAL POLICE
ACADEMY AT KAVREPALANCHOWK, NEPAL**
in
Panauti Municipality-6, Kavrepalanchowk, Bagmati Provinces



Submitted To

Government of Nepal
Ministry of Forest and Environment
Singhadurbar, Kathmandu, Nepal

Submitted Through

Government of Nepal
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ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYM

amsl	Average Mean Sea Level	kld	Kilo Liter per Day
BS	Bikram Sambat	Km	Kilometer
CAO	Chief Administration Officer	kPa	Kilopascal
CBD	Convention on Biological	kV	Kilo Volt
Diversity		kVA	Kilo Volt Ampere
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics	LC	Least Concern
CDO	Chief District Officer	LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
CITES	Convention on International	m	Meter
Trade in Endangered Species		MBBR	Moving Bed Biofilm Reactor
CPTC	Central Police Training Centre	MBT	Main Boundary Thrust
cum	Cubic Meter	MCT	Main Central Thrust
DAO	District Administrative Office	ML	Local Magnitude
dB	Decibel	mm	Millimeter
DCC	District Coordination	MoFE	Ministry of Forest and
Committee		Environment	
DCPT	Dynamic Cone Penetration Test	MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
DFO	Division Forest Office	MoU	Memorandum of
DG	Diesel Generator	Understanding	
DHM	Department of Hydrology and	NBC	National Building Code
Meteorology		NEA	Nepal Electricity Authority
DIA	Direct Impact Area	NID	National Investigation
DMG	Department of Mines and	Department	
Geology		NP	Nepal Police
DoS	Department of Survey	NPA	National Police Academy
DPO	District Police Office	NRs.	Nepali Rupees
DPR	Detailed Project Report	PAS	Public Announcement System
DRM	Disaster Risk Management	PFA	Project Footprint Area
EIA	Environmental Impact	RM	Rural Municipality
Assessment		RO	Reverse Osmosis
EPA	Environment Protection Act	SD	Scoping Document
EPR	Environment Protection	SPT	Standard Penetration Test
Regulations		sq.m	Square Meter
g	Gram	SRT	Sludge Retention Time
GoI	Government of India	STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
GoN	Government of Nepal	TIA	Tribhuvan International Airport
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism	ToR	Terms of Reference
Ha	Hectare	UNFCC	United Nations Framework Convention
HDPE	High-Density Polyethylene	on Climate Change	
IBA	Important Bird Area	VA	Volt Ampere
IIA	Indirect Impact Area	VIP	Very Important Person
IS	International Standards	VU	Vulnerable
IUCN	International Union for	WMP	Waste Management Plan
Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources		ZoI	Zone of Influence
Kg	Kilogram		
Kg/cm ²	Kilogram per Square Centimeter		

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Background

The National Police Academy (NPA) holds the distinction of being the apex Police training institution in Nepal. It was established as the Central Police Training Center (CPTC) in 1956 AD with the responsibility of imparting training to Police Constables. The CPTC was eventually upgraded as the National Police Academy in 1993 AD. It is an important institution dedicated for the human resource development of Nepal Police within the country.

National Police Academy is solely responsible for conducting basic and advanced training programs for the police officers. The institution is relentlessly indulged on new scientific methods and advanced technological adaptations to ensure new concept of policing. The introduction of improved administrative practices focuses on enhancing qualitative instructors and its training to bring about improvements on administrative, investigative and overall improvement on the police professionals. Moreover, it focuses on human resource development aspects with an objective to improve its role in criminal justice system.

B. Objectives of the Proposal and the Proponent of the Project

The main objective of the proposal is to conduct basic and advanced training to the police officers of Nepal. For this, proponent is intending to construct a National Police Academy at Kavrepalanchowk District.

As per the prevailing environmental law of Nepal, before execution of any proposal, it's obligatory to carry out environmental study. The main objective of the study is to identify probable environmental impacts associated with the constructions of proposed project and suggest the practical, scientific proved and economically feasible mitigation measures to overcome such impacts.

The Proponent of this proposed Project is National Police Academy (NPA), Maharjgunj, Kathmandu, Nepal. NPA is under Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA).

C. Relevancy of the Proposal

As per the Section 3 of the Environment Protection Act, 2019, and provision in Rules 3 of the Environment Protection Regulations, 2020; it has made mandatory to conduct Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposals listed within the Schedule 3. The proposal under Schedule 3 (Ka-Forest Area-5) of EPR 2020 has provisioned that “the use of forest area, forest conservation area, conservation area, buffer zone area, and forest within the environment conservation area, for more than 5 ha for all the proposals except electricity transmission line construction purposes. For this Project, 6.7ha of forest area will be used. Similarly, Schedule 3 (Ja-Housing, Building and Settlement Development and Urban Development Areas-2) of EPR 2020 has provisioned that “if construction of building with Built Up Area/ Floor Area for residential, business, and/or both types with more than 10,000sq.m”. For this Project, the total built up area is 109215sq.m. and Schedule 3 (Ja-Housing, Building and Settlement Development and Urban Development Areas-6) of EPR 2020 has provisioned that “if the daily use of underground water of 20,000Liter. For this Project, 36,530Liter water during construction and 635,000Liter water during operation phase will be required. For these mentioned reasons, EIA is mandatory for this study.

D. Project Description

NPA is led by Additional Inspector General of Police (AIGP) and is Executive Director. The Academy has strength of 670 personnel who serve in diverse aspects of training management such as instruction, administration, logistics management, support services and other responsibilities. Senior Police Officers from around the country participate in various training courses organized in the Academy. Training courses for Junior Police Officers and other ranks are also organized in the Academy.

The proposed Project aims to construct modern and well-equipped infrastructure in Panauti, Kavrepalanchowk within a built-up area of 109215sq.m out of the total area of 41.86ha (4,18,603.17 sq.m.). In total, 58 buildings will be constructed to fulfill the requirement of NPA.

Table A: Salient Features of the Project

S.N.	Component Description	Features
1.	Proponent	National Police Academy, Maharajgunj, Kathmandu
2.	Project Name	Construction of National Police Academy at Kavrepalanchowk, Nepal
3.	Location of Project Site	
	Province	Bagmati
	District	Kavrepalanchowk
	Local Level Ward No.	Panauti Municipality 6
4.	Geographical Location	Latitude: 27°35'33.46"N Longitude: 85°31'6.05"E
5.	Physiographic Region	Mid-Hill Region at an elevation range of 1442 to 1574 amsl
6.	Nearest Hydrological Network	Punyamata Khola at Western part
7.	Project Approach Road and Bridge	
	Main Road Internal Access Road	Araniko Highway (H03): 23.7Km from Singhadurbar, Kathmandu to Banepa Banepa-Khopasi Road (F029): 5.1Km from Banepa to Project Area Total Distance: 28.8Km
8.	Project Area	
	Total Area	822-13-1-0 Ropani = 418,599.61 sq.m = 41.86ha
	Plinth Area	31914 sq.m
	Built Up Area of NPA Project Open Space	109,215 sq.m 92.38%
9.	Emergency Preparedness	Access Road up to each Buildings Emergency Ladder Fire Alarm System (NBC) Fire Fighting System with 200,000 liters static water storage fire tanks Evacuation Arrangement Open Spaces Pedestrian Path (Differently Able People Friendly) Emergency Lighting in the Corridors of Buildings

S.N.	Component Description	Features
		Medical Facility with Specialized Medical Teams
10.	Water Requirement	
	Source	Municipal Supply and Deep Boring
	Construction Phase	40000 kl (36530 liters per day)
	Operation Phase	Quantity
		635,000 liters per day
		Underground Water Tank (Total)
		635,000 liters
	Static Fire Water Tanks	200,000 liters
	Overhead Tanks	202,000 liters
	Drinking Water Treatment (RO)	20,000 liters
11.	Energy Supply	
	Source	National Grid Connection supply from NEA
	Electrical Substation	2*1500kVA
	Standby Supply	2*750kVA Diesel Generator Sets
12.	Solar Water Heating	Considering 20lt/person 387000 liters per day
	Waste Generation	
	Solid Waste Construction Phase	Total estimated generation: 59.5Kg per day Biodegradable Composition (51%): 30.4Kg per day
	Operation Phase	Total estimated generation: 424.35Kg per day Biodegradable Composition (51%): 216.42Kg per day
13.	Sewerage Treatment Facility Construction Phase	80% of 24200 liter (484 labors*50liters water/day) 19360-liter sewerage per day for 484 labors will be managed in soak pit
	Operation Phase	80% of 440000 liter 350,000-liter sewerage per day will be treated from STP (MBBR Technology) for 3450 persons
14.	Major Species found within and Peripheral Area of Project Site	Flora: <i>Pinus roxburghii</i> , <i>Schima wallichii</i> , <i>Alnus nepalensis</i> , <i>Myrica esculenta</i> , <i>Pyrus pashia</i> Fauna: <i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i> , <i>Sus scrofa</i> , <i>Canis aureus</i> , <i>Muntiacus vaginalis</i> Aves: <i>Alexandrinus krameri</i> , <i>Passer domesticus</i> , <i>Corvus splendens</i> , <i>Acridotheres tristis</i>
15.	Expected Occupancy (3450 Persons in Total in operation phase)	3225 Persons (Residential Quarters and Trainee Barracks) 125 Persons (Guests/Staffs/Visitors)
16.	Estimated Budget of Project	NRs. 8791.38 million
17.	Estimated Project Construction Period	3 years

Source: Detailed Project Report of Construction of National Police Academy at Kavrepalanchowk, Nepal, 2019

E. Methods and Approaches of the Study

The study adopted the provisions stated in EPA, 2019 and EPR, 2020 as a legal binding document of GoN, approved ToR, the concerns expressed during scoping study, baseline study, consultation with local people/stakeholders and officials and the secondary based published and unpublished information. The primary information was collected using Group Discussions, Key Informant Interview, Women’s Group Consultation, Consultation and check point surveys. With the support of expert team members, consultation with nearby public and hearing program was conducted. The raised concerns were recorded and addressed in the report. The collected information was analyzed based on the computer based, expert judgment and previous similar studies findings.

F. Existing Environmental Conditions

a) Physical Environment

The proposed Project lies at an elevation of 1442 to 1574 amsl. The climate of the Project area is classified as subtropical climate. The minimum temperature was recorded in January while the maximum temperature recorded in July. The average annual rainfall recorded in Panauti was 1200 - 2000 mm.

Geologically, project area is located in Phulchoki Sub Group of Tistung and Bhimphedi Sub Group of Tawa Khola Formation within the Kathmandu Group of Pre Cambrian-Devonian Region of Nepal. Geotechnical investigation shows that the foundation rests on cohesive soil. Punyamata Khola flows from the North to the South direction from the adjoining boundary and is a seasonal river that have minimum discharge during the dry season. The ground water table was recorded at a depth of 1-1.5m in the Western lower area of Project site.

b) Biological Environment

The proposed Project does not lie within any conservation area (National Park, Conservation Area, Hunting Reserve and so on). The nearest conservation area is Phulchwoki conservation area which is 5.33 kilometers to the southeast. This conservation area lies in between Lalitpur and Kavre District with most unique Phulchoki Mountain Forest Area (Important Bird Area-IBA under the Category A2 & A3 (2005) declared from Birdlife International).

The Project lies in the Subtropical Bio-Climatic Zone with major species of Uttis, Chilaune, Lapsi and Salla. The proposed project covers 6.7 ha. area of Devasthan (Kha) Community Forest and National Forest. The forest is sparse. No major habitat of any critically endangered species were observed. However, as per the local people, sometimes Ratuwa Mriga are observed at the backyard. Besides, no other faunal species are seen in project site.

c) Socio-Economic and Cultural Environment

Panauti is one of the oldest settlements nearby Kathmandu Valley. The settlements are adorned with several religious temples and shrines. The Project site is located just near the heart of Panauti Bazar in Northern part (just near 1Km distance). Administratively, the site lies in ward no. 6 of Panauti Municipality. The total population of Panauti Municipality is 51504 individuals as per 2021 census. While, the total population of 3547 (1740 female and 1807 male) individuals are living within the 859 households at an average 4.13 household size in ward 6. None of the private households and property will gets affected by the implementation of proposed Project. The major source of drinking water is from

tapped water. 67.5 percent of households use LPG as a major energy source for cooking food while 98.9 percent use electricity as a major source of energy for lightning purpose.

“Panauti” the core area of Panauti Municipality was originally a small state given by king Bhupatindra Malla as a dowry to his sister. The settlements in Panauti are dominated by Chhetris and Brahmin while ethnic groups are Newars and Tamang. Makkar Mela has been considered as of higher importance which is celebrated in every 12 years in the month of Magh. Major Jatra performed inside Panauti are Guthi Jatra, Baghbhairav Jatra, Kushadevi Jatra, Fulchoki Jatra, Gaijatra, Hilejatra etc.

G. Major Environmental Impacts Identified

From the Project implementation, the beneficial and adverse impacts on physical, biological and socio-economic environment will be presumed.

a) Beneficial Impacts Due to Project Activities

From the implementation of Project, following are the expected beneficial impacts generated as;

- Four hundred eighty-four workforce (50% each skilled and unskilled workforce) will get opportunity on daily basis.
- Suppliers from the local markets will get an opportunity to supply construction materials required for the Project construction activities.
- Technical skill transfer to local workforce will be an opportunity to capacitate on mega building construction and stabilization related works.
- Increase in demand for local goods, food and services will help to increase local economy.
- Establishment of modern and well-managed landscape within the NPA itself will increase aesthetic beauty of the existing area.
- Increment in land value will be expected during and after the construction of NPA. Migration of people nearby areas will be increase as because of belief on better security concerns.
- Public related facilities will be increased after the establishment of NPA.
- Practices focuses on enhancing qualitative instructors and the trainings to bring about improvements on administrative, investigative and overall levels of the police professionals will be improved.

b) Adverse Impacts on Physical Environment

- Change in existing land use pattern. The cultivated land and forest area permanently changed with built-up area.
- The excavation and construction work will increase erosion and landslide incidence adjacent to the western lower part of Project site along Punyamata Khola.
- The construction waste will pollute the land surface and degrade the soil properties.
- Dust generated during excessive vehicular movement for excavation, spoil management and construction material transportation work and emission of gaseous pollutant like CO_x, SO_x and NO_x from vehicles and operation of DG sets will deteriorate the air quality.
- Use of heavy machinery will generate annoying sound.
- Letting hazardous lead-based paint residues, paint, solvents, diesel and grease, heavy metals, solid waste and so on into the soil will degrade the surface soil.

c) Adverse Impacts on Biological Environment

- In total 6.7ha forest area (3.6ha of Devasthan (Kha) community forest area and 3.1ha of national forest area) will be affected.
- Nearly 299 trees need to be clearly felled during construction phase.
- Chance of Forest fire during construction phase.

d) Adverse Impacts on Social, Economic and Cultural Environment

- Previously used foot track inside the community forest area for the mobility from Dalinchowk community will be blocked after the operation of NPA.
- Use of child labor and conflict among workers and community people will be increased during construction phase.
- Insufficient parking area and more traffic at the entrance of Project site (proposed bridge area) will increase traffic congestion.
- Pressure on public utility

H. Mitigation Measures

The mitigation measures to avoid or reduce above-mentioned adverse impacts are summarized hereunder:

a) Physical Environment

The following measures are proposed mitigation measures for the identified adverse impacts under physical environment:

- Adoption of bioengineering in the landslide-prone area and plantation of trees and/or maintain greenery in every appropriate open space to prevent possible landslide and erosion.
- Construction waste generated during the construction phase will be separated and reused as far as possible. The remaining waste shall be disposed in coordination with municipality.
- Domestic solid wastes (biodegradable) shall be collected and managed by the contractor within the Project construction boundary in daily basis, packing materials leftover reinforcement bars will be sold to the vendor and rest waste will be disposed to the landfill site in coordination with Panauti Municipality.
- Spoil generated during excavation for construction of NPA building will be safely stockpiled in proper places and such materials will be used for ground leveling.
- Contractor will carry out dust protection measures during site clearance, and building construction, such as periodical (at least twice a day) water spray, covering on construction material, etc. Following, water sprinkling shall be carried out at the entrance point of the Project site in connection part to the Banepa-Khopasi Road.
- Ear mufflers will be provided to the construction workers and other associated staffs.
- Provision of adequate sanitation facilities shall be ensured at an appropriate distance from the construction work sites.
- Wastewater from the construction site shall be treated and discharged to the designated site and facilities so that contamination of ground water shall be avoided.
- Soak pit will be used during construction phase for sewerage management while MBBR technology for sewerage treatment of 350000-liter sewerage per day will be installed to treat sewerage and other liquid waste generated from 3450 persons in operation phase.
- Spoil disposal over the edge of the embankment area of Punyamata Khola is strictly prohibited.

- Seepage of hazardous liquid or directly mixing of sewerage will be immediately controlled to prevent groundwater and soil pollution.
- A total area of 338,196.05 sq.m Rain Water Harvesting System (RWHS) including recharge pits will be constructed to recharge the groundwater. The extraction with respect to recharge ration is expected to 1:2.045 for 1200 mm average annual rainfall.
- Open barren space will be maintained greenery to increase the infiltration capacity of the soil.
- Stockpiling sites shall be located away from cultivable lands and settlements, drinking water (Kuwa), public places, school and health centers and nearby Punyamata Khola.

b) Biological Environment

The following measures are proposed mitigation measures for the identified adverse impacts under biological environment:

- Unnecessary clearance and use of forest area will be controlled to conserve natural forest stand. Emphasis will be given to construct buildings in phase wise.
- Compensatory re-plantation of 2990 trees sapling at the ratio of 1:10 will be done for loss of 299 trees and per hectare use for 6.7ha forest land in ratio of 1600 equivalent to 10,720 trees will be planted and conserved. Re-plantation will be carried out within the barren area of the affected Devasthan (Kha) Community Forest in close coordination with Sub Division Forest Office located at Khopasi and Devasthan (Kha) CF.
- Capacity building training modules on forest management and adopting alternatives to forest resources will be provided to Devasthan (Kha) CF users in coordination with Sub Division Forest Office, Khopasi.
- Ensure that the static water of 50KL is available for the unintended possible fire hazards within the construction site.

c) Socio-Economic and Cultural Environment

The following measures are proposed mitigation measures for the identified adverse impacts under socio-economic and cultural environment:

- Locals including Project-affected communities, local deprived, marginalized groups and women will be encouraged to participate in construction works and give first priority for work.
- Compliance with all legal requirements and regulations regarding demarcation of project boundaries will help to prevent disputes and legal challenges. For this, Project will be in regular coordination with Panauti Municipality.
- Clear and fair hiring policies shall be established to prohibit the hiring of children and ensure equal opportunities for women in the construction phase.
- Formation of User Response Committee (URC) will be established to deal with the community level issues.
- Safety sign board such as speed limit and specific construction activities area in the Project area and understanding language will be installed.
- The provision of diversion, safe and convenient lanes marks and pedestrian crossings shall be installed and done.
- A separate water reservoir tank will be built outside the compound of NPA to make access to the use of Kuwa water.
- With the establishment of NPA in Panauti and existing heavy traffic due to normal transportation and nearby Khopasi quarry site, the traffic congestion ultimately will

increase; and hence upgradation of Punyamata Khola Corridor Road will be upgraded to feeder road standard as far as possible.

- For the better alternative to previously used public trail road inside the forest area will be managed through upgrading the other existing road in the east, south and northern side. Construction of new road around the Project boundary seems to be impossible because of adjoining private plots.

I. Environmental Management Plan

The prediction, effectiveness of mitigation measures and in overall, long-term sustainability of the proposed Project is validated for the baseline, compliance, and impact monitoring, including environmental audit of the proposed Project, have been recommended along with monitoring indicators. Environmentally sound rapid socio-economic development of the community adjacent to the Project area is expected after the implementation of Project. Budget has also been allocated for monitoring during construction period and during the first year of operation and environmental auditing cost also has been allocated.

J. EMP Implementation and Monitoring Cost

The estimated costs for the suggested mitigation measures are shown in Table B. This includes the Compensatory Plantation and its management for 5 years, Public Property rehabilitation, Social Enhancement Costs such as Skill Building Trainings, and so on.

Table B: Cost Estimation EMP and Monitoring Cost

SN	Items	Amount (NRs.)
1.	Cost of Other Environmental Mitigation Measures (Inc. Compensatory Plantation)	19,795,000
2.	Environmental Monitoring Cost	54,307,000
3.	Environmental Auditing Costs	2,965,000
Total Environmental Mitigation Costs		77,067,000

K. Conclusions and Commitments

The proponent has set aside NPR 19,795,000 for environmental enhancement measures, NPR 54,307,000 for monitoring activities and NPR 2,965,000 for environmental auditing or in total NPR 77,067,000 or 0.876% of the total estimated budget for construction of this NPA Project is proposed for EMP implementation.

The findings of EIA study report will be used as a guideline during implementation of project. EMP will be fully followed during construction and operation phase. Separate environment monitoring personnel under PMU will be deployed (partial or full term) for regular assessment and monitoring.

कार्यकारी सारांश

क. भूमिका

सन् १९५६ मा प्रहरी हवलदारहरूलाई तालिम दिने जिम्मेवारीका साथ केन्द्रीय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र (CPTC) को रूपमा स्थापना गरिएको संस्थानै सन् १९९३ देखि राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान (NPA) को रूपमा परिचित छ। NPA, मुलुकको सर्वोच्च प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र हो जसले देशभित्रका समग्र नेपाल प्रहरीको मानव संसाधन विकासका लागि महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निर्वाह गर्दछ ।

राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान प्रहरी अधिकृतहरूको लागि आधारभूत र विशिष्ट प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमहरू सञ्चालन गर्न पूर्ण रूपमा जिम्मेवार रहँदै आएको छ । यो संस्था निरन्तर रूपमा वैज्ञानिक विधिहरू र नविनतम् प्रविधिहरू आत्मसात गरी प्रहरीहरूको संस्थागत विकास कायम गर्न तल्लिन रहेको छ । यसका साथै प्रशासनिक अभ्यासहरूको सुधार, दक्ष प्रशिक्षकहरू र प्रहरी कर्मचारीहरूको व्यापक दक्षतामा निखारता ल्याउनको लागि केन्द्रित छ। यसबाहेक, यसले आपराधिक न्याय प्रणालीमा प्रहरीको भूमिका सुधार गर्ने उद्देश्यका साथ मानव संसाधन विकास पक्षहरूमा ध्यान केन्द्रित गर्दछ।

ख. प्रस्तावको उद्देश्य र आयोजनाको प्रस्तावक

प्रस्तावको मुख्य उद्देश्य काभ्रेपलाञ्चोक जिल्लाको पनौती नगरपालिकाको केन्द्र “पनौती” बजार नजिकै नेपाल प्रहरीका अधिकृतहरूलाई विशिष्ट प्रकारको तालिम प्रदान गर्न राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठानको निर्माण गर्नु हो। प्रस्तावसँग सम्बद्ध वातावरणीय प्रभाव र ति प्रभावहरूको प्राथमिकता पहिचान गरी उचित न्यूनीकरणका उपायहरू प्रस्ताव गर्नु यस EIA अध्ययनको मूल उद्देश्य रहेको छ ।

प्रस्तावित प्रस्तावको प्रस्तावक गृह मन्त्रालय अन्तर्गतको राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ रहेको छ ।

ग. प्रस्तावको सान्दर्भिकता

वातावरण संरक्षण ऐन, २०७६ को दफा ३ र वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७७ को नियम ३ मा भएको व्यवस्था बमोजिम अनुसूची-३ मा सूचीकृत प्रस्तावका लागि वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन अनिवार्य गरिएको छ । वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७७ को अनुसूची ३को (क) वन क्षेत्र (५) को अनुसार “विधुत प्रसारण लाइन निर्माण बाहेक अन्य प्रायोजनको लागि ५ हेक्टरभन्दा बढी वन क्षेत्र, वन संरक्षण क्षेत्र, संरक्षण क्षेत्र, मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र तथा वातावरण संरक्षण क्षेत्रको जग्गा प्रयोग गर्ने” व्यवस्था अनुरूप (यस आयोजनाका लागि ६.७ हेक्टर आवश्यक पर्ने हुनाले) र यसै नियमावलीको अनुसूची ३ को (ज) आवास, भवन तथा बस्ती विकास तथा शहरी विकास क्षेत्र (२) मा “१०,००० वर्गमिटर क्षेत्रफलभन्दा बढीको

Built Up Area वा Floor Area भएको आवासीय, व्यासायिक वा आवासीय र व्यासायिक दुवै प्रकृति भएको संयुक्त भवन निर्माण गर्ने” (यस आयोजनाका लागि १०९२१५ वर्गमिटर) र सोहि अनुसूचीको (ज) आवास, भवन तथा बस्ती विकास तथा सहरी विकास क्षेत्र (६) मा "२०,००० लिटर भन्दा बढी दैनिक भूमिगत पानीको प्रयोग हुने भवन निर्माण तथा संचालन गर्ने” (यस आयोजनाका लागि निर्माण चरणमा ३६,५३० लिटर र संचालन चरणमा ६३५,००० लिटर पानीको प्रयोग) आवश्यक हुने देखिएको छ । यस कारणहरूले गर्दा प्रस्तावित आयोजनाका लागि वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन अध्ययन नै आवश्यक रहेको हुनाले सोहि अनुरूप अध्ययन प्रतिवेदन तयार पारिएको हो ।

घ. आयोजनाको विवरण

राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठानको संचालन गर्न कार्यकारी निर्देशक अतिरिक्त प्रहरी महानिरीक्षक बाट हुने गर्दछ। प्रतिष्ठानमा रहने कुल ६७० जना दक्ष जनशक्तिबाट प्रशिक्षण व्यवस्थापनको विविध पक्षहरू जस्तै प्रशासनिक, व्यवस्थापकीय, जिन्सी व्यवस्थापन, बिषयगत सेवाहरू र अन्य जिम्मेवारीहरू लगायतमा तालिमहरू प्रदान गर्ने गर्दछ। प्रतिष्ठानमा आयोजना हुने विभिन्न तालिममा देशभरका वरिष्ठ प्रहरी अधिकृत तहको, सहायक प्रहरी अधिकृत र अन्य प्रहरीहरूको सहभागिता रहने गरी आयोजना गर्दछ ।

प्रस्तावित आयोजनाले पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोकमा ४१.८६ हेक्टर (४,१८,६०३.१७ वर्ग मिटर) क्षेत्रफल मध्ये १०९२१५ वर्गमिटरको निर्माण क्षेत्रभित्र आधुनिक र सुविधा सम्पन्न पूर्वाधार निर्माण गर्ने लक्ष्य राखेको छ। रा.प्र.प्र.को आवश्यकता पूरा गर्न जम्मा ५८ वटा भवन निर्माण गरिनेछ ।

तालिका क: आयोजनाको विवरण

क्र.स	विषय	विवरण
१.	प्रस्तावक	राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ
२.	आयोजनाको नाम	राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान भवन निर्माण, काभ्रेपलान्चोक
३.	आयोजना निर्माण स्थल	
४.	प्रदेश जिल्ला स्थानीय तह वडा	बागमती काभ्रेपलान्चोक पनौती नगरपालिका ६
५.	भौगोलिक अवस्थिति	अक्षांश: २७°३५'३३.४६" उत्तर देशान्तर: ८५°३१'६.०५" पूर्व
६.	भौगर्भिक क्षेत्र	मध्यपहाडी, १४४२ देखि १५७४ मि. समुन्द्री सतह देखि
७.	नजिकको खोला	पश्चिमी भाग रहेको पुण्यमाता खोला
८.	आयोजना पहुँच मार्ग र पुल	
९.	मुख्य सडक आन्तरिक पहुँच मार्ग	अरनिको राजमार्ग (H03): सिंहदरबार, काठमाण्डौ देखि बनेपासम्म २३.७ किलोमिटर बनेपा—खोपासी सडक (F029): बनेपादेखि आयोजना क्षेत्रसम्म ५.१ किलोमिटर कुल दूरी: २८.८ किमी

क्र.स	विषय	विवरण
१०.	आयोजना क्षेत्र	
११.	कुल क्षेत्रफल Plinth क्षेत्र आयोजनाको Built Up Area खुल्ला क्षेत्रफल	४१.८६ हेक्टर ३१९१४ वर्ग मिटर १०९,२१५ वर्ग मीटर ९२.३८%
१२.	आपतकालीन तयारी	प्रत्येक भवनसम्म रहने पहुँच मार्ग आपतकालीन सिँढी आगलागी साइरन प्रणाली (Fire Alarm System) २००,००० लिटर पानीको व्यवस्था सहितको अग्नी नियन्त्रण प्रणाली आपतकालीन उद्धार व्यवस्था खुला स्थानहरू आपाङ्गमैत्री पैदल यात्री मार्ग भवनको कोरिडोरमा स्वचालित बत्तिको व्यवस्था विशेषज्ञ चिकित्सकहरूको सुविधा
१३.	पानीको आवश्यकता	
	स्रोत	नगरपालिकाबाट वितरण गरिने पानी र भूमिगत स्रोत (Deep Boring)
	निर्माण चरण	४०००० कि.लि. (३६५३० लिटर प्रतिदिन)
	संचालन चरण	परिमाण
		भूमिगत पानी ट्यांकी (कुल)
		आगलागी नियन्त्रण प्रणाली
		Overhead ट्यांकी
	खानेपानी प्रशोधन (RO)	२०,००० लिटर
१४.	आवश्यक उर्जा	
	श्रोत	नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरणको राष्ट्रिय ग्रिड प्रणाली मार्फत
	Electrical Substation	२*१५०० के.भी.
	वैकल्पिक उर्जा श्रोत	२*७५० के.भी. क्षमताका डिजेल जेनेरेटर सेट
	तातो पानी (सौर्य उर्जा)	३८७,००० लिटर (प्रति व्यक्ति दैनिक २० लिटर)
	फोहर उत्सर्जन	
	निर्माण चरण	अनुमानित कुल उत्सर्जन : ५९.५ के.जी प्रतिदिन जैविक फोहर (५१%) : ३०.४ के.जी प्रतिदिन
	संचालन चरण	अनुमानित कुल उत्सर्जन : ४२४.३५ प्रतिदिन जैविक फोहर (५१%) : २१६.४२ के.जी प्रतिदिन
१५.	ढल प्रशोधन प्रणाली निर्माण चरण	२४२०० लिटर (४८४ श्रमिक * ५० लिटर पानी प्रतिदिन) को ८०% का दरले १९३६० लिटर फोहर पानी प्रतिदिन Soak

क्र.स	विषय	विवरण
	संचालन चरण	Pit को माध्यमद्वारा प्रशोधन ४४०००० लिटर पानीको ८०% पानी ३५०००० लिटर फोहर पानी STP (MBBR Technology) द्वारा (पूर्ण रूपमा ३४५० जनाका लागि संचालनमा आउँदा)
१६.	मुख्य बनस्पति, बन्यजन्तु र चराहरू	बनस्पति: सल्लो, चिलाउने, उत्तिस, काफल, मयल, आदि बन्यजन्तु: जंगली बिरालो, बँदेल, स्याल, रतुवा मृग, आदि चराहरू: सुगा, भंगेरा, काग, डांग्रे, आदि
१७.	प्रक्षेपित जनसंख्या (कुल ३४५० संचालन चरण)	३२२५ जना (प्रहरी जवानहरूको बसोबास) १२५ जना (पाहुना)
१८.	आयोजनाको अनुमानित लागत	ने.रु. ८,७९,१३,८०,०००
१९.	आयोजना निर्माणका लागि लाग्ने अनुमानित समय	३ वर्ष

श्रोत: राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान भवन निर्माण, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजना विस्तृत अध्ययन प्रतिवेदन, २०१९

ड. अध्ययनमा अपनाइएका विधिहरू

अध्ययनले वा.सं.ऐ. २०१९ र वा.सं.नि. २०२० मा उल्लिखित प्रावधानहरू कानुनी बाध्यकारी नियम, स्वीकृत कार्यसूची, क्षेत्र निर्धारण अध्ययनको क्रममा व्यक्त गरिएका छलफल, स्थलगत अध्ययन, स्थानीय सरोकारवाला र अधिकारीहरूसँगको परामर्श र द्वितीय प्रकाशित र अप्रकाशित तथ्यांकहरूलाई आधार मानि यो प्रतिवेदन तयार पारिएको हो । प्राथमिक तथ्यांकहरू समूहिक छलफल, मुख्य सूचनादाता अन्तर्वार्ता, महिला समूहसँग गरिएको परामर्श, अन्य परामर्शहरू र चेक पोइन्ट सर्वेक्षणहरू प्रयोग गरी सङ्कलन गरिएको थियो। विज्ञ टोलीमा संगलग्न सदस्यहरूको सहयोगमा स्थानीयसँग परामर्श र सार्वजनिक सुनुवाइ कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गरिएको थियो । त्यस क्रममा उठेका सवालहरू प्रतिवेदनमा रेकर्ड र सम्बोधन गरिएको थियो। सङ्कलन गरिएको जानकारी कम्प्युटरमा आधारित, विषयगत विशेषज्ञबाट गरिएको विश्लेषण र समान अध्ययनहरूमा प्रस्तावित व्यवहारिक न्यूनीकरणका उपायहरू विश्लेषण गरिएको थियो।

च. हालको वातावरणीय अवस्था

१. भौतिक वातावरण

प्रस्तावित आयोजना समुन्द्री सतह देखि १४४२ देखि १५७४ मिटरको उचाइमा अवस्थित रहेको छ । आयोजना क्षेत्रको हावापानीलाई उपोष्णकटिबंधीय मानिन्छ । न्यूनतम तापक्रम जनवरीमा र अधिकतम तापक्रम जुलाईमा रेकर्ड भएको थियो । पनौतीमा औषत वार्षिक वर्षा १२००-२००० मिमी रेकर्ड गरिएको छ ।

भौगोलिक रूपमा प्रस्तावित आयोजना क्षेत्र नेपालको प्रि क्याम्ब्रियन-डेभोनियन क्षेत्रको काठमाडौं समूह भित्रको टिस्टुड समूहको फुलचोकी उपसमूह र तवा खोला फर्मेसनको भीमफेदी उपसमूहमा अवस्थित छ। आयोजना क्षेत्रमा गरिएको भौगर्भिक अध्ययन अनुसार

प्रस्तावित योजनाको जग कोहेसिव माटोमा निर्माण हुने देखिन्छ । आयोजना क्षेत्र नजिकै भएर बग्ने पुण्यमाता खोला आयोजना क्षेत्रको उत्तरबाट दक्षिण सिमाना हुँदै बग्छ जस्को बहाव सुख्खा मौसममा न्यूनतम हुन्छ । ईन्जिनियरिंग अध्ययन अनुसार आयोजना स्थलको पश्चिमी तल्लो क्षेत्रमा १-१.५ मिटरको गहिराइमा भूमिगत पानी भेटिएको थियो ।

२. जैविक वातावरण

प्रस्तावित आयोजना कुनै पनि संरक्षण क्षेत्र (राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज, संरक्षण क्षेत्र, शिकार आरक्ष र अन्य) भित्र पर्दैन । प्रस्तावित आयोजना क्षेत्रबाट सबै भन्दा नजिकको संरक्षण क्षेत्र भनेको फुलचोकी संरक्षित वन क्षेत्र हो जुन आयोजना क्षेत्रबाट ५.३३ किलोमिटर एरियल दुरीमा अवस्थित छ । प्रस्तावित आयोजना क्षेत्र उपोष्णकटिबंधीय जैविक जलवायु क्षेत्रमा अवस्थित छ र यस क्षेत्रका वनमा पाइने वनस्पतिहरूमा उत्तीस, चिलौने, लप्सी र सल्ला आदि पर्दछन् । आयोजनाको लागि देवीस्थान (ख) सामुदायिक वन र राष्ट्रिय वनको क्षेत्रको क्रमश ३.६ हेक्टर र ३.१ हेक्टर गरि कुल ६.७ हेक्टर वन क्षेत्र आवश्यक पर्ने देखिन्छ । आयोजना रहने वन क्षेत्रमा यदा कदा रतुवा मृग आउने बाहेक अन्य कुनै वन्यजन्तुको आवतजावत हुने गरेको पाइएन । साथै प्रस्तावित आयोजना रहने वन एक दम पातालो प्रकारको रहेको, मानव गतिविधि बढी रहेकोले पनि उक्त स्थानमा कुनै पनि प्रकारको वन्यजन्तुको वासस्थान रहेको पनि पाइएन ।

३. सामाजिक-आर्थिक वातावरण

“पनौती” काठमाण्डौं उपत्यका नजिकैको सबैभन्दा पुरानो सहर हो । यहाँ धेरै धार्मिक मन्दिर र तीर्थ स्थलहरू रहेका छन् । आयोजना क्षेत्र पनौती बजार देखि उत्तरी भागमा करिब १ किलोमिटर टाढाको दुरीमा अवस्थित रहेको छ । प्रस्तावित आयोजना क्षेत्र पनौती नगरपालिकाको वडा नं. ६ मा अवस्थित छ । सन् २०२१ को जनगणना अनुसार पनौती नगरपालिकाको कूल जनसंख्या ५१५०४ जना रहेको छ । जबकि वडा नं ६ मा औसत ४.१३ घरपरिवारमा कुल जनसंख्या ३५४७ (१७४० महिला र १८०७ पुरुष) व्यक्ति ८५९ घरपरिवारमा बस्दै आएको पाइयो । प्रस्तावित आयोजना कार्यान्वयनबाट कुनै पनि निजी घरपरिवार र सम्पत्ति प्रभावित हुने छैनन् । यहाँ पिउने पानीको प्रमुख स्रोत पाइप धाराको पानी रहेको पाइयो । यहाँ कुल ६७.५ प्रतिशत घरपरिवारले खाना पकाउन मुख्य ऊर्जा स्रोतको रूपमा एलपीजी प्रयोग गर्छन् भने ९८.९ प्रतिशतले बत्ति बल्न मुख्य स्रोतको रूपमा विद्युत प्रयोग गर्छन् ।

इतिहास हेर्ने हो भने पनौती नगरपालिकाको मुख्य क्षेत्र “पनौती” मूलतः राजा भूपतिन्द्र मल्लले आफ्नी बहिनीलाई दाइजोमा दिएको सानो राज्य थियो । पनौती नगरपालिकामा समग्र क्षेत्री र ब्राह्मण जातिको बाहुल्यता रहेको छ भने मुख्य बजार क्षेत्रमा नेवार र तामाङ समुदायको बाहुल्यता रहेको छ । यहाँ प्रत्येक १२ वर्षमा माघको महिनामा मनाइने मकर मेलालाई

उच्च महत्वका रूपमा लिइन्छ । पनौती भित्र हुने प्रमुख जात्राहरू जस्तै गुठी जात्रा, बाघभैरव जात्रा, कुषादेवी जात्रा, फुलचोकी जात्रा, गाईजात्रा, हिलेजात्रा आदि हुन् ।

छ. पहिचान गरिएका वातावरणीय प्रभावहरू

१. सकारात्मक प्रभावहरू

- निर्माण चरणमा दैनिक ४८४ जनशक्ति वा २४२ (५०%) प्रत्येक दक्ष र अदक्ष जनशक्तिले दैनिक रूपमा अवसर पाउनेछन् ।
- स्थानीय रूपमा उपलब्ध उत्पादनको प्रयोग, प्राविधिक सीप अभिवृद्धिलाई प्राथमिकता दिएर स्थानीय जनताको आम्दानी वृद्धि गर्न सहयोग पुग्नेछ ।
- स्थानीयहरूलाई तालिमसँगै रोजगारीको अवसरहरू सृजना गरिनेछ ।
- सञ्चालनको चरणमा, रा.प्र.प्र. लाई आधुनिक र सबै खालको तालिमहरू संचालन गर्न आवश्यक पूर्वाधारहरूको उपलब्धता भई समग्र नेपाल प्रहरीको सीप र क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गर्न सहज हुने ।
- स्थानीय बजार क्षेत्रको वृद्धि, वातावरणीय अवस्थामा सुधार, वरिपरीका क्षेत्रका जग्गाको मूल्य वृद्धि हुने जस्ता सकारात्मक प्रभावहरू हुन सक्नेछन् ।

२. भौतिक वातावरणमा पर्ने प्रतिकूल प्रभावहरू

- भू-उपयोगमा परिवर्तन हुने
- माटो कटान र निर्माण कार्य गर्दा पुण्यमाता खोला र आयोजना क्षेत्रको पश्चिमी तल्लो भागको छेउछाउमा भूक्षय र पहिरोको जोखिमलाई बढाउन सक्नेछ ।
- निर्माण जन्य फोहोरको अनियन्त्रित व्यवस्थापनका कारण हुने भूमि प्रदुषण
- उत्खनन, बिग्रन ढुवानी र व्यवस्थापन तथा अन्य निर्माण सामग्री ढुवानी कार्यको लागि अत्यधिक सवारी साधनको संचालन गर्नुपर्ने हुँदा त्यस क्रममा उत्सर्जन हुने धुलो र सवारी र DG सेटबाट निस्कने CO_x, SO_x र NO_x जस्ता प्रदूषक ग्याँसहरू उत्सर्जन भई वायुको गुणस्तरमा हास आउन सक्छ ।
- भारी मेसिनरीको प्रयोग र त्यसबाट उत्सर्जन हुने ध्वनिका कारण पर्ने प्रभाव
- नजिकैको पानीको श्रोतमा प्रदुषण हुन सक्ने
- सिसामा आधारित पेन्ट अवशेषहरू, रंग, घोलक, डिजेल र ग्रीज, भारी धातुहरू, ठोस फोहोर आदि खुल्ला जमिनमा छोड्दा सतहको माटो प्रदुषित हुन सक्छ ।
- भण्डारण गरिएका निर्माण सामग्रीहरूलाई उचित व्यवस्थापन नगरेमा नजिकैका पानीका स्रोतहरू प्रदूषित हुनेछन् ।
- निर्माण र सञ्चालनको क्रममा उत्सर्जन हुने फोहोर (ठोस र तरल) ।

३. जैविक वातावरणमा पर्ने प्रतिकूल प्रभावहरू

- प्रस्तावित आयोजनाको लागि दलिनचोक (ख) सामुदायिक वन क्षेत्रको ३.६ हेक्टर र राष्ट्रिय वन क्षेत्रको ३.१ हेक्टर गरी कूल ६.७ हेक्टर क्षेत्रफल आवश्यक पर्ने देखिन्छ ।
- प्रस्तावित आयोजनाको कार्यान्वयनबाट २९९ वटा रुखहरू काट्नुपर्ने हुन्छ ।
- खुल्ला तथा प्रज्वलनशिल पदार्थका कारण हुन् सक्ने आगलागिका घटनाहरू बढ्न सक्छ ।

४. सामाजिक, आर्थिक र सांस्कृतिक वातावरणमा पर्ने प्रतिकूल प्रभावहरू

- रा.प्र.प्र.ले अधिग्रहण गर्नुअघि प्रयोग गरिएको आन्तरिक पहुँच सडकको प्रयोगमा अवरुद्ध हुने, बनेपा-खोपसी सडक छेउमा रहेको आयोजनाको प्रवेशद्वार क्षेत्रमा हुने ट्राफिक जामहरू लगायतका प्रभावहरू प्रमुख सामाजिक समस्याहरू हुन् ।
- दलिनचोक समुदायबाट आवतजावतको लागि पहिले सामुदायिक वन क्षेत्र भित्र प्रयोग गरिएको गोरेटो आयोजना संचालन पश्चात अवरुद्ध हुनेछ ।
- निर्माण चरणमा बालश्रमको प्रयोग र श्रमिक र समुदाय बिच द्वन्द्व बढ्न सक्नेछ ।
- आयोजना क्षेत्र सँगैको पुन्यमता खोला पारि पट्टि रहेको मुक्तिनाथ मन्दिर, बिचारी पाटी र घाट स्थलहरू निर्माण कार्यको क्रममा प्रभावित हुन सक्नेछन् ।
- अपर्याप्त पार्किङ क्षेत्र र आयोजना स्थल (प्रस्तावित पुल क्षेत्र) को प्रवेश द्वारमा सवारी ट्राफिक जाम बढाउनेछ ।

ज. न्यूनीकरणका उपायहरू

१. भौतिक वातावरण

भौतिक वातावरण अन्तर्गत पहिचान भएका प्रतिकूल प्रभावहरूको न्यूनीकरणका लागि निम्न उपायहरू प्रस्ताव गरिएका छन्:

- भू-स्खलन हुन सक्ने क्षेत्रमा बायोइन्जिनियरिङ प्रविधि अपनाउने, रुख रोप्ने र साथै उपयुक्त खुला ठाउँमा हरियाली कायम गरिनेछ ।
- माटोको उत्खननबाट उत्पन्न हुने माटोलाई पुनःप्रयोग वा आयोजनाको सीमाभित्र तोकिएको क्षेत्रमा व्यवस्थापन गर्नुपर्नेछ ।
- ठेकेदारले साइट क्लियरेन्स, र भवन निर्माण कार्यबाट उत्सर्जन हुन सक्ने धुलो र सँगै रहेको बनेपा-खोपसी सडक खण्डमा जोडिएको मूल प्रवेशद्वार लगायतका क्षेत्रमा दिनको कम्तिमा दुई पटक पानी स्प्रे गर्नुपर्नेछ, निर्माण सामग्री ढुवानी गर्दा त्रिपालले छोप्ने व्यवस्था गर्नुपर्नेछ ।
- निर्माणमा कार्यका लागि परिचालित श्रमिकलाई सम्भावित ध्वनि प्रदुषणबाट हुने प्रभावलाई न्यूनीकरण गर्न कान मफलर उपलब्ध गराइनु पर्नेछ ।

- निर्माण कार्य स्थलहरूबाट उपयुक्त दूरीमा पर्याप्त शौचालय र सरसफाई सुविधाहरूको व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित गरिनु पर्नेछ ।
- कुवा र पुण्यमाता खोला क्षेत्र नजिकै सवारी साधन वा उपकरणहरूको सरसफाई गर्न निषेध गरिनेछ ।
- ढल तथा फोहोर पानीको व्यवस्थापनको लागि निर्माण चरणमा सोक पिट प्रयोग गरिनेछ र सञ्चालन चरणमा सम्भावित कुल ३४५० व्यक्तिहरूबाट उत्पन्न हुने ढल र अन्य तरल फोहोरहरू प्रशोधन गर्न प्रति दिन ३५०००० लिटर प्रशोधन गर्न MBBR प्रविधि जडान गरिनेछ ।
- भूमिगत पानी प्रयोग पश्चात पुनर्भरण गर्न रिचार्ज पिटहरू निर्माण गरिनेछ । यसको लागि कूल ३३८,१९६.०५ वर्गमिटर क्षेत्रफलमा वर्षातको पानी संकलन गर्ने रेन वाटर हावैस्टिड सिस्टम (RWHS) को निर्माण गरिनेछ । त्यस क्षेत्रमा १२०० मिलिमिटर औषत वार्षिक वर्षाको तथ्यांक हेर्दा भूमिगत पानीको प्रयोग र पुनर्भरणको अनुपात १:२.०४५ का दरमा हुने अपेक्षा गरिएको छ ।
- भण्डारण स्थलहरू खेती योग्य जमिन र वस्तीहरू, पिउने पानीका मुहानहरू, सार्वजनिक स्थानहरू, विद्यालय र स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रहरू र नजिकैको पुण्यमाता खोलाबाट टाढा व्यवस्थापन गर्नुपर्नेछ ।

२. जैविक वातावरण

जैविक वातावरण अन्तर्गत पहिचान भएका प्रतिकूल प्रभावहरूको न्यूनीकरणका लागि निम्न उपायहरू प्रस्ताव गरिएका छन्:

- आयोजना निर्माणको क्रममा काटिने २९९ वटा रुखहरूको १:१० को अनुपातमा २,९९० रुखहरू क्षतिपूर्ति स्वरूप र प्रयोग हुने ६.७ हेक्टर वन क्षेत्र प्रयोग गर्दा गर्नु पर्ने प्रति हेक्टर १६०० का दरले १०,७२० गरी १३,७१० बिरुवा वृक्षारोपण गरी ५ वर्ष सम्म संरक्षणका लागि देवीस्थान (ख) सा.वन र डिभिजन वन कार्यालय, खोपासीसंगको समन्वयमा प्रभावित देवीस्थान (ख) सामुदायिक वनको बाँझो क्षेत्र भित्र पुनःवृक्षारोपण गरिने छ ।
- आयोजना क्षेत्रका उपयुक्त खुल्ला क्षेत्रमा वातावरण मैत्री बनाउन बगैचा, हरियाली क्षेत्र निर्माण गरिनेछ ।
- सब डिभिजन वन कार्यालय, खोपासीको समन्वयमा देवस्थान(ख) सा.वनका उपभोक्ताहरूलाई वन व्यवस्थापन र वन स्रोतको विकल्प सम्बन्धिमा क्षमता विकास तालिमहरू उपलब्ध गराइनेछ ।
- अत्यधिक प्रज्वलनशील इन्धन र तेलको भण्डारण व्यवस्थित वातावरणमा उचित स्थानमा गरिनेछ ।
- अनपेक्षित रूपमा जङ्गलमा हुन सक्ने सम्भावित आगो जोखिमहरूबाट हुने क्षति कम गर्न कम्तिमा ५० हजार लिटरको पानी भण्डारण सुनिश्चित गरिनेछ ।

- पुण्यमाता खोलामा प्रशोधन नगरिएको फोहोर पानी मिसाउन कडाईका साथ निषेध गरिनेछ ।
- फुल्चोकीमा अवस्थित जैविक विविधता र बासस्थानमा अन्य कुनै पनि विशेष न्यूनीकरणका उपायहरू आवश्यक पर्ने देखिदैन किनकि यो अप्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव क्षेत्र भन्दा बाहिर अवस्थित रहेको छ ।

३. सामाजिक, आर्थिक र सांस्कृतिक वातावरण

सामाजिक, आर्थिक र सांस्कृतिक वातावरण अन्तर्गत पहिचान भएका प्रतिकूल प्रभावहरूको न्यूनीकरणका लागि निम्न उपायहरू प्रस्ताव गरिएका छन्:

- आयोजना कार्यान्वयनबाट कुनै पनि निजी सम्पत्ति र घरपरिवार प्रभावित हुने छैन ।
- आयोजना प्रभावित समुदाय, स्थानीय विपन्न, सीमान्तकृत समूह र महिला लगायतका स्थानीयलाई निर्माण कार्यमा सहभागी हुन र काममा पहिलो प्राथमिकता दिन प्रोत्साहित गरिने सुनिश्चितता गर्नु पर्नेछ ।
- आयोजना क्षेत्र भित्र रहेको कुवाको पानीको उपयोगमा पहुँच पुऱ्याउन रा.प्र.प्र. को कम्पाउन्ड बाहिर छुट्टै पानी भण्डारण ट्याङ्की निर्माण गरी वितरण गर्ने वातावरण मिलाइनु पर्नेछ ।
- पनौती नगरपालिकासँग सम्बन्ध कायम गरी पालिकालाई निर्णय प्रक्रियामा संलग्न गराई निर्माण कार्यमा संलग्न गराउनुपर्नेछ ।
- बालबालिकाहरूलाई काममा रोक लगाउन र निर्माण चरणमा महिलाका लागि समान अवसरहरू सुनिश्चित गर्न स्पष्ट र निष्पक्ष रोजगारी नीतिहरू अवलम्बन गरिनु पर्नेछ ।
- सामुदायिक स्तरका समस्याहरू समाधान गर्न उपभोक्ता प्रतिकार्य समिति (URC) को गठन गरी सक्रिय बनाइनु पर्नेछ ।
- आयोजना क्षेत्रमा गति सीमा र निर्माण गतिविधि क्षेत्रसँग सम्बन्धित सुरक्षा साइन बोर्ड स्थापना गरिनेछ ।
- डाइभर्सन, सुरक्षित र सुविधाजनक लेन चिन्हहरू र पैदल यात्री क्रसिङहरू स्थापना गरिनेछ ।
- आयोजना स्थलको छेउ पुण्यमाता खोलापारी रहेका मुक्तिनाथ मन्दिर, बिचारी पाटी र घाट स्थलको पुनर्स्थापना/संरक्षण गर्न सहयोग गरिनेछ ।
- पनौतीमा रा.प्र.प्र. स्थापना भएपछि त्यस क्षेत्रमा बढ्न सक्ने सवारी चाप न्यूनीकरण गर्न पुण्यमाता खोला करिडोर सडकको स्तरोन्नति गरी सम्भव भएसम्म फिडर रोड मापदण्डमा स्तरोन्नति गर्दा उपयुक्त हुनेछ ।
- पूर्व, दक्षिण र उत्तरमा हाल विद्यमान सडकलाई स्तरोन्नति गरी वन क्षेत्र भित्र पहिले प्रयोग गरिएको सार्वजनिक गोरेटो बाटो उपयुक्त विकल्पहरू हुनेछन् र यसलाई नै स्तरोन्नति गर्दा दलिनचोकबाट औ-जाउ गर्न उपयुक्त र सहज हुने देखिन्छ ।

झ. वातावरणीय व्यवस्थापन योजना

यस आयोजना अन्तर्गत अनुकूल प्रभाव अधिकतम अभिवृद्धि गर्ने र प्रतिकूल प्रभाव न्यूनीकरणका उपायहरूको प्रभावकारिता, आयोजनाको दिगोपना र प्रस्तावित आयोजनाको वातावरणीय परीक्षण सहित प्रभाव अनुगमन, अनुगमन सूचकहरूको साथ सिफारिस गरिएको छ। आयोजना क्षेत्रसँग जोडिएका समुदायहरूको सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास हुने अपेक्षा गरिएको छ । निर्माण अवधि र सञ्चालनको पहिलो वर्षमा अनुगमनका लागि बजेट विनियोजन गरिएको छ भने वातावरणीय परीक्षण लागत समेत विनियोजन गरिएको छ ।

ज. वातावरणीय व्यवस्थापन योजना तथा अनुगमनका लागि आवश्यक अनुमानित लागत
वातावरणीय अध्ययन प्रतिवेदनले सुझाइएका उपायहरूको कार्यान्वयनका लागि अनुमानित लागत तालिका ख मा उल्लेख गरिएको छ। यस कार्य अन्तर्गत क्षति भएका रुख विरुवाहरूको क्षतिपूर्ति स्वरूपको वृक्षारोपण र ५ वर्ष सम्मको व्यवस्थापन खर्च, प्रभावित हुने सार्वजनिक सम्पत्तिको प्रभाव न्यूनीकरण तथा सामाजिक सहयोग कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत क्षमता अभिवृद्धि लगायत रहेका छन् ।

तालिका ख: वातावरणीय व्यवस्थापन योजना तथा अनुगमनका लागि आवश्यक अनुमानित लागत

क्र.सं.	विवरण	रकम (ने.रु.)
१.	नकरात्मक प्रभाव न्यूनीकरण (क्षतिपूर्ति स्वरूपको वृक्षारोपण सहित) लागत	१९,७९५,०००
२.	आनुमानित वातावरणीय अनुगमन लागत	५४,३०७,०००
३.	वातावरणीय परीक्षण लागत	२,९६५,०००
कुल वातावरणीय व्यवस्थापन लागत		७७,०६७,०००

क. निष्कर्ष र प्रतिबद्धता

प्रस्तावकले वातावरणीय सर्वालहरूको कार्यान्वयनका लागि कुल रु. १,९७,९५,०००, रु. ५४,३०,७००० अनुगमन कार्यका लागि र रु. २९,६५,००० वातावरणीय परीक्षणका लागि गरि कुल रु. ७७,०६,७००० (कुल आयोजनाको ०.८७६%) वातावरणीय व्यवस्थापन योजनाको कार्यान्वयनका लागि प्रस्ताव गरिएको छ ।

वातावरणीय प्रभाव मुल्यांकन अध्ययन प्रतिवेदनका प्रस्ताव गरिएका न्युनिकारणका उपायहरूलाई आयोजना कार्यान्वयनका बेला पूर्ण रूपमा पालना गर्नुपर्नेछ । प्रस्तावक आयोजना निर्माण तथा संचालन चरणमा वातावरणीय व्यवस्थापन योजनामा उल्लेख भएका सर्त तथा कार्यक्रमहरू लागु गर्न प्रतिबद्ध रहेको छ ।

CHAPTER 1: NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE INSTITUTION PREPARING THE REPORT

1.1 Proponent

The name of the Project is “Construction of National Police Academy at Kavrepalanchowk, Nepal. National Police Academy (NPA) is the proponent of this Project. The details address of Proponent is presented below:

The detail of proponent:

Name: **National Police Academy**
Address: Maharajgunj, Kathmandu
Phone: 01-4420517
Email: npa_kavreProject@nepalpolice.gov.np
Website: <https://npa.nepalpolice.gov.np>

1.2 Institution Responsible for Preparing EIA

NPA entrusted Research Enclave Pvt. Ltd. for EIA study of this Project. On behalf of Proponent, Research Enclave Pvt. Ltd. has prepared Terms of Reference (ToR) for EIA study and this report. The details address of the organization preparing the report is presented below:

Research Enclave Pvt. Ltd.
Kathmandu Metropolitan City-31, Hanuman Marg
Shankhamul, Kathmandu
Phone: 01-5242918 / 9851097036
Email: researchenclave@gmail.com

1.3 Rationality for Conducting EIA

As per the Section 3 of the Environment Protection Act, 2019, and provision in Rules 3 of the Environment Protection Regulations, 2020; it has made mandatory to conduct Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposals listed within the Schedule 3. The Project is fully funded (foreign investment) by Government of India (GoI), for which the report is prepared in English language as per Rule 7 (8) of EPR 2020. The summarized EIA report is prepared in Nepali language as per Rule 7 (9) of EPR 2020 (**APPENDIX 20**).

Table 1.3-1: Provisions Regarding Legal Justification

S.N.	Legal Provisions	Binding Provisions for the Project
Provision under Forest Clearance		
1.	The proposal under Schedule 3 (Ka-Forest Area-5) of EPR 2020 has provisioned that “the use of forest area, forest conservation area, conservation area, buffer zone area, and forest within the environment conservation area, for more than 5 ha for all the proposals except electricity transmission line construction purposes.	The Project is not related to electricity transmission line construction. This Project requires 6.7ha of forest area.
Provision under Built-up Area		
2.	The proposal under Schedule 3 (Ja-Housing, Building and Settlement Development and Urban Development Areas-2) of EPR 2020 has provisioned that “if	For this Project, the total built-up area is 109215 sq.m

S.N.	Legal Provisions	Binding Provisions for the Project
	construction of building with Built Up Area/ Floor Area for residential, business, and/or both types with more than 10,000sq.m” requires EIA as mandatory.	
Provision under use of Ground Water Extraction per Day		
3.	The proposal under Schedule 3 (Ja-Housing, Building and Settlement Development and Urban Development Areas-6) of EPR 2020 has provisioned that “if the daily use of underground water of 20,000Liter shall be required for the construction and operation of building” requires EIA as mandatory.	For this Project, the total daily 36530 liters of water will be required during construction and 635,000 liters of water will be required during operation stage.

The use of 6.7ha forest area has been proposed for NPA Project. Firstly, the decision on the allocation of proposed Project site is decided by Cabinet Meeting held on 2075/05/21 (6 September, 2018) and secondly the recommendation of concerned forest management authorities for the use by NPA (**APPENDIX 3** and **APPENDIX 4**) has been received.

1.4 Objectives of the EIA

The main objective of EIA study is to collect baseline information of the project impact area, predict environmental impacts due to execution of project and to propose practical, scientific and cost effective mitigation measures to overcome such impacts. The core objectives of the EIA are to:

- identify and evaluate the various components of the existing physical, chemical, biological, socio-economic and cultural environment in documentation and decision-making processes;
- review legislation associated with the Project and applied to Projects;
- disseminate the project related information at project impact area through public hearing and public notice.
- evaluate the various alternatives to Project area and determine the best alternatives with a definitive form, a socially acceptable and economically viable one;
- assess the magnitude, extent and duration of the impacts associated with Project and to help in decision making process;
- formulate environmental management plan through preventing or minimizing the impacts level and support in achieving sustainable development of environment, assurance of socio-economic development;
- determine the indicators for the monitoring and supervision of the Project activities during construction and operation phase, too.

1.5 Limitation of Study

During this study, one time air, noise and water quality data is collected. Tree counting data and volume of trees to be cut within the Project Footprint Area where the infrastructure is proposed is taken reference from the census data done from the Sub-Division Forest Office, Khopasi at the time of preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR). For Fauna, findings of study are based on one-time field visit, public consultation and secondary source from Sub-Division Forest Office, Khopasi and Devasthan (Kha) Community Forest; thus, lack on information on seasonal variation which is inevitable. Wildlife, aquatic and herpetofauna species is not observed during field visit, thus, species diversity of the project area is cited from other research findings and consultations also.

CHAPTER 2: INTRODUCTION OF THE PROPOSAL

2.1 Background

The National Police Academy (NPA) holds the distinction of being the apex Police training institution in Nepal. It was established as the Central Police Training Center (CPTC) in 1956 AD with the responsibility of imparting training to Police Constables. The CPTC was eventually upgraded as the National Police Academy in 1993 AD. It is an important institution dedicated for the human resource development of Nepal Police within the country.

National Police Academy is solely responsible for conducting basic and advanced training programs for the police officers. The institution is relentlessly indulged on new scientific methods and advanced technological adaptations to ensure new concept of policing. The introduction of improved administrative practices focuses on enhancing qualitative instructors and its training to bring about improvements on administrative, investigative and overall improvement on the police professionals. Moreover, it focuses on human resource development aspects with an objective to improve its role in criminal justice system.

With the increasing global security concerns, creating peace and harmony within the country, NPA seeks modern and well-equipped infrastructure to strengthen Nepal Police. In this context, the Government of Nepal (GoN) also seek enhancement of capacity of Nepal Police. During the visit of Hon’ble Prime Minister of India, the Government of Nepal (GoN) and the Government of India (GoI) had signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) dated 25 November 2014 (9 Mangsir 2071) to enhance the capacity of Nepal Police. For this, GoI intends to provide technical and financial support to upgrade National Police Academy. Hence, GoN has identified a suitable place at Panauti of Kavrepalanchowk district; Nepal for construction of highly equipped and well managed National Police Academy.

In order to construct NPA at identified place, it is the prime responsibility of GoN to sort out all the administrative procedure and get environmental clearance along with fulfillment of all legal requirements as per the legal bindings of GoN (Article 6.1.4 of MoU made in between GoN and GoI, refer (**APPENDIX 3**).

The name of the Project is “Construction of National Police Academy at Kavrepalanchowk District, Bagmati Province, Nepal”. Environmental assessment for this Project is mandatory provision to be completed as per Environment Protection Regulation (EPR), 2020 of GoN before the implementation of the Project. At a projected expenditure of NRs. 8791.38 million, the Government of India is entirely funding the project.

2.2 Description of the Project

NPA is led by Additional Inspector General of Police who serves as the Executive Director of the Academy. The Academy has strength of 670 personnel who serve in diverse aspects of training management such as instruction, administration, logistics management, support services and other responsibilities. Senior Police Officers from around the country participate in various training courses organized in the Academy.

Training courses for Junior Police Officers and other ranks are also organized in the Academy. Following are the briefs of basic programs and activities NPA is doing so far:

1. Training Programs for the Police Personnel: As the apex training institution of Nepal Police, the NPA organizes training courses for police personnel from across the country. Most of the training programs conducted by the NPA are for senior police officers who are currently working or will serve at the operational and strategic leadership positions. It serves as the only training institution with the responsibility to train and develop Police Inspectors by conducting Foundation Training Course. It also conducts in-service training programs for police officers on four major areas: crime investigation, administration and management, security, and operations. Thousands of police officers working in different regions and under diverse and challenging circumstances are the principal beneficiaries of these specialized training programs conducted by the Academy.
2. Training Programs for Civil Servants and Other Security Agencies: As the premier training institution of Nepal Police, NPA also offers training programs to civil servants and other security agencies. The major training programs include Strategic Management, Operational Command and Leadership Development, and Investigation Officer Basic Training for officers of National Investigation Department (NID). Similarly, the NPA conducts security phase of the Chief District Officer Course and Assistant Chief District Officer Course in its premises. The NPA also provides resource persons to various training courses organized in other training institutions such as Nepal Administrative Staff College, National Judicial Academy and Training Academies of Nepal Army and Armed Police Force. In recent years, it has extended its expertise to training courses such as Basic Administration Training for newly recruited gazette officers, Basic Judicial Training Course for judicial officers and so on.

Development of Sports Activities: Apart from training responsibility, NPA also plays a leading role in the development of sports activities of Nepal Police. The Sports wing of the NPA is actively involved in identifying, selecting and training best talents from within and outside the organization. Through discipline, hard-work and quality sports culture maintained at the Academy, Nepal Police has made immense contribution to the development of Nepali sports arena across diverse sporting events including football, volleyball, martial arts (Taekwondo, Karate, Judo), athletics and so on. Police athletes have been winning medals both at national and international levels for long.

2.2.1 Project Location and Accessibility

The Project site is located in Panauti Municipality, Ward No. 6 of Kavrepalanchowk District in Bagmati Province, Nepal. The geographical location of the Project site is 27°35'39.36"N in West, 27°35'35.98"N in North, 27°35'27.53"N in South and 27°35'19.85"N in East by latitudes and 85°31'12.35"E in West, 85°31'37.84"E in North, 85°31'1.34"E in South and 85°31'13.83"E in East by longitudes respectively.

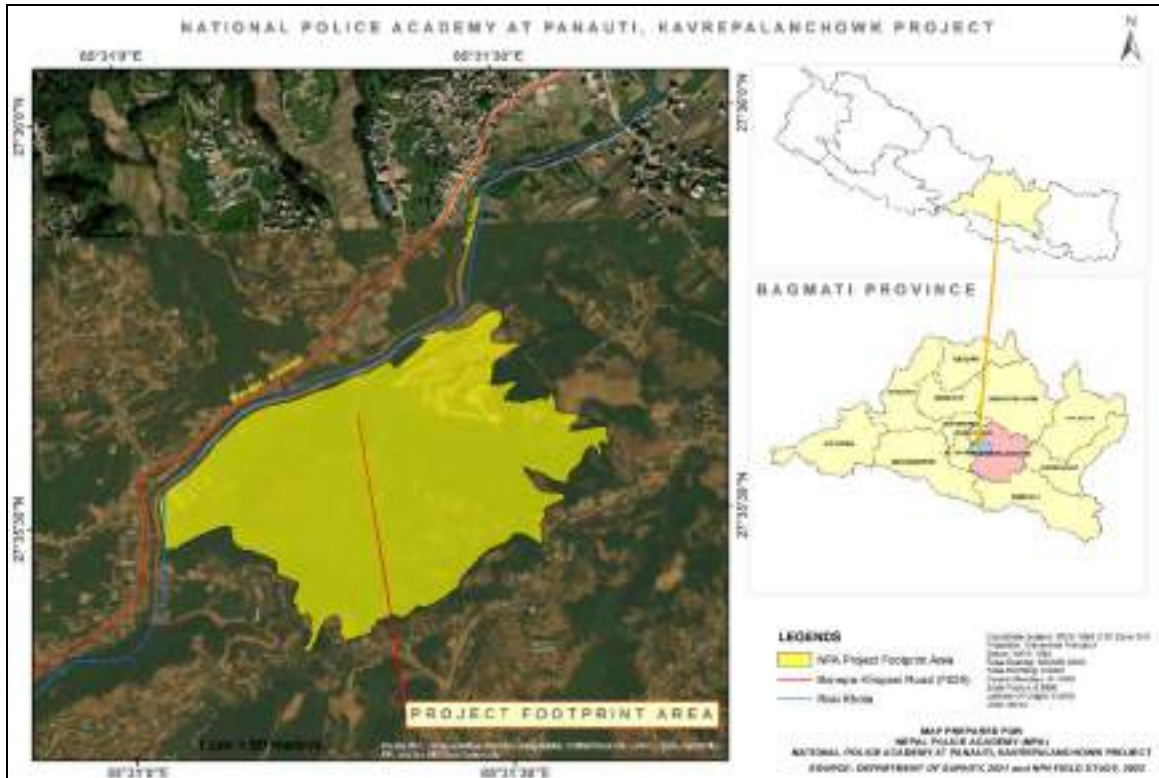


Figure 2.2-1: Layout and Location Map of Project

Source: Digital Data from Department of Survey, 2021 and Detailed Project Report of Construction of National Police Academy at Kavrepalanchowk, Nepal, 2019

The Project site is connected with all-weather road from Kathmandu, the Capital City of the country. The nearest airport to Project site is the Tribhuvan International Airport (TIA) which is approximately 27Km to North West direction. The Project site is approximately 28.8Km south east of capital Kathmandu having roadway connectivity with Madan Bhandari Road, Araniko Highway, Banepa-Khopasi Road upto Dalinchowk near Panauti Bazar. Hence, there will be no issues related to accessibility to the proposed Project site.

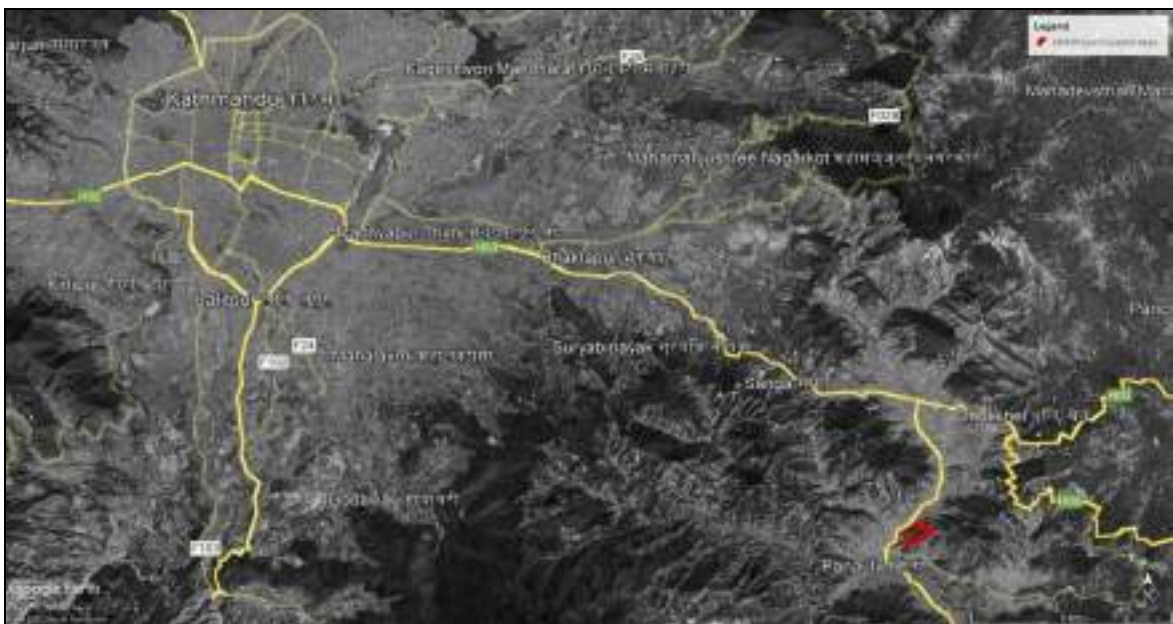


Figure 2.2-2: Bird-Eye View of Project

Source: Google Earth Pro, 2022

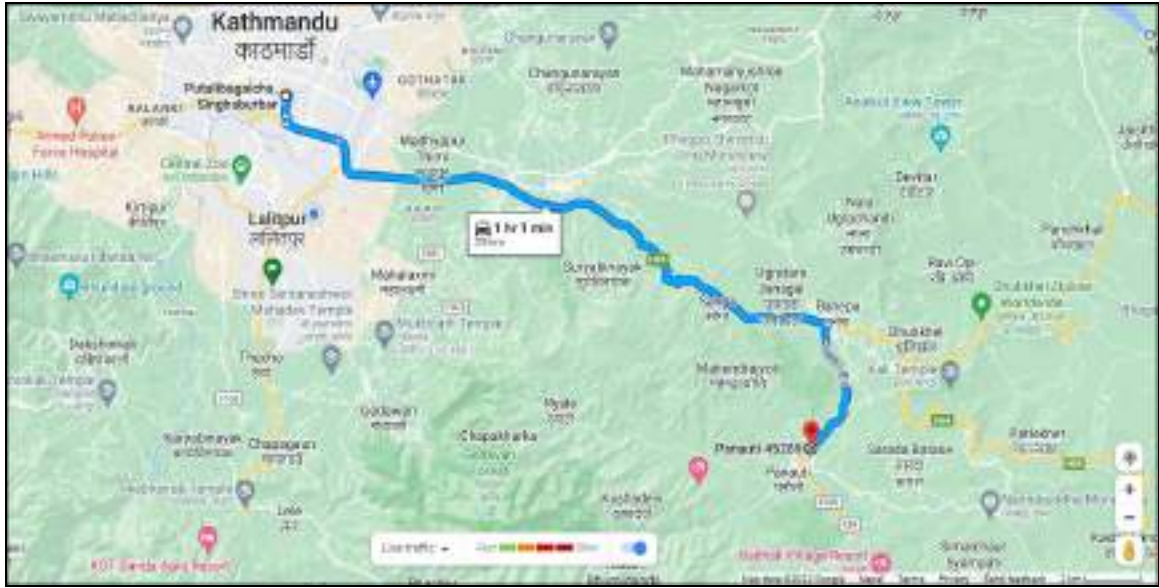


Figure 2.2-3: Accessibility to the Proposed Site

Source: <https://maps.google.com/> on 6/05/2022

Connectivity from India

Tribhuvan International Airport (TIA) has international air connectivity, and the project site is well linked by the roadway as mentioned above in this chapter.

2.2.2 Salient Feature of the Project Components

The salient features of Project are presented in the following table as:

Table 2.2-1: Salient Features of the Project

S.N.	Component Description	Features
18.	Proponent	National Police Academy, Maharajgunj, Kathmandu
19.	Project Name	Construction of National Police Academy at Kavrepalanchowk, Nepal
20.	Location of Project Site	
	Province	Bagmati
	District	Kavrepalanchowk
	Local Level	Panauti Municipality
	Ward No.	6
21.	Geographical Location	Latitude: 27°35'33.46"N Longitude: 85°31'6.05"E
22.	Physiographic Region	Mid-Hill Region at an elevation range of 1442 to 1574 amsl
23.	Nearest Hydrological Network	Punyamata Khola at Western part
24.	Project Approach Road and Bridge	
	Main Road	Araniko Highway (H03): 23.7Km from Singhadurbar, Kathmandu to Banepa
	Internal Access Road	Banepa-Khopasi Road (F029): 5.1Km from Banepa to Project Area Total Distance: 28.8Km
	Punyamata Khola Bridge	Type Box Culvert
		Length of Bridge 14.3m
		Breadth of Bridge 9.5m

S.N.	Component Description	Features	
	Footpath Width Kerb Height Railing Height Carriage Width	1.0m 0.3m 1.0m 7.5m	
25.	Project Area		
	Total Area	822-13-1-0 Ropani = 418,599.61 sq.m = 41.86ha	
	Plinth Area	31914 sq.m	
	Built Up Area of NPA Project Open Space	109,215 sq.m 92.38%	
26.	Emergency Preparedness	Access Road up to each Buildings Emergency Ladder Fire Alarm System (NBC) Fire Fighting System with 200,000 liters static water storage fire tanks Evacuation Arrangement Open Spaces Pedestrian Path (Differently Able People Friendly) Emergency Lighting in the Corridors of Buildings Medical Facility with Specialized Medical Teams	
27.	Water Requirement		
	Source	Municipal Supply and Deep Boring	
	Construction Phase	40000 kl (36530 liters per day)	
	Operation Phase	Quantity	635,000 liters per day
		Underground Water Tank (Total)	635,000 liters
		Static Fire Water Tanks	200,000 liters
		Overhead Tanks	202,000 liters
		Drinking Water Treatment (RO)	20,000 liters
28.	Energy Supply		
	Source	National Grid Connection supply from NEA	
	Electrical Substation	2*1500kVA	
	Standby Supply	2*750kVA Diesel Generator Sets	
29.	Solar Water Heating	Considering 20lt/person 387000 liters per day	
30.	Waste Generation		
	Solid Waste Construction Phase	Total estimated generation: 59.5Kg per day Biodegradable Composition (51%): 30.4Kg per day	
	Operation Phase	Total estimated generation: 424.35Kg per day Biodegradable Composition (51%): 216.42Kg per day	
	Sewerage Treatment Facility Construction Phase	80% of 24200 liter (484 labors*50liters water/day) <u>19360-liter sewerage per day for 484 labors will be managed in soak pit</u>	
	Operation Phase	80% of 440000 liter <u>350,000-liter sewerage per day will be treated from STP (MBBR Technology) for 3450 persons</u>	
31.	Major Species found within and Peripheral Area of Project Site	Flora: <i>Pinus roxburghii</i> , <i>Schima wallichii</i> , <i>Alnus nepalensis</i> , <i>Myrica esculenta</i> , <i>Pyrus pashia</i> Fauna: <i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i> , <i>Sus scrofa</i> , <i>Canis aureus</i> , <i>Muntiacus vaginalis</i> Aves: <i>Alexandrinus krameri</i> , <i>Passer domesticus</i>	

S.N.	Component Description	Features
		<i>Corvus splendens, Acridotheres tristis</i>
32.	Expected Occupancy (3450 Persons in Total in operation phase)	3225 Persons (Residential Quarters and Trainee Barracks) 125 Persons (Guests/Staffs/Visitors)
33.	Estimated Budget of Project	NRs. 8791.38 million
34.	Estimated Project Construction Period	3 years

Source: Detailed Project Report of Construction of National Police Academy at Kavrepalanchowk, Nepal, 2019

Table 2.2-2: Description of Project Components

S.N.	Component Descriptions	Nos	Plinth Area (sq.m)	Total Built-up Area (sq.m)	Floor
A	Non-Residential Buildings (Office/School/College)				
1	Administration Block	1	1550	4556	G+2
2	Tutorial Block	1	3190	7700	G+3
3	Library + Mock up area	1	1389	2725	G+1
4	Cafeteria	2	568	1136	G
5	Auditorium 1 (572 Capacity)	1	1160	1562	G+1
6	Auditorium 2 (352 Capacity)	1	970	970	G
7	Conference Hall 1 (240 Capacity)	1	556	556	G
8	Conference Hall 2 (480 Capacity)	1	1041	1041	G
9	Indoor Sports Complex/Other Facilities	1	2550	2550	G
10	Miscellaneous (Shopping Complex)/ Bank/ ATM/ Post Office	1	443	443	G
11	Indoor Firing Block (50m)	1	200	200	G
12	Swimming Pool, Gymnasium and Health Club	1	1267	1267	G
B	Non-Residential Buildings (Hospital)				
1	Medical Facility	1	905	2449	G+1
C	Non-Residential Buildings (Guard Room/Reception)				
1	Guard Room/ Control Room/ Reception	1	127.5	255	G
D	Non-Residential Buildings (SERI/ICE Block & Stores)				
1	Support Service Block	1	443	443	G
2	Store Block	1	585	585	G
3	Weapon Store	1	685	1225	G+1
4	Ammunition Store	1	41	41	G
5	Pump Room & Water storage tanks	1	200	300	B+G
6	Electric Substation	1	600	600	G
7	Motor Garage	1	745	745	G
8	Parade Ground/ 200m Athletic Track/ Viewer's Gallery	1	625	625	G
E	Non-Residential Buildings (Kennel & Stable)				
1	Dog Kennel	1	342	342	G
2	Horse Stable	1	860	860	G
F	Residential Buildings				

S.N.	Component Descriptions	Nos	Plinth Area (sq.m)	Total Built-up Area (sq.m)	Floor
1	Senior Officer’s Residence- Executive Director (Type VI)	1	165	281	G+1
2	Senior Officer’s Residence - Director (Type V)	1	182.5	730	G+3
3	Senior Officer’s Residence - Joint Director & Superintendent (Type IV)	2	288	2304	G+3
4	Inspector's/ JCO's/ HC Quarters - 4 Blocks (Type III)	4	628	20096	G+7
5	Constable's/Follower's Quarters - 5 blocks (Type II)	5	578	23120	G+7
6	Junior Officer’s Guest House	1	542	1084	G
7	Senior Officer’s Guest House	1	784	1568	G+1
8	Non-Ranked Officers Guest House	1	542	542	G
G	Residential Buildings (Barracks/Hospitals)				
1	Trainee Officer’s Barracks with Dining	1	1782	5355	G+3
2	Trainee JCO’s Barracks with Dining	2	1782	10710	G+3
3	Basic Trainee Barracks with Dining	1	1284	3504	G+3
4	Trainee Other Rank’s Barracks with Dining	1	1284	3504	G+3
5	Female Barracks with Dining	1	1030	3241	G+3
Total			31914	109215	

Source: Detailed Project Report of Construction of National Police Academy at Kavrepalanchowk, Nepal, 2019

2.2.3 Nature of the Project

The proposed Project aims to construct modern and well-equipped training center of Nepal police in Panauti, Kavrepalanchowk within a built-up area of 109215sq.m out of the total area of 41.86ha (4,18,603.17 sq.m). In total, 58 buildings will be constructed to fulfill the requirement of NPA.

The Project will be constructed based on Zonal Model where Residential Buildings, Academic Buildings, Administrative Buildings, Security Buildings, Sports (Indoor and Outdoor) Areas and so on are designed to be constructed in clustered form. Of the total area (41.86ha/418603.15 sq.m), the plinth area of the buildings is estimated to be 31914 sq.m out of the 109215 sq.m built-up area. This means about 7.62% will be occupied by structures and rest of the area (92.38%) will be left as open space.

2.2.4 Information About the Project Components

The establishment of a new, modern and well-equipped police academy at Panauti, Kavrepalanchowk for strengthening and assisting the Nepal Police, NPA has proposed the following facilities within its scope:

1. Administration Block
2. Tutorial Block
3. Library + Mock up area
4. Cafeteria
5. Support Service Block

6. Dog Kennel
7. Horse Stable
8. Auditorium 1 (572 Capacity)
9. Auditorium 2 (352 Capacity)
10. Conference Hall 1 (240 Capacity)
11. Conference Hall 2 (480 Capacity)
12. Indoor Sports Complex/Other Facilities
13. Store Block
14. Weapon Store
15. Medical Facility
16. Trainee Officer's Barracks with Dining
17. Trainee JCO's Barracks with Dining
18. Trainee Other Rank's Barracks with Dining
19. Basic Trainee Barracks with Dining
20. Female Barracks with Dining
21. Miscellaneous (Shopping Complex)/ Bank/ ATM/ Post Office
22. Parade Ground/ 200m Athletic Track/ Viewer's Gallery
23. 200m Fire Range
24. Motor Garage
25. Guard Room/ Control Room/ Reception
26. Indoor Firing Block (50m)
27. Swimming Pool, Gymnasium and Health Club
28. Senior Officer's Guest House
29. Junior Officer's Guest House
30. Non-Ranked Officers Guest House
31. Senior Officer's Residence- Executive Director (Type VI)
32. Senior Officer's Residence - Director (Type V)
33. Senior Officer's Residence - Joint Director & Superintendent (Type IV)
34. Inspector's/ JCO's/ HC Quarters - 4 Blocks (Type III)
35. Constable's/Follower's Quarters - 5 blocks (Type II)
36. Obstacle/ Outdoor Training Ground
37. Outdoor Sports complex
38. Pump Room & Water storage tanks
39. Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)
40. Electric Substation
41. Visitors Parking
42. Play Ground for Staff and Family
43. Helipad
44. Additional Ground for Training
45. Ammunition Store

Other Facilities (Quarter Guard, Parade Ground, P.T. Ground, Firing Range, Horse Riding Training Ground and so on).

The listed Individual Building Components and Layouts¹ have been described as:

1. Residential Buildings

- a. Trainee Officer’s Barracks (1 Block) & Trainee JCO’s Barracks (2 blocks) with Dining: The buildings have been designed as G+3 structures accommodating 96 rooms per block (24 rooms on each floor) with attached toilets and balcony. Trainee Officer’s rooms have been planned for single accommodation per room and Trainee JCO’s rooms have been planned for double occupancy per room. These Barracks also accommodate recreation room, library and offices. Barracks have a separate vegetarian and non-vegetarian Dining Hall (for 75 persons each) with a separate kitchen, preparation area, store, and staff room.
- b. Trainee Other Rank’s Barracks (1 Block) & Basic Trainee Barracks (1 Block) with Dining: The building has been designed as a G+3 structure accommodating 8 dormitories with total 184 beds. It has two dormitories on each floor with each dormitory housing 23 beds. These Barracks have two common toilets on each floor. They have a separate vegetarian and non-vegetarian Dining Hall (for 75 persons) with a separate kitchen, preparation area, and store and staff room.
- c. Female Barracks with dining (1 Block): The building has been designed as a G+3 structure accommodating 56 rooms (14 rooms on each floor) on double accommodation basis with attached toilets and balcony. Barrack has canteen (for 75 persons) with kitchen, preparation area, store and dining area.
- d. Senior Officer’s Residence: Executive Director - Type VI (1 Block): The building has been designed as a duplex residence. The ground floor accommodates a drawing room, dining area, kitchen, two bedrooms (one with attached toilet), common bath, common toilet, study, internal staircase, sit-out and garage. The First floor accommodates two bedrooms (one with attached toilet), common bath, common toilet and servant’s room. The building also has an external staircase for servant’s room access.
- e. Senior Officer’s Residence: Director - Type V (1 Block): The building has been designed as a G+3 structure accommodating 3BHK apartments on each floor. Each apartment accommodates living room, dining, kitchen, three bedrooms (one with attached toilet), common bath & toilet, box room, two balconies and servant’s room (attached with a separate kitchen and toilet).
- f. Senior Officer’s Residence: Joint Director & Superintendent - Type IV (2 Blocks): The building has been designed as a G+3 structure having 2 nos. three-bedroom apartments on each floor. Each apartment accommodates drawing room, dining, kitchen, three bedrooms (two with attached toilet), common toilet, two balconies, utility and servant’s room (with attached toilet). The building has a staircase for vertical circulation. Senior Officer Residence- Joint Director & Superintendent has two such blocks.
- g. Inspector’s/ JCO’s/ HC Quarter - Type III (4 Blocks) and Constable’s/ Follower’s quarter - Type II (5 Blocks): The buildings have been designed as G+7 structures accommodating 6 nos. two-bedroom apartments on each floor having a total of 48 apartments per block. Each apartment has a living room, kitchen, two bedrooms (one with attached toilet), common toilet, balcony and utility. The building has two staircases and 2 passenger lifts and 1 Goods lift in each block.
- h. Senior Officer’s Guest House: The building has been designed as a G+1 structure accommodating 8 VIP Suites (4 on each floor); each suite has 1 bedroom, toilet,

¹ Detailed Project Report for NPA Panauti Project, 2019

kitchen, lounge and a balcony. The upper floor also has 3 Guest rooms with attached dresser and toilet. The building also accommodates a common lounge (for 32 people), care taker room and a store. The Guest House has a Dining room (for 40 people) with kitchen, wash area, pantry and toilets (male and female).

- i. Junior Officer’s Guest House: The building has been designed as a double storey structure accommodating 5 bedrooms with attached toilet and balcony on ground floor. The first floor has 8 bedrooms with attached toilet and balcony. It also has a lounge, care taker room and store/s. The Guest House has a Dining room with kitchen, wash area, pantry and bar.
- j. Non- Ranked Officer’s Guest House: The building has been designed as a single storey structure accommodating 5 bedrooms with attached toilets and balconies. It also has a lounge, care taker room and store/s. The Guest House has a Dining room with kitchen, wash area, pantry and bar.

2. Non- Residential Buildings

- a. Administration Block: The building has been designed as a G+2 structure having all office areas equipped with conference rooms, reception, waiting areas, pantries & stores. The second floor accommodates six large offices for Joint Directors with a separate meeting room, waiting area, pantry, PA room and toilets.
- b. Tutorial Block: The building has been designed as a G+3 structure housing 10 classrooms, simulation rooms, jungle warfare activity area, cybercrime lab and other required training facilities and common areas.
- c. Library + Mock up area: The building has been designed as a G+1 structure accommodating library hall, classrooms, toilets, reception, staircases, halls, etc.
- d. Cafeteria: This is a single-storey structure accommodating Main dining area, VIP dining areas, separate kitchens for vegetarian and non-vegetarian, offices, stores, wash areas, pantries, toilets, etc.
- e. Dog Kennel: This is a single storey building accommodating 20 kennels for dogs. The building has galvalume roofing with steel truss and openings protected with welded wire mesh.
- f. Horse Stable: The building is a single storey structure accommodating 20 Horse stables. The building is divided into 2 blocks i.e., Block A & Block B. Block A houses the stables, food mixing room, tack room and the feed room whereas Block B has the office area, workshop, veterinary offices, stores, toilets etc.
- g. Auditorium 1 (572 Capacity): The building is designed as G+1 structure with a 462-seating capacity on ground floor and 110 seating capacity on the first floor. It also has a large stage, separate green rooms with attached toilets.
- h. Auditorium 2 (352 Capacity): This is a single storey double height structure with a seating capacity of 352 nos. It also has separate green rooms with attached toilets.
- i. Conference Hall 1 (240 Capacity): This is a standalone single storey building with seating capacity of 240 nos.
- j. Conference Hall 2 (480 Capacity): This is a standalone single storey building with seating capacity of 480 nos.
- k. Indoor Sports Complex/Other Facilities: The building is a large span single storey structure with high ceiling accommodating indoor sports courts like basketball court, volleyball court, badminton courts, table tennis court and squash court. All the courts have been provided with viewing galleries. The building also accommodates separate toilets, changing rooms for male and female, dispensary, stores & offices.
- l. Store Block: This building is a single storey structure accommodating shops, offices and store rooms of different types.

- m. Weapon Store: The building is a G+1 structure accommodating weapon store rooms, armor shop, guard rooms, offices and a workshop.
- n. Medical Facility: The building is designed as G+1 structure having 4 bedded & 8 bedded wards with attached common toilets. The building also has several healthcare & treatment rooms, labs, cafeteria, dispensary etc.
- o. Miscellaneous (Shopping Complex)/ Bank/ ATM/ Post Office: The building has shops, bank, post office, photo gallery, toilets catering to the daily needs of the residents.
- p. Parade Ground/ 200m Athletic Track/ Viewer’s Gallery: It is a single storey structure accommodating Spectators gallery area above with toilets below it. The parade ground also having a 200m Athletic track located in the center.
- q. Motor Garage: The building houses different sized garages, air check point, stores, petrol booth, office, toilets, etc.
- r. Guard Room/ Control Room/ Reception: This building houses a reception, waiting area, visitor’s toilet and a 6 bedded guard room with attached common toilet.
- s. Indoor Firing Block (50m): The building has an enclosed 50m firing range with 10 firing stations, viewing gallery and a lobby.
- t. Swimming Pool, Gymnasium, and Health Club: This single storey building has a swimming pool of 50 x 25m size with changing rooms (depth varying from 1.05m to 5m), Gymnasium, Yoga room and a Spa with Jacuzzi, sauna, steam bath, etc.
- u. Ammunition Store: This building consists of two ammunition rooms surrounded by earthen embankment on three sides.

3. Service Blocks

- a. Support Service Block: The building is designed as a single storey complex accommodating different maintenance sections like plumbing, salon, laundry, communication, clinging, etc.
- b. Pump Room and Water Storage Tanks: The underground water tanks have been proposed for a total capacity of 635,000 liters of which 200,000 liters has been provisioned as a static fire water tank with an underground pump room. An overhead tank of 202,000 liters capacity has also been proposed for the campus.
- c. Electric Substation: This single Storey structure shall house the HT panels, Transformers, LT panels and Diesel Generators.

4. Open Areas

- a. 200m Firing Range: The 200m firing range has two firing points located at a distance of 100m each. The range is located at the periphery of the campus away from all residential and non-residential areas.
- b. Obstacle/ Outdoor Training ground: It has different kinds of obstacles like tarzan hand walk, step up, ranger crawl, tiger leap, spider web, parallel rope bridge, etc.

5. Horticulture & Landscaping:

The academy shall have plantation and landscaping with locally available evergreen trees, shrubs and flowering plants. This has been proposed to provide a pleasing ambience and make the Academy environment friendly. All plantation of the garden area i.e., shrubs, hedges, potted plants, flowers beds, creepers etc. and other features shall be done in harmony with the local aesthetics of Nepal.

Before undergoing into the construction phase, Proponent shall have to submit application with Project design and take approval on the design from Panauti Municipality.



Figure 2.2-4: Project Site Plan Map

Source: Detailed Project Report of Construction of National Police Academy at Kavrepalanchowk, Nepal, 2019

2.2.5 Project Related Key Construction Activities

There are basically three phases proposed for this Project namely as Preconstruction, Construction and Operation and Maintenance Phases. All the Project activities are categorized on the basis of these phases.

A. Pre-Construction Phase

Pre-engineering study, study on geological and geo-technical research, site survey, seismic study, environmental study, etc. will be carried during this phase. Other activities related to this phase will be as follows:

- Demarcation and Fencing of Project site boundary.
- Preparation and Approval of EIA study
- Contract opening and award.
- Identification of supplies of water
- All legal clearance (including tree cutting and getting ownership of land) from concerned authority.

B. Construction Phase

The construction phase consists of the main works of Project implementation. The major components which are listed in **2.2.4** will be constructed at this stage.

C. Operation and Maintenance Phase

At this stage, the Project will be operated to fulfill the objective of NPA as mentioned in Chapter 2.1. Moreover, regular cleaning and maintenance of drainage, water and waste water treatment plant, boundary walls, internal maintenance, etc. will be carried out in this phase.

2.3 Objectives of NPA Project

At present, the main objective of the Project is to upgrade and modernize the existing training programs in a modern and well-equipped infrastructures and environment for the sake of institutional strengthening. This will help NPA to expand its various specialized training courses among the Police personnel within the country. The main objectives of NPA are:

- to conduct foundation training courses targeting the senior police officers and technical police officers;
- to develop qualified police instructors necessary for the police training environment and provide consultancy services;
- to conduct specialized training courses for senior police officers in the sphere of crime investigation, operations, security, management and administration, police outreach, etc.;
- to set and maintain training benchmark for police training institutions across the country;
- to forge substantive relationships with academia including universities, other training and research institutions;
- to assist Police Headquarters in the formulation of human resource development policies including training policies; and

- to conduct research activities in matters pertaining to policing and security.

2.4 Project Requirements

2.4.1 Construction Materials

The detailed estimates of component wise material quantities are not available in DPR, however, the construction material have been described on the basis of weightage value presented in the following table as:

Table 2.4-1: Weightage of Construction Material Quantity

S.N.	Description	Unit	Weightage
1	Brick (Ash Fly)	1000no	8.00
2	Cement (OPC)	Quintal	14.50
3	TMT Steel	Quintal	19.50
4	Aggregates (20mm)	cum	6.50
5	Sand (Coarse Sand)	cum	3.00
6	Flooring Items	sq.m	5.00
7	Paints	liter	3.00
8	Doors/Window/Frame (uPVC-Al-Steel)	sq.m	7.00
9	Pipes	meter	2.50
10	Lamps and Fans	each	4.50
11	Electrical Machinery	each	2.50
12	Wires and Cables	100metre	4.00
13	Labor (Skilled-50% & Unskilled-50%)	each	20.00
Total			100.00

Source: Detailed Project Report of Construction of National Police Academy at Kavrepalanchowk, Nepal, 2019

The required construction material during the construction phase will be procured from the nearest legal markets: Sanga and Banepa. The supply of construction material for these depots will be from environmentally approved sites located at Melamchi, Bhakunde Besi and Panauti (Roshi Khola Quarry Sites). The construction material will be stockpiled within the Project site boundary only. Also, the supply chain and management of construction materials will be maintained on such a way that the material will not be procured at once and or over stored.

2.4.2 Use of Energy during Construction

Management of energy source is one of the main components for this Project to be accomplished. The electricity supplied by the Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) will be the main source of energy for lighting. During the time of construction, 2*1500kVA electrical substation shall be placed in the project site by the NEA through national grid connection. At the time of power load shedding, low noise generation Diesel Generator (DG) of capacity 2*750kVA will be used. Apart from electricity, LPG will be supplied for the preparation of food for workforce and staffs. Meanwhile, the petroleum products like petrol, diesel, kerosene, LPG, bitumen will be procured from Nepal Oil Corporation.

2.4.3 Construction Camp and Material Stockpiling Site

Construction materials like cement, aggregates, sand, steel bar, stone/boulder, pipes, generator, acid, transformer, lubricants and heavy machinery and equipment like excavators, bulldozers, loaders, tippers, trucks, tractors, screen plants, water tankers, vibrators, rollers, concrete mixers will be located at the optimal ease locations with respect to be approachable.

2.4.4 Spoil Management Sites

During the construction phase, it will go through both excavation and filling of spoils. From a preliminary estimation in DPR, nearly 67,180.5cum spoil will be generated from the foundation work. For this, the spoil will be used in filling at outdoor play ground, parking areas, backfilling of retaining walls, levelling of ground near entrance area of NPA and internal access road construction work. Similarly, the construction waste like steel bar pieces, broken bricks, and construction materials will be managed around the construction site and/or sold to nearest community or will be used in other purposes.



Figure 2.4-1: Possible Spoil Management Location, Camp, Crusher Plant and Site Office Sites

2.4.5 Human Resource Requirement

The detailed estimates of human resources for this Project are not available in DPR, however based on the construction of building Project of similar nature, about 530000 (484 workforce per day) workforce or 242 (50%) each skilled and unskilled workforce will be required on a daily basis during the time of 3 years construction period. The possibility of deficit of local workforce might exist on a daily basis as it uses huge mass of labor force during construction phase. On such, contractor might recruit workforce from the outer range also.

2.4.6 Land Requirement

For the proposed Project of NPA, a total of 41.86 hectares (ha) land is allocated, out of which 10.92ha land will be built up area used for Project related infrastructure and 30.94ha land will be left for open. The detail category of the land is tabulated below:

Table 2.4-2: Land Types and Area in Project Footprint Area

S.N.	Land Ownership	Area of Land (ha)
1.	Forest Area	6.7
	<i>Devisthan (Kha) Community Forest</i>	3.6
	<i>National Forest</i>	3.1
2.	NPA Owned Land	35.16
	Total	41.86

Source: Documents of NPA Project

Almost all the building structures will be constructed within the area of land owned by NPA. The outdoor facilities like parade ground, firing range, horse riding will be constructed with minimal loss of tree species from the forests. The detail of components, occupying area and trees to be cleared from the forest area during the Project construction is incorporated in **APPENDIX 4** and **APPENDIX 3**. GoN and Devisthan (Kha) CF has agreed for the use of forest land plot from NPA in 2052/04/17 and 2076/05/03 (**APPENDIX 5**).

2.4.7 Crusher Plant Sites

Crusher plants will be established in proposed locations. There is availability of the land for the placement of crusher plant. Two possible locations are identified as in given figure **Figure 2.4-1**. The plant will be used only for the Project associated activities.

2.4.8 Major Construction Equipment

Most of the major construction equipment used for the construction for building is available locally within the country. The reliability of such equipment in local market; however, is unknown, and the possibility of importing will also be considered during the basic construction phase. Heavy machinery and equipment, like excavators, bull dozers, giant breaker, dump truck, truck crane, loaders, tippers, tractors, water tankers, vibrators, rollers, and concrete mixers, and workers will be used for the proposed Project construction work.

2.4.9 Project Implementation Schedule

After completion of pre-implementation works such as demarcation, vegetation clearance, temporary fencing etc., mobilization of contractors will be done. Construction of buildings, internal access roads, entrance bridge are planned to start on 2023 and will be completed on 2026 (construction period 3 years and 1 year defect liability period). The project implementation schedule is presented in the following table:

Table 2.4-3: Construction Schedule of the Project

S. NO.	ARCHITECTURAL, CIVIL & MEP WORKS DESCRIPTION	DURATION (IN MONTHS)																																					
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
1	INITIAL PLANNING	█	█	█	█	█																																	
2	PHASE 1							█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
3	PHASE 2																																						
4	PHASE 3																																						

Source: DPR of NPA Project, 2019

2.4.10 Resources Required for the Implementation of Proposal

Cost estimates for the construction of the NPA are based on an evaluation of the unit rates and quantities obtained from the designs, drawing and inventory. Costing has been estimated in the format using district rates and Norms (National Building Code, 2020) approved by Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC). The total project cost for construction of Project has been estimated NRs. 8791.38 million.

2.4.11 Purpose of Proposal

The main purpose of the proposal is to upgrade and modernize the existing training programs in a modern and well-equipped infrastructures and environment for the sake of institutional strengthening. This will help NPA to expand its various specialized training courses among the Police personnel within the country.

2.5 Project Associated/Ancillary Facilities

2.5.1 Waste Generation and Management Options

In general, the waste will be of two categories:

1. Organic Waste (bio-degradable)
2. Inorganic Waste (non-biodegradable)

The NPA is expected to generate 59.5Kg/day ($484 \times 123.62 \text{ g/capita/day}^2 = 59.5\text{Kg/day}$) in total and/or 30.4Kg organic biodegradable waste on a daily basis generation during the construction phase and will be managed within the Project boundary. During operation phase, NPA is expected to generate 424.35Kg/day (for 3450 individuals) of which 216.42Kg will be of biodegradable waste in full occupancy. In both phases, biodegradable waste shall be managed within the NPA premises and used for horticulture and landscaping.

The wastes generated during construction within the Project area are cement bags, iron bars, and other leftover construction materials, and wastes generated in the labor camp. Biodegradable wastes generated from labor camp may give foul smell, and attract rodents. It will cause adverse impact, if not properly managed. The generated waste in the form as organic and inorganic wastes will be of both hazardous and non-hazardous types.

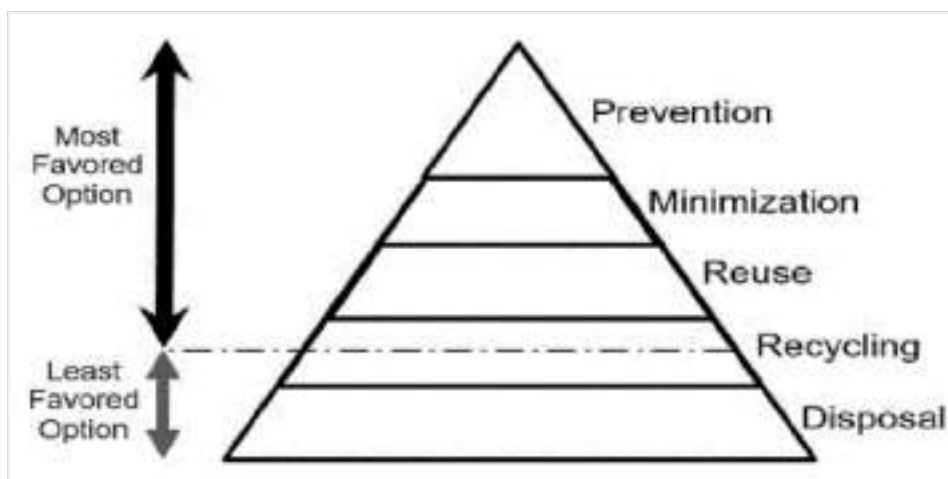


Figure 2.5-1: Waste Minimization Pyramid

² ADB, 2013: Solid Waste Management, and Composition Practices of Municipalities in 2013 in Nepal

The basic Solid Waste Management Regulation 2070 and its principles will be duly applied for waste management in the following ways:

- Source segregation of organic, and inorganic wastes in different storage areas or facilities in the designated location.
- The biodegradable waste generated from the campsite shall be managed through constructing a ground pit, and covered by the sufficient thick layer of soil on daily basis.
- Reusable wastes, like debris, broken brick pieces, sand, stone, waste cement, and sand, mix will be used as refills for making ground leveling.
- The packing materials used for casing components should be recyclable, and non-hazardous.
- The Project Construction Contractor (PCC) shall ensure proper management of ground drainage from camps as a preventive measure against breeding places of mosquitoes, and other pests.
- Recyclable wastes, like left out/non-usable reinforcement bars and packing materials, shall be sent or sold to scrap vendors.
- Chemical waste generated from garages shall be collected in leakage proof, corrosion free, and specially designed container and sealed carefully.
- Effective coordination shall be done with local level government for proper waste management during construction period.

2.5.2 Water Storage and Supply System

The detailed estimates of water requirement during the construction period are not available in DPR; however, the supply of water will be fulfilled from municipal water supply and water tankers from legally operating local authorities in the initial phase of construction phase. From the preliminary estimation, 40000kl (36530 liters per day) water will be required during the construction phase. Of the total per day requirement, 24200liter water will be required for labor (*maintaining hygiene and preparing food at 50liter/day*) and 12330 liter will be used for the construction work. To overcome deficit after supply from municipal system, installation and operation of deep boring will also undergoes at early stage of construction phase.

In case for the operation phase, the underground water tanks having a total capacity of 635,000 liters of which 200,000 liters will be provisioned as a static fire water tank with an underground pump room. An overhead tank of 202,000 liters capacity has also been proposed for the campus.

Borewell Drilling Works Details for Ground Water Extraction

Nature of Work:	Borewell drilling works at National Police Academy project, Panauti, Kavre, Nepal
Size:	8"*6" diameter *100m depth.
Drilling Method:	Drilling by DTH hammering method.
Pipes and Sockets to be Used:	200 mm dia and 150 mm dia ERW MS plain pipe with 4.5 to 4.8 mm thickness. Make: Jagadamba Screen cutting (making hole) on plain pipes Supply of 150 mm dia and 200 mm dia casing shoe,
Submersible Pump:	75 HP capacity having water discharge 2-4 ltr/sec. head 30-120 m. discharge pipe 50 mm dia 75m, 4 sqm cable 100 m panel board complete set. Make of Submersible pump: KSB.
Station:	Two

2.5.3 Waste Water Management

National Police Academy will develop the waste water treatment plant to treat waste water. For the waste water treatment, NPA will install the Moving Bed Biofilm Reactor

(MBBR) waste treatment technology. During the construction and operation phase, the generation of liquid waste is estimated as:

Sewerage generation during the Construction Phase: 80% of 24200 liter (484 labors*50liters water/day)
19360-liter sewerage per day for 484 labors will be managed in soak pit
350000-liter sewerage per day will be treated from STP for 3450 persons.³

Moving Bed Biofilm Reactor (MBBR): Moving bed biofilm reactor (MBBR) is a type of wastewater treatment process. The MBBR system consists of an aeration tank (similar to an activated sludge tank) with special plastic carriers that provide a surface where a biofilm can grow. The carriers are made of a material with a density close to the density of water (1 g/cm^3). An example is high-density polyethylene (HDPE) which has a density close to 0.95 g/cm^3 ⁴. The carriers will be mixed in the tank by the aeration system and thus will have good contact between the substrate in the influent wastewater and the biomass on the carriers.

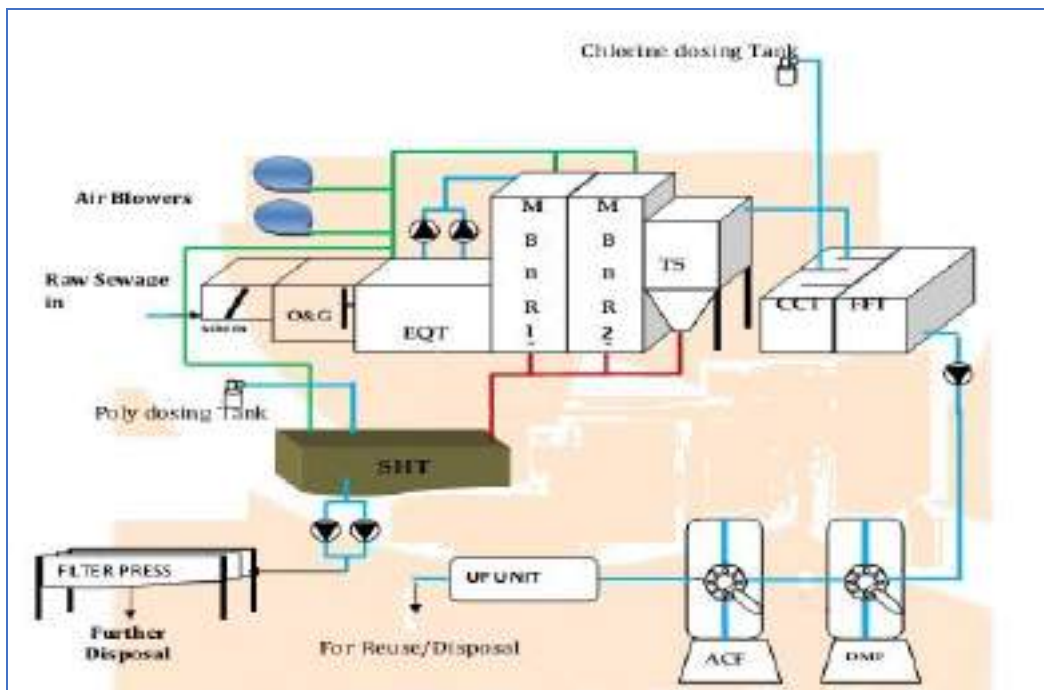


Figure 2.5-2: Typical Process Flow Diagram of MBBR Technology

MBBR systems don't need a recycling of the sludge, which is the case with activated sludge systems. Some other advantages compared to activated sludge systems are:

- Higher effective Sludge Retention Time (SRT) which is favorable for nitrification
- Responds to load fluctuations without operator intervention

³ Basis for calculation of STP is referenced from DPR of NPA Project, 2019.

⁴ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moving_bed_biofilm_reactor, Retrieved on 09/03/2022.

- Lower sludge production
- Less area required
- Resilient to toxic shock
- Process performance independent of secondary clarifier (due to the fact that there is no sludge return line)

After the sludge or the liquid waste generate in NPA are transported, screened and collected goes to treatment. After the sludge gets treated at MBBR system, it goes to recharge pit.

2.5.4 Rain Water Harvesting and Recharge Pits

The use of gutter in all the blocks of the building will in practice and recharge pits will be placed in suitable area within the NPA area. The proponent will install rain water harvesting system in the NPA from a total area of 338,196.05 sq.m Rain water collection system will be established within NPA by the proponent to recharge the ground water table through separate recharge pit. The detailed baseline information and analysis is presented in [5.1 (8)].

CHAPTER 3: PROCEDURE ADOPTED WHILE PREPARING THE REPORT

The process follows the EPA, 2019 and EPR, 2020 as a legal binding document for GoN, the concerns expressed during scoping study, based on approved ToR and Scoping, baseline study, consultation with local people/stakeholders and officials. Soon after the approval of ToR dated on 2079-08-13 (29 November 2022) from Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE) a multi-disciplinary team comprising Environmental Management Specialist, SW Management Expert, Sociologist, Geologist and Forest Expert were involved in EIA study. During the field visits, baseline information on physical, biological, and social conditions of the project including direct and indirect impacts were collected using checklists. The various approaches and methodologies applied during the field exploration have been summarized below:

- Desk study and literature review of relevant documents (published/unpublished),
- Delineation of Project area
- Study and map interpretation of Project area
- Preparation of checklist/questionnaire
- Field study in order to collect baseline information of Project area
- Public consultation meetings, Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interview
- Approved notice pasting provided from proponent
- 7 days public notice publication in daily national newspaper
- Public hearing
- 7 days public notice publication in daily national newspaper
- Impact identification and propose appropriate mitigation measures,
- Draft EIA study report preparation
- Submission to MoFE through proponent and MoHA
- 7 days Public Disclosure of EIA report in MoFE website along with hard copy availability at local level.
- Comment receives, incorporation, Submission to MoFE and Presentation
- Final EIA report preparation incorporating all the comment received from MoFE and submission to MoFE for approval
- Approval of EIA study report

3.1 Literature Review

Available primary and secondary literature in the form of reports and maps; topographic maps, land use maps, aerial photographs, cadastral survey maps etc. were collected and reviewed. Detailed Project Report (DPR), Soil Test report, site plan, organogram of NPA, cabinet decisions, GoN policies and laws along with following listed documents/information sources were reviewed;

- Detailed Project Report of NPA,
- Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between GoN and GoI document,
- GoN’ cabinet decisions on NPA,
- Land use and ownership certificates,
- Census Statistics of Nepal Published by Central Bureau of Statistics, 2021 for Kavrepalanchowk District and Panauti Municipality’s Profiles,
- Review of Relevant Government’s Policies, Laws, Guidelines and Manuals.

- Publications from Ministry of Forest and Environment (MoFE), Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), Nepal Police (NP) and National Police Academy official web-portal, Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM), Department of Mines and Geology (DMG), Department of Survey (DoS), and
- Similar previous environmental study reports.

During the study period, published and unpublished literatures of the Project area pertaining to biological, social, chemical, physical, and cultural environments were collected from various sources and reviewed to get information on the coverage of the studies and fulfill the data gaps.

3.2 Review of Relevant Government’s Policies, Laws, Regulations and Guidelines

The relevant plan, policy, laws and guidelines were reviewed carefully and incorporated requirements for the implementation of the project including Environmental Protection Act, 2019 and its Rules, 2020 in Chapter 4 and requirement of EIA in **APPENDIX 10**.

3.3 Preparation of Scoping Document (SD) and Terms of Reference (ToR)

The Scoping for the EIA was undertaken in accordance with the EPA/EPR-2019/2020 to determine the scope of the EIA, inform stakeholders about the proposed Project, receive their comments on relevant environmental issues, and identify priority issues for environmental assessment. A seven (7) days public notice was published in national daily newspaper during scoping for written feedback and suggestions. Formal and informal deliberations with local people and other concerned stakeholders was conducted. The issues and possible impacts identified in the Scoping were categorically tabulated for EIA Study. Then it was also incorporated in the Terms of Reference (ToR) for defining methodology. The ToR was prepared by including these potential issues, as per the Schedule 3, Rule 3, Forest Area Ka (5) and Built-Up Area Ja (2 & 6) of EPR, 2020. The main EIA study was focused on the detailed analysis of the environmental issues identified in the approved SD and ToR. The SD and ToR was approved by MoFE, on dated 2079-08-13 (29 November 2022) and approved ToR is given in **APPENDIX 2**.

3.4 Project Area Delineation

First, a topographical map and a Google map were used to define the project impact area's geographic perimeter. The area was divided into three different zones depending on the type and size of the predicted impact area as:

- a) Direct Impact Area:** The Direct Impact Area (DIA) refers to the permanent and temporary land use for the Project construction activities. The DIA is also considered the Project Footprint Area (PFA) where the Project related infrastructure lies.
- b) Indirect Impact Area:** Immediate adjacent area of 500 m beyond the PFA is considered as the Indirect Impact Area (IIA).
- c) Zone of Influence:** The proposed Project is planned in ward No. 6 of Panauti Municipality. The adjoining wards to ward No. 6 of Panauti Municipality are wards 4 & 5. Hence, all these wards (4, 5 & 6) are considered Zone of Influence (ZoI) including ward no. 7 (requested from Stakeholders during Public Hearing).

Table 3.4-1: Municipality and Wards included in the Project Affected Area

	District / Municipality	Affected Ward/ Municipality
DIA	Kavrepalanchowk, Panauti Municipality	Project Footprint Area (Project Boundary)
IIA		500m beyond DIA area
ZoI		Panauti Municipality- 4, 5, & 6 (W.N. 7 is requested in public hearing program)

3.5 Desk Study

3.5.1 Study, Map Preparation and Interpretation

The available maps, such as topo maps and geographic maps with geographic information systems (GIS), as well as the engineering drawings created in the comprehensive design report of the project region, were carefully examined in order to analyze the potential environmental impact. Moreover, information about the physical environment was gathered through site visits, photography, and field surveys. Using the Timeline tool, data on local natural disasters including erosion and flooding were gathered through participatory community interaction.

3.5.2 Preparation of Checklists/Questionnaires

Checklists for gathering data on the physical characteristics, biological resources, and socioeconomic and cultural aspects (**APPENDIX 11**) were created for the detailed field investigation. The study's approved Terms of Reference, including the issues illustrated in Schedule 12 of the EPR, 2020, and Schedule 9 of Forest Regulation, 2022, paid particular attention to accommodating concerns. The composition of the plants and animals, as well as their condition in the direct impact zone and its surroundings, were recorded using checklists. It also included ethnobotanical data with a focus on how plants are used, including the parts used, the manner, and the purpose of use.

3.6 Field Study

The multidisciplinary team of experts conducted field observations of the project site in February 2023 to gather baseline data on the Project area, including any potential environmental impacts and relevant issues/risks. The teams interacted with local stakeholders, government officials, public representatives, key informants, and local level elected representatives during the field visit. The engagement largely focused on the physical, biological, sociological, economical, and cultural aspects of the present and future environments that are likely to be impacted by project execution.

3.6.1 Physical Environment

By defining the project impact area, a thorough physical environment assessment was conducted to gather baseline data on the physical aspect. The study team visited the Project site to collect topographical data through walkover survey and observation. Physical features such as topography, air quality and noise level, erosion, land stability & land use pattern were observed and recorded. While, climate & meteorological data on rainfall information were collected and analyzed using Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM) database. Field observation and walkthrough survey method were adopted to verify information on drainage system, land stability, hydrology present within the study of area, water sources, solid waste management practices, and ground water use practices. Samples on water quality of nearby Punyamata river and Kuwa (small shallow aquifer or Dhunge Dhara) within the boundary of Project area were collected for laboratory analysis. Noise level within the proposed Project area was measured with

Digital Sound Level Meter⁵. Likewise, air quality of the Project site was analyzed from High Volume Sampler instrument are attached in **APPENDIX 12**.

Table 3.6-1: Summary of Physical-Chemical Environment and Methods Adopted for Collecting Data

Indicators	Information/Data Collection Methods
Physical Environment	
Temperature and Rainfall	Analysis of Data from Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM)
Characteristics of River/Khola	DPR of the Project, field observation and consultation, secondary published research literatures for the indication of characteristics of rivers/Khola was studied
Air Quality	Air quality measurement using high volume sampler at the one station on 10-11 February 2023; analysis of TSP, PM _{2.5} and PM ₁₀ was done.
Water Quality	Observation of the water sources (river/streams) within the Project area and water samples analysis was completed using scientific methods developed by American Public Health Association-APHA 23 rd Edition and National Drinking Water Quality Standard, 2062 for, <u>Punyamata Khola</u> (at Entrance Location): pH, TSS, DO, COD, BOD, Nitrate-N, Ammonia-N, PO ₄ -P <u>Kuwa (Dhunge Dhara)</u> : Temperature, pH at 21°C, Electrical Conductivity, Turbidity, Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ , Ammonia, Nitrate, Chloride, Iron, Coliform (presence/absence)
Sound Quality	Noise quality measurement using Sound Level Meter (SL-4023SD) at the one station on 10-11 February 2023
Geological Study	Analysis of soil types, rock types, geological structure formation, etc. referenced from DPR of Project
Public Property	Field observation and checklists was used for this purpose, listing of public property was completed
Ancillary Facilities of Projects	Information in brief on different sites such as labor camp, stockpiling sites, crusher plant sites and muck/spoil management sites was collected
Land Use	Categorization of land use data for public land, private land, forest area, agricultural land, river uplift area, barren land etc. Measurement of area of land within the Direct Impact Area was completed
Solid Waste Management	Consultation with public and concerned municipality for practice of waste management was completed through using Key Informant Interview, Group Discussion and validation from study team through cross check method
Bitumen and Chemicals	As bitumen will not be used (only concreting will be done) for the construction of internal access road for which emission calculation for this purpose was not covered in the report. Instead, emission from fuel was estimated using IPCC standard.
Sources of Construction Materials	Location was identified using KII
Identification of Spoil Disposal Sites	Interaction meeting with Proponent and field-based survey/observation

⁵ UNI-T UT 353 Mini Sound Meter (dB)

3.6.2 Biological Environment

Flora: The transect survey, sampling of vegetation was completed within the DIA from the study team. Transect and sampling of vegetation using 5 circular quadrates of radius of 12.5m was laid to know the species diversity of forest. Inventory of the likely loss of trees in forest due to construction activities was made through measuring diameter of tree’ Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) at 1.3m height, height of individual tree from Sub-Division Forest Office, Khopasi at the time of preparation of Detailed Project Report phase. For this reason, the study team did not record the individual measurement of trees instead the calculated volume of tree species from Sub-Division Forest Office, Khopasi has been incorporated in this report (**APPENDIX 13**) only.

Based on the received surveyed data from Sub-Division Forest Office, the total numbers of trees with respective species wise volume to be cleared from the entire required forest area was received and tabulated in (**APPENDIX 13**) as per the listed norms given in following table:

Table 3.6-2: Categorization of Trees/Poles/Saplings

Categories of Plants	Criteria of Measurement	Reference
Trees	>30 cm	Forest Regulation, 2022 [Related with Rule 19 (2) and Rule 131 (Ka) & (Gha) and Schedule-9]
Poles	10-30 cm	
Sapling	<10 cm and height <1.35 m	

The analysis of forest data was done and incorporated in baseline section **APPENDIX 13** of this report as obtained from NPA for the formula mentioned in Schedule-9 of Forest Regulation, 2079 BS as:

Stem Volume

$$\ln (V) = a+ b* \ln (d) + c* \ln (h)$$

Or

$$V = \text{Exp} [a+ b* \ln (d) + c* \ln (h)]$$

Where,

V = Volume of Stem (Should be divided by 1000 for conversion into cum)

a, b, & c = Coefficient Values of tree species (*Schedule-9 of Forest Regulation, 2079*)

d = Diameter at Breast Height (1.3m)

h = Height of tree species

Wildlife: Wildlife survey was conducted through transect survey, direct observation and public consultation using the checklist to know the presence of wildlife, habitat, grazing area and wildlife corridor within the DIA of Project area. Simultaneously, consultation with key person from the ward and local level was also completed to know the occurrence of wildlife nearby the IIA of Project area also. Thus, the data obtained was analyzed using the GoN, IUCN and CITES norms and criteria for prioritizing wildlife conservation status.

Table 3.6-3: Summary of Biological Environment and Methods Adopted for Collecting Data

Indicators	Information/Data Collection Methods
Biological Environment	
Forest types and Management Perspectives	Field study, observation and public consultation using checklists, listing of forest types, public consultation
Vegetation	Brief of vegetation species within the Project site from sampling through a circular plot for the identification of species richness,

Indicators	Information/Data Collection Methods
	volume calculation that can be destructed with the use of scientific methods and tools, protected species (Government of Nepal, IUCN and CITIES Protected) was clearly mentioned
Wildlife (Aquatic animal, Mammals, Amphibians, Reptiles, Birds)	Transect survey, public consultation and consultation with Devasthan (Kha) CF, literatures review from the data of secondary sources like DoF, DFO, National Biodiversity Strategy, CBS/Environmental Statistics of Nepal, Consultation with the local people, literatures from Bird Conservation Nepal (BCN), protected species (Government of Nepal, IUCN and CITES Protected) was clearly mentioned

3.6.3 Socio-Economic and Cultural Environment

Of the total area, 6.7ha of forest area owned by GoN and 1.43ha built-up area, 0.15ha stream area and rest land of 33.58ha is owned by NPA. There are no any private households and public infrastructures within the proposed Project boundary or DIA. Information on socio-economic and cultural features of the nearby Project area (ward no. 6) like population, ethnicity, occupation status, education level, settlement pattern, religion, cultural and religious sites, sources of energy and energy consumption, social infrastructures, market centers, etc. was taken reference from CBS 2021 for Panauti Municipality was generated and described. KII was done with Mayor and Ward Chairman of Ward No. 4, 5 & 6 for gathering information on the historical, cultural and socio-economic context of peripheral and Panauti Municipality. Following, FGD with User Committee and women’s group, public consultation with stakeholder from IIA area, interaction meeting with key stakeholders, observation of boundary area was simultaneously completed during the field study. Public hearing was completed and described in following subheading.

Table 3.6-4: Summary of Socio-Economic Environment and Methods Adopted for Collecting Data

Indicators	Information/Data Collection Methods
Socio-Economic-Cultural Environment	
Population and Households (HHs) details of ZoI	Use of secondary source of information from the published source from CBS/NPHC, 2021 and Panauti Municipality Profiles None of the HHs lies within the CPA. Information regarding Socio-Economic-Cultural Environment
Traditional, Cultural, Historical, and ancient sites	Panauti Municipality Profile was used for listing Traditional, Cultural, Historical, and ancient sites and its descriptions
Public issues	Stakeholder Consultation: People or institution concerned with Project activities Public Consultation with key stakeholders from IIA Interaction Meeting with Stakeholders in early study phase within DIA Focus Group Discussion: Users Committee, Women’s Group Key Informant Interview: Mayor of Panauti Municipality and Ward Chairman of Ward No. 4, 5 & 6 Group Discussion: All Stakeholders Noting all Public issues, Minutes of meeting organized, collection of Deed of enquiry and Recommendation letters

3.7 Consultation Meetings

Public are the key stakeholders and plays a critical role during the EIA study and implementation phase. Any forms of meeting or the processes adopted to provide opportunities for stakeholders to engage in the EIA process, provide feedback, and participate in decision-making. They help to ensure that the potential environmental and social impacts of a proposed project are thoroughly evaluated, and any necessary mitigations are identified.

Altogether 11 consultation meetings (Public Consultation-2, Interaction Meeting-2, Key Informant Interview-5, Focus Group Discussion-2) with the major stakeholders of the project area were done to obtain their opinions and suggestions. This was organized and moderated by the sociologist to identify the issues and concerns related to the proposed Project that may not have been identified through other method of data collection. This helps in gathering in-depth information, building consensus and provided a feedback mechanism. During discussion, people’s understanding of the Project’s suitability, short-term, long-term impacts and benefits was discussed and issues was noted in checklist. Here's a bird eye view of each method used during the study:

Table 3.7-1: Details of Consultation/Meeting and Participation Details

S.N.	Type of Meeting	Date	Location	Representation Area of Participants	Participation
1.	Interaction Meeting	30 May 2022 29 June 2022	Panauti Municipality Office	Mayor, D. Mayor CAO, Engineer, DPO, Panauti, Official, Ward Chairpersons of 5 and 6, NPA and Consultant	9
2.	Public Consultation	10 February 2023	Ward No. 4, 5 & 6 of Panauti Municipality	Public Stakeholders from IIA, Chairperson of Ward No. 4, 5 & 6	24
3.	Key Informant Interview	10 February 2023	Panauti Municipality Office	Mayor and Ward Chairperson of Ward No. 6 and Secretary of Devasthan (Kha) CF of Panauti Municipality	4
4.	Focus Group Discussion	11 February 2023	Dalinchowk, Ward No. 6 of Panauti Municipality	Devasthan (Kha) CF and Women’s Group	35

3.8 Public Hearing and Public Notice

3.8.1 Public Hearing

Public hearing is a formal process that provides an opportunity for the public to express their views on the proposed Project's potential impacts. According to Section 3 (5) of EPA, 2019; it has made obligations to organize public hearing for any environmental studies. For this reason, Rule 6 (1) of EPR, 2020, it has made clear mandatory provisions for conducting public hearing sessions in one or more locations based on geography and accessibility. Public hearings are an essential part of the decision-making process, and the comments and feedback received during this process are taken into consideration while drafting EIA study report. This is a point Project and lies within ward no. 6 of Panauti Municipality for which only one Public Hearing was conducted.

The public notice including objectives of public hearing venue and time requesting stakeholder’s active participation during the Public Hearing was first pasted in the notice board of stakeholder’s location and deeds of notice pasting was also collected. After then, the same information was published in Sanjwanipatra national newspaper as per Schedule 9 of EPR, 2020 on 23 December 2022. The notice of hearing was sent to the local level and other stakeholders through invitation letter in hand. Hard copies (Brochures) of summary of Project features and activities in Nepali language was shared at the time of hearing. Study team was present at the time of event and facilitated the issues raised from the stakeholders. The views, concerns, recommendations/suggestions of the participants were documented in the form of minutes and incorporated in this report in **APPENDIX 16**.

The approved public notice as per the format in Schedule-9 from the Proponent (**APPENDIX 17**) was pasted in the following offices/locations as mentioned in the following table:

Table 3.8-1: Offices/Places of Public Notice Affixation

Areas	Offices/Locations of Public Notice Affixation
District Level Stakeholders	District Administrative Office (DAO); District Police Office (DPO); District Coordination Committee (DCC); District Survey Office (DSO), District Land Revenue Office (DLRO); Division Forest Office (DFO) of Kavrepalanchowk District
Local Levels	Panauti Municipality Office
Municipality/Ward	Panauti Municipality, Ward No. 4, 5 & 6
Other Places	Devasthan (Kha) Community Forest; Police Station at Panauti Municipality; Dalinchowk Urban Health Centre at Dalinchowk; Gorakhnath Primary School at Dalinchowk

Table 3.8-2: Details of Public Hearing and Participation Details

S.N.	Type of Meeting	Date	Location	Representation Area of Participants	Participation
1.	Public Hearing	31 December 2022 (16 Poush 2079)	Project site located at Dalinchowk, Ward No. 6 of Panauti Municipality	District Coordination Office-Kavre, Department of Environment, Mayor, CAO, Engineer, DPO, Panauti, Official, Ward Chairpersons of 4, 5, 6 and 7, Representatives from Devasthan (Kha) CF, NPA and Consultant	44

The detailed information related to public hearing is incorporated in the **APPENDIX 16**.

3.8.2 Publication of Public Notice

After conducting public hearing in Dalinchowk, a public notice was published in the Sourya Dainik national daily dated on 27 January 2023 (**APPENDIX 18**). The notice contained a brief background of the project, its activities and potential impact (on physical, biological, and socioeconomic and cultural aspects) induced by project activities. The notice also requested institutions and individuals to submit their written opinions and suggestions on the likely environmental impacts within (Seven) 7 days of the notice

publication. This was published in accordance with the requirements of the Rule 7 of EPR, 2020 in the format given in Schedule 9. Altogether public notices were posted in different 14 different locations/offices. The written complains/ suggestions (Muchulka) were collected. The copy of public notice was attached in **APPENDIX 17**.

3.8.3 Collection of Recommendation Letter

The preparation of draft EIA report is completed after incorporating all the concerns or issues raised from stakeholders as obligated in the Rule 8 (8) of EPR, 2020 for the collection of recommendation letters in the format given in Schedule-14 of EPR, 2020 from the concerned local level and/or respective offices. The detailed recommendation letters thus received from the stakeholders is incorporated in the **APPENDIX 19**.

3.9 Data Analysis, Impact’s Prediction and Significance Study

3.9.1 Systematization of Baseline Information

The present condition and impacts during construction and subsequent operation phases were analyzed by using matrix method from compiled data and categorized the potential impacts as per method prescribed in the Table 8.2 in Schedule-12 of EPR, 2020. The environmental aspects such as physical, biological, socio-economic, cultural and historical, impacts were identified based on-site observation, field survey, information obtained from the stakeholders and expert judgment.

3.9.2 Impact Identification, Evaluation and Prediction

Impacts from the proposed project obtained were both beneficial as well as adverse impacts. The potential impacts were predicted in terms of their magnitude (minor, moderate and high), extent (site specific, local and regional) and duration (short term, medium term and long term) as well as their nature (reversible, irreversible). The criteria for the rating of the impacts in terms of their magnitude, extent, and duration are listed below:

Table 3.9-1: Numerical Scales as Predicted due to Implementation of Proposed Project

Magnitude	Score	Extent	Score	Duration	Score
High/Major	60	Regional	60	Long Term	20
Moderate/Medium	20	Local	20	Medium Term	10
Minor/Low	10	Site Specific	10	Short Term	05
Cumulative Level of Score of Significance					
<50: Insignificant, 50 to 75: Significant and >75: Very Significant					

Source: EPR, 2020

3.9.3 Preparation of Major Plans

Environment Management Plan (EMP) was prepared to ensure and evaluate the effectiveness of each of the mitigation and enhancement measures adopted to minimize the environmental impacts on making acceptable environmental conditions within the region of influence. The mitigation and enhancement measures were proposed in order to enhance the beneficial impacts and avoid or mitigate the adverse impacts considering the identified impacts, their nature, extent and complexity. The associated costs for adopting mitigation measures and enhancement measures were also estimated and addressed in the respective Chapter 8.

While recommending the mitigation options, a realistic approach was applied such that the measures could be employed in the local context. Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMoP)

in Chapter 9 was formulated to assess the effectiveness and implementation status of mitigation and benefit augmentation measures. Following, the possible alternatives to the Project’s design and components was discussed in Chapter 6. While, Auditing Plan was designed and addressed procedural activities within this Chapter 10 as per Scheule-12 of EPR, 2020.

3.10 Preparation of EIA Study Report

Environment management plan and monitoring plan and were compiled and draft report was prepared. Impact mitigation measures were identified from the analysis of the negative environmental impacts that the project might induced on the local environment and included in the environmental study report as per Schedule-12 of EPR, 2020.

CHAPTER 4: POLICY, LAWS AND CRITERIA REVIEW

The proposed Construction of National Police Academy at Kavrepalanchowk, Nepal Project attracts the following policies, laws, guidelines, manuals and standards of Government of Nepal (GoN). Apart from the GoN policies, laws, guidelines and standards, the Project will also attract the international convention treaties to which Nepal is a signatory.

4.1 Constitution of Nepal

4.2 Plan, Policies and Strategies

1. National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2078-2107 BS
2. Forest Area Strategy (2073-2082 BS)
3. Fifth Plan (Fiscal Year 2076/77-2080/81) BS
4. National Climate Change Policy, 2076 BS
5. National Environment Policy, 2076 BS
6. National Forest Policy, 2076 BS
7. Land Use Policy, 2075 BS
8. National Urban Development Strategy, 2074 BS
9. National Employment Policy, 2071 BS for Construction Sector
10. Public Infrastructure Construction and Operation Policy 2057 BS

4.3 Acts

1. Environment Protection Act, 2076 BS
2. Forest Act, 2076 BS
3. Land Use Act, 2076 BS
4. Building Act, 2075 BS
5. The Foreign Investment and Technology Transfer Act, 2075 BS
6. Public Health Services Act, 2075 BS
7. Children's Act, 2075 BS
8. Right to Employment Act, 2075 BS
9. The National Civil (Code) Act, 2074 BS
10. Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2074 BS
11. Civil Rights Act, 2074 BS
12. Labor Act, 2074 BS
13. Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act, 2074 BS
14. Local Government Operation Act, 2074 BS
15. The International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Act, 2073 BS
16. Sexual Harassment at Workplace Prevention Act, 2071 BS
17. Solid Waste Management Act, 2068 BS
18. Plant Protection Act, 2064 BS
19. Child Labor (Prohibition) Act, 2056 BS
20. Water Resources Act, 2049 BS
21. Soil and Watershed Conservation Act, 2039 BS
22. National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act, 2029 BS
23. Aquatic Protection Act, 2017 BS
24. Police Act, 2012 BS (Amendment in 2066 BS)

4.4 Rules/Regulations

1. Forest Regulation, 2079 BS
2. Environmental Protection Regulation, 2077 BS
3. Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Regulation, 2076 BS
4. National Natural Resources and Finance Commission Regulation, 2076 BS
5. Endangered Wildlife and Flora International Trade Control Regulation, 2076 BS
6. Labor Regulation, 2075 BS
7. National Social Security Regulation, 2075 BS
8. Police Regulation, 2071 BS (Eighth Amendment)
9. Solid Waste Management Regulation, 2070 BS
10. Building Regulation, 2066 BS
11. Child Labor (Prohibition and Restriction) Regulation, 2062 BS
12. Ozone Depletion Consumption (Control) Regulation, 2057 BS
13. Mining and Minerals Regulation, 2056 BS
14. Land and Watershed Protection Regulation, 2042 BS
15. Land Rules, 2021 BS
16. Aquatic (Thek) Rules, 2019 BS
17. The Nepal Civil (Code) Procedure, 2076 BS

4.5 Guidelines and Directives

1. Wildlife Friendly Infrastructure Construction Guideline - 2078 BS
2. Procedure with Criteria for Using National Forest Area for National Priority Project, 2076 BS
3. NTFP Inventory Guidelines, 2068 BS
4. Forest Fire Management Strategy 2067 BS
5. EIA Guidelines for the Forestry Sector, 2052 BS

4.6 National Standards

1. Nepal National Building Code 2077 BS
2. National Standards for Sound Quality, 2069 BS
3. National Transport Emission Standards, 2069 BS
4. Emission Criteria for Diesel Generators, 2069 BS
5. Nepal Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Ecosystem, 2065 BS
6. National Standards on Air Quality, 2062 BS
7. Nepal Vehicle Pollution Standards, 2062 BS
8. National Drinking Water Quality Standards, 2062 BS

4.7 International Conventions, Agreements and Treaties

1. The Stockholm Convention on the Continuously Increasing Permanent Pollutants, 2001
2. Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1997
3. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1994
4. Convention on Biological Diversity, (CBD) 1992
5. Basel Convention, 1989
6. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), 1975
7. ILO Convention, 1969

4.8 Bylaws Related with Panauti Municipality

1. Building Construction 2077 BS
2. Act made in relation for Forest Management within the Panauti Municipality Area, 2077 BS
3. Disaster Risk Management Act, 2077 BS
4. Forest Management Act, 2077 BS
5. Land Development Guideline of Panauti Municipality 2076 BS
6. Water Resource Use Regulations, 2076 BS
7. Road Standard of Panauti Municipality, 2074 BS

Note: The brief of reviewed policies and legislation was annexed in APPENDIX 10. The date is in Nepalese only.

CHAPTER 5: EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITION

5.1 Physical and Chemical Environment

1. Topography and Land Use

Kavrepalanchowk district is one of the seventy-seven districts located in the central-eastern part of Mid-Hill Region of Nepal. This district is surrounded by Ramechhap and Dolakha. The proposed Project area is centrally located in the core area of Panauti Municipality of Kavrepalanchowk district. The geographical location of the Project site lies in the latitude of 27°35'39.36"N in the West, 27°35'35.98"N in the North, 27°35'27.53"N in the South and 27°35'19.85"N in the East, and the longitude of 85°31'12.35"E in the West, 85°31'37.84"E in the North, 85°31'1.34"E in the South and 85°31'13.83"E in the East respectively. The total area for the purpose of NPA is 41.86 hectares (ha). Of the total area, 6.7 ha is the forested area (3.6ha of Devasthan Community Forest, 3.1ha of National Forest) and 35.16ha NPA owned land.

2. Geology and Soil

The general geological characteristic of the Project area is located in Phulchoki Sub Group of Tistung and Bhimphedi Sub Group of Tawa Khola Formation within the Kathmandu Group of Pre Cambrian-Devonian Region of Nepal.

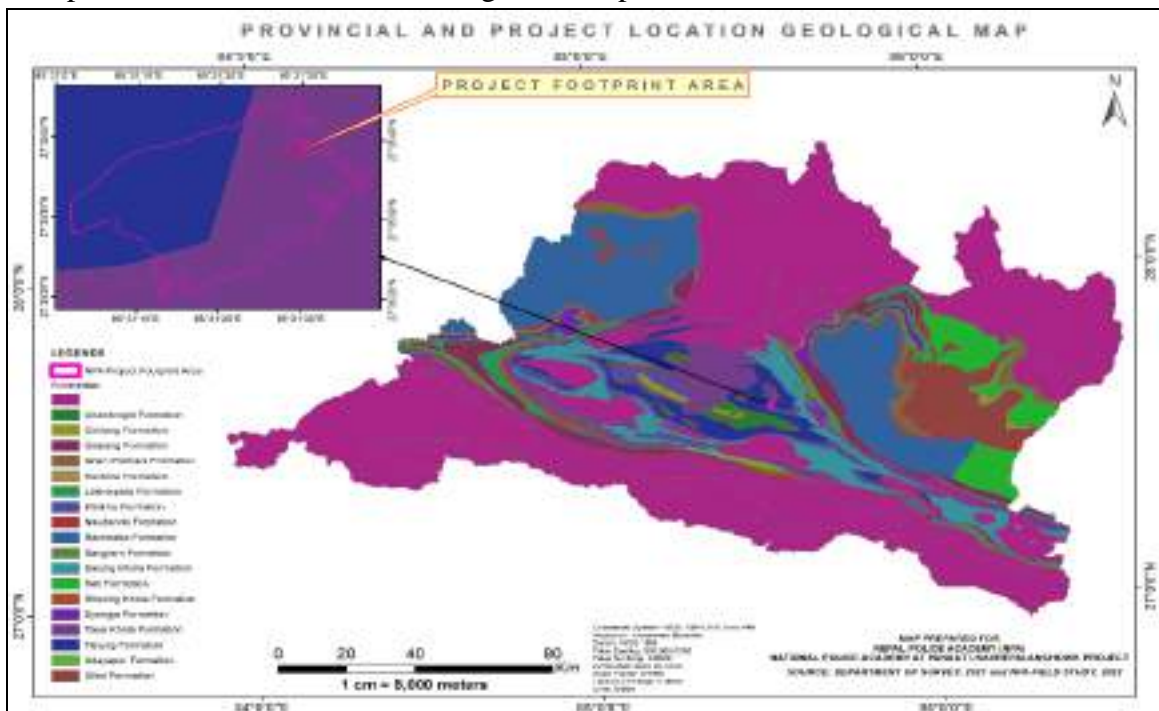


Figure 5.1-1: Provincial and Project Location Geological Map

It is characterized by the dull green grey colored Phyllites, pink purplish tinted sandstones with sandy limestone with ripple marks, clay cracks, and worm tracks with pebbly beds near base at the areas of the bottom part along Punyamata Khola. The upper part of hills is dominated by coarse grained dark grey garnetiferous muscovite biotite quartz schists interbedded with grayish impure quartzite pandering quartzite member light green quartzite.

Geo-technical Investigation⁶ of the proposed Project site was completed in 2018 through 30 boreholes over four blocks having 10-13 m depth from the ground levels in four blocks.



Figure 5.1-2: Geotechnical Investigation Block Location at proposed NPA Project Site

Standard Penetration Test (SPT) and Dynamic Cone Penetration Test (DCPT) were taken at every 1.5 m intervals. Borehole logs were prepared at the site on the basis of visual observation of the soil obtained from the boreholes.

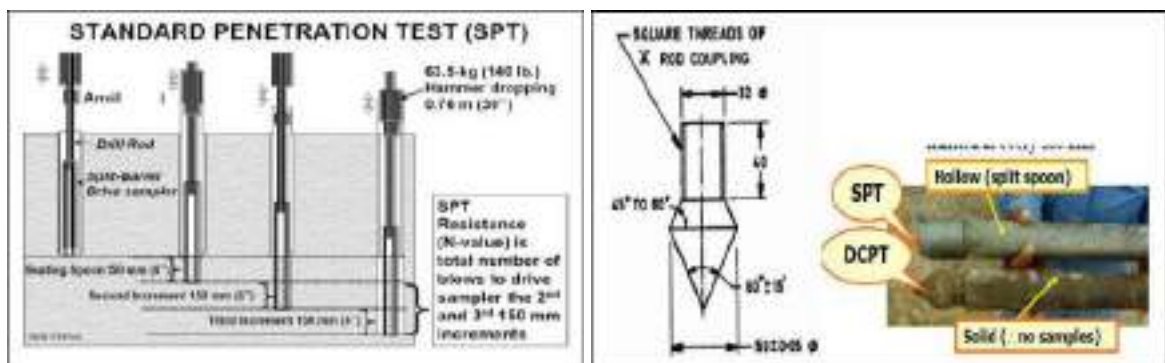


Figure 5.1-3: Details of SPT Procedure and DCPT Cone and Sampler

Logging of the boring hole was carried out at the site. The log was reconfirmed and suitably corrected based on the laboratory test results. The log of the boreholes shows Gravel, Boulder with Sand throughout bore holes. Measured SPT N-value is 9 to more than 60 at different depth and bore holes in the in-situ soil strata. Measured SPT N-value shows that the soil is in medium dense to very dense state. Ground water table was found at a depth of 1-1.5 m in different bore holes. The Shear strength parameters obtained from the direct shear test and unconfined compression test are analyzed. From the direct shear test, cohesion of the soil sample varies 0.5 to 7.0 kPa and angle of internal friction varies from 28.3 to 38.0°. Unconfined compression strength varies from 0.80 Kg/cm² (80 kPa) to 1.09 Kg/cm² (109 kPa).

⁶ Soil Investigation, Geotechnical Analysis of Proposed Building- National Police Training Center, Panauti, Kavre, 2018.

Geotechnical profile along the different borehole shows Sand/Gravel in Block-1 and Silt/Clay in Block-2, Block-3 and Block-4 are found at foundation level. Recommended bearing capacity for spread footing and raft foundation is shown in following table.

Table 5.1-1: Geotechnical Investigation of Proposed Project Site

Depth of foundation below Ground (D) = 2 m	Foundation Soil Type	Spread Footing (2m X 2m)	Raft Foundation (20m X 40m, assumed)
Allowable settlement (mm)		25	50
Block-1	Sand/Gravel	150	200
Block-2	Silt/Clay	130	100
Block-3	Silt/Clay	145	110
Block-4	Sand/Gravel	132	105

Source: Soil Investigation, Geotechnical Analysis of Proposed Building- National Police Training Center, Panauti, Kavre, 2018

For Blocks 2 and 3, the foundation rests on cohesive soil. Though the raft foundation shows slightly lower bearing capacity, it can accommodate large, total and differential settlements; hence, recommended.

3. River Environment and Drainage

The proposed Project area lies within one of the basin areas of Sunkoshi River i.e., Punyamata Sub-Watershed area. Punyamata Khola flows from the North to the South direction from the adjoining boundary line of the Project area.

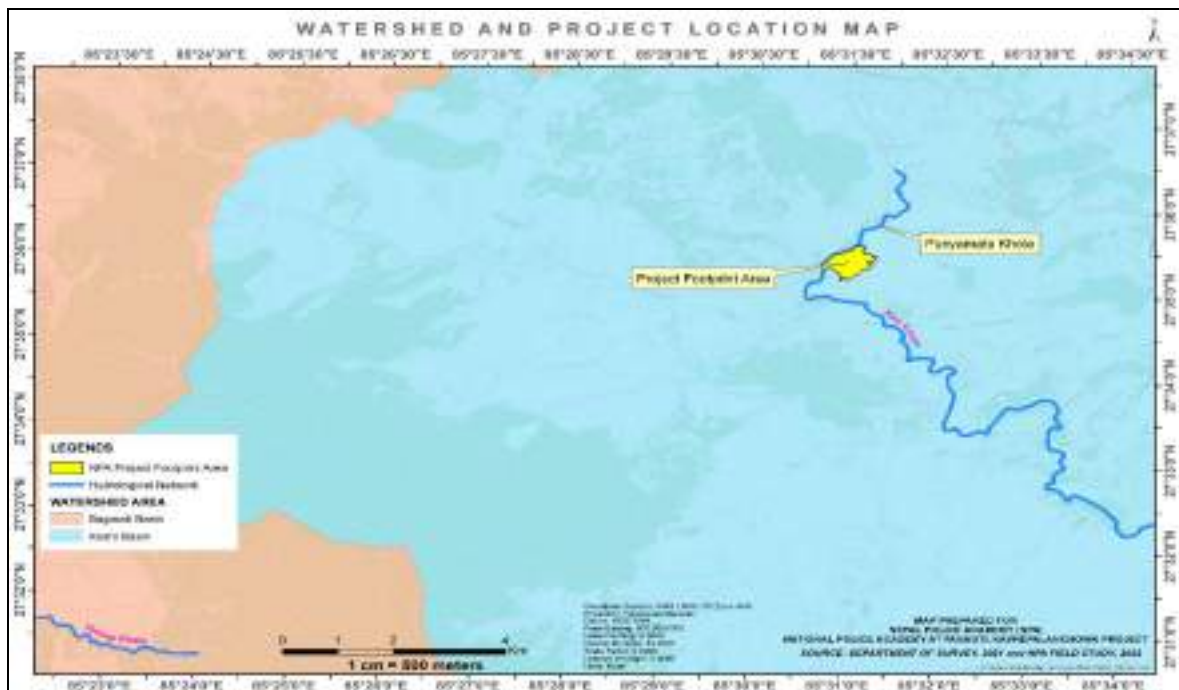


Figure 5.1-4: Watershed and Project Location Map

Punyamata Khola that lies adjoining to the project area is seasonal river that have minimum discharge during the dry season. In the monsoon season the Punyamata Khola is known to come across the bridge due to the siltation problem at the upstream section at pillar foundation of bridge and narrow Khola ways. The drainage from the city area like Banepa, Panauti Bazar, Dalinchowk Police Post (proposed Project site) the dense population across the road side discharge their sewers and even solid waste to the Khola. Moreover, the use of fertilizers in agriculture land and the practice of people across the road side had degraded the natural Khola environment.

4. Present Ground Water Level around the Project Area

The standard penetration test normal value measured during the soil testing of the proposed Project site shows that the soil is in medium dense to very dense. From the study, it was found that the ground water table was recorded at a depth of 1-1.5m in the Western lower area of Project site throughout the flood plain area of Punyamata Khola. While, in the side of Eastern side of the Project area (hill part) there is no source of ground water like ring wells except a Kuwa in the North-East part within the extreme Project boundary. The settlements above the proposed Project area like Basnet Gaun, Gorakhnath Primary School and Dalikchowk Health Post are also using piped water from lifting system and no live wells were observed during field survey.

5. Climate

The Project area is located at an elevation of 1442 to 1574 amsl. Panauti's climate is classified as warm and temperate. The summers here have a good deal of rainfall, while the winters have very little. The Köppen-Geiger climate classification is Cwb⁷. In Panauti, the average annual temperature is 16.2°C, and Summer begins at the end of June and ends in September.

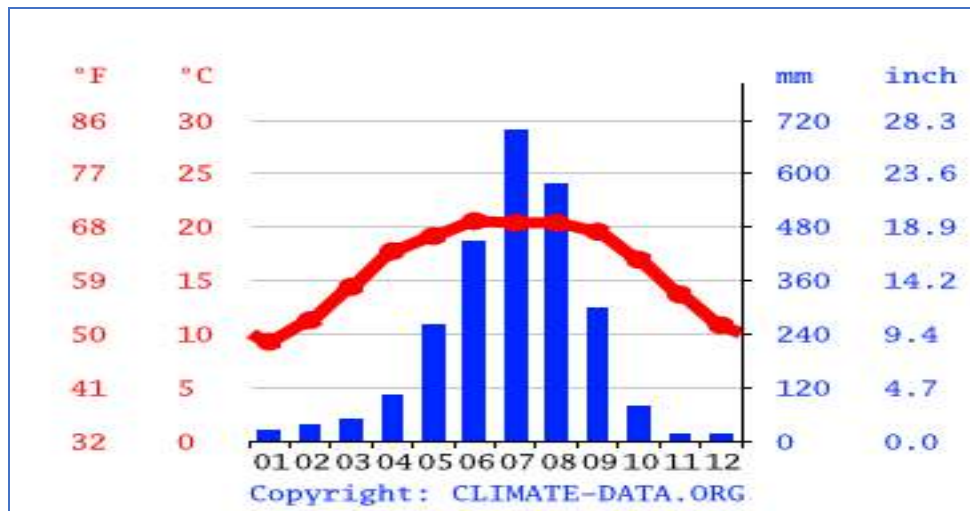


Figure 5.1-5: Climate Graph and Weather by Month of Panauti

The proposed Project area belongs to the Subtropical bio-climatic zone (below 2000 amsl). The minimum temperature recorded is 0°C in January, while the maximum temperature recorded is 32°C, in July (DHM, 2022). It receives the highest rainfall in July. The average annual rainfall recorded along the Punyamata Khola sub watershed region ranges from 1200 to 2000 mm rainfall.

6. Air and Water Quality and Noise Level

The air quality monitoring at one station at Project site near entrance point for 24 hours. The air quality parameters that were measured during the monitoring were: Total Suspended Particles (TSS), Respirable Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀). The value for PM_{2.5} is found with higher limit from sampling and laboratory analysis as 47.2 (for 40) µg/m³ in 24 hours average while other parameter remains under the limit of National Air

⁷ <https://en.climate-data.org/asia/nepal/central-development-region/panauti-47338/> Retrieved on 2/26/2023

Quality Standard, 2012. The main sources of air pollution in the project area include vehicular emission and dust pollution due to excessive tipper truck and other vehicular movement on unpaved shoulders of Banepa-Khopasi Road, agricultural farming activities, Pashupati Furniture Industry just next to the Project site, and wind movement towards measuring station.

During the field study, the water quality parameters were measured at 2 points namely Punyamata Khola at proposed entrance, and Kuwa (Dhunge Dhara within the periphery of Project site). Mainly four parameters were measured namely pH, Total Suspended Solids (TSS)- (mg/l), Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD)-(mg/l), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)-(mg/l) and Coliform for Punyamata Khola water sample while for Dhunge Dhara NDWQS identified parameters were analyzed. The water quality of Punyamata is massively deteriorated as Ammonia (11.84 for <1.0mg/l), BOD (49.24 for <2.1mg/l), COD (82.34 for <65.2mg/l) and PO4-P (1.76 for <0.6mg/l) parameters including Coliform (100) are higher than the limits mentioned in the Nepal Water Quality Guidelines for Aquaculture, 2008. This shows that water quality of Punyamata Khola is similar to dead river. While, except coliform the other parameter for Dhunge Dhara remains within the permissible limit of NDWQS, 2012.

The noise level in the Project area has been measured at 1 station. The noise levels were measured at the exact location where air quality has been measured for 24 hours. During day time the average day-night sound pressure level doesn't comply the standard value (64.4 for 63dB(A)) for mixed residential area. The noise situation at the station recorded higher than national standard in working hours (day time). Structures are relatively gathered and close to exiting road in these areas, therefore, the measured values of noise might be high because of Tipper Truck, high wind velocity, and other people's activities.

7. Solid Waste Generation and Management Options

It is expected that NPA will generate 59.5Kg/day or 30.4Kg organic biodegradable waste on a daily basis generation during the construction phase and 424.35Kg/day (for 3450 individuals) of which 216.42Kg will be of biodegradable waste in full occupancy during operation phase.

8. Liquid Waste Generation and Management Options

During the construction and operation phase, the generation of liquid waste is estimated as:

Sewerage generation during the Construction Phase: 80% of 24200 liter (484 labors*50liters water/day)
19360-liter sewerage per day for 484 labors will be managed in soak pit

Sewerage Treatment Plant Facility during the Operation Phase: 80% of 440000-liter flow

350000-liter sewerage per day will be treated from STP for 3450 persons.⁸

⁸ Basis for calculation of STP is referenced from DPR of NPA Project, 2019.

National Police Academy will develop the waste water treatment plant to treat waste water. For the waste water treatment, NPA will install the Moving Bed Biofilm Reactor (MBBR) (2.5.3) waste treatment technology.

9. Rain Water Harvesting and Recharge Pits

From the total estimated area of 338,196.05 sq.m for 1200 mm Average Annual Rainfall⁹ the Harvesting Potential¹⁰ of 324,668,160.00 liters of rain water will be possible to send in recharge pit. When discussed with respect to daily water consumption during operation phase it is estimated to be 435,000.00 liters or 158,775,000 liters per annum. On such, the ratio of ground water extraction with respect to recharge ratio is 1:2.045. This shows that none of the issues related to ground water table will trigger in future.

10. Natural Disaster Risk Management

Nepal lies within the one of the youngest mountain regions of the world. Geologically, the proposed Project site is located between Main Boundary Thrust (MBT) and Main Central Thrust (MCT). This might result in many natural disasters. The recurrent multiple hazards of natural and human induced disasters, like flood, landslide, thunderbolt, fire, road accidents, and epidemics every year within the country suffers from great loss of human lives and damage to properties. Most expected natural hazards are described as:

a. Seismic Hazard

The frequency and the intensity of earthquakes are found at the weakness of the crust, such as major faults, major bends and major axes.

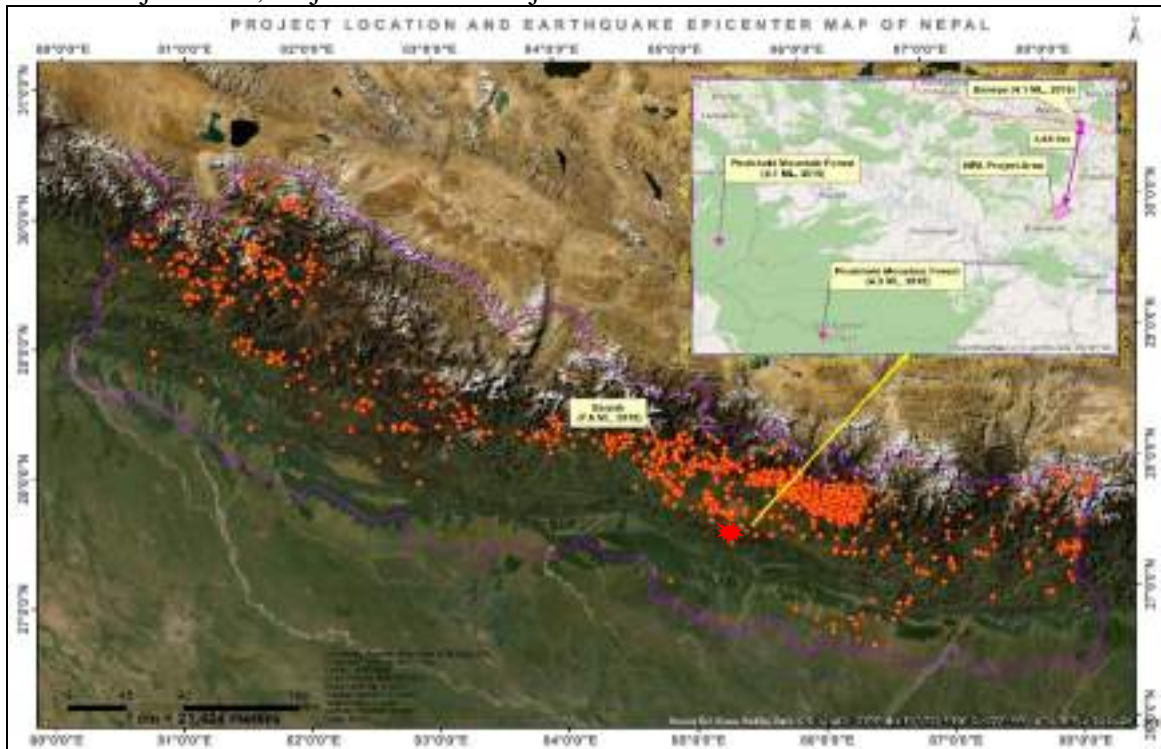


Figure 5.1-6: Seismic Hazard Map of Nepal Showing Proposed Project Site

A recent earthquake of 4.1 ML (in 2015) made its epicenter in Banepa which is located at a distance of 3.58 Km from the Project area. This year's earthquake of magnitude 7.6 ML

⁹ <https://panautimun.gov.np/en/node/4> Retrieved on 3/25/2023.

¹⁰ <https://ciud.org.np/rwh-calculator/> Estimated on 1/25/2023.

on Richter scale (Nepal Earthquake 2015) already proves that the country is highly vulnerable to earthquake. Kavre was one of the 31 severely affected districts. For this reason, the Project area is also prone to the earthquake hazard.

b. Urban Flood and Inundation Situation

During the field visit, inundation scars are still seen at lower areas of Project site in the west adjoining to Punyamata Khola. Punyamata Khola discharge comes over the existing bridge during heavy rainfall durations and inundates portion of the lower edge of Banepa-Khopasi Road, entrance bridges and surrounding nearby lower flat lands, for a few days, until the water recedes naturally. The inundation situation is aggravated by deposition of debris that have accumulated along the Khola banks and obstructed the flushing out of the excess water.

c. Embankment Erosion from Punyamata Khola

Across the proposed Project boundary, the Punyamata Khola embankment is retained by the stone masonry wall and gabion mess wall. During the field visit the study team doesn't observe any sorts of erosion at the embankment.

BOX 1: TACKLING MULTI HAZARD DISASTERS

Besides these; to prevent from any unforeseeable disasters, NPA will fully adopt National Building Code (NBC) of Nepal and International Standards (IS) of best practices. The proper security system, alarm and PAS (Public Announcement System) for emergency announce, the lift and proper emergency exits are needed for emergency preparedness which will be adopted within the building structures. There has been provisional opening for emergency exits system through fires safety staircase in order to avoid and reduce accidental hazard.

To prevent any unforeseeable disasters, the listed actions will be undertaken:

- Competency-based training programs about emergency preparedness will be delivered to all personnel, and that all workers are familiar and deemed to be competent with emergency management procedures.
- Emergency response capabilities, which include all fire, medical, and rescue equipment, will be maintained to an operational standard, reviewed, and documented regularly.
 - The employers will be told to comply with all site safety rules and procedures.
 - Be alert at all times to potential hazards.
 - Participate in the identification and elimination of hazards.
- National Policy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2018¹ will be duly adopted in order to substantially reduce the natural and human induced disaster losses in lives and properties of persons, health, means of livelihood and production, physical and social infrastructures, cultural and environmental assets.

11. Traffic Volume and Congestion

The NPA Project construction activities like boundary wall construction and bridge at Punyamata Khola at entrance point will affect the normal traffic on the Banepa-Khopasi Road section at Dalinchowk area and could lead to traffic congestion. It can potentially impact the residents of settlements along project narrow road, particularly the movement and safety of school children and elders. This may lead to traffic accidents.

12. Construction Material

The construction material requires various types of materials construction materials. The naturally available materials nearby the project site play a vital role in the project cost. Naturally available materials like stones, sands, boulders, will be needed in one or other form and will be procured from the legally operating markets as mentioned in the 2.4.1.

13. Legal Standing Material Source Sites

Local Government, District Coordination Committee Office (DCC) Ministry of Federal Administration and Local Development, provides legal permission to operate the Crusher

Plant. Crusher Plants are operated under Ministry of Industry’s guidelines, after environmental approvals are received by the Crusher Plant operators. Taxes are levied by the District Coordination Committee, as local taxes, in volume basis.

5.2 Biological Environment

1. Protected Areas and Endangered Species

There are no protected areas adjoining to the target Project area. The nearest conservation area is Important Bird Area (IBA), i.e., Phulchowki Mountain Forest, which is 5.33Km away (arial distance) from the project area. During baseline survey no any endangered species of flora and fauna are recorded inside the project area and its surrounding.

2. Forest Management

The Project lies in the Subtropical Bio-climatic Zone (less than 2000amsl). Of the total Project area, 6.7ha land is covered by saprsse forest. The forest is partially managed by Devasthan (Kha) Community Forest and rest is national forest. This CF was established in 1998 and is located in Dalinchowk of Panauti Municipality ward-6.

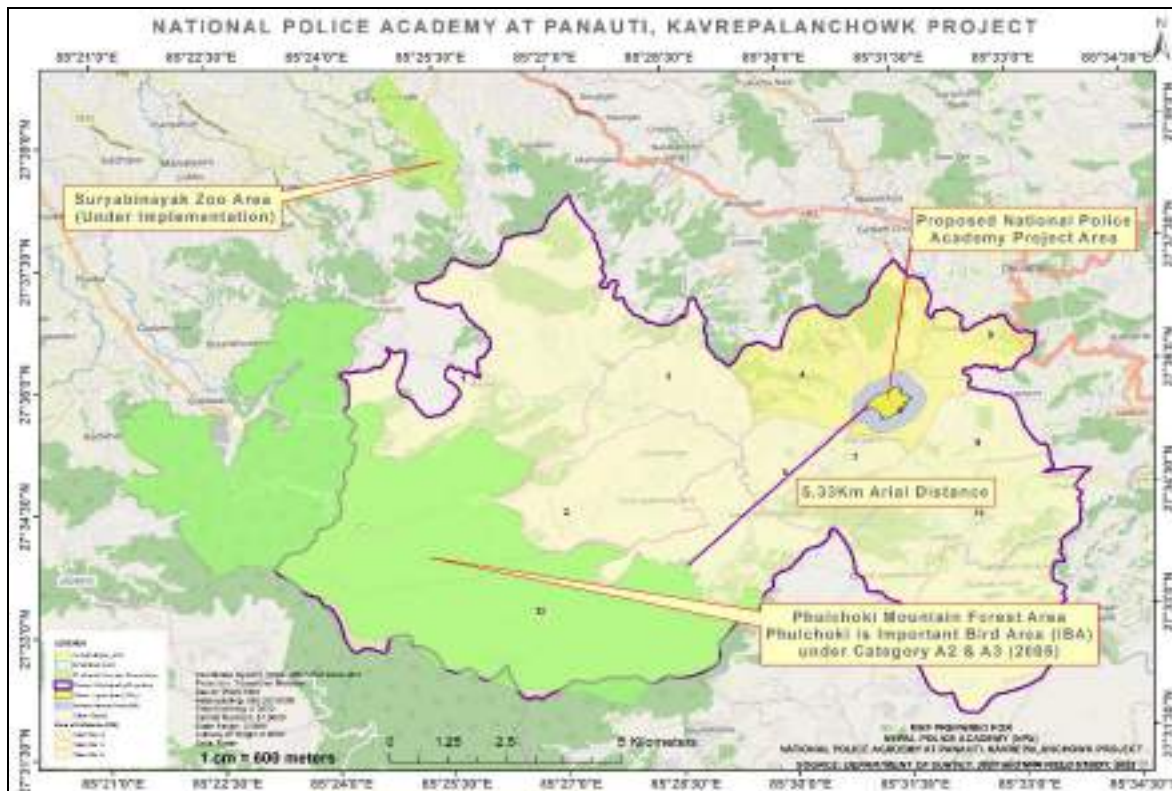


Figure 5.2-1: Location of Project Area with Respect to Nearby Protected Areas

3. Tree Species Diversity

The Project area falls within the subtropical region. The Project area is distributed with major species with Uttis, Chilaune, Lapsi and Salla. In total 17 species have been recorded during field study as Chilaune (*Schima wallichii*), Hade Bayer (*Ziziphus incurve*), Jamun (*Eugenia jambolana*), Kapur (*Cinnamomum glanduliferum*), Gobre Salla (*Pinus wallichiana*), Kholesalla (*Pinu roxburghii*), Lapsi (*Choerospondias axillaris*), Paiyun (*Cerasus cerasoides*), Pate Salla (*Pinus patula*), Saur (*Betula alnoides*), Siris (*Albizia lebbeck*), Tuni (*Cedrela toona*), Kafal (*Myrica esculenta*) and Uttis (*Alnus nepalensis*). Uttis and Chilaune are the dominant forest species. The shrub layer is occupied by Angeri and Uniyo (Fern) etc.

Table 5.2-1: List of Tree Species found in Project Area

S.N.	Common/Local Name	Scientific Name	GoN	IUCN	CITES
1.	Lapsi	<i>Choerospondias axillaris</i>	-	LC	-
2.	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	-	LC	-
3.	Kafal	<i>Myrica esculenta</i>	-	LC	-
4.	Gobre Salla	<i>Pinus wallichiana</i>	-	LC	-
5.	Khote Salla	<i>Pinus roxburghii</i>	-	LC	-
6.	Mayal	<i>Pyrus pashia</i>	-	LC	-
7.	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	-	LC	-
8.	Jamun	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	-	LC	-
9.	Bans	<i>Bambusa species</i>	-	LC	-
10.	Chhatiwan	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	-	LC	-
11.	Dabdabe	<i>Garuga pinnata</i>	-	LC	-
12.	Kapur	<i>Cinnamomum glanduliferum</i>	-	LC	-
13.	Paiyun	<i>Cerasus cerasoides</i>	-	LC	-
14.	Siris	<i>Albizia lebbbeck</i>	-	LC	-
15.	Tuni	<i>Cedrela toona</i>	-	LC	-
16.	Saur	<i>Betula alnoides</i>	-	LC	-
17.	Pate Salla	<i>Pinus patula</i>	-	LC	-

Source: Field Study, 2023 (February)

Note: Least Concern (LC)

The diversity index (Shannon-Wiener Diversity Index, ‘H’) for the species presents within the area proposed for construction of project within the CF is calculated as 1.67. This H-value shows that the diversity is very when compared to the classification scheme described from Fernando et al. 1998. While, the evenness index of 0.672 for 12 species shows the species is mediumly distribution.

Table 5.2-2: Tree Affected from Implementation of Project

S.N.	Species Local Name	Scientific Name	Nos. of Trees		Total Trees
			Tree	Pole	
1.	Saur	<i>Betula alnoides</i>		1	1
2.	Tuni	<i>Cedrela toona</i>	10	10	20
3.	Jamun	<i>Eugenia jambolana</i>	1	1	2
4.	Paiyun	<i>Cerasus cerasoides</i>	11	10	21
5.	Pate Salla	<i>Pinus patula</i>		2	2
6.	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	42	55	97
7.	Siris	<i>Albizia lebbbeck</i>	2		2
8.	Lapsi	<i>Choerospondias axillaris</i>	16	13	29
9.	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	19	83	102
10.	Kapur	<i>Cinnamomum glanduliferum</i>	1		1
11.	Khotesalla	<i>Pinu roxburghii</i>		21	21
12.	Hade Bayer	<i>Ziziphus incurva</i>		1	1
	Total		102	197	299

Source: S-DFO Survey Data, [Received from NPA], 2023 (February)

4. Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP) and Ethnobotany

The socio-economically useful and commercially important Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) of the Project impact area was studied by conducting ethno-botanical survey. During the survey, Focus Group Discussion was carried out to record the use of the key species. The forest is habitat of some of the NTFPs such as Jamun, Hade Bayar, Githa, Karma, Chhatiwan, Harro, Barro, Bel etc as trees and shrubs as well as herbs found in the forest are Titepati, Ganaunejhar, Aaiselu etc.

Table 5.2-3: Non-Timber Species Found in Project Area

S.N.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Use	Remarks
1.	Jamun	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Local Medicine	Edible fruit
2.	Bayar	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	Edible fruit	Edible fruit
3.	Githa	NA	NA	Edible fruit
4.	Chhatiwan	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Local Medicine	Rare in IUCN red list
5.	Harro	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	Local Medicine	Medicine
6.	Barro	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i>	Local Medicine	Medicine
7.	Bel	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Local Medicine	Medicine and rituals
8.	Titepati	<i>Artemisia dubia</i>	Local Medicine	For mulching
9.	Bamboo	<i>Dendrocalamus sps</i>	Local Medicine	Furniture and food
10.	Ganaunejhar	<i>Agaratum Coniziod</i>	Local Medicine	Mulching

Source: Field Study, 2023 (February)

5. Wildlife and Bird Species

The assessment of wildlife and bird species was done through direct field visit, field observation, to understand their distribution, occurrence, habitats, and diversity in project area. In addition, local people, senior citizens, women were also consulted to get information on wildlife, their movement, and possible conflicts with human. Wildlife based on IUCN Red List and NPWC Act 1973 were also assessed. Published and unpublished secondary literatures were also reviewed. The list of the wildlife found from the forest of project site is listed in table below:

Table 5.2-4: List of Wildlife of Project Area

S.N.	English/Local Name	Scientific Name	GoN	IUCN	CITES
List of Major Mammals Species					
1.	Ratuwa Mriga	<i>Muntiacus vaginalis</i>	VU	LC	-
2.	Jangali Biralo	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>	-	LC	-
3.	Syal	<i>Canis aureus</i>	-	LC	-
4.	Bandel	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	-	LC	-
5.	Rato Bandar	<i>Macaca mulata</i>	-	NT	II
6.	Nyaurimuso	<i>Herpestidae species</i>	-	VU	II
List of Common Bird Species					
1.	Kaag	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	-	LC	-
2.	Kalij	<i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>	-	LC	-
3.	Bhangera	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	-	LC	-
4.	Suga	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	-	LC	-
5.	Dhukur	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	-	LC	-
6.	Koili	<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>	-	LC	-
7.	Cheel	<i>Aquila nepalensis</i>	-	EN	II

S.N.	English/Local Name	Scientific Name	GoN	IUCN	CITES
8.	Gauthali	<i>Hirundinidae sps</i>	-	LC	-
9.	Phisto	<i>Phylloscopus xanthoschistos</i>	-	LC	-
10.	Jureli	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	-	LC	-
11.	Matikorae	<i>Halcyon gularis</i>	-	LC	-
12.	Firfire	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	-	LC	-
13.	Parewa	<i>Columba livia</i>	-	LC	-
14.	Chibe	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	-	LC	-
15.	Dangre	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	-	LC	-
List of Herpetofauna Species					
1.	Sarpa	<i>Ptyas mucosa</i>	-	LC	II
2.	Chheparoo	<i>Calotes versicolor</i>	-	LC	-
3.	Hariyo Sarpa	<i>Trimeresurus gramineus</i>	-	LC	-
4.	Bhyaguta	<i>Hoplobatrachus tigerinus</i>	-	LC	-

Source: Field Study, 2023 (February)

Note: VU: Vulnerable, LC: Least Concern, NT: Near Threatened & II: Appendices II

6. Phulchoki Mountain Forest’s Conservation and Threat Aspects

Sixteen kilometers to the southeast of Kathmandu in between Lalitpur and Kavre District lies a most unique Phulchoki Mountain Forest Area (Important Bird Area-IBA under the Category A2 & A3 (2005) declared from Birdlife International), which is the highest peak on the rim of the Kathmandu Valley. This forest is located 5.33Km apart from the proposed Project Site. Limestone and low-grade metamorphic marble make up this mountain. On the lower slopes of Phulchoki, which receives a lot of rainfall, subtropical broadleaved *Schima wallichii* and *Castanopsis indica* forests on the lower slopes, with *Quercus lamellosa* and *Q. lanata* mixed with *Rhododendron arboreum* and small bamboo patches higher up along with *Quercus semecarpifolia*. Inskipp 1989a, Inskipp 1993, Lama 1994, 1995, Baral 1995, Giri and Choudhary 1996, Choudhary 1996a, Giri and Choudhary 2000a, 2001a, 2004a, H. S. Baral pers. observation has recorded a total of 288 bird species within this mountain area¹¹. Phulchoki's forests are well-known around the world for the numerous animals that live there. A wide variety of butterflies are found in Phulchoki, including the endangered Golden Emperor *Dilipa morgiana* and Kaiser-I-Hind *Teinopalpus imperialis* (Limbu and Gurung 1998). Ghimire (1984–1985) promoted their preservation based solely on the value of their plant diversity. The majority of mammals are smaller, such as Indian Muntjacs (*Muntiacus muntjac*), Yellow-throated Martens (*Martes flavigula*), Orange-bellied Squirrels (*Dremomys lokriah*), and the rare Leopard (*Panthera pardus*). No such substantive conservation initiations from Government of Nepal for which proper comprehensive measures are still limited by resources and capacity in the shake of conservation efforts of this forest.

The forests on Phulchoki mountain face many threats. Following table shows the level of threats the Phulchoki Mountain if facing in the present time are;

- i. Biological Resource Use: The gathering of terrestrial plants from the lower part of forest area in the name of conservation is being practiced from the people of

¹¹ Bird Life International (2023) Important Bird Areas factsheet: Phulchoki Mountain forests. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 03/04/2023.

nearby communities of Kavre and Lalitpur side is slightly deteriorating the ecological habitat.

- ii. **Human Intrusions and Disturbance:** Use of forest area for recreational activities, upgrading road and accessing vehicles across the forest and establishment of stone quarry sites are deteriorating the habitat in the lower rim of Phulchoki forest. Use of heavy equipment for the quarry of large volume of stones is one of the major factors for deteriorating the forest environment with respect to air, noise, water and habitat related issues.

5.3 Socio-Economic and Cultural Environment

1. Demography

The proposed Project site is located in Ward No. 6 of Panauti Municipality, Kavrepalanchowk District in Bagmati Province. According to the National Housing and Population Census 2021, the total population of the municipality is 51504. Among them, 25015 are male and 26489 are female population. There are 859 households inside the Project affected ward-6. The project affected ward male-female population ratio is different from national and district ratios where male population is higher than the female population. The average family size of the Panauti municipality is 4.02, which is higher than that of the district average (4.13). The demographic detail of the affected municipality is presented in the following table:

Table 5.3-1: Population within Project Affected Municipality

S.N.	Local-level	Household and Population				
		HH	Total Population	Female	Male	HH Size
1	Panauti Municipality	12806	51504	26489	25015	4.02
2	Ward No. 6	859	3547	1740	1807	4.13

Source: NPHS, 2021

The largest population residing in project proposed Municipality and affected ward (age group) is between 15 to 59 years old. Out of the total population, the municipality and ward have 66.7 and 68.3 % of the population in this category. However, the Panauti municipality has a slightly greater difference in a male-female ratio compared to the same age group in the project-affected ward.

Table 5.3-2: Age-wise Population of Project Affected Municipality and Ward (%)

Panauti Municipality				Project Affected ward			
Age Bar	Male	Female	Total	Age Bar	Male	Female	Total
Below 5	55.2	44.8	6.5	Below 5	60.5	39.5	7.3
5 to 14	52.5	47.5	15.2	5 to 14	55.1	44.9	15.4
15 to 59	47.4	52.6	66.7	15 to 59	49.4	50.6	68.3
60 Above	46.4	53.6	11.6	60 above	47.8	52.2	9.0
Total	50.4	49.6	100.0	Total	53.2	46.8	100.0

Source: NPHS, 2021

2. Caste and Ethnicity

The project influence municipality is heterogeneous in terms of caste and ethnic composition, comprising several different caste and ethnic groups. Out of them, Chhetri caste group are the most inhabited caste group with 27.69% of the population followed by

Brahmin hill (27.24%) and Newar (18.60%) respectively. In the figure, only the castes having above 1000 population are illustrated:

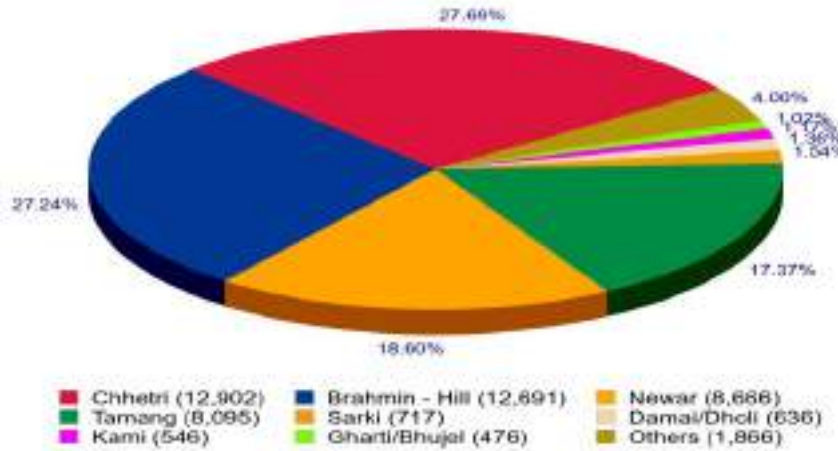


Figure 5.3-1: Population Pie-Chart by Caste for Panauti Municipality

Source: CBS, 2011 and Nepalarchives.com

3. Language

Majority of the population speaks Nepali as their mother tongue in the Panauti Municipality. According to the census of 2011, 68.61 % of Panauti Municipality's total population speaks Nepali while other major languages are Tamang and Newari. Even though the population of Tamang caste is lower than Newar, they speak their own language more than Newar caste group.

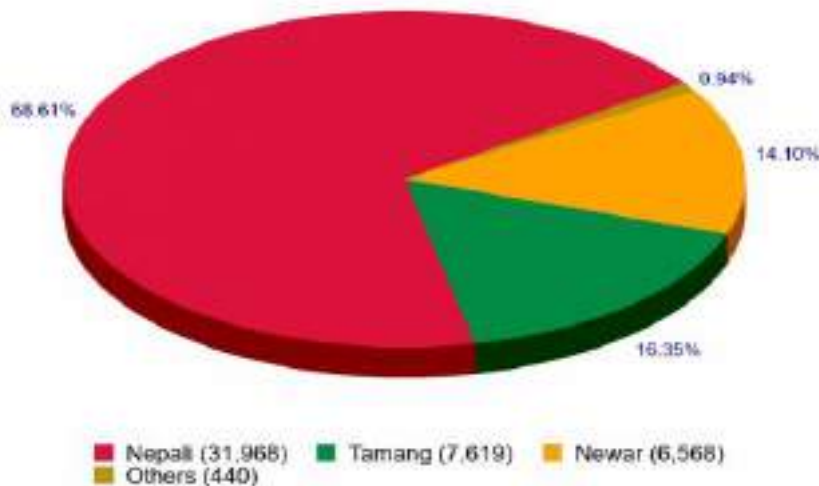


Figure 5.3-2: Population by Mother Tongue in Panauti Municipality

Source: CBS, 2011 and Nepalarchives

4. Religion

In the project influence Municipality, majority of the people practice Hindu (81.7%), Buddhist (16.1%), Christianity (1.7%), Islam (0.1%) and other (0.3%) as their religion.

5. Education and Literacy

According to the NPHS 2021, the average literacy rate of Nepal (population above 5 years) is 76.2 %. The average literacy rate of male is 83.6 % and female is 69.4%. Both

the municipality and project influence ward have higher literacy rate than the national standards following the 81.4% and 83.2%.

Table 5.3-3: Literacy rate (%)

Panauti Municipality				Ward no.6		
Sex	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total
Male	89.9	10.1	100.0	91.0	9.0	100.0
Female	72.8	27.2	100.0	75.5	24.5	100.0
Average	81.4	18.6		83.2	16.8	

Source: NPHS, 2021

6. Quality of Life

i. Drinking Water

On average the majority of people living in Panauti municipality use Tap/Pipe (76.6 %) water as a major source of drinking water however ward no.6 people still rely on *Kuwa* (46.6 %). The other major sources of drinking water are Tube well, Spout, Jar, etc.

Table 5.3-4: Major source of Drinking Water

Source	Panauti Municipality		Ward.no.6	
	HH	%	HH	%
Tap/Pipe Water	9805	76.6	373	43.4
Tube well/handpump	41	0.3	1	0.1
<i>Kuwa</i> (covered/uncovered)	2112	16.5	400	46.6
Spout/River/Stream	748	5.8	52	6.1
Jar/Bottle	79	0.6	31	3.6
Other	21	0.2	2	0.2
Total	12806	100.0	859	100.0

Source: NPHS, 2021

ii. Cooking Energy

LP Gas and wood are the major sources of cooking energy both inside in Municipality and project influenced ward. Out of the total population, 85.7 % of people use LP gas for cooking in ward no.6 whereas 67.5 % of the population in Municipality. Other sources and their usage details are presented in the following table:

Table 5.3-5: Major source of Cooking Energy

Source	Panauti Municipality		Ward.no.6	
	HH	%	HH	%
Wood	4095	32.0	118	13.7
LP Gas	8645	67.5	736	85.7
Electricity	28	0.2	1	0.1
Cow Dung	2	0.0	0	0.0
Biogas	24	0.2	4	0.5
Kerosene	8	0.1	0	0.0
Other	4	0.0	0	0.0
Total	12806	100.0	859	100.0

Source: NPHS, 2021

iii. Lighting Energy

Electricity is the major source of lighting energy in Panauti municipality and ward no.6 as well. Almost 100% of households of ward no.6 use electricity as a source of light whereas still, 1% of the population uses solar energy for lighting inside Panauti Municipality.

Table 5.3-6: Major source of Lighting Energy

Source	Panauti Municipality		Ward.no.6	
	HH	%	HH	%
Electricity	12665	98.9	858	99.9
Solar	122	1.0	1	0.1
Kerosene	5	0.0	0	0.0
Biogas	1	0.0	0	0.0
Other	13	0.1	0	0.0
Total	12806	100.0	859	100.0

Source: NPHS, 2021

iv. Toilet

According to the NPHS 2021, still, 4.5 % of the household do not have any type of toilet facility in Nepal however the Panauti municipality is more than the national average. Almost 99% of households have access to a toilet facility. The major type of toilet facility in Panauti Municipality and Ward No. 6 is a Flush (Septic Tank) which is 74.7 % and 70 % respectively.

Table 5.3-7: Types of Toilet Facility

Type of Toilet Facility	Panauti Municipality		Ward. no.6	
	HH	%	HH	%
Flush (Public Sewerage)	1976	15.4	217	25.3
Flush (Septic Tank)	9568	74.7	601	70.0
Pit Toilet	1067	8.3	34	4.0
Public Toilet	99	0.8	0	0.0
Without Toilet	96	0.7	7	0.8
Total	12806	100.0	859	100.0

Source: NPHS, 2021

v. Foundation of House

Out of the total households in Panauti Municipality, the most common (39.5%) houses type were mud bonded bricks/stone, whereas, in project-influenced ward no. 6 the most common (48.3%) houses were Reinforced Cement Concrete with pillars. The other remaining types of houses and their details are presented in the table below:

Table 5.3-8: Types of Toilet Facility (%)

Foundation Types	Mud-bonded bricks/ stone	Cement-bonded bricks/ stone	RCC with pillars	Wooden pillars	Other	Total
Panauti Municipality	39.5	27.5	30.3	1.7	1.0	100.0
Ward no.6	22.5	25.5	48.3	2.7	1.0	100.0

Source: NPHS, 2021

7. Economy

Majority, of the people living in Panauti municipality, rely on agriculture for their subsistence. Out of the total population still, 51% of the population engages in agriculture for an occupation. Whereas only 0.4% were in armed force for occupation.

i. Small Scale Enterprises

More than 90% of the household of Panauti Municipality do not own any type of small-scale enterprise other than agriculture. The topmost small-scale enterprise owned is a trade business that is owned by only 4.5% of the household. The details of type of enterprises and their values are presented in the table below:

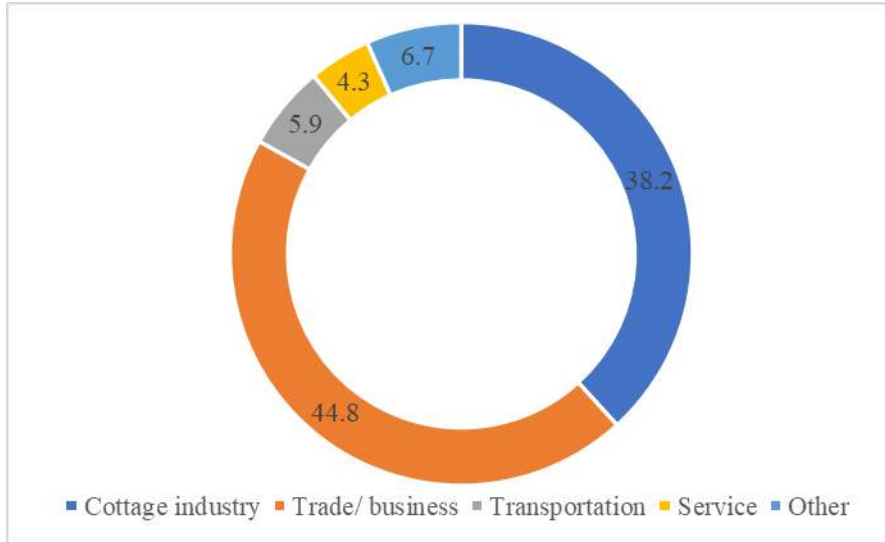


Figure 5.3-3: Small Scale Enterprises Other than Agriculture

Source: NPHS, 2021

ii. Female Ownership

In Panauti Municipality, only 11.9 % of females have ownership of land and housing units. The result shows that still, 75% of females do not have ownership either in housing or land.

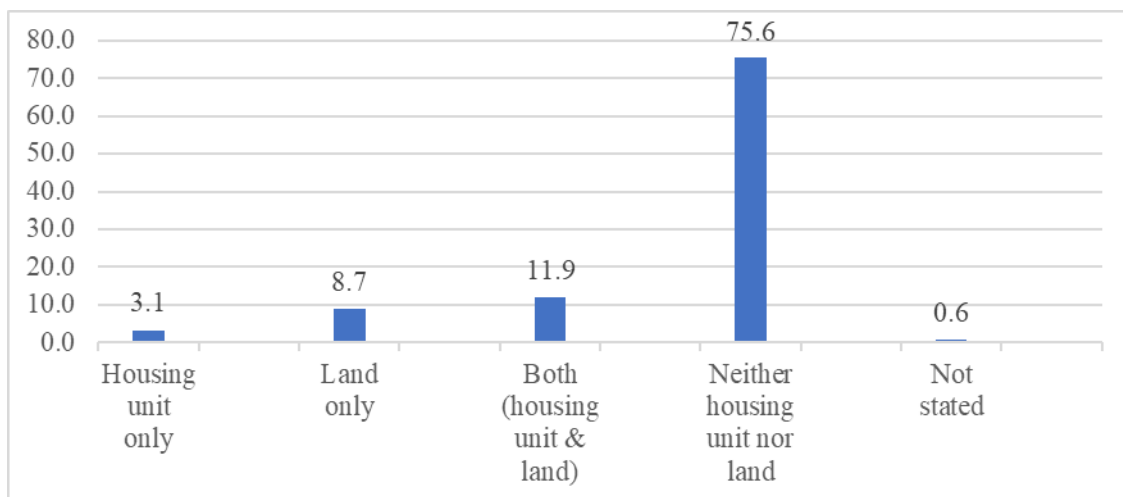


Figure 5.3-4: Female Ownership

Source: NPHS 2021

iii. Small Scale Enterprises

According to the NPHS 2021, the overall involvement of male-female ratio in running small-scale enterprises is 55% and 45% at National level. The ratio of Panauti

Municipality is also similar to National level which is 53% and 47%. The major gap between male and female are in Transportation sector which is 73% male and 26% female.

Table 5.3-9: Number of households by female ownership in fixed assets (%)

Enterprises	Male	Female	Total
Cottage Industry	51.9	48.1	100.0
Trade Business	47.9	52.1	100.0
Transportation	73.7	26.3	100.0
Service	50.0	50.0	100.0
Other	41.9	58.1	100.0
Average	53.1	46.9	100.0

Source: NPHS 2021

8. Social Infrastructures Facilities and Status

i. Health

Altogether there are fourteen government health service institutions in Panauti Municipality. Out of them, there are eight Health Posts, 2 Primary Health Posts, 2 Basic Health Center and 2 Urban Health Center. The project influenced ward no six has only a Basic Health Center. Besides, taking basic services from government institutions local people visit the nearest Dhulikhel hospital and hospitals of Kathmandu Valley.

ii. Education

Inside the Panauti municipality, there are fifty-eight government and institutional schools. Among them, there are one government primary school and one private secondary school inside project influenced ward no.6. Beside schools, there is one Tej Ganga Campus in Panauti Municipality for further education most of the student go to the nearest destination Banepa and Kathmandu valley. The detail list and level of school information is presented in the table below.

Table 5.3-10: Number of Schools and level

Government		Institutional		Total
Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	
28	10	3	17	58

Source: Panauti Municipality Profile 2075

9. Communication

The communication facilities available in Panauti municipality are Nepal Telecom Landline and GSM, NCELL and several other Internet Service providers like World link, Subisu, Vianet, Websurfer, etc. Apart from problems raised due to weather and electricity, the municipality has fair access to phone services and internet services. Due to the good road and transportation facilities, the municipality also has good access to daily/weekly newspapers published from Banepa and Kathmandu Valley. Even more, FM Radio and Television’s access inside Municipality.

10. Culture and Religion

Panauti is one of the oldest settlements nearby Kathmandu Valley. The settlements are adorned with several religious temples and shrines. Due to its culture, traditions, art and beauty of the city itself, this tiny town has been designated a UNESCO tentative site. It was originally a small state given by king Bhupatindra Malla as a dowry to his sister. The

settlements in Panauti are dominated by Chhetris and Brahamin while ethnic groups are Newars and Tamang.

People celebrate Hindu and the Buddha religion according to their traditions intensively. Major festivals celebrated inside Panauti Municipality are Dashain, Tihar, Buddha Purnima, Lohshar, Holi, Janai Purnima, Krishna Astami, Teej, Rishi Panchami, Ram Nawami, etc. Panauti is famous for Jatra's and Mela which are celebrated throughout the year. Among them Makkar Mela has higher importance than others. It is celebrated every 12 years in the month of Magh. The festival attracts Hindu pilgrims believing a dip in the holy river (confluence of three rivers viz. Punyamati, Roshi and Rudrawati.) during the festival washes away their sins. Pilgrims bath in the river and worship Basuki Naag which is considered to be the caretaker of Panauti. Major Jatra performed inside Panauti are *Guthi Jatra*, *Baghbhairav Jatra*, *Kushadevi Jatra*, *Fulchoki Jatra*, *Gaijatra*, *Hilejatra* etc.

CHAPTER 6: ALTERNATIVE ANALYSIS

With the changing global security aspects, NPA is an apex training institution of Nepal Police which organizes training courses for senior and junior police personnel in four major areas crime investigation, administration and management, security, and operations along with civil servants from across the country. The comparison of various considered Project alternatives showed that the Project would not cause severe adverse environmental impacts if appropriate mitigation and monitoring measures identified are implemented in the project design and implementation. Therefore, to support the NPA’s objectives to upgrade and modernize the existing training programs in a modern and well-equipped infrastructure and environment for the sake of institutional strengthening the proponent has decided to implement the proposal.

For that reason, this option has been studied within the concept of implementing the proposal. While implementing the proposal, the options, including the following areas, have been analyzed.

1. Design
2. Project Location
3. Technology, Procedure of Operation, Time Schedule
4. Raw Materials to be used
5. Environmental Management Plan (EMP)
6. Other Matters or Do-Nothing Alternatives

Beneficial and Adverse impacts in the environment due to implementation of alternative analysis are explained in the following table:

Table 5.3-1: Alternative Analysis of Project

Alternative	Analysis	Beneficial Environmental Impacts	Adverse Environmental Impacts
Design	The design and drawings approved by NPA will be adopted, and the building of the NPA will be constructed according to Nepal National Building Code NBC: 105:2020	During construction of NPA’s infrastructures, it will adopt best sustainable options to minimize adverse impacts on nearby environment	Change in land use and stability
Project Location	NPA will be located at Ward no.6 of Panauti Municipality in Kavrepalanchowk District, Nepal. Realizing the need of well-equipped and modern capacity building trainings to junior and senior police officials and civil servants, NPA has been proposed the project. Regarding location, the site has been already proposed by GoN and acquisition of land	Strengthening and capacity building of police personals along with civil servants will be provided	Traffic congestion

Alternative	Analysis	Beneficial Environmental Impacts	Adverse Environmental Impacts
	<p>has also been already completed for this Project, for which studies on alternatives was not studied.</p>		
<p>Technology, Procedure of Operation, Time Schedule, Raw Materials</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NPA is aimed at providing best available globally recognized strengthening trainings • The NPA will gradually follow up on new and modernized technology regarding capacity enhancement trainings to police personals. • The NPA will use MBBR for waste water treatment plant within the premise. • The NPA will adopt SWM basic 3R principles to minimize the waste and its management within its own premises. • NPA will recharge in more than 1:2 ratio water to ground water table. • The implementation schedule for this Project is estimated to be 3 years. Season, shift of working hours and festival time will be considered for the preparation of the working schedule. • Construction materials such as sand, gravel, and cement will be sourced from the local market. • Environmentally friendly construction materials will be used 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More police personals and civil servants will have opportunity to strengthen their capacity on security concerns • Employment opportunity to local people • Increase in local revenue from using locally available materials • More secured place than before after operation in Panauti Municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are possibilities of Noise and Air Pollution during the construction period • Disturbance on Environment
<p>Environment Management Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wastewater generated from the NPA will be treated by MBBR plant • Adoption of 3R principle (minimum) to minimize and manage the solid waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help to maintain the understanding with the local community, local level 	<p>None</p>

Alternative	Analysis	Beneficial Environmental Impacts	Adverse Environmental Impacts
	<p>within own premises</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recharge pit will be constructed for groundwater recharge. • Rain water harvesting technology will be adopted • NBC for building will be fully adopted while construction of buildings • Greenery will be maintained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help to maintain a clean environment 	
<p>Other Matters or Do-Nothing Alternatives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do nothing alternatives of the project involve no construction of NPA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPA is not only important for strengthening of police but equally good for upliftment of socio-economic condition, through development of local business 	<p>Scenario will cause social injustice to local people and positive beliefs of local level towards NPA will be changes</p>

CHAPTER 7: IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND PROTECTION MEASURES

This chapter identifies the potential environmental impacts associated with the project activities. All the environmental impacts that have been predicted during the Scoping stage and identified in EIA stage has been categorically analyzed and assessed based on existing conditions. The beneficial and adverse impacts due to implementation of the project are discussed for project construction and operation phase.

7.1 Beneficial Impacts

7.1.1 Construction Phase

7.1.1.1 Employment Opportunity

During the construction of the NPA, skilled and unskilled human resources will get employment opportunities. Approximately 484 workforce per day or 242 (50%) each skilled and unskilled workforce will be involved in project construction work. Priority will be given to local people for the job opportunity. *The envisaged impact is direct in nature, high in magnitude, local in extent, and short term in duration; hence, this impact is very significant.*

7.1.1.2 Increase in Economic Activities

Different construction materials and equipment will be required during the construction phase. Suppliers of local markets will get an opportunity to supply construction materials like brick, cement, steel, bar, aggregates, sand, flooring items, etc. This will benefit the local market and help grow the local people's economy. *The envisaged impact is direct in nature, medium in magnitude, local in extent, and short term in duration; hence this impact significant.*

7.1.1.3 Technical Skill Enhancement

The Project development involves competent human resources like engineers, painters, carpenters, sanitary fixers, welders, electricians, etc. It will be a better opportunity for them to develop skills and learn new technologies related to building construction and stabilization of unstable areas. The workforce gets the opportunity to work with new technologies and equipment so that their skill level will upgrade. This will be a positive point to the employees for their future works. Idea and skill generated for once can be used for similar nature of Projects in future. *The envisaged impact is direct in nature, medium in magnitude, local in extent, long term in duration; hence, this impact is significant.*

7.1.2 Operation Phase

7.1.2.1 Increase in the Local Economy

With the operation of the NPA, economic activities will be increased around the NPA. Daily activities of the area will be increased, and demand for local goods, food, and other basic requirements will be increased at the Project site. A large number of police personals, visitors and other civil staff will significantly increase economic transactions in and around the Project area. This will increase the local economy, lead to the urbanization of the area, and improve the local people's socio-economic status through the increment of number of suppliers supplying various NPA related items and other different commodities

would be increased. *The envisaged impact is direct in nature, moderate in magnitude, local in extent, long term in duration; hence, this impact is significant.*

7.1.2.2 Increase in Aesthetic and Environmental Value

With the establishment of NPA, there will be modern and well-designed infrastructures. Previously the Project area was barren land (after transfer to NPA), will be converted into a well-managed landscape management profile adopting both civil and bioengineering aspects. This will increase the aesthetic and environmental value of the Project area. *The impact is direct, high in magnitude, local in extent, long term in duration; hence, this impact is very significant.*

7.1.2.3 Increment of Land Value

The area near the Project will be of very high significance because the land near Project will be used to establish offices, shops, and restaurants, serving the increased number of people who do business with NPA. This activity will likely uplift the economic condition of the local people. Measures to enhance benefit would be to promote land development activities and control of encroachment within the project area. Also, migration of people nearby areas will be increase as because of belief on better security concerns. *The impact is direct, high in magnitude, local in extent, long term in duration; hence, this impact is very significant.*

7.1.2.4 Increase in Market Facilities

With the operation of NPA, public related facilities like communication centers, stationaries, sports related goods and services, health facilities, standard restaurants and hotels, groceries and etc. will be established and help to upgrade small shops into a standard market nearby the Project area. *The impact is direct, high in magnitude, local in extent, long term in duration; hence, this impact is very significant.*

7.1.2.5 Benefits from Community Social Program (CSP) of the Project

The NPA is supporting communities in different sectors like security concerns, hazard management, reliefs, and development of community infrastructures and so on. NPA has proposed this Project in Dalinchowk of Ward-6 of Panauti Municipality. Communities adjoining to the Project area are directly and indirectly using those resources within the Project area in past. To support the basics, NPA will support through community development programs. *The impact is direct, medium in magnitude, local in extent, long term in duration; hence, this impact is very significant.*

7.1.2.6 Enhancement of Skill and Capacity of Nepal Police

It relentlessly emphasizes on new scientific methods and advanced technological adaptations to ensure new concept of policing. The introduction of improved administrative practices focuses on enhancing qualitative instructors and the trainings to bring about improvements on administrative, investigative and overall levels of the police professionals. *The impact is direct, high in magnitude, local in extent, long term in duration; hence, this impact is very significant.*

Table 7.1-1: Evaluation of Beneficial Impact

Issues	Impacts	Environmental Impacts				Total Score	Significance of Impacts
		Nature	Magnitude	Extent	Duration		
Construction Phase							
Employment Opportunity	Skilled and unskilled human resources will get employment opportunities. Approximately 484 workforce per day or 242 (50%) each skilled and unskilled workforce will be involved in project construction work.	D	H (60)	Lo (20)	ST (05)	85	Very Significant
Increase in Economic Activities	Suppliers of local markets will get an opportunity to supply construction materials like brick, cement, steel, bar, aggregates, sand flooring items, etc.	D	M (20)	Lo (20)	ST (05)	45	Significant
Technical Skill Enhancement	Better opportunity for them to develop skills and to learn new technologies. The workforce gets the opportunity to work with new technologies and equipment so that	D	M (20)	Lo (20)	ST (05)	45	Significant

Issues	Impacts	Environmental Impacts				Total Score	Significance of Impacts
		Nature	Magnitude	Extent	Duration		
	their skill level will enhance. This will be a positive point to the employees for their future works. Idea and skill generated for once can be used for similar nature of projects in future.						
Operation Phase							
Increase in the Local Economy	Daily activities of the area will be increased, and demand for local goods, markets, food, and other basic requirements will be increased at the Project site. A large number of police personals, visitors and other civil staff will significantly increase economic transactions in and around the Project area.	D	M (20)	Lo (20)	LT (20)	60	Significant
Increase in Aesthetic and Environmental Value	Previously the Project area was barren land (after transfer to NPA), will be converted into a well-managed	D	H (60)	Lo (20)	LT (20)	100	Very Significant

Issues	Impacts	Environmental Impacts				Total Score	Significance of Impacts
		Nature	Magnitude	Extent	Duration		
	landscape management profile adopting both civil and bioengineering aspects.						
Increment of Land value	The area near the Project will be of very high significance because the land near Project will be used to establish offices, shops, and restaurants, serving the increased number of people who do business with NPA.	D	H (60)	Lo (20)	LT (20)	100	Very Significant
Increase in Market Facilities	Public related facilities like communication centers, stationaries, sports related goods and services, health facilities, standard restaurants and hotels, groceries and etc will be established and help to upgrade small shops into a standard market nearby the Project area.	D	H (60)	Lo (20)	LT (20)	100	Very Significant
Benefits from Community Social Program (CSP) of	The NPA is supporting communities in different sectors like	D	M (20)	Lo (20)	LT (20)	60	Significant

Issues	Impacts	Environmental Impacts				Total Score	Significance of Impacts
		Nature	Magnitude	Extent	Duration		
the Project	security concerns, hazard management, reliefs, development of community infrastructures and so on. Communities adjoining to the Project area are directly and indirectly using those resources within the Project area in past.						
Enhancement of Skill and Capacity of Nepal Police	The introduction of improved administrative practices focuses on enhancing qualitative instructors and the trainings to bring about improvements on administrative, investigative and overall levels of the police professionals.	D	H (20)	R (40)	LT (20)	80	Very Significant

7.2 Adverse Impacts

7.2.1 Construction Phase

7.2.1.1 Physical and Chemical Environment

7.2.1.1.1 Impact on Topography and Geology (Erosion/Landslide/Embankment)

The proposed site is located in the forest area and barren (previously used as cultivated land before it acquired from NPA) land, but there is a probability of landslide adjacent to the western lower part of Project site along Punyamata Khola due to the excavation and construction work. *The envisaged impact is direct in nature, moderate in magnitude, site specific in extent, short term in duration; hence, this impact is significant.*

7.2.1.1.2 Impact due to Construction Waste

Construction waste includes debris, broken brick pieces, left out/non-usable reinforcement bars, sand, stone, waste cement, sand mix and packing materials will be generated during construction phase. If construction trash is not properly managed, it may have negative effects on the surrounding area, particularly on the Punyamata Khola and neighboring settlements in the east, west and south. The construction work will also generate the spoil. Accidents and Punyamata Khola deterioration are also possible effects of the careless disposal of waste. *The envisaged impact is direct in nature, high in magnitude, site specific in extent, short term in duration; hence, this impact is very significant.*

7.2.1.1.3 Impact due to Air Pollution

The use of heavy machinery and equipment for site clearance will generate dust and smoke as a consequence increase air pollution. In addition, transporting construction materials like sand, cement, and brick to the construction site releases hazardous gases like CO_x, SO_x, NO_x, and others that additionally contribute to air pollution. The Project team and local people may experience certain effects as a result of these actions. Besides this vehicular movement on the side road, operation of construction machinery/ equipment including back-up diesel generator (DG) sets, construction-related activities, spoil disposal, etc., emits dust and smoke leading to deterioration in air quality. *The envisaged impact is direct in nature, high in magnitude, local in extent, short term in duration; hence, this impact is significant.*

7.2.1.1.4 Impact due to Noise Pollution

Noise is one of the most unfavorable effects of construction activity due to equipment, including generators, vehicles, etc. Oral communication disruption and sleep disturbance are the effects of higher noise levels that are most frequently observed. During the Project construction stage, the noise levels at the project site and adjacent areas would higher than those usually occurring in the Project area. The Project construction activities involving the operation of heavy equipment for ground preparation, use of generators, construction of building structure, and movement of heavy machinery during the transportation of construction materials and medical equipment will cause temporary increase of noise levels in the Project site. *The envisaged impact is direct in nature, high in magnitude, site specific in extent, short term in duration; hence, this impact is significant.*

7.2.1.1.5 Impact due to Water Pollution

Large amounts of water are needed during construction works, such as, compaction of the soil, water spraying to control dust, mixing of cement concrete and mortar, curing of

concrete, cement plaster, cleaning of surfaces, etc. There is a possibility of water pollution due to mixing of wastewater like waste, leachate and sewerage discharge from construction site that leads to pollution of Punyamata Khola and Kuwa near the Project construction site. *The envisaged impact is indirect in nature, moderate in magnitude, site specific in extent, short term in duration; hence, this impact is insignificant.*

7.2.1.1.6 Impact due to Soil Contamination

The transportation of spoil generated from earth work and the accumulation of solid waste during the Project's construction phase, which consists of organic waste, liquid waste along with hazardous lead-based paint residues, paints and solvents, cement, diesel fuel, oil, heavy metals, floor cleaning solvents and other products considered hazardous waste material. This hazardous waste plays a vital role in degrading the soil quality and will also degrade the Punyamata Khola. *The envisaged impact is direct in nature; moderate in magnitude, site specific in extent, short term in duration; hence this impact insignificant.*

7.2.1.1.7 Impact due to Ground Water Extraction

The Project will require a significant amount of water, which will be extracted mostly from underground. If the withdrawal rate exceeds the recharge rate, there will be a chance of groundwater depletion in the surrounding area. Besides this, activities like the construction of buildings or pavement of surfaces will further decrease the permeable surface, thereby lowering the recharge rate. *The envisaged impact is direct in nature, moderate in magnitude, local in extent, short term in duration; hence, this impact is significant.*

7.2.1.1.8 Impact due to Stockpiling of Construction Material

Construction materials such as soil, gravel, sand, aggregates, etc., or excess material are usually stockpiled within the construction site as well as other related facilities of contractor. With improper management, natural wind might blow away the upper loose dust particles. Following, heavy rain can also wash away finer particles and pollute surface water. *The envisaged impact is indirect in nature, low in magnitude, site specific in extent, short term in duration; hence, this impact is insignificant.*

7.2.1.2 Biological Environment

7.2.1.2.1 Impact due to Loss of Vegetation and Forest Land

Since most of the Project components will be constructed in the Devasthan (Kha) Community Forest area along with national forest area. 299 tree/poles will need to be clearly felled from 6.7ha total forest land during the construction of proposed Project. *The envisaged impact is direct in nature, high in magnitude, site specific in extent, long term in duration; hence this impact is insignificant.*

7.2.1.2.2 Impact due to Loss of Habitat

From the Project implementation, 6.7ha of forest area (3.6ha from Devasthan (Kha) Community Forest and 3.1ha from National Forest) will be used. It is obvious that the low recorded population of Barking Deer in the Project region will be shifted to adjoining location of Devasthan (Kha) Community Forest area as it is disturbed by the frequent vehicle movement; noise from heavy machines in the vicinity will have an effect on the wildlife and bird species. Since the construction nature is of point Project activities there will be negligible impact to Phulchowki Mountain Forest. *The envisaged impact is direct*

in nature, high in magnitude, site specific in extent, long term in duration; hence this impact is insignificant.

7.2.1.2.3 Impact due to Forest Fire Hazards

Forest fires will be caused from burning forest vegetation, bushes and shrubs, spillage of inflammable solvents and the fires which spread beyond the area authorized for burning. *The envisaged impact is direct in nature, low in magnitude, site specific in extent, short term in duration; hence this impact is insignificant.*

7.2.1.3 Socio-Economic and Cultural Environment

7.2.1.3.1 Problem in Use of Spring Well and Prohibition of Livestock Grazing

The water supply used by the locals (15 Households including Gorakhnath Primary School and health post) will be impacted by the Project construction. As the Project undergoes construction, community people will not have access to use water for drinking purpose. Also, people will not have access to forest for cattle grazing and forest resources collection which they have been doing previously. *The envisaged impact is direct in nature, moderate in magnitude, site specific in extent, short term in duration; hence this impact is insignificant.*

7.2.1.3.2 Issues During Demarcation of Project Boundary

People who are residing close to the Project boundary will be dissatisfied if Project fails to involve them during demarcation of boundary will raises issues. Also, the mobility of people through the Project boundary will be stopped. This will lead people to take a long way to travel/walk to reach the community from the main Banepa-Khopasi Road. *The envisaged impact is direct in nature, high in magnitude, site specific in extent, short term in duration; hence this impact is very significant.*

7.2.1.3.3 Child Labor and Discrimination towards Women Labor

Contractors may use children and women for their own benefit during construction works. In contrast to the eligible or male workers, they may participate in hard and tedious work at a lower rate for women workers. Also, gender pay differentials are the predominant factor in this situation. *The envisaged impact is indirect in nature, low in magnitude, site specific in extent, short term in duration; hence this impact is insignificant.*

7.2.1.3.4 Impact due to Conflict between Workers and Local People

Project Construction Contractor prefer to hire trained labors having experience of relevant work over the years. It is because they are assured with the reason that they will be able to work according to their expertise, schedule, rules, benefits etc. and for which contractor are less likely to engage local labors. This in turn, will lead to conflicts among the local people and outside workers. The other possible causes of conflict may arise due to unequal opportunities, influx of labors from outside the Project area, harassment, alcoholism, prostitution and disrespecting local customs, norms, and religion, sharing of resources like drinking water etc. *The envisaged impact is direct in nature, moderate in magnitude, local in extent, short term in duration; hence, this impact is insignificant.*

7.2.1.3.5 Impact due to Accessibility on use of Public Infrastructure

With the implementation of Project People using the Punyamata corridor road will be somehow inaccessible, the internal access road previously used will be closed, the adjoining Muktinath Temple and Bichari Pati and crematorium ground near Punyamata Khola opposite to Project site might get influenced during the construction work. *The*

envisaged impact is direct in nature, high in magnitude, local in extent, short term in duration; hence, this impact is very significant.

7.2.1.3.6 Impact due to Occupational Health and Safety

Prolonged exposure to smoke, dust and heavy lifting poses several health problems such as respiratory problems, eye diseases, skin related issues, body pain, severe physical impairment, will be seen during the construction phase. Following, accidents due to vehicular impact during construction work and fall from height during the erection of steel truss structures are possible. Fire hazard is also expected in fuel storage sites and stockpiling sites. *The envisaged impact is direct in nature, high in magnitude, local in extent, short term in duration; hence, his impact is very significant.*

7.2.1.3.7 Impact due to Traffic Congestion

Along with the construction of the NPA, the influx of people from distant and moving in and out of the NPA construction site will be increased. Due to lack of proper parking area and highly movement of vehicles at the entrance of Project site where bridge was proposed. Such situation may cause accidents. *The envisaged impact is direct in nature, high in magnitude, site specific in extent, short term in duration; thus, this impact is significant.*

7.2.2 Operation Phase

7.2.2.1 Physical and Chemical Environment

7.2.2.1.1 Impact due to Noise Pollution

The main source of the noise during NPA operation will be the from parade activities, firing activities, motor garage, and movement of vehicles. After completion of the NPA, the inflow of police personals and other visitors will comparatively increase in the area. *The envisaged impact is direct in nature, moderate in magnitude, local in extent, long term in duration, hence this impact is significant.*

7.2.2.1.2 Impact due to Water Pollution

Wastewater contains hazardous chemical and can cause serious infectious diseases. Nearly 350000-liter sewage will be generated from the NPA in daily basis (in full-fledged operation) cause water pollution, and wastewater from the floor cleaning solvents and paints, motor garage, horse stable and dog kennel, laboratory, and laundry are also a major polluter giving rise to contamination with heavy metals. If such wastewater discharged into the Punyamata Khola directly, probability of spread of infectious diseases will be high and deteriorate the aquatic habitat in the lower stream area from the Project site. *The envisaged impact is direct in nature, moderate in magnitude, local in extent, long term in duration; hence this impact is significant.*

7.2.2.1.3 Impact due to Ground Water Extraction

At an average of 435000liter water will be extracted on a daily basis. This could deplete the aquifer for the water source of the bore well. This is different when considered with the installed capacity of rain water harvesting potential of 324,668,160 liters from 338,196.05 sq.m. area for the purpose of recharging ground water at a ratio with double capacity shows that the extraction of water will have no adverse impacts on the surrounding wells and ground water table. *The envisaged impact is direct in nature, moderate in magnitude, local in extent, long term in duration; hence this impact is significant.*

7.2.2.1.4 Impact due to Solid and E-Waste Generation

NPA is expected to generate 424.35Kg/day (for 3450 individuals including visitors) of which 216.42Kg will be of biodegradable waste in full occupancy. The biodegradable waste will be managed within the NPA premises and used for horticulture and landscaping. Following, administrative related work requires huge quantities of electronic devices like laptops, computers, display screens, gadgets, electrical appliances, and so on will lead to generation of e-waste also. In total, the amount of inorganic waste volume will also be high after the operation of NPA in subsequent years. *The envisaged impact is indirect in nature, moderate in magnitude, site specific in extent, long term in duration; hence this impact is significant.*

7.2.2.1.5 Impact due to Multi Hazard (Earthquake, and Fire Hazards) Risks

The probability of disasters like earthquakes, urban flooding, fires, lightning, etc. is very high in multi-story buildings. The possibility of losing lives and properties is higher due to a large Project structure in context of Nepal. For this Project, the maximum height of the building is 38m. Thus, disaster mitigation and preparedness hold a high significance. Earthquake and fire safety been the proponent's prime concern for the disaster management. The proponent will design procedures to identify potential emergency conditions and response to the disaster. NPA buildings will be designed as earthquake resistant and maintain emergency safety instruments and alarms in the buildings. *The envisaged impact is indirect in nature, low in magnitude, local in extent, long term in duration; hence this impact is significant.*

7.2.2.2 Biological Environment

7.2.2.2.1 Impact due to Spillage of Chemicals Solvents into the nearest Punyamata Khola

Discharging of untreated wastewater into the Punyamata Khola directly leads to spread of infectious diseases will be high and deteriorate the aquatic habitat in the lower stream area from the Project site. For this Project, NPA will adopt MBBR technology to treat wastewater before discharging it to the Punyamata Khola which is acceptable for aquatic life habitat. *The envisaged impact is indirect in nature, moderate in magnitude, local in extent, long term in duration; hence this impact is significant.*

7.2.2.3 Socio-Economic and Cultural Environment

7.2.2.3.1 Impact due to Accessibility on use of Public Infrastructure

After Project undergoes operation, the road inside the Project boundary used by Dalinchowk community will be permanently closed. The local community will have to use alternative public road which is longer and consume more time. Also, with the increment of traffic at the western side (entrance area) the accessibility for vehicular movement for the local will be disturbed. *The envisaged impact is direct in nature, high in magnitude, local in extent, long term in duration; hence this impact is significant.*

7.2.2.3.2 Issues of Livestock Grazing and Rearing

Majority of people living nearby the Project area are actively engaged in agriculture and livestock rearing. Once they are prohibited in access for cattle grazing inside the forest and utilization of forest resources it will create an adverse impact in their livelihood for which they will have to adopt other alternatives for subsistence. *The envisaged impact is indirect in nature, low in magnitude, local in extent, and long term in duration; hence this impact is significant.*

7.2.2.3.3 Impact due to Haphazard Market Growth

The consumption of goods and services will rise due to the flow of police personal and other population nearby the Project area. This will stimulate trade and market penetration in the peripheral area of the Project. *The envisaged impact is indirect in nature, low in magnitude, local in extent, and long term in duration; hence this impact is significant.*

7.2.2.3.4 Impact on Land and Population

Impact on land and its impact on population were likely to observe in Project area. Increase in economic activities and improvement in public infrastructure will likely attract entrepreneur. This will increase the flow of population and force for land fragmentation for migrated population nearby Project area. *The envisaged impact is indirect in nature, moderate in magnitude, local in extent, long term in duration; hence this impact is significant.*

Table 7.2-1: Evaluation of Adverse Impact

Issues	Impacts	Environmental Impacts				Total Score	Significance of Impacts
		Nature	Magnitude	Extent	Duration		
Construction Phase							
Physical and Chemical Environment							
1. Impact on Topography and Geology (Erosion/Landslide/Embankment)	Project site is located in the forest area and barren (previously used as cultivated land before acquiring from NPA) land, but there is a probability of landslide adjacent to the western lower part of Project site along Punyamata Khola due to the excavation and construction work	D	M (20)	SS (10)	ST (05)	35	Insignificant
2. Impact due to Construction Waste	Construction waste includes debris, broken brick pieces, left out/non-usable reinforcement bars, sand, stone, waste cement, sand mix and packing materials and spoil generated from excavation. If construction waste does not manage properly can cause problems to the local environment.	D	H (60)	SS (10)	ST (20)	90	Very Significant
3. Impact due to Air Pollution	Activities like site clearance use of heavy	D	H (60)	Lo (20)	ST (05)	85	Very Significant

Issues	Impacts	Environmental Impacts				Total Score	Significance of Impacts
		Nature	Magnitude	Extent	Duration		
	vehicles and machinery will significantly contribute to air pollution.						
4. Impact due to Noise Pollution	The most commonly reported impacts of increased noise levels are interference in oral communication and disturbance in sleep.	D	H (60)	SS (10)	ST (05)	75	Significant
5. Impact due to Water Pollution	Waste generated from construction activities will contaminate water source if not managed properly.	D	M (20)	SS (10)	ST (05)	35	Insignificant
6. Impact due to Soil Contamination	Transportation of spoil generated from earth work and the accumulation of solid waste during the Project's construction phase, which consists of debris with pieces of wood, brick, stone, and metal, as well as plastics, broken glass, hazardous lead-based paint residues, paints and solvents, cement, diesel fuel, oil, heavy metals, floor cleaning	D	M (20)	SS (10)	ST (05)	35	Insignificant

Issues	Impacts	Environmental Impacts				Total Score	Significance of Impacts
		Nature	Magnitude	Extent	Duration		
	solvents and ceramics are likely to cause soil pollution.						
7. Impact due to Ground Water Extraction	If the withdrawal rate exceeds the recharge rate, there will be a chance of groundwater depletion in the surrounding area.	D	M (20)	Lo (20)	ST (05)	45	Insignificant
8. Impact due to Stockpiling of Construction Material	Construction materials such as soil, gravel, sand, aggregates, etc., or excess material are usually stockpiled within the construction site. This may lead to blowing away of the dust particles. Heavy rain also can wash away the finer particles and pollute surface water.	I	Lo (10)	SS (10)	ST (05)	25	Insignificant
Biological Environment							
1. Impact due to Loss of Vegetation and Forest Land	299 tree/poles will need to be clearly felled from 6.7ha forest land during the construction of proposed Project	D	H (60)	SS (10)	ST (05)	75	Significant
2. Impact due to Loss of Habitat	6.7ha of forest area (3.6ha from Devasthan (Kha) Community Forest and 3.1ha from National	D	H (60)	SS (10)	ST (05)	75	Significant

Issues	Impacts	Environmental Impacts				Total Score	Significance of Impacts
		Nature	Magnitude	Extent	Duration		
	Forest). Low recorded population of Barking Deer in the Project region will be shifted to adjoining location of Devasthan (Kha) Community Forest area as it is disturbed by the frequent vehicle movement; noise from heavy machines in the vicinity Since the construction nature is of point Project activities there will be negligible impact to Phulchowki Mountain Forest diversity.						
3. Impact due to Forest Fire Hazards	Burning forest vegetation, bushes and shrubs, spillage of inflammable solvents leads to fire in the forest area	D	Lo (10)	Lo (20)	ST (05)	35	Insignificant
Socio-Economic and Cultural Environment							
1. Problem in Use of Spring Well and Prohibition of Livestock Grazing	Water supply from Kuwa for the locals (15 Households including Gorakhnath Primary School) and cattle grazing along with forest resource collection by	D	M (20)	SS (10)	ST (05)	35	Insignificant

Issues	Impacts	Environmental Impacts				Total Score	Significance of Impacts
		Nature	Magnitude	Extent	Duration		
	the users will be impacted						
2. Issues During Demarcation of Project Boundary	The mobility of people through the Project boundary will be stopped leading people to take a long way to travel/walk to reach the community from the main Banepa-Khopasi Road.	D	H (60)	SS (10)	ST (05)	75	Significant
3. Child Labor and Discrimination towards Women Labor	Gender pay differentials will be predominant factor while engaging women and prevalence of using child might be expected	I	L (10)	SS (10)	ST (05)	25	Insignificant
4. Impact due to Conflict between Workers and Local People	Deployment biasness and unequal opportunities, influx of labors from outside the Project area, harassment, alcoholism, prostitution and disrespecting local customs, norms, and religion, sharing of resources like drinking water will arise conflicts among the labors and locals.	D	M (20)	Lo (20)	ST (05)	45	Insignificant
5. Impact due to Accessibility on use of Public Infrastructure	With the implementation of Project People using the Punyamata corridor	D	H (60)	Lo (20)	ST (05)	85	Very Significant

Issues	Impacts	Environmental Impacts				Total Score	Significance of Impacts
		Nature	Magnitude	Extent	Duration		
	road will be somehow inaccessible, the internal access road previously used will be closed, the adjoining Muktinath Temple and Bichari Pati and crematorium ground near Punyamata Khola opposite to Project site might get influenced during the construction work.						
6. Impact due to Occupational Health and Safety	Prolonged exposure to smoke and dust and heavy lifting poses several health problems such as respiratory problems, eye diseases, skin related issues, body pain, severe physical impairment	D	H (60)	Lo (20)	ST (05)	85	Very Significant
7. Impact due to Traffic Congestion	Lack of proper parking area and highly movement of vehicles at the entrance of Project site where bridge was proposed, traffic will be high	D	H (60)	SS (10)	ST (05)	75	Significant
Operation Phase							
Physical and Chemical Environment							
1. Impact due to Noise Pollution	Parade activities, firing activities, motor garage,	D	M (20)	Lo (20)	LT (20)	60	Significant

Issues	Impacts	Environmental Impacts				Total Score	Significance of Impacts
		Nature	Magnitude	Extent	Duration		
	and movement of vehicles are the prominent source of noise						
2. Impact due to Water Pollution	Sewerage and waste water generated from residential building and floor cleaning solvents and paints, motor garage, horse stable and dog kennel, laboratory, and laundry are major source of water pollution	D	M (20)	Lo (20)	LT (20)	60	Significant
3. Impact due to Ground Water Extraction	At an average of 435000liter water will be extracted on a daily basis could deplete the aquifer for the water source of the bore well	D	M (20)	Lo (20)	LT (20)	60	Significant
4. Impact due to Solid and E-Waste Generation	Waste generated from 3450 police personals and visitors and e-waste from administrative related works will generate huge amount of waste	I	M (20)	SS (10)	LT (20)	50	Significant
5. Impact due to Multi Hazard (Earthquake, and Fire Hazards) Risks	Probability of disasters like earthquakes, fires, lightning, etc. is very high in multi-story buildings in context of Nepal. For this Project,	I	Lo (10)	Lo (20)	LT (20)	50	Significant

Issues	Impacts	Environmental Impacts				Total Score	Significance of Impacts
		Nature	Magnitude	Extent	Duration		
	the maximum height of the building is 38m						
Biological Environment							
1. Impact due to Spillage of Chemicals Solvents into the nearest Punyamata Khola	Discharging of untreated wastewater into the Punyamata Khola directly leads to spread of infectious diseases will be high and deteriorate the aquatic habitat in the lower stream area from the Project site	I	M (20)	Lo (20)	LT (20)	60	Significant
Socio-Economic and Cultural Environment							
1. Impact due to Accessibility of Road	The road inside the Project boundary will be prohibited for use and with the increment of traffic at the western side (entrance area) the accessibility for vehicular movement for the local will be disturbed	D	H (60)	Lo (20)	LT (20)	100	Very Significant
2. Issues of Livestock Grazing and Rearing	Once nearby community people are prohibited in access for cattle grazing inside the forest and utilization of forest resources it will create an adverse impact in their livelihood for which they	I	Lo (10)	Lo (20)	LT (20)	50	Significant

Issues	Impacts	Environmental Impacts				Total Score	Significance of Impacts
		Nature	Magnitude	Extent	Duration		
	will have to adopt other alternatives for subsistence						
3. Impact due to Haphazard Market Growth	Consumption of goods and services will rise due to the flow of police personal and other population nearby the Project area	I	Lo (10)	Lo (20)	LT (20)	50	Significant
4. Impact on Land and Population	Increase in economic activities and improvement in public infrastructure will likely attract entrepreneur and force for land fragmentation for migrated population	I	M (20)	Lo (20)	LT (20)	60	Significant

CHAPTER 8: MEASURES ADOPTED TO ENHANCE POSITIVE IMPACT AND MITIGATE ADVERSE IMPACT

An Environmental Management Plan is prepared to enhance beneficial impacts and mitigate adverse impacts during the construction and operation phase of the proposed NPA Project in Kavrepalanchowk district as:

8.1 Enhancement Measures of Beneficial Impacts

In this section, enhancement measures are proposed. Enhancement measures contribute to positive impact. Their objective is to maximize project benefits. Detail of Matrix for summary of Impact Level Assessment are given in **Table 8.1-1**.

Table 8.1-1: Environmental Management Plan for Enhancement of Beneficial Impacts

No.	Impacts	Measures	Monitoring of Impact	Where to Implement	Duration	Estimated Cost (NPR)	Responsible Agency	
							Implementation Agency	Supervision Agency
B	Beneficial Impacts							
B-C	Construction Phase							
B.C.1	Employment Opportunity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 484 workforce per day or 242 (50%) each skilled and unskilled workforce will get opportunity on daily basis. Locals including Project-affected communities, local deprived, marginalized groups and women will be encouraged to participate in construction works and give first priority for work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect & confirm labor related clauses are adequately stated in Contractor’s Contract Document 	Project Area	Construction Phase	No additional cost associated	Contractor/Sub-Contractor	NPA Project
B.C.2	Increase in Economic Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include binding clause in Contractor's Contract Document to give priority for local people with govt. accepted wage and recruit local labor impartially without favor or gender discrimination Priority will be given to the products and materials that are locally available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site inspection & labor interview Verify with contractor’s payroll 	Project Area	Construction Phase	No additional cost associated	Contractor/Sub-Contractor	NPA Project
B.C.3	Technical Skill Enhancement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide on-the-job training and practical training to local workforce on operation of equipment & construction works. Include binding clause in Contractor's Contract Document for providing on-the-job training to local workforce based upon qualification required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect related clause in Contractor’s Contract Document Inspect Contractor’s Training to labors details Site inspection & labor interview 	Project Area	Construction Phase	No additional cost associated instead additional cost for consulting engineer shall be embedded in BoQ as required	Contractor/Sub-Contractor/Supervision Engineer	NPA Project
B-O	Operation Phase							
B.O.1	Increase in the Local Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities to establish offices, shops, and restaurants, which will serve the increased number of people who do business in the NPA, Dalinchowk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect enhancement / increase in local economic / business activities within influence areas 	Project Area	Operation Phase	No additional cost associated	NPA	Panauti Municipality
B.O.3	Increase in Aesthetic and Environmental Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of NPA at Panauti, and use of combined civil and bioengineering will increase the aesthetic and environmental value 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check whether the proposed civil, bioengineering activities, water quality, noise level, waste management practices are in line with design and national standard 	Project Area	Operation Phase	No additional cost associated	NPA	MoFE/ Panauti Municipality
B.O.3	Increment of Land value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land near the Project area can be used to establish offices, shops, and restaurants, which will serve the increased number of people who do business in the NPA, Dalinchowk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect the trend of establishment of facilities and rate of land nearby 	Around Project area and project-affected municipality	Operation Phase	No additional cost associated	NPA	Panauti Municipality
B.O.4	Increase in Market Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of public related facilities like communication centers, stationaries, sports related goods and services, health facilities, standard restaurants and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect the trend of establishment of facilities 	Project Area	Operation Phase	No additional cost associated	NPA	Panauti Municipality

No.	Impacts	Measures	Monitoring of Impact	Where to Implement	Duration	Estimated Cost (NPR)	Responsible Agency	
							Implementation Agency	Supervision Agency
		hotels, groceries and etc will be increase						
B.O.5	Benefits from Community Social Program (CSP) of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities will be benefitted from improved security concerns, hazard management support, reliefs, development of community infrastructures and so on. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect & confirm CSP related clauses are adequately fulfilled as per understandings up to possible 	Project Area	Operation Phase	Additional cost will be required as per technical evaluation and shall be included in contract document	NPA	MoHA/Panauti Municipality
B.O.6	Enhancement of Skill and Capacity of Nepal Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the improved administrative practices focuses on enhancing qualitative instructors and the trainings to bring about improvements on administrative, investigative and overall levels of the police professionals’ capacity to tackle the global security challenges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect and review of Project document related to the participated police personal and other civil staffs that have been provided with advance capacity training modules 	Project Area	Operation Phase	Additional cost will be required as per technical evaluation and shall be included in contract document	NPA	MoHA

8.2 Mitigation Measures of Adverse Impacts

In this section, mitigation measures are proposed. Mitigation measures imply to minimize possible adverse impacts. Mitigation measures include reduce, avoid or offset the potential adverse environmental consequences of development activities. Their objective is to minimize undesirable impacts. Detail of Matrix for summary of Impact Level Assessment are given in **Table 8.2-1**.

Table 8.2-1: Environmental Management Plan for Mitigation of Adverse Impacts

No.	Impacts	Measures	Where to Implement	Duration	Estimated Cost (NPR)	Responsible Agency	
						Implementation Agency	Supervision Agency
A	Adverse Impacts						
A-C	Construction Phase						
A-C-P	Physical and Chemical Environment						
A-C-P.1	Impact on Topography and Geology (Erosion/Landslide/Embankment)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of slope and stabilizing embankment at Punyamata Khola in the upstream area adjoining to firing range area with appropriate measures. Adoption of bioengineering in the landslide-prone area and plantation of trees and/or maintain greenery in every appropriate open spaces. Labor and machine will be used in order to maintain cut slope angle which will prevent subsequent landslide of fresh cutting hill area. 	Entire Project construction site	Construction Phase	3,500,000	Contractor/Sub-Contractor/Supervision Engineer	NPA Project
A-C-P.2	Impact due to Construction Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of Construction Waste Management Plan (CWMP) by contractor and get approved from NPA. Construction waste generated during the construction phase will be separated and reused as far as possible Spoil generated from the excavation of earth work shall be reused or disposed of to a designated area within the Project boundary. Waste oil of the construction machines is collected and disposed in a leak free container and international best practices. Domestic solid wastes (biodegradable) shall be collected and managed by the contractor within the Project construction boundary in daily basis, packing materials leftover reinforcement bars will be sold to the vendor and rest waste will be disposed to the landfill site in coordination with Panauti Municipality. Spoil generated during excavation for construction of NPA building will be safely stockpiled in proper places and such materials will be used for ground leveling. Develop and implement waste management “Code of Conduct” and enforce strict penalty to violator of “Code of Conduct”. 	Site clearance, construction work sites, labor camps, workshops, material storage sites, crusher locations, spoil disposal sites and entrance area	Construction Phase	500,000	Contractor/Sub-Contractor/Supervision Engineer	NPA Project

No.	Impacts	Measures	Where to Implement	Duration	Estimated Cost (NPR)	Responsible Agency	
						Implementation Agency	Supervision Agency
A-C-P.2	Impact due to Air Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor will carry out dust protection measures during site clearance, and building construction, such as periodical (at least twice a day) water spray, covering on construction material, etc. Following, water sprinkling shall be carried out at the entrance point of the Project site in connection part to the Banepa-Khopasi Road. • Mask will be provided to the workers deployed in dusty construction sites. • Loading and unloading of dusty materials will be handled carefully. • Open defecation from workforce will be strictly restricted, and sufficient temporary toilets for workforce will be constructed within a distance of 50-100m. • Heavy vehicles and diesel generators will be maintained regularly and in adequate working conditions. • The supervision consultant will monitor dust, exhaust gas and complaint from the local people. If the local residents and pedestrians complain about the dust and gas, the supervision consultant and contractors should reconsider the construction technique and method. 	Site clearance, construction work sites, labor camps, workshops, material storage sites, crusher locations, spoil disposal sites and entrance area	Construction Phase	2,500,000	Contractor/Sub-Contractor/Supervision Engineer	NPA Project
A-C-P.3	Impact due to Noise Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor will fit stone crushing equipment with approved dust control devices and operated in accordance with manufacturer’s specifications. Contractor will establish crusher plant only at the selected and identified sites. Crusher plant Stone Crushing Plant should be operated only during daytime. • Construction machines shall be well maintained and checked every day. • Information disclosure includes construction schedule and activities in advance to the surrounding community. • The noise level will be monitored weekly during the project construction stage to ensure that the noise level will not exceed government standards. • Pressure horns will be strictly prohibited in and around the project area. • Less noise emitting Diesel generators will be used. • Ear mufflers will be provided to the construction workers and other associated staffs. 	Entire Project construction site	Construction Phase	1,000,000	Contractor/Sub-Contractor/Supervision Engineer	NPA Project
A-C-P.4	Impact due to Water Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turbid water from unpaved construction area shall be treated in sedimentation pond. • Waste oil of construction machines shall be stored and disposed into the designated container. • Construction machines shall be maintained not to leak oil in the labor camp site. • Provision of adequate sanitation facilities shall be ensured at an appropriate distance from the construction work sites. • Wastewater from the construction area shall be treated and discharged to the designated site and facilities so that contamination of ground water shall be avoided. • Direct cleaning of vehicles or equipment shall be prohibited nearby the water Kuwa and Punyamata Khola area. • Seepage of hazardous liquid will be immediately controlled to prevent groundwater pollution. • The mixing of construction materials and paint, grease, etc. will be handled appropriately. • Spoil disposal over the edge of the embankment area of Punyamata Khola is strictly prohibited. • The concerns body shall made obligation to contractor for solid waste management work being implemented as in the clause of Solid Waste Management Act 2011. 	Entire Project construction site	Construction Phase	No additional cost associated	Contractor/Sub-Contractor/Supervision Engineer	NPA Project

No.	Impacts	Measures	Where to Implement	Duration	Estimated Cost (NPR)	Responsible Agency	
						Implementation Agency	Supervision Agency
A-C-P.5	Impact due to Soil Contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polluted soil shall be treated and used as construction material. • Construction machines shall be maintained not to leak oil on the construction site. • Waste oil of construction machines shall be stored and disposed into the designated container. • Seepage of hazardous liquid will be immediately controlled to prevent groundwater pollution. • Construction materials will be kept at stockpiling site. • Materials like grease, oils, and spoils will be properly handled. • Preparation of clear guidelines of handling, collection, storage, management and reuse of top soil. 	Entire Project construction site	Construction Phase	No additional cost associated	Contractor/Sub-Contractor/Supervision Engineer	NPA Project
A-C-P.6	Impact due to Ground Water Extraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rainwater harvesting technology will be adopted. • Recharge pits will be constructed to recharge the groundwater. • Groundwater extraction permit will be taken from the Panauti Municipality. • Open barren space will be maintained greenery to increase the infiltration capacity of the soil. 	Entire Project construction site	Construction Phase	No additional cost associated	Contractor/Sub-Contractor/Supervision Engineer	NPA Project
A-C-P.7	Impact due to Stockpiling of Construction Material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor will select the stockpiling sites that are proposed in this report in previous chapter. • Located away from cultivable lands and settlements, drinking water (Kuwa), public places, school and health centers and nearby Punyamata Khola. • Only allocated sites will be used for the stockpiling of construction materials to avoid unintended loss and quality degradation. • Avoid the formation of ditches and pounding at the stockpiling site. 	Entire Project construction site	Construction Phase	No additional cost associated	Contractor/Sub-Contractor/Supervision Engineer	NPA Project
A-C-B.	Biological Environment						
A-C-B.1	Impact due to Loss of Vegetation and Forest Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unnecessary clearance and use of forest area will be controlled to conserve natural forest stand. Emphasis will be given to construct buildings in phase wise. • Compensatory re-plantation of 2990 trees sapling at the ratio of 1:10 will be done for loss of 299 trees and per hectare use for 6.7ha forest land in ratio of 1600 equivalent to 10,720 trees will be planted and conserved. Re-plantation will be carried out within the barren area of the affected Devisthan (Kha) Community Forest in close coordination with Sub Division Forest Office located at Khopasi and Devisthan (Kha) CF. • Felling of other trees with NTFP value situated within the CF shall be avoided as far as applicable. • Contractor will provide legal sources of energy in labor camps. 	Forest area within the Project construction site	Construction Phase	3,295,000	Contractor/Sub-Contractor/Supervision Engineer	NPA Project
A-C-B.2	Impact due to Loss of Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Contractor documents must include provisions to restrict work forces with regard to forest product and other wildlife illegal collection and trade activities. • The Project will closely coordinate with Sub Division Forest Office located at Khopasi and CFs to control illegal poaching and trapping by other outside wildlife poachers and traders. • Awareness raising activities will be organized. • Capacity building training modules on forest management and adopting alternatives to forest resources will be provided to Devisthan (Kha) CF users in coordination with Sub Division Forest Office, Khopasi. • The biodiversity and habitats present in Phulchowki do not appear to require any other specific mitigation measures as it is located outside the indirect impact zone. 	Forest area within the Project construction site	Construction Phase	2,500,000	Contractor/Sub-Contractor/Supervision Engineer	NPA Project
A-C-B.3	Impact due to Forest Fire Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The storage of highly inflammable fuel and oil shall be done in proper place in maintained environment. 	Forest area within the	Construction Phase	2,000,000	Contractor/Sub-Contractor/	NPA Project

No.	Impacts	Measures	Where to Implement	Duration	Estimated Cost (NPR)	Responsible Agency	
						Implementation Agency	Supervision Agency
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal entry of construction labors into the adjoining forest area shall be prohibited. • Awareness raising activities will be organized in toolbox meeting to labors. • Ensure that the static water of 50KL is available for the unintended possible fire hazards within the construction site. 	Project construction site			Supervision Engineer	
A-C-S.	Socio-Economic and Cultural Environment						
A-C-S.1	Problem in Use of Spring Well and Prohibition of Livestock Grazing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A separate water reservoir tank will be built outside the compound of NPA to make access to the use of Kuwa water • Income Generation Program will be provided to the user household who were affected after prohibition of Livestock Grazing. 	Dalinchowk Community including Basnet Gaun	Construction Phase	Additional cost will be required as per technical evaluation and shall be included in contract document	Contractor/Sub-Contractor/Supervision Engineer	NPA Project/Panauti Municipality
A-C-S.2	Issues During Demarcation of Project Boundary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear communication with stakeholders such as adjacent property owners, community representatives, and local authorities will be made as this is critical to ensure that demarcation of the project boundaries is done correctly and without dispute. • Proper surveying of the project site shall be completed and is essential to ensure that the boundaries are correctly identified and marked. The use of GPS and other advanced surveying technologies can help ensure accurate demarcation of project boundaries. • Compliance with all legal requirements and regulations regarding demarcation of project boundaries will help to prevent disputes and legal challenges. • Regular monitoring of the demarcated boundaries throughout the construction process shall help ensure that they are maintained and respected. 	Project area	Construction Phase	No additional cost associated	Contractor/Sub-Contractor/Supervision Engineer	NPA Project/Panauti Municipality
A-C-S.3	Child Labor and Discrimination towards Women Labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear and fair hiring policies shall be established to prohibit the hiring of children and ensure equal opportunities for women in the construction phase. • Background checks on employees shall be conducted to verify age and ensure that they are legally allowed to work. • Training and education shall be provided to workers and management to raise awareness of child labor and gender discrimination issues. • Inspections by third-party auditors shall be performed in regular basis to ensure compliance with labor laws and ethical work practices. • Working with local governments shall be ensured to enforce labor laws and improve working conditions for construction workers. 	Project area	Construction Phase	1,000,000	Contractor/Sub-Contractor/Supervision Engineer	NPA Project/Panauti Municipality
A-C-S.4	Impact due to Conflict between Workers and Local People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of Grievance Redress Mechanism Plan (GRM) by contractor and get approved from NPA. • Relationships with Panauti Municipality shall be done and engage them in the decision-making process shall be helpful gain their support. • Clear and fair hiring policies shall be ensured through prioritizing local workers which help to foster a sense of ownership and concerns in the project by the local community. • A code of conduct for workers shall be established that outlines acceptable behavior and prohibits any actions that may cause conflict with the local community. • A clear conflict resolution mechanism shall be established to address any issues that may arise between workers and the local community. 	Project area	Construction Phase	1,000,000	Contractor/Sub-Contractor/Supervision Engineer	NPA Project/Panauti Municipality
A-C-S.5	Impact due to Accessibility on use of Public Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper coordination with Panauti Municipality shall be done and engage them in the decision-making process for addressing the social issues raised during consultation meetings and public hearing. • With the establishment of NPA in Panauti and existing heavy traffic due to normal 	Project nearby areas	Construction Phase	Additional cost will be required as per technical evaluation and shall be included	Contractor/Sub-Contractor/Supervision Engineer	NPA Project/Panauti Municipality

No.	Impacts	Measures	Where to Implement	Duration	Estimated Cost (NPR)	Responsible Agency	
						Implementation Agency	Supervision Agency
		transportation and nearby Khopasi quarry site, the traffic congestion ultimately will increase; and hence upgradation of Punyamata Khola Corridor road will be upgraded to feeder road standard as far as possible. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The adjoining Muktinath Temple, Bichari Pati and crematorium ground near Punyamata Khola opposite to Project site shall be rehabilitated. • Formation of User Response Committee (URC) will be established to deal with the community level issues. 			in contract document		
A-C-S.6	Impact due to Occupational Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHSP) by contractor and get approved from NPA. • Working safety measures will be executed by the contractor to workers providing ample numbers but not limited to helmets, boots, rubber gloves, and masks as required. • Life of worker will be ensured by maintaining Life insurance of each worker of the project. • First aid facilities for the workers will be provided at working sites as well as at labor camp sites. • One qualified nurse or first aider will be present at all times. • Routine check-ups of labors will be performed; this will be at least once per week for each labor workers. • Existing local tracks and vehicle tracks will be affected and may need to be either closed temporarily or synchronize with the construction vehicles. For this, advance notice should be circular within the concerned immediate wards of Panauti Municipality. • Installation of safety sign board such as speed limit and specific construction activities area in the Project area. • Installing fence around the construction site to keep out local people such as children • Installation of lightning facility in the night time in the construction area • Restricting mobilization speed less than 20km/h in the construction site. 	Entire within the Project construction site	Construction Phase	2,000,000	Contractor/Sub-Contractor/Supervision Engineer	NPA Project/Panauti Municipality
A-C-S.7	Impact due to Traffic Congestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of diversion, safe and convenient lanes marks and pedestrian crossings shall be installed and done. • Intelligent transportation systems such as traffic signal and incident management will help to reduce congestion and improve traffic flow. • Awareness raising campaigns for drivers on how to drive more efficiently, such as avoiding idling and accelerating and braking smoothly shall help in minimizing traffic congestion and accidents. • Deploying flag-man at the entrance area at Banepa-Khopasi Road section. • Preparation of Traffic Management Plan (TMP) by contractor and get approved from NPA. 	Project area	Construction Phase	500,000	Contractor/Sub-Contractor/Supervision Engineer	NPA Project/Panauti Municipality
A-O	Operation Phase						
A-O-P	Physical and Chemical Environment						
A-O-P.1	Impact due to Noise Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggest to organize parade, and firing workout cum training time schedule only in day time. • Pressure horns will be strictly prohibited in and around the project area. • Less noise emitting Diesel generators will be used. • Ear mufflers will be provided to the police personals during at the time of firing practices. 	Project area	Operation Phase	No additional cost associated	NPA	MoHA/Panauti Municipality
A-O-P.2	Impact due to Water Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MBBR technology will be installed to treat sewerage and other liquid waste. • Take all the precautions to prevent entering of run-off into Punyamata Khola or 	Project area	Operation Phase	No additional cost associated	NPA	MoHA/Panauti Municipality

No.	Impacts	Measures	Where to Implement	Duration	Estimated Cost (NPR)	Responsible Agency	
						Implementation Agency	Supervision Agency
		nearby agricultural land. • Install temporary silt traps or sedimentation basins along the channels leading to the water bodies. • Remove all wastes and end products immediately. • Monitor discharge of sewage including review of environmental compliance conditions. • Monitor composting facility practiced within the NPA premises in daily basis. • Visual inspection to ensure that glass, plastic and other physical inserts and fragments are absent in compost and it has no offensive smell. • Pouring of untreated wastewater into the Punyamata Khola is strictly prohibited.					
A-O-P.3	Impact due to Ground Water Extraction	• Rainwater harvesting technology will be monitored regularly for its performance. • Cleaning of recharge pits will be completed under the supervision of subjective experts for the recharge of rainwater into the ground. • Open barren space will be maintained greenery to increase the infiltration capacity of the soil.	Project area	Operation Phase	No additional cost associated	NPA	MoHA/Panauti Municipality
A-O-P.4	Impact due to Solid and E-Waste Generation	• Proper segregation of solid and e-waste shall be maintained using the minimum 3R principle. • Selection of appropriate and efficient vendor for the management of e-waste and other recyclable solid wastes. • Regular coordination with Panauti Municipality shall be maintained for the management of final waste that need to be sent to the landfill site. • Prohibition of dumping of waste haphazardly even within the NPA premises is strictly prohibited. • All the required protective equipment shall be provided the waste management workers in need basis.	Project area	Operation Phase	Additional cost will be required as per technical evaluation and shall be included in contract document	NPA	MoHA
A-O-P.5	Impact due to Multi Hazard (Earthquake, and Fire Hazards) Risks	• Compliance with national building codes and standards is crucial to ensure that the building can withstand the forces of earthquakes and fires. • Use of fire-resistant materials in building construction will be given priority such as fire-resistant gypsum board, fire-resistant paint, and fire-resistant insulation can help reduce the spread of fire and minimize damage. • HVAC systems, plumbing, and electrical wiring should be designed to minimize damage during earthquakes and fires. • Emergency evacuation systems such as staircases, emergency lighting, and fire alarms should be installed and maintained regularly. • Police personals should be trained to respond to earthquakes and fires and understand the unique challenges associated with each hazard. • Regular inspections shall be done for the identification of potential hazards and allow for timely repair and maintenance. • Preparation of separate site-specific Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP) by NPA and get approved from MoHA.	Project area	Operation Phase	Additional cost will be required as per technical evaluation and shall be included in contract document	NPA	MoHA
A-O-B	Biological Environment						
A-O-B.1	Impact due to Spillage of Chemicals Solvents into the nearest Punyamata Khola	• Proper handling and storage of chemicals and solvents can help prevent spills. The use of leak-proof containers and bunding can help contain any spills that may occur. • Regular maintenance of equipment and storage areas can help prevent leaks and spills. • Proper cleanup of the spill is essential to prevent further contamination of the environment. Cleanup methods can include the use of absorbent materials, vacuum trucks, or manual removal.	Project area	Operation Phase	No additional cost associated	NPA	MoHA/Panauti Municipality

No.	Impacts	Measures	Where to Implement	Duration	Estimated Cost (NPR)	Responsible Agency	
						Implementation Agency	Supervision Agency
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quick notification of the spill to appropriate authorities, such as local level and wards shall help ensure that the proper response measures are taken. • Monitor wastewater quality treated from MBBR plant. Tests at the minimum include measurement of temperature, pressure, contact time, and other routine tests. • Pouring of untreated wastewater into the Punyamata Khola is strictly prohibited. 					
A-O-S	Socio-Economic and Cultural Environment						
A-O-S.1	Impact due to Accessibility of Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the better alternative to previously used public trail road inside the forest area will be managed through upgrading the other existing road in the east, south and north. Construction of new road around the Project boundary seems to be impossible as there is existing road of few long length already that has good connection to Banepa-Khopasi road section. 	Dalinchowk Community	Operation Phase	No additional cost associated	NPA	MoHA/Panauti Municipality
A-O-S.2	Issues of Livestock Grazing and Rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local people will adopt alternative livelihood options (other than livestock Grazing). • Skill enhancement training on improved livestock farming and associated options shall be provided 	Dalinchowk Community	Operation Phase	Additional cost will be required as per technical evaluation	NPA	MoHA/Panauti Municipality
A-O-S.3	Impact due to Haphazard Market Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Municipality shall lay out land use plan and enforce it and avoid haphazard development in the entire area. 	Project area	Operation Phase	No additional cost associated	Panauti Municipality	MoHA/Panauti Municipality
A-O-S.4	Impact on Land and Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Municipality shall lay out land use plan and enforce it and avoid haphazard development in the entire area. 	Project area	Operation Phase	No additional cost associated	Panauti Municipality	MoHA/Panauti Municipality

8.3 Summary of Mitigation and Enhancement Costs

Table 8.3-1 summarizes the environmental mitigation and enhancement cost. The total estimated mitigation and environmental enhancement cost is NPR 19,795,000.

Table 8.3-1: Cost of Other Environmental Mitigation Measures

SN	Particulars	Nos. / Units	Amount (NRs.)
1.	Bio-engineering on embankment of Punyamata Khola	LS	3,500,000
2.	Construction waste management	LS	500,000
3.	Air Pollution Management	LS	2,500,000
4.	Noise Pollution Management	LS	1,000,000
5.	Compensatory re-plantation	LS	3,295,000
6.	Forest loss	LS	2,500,000
7.	Forest fire management	LS	2,000,000
8.	Training on child labor and gender issues	LS	1,000,000
9.	Conflict management	LS	1,000,000
10.	Occupational health and safety management	LS	2,000,000
11.	Traffic congestion (awareness raising)	LS	500,000
Total			19,795,000

8.4 Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP)

Nepal itself lies in the one of the youngest mountain regions of the world. Geologically, the proposed Project site is located between Main Boundary Thrust (MBT) and Main Central Thrust (MCT). This might result in many natural disasters. The recurrent multiple hazards of natural and human induced disasters, like flood, landslide, thunderbolt, fire, road accidents, and epidemics every year within the country suffers from great loss of human lives and damage to properties. The country is mostly affected by natural hazards, like earthquake, flood, landslide, soil erosion, inundation, lightning, drought, snowstorm, hailstorm, avalanche, heavy rainfall, rainfall deficit, windstorm, cold wave, heat wave and forest fire, due to the adverse geography, fragile geology, climate variability and climate change.

To prevent from any unforeseeable disasters, NPA will fully adopt National Building Code (NBC) of Nepal and International Standards (IS) of best practices. The proper security system, alarm and PAS (Public Announcement System) for emergency announce, the lift and proper emergency exits are needed for emergency preparedness which will be adopted within the building structures. There has been provisional opening for emergency exits system through fires safety staircase in order to avoid and reduce accidental hazard.

To prevent any unforeseeable disasters, the listed actions will be undertaken:

- Competency-based training programs about emergency preparedness will be delivered to all personnel, and that all workers are familiar and deemed to be competent with emergency management procedures.
- Emergency response capabilities, which include all fire, medical, and rescue equipment, will be maintained to an operational standard, reviewed, and documented regularly.
 - The employers will be told to comply with all site safety rules and procedures.
 - Be alert at all times to potential hazards.
 - Participate in the identification and elimination of hazards.

- National Policy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2018¹² will be duly adopted in order to substantially reduce the natural and human induced disaster losses in lives and properties of persons, health, means of livelihood and production, physical and social infrastructures, cultural and environmental assets.
- Also, NPA shall have to prepare separate site-specific DRMP and took approval from MoHA during the early stage of operation phase.

Area that needs to be covered within the DRMP should be a comprehensive and dynamic document that outlines a community's approach to reducing the risk of disasters and minimizing their impact. By investing in prevention, preparedness, and response, communities can become more resilient in the face of natural and human-made disasters. Following are the point to be considered from the Project Construction Contractor side while preparing DRMP as:

- i. **Risk Assessment:** Conduct a thorough assessment of the types of disasters that could occur in the community, including natural disasters such as earthquakes, urban floods, wildfires, as well as human-made disasters such as air and water pollution. The assessment should also identify the population groups that are most vulnerable to these disasters, such as the elderly, children, and people with disabilities.
- ii. **Prevention and Mitigation:** Develop strategies to prevent or mitigate the impact of disasters. This may include measures such as building codes that require new construction to be designed to withstand earthquakes and other hazards, land-use planning to avoid building in areas prone to floods or landslides, and public education campaigns to promote preparedness and reduce risk-taking behavior.
- iii. **Preparedness:** Develop a comprehensive plan for responding to disasters, including procedures for evacuating people from affected areas, providing emergency shelter, and distributing food, water, and other essential supplies. This plan should also include arrangements for communication with the public and for coordinating with emergency responders, such as Panauti Municipality.
- iv. **Response:** Once a disaster has occurred, the plan should outline the procedures for responding to the emergency. This may include setting up emergency operations centers, activating evacuation plans, and coordinating the distribution of resources and services.
- v. **Recovery:** After the immediate response to a disaster is complete, the plan should include provisions for long-term recovery efforts. This may include providing financial assistance to affected police personals or community people, rebuilding damaged infrastructure within the NPA premises, and addressing the mental health needs of those affected by the disaster.
- vi. **Testing and Updating:** The plan should be regularly tested and updated to ensure that it remains effective and relevant. This may involve conducting drills and exercises to simulate different disaster scenarios, as well as reviewing and revising the plan in light of new information or changes in the community's needs.

¹² MoHA, 2018: National Policy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2018. The Government of Nepal, Ministry of Home Affairs.

8.5 Traffic Management Plan (TMP)

One of the most crucial components of the entire environmental management plan under this Project is the traffic management plan. Traffic Management Plan (TMP) shall be prepared by contractor and get approved from NPA during the early stage of construction phase. The main objective of this plan is to address transportation system management issues in a comprehensive manner and to put all requirements for the safe transport operation in NPA. The PMU will oversight the TMP. Prior the implementation of TMP, the stakeholder consultation will be held to obtain their views, ideas and such justifiable ideas will be incorporated in TMP. The stakeholders include Panauti Municipality, local community, district line agencies, NPA itself and nearest police post. The office will seek the regular advice and support from Panauti Municipality. Based on the site conditions and nature of the job to be performed at NPA, two human resources in shift basis will be recruited while implementing Traffic Management Plan.

8.6 Grievance Redresses Mechanism (GRM)

Along with construction and operation of NPA the people may have complain on different activities of the Project. Grievance Redress Mechanism Plan (GRM) by contractor and get approved from NPA during the early stage of construction phase. Procedure of recording complain will be established to allow local people, patient and other relevant institution to appeal any disagreeable practice and activities arising from the Project activities. There is the potentiality for grievance related to NPA’ CSP activities, community infrastructure and other community related issues. The NPA will formulate the grievance redress committee under Police Inspector (PI) from Project Management Unit (PMU) to resolve complains. The individuals or other stakeholder can lodge his/her complain to NPA office or complaint box. The PI through its staff verifies the issues and gives their decision within 7 days of the compliant register in the office. If the issue is settled, the process ends. If the issue is not solved to the satisfaction, the concern will be forwarded to Senior Management Committee (SMC) of NPA. They verify the issues and call meeting to solve the problem. The SMC will provide its decision to the concerned issues within 15 days of complain received. If the issue is settled, the process ends. If not settled then process continues according to legal provision of GoN.

8.7 Project Management Unit (PMU)

To keep NPA environmentally pleasant, an PMU will take the responsibility to implement the proposed provisions mentioned in EMP and its monitoring. The major duties and responsibilities of PMU will be implementation of overall Project along with the implementation of environmental management plan, regulatory compliance with all relevant rules and regulations, regular operation and maintenance of pollution control devices, minimization of environmental impacts, implementation of environmental monitoring as per approved schedule, documentation of good environmental practices and applicable environmental laws, coordination with regulatory agencies and external consultants, keeping of log book for public complaints and the action taken, formulation of the waste management plan etc.

NPA is committed to establish PMU in order to ensure the execution of environmental protection measures. PMU is the inbuilt mechanism within the NPA that governs the implementation and monitoring of the EPMs. The PMU will focus on compliance

monitoring, record keeping, and providing technical inputs to the contractors. Apart from having an Environmental Management Plan, it is also necessary to have a permanent organizational set up charged with the task of ensuring its effective implementation of mitigation measures and to conduct environmental monitoring.

CHAPTER 9: ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PLAN

According to the EPR, 2020, environmental monitoring is needed. For the purpose of evaluating the project's physical, biological, socioeconomic, and cultural consequences, the proponent will create a thorough monitoring plan that includes baseline, compliance, and impact monitoring. The proponent is committed to implementing an objective-based monitoring system that will allow experts to observe whether or not the mitigation measures recommended in the EIA are being correctly implemented. For monitoring purposes, baseline, compliance, and impact monitoring will all be carried out. The EIA report will also contain an estimated cost for environmental monitoring. The proponent will conduct self-monitoring every six months during the construction and operation phase and submit the report to the concerned agency. The monitoring plan of the project will be given as per the following matrix:

Environmental monitoring of the impact on the environment during the implementation of any proposal is done to achieve the following objectives:

- Not to be affected beyond the limits as prescribed by law
- To check whether the measures taken to reduce the environmental impact have been implemented or not as mentioned in the EIA Report.
- To alert in time about possible environmental damage
- To find out how close the identified and estimated effects are in reality.

9.1 Baseline Monitoring

The fundamental environmental elements of the construction site and its surroundings will be examined prior to beginning work on the proposed proposal. Because of this, it is possible to know about the changes in the environment in terms of monitoring compared to the initial stage. The baseline monitoring will be conducted as shown in **Table 9.3-1**.

9.2 Compliance Monitoring

The primary goal of compliance monitoring in the EIA process is to supply the necessary data to guarantee that the project complies with the promises made during the study. Compliance monitoring employs a periodic sampling or continuous recording of specific environmental indicators or pollution levels, to ensure project compliance with the recommended environmental standards. The compliance monitoring plan is given in **Table 9.3-2**.

9.3 Impact Monitoring

The indicators of the environmental, social, and economic situations, as well as the public health of the area, will be assessed during the project's development and operation in order to identify any environmental changes caused by the implementation of the proposal. The impact monitoring plan is given in **Table 9.3-3**.

The purpose of monitoring is to compare pre- and post-project conditions in the development site. It also compares the predicted and actual impacts. This is especially important in key impacts like water quality, air quality, soil fertility, and endangered species. Some methodology used for monitoring are; Site monitoring/ Observation, inspection / Record keeping/ Photo observation/ Laboratory Test and discussion and interview and so on.

Table 9.3-1: Baseline Monitoring Plan

S.N.	Parameters	Indicators	Methods	Schedule	Location	Responsible agency
1.	Noise Level	Loudness and intensity of noise	Sound Pressure Level Meter	Before construction	In and around the construction site	NPA
2.	Air Quality	TSP, PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5} , CO, SO ₂ , NO ₂	Inspection and measurement of data with high volume sampler	Before construction	In and around the construction sites	NPA
3.	Water Quality	Different physio-chemical parameters (turbidity, temperature, DO, BOD, hardness, etc.)	Lab Test	Before construction	Kuwa within the proposed Project premises and Punyamata Khola	NPA
4.	Socio-Economic Survey	Population, Population density, Socio environment, CF’s users survey	Review CBS data, ward level profile, FGD, KII, Interview	Before construction	Construction Site	NPA

Table 9.3-2: Compliance Monitoring Plan

Parameter	Indicators	Methods	Duration	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Agency	Monitoring Agency
Physical Environment						
Implementation of EIA Recommendation regarding design and Facilities in the NPA	Incorporation of EIA recommendation into the Project document, design of infrastructure	Review of the detail design, specification, and tender documents of the project	Construction and operation phase	Once after the project design and completion of tender documents	PMU/ NPA	MoFE, DoEnv, MoHA, Panauti Municipality
Compliance with Environmental Protection Measures, including Pollution Prevention, Water, Soil Protection, Waste Management	Dust level and noise at the construction site, neighboring households, and laborers; fuel, smell, PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5} , TSP, CO, SO ₂ , NO ₂	Observation, review of records, measurement, discussion with workers, monitoring using Noise meter and water quality analysis in laboratory	Construction and operation phase	Tri-Monthly	PMU/ NPA	MoFE, DoEnv, MoHA, Panauti Municipality

Parameter	Indicators	Methods	Duration	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Agency	Monitoring Agency
Ambient air quality	Foul smell, PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5} , TSP, Carbon Monoxide, Suspended particulate matter	Measurement and review of records	Construction and operation	Tri-Monthly	PMU/ NPA	MoFE, DoEnv, MoHA, Panauti Municipality
Solid waste management	Observation during segregation and transportation	Use of separate color-coded dustbins and pit facility for composting	Construction and operation phase	Weekly	PMU/ NPA	MoFE, DoEnv, MoHA, Panauti Municipality
Wastewater management	Water quality parameter of MBBR effluent	Sampling, lab testing, and comparing with generic standard	Construction and operation phase	Yearly	PMU/ NPA	MoFE, DoEnv, MoHA, Panauti Municipality
Water quality parameter	Water quality parameter	Sampling, lab testing, and comparing with NDWQS	Construction and operation phase	Tri-Monthly	PMU/ NPA	MoFE, DoEnv, MoHA, Panauti Municipality
Noise level	Generator, parade and firing	Direct measurement in dB (A) at different points in different time zones using a Sound level meter	Construction and operation phase	Tri-Monthly	PMU/ NPA	MoFE, DoEnv, MoHA, Panauti Municipality
Awareness training, emergency preparedness	Number of training and lists of participants	Observation, interview with staff and consultation with public for its effectiveness	Operation phase	Twice in a Year (Half Yearly)	PMU/ NPA	MoFE, DoEnv, MoHA, Panauti Municipality
Biological Environment						
Compensatory plantation, greenery and landscaping design with parking area	Observation of planted area, open space /area allocated, encroachment, illegal entry	Observation at plantation site and cross validation through FGD, KII and inspection of records	Operation Phase	Half Yearly	PMU/ NPA	MoFE, DoEnv, MoHA, Panauti Municipality
Socio-Economic and Cultural Environment						
Employees to Locals	Number of locals working	Inspection and interviewing with staff	Construction and Operation phase	Yearly	PMU/ NPA	MoFE, DoEnv, MoHA, DCC, Panauti

Parameter	Indicators	Methods	Duration	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Agency	Monitoring Agency
						Municipality
Occupational Health and Safety Measures	Use of safety equipment/tools Regular health check-ups	Review of records and interaction with workers/ staff	Construction and Operation phase	Half Yearly	PMU/ NPA	MoFE, DoEnv, MoHA, DCC, Panauti Municipality
Use of Child Labor and Gender Violence	Individuals working Complains related to gender violence and records	Interviewing; inspecting NPA GRM records	Construction and Operation phase	Yearly	PMU/ NPA	MoFE, DoEnv, MoHA, DCC, Panauti Municipality
Formation of User Response Committee	Document record	Review of records and minuting	Operation phase	Yearly	PMU/ NPA	MoFE, DoEnv, MoHA, DCC, Panauti Municipality

Table 9.3-3: Impact Monitoring Plan

Parameter	Indicators	Methods	Monitoring Frequency	Monitoring Agency	Responsible Agency
Physical Environment					
Solid Waste Management	Types and quantity of wastes and their management practices, complaints from the local bodies	Inspection, use of separate color-coded dustbins and observe the practice of composting within the premises	Monthly	MoFE, DoEnv, MoHA, Panauti Municipality	PMU/ NPA
Wastewater	Different physio-chemical parameters (turbidity, temperature, DO, BOD, COD, hardness, etc.)	Sampling and laboratory analysis	Tri-Monthly	MoFE, DoEnv, MoHA, Panauti Municipality	PMU/ NPA
Water use and quality for NPA Use	Underground water level and different physio-chemical parameters (turbidity, temperature, DO,	Sampling and laboratory analysis	Tri-Monthly	MoFE, DoEnv, MoHA, Panauti Municipality	PMU/ NPA

Parameter	Indicators	Methods	Monitoring Frequency	Monitoring Agency	Responsible Agency
	hardness, nitrate, Iron, calcium, etc.)				
Air Quality	TSP, PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5} , CO, SO ₂ , NO ₂	Measurement by High volume sampler	Tri-Monthly	MoFE, DoEnv, MoHA, Panauti Municipality	PMU/ NPA
Noise Level	Noise level (dB)	Sound level measurement	Tri-Monthly	MoFE, DoEnv, MoHA, Panauti Municipality	PMU/ NPA
Disaster Risk Management System	Awareness to the staff, Information system to the public, provision of fire extinguisher and stocking of water for firefighting, Open space for rescuing.	Observation, interview with staff and public, checking NPA records for activities performed for DRM	Tri-Monthly	MoFE, DoEnv, MoHA, DCC, Panauti Municipality	PMU/ NPA
Topography and geology	Stability of embankment / retaining wall	Condition of embankment / retaining wall	Yearly	MoFE, DoEnv, MoHA, Panauti Municipality	PMU/ NPA
Biological Environment					
Wastewater Discharge to Punyamata Khola	Provision of waste water treatment facility (MBBR)	Sampling and laboratory analysis	Tri-Monthly	MoFE, DoEnv, MoHA, Panauti Municipality	PMU/ NPA
Greenery Area and Landscaping	Plantation activities, gardening, greenery, landscaping	Interviewing; inspecting NPA records	Tri-Monthly	MoFE, DoEnv, MoHA, Panauti Municipality	PMU/ NPA
Socio-Economic and Cultural Environment					
Local Employment	Number and types of local employees	Review of records	Yearly	MoFE, DoEnv, MoHA, Panauti Municipality	PMU/ NPA
Occupational Health and Safety Measures	Accidents and records	Review of records	Yearly	MoFE, DoEnv, MoHA, Panauti Municipality	PMU/ NPA
Corporate Social Program	Status of public infrastructures rehabilitated and details of program to be implemented under CSP	Observation, review of records, interviews	Yearly	MoFE, DoEnv, MoHA, DCC, Panauti Municipality	PMU/ NPA

9.4 Organization and their Roles and Responsibilities for the Project Implementation

There is a necessity to form a proper organizational set up for the effectively implementation of the formulated environmental management and monitoring plan. The elements of this set up will coordinate and work with each other throughout the project, i.e., during pre-construction, construction, and operation stages. The implementation of formulated environmental mitigation measures comes with a cost, so the budgeting of EMP is necessary. The financial source that will provide this budget is discussed in this section. The suggested elements of organizational structure for implementing EMP during construction will be as follows:

- a) Authorized Environmental Agency: Ministry of Forest and Environment (MoFE)
- b) Responsible Agency: Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA)
- c) Implementing Agency: National Police Academy (NPA)
- d) Division Forest Office (DFO)
- e) Funding Agency – Government of India (GoI)
- f) Local Government: Panauti Municipality
- g) Project Management Unit (PMU) under NPA
- h) Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC)
- i) Project Management Consultant (PMC)
- j) Environmental Consultant (EC)
- k) Project Construction Contractor - Construction Company (PCC)

Table 9.4-1: Organizations Involved in Environmental Monitoring

Organization	Roles and Responsibilities
Authorized Environmental Agency (MoFE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect and audit periodical environmental monitoring report • Inspect the implementation of mitigation measures on site, if required • Request for necessary action and additional surveys and implementation of mitigation measures, if required
Ministry of Home Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of Environmental Monitoring following approved EMP in the EIA
National Police Academy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Police Academy is led by Additional Inspector General of Police, who serves as the Executive Director of the Academy. • NPA is the sole implementing agency of this Project
Division Forest Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitates to the acquisition of the forest land • Seals the cutting trees • Demarcates the required land as per the approval from GoN • Executes the plantation activities as per the forest regulation 2079 • Does the O & M activities for five years as per forest regulation 2079 • Periodically checks and controls the undue activities in the forest area.
Funding Agency (GoI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review periodical environmental monitoring report • Request for necessary action and additional surveys and implementation of mitigation measures, if required
Local Government (Panauti Municipality)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor construction activities • Request for necessary action and additional analysis and implementation of mitigation measures, if required

Project Management Unit under NPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate the coordination process among the concerned organizations (Elements of Institutional Framework) for EMP implementation. • Oversee the implementation of the EMP by PMU and CSC • Review and approve monthly Environmental Report from CSC and send the report to MoHA and MoFE • Preparation of Monitoring Report and Submission to MoFE
Construction Supervision Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSC works in association with Project Construction Contractor (PCC) & the Environmental Consultant (EC) on a full-time basis at the project site office. • PMC mainly looks after managing engineering and construction-related activities.
Environmental Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EC inspects implementation of mitigation measures and environmental monitoring conducted by PCC. • EC reviews and corrects Environmental Monitoring Report (EMR) submitted by PCC and then submits it to PMU after inspection.
Project Construction Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCC implements approved EMP (mitigation measures) under the observation of PMC & EC. • PCC submits EMR for all conducted mitigation measures on-site to the EC on weekly and/or monthly basis

Table 9.4-2: Environmental Monitoring Cost Estimate

S.N.	Particulars	Input (MM)	Rate in NRs.	Total in NRs.	Remarks
A.	Baseline Monitoring				
	Human Resource Cost				
a.	Environmentalist	1	140,000	140,000	
b.	Sociologist / Socio-economist	1	140,000	140,000	
c.	Biologist / Ecologist and Forest Expert	0.75	100,000	75,000	
d.	Support Staff (8 no. of Research Assistants)	1	30,000	240,000	
e.	Laboratory Analysis Cost	LS		200,000	
f.	Logistics	LS		200,000	
	Total Baseline Monitoring Cost (A)			995,000	
B1.	Compliance Monitoring by PMU (Total for 3 Years)				
	Human Resource Cost			40,620,000	
	PMU Chief	36	160,000	5,760,000	
	Environmentalist	36	140,000	5,040,000	
	Biologist/Forestry	24	130,000	3,120,000	
	Sociologist	36	140,000	5,040,000	
	Public Relation Officer	36	120,000	4,320,000	
	Gender	24	120,000	2,880,000	
	Geologist	24	100,000	2,400,000	
	Civil Engineer	36	125,000	4,500,000	
	Administrative Officer	36	120,000	4,320,000	
	Supporting Staff	36	90,000	3,240,000	
	Environment Monitoring Unit/Office/Lab Cost			2,400,000	
	Other Monitoring Cost for Concerned Ministries			2,500,000	
	Total Compliance Monitoring Cost (B1)			45,520,000	
B2.	Field Measurement and Lab tests Costs (4 times a year)				
a.	Air quality tests	LS		600,000	
b.	Water quality tests	LS		90,000	
c.	Noise Level tests	LS		24,000	

S.N.	Particulars	Input (MM)	Rate in NRs.	Total in NRs.	Remarks
d.	Ground Water Level Monitoring	LS		48,000	
2	Miscellaneous				
a.	Transportation	36	75,000	2,700,000	
b.	Report Preparation		L.S.	50,000	
Total Impact Monitoring Cost (B2)				3,512,000	
C.	Impact Monitoring				
Impact Monitoring (for 1 Years)					
Human Resource Cost					
a.	Environmentalist	10	140,000	1,400,000	
b.	Sociologist / Socio-economist	10	140,000	1,400,000	
c.	Biologist / Ecologist	5	100,000	500,000	
d.	Support Staff (6 no. of Research Assistants)	6	30,000	180,000	
e.	Laboratory Analysis Cost		LS	300,000	
f.	Logistics		LS	500,000	
Total Compliance Monitoring Cost (C)				4,280,000	
Total Monitoring Cost (A+B1+B2+C)				54,307,000	

CHAPTER 10: ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITING

The effectiveness of EIA will be successful only when that causes minimal damage to environment with the implementation of Project. Environmental aspect of any sort of project will be triumphant only when a Project interacts positively with environment with its proper management during the time of implementation. According to EPR, 2020, environmental auditing is a crucial component of EIA. The basic objective of project performance audit reports includes a final assessment of the degree to which the project satisfied the proposed environmental requirements, the effectiveness of mitigation measures and institutional development and whether any unanticipated effects occurred as a result of project activities.

Rule 13(1) of the EPR, 2020, the environmental study report of the proposal should be implemented within three years from the date of approval and two years after its implementation, the Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE) should conduct an environmental audit within six months after two years of completion and operation of the project as per Section 12(1) of EPA, 2019. However, line agencies like Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), Department of Environment (DoEnv) and other relevant organizations will be consulted during audit.

10.1 Objective of Auditing

The main objective of the auditing is to monitor and assess environmental parameters which are most significant with the implementation of this NPA. Whereas, the specific objectives of auditing are as follows;

- To assess actual environmental impacts
- To evaluate the accuracy of prediction of impacts,
- To assess the effectiveness of environmental impact mitigation and augmentation measures and,
- To evaluate the functioning of monitoring mechanisms

10.2 Scope of Auditing

Assessment will aim to focus upon the examination of actual environmental impacts that have changed from the baseline conditions in terms of physical, biological and socio-economic and cultural environment. Further the auditing will aim to assess the overall performance of the project upon environmental protection and management.

The main objectives of Project performance audit report include a final assessment of the degree to which the project satisfied the proposed environmental requirements, the effectiveness of mitigation measures and institutional development, and whether any unanticipated effects occurred due to project activities. Combined with the baseline information, impacts predicted, and mitigation proposed records of both the construction and operation phase as per requirement are the main documents for the environmental auditing.

10.3 Audit Planning

The audit planning of the proposal will involve the following steps:

- Starts with the formation of the audit team, which gathers secondary data on the Project, including EIA reports and regular front-line monitoring reports.
- The audit team reviewed the literature and national environmental requirements for the proposal
- The audit team inform the proponent on the audit of the proposal and request the required information
- The audit team visits the proposal site, records of environmental monitoring (front line monitoring) and observes the proposal activities and their impacts directly
- The audit team interacts with the local people, proposal managers, and members of the proposal Integrated Environmental Management System
- The audit team returns from field visit prepare an audit report, and presents the report to the concerned agencies, the Department of Environment, and the proponent.

10.4 Types of environmental auditing

The different types of environmental auditing are:

- Decision Level Audit: It examines the effectiveness of environmental impact assessment as a decision-making tool.
- Implementation Audit: It examines whether the things agreed in the study have been implemented or not.
- Work Effectiveness Audit: It examine the effectiveness of the work on implementation and management of the proposal.
- Project Effect Audit: This audit examines the changes that have taken place in environment due to the implementation of the proposal.
- Assessed (Predicted) Technology Audit: It compares the accuracy and usefulness of forecasting technology against the predicted environmental effect.
- Environmental Impact Assessment Process Audit: It critically examines the methods and approaches adopted during the environmental impact assessment process.

10.5 Aspects of Environmental Audit

- Audited Party: National Police Academy (NPA) and NPA Project is Audited party for the environmental audit of Proposed NPA Project, Kavreplanchowk.
- Proponent Party: NPA, MoHA
- Third Party: A third party will be a consulting firm, auditor designated by proponent for environmental audit.

10.6 Environmental Auditing based on Involvement of Party

- Internal Auditing
- External Auditing
- Mandatory Auditing
- Voluntary Auditing

Table 10.6-1: Environmental Auditing Matrix

Parameter	Indicator	Location	Methods
Physical Environment			
Land-Use Change	Construction of the non-residential building, hospital building, residential buildings, firing range, parade ground, helipad, blocks, generator site etc.	Proposed Project Site	Observation, photographs, and records from the NPA
Solid Waste Management	Collection bin, foul-smelling around the NPA	In and around the Project site	Records, local information, photographs, information from NPA
Wastewater Management	Order and color of wastewater	Collection site, drainage	Local people, photographs, observations
Air and Noise Pollution	Emission of dust and air pollution noise pollution	Motor garage, parade ground, firing range ground, and generator site	Local information, photographs, observations
Parking and Traffic Management	Congestion around the NPA site	Parking site	Photographs, interviews, and records
Emergency Preparedness	Installation of fire hydrants, sprinklers fire extinguishers, and emergency exit	In the NPA and floor areas	Photographs, interviews, and records
Use of Groundwater	Amount of groundwater withdrawal and rain harvesting system	In the NPA site	Photographs, interviews, and records
Earthquake and Disaster	Earthquake resistance building	NPA building	Records from structural and architectural drawing
Biological Environment			
Biodiversity	Plantation, greening, gardening and landscaping	Project area	Interview, Measurement, Observation and Photographs
Socio-Economic and Cultural Environment			
Employment Opportunity	Nos. of local labors employed during project construction	In the NPA	Records, local people, records from the NPA
Skill Development of Police Personal and Civil Servant	Nos. of training conducted and employment in post-project phase	In the NPA	Records, local people, records from the NPA
Occupational Health and Safety	Incident of accident and injuries to the labor and local	In the NPA	Local people, records from the NPA
Awareness Training on Emergency Preparedness	Number of training and list of participants	In the NPA	Records from NPA

Table 10.6-2: Cost Estimation for Environmental Auditing

Specifications	Input (mm)	Rate (per month)	Amount (NRs.)	Remarks
Human Resource Cost				
Environmental Management Expert	6	85,000	510,000	
Forestry Expert	3	75,000	225,000	
Sociologist	6	70,000	420,000	
Geologist	3	70,000	210,000	
Reporting, Logistics, etc.	LS		300,000	
Transport	LS		150,000	
Field Sampling and Lab Tests	LS		150,000	
Sub-Total Costs for Environmental Auditing Works			1,965,000	
Auditing Costs for				
Ministry of Home Affairs	LS		500,000	
Ministry of Forests and Environment	LS		500,000	
Sub-Total Costs for Monitoring Agencies			1,000,000	
Total Estimate			2,965,000	

Source: Study Team, 2023

10.7 Format for Environmental Audit Report

Following audit matrix format will be used for environmental audit of proposed NPA Project. The activities can correlate with environmental impact monitoring aspect mentioned at Chapter 8 and Chapter 9.

Table 10.7-1: Format for Environmental Audit Report for NPA Project

Chapter 1	Executive Summary
Chapter 2	It includes Audit of Administrative (AA) and Audit of Woks Implementation (AWI). Following will be included in the audit report; i. Interviews carried out in project area, ii. Auditing Party, iii. Audit areas and methods. iv. Details regarding environmental monitoring and environmental statistics.
Chapter 3	Details of Audit
Chapter 4	Suggestions and corrective actions to be followed regarding the project
Appendix	Project related data and description
Human resource to be included in the audit team	
Technical human resource involved in audit	Expert related to the matter and mentioned in Table 10.6-2
Environmental Audit Checklist	

CHAPTER 11: CONCLUSION AND COMMITMENTS

10.1 Conclusions

The NPA will have beneficial impacts at the local, regional and national levels. The institution is relentlessly indulged on new scientific methods and advanced technological adaptations to ensure new concept of policing. This EIA study identified, predicted, and outlined the beneficial and adverse impacts. The adverse impacts are considered nominal compared to the benefits. Benefit augmentation measures for beneficial impact and mitigation measures for adverse impacts are proposed in this EIA report.

The NPA's operations will advance better administrative procedures with an emphasis on strengthening its training programs and high-quality instructors to advance the administrative, investigative, and general advancement of police professionals. Additionally, it emphasizes components of human resource development with the goal of enhancing its function in the criminal justice system.

The proponent is dedicated to minimizing the effects of the Project on all environmental factors, including the physical, chemical, biological, social, and cultural components. In addition to policing, NPA will offer a variety of advantages such job openings, skill development, and CSP initiatives. In order for the proposal to benefit the community more, the proponent will put the suggested augmentation measures into action. Without adequate monitoring, none of the action can be effective; hence this report also proposes monitoring strategy. Additionally, the proponent has set aside NPR 19,795,000 for environmental enhancement measures, NPR 54,307,000 for monitoring activities and NPR 2,965,000 for environmental auditing or in total NPR 77,067,000 or 0.876% of the total estimated budget for construction of this NPA Project is proposed for EMP implementation. The proponent is committed to implementing the environmental enhancement measures, CSP activities, mitigation measures, and monitoring plans given in this report.

10.2 Commitments

- The findings of EIA study report will be used as a guideline during implementation of project. EMP will be fully followed during construction and operation phase.
- During construction and operation phase of the proposal, it will provide quality service with the commitment to adopt the environmental protection measures mentioned in the report in compliance with the existing policies and laws and standards related to environmental issues.
- Separate environment monitoring personnel under PMU will be deployed (partial or full term) for regular assessment and monitoring.
- Environmental audit will be conducted as per the EPA 2019 and EPR 2020.

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Ministry and Forest and Environment	https://mofe.gov.np/
Ministry of Home Affairs	https://moha.gov.np/en
Nepal Police	https://www.nepalpolice.gov.np/
Central Bureau of Statistics	https://cbs.gov.np/district-profile/

APPENDICES

**APPENDIX 1: APPROVED LETTER OF
TOR FROM MINISTRY OF FOREST AND
ENVIRONMENT**



पत्रोत्तरमा पत्र संख्या मिति उल्लेखित हुन अपेक्षित छ ।

नेपाल सरकार

वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालय

(वातावरण तथा जैविक विविधता महाशाखा)

EX: पो.नं. : ३८७
सिंहदरबार, काठमाण्डौ

पत्र संख्या :-

चल्लाबी नं. : ४८६६

प्राप्त पत्र संख्या र मिति :-

श्री गृह मन्त्रालय

सिंहदरबार, काठमाण्डौ ।

मिति: २०७९/०८/२७



विषय : राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठानको वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन (EIA) को क्षेत्र निर्धारण प्रतिवेदन तथा कार्यसूची स्वीकृत गरिएको बारे ।

तहाँ मन्त्रालयको प.सं.२०७९/०८० च.नं. ११ मिति २०७९/०४/०५ को पत्रसाथ श्री राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ प्रस्तावक रहेको बागमती प्रदेशको काभ्रेपलाञ्चोक जिल्लाको पनौति नगरपालिका वडा नं ६मा प्रस्तावित राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान प्रस्तावको वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन प्रतिवेदनका लागि तयार पारिएको क्षेत्र निर्धारण प्रतिवेदन (SD) तथा कार्यसूची (TOR) उपर कारवाही हुँदा प्रस्तावकबाट प्राप्त परिमार्जित क्षेत्र निर्धारण प्रतिवेदन तथा कार्यसूची तपसिलका शर्तसहित वातावरण संरक्षण ऐन, २०७६ को दफा ५ उपदफा (१) बमोजिम तथा वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७७ को नियम ४ उपनियम (७)बमोजिम क्षेत्र निर्धारण प्रतिवेदन र सोही नियमावलीको नियम ५ को उपनियम (५)बमोजिम कार्यसूची नेपाल सरकार, वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालय (सम्माननीय प्रधानमन्त्री तथा वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रीस्तर) को मिति २०७९/०८/१३ को निर्णयानुसार स्वीकृत गरिएको व्यहोरा अनुरोध छ ।

शर्तहरू:

१. वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन (EIA) अध्ययनका क्रममा कुनै नयाँ/थप वातावरणीय सवाल पहिचान हुनगएमा तिनीहरूलाई समेत वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन (EIA) प्रतिवेदनमा सम्बोधन गर्नु पर्नेछ ।
२. वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन (EIA) अध्ययनका क्रममा गरिने सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईमा उपस्थित सरोकारवाला व्यक्ति/संस्थाको उपस्थिती र हस्ताक्षर सहितको बैठक पुस्तिका तयार गरी वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन (EIA) प्रतिवेदनसाथ संलग्न गर्नु पर्नेछ ।



नेपाल सरकार
वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालय
(वातावरण तथा जैविक विविधता महाशाखा)

EX: पी.अ.म. : ३८७
सिंहदरवार, काठमाण्डौ

पत्र संख्या :-

चलानी नं. :-

प्राप्त पत्र संख्या र मिति

३. वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन (EIA) अध्ययन तथा प्रतिवेदन तयारीका क्रममा सम्बन्धित स्थानीय तहबाट लिइने सिफारिस सार्वजनिक सुनुवाई पश्चातको मितिको हुनु पर्ने तथा वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७७ को नियम ७ अनुसूची- १४ को ढाँचा बमोजिम हुनुपर्नेछ ।
४. प्रस्तावित आयोजना संचालनको चरणमा पर्ने प्रभाव जस्तै Muck Disposal, Disaster risk management को सन्दर्भमा विस्तृत रूपमा उल्लेख गरी सोको लागि निराकरण/न्यूनिकरणका उपाय वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन (EIA) प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख गर्नु पर्नेछ ।
५. प्रस्तावित आयोजना संचालनको चरणमा पर्ने सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक प्रभावहरूलाई न्यूनिकरण गर्न अपनाईने उपायहरू वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन (EIA) प्रतिवेदनमा समावेश गर्नुपर्ने छ ।
६. प्रस्तावकले वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन प्रतिवेदन वातावरण संरक्षण ऐन, २०७६ तथा वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७७ मा भएका व्यवस्थाहरूको पूर्णपालना गरी पेश गर्नुपर्नेछ ।
७. वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन प्रतिवेदन तयारीको क्रममा प्रस्तावकले वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७७ को नियम ७ को उपनियम २ र ३ को प्रावधान बमोजिम सार्वजनिक सूचना प्रकाशन गर्नुपर्नेछ ।
८. वन नियमावली २०७९ को नियम ८७ बमोजिम डिभिजन वन कार्यालय र वन व्यवस्थापन गर्ने निकाय वा समूहको परामर्श तथा सहभागितामा न्यूनतम वन क्षेत्र मात्र प्रयोग गर्ने र न्यूनतम रुख विरुवा मात्र हटाउनु पर्ने विकल्पको अध्ययन गरी प्रतिवेदनमा समावेश गर्नुपर्नेछ ।
९. वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन प्रतिवेदन तयारीको क्रममा प्रस्तावकले वन ऐन २०७६ तथा वन नियमावली, २०७९ तथा प्रचलित कानूनको पूर्णरूपमा पालना गर्नुपर्नेछ ।

खिलानाथ दाहाल
सहायक वन अधिकृत

बोधार्थ

श्री राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ ।

**APPENDIX 2: APPROVED TOR FROM
MINISTRY OF FOREST AND
ENVIRONMENT**

सम्माननीय प्रधानमन्त्री तथा
वसन्त कार्की
को सिने २०२२ १०८ १९३०१
निलय भोला रञ्जित मध्ये
२०२२/०८/१९



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Home Affairs
Singhadurbar, Kathmandu, Nepal

Terms of Reference

For

Environmental Impact Assessment Report

Of

CONSTRUCTION OF NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY AT KAVREPALANCHOWK, NEPAL

Panauti Municipality-6, Kavrepalanchowk, Bagmati Province

Submitted To

Government of Nepal
Ministry of Forest and Environment
Singhadurbar, Kathmandu, Nepal

Submitted Through

Government of Nepal
Ministry of Home Affairs
Singhadurbar, Kathmandu, Nepal

Proponent

National Police Academy
Maharajgunj, Kathmandu, Nepal



कार्यकारी निर्देशक
सहकुल बहादुर थापा
प्रहरी अतिरिक्त महानिरीक्षक

अपिल बिबर (२०२२) प्रमाण
२०२२/०८/१९
R-EN

SEPTEMBER, 2022





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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

amsl	Average Mean Sea Level
BS	Bikram Sambat
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CPTC	Central Police Training Centre
cum	Cubic Meter
DAO	District Administrative Office
dB	Decibel
DCC	District Coordination Committee
DFO	Division Forest Office
DG	Diesel Generator
DHM	Department of Hydrology and Meteorology
DIA	Direct Impact Area
DMG	Department of Mines and Geology
DoS	Department of Survey
DPO	District Police Office
DPR	Detailed Project Report
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPA	Environment Protection Act
EPR	Environment Protection Regulations
g	Gram
GoI	Government of India
GoN	Government of Nepal
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
Ha	Hectare
HDPE	High-Density Polyethylene
IBA	Important Bird Area
IIA	Indirect Impact Area
IS	International Standards
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
Kg	Kilogram
Kg/cm ²	Kilogram per Square Centimeter
kld	Kilo Liter per Day
Km	Kilometer
kPa	Kilopascal
kV	Kilo Volt
kVA	Kilo Volt Ampere
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
m	Meter
MBBR	Moving Bed Biofilm Reactor



MBT	Main Boundary Thrust
MCT	Main Central Thrust
ML	Local Magnitude
mm	Millimeter
MoFE	Ministry of Forest and Environment
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NBC	National Building Code
NEA	Nepal Electricity Authority
NID	National Investigation Department
NP	Nepal Police
NPA	National Police Academy
NRs.	Nepali Rupees
PAS	Public Announcement System
PFA	Project Footprint Area
RM	Rural Municipality
SD	Scoping Document
sq.m	Square Meter
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VA	Volt Ampere
VIP	Very Important Person
WMP	Waste Management Plan
ZoI	Zone of Influence





CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND

1.1 Name and Address of the Proponent and Organization Preparing the Report

The name of the Project is "Construction of National Police Academy at Kavrepalanchowk, Nepal. National Police Academy (NPA), Government of Nepal as the proponent of this project has prepared and is responsible for the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study. NPA entrusted Research Enclave Pvt. Ltd. for EIA study of this Project. On behalf of Proponent, Research Enclave Pvt. Ltd. has prepared this Terms of Reference (ToR) for EIA study. The details address of Proponent and the organization preparing the report is presented below:

The detail of proponent:

Name: **National Police Academy**
Address: Maharajgunj, Kathmandu
Phone: 01-4420517
Email: npa_kavreProject@nepalpolice.gov.np
Website: <https://npa.nepalpolice.gov.np>

The detail of organization preparing this report:

Research Enclave Pvt. Ltd.
Kathmandu Metropolitan City-31, Hanuman Marg
Shankhamul, Kathmandu
Phone: 01-5242918 / 9851097036
Email: researchenclave@gmail.com

1.2 Project Brief

The National Police Academy (NPA) holds the distinction of being the apex Police training institution in Nepal. It was established as the Central Police Training Center (CPTC) in 1956 AD with the responsibility of imparting training to Police Constables. The CPTC was eventually upgraded as the National Police Academy in 1993 AD. It is an important institution dedicated for the human resource development of Nepal Police within the country.

National Police Academy is solely responsible for conducting basic and advanced training programs for the police officers. The institution is relentlessly indulged on new scientific methods and advanced technological adaptations to ensure new concept of policing. The introduction of improved administrative practices focuses on enhancing qualitative instructors and its training to bring about improvements on administrative, investigative and overall improvement on the police professionals. Moreover, it focuses on human resource development aspects with an objective to improve its role in criminal justice system.

With the increasing global security concerns, creating peace and harmony within the country, NPA seeks modern and well-equipped infrastructure to strengthen Nepal Police.

In this context, the Government of Nepal (GoN) also seek enhancement of capacity of Nepal Police. During the visit of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, the Government of Nepal (GoN) and the Government of India (GoI) had signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) dated 25 November 2014 (9 Mangsir 2071) to enhance the capacity of Nepal Police. For this, GoI intends to provide technical and financial support to upgrade National Police Academy. Hence, GoN has identified a suitable place at Panauti of Kavrepalanchowk district; Nepal for construction of highly equipped and well managed National Police Academy.

In order to construct NPA at identified place, it is the prime responsibility of GoN to sort out all the administrative procedure and get environmental clearance along with fulfillment of all legal requirements as per the legal bindings of GoN (Article 6.1.4 of MoU made in between GoN and GoI, refer **APPENDIX I**).

The name of the Project is "Construction of National Police Academy at Kavrepalanchowk District, Bagmati Province, Nepal". Environmental assessment for this Project is mandatory provision to be completed as per Environment Protection Regulation (EPR), 2077 of GoN before the implementation of the Project. The Project is fully funded by the Government of India with an estimated budget of NRs. 8791.38 Million.

1.3 Introduction to Proponent

For this Project, National Police Academy, Maharajgunj, Nepal is the proponent of the Proposal and is responsible for conducting EIA study of this Project.

1.4 Objectives of the Terms of Reference

Rule 5 (1) of Environmental Protection Act, 2076 has made it mandatory to prepare Terms of Reference (ToR) and shall be submitted to the concerned Ministry for approval. For this regulatory requirement, Proponent with the help of consultant has prepared this ToR under the provision stated in Rule-5 of Environmental Protection Regulation, 2077 and in format given in Schedule 8 of EPR 2077.

This ToR provides the necessary technical outline, methodology and study format for EIA study. The main objectives of this ToR are:

- to list out the environment and social issues to be carried out for the study;
- to systematize the study methodology;
- to recommend appropriate reporting guideline for the preparation of EIA Report.

Beside these, the specific objectives of the ToR are:

- to identify all the aspect of impact areas on different component of the environment due to Project execution;
- to identify the issues/impacts related to physical & chemical, biological, socio-economic and cultural, environment to be evaluated/analyzed while conducting EIA study;
- to propose the appropriate methodologies for EIA study;



- to make clear on the triggering policies that will be necessary for Project implementation phase;

1.5 Objectives of the Environmental Impact Assessment

The EIA study will provide decision makers with sufficient information to justify, on environmental grounds, the basis for guiding subsequent actions, which will ensure that the project is carried out taking into account the environmental issues identified. The core objectives of the EIA are to:

- identify and evaluate the various components of the existing physical, chemical, biological, socio-economic and cultural environment in documentation and decision-making processes;
- review legislation associated with the Project and applied to Projects;
- evaluate the various alternatives to Project area and determine the best alternatives with a definitive form, a socially acceptable and economically viable one;
- assess the magnitude, extent and duration of the impacts associated with Project and to help in decision making process;
- formulate environmental management plan through preventing or minimizing the impacts level and support in achieving sustainable development of environment, assurance of socio-economic development;
- determine the indicators for the monitoring and supervision of the Project activities during construction and operation phase, too.

1.6 Legal Provisions

As per the Rule 3 and 5 of the Environment Protection Act, 2076, and provision in Rules 3 and 4 of the Environment Protection Regulations, 2077; it has made mandatory to conduct Environmental Impact Assessment and scoping study for the proposals listed within the Schedule 3. The Project is fully funded (foreign investment) by GoI, for which the report is prepared in English language as per Rule 7 (8) of EPR 2077. The summarized EIA report will be prepared in Nepali language as per Rule 7 (9) of EPR 2077.

Table 1.6-1: Provisions Regarding Legal Justification

S.N.	Legal Provisions	Binding Provisions for the Project
Provision under Forest Clearance		
1.	The proposal under Schedule 3 (Ka-Forest Area-5) of EPR 2077 has provisioned that "the use of forest area, forest conservation area, conservation area, buffer zone area, and forest within the environment conservation area, for more than 5 ha for all the proposals except electricity transmission line construction purposes.	The Project is not related to electricity transmission line construction. This Project requires 6.7ha of forest area.
Provision under Built-up Area		
2.	The proposal under Schedule 3 (Ja-Housing, Building and Settlement Development and Urban Development Areas-2) of EPR 2077 has provisioned that "if construction of building with Built Up Area/ Flor Area for residential, business, and/or both types with more than 10,000sq.m" requires EIA as mandatory.	For this Project, the total built-up area is 109215 sq.m
Provision under use of Ground Water Extraction per Day		

S.N.	Legal Provisions	Binding Provisions for the Project
3.	The proposal under Schedule 3 (Ja-Housing, Building and Settlement Development and Urban Development Areas-6) of EPR 2077 has provisioned that "if the daily use of underground water of 20,000Litre shall be required for the construction and operation of building" requires EIA as mandatory.	For this Project, the total daily 36530 liters of water will be required during construction and 635,000 liters of water will be required during operation stage.
Preparation, Submission and Approval of Scoping and ToR:		
1.	Section 5 (1) of the EPA, 2076 and Section 4 & 5 of the EPR, 2077, regarding the proposals for EIA study made mandatory for the provision of Scoping study and preparation of Terms of Reference along with approval for EIA study	As mentioned in above statements that the EIA study has to be done mandatorily for this proposal, the Scoping report has been prepared.

The use of 6.7ha forest area has been proposed for NPA Project. Firstly, the decision on the allocation of proposed Project site is decided by Cabinet Meeting held on 2075/05/21 (6 September, 2018) and secondly the recommendation of concerned forest management authorities for the use by NPA (APPENDIX 2 and APPENDIX 3) has been received.

1.7 Scope of Study

The scope of the study will be limited within site clearance, excavation of all types of soils and rocks for foundation and other Project related infrastructure: muck disposal; construction camps and storage depots; construction of buildings of NPA, internal approach road within the boundary, box culverts at Punyamata river at (27°35'34.45"N latitude and 85°31'4.51"E Longitude). The Project will also include construction of outdoor infrastructure and facilities like helipad, firing range ground, swimming pool, outdoor sports complex, obstacle outdoor training ground, parade ground, and inner access road for mobility.





CHAPTER 2: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

2.1 Introduction of the Project

NPA is led by Additional Inspector General of Police who serves as the Executive Director of the Academy. The Academy has strength of 670 personnel who serve in diverse aspects of training management such as instruction, administration, logistics management, support services and other responsibilities. Senior Police Officers from around the country participate in various training courses organized in the Academy. Training courses for Junior Police Officers and other ranks are also organized in the Academy.

Following are the briefs of basic programs and activities NPA is doing so far:

1. Training Programs for the Police Personnel: As the apex training institution of Nepal Police, the NPA organizes training courses for police personnel from across the country. Most of the training programs conducted by the NPA are for senior police officers who are currently working or will serve at the operational and strategic leadership positions. It serves as the only training institution with the responsibility to train and develop Police Inspectors by conducting Foundation Training Course. It also conducts in-service training programs for police officers on four major areas: **crime investigation, administration and management, security, and operations.** Thousands of police officers working in different regions and under diverse and challenging circumstances are the principal beneficiaries of these specialized training programs conducted by the Academy.
2. Training Programs for Civil Servants and Other Security Agencies: As the premier training institution of Nepal Police, NPA also offers training programs to civil servants and other security agencies. The major training programs include Strategic Management, Operational Command and Leadership Development, and Investigation Officer Basic Training for officers of National Investigation Department (NID). Similarly, the NPA conducts security phase of the Chief District Officer Course and Assistant Chief District Officer Course in its premises. The NPA also provides resource persons to various training courses organized in other training institutions such as Nepal Administrative Staff College, National Judicial Academy and Training Academies of Nepal Army and Armed Police Force. In recent years, it has extended its expertise to training courses such as Basic Administration Training for newly recruited gazette officers, Basic Judicial Training Course for judicial officers and so on.

Development of Sports Activities: Apart from training responsibility, NPA also plays a leading role in the development of sports activities of Nepal Police. The Sports wing of the NPA is actively involved in identifying, selecting and training best talents from within and outside the organization. Through discipline, hard-work and quality sports culture maintained at the Academy, Nepal Police has made immense contribution to the development of Nepali sports arena across diverse sporting events including football, volleyball, martial arts (Taekwondo, Karate, Judo), athletics and so on. Police athletes have been winning medals both at national and international levels for long.

Objectives of the Project:

At present, the main objective of the Project is to upgrade and modernize the existing training programs in a modern and well-equipped infrastructures and environment for the sake of institutional strengthening. This will help NPA to expand its various specialized training courses among the Police personnel within the country. The main objectives of NPA are:

- to conduct foundation training courses targeting the senior police officers and technical police officers;
- to develop qualified police instructors necessary for the police training environment and provide consultancy services;
- to conduct specialized training courses for senior police officers in the sphere of crime investigation, operations, security, management and administration, police outreach, etc.;
- to set and maintain training benchmark for police training institutions across the country;
- to forge substantive relationships with academia including universities, other training and research institutions;
- to assist Police Headquarters in the formulation of human resource development policies including training policies; and
- to conduct research activities in matters pertaining to policing and security.

2.2 Relevance of Project

Following the changing global security aspects, GoN and GoI deal jointly for greater cooperation and coordination to pursue the shared security interests. GoI has been providing continuous support to GoN in skill development, capacity **building** and institutional **development** of law enforcement agencies in Nepal. The establishment of a new, modern and well-equipped National Police Academy at Panauti, Kavrepalanchowk for strengthening and assisting the Nepal Police is also a step in this direction.

The relocation of National Police Academy in Panauti, GoN Cabinet Meeting on 2075/05/21 (6 September, 2018) "Regarding the arrangements of the office and housing for Honorable President and the Honorable Vice President" proposal from Hon'ble Prime Minister on 2075/05/21, has made decision point 4 (1) to "Transfer the entire land (114-3-0-0 Ropani) of the National Police Academy located in Maharajgunj to the name of the President's Office by developing more infrastructure in the President's office premises, 4 (3) stating "To arrange the relocation of the National Police Academy to Panauti in its own land" (refer to **APPENDIX 2** for detailed decisions). The space concerned is also a next key significance step for Construction of NPA at Panauti, Kavrepalanchowk and 4 (6) about its urgency and priority.

2.3 Project Location and Accessibility

The Project site is located in Panauti Municipality, Ward No. 6 of Kavrepalanchowk District in Bagmati Province, Nepal. The geographical location of the Project site is 27°35'39.36"N in West, 27°35'35.98"N in North, 27°35'27.53"N in South and 27°35'19.85"N in East by latitudes and 85°31'12.35"E in West, 85°31'37.84"E in North, 85°31'1.34"E in South and 85°31'13.83"E in East by longitudes respectively.

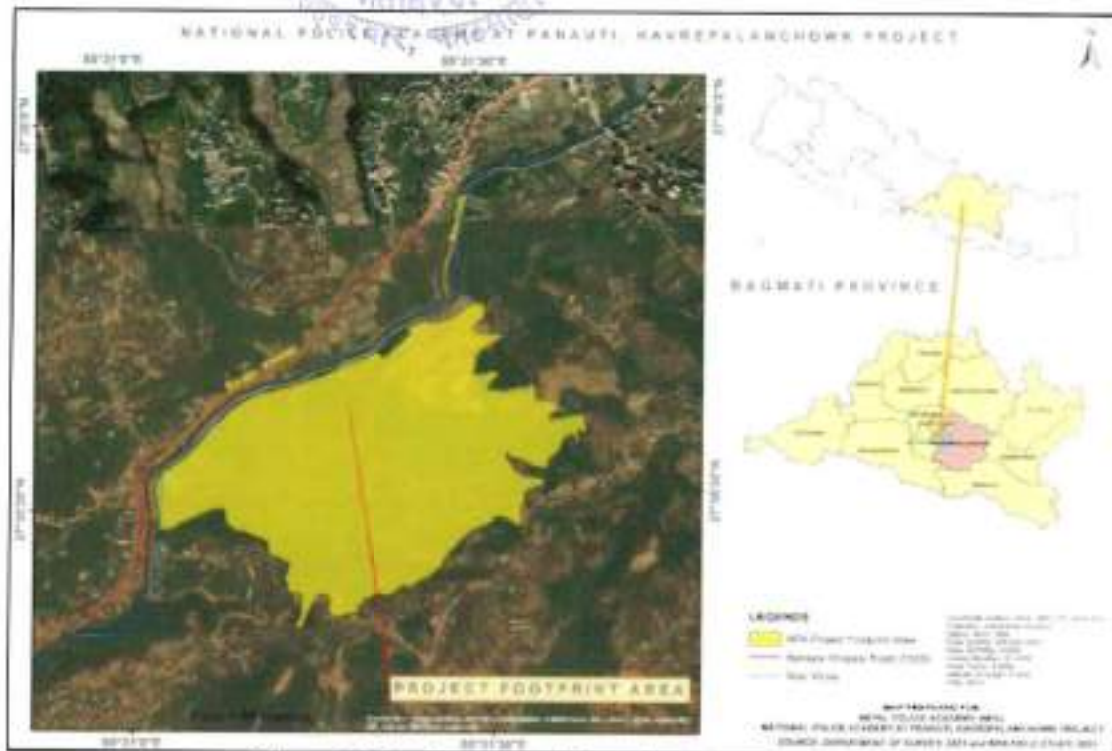


Figure 2.3-1: Layout and Location Map of Project

Source: Digital Data from Department of Survey, 2021 and Detailed Project Report of Construction of National Police Academy at Kavrepalanchowk, Nepal, 2019

The Project site is connected with all-weather road from Kathmandu, the Capital City of the country. The nearest airport to Project site is the Tribhuvan International Airport (TIA) which is approximately 27Km to North West direction. The Project site is approximately 28.8Km south east of capital Kathmandu having roadway connectivity with Madan Bhandari Road, Araniko Highway, Banepa-Khopasi Road upto Dalinchowk near Panauti Bazar. Hence, there will be no issues related to accessibility to the proposed Project site.



Figure 2.3-2: Bird-Eye View of Project



Figure 2.3-3: Accessibility to the Proposed Site

Source: <https://maps.google.com/> on 6/05/2022

Connectivity from India

Tribhuvan International Airport (TIA) has international air connectivity, and the project site is well linked by the roadway as mentioned above in this chapter.

2.4 Nature of the Project

The proposed Project aims to construct modern and well-equipped infrastructure in Panauti, Kavrepalanchowk within a built up area of 109215sq.m out of the total area of 41.86ha (4, 18,603.17sq.m). In total, 58 buildings will be constructed to fulfill the requirement of NPA.

The Project will be constructed based on Zonal Model where Residential Buildings, Academic Buildings, Administrative Buildings, Security Buildings, Sports (Indoor and Outdoor) Areas and so on are designed to be constructed in clustered form. Of the total area (41.86ha/418603.15 sq.m), the plinth area of the buildings is estimated to be 31914 sq.m out of the 109215 sq.m built-up area. This means about 7.62% will be occupied by structures and rest of the area (92.38%) will be left as open space.

2.5 Salient Features of the Project Components

The salient features of Project is presented in the following table as:

Table 2.5-1: Salient Features of the Project

S.N.	Component Description	Features
1.	Proponent	National Police Academy, Maharajgunj, Kathmandu
2.	Project Name	Construction of National Police Academy at Kavrepalanchowk, Nepal
3.	Location of Project Site	



S.N.	Component Description	Features	
	Province District Local Level Ward No.	Bagmati Kavrepalanchowk Panauti Municipality 6	
4.	Geographical Location	Latitude: 27°35'33.46"N Longitude: 85°31'6.05"E	
5.	Physiographic Region	Mid-Hill Region at an elevation range of 1442 to 1574 amsl	
6.	Nearest Hydrological Network	Punyamata Khola at Western part	
Project Approach Road and Bridge			
7.	Main Road Internal Access Road	Araniko Highway (H03): 23.7Km from Singhadurbar, Kathmandu to Banepa Banepa-Khopasi Road (F029): 5.1Km from Banepa to Project Area Total Distance: 28.8Km	
	Punyamata Khola Bridge Type Length of Bridge Breadth of Bridge Footpath Width Kerb Height Railing Height Carriage Width	Box Culvert 14.3m 9.5m 1.0m 0.3m 1.0m 7.5m	
Project Area			
8.	Total Area	822-13-1-0 Ropani = 418,599.61 sq.m = 41.86ha	
	Plinth Area	31914 sq.m	
	Built Up Area of NPA Project	109,215 sq.m	
	Open Space	92.38%	
9.	Emergency Preparedness	Access Road up to each Buildings Emergency Ladder Fire Alarm System (NBC) Fire Fighting System with 200,000 liters static water storage fire tanks Evacuation Arrangement Open Spaces Pedestrian Path (Differently Able People Friendly) Emergency Lighting in the Corridors of Buildings Medical Facility with Specialized Medical Teams	
10. Water Requirement			
	Source	Municipal Supply and Deep Boring	
	Construction Phase	40000 kl (36530 liters per day)	
	Operation Phase	Quantity	635,000 liters per day
		Underground Water Tank (Total)	635,000 liters
		Static Fire Water Tanks	200,000 liters
		Overhead Tanks	202,000 liters
	Drinking Water Treatment (RO)	20,000 liters	
11. Energy Supply			
	Source	National Grid Connection supply from NEA	
	Electrical Substation	2*1500kVA	
	Standby Supply	2*750kVA Diesel Generator Sets	
12.	Solar Water Heating	Considering 20lt/person 387000 liters per day	
13. Waste Generation			
	Solid Waste		

S.N.	Component Description	Features
	Construction Phase	Total estimated generation: 59.5Kg per day Biodegradable Composition (51%): 30.4Kg per day
	Operation Phase	Total estimated generation: 424.35Kg per day Biodegradable Composition (51%): 216.42Kg per day
	Sewerage Treatment Facility Construction Phase	80% of 24200 liter (484 labors*50liters water/day) 19360 liter sewerage per day for 484 labors will be managed in soak pit
	Operation Phase	80% of 440000 liter 350,000 liter sewerage per day will be treated from STP (MBBR Technology) for 3450 persons
14.	Major Species found within and Peripheral Area of Project Site	Flora: <i>Pinus roxburghii</i> , <i>Schima wallichii</i> , <i>Alnus nepalensis</i> , <i>Myrica esculenta</i> , <i>Pyrus pashia</i> Fauna: <i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i> , <i>Sus scrofa</i> , <i>Canis aureus</i> , <i>Muntiacus vaginalis</i> Aves: <i>Alexandrinus krameri</i> , <i>Passer domesticus</i> , <i>Corvus splendens</i> , <i>Acridotheres tristis</i>
15.	Expected Occupancy (3450 Persons in Total in operation phase)	3225 Persons (Residential Quarters and Trainee Barracks) 125 Persons (Guests/Staffs/Visitors)
16.	Estimated Budget of Project	NRs. 8791.38 Million
17.	Estimated Project Construction Period	3 years

Source: Detailed Project Report of Construction of National Police Academy at Kavrepalanchowk, Nepal, 2019

Table 2.5-2: Description of Project Components

S.N.	Component Descriptions	Nos	Plinth Area (sq.m)	Total Built-up Area (sq.m)	Floor
A	Non Residential Buildings (Office/School/College)				
1	Administration Block	1	1550	4556	G+2
2	Tutorial Block	1	3190	7700	G+3
3	Library + Mock up area	1	1389	2725	G+1
4	Cafeteria	2	568	1136	G
5	Auditorium 1 (572 Capacity)	1	1160	1562	G+1
6	Auditorium 2 (352 Capacity)	1	970	970	G
7	Conference Hall 1 (240 Capacity)	1	556	556	G
8	Conference Hall 2 (480 Capacity)	1	1041	1041	G
9	Indoor Sports Complex/Other Facilities	1	2550	2550	G
10	Miscellaneous (Shopping Complex)/ Bank/ ATM/ Post Office	1	443	443	G
11	Indoor Firing Block (50m)	1	200	200	G
12	Swimming Pool, Gymnasium and Health Club	1	1267	1267	G
B	Non Residential Buildings (Hospital)				
1	Medical Facility	1	905	2449	G+1
C	Non Residential Buildings (Guard Room/Reception)				

S.N.	Component Descriptions	Nos	Plinth Area (sq.m)	Total Built-up Area (sq.m)	Floor
1	Guard Room/ Control Room/ Reception	1	127.5	255	G
D	Non Residential Buildings (SER/ICE Block & Stores)				
1	Support Service Block	1	443	443	G
2	Store Block	1	585	585	G
3	Weapon Store	1	685	1225	G+1
4	Ammunition Store	1	41	41	G
5	Pump Room & Water storage tanks	1	200	300	B+G
6	Electric Substation	1	600	600	G
7	Motor Garage	1	745	745	G
8	Parade Ground/ 200m Athletic Track/ Viewer's Gallery	1	625	625	G
E	Non Residential Buildings (Kennel & Stable)				
1	Dog Kennel	1	342	342	G
2	Horse Stable	1	860	860	G
F	Residential Buildings				
1	Senior Officer's Residence- Executive Director (Type VI)	1	165	281	G+1
2	Senior Officer's Residence - Director (Type V)	1	182.5	730	G+3
3	Senior Officer's Residence - Joint Director & Superintendent (Type IV)	2	288	2304	G+3
4	Inspector's/ JCO's/ HC Quarters - 4 Blocks (Type III)	4	628	20096	G+7
5	Constable's/Follower's Quarters - 5 blocks (Type II)	5	578	23120	G+7
6	Junior Officer's Guest House	1	542	1084	G
7	Senior Officer's Guest House	1	784	1568	G+1
8	Non Ranked Officers Guest House	1	542	542	G
G	Residential Buildings (Barracks/Hospitals)				
1	Trainee Officer's Barracks with Dining	1	1782	5355	G+3
2	Trainee JCO's Barracks with Dining	2	1782	10710	G+3
3	Basic Trainee Barracks with Dining	1	1284	3504	G+3
4	Trainee Other Rank's Barracks with Dining	1	1284	3504	G+3
5	Female Barracks with Dining	1	1030	3241	G+3
Total			31914	109215	

Source: Detailed Project Report of Construction of National Police Academy at Kavrepalanchowk, Nepal, 2019

2.6 Project Components

The establishment of a new, modern and well-equipped police academy at Panauti, Kavrepalanchowk for strengthening and assisting the Nepal Police, NPA has proposed the following facilities within its scope:

1. Administration Block
2. Tutorial Block
3. Library + Mock up area
4. Cafeteria
5. Support Service Block
6. Dog Kennel
7. Horse Stable
8. Auditorium 1 (572 Capacity)
9. Auditorium 2 (352 Capacity)
10. Conference Hall 1 (240 Capacity)
11. Conference Hall 2 (480 Capacity)
12. Indoor Sports Complex/Other Facilities
13. Store Block
14. Weapon Store
15. Medical Facility
16. Trainee Officer's Barracks with Dining
17. Trainee JCO's Barracks with Dining
18. Trainee Other Rank's Barracks with Dining
19. Basic Trainee Barracks with Dining
20. Female Barracks with Dining
21. Miscellaneous (Shopping Complex)/ Bank/ ATM/ Post Office
22. Parade Ground/ 200m Athletic Track/ Viewer's Gallery
23. 200m Fire Range
24. Motor Garage
25. Guard Room/ Control Room/ Reception
26. Indoor Firing Block (50m)
27. Swimming Pool, Gymnasium and Health Club
28. Senior Officer's Guest House
29. Junior Officer's Guest House
30. Non Ranked Officers Guest House
31. Senior Officer's Residence- Executive Director (Type VI)
32. Senior Officer's Residence - Director (Type V)
33. Senior Officer's Residence - Joint Director & Superintendent (Type IV)
34. Inspector's/ JCO's/ HC Quarters - 4 Blocks (Type III)
35. Constable's/Follower's Quarters - 5 blocks (Type II)
36. Obstacle/ Outdoor Training Ground
37. Outdoor Sports complex
38. Pump Room & Water storage tanks
39. Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)
40. Electric Substation
41. Visitors Parking
42. Play Ground for Staff and Family
43. Helipad
44. Additional Ground for Training
45. Ammunition Store

Other Facilities (Quarter Guard, Parade Ground, P.T. Ground, Firing Range, Horse Riding Training Ground and so on).



The above listed Individual Building Components and Layouts¹ have been described as:

1. Residential Buildings

- a. Trainee Officer's Barracks (1 Block) & Trainee JCO's Barracks (2 blocks) with Dining: The buildings have been designed as G+3 structures accommodating 96 rooms per block (24 rooms on each floor) with attached toilets and balcony. Trainee Officer's rooms have been planned for single accommodation per room and Trainee JCO's rooms have been planned for double occupancy per room. These Barracks also accommodate recreation room, library and offices. Barracks have a separate vegetarian and non-vegetarian Dining Hall (for 75 persons each) with a separate kitchen, preparation area, store, and staff room.
- b. Trainee Other Rank's Barracks (1 Block) & Basic Trainee Barracks (1 Block) with Dining: The building has been designed as a G+3 structure accommodating 8 dormitories with total 184 beds. It has two dormitories on each floor with each dormitory housing 23 beds. These Barracks have two common toilets on each floor. They have a separate vegetarian and non-vegetarian Dining Hall (for 75 persons) with a separate kitchen, preparation area, and store and staff room.
- c. Female Barracks with dining (1 Block): The building has been designed as a G+3 structure accommodating 56 rooms (14 rooms on each floor) on double accommodation basis with attached toilets and balcony. Barrack has canteen (for 75 persons) with kitchen, preparation area, store and dining area.
- d. Senior Officer's Residence: Executive Director - Type VI (1 Block): The building has been designed as a duplex residence. The ground floor accommodates a drawing room, dining area, kitchen, two bedrooms (one with attached toilet), common bath, common toilet, study, internal staircase, sit-out and garage. The First floor accommodates two bedrooms (one with attached toilet), common bath, common toilet and servant's room. The building also has an external staircase for servant's room access.
- e. Senior Officer's Residence: Director - Type V (1 Block): The building has been designed as a G+3 structure accommodating 3BHK apartments on each floor. Each apartment accommodates living room, dining, kitchen, three bedrooms (one with attached toilet), common bath & toilet, box room, two balconies and servant's room (attached with a separate kitchen and toilet).
- f. Senior Officer's Residence: Joint Director & Superintendent - Type IV (2 Blocks): The building has been designed as a G+3 structure having 2 nos. three bedroom apartments on each floor. Each apartment accommodates drawing room, dining, kitchen, three bedrooms (two with attached toilet), common toilet, two balconies, utility and servant's room (with attached toilet). The building has a staircase for vertical circulation. Senior Officer Residence- Joint Director & Superintendent has two such blocks.
- g. Inspector's/ JCO's/ HC Quarter - Type III (4 Blocks) and Constable's/ Follower's quarter - Type II (5 Blocks): The buildings have been designed as G+7 structures accommodating 6 nos. two bedroom apartments on each floor having a total of 48 apartments per block. Each apartment has a living room, kitchen, two bedrooms (one with attached toilet), common toilet, balcony and utility. The building has two staircases and 2 passenger lifts and 1 Goods lift in each block.
- h. Senior Officer's Guest House: The building has been designed as a G+1 structure accommodating 8 VIP Suites (4 on each floor); each suite has 1 bedroom, toilet,

¹ Detailed Project Report for NPA Panauti Project, 2019

kitchen, lounge and a balcony. The upper floor also has 3 Guest rooms with attached dresser and toilet. The Building also accommodates a common lounge (for 32 people), care taker room and a store. The Guest House has a Dining room (for 40 people) with kitchen, wash area, pantry and toilets (male and female).

- i. Junior Officer's Guest House: The building has been designed as a double storey structure accommodating 5 bedrooms with attached toilet and balcony on ground floor. The first floor has 8 bedrooms with attached toilet and balcony. It also has a lounge, care taker room and store/s. The Guest House has a Dining room with kitchen, wash area, pantry and bar.
- j. Non- Ranked Officer's Guest House: The building has been designed as a single storey structure accommodating 5 bedrooms with attached toilets and balconies. It also has a lounge, care taker room and store/s. The Guest House has a Dining room with kitchen, wash area, pantry and bar.

2. Non- Residential Buildings

- a. Administration Block: The building has been designed as a G+2 structure having all office areas equipped with conference rooms, reception, waiting areas, pantries & stores. The second floor accommodates six large offices for Joint Directors with a separate meeting room, waiting area, pantry, PA room and toilets.
- b. Tutorial Block: The building has been designed as a G+3 structure housing 10 classrooms, simulation rooms, jungle warfare activity area, cybercrime lab and other required training facilities and common areas.
- c. Library + Mock up area : The building has been designed as a G+1 structure accommodating library halls, classrooms, toilets, reception, staircases, halls, etc.
- d. Cafeteria: This is a single-storey structure accommodating Main dining area, VIP dining areas, separate kitchens for vegetarian and non-vegetarian, offices, stores, wash areas, pantries, toilets, etc.
- e. Dog Kennel: This is a single storey building accommodating 20 kennels for dogs. The building has galvalume roofing with steel truss and openings protected with welded wire mesh.
- f. Horse Stable: The building is a single storey structure accommodating 20 Horse stables. The building is divided into 2 blocks i.e. Block A & Block B. Block A houses the stables, food mixing room, tack room and the feed room whereas Block B has the office area, workshop, veterinary offices, stores, toilets etc.
- g. Auditorium 1 (572 Capacity): The building is designed as G+1 structure with a 462 seating capacity on ground floor and 110 seating capacity on the first floor. It also has a large stage, separate green rooms with attached toilets.
- h. Auditorium 2 (352 Capacity): This is a single storey double height structure with a seating capacity of 352 nos. It also has separate green rooms with attached toilets.
- i. Conference Hall 1 (240 Capacity): This is a standalone single storey building with seating capacity of 240 nos.
- j. Conference Hall 2 (480 Capacity): This is a standalone single storey building with seating capacity of 480 nos.
- k. Indoor Sports Complex/Other Facilities: The building is a large span single storey structure with high ceiling accommodating indoor sports courts like basketball court, volleyball court, badminton courts, table tennis court and squash court. All the courts have been provided with viewing galleries. The building also accommodates separate toilets, changing rooms for male and female, dispensary, stores & offices.



- l. Store Block: This building is a single storey structure accommodating shops, offices and store rooms of different types.
- m. Weapon Store: The building is a G+1 structure accommodating weapon store rooms, armor shop, guard rooms, offices and a workshop.
- n. Medical Facility: The building is designed as G+1 structure having 4 bedded & 8 bedded wards with attached common toilets. The building also has several healthcare & treatment rooms, labs, cafeteria, dispensary etc.
- o. Miscellaneous (Shopping Complex)/ Bank/ ATM/ Post Office: The building has shops, bank, post office, photo gallery, toilets catering to the daily needs of the residents.
- p. Parade Ground/ 200m Athletic Track/ Viewer's Gallery: It is a single storey structure accommodating Spectators gallery area above with toilets below it. The parade ground also having a 200m Athletic track located in the center.
- q. Motor Garage: The building houses different sized garages, air check point, stores, petrol booth, office, toilets, etc.
- r. Guard Room/ Control Room/ Reception : This building houses a reception, waiting area, visitor's toilet and a 6 bedded guard room with attached common toilet.
- s. Indoor Firing Block (50m): The building has an enclosed 50m firing range with 10 firing stations, viewing gallery and a lobby.
- t. Swimming Pool, Gymnasium, and Health Club: This single storey building has a swimming pool of 50 x 25m size with changing rooms (depth varying from 1.05m to 5m), Gymnasium, Yoga room and a Spa with Jacuzzi, sauna, steam bath, etc.
- u. Ammunition Store: This building consists of two ammunition rooms surrounded by earthen embankment on three sides.

3. Service Blocks

- a. Support Service Block: The building is designed as a single storey complex accommodating different maintenance sections like plumbing, salon, laundry, communication, clinging, etc.
- b. Pump Room and Water Storage Tanks: The underground water tanks have been proposed for a total capacity of 635,000 liters of which 200,000 liters has been provisioned as a static fire water tank with an underground pump room. An overhead tank of 202,000 liters capacity has also been proposed for the campus.
- c. Electric Substation: This single Storey structure shall house the HT panels, Transformers, LT panels and Diesel Generators.

4. Open Areas

- a. 200m Firing Range: The 200m firing range has two firing points located at a distance of 100m each. The range is located at the periphery of the campus away from all residential and non-residential areas.
- b. Obstacle/ Outdoor Training ground: It has different kinds of obstacles like tarzan hand walk, step up, ranger crawl, tiger leap, spider web, parallel rope bridge, etc.

5. Horticulture & Landscaping :

The academy shall have plantation and landscaping with locally available evergreen trees, shrubs and flowering plants. This has been proposed to provide a pleasing ambience and make the Academy environment friendly. All plantation of the garden area i.e. shrubs,



hedges, potted plants, flowers beds, creepers etc. and other features shall be done in harmony with the local aesthetics of Nepal.

Before undergoing into the construction phase, Proponent shall have to submit application with Project design and take approval on the design from Panauti Municipality.

2.7 Project Related Key Activities

There are basically three phases proposed for this Project namely as Preconstruction, Construction and Operation and Maintenance Phases. All the Project activities are categorized on the basis of these phases.

2.7.1 Pre-Construction Phase

Pre-engineering study, study on geological and geo-technical research, site survey, seismic study, environmental study, etc. will be carried during this phase. Other activities related to this phase will be as follows:

- Demarcation and Fencing of Project site boundary.
- Preparation and Approval of EIA study
- Contract opening and award.
- Identification of supplies of water
- All legal clearance from concerned authority.

2.7.2 Construction Phase:

The construction phase consists of the main works of Project implementation. The major components which are listed in Chapter 2.6 will be constructed at this stage.

2.7.3 Operation and Maintenance Phase:

At this stage, the Project will be operated to fulfill the objective of NPA as mentioned in Chapter 2.1. Moreover, regular cleaning and maintenance of drainage, water and waste water treatment plant, boundary walls, internal maintenance, etc. will be carried out in this phase.

2.8 Construction Period

The estimated construction period of this Project is 3 years. Monsoon and other unforeseen obstacles are considered as the challenges of Project construction implementation which may delay the anticipated time period.

2.9 Types and Area of Land

For the proposed Project of NPA, a total of 41.86 hectares (ha) land is allocated, out of which 10.92ha land will be built up area used for Project related infrastructure and 30.94ha land will be left for open. The detail category of the land is tabulated below:



Table 2.9-1: Land Types and Area in Project Footprint Area

S.N.	Land Ownership	Area of Land (ha)
1.	Forest Area	6.7
	<i>Devithan (Kha) Community Forest</i>	3.6
	<i>National Forest</i>	3.1
2.	NPA Owned Land	35.16
	Total	41.86

Source: Documents of NPA Project

Almost all the building structures will be constructed within the area of land owned by NPA. The outdoor facilities like parade ground, firing range, horse riding will be constructed with minimal loss of tree species from the forests. The detail of components, occupying area and trees to be cleared from the forest area during the Project construction will be included in EIA report. GoN and Devithan (Kha) CF has agreed for the use of forest land plot from NPA in 2052/04/17 and 2076/05/03 (APPENDIX 3).

2.10 Requirements for the Proposed Project

2.10.1 Human Resources

The detailed estimates of human resources for this Project are not available in DPR, however based on the construction of building Project of similar nature, about 530000 (484 workforce per day) workforce or 242 (50%) each skilled and unskilled workforce will be required on a daily basis during the time of 3 years construction period. The possibility of deficit of local workforce might exist on a daily basis as it uses huge mass of labor force during construction phase. On such, contractor might recruit workforce from the outer range also.

2.10.2 Construction Material Source and Quantity

The detailed estimates of component wise material quantities are not available in DPR, however, the construction material have been described on the basis of weightage value presented in the following table as:

Table 2.10-1: Weightage of Construction Material Quantity

S.N.	Description	Unit	Weightage
1	Brick (Ash Fly)	1000no	8.00
2	Cement (OPC)	Quintal	14.50
3	TMT Steel	Quintal	19.50
4	Aggregates (20mm)	cum	6.50
5	Sand (Coarse Sand)	cum	3.00
6	Flooring Items	sq.m	5.00
7	Paints	liter	3.00
8	Doors/Window/Frame (uPVC-Al-Steel)	sq.m	7.00
9	Pipes	meter	2.50
10	Lamps and Fans	each	4.50
11	Electrical Machinery	each	2.50
12	Wires and Cables	100metre	4.00
13	Labor (Skilled-50% & Unskilled-50%)	each	20.00
	Total		100.00

Source: Detailed Project Report for NPA Project, 2019

The required construction material during the construction phase will be procured from the nearest legal markets: Sanga and Banepa. The supply of construction material for these depots will be from environmentally approved sites located at Melamchi, Bhakunde Besi and Panauti (Roshi Khola Quarry Sites). The construction material will be stockpiled within the Project site boundary only. Also, the supply chain and management of construction materials will be maintained on such a way that the material will not be procured at once and or over stored.

2.10.3 Construction Schedule

The overall time period for the construction work is for 3 years (DPR of NPA Project, 2019).

Table 2.10-2: Construction Schedule of the Project

S. NO.	ARCHITECTURAL CIVIL & MEP WORKS	DURATION (IN MONTHS)																																			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
DESCRIPTION																																					
1	INITIAL PLANNING	█																																			
2	PHASE 1							█																													
3	PHASE 2													█																							
4	PHASE 3																			█																	



Figure 2.10-1: Site Layout Plan

Source: Detailed Project Report of Construction of National Police Academy at Kavrepalanchowk, Nepal, 2019



2.10.4 Energy Types and Quantity

Management of energy source is one of the main components for this Project to be accomplished. The electricity supplied by the Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) will be the main source of energy for lighting. During the time of construction, 2*1500kVA electrical substation shall be placed in the project site by the NEA through national grid connection. At the time of power load shedding, low noise generation Diesel Generator (DG) of capacity 2*750kVA will be used. Apart from electricity, LPG will be supplied for the preparation of food for workforce and staffs. Meanwhile, the petroleum products like petrol, diesel, kerosene, LPG, bitumen will be procured from Nepal Oil Corporation. The total types and quantity of source of energy will be incorporated in ELA study report.

2.10.5 Major Construction Equipment

Most of the major construction equipment used for the construction of building is available locally within the country. The reliability of such equipment in local market, however, is unknown, and the possibility of importing will also be considered during the basic construction phase. Heavy machinery and equipment like excavators, bull dozers, giant breaker, dump truck, truck crane, loaders, tippers, tractors, water tankers, vibrators, rollers, concrete mixers and workers will be used for the proposed Project construction work.

2.10.6 Project Associated/Ancillary Facilities

1. Waste Generation and Management Options

The NPA is expected to generate 59.5Kg/day ($484 \times 123.62 \text{ g/capita/day}^2 = 59.5\text{Kg/day}$) in total and/or 30.4Kg organic biodegradable waste on a daily basis generated during the construction phase and will be managed within the Project boundary. During operation phase, NPA estimates to generate 424.35Kg/day (for 3450 individuals) of which 216.42Kg will be biodegradable waste in full occupancy. In both phases, biodegradable waste shall be managed within the NPA premises and used for horticulture and landscaping.

In general, the waste will be of two categories as:

1. Organic Waste (bio-degradable)
2. Inorganic Waste (non-biodegradable)

The waste generated during construction within the Project area are cement bags, iron bars, and other leftover construction materials, and waste generated in the labor camp. Biodegradable wastes generated from labor camp may give foul smell, and attract rodents. It will cause adverse impact, if not properly managed. The generated waste in the form as organic and inorganic wastes will be of both hazardous and non-hazardous types.

² IOB, 2013: Solid Waste Management, and Composition Practices of Municipalities in 2013 in Nepal.



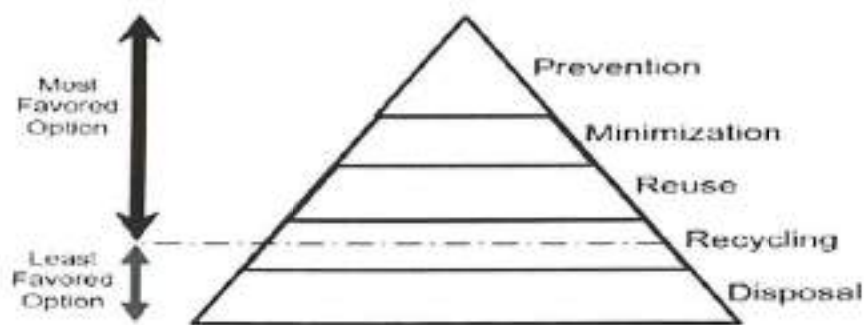


Figure 2.10-2: Waste Minimization Pyramid

The basic Solid Waste Management Regulation 2070 and its principles will be duly applied for waste management as:

- Source segregation of organic and inorganic wastes in different storage areas or facilities in the designated location.
- The biodegradable waste generated from the campsite shall be managed through constructing a ground pit, and covered by the sufficient thick layer of soil on daily basis.
- Reusable waste like debris, broken brick pieces, sand, stone, waste cement, and sand mix will be used as refills for ground leveling.
- The packing materials used for casing components should be recyclable, and non-hazardous.
- The construction contractor shall ensure proper management of ground drainage from camps as a preventive measure against breeding places of mosquitoes, and other pests.
- Recyclable wastes like left out/non-usable reinforcement bars and packing materials shall be sent or sold to scrap vendors.
- Chemical waste generated from garages shall be collected in leakage proof, corrosion free, specially designed container and sealed carefully.
- Effective coordination shall be done with local level government for proper waste management during construction period.

To deal with various wastes, separate and detailed WMP (solid and liquid) will be discussed in EIA study report.

2. Water Storage and Supply System

The detailed estimates of water requirement during the construction period are not available in DPR, however the supply of water will be fulfilled from municipal water supply and water tankers from legally operating local authorities in the initial phase of construction. From the preliminary estimation, 40000kl (36530 liters per day) water will be required during construction phase. Of the total per day requirement, 24200liter water will be required for labor (*maintaining hygiene and preparing food at 50liter/day*) and 12330liter will be used for construction work. To overcome deficit after supply from municipal system, installation and operation of deep boring will also undergo at early phase of construction. For this, approval for deep boring installation shall be taken from



Panauti Municipality as per provision stated in Water Resource Use Regulations 2076 BS of Panauti Municipality at early stage of construction phase.

In case for operation phase, the underground water tanks having a total capacity of 635,000 liters of which 200,000 liters will be provisioned as a static fire water tank with an underground pump room. An overhead tank of 202,000 liters capacity has also been proposed for the campus.

The volume wise information of the water to be used during construction and operation phase will be addressed in EIA report.

3. Waste Water Management

National Police Academy will develop the waste water treatment plant to treat waste water. For waste water treatment, NPA will install the Moving Bed Biofilm Reactor (MBBR) waste treatment technology. During construction and operation phase, the generation of liquid waste is estimated as;

Sewerage generation during Construction Phase: 80% of 24200 liter (484 labors*50liters water/day)
19360 liter sewerage per day
 for 484 labors will be managed in soak pit

Sewerage Treatment Plant Facility during Operation Phase: 80% of 440000 liter flow
350000 liter sewerage per day
 will be treated from STP for 3450 persons.³

Moving Bed Biofilm Reactor (MBBR): Moving bed biofilm reactor (MBBR) is a type of wastewater treatment process. The MBBR system consists of an aeration tank (similar to an activated sludge tank) with special plastic carriers that provide a surface where a biofilm can grow. The carriers are made of a material with a density close to the density of water (1 g/cm³). An example is high-density polyethylene (HDPE) which has a density close to 0.95 g/cm³⁴. The carriers will be mixed in the tank by the aeration system and thus will have good contact between the substrate in the influent wastewater and the biomass on the carriers.

³ Basis for calculation of STP is referenced from DPR of NPA Project, 2019.

⁴ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moving_bed_biofilm_reactor, Retrieved on 09/03/2022.



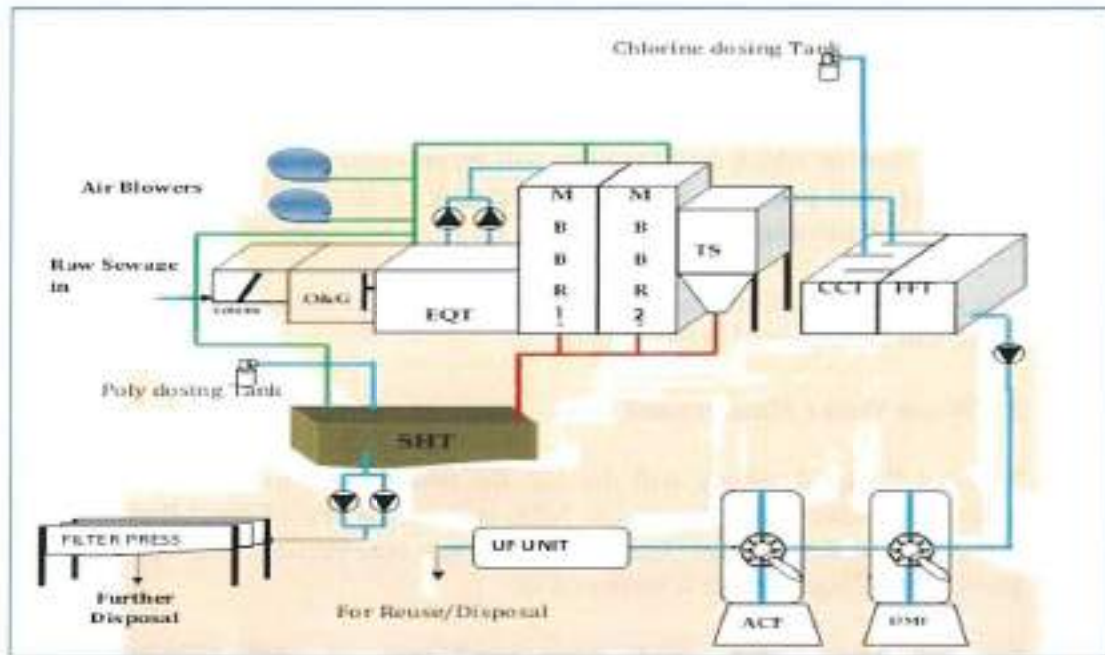


Figure 2.10-3: Typical Process Flow Diagram of MBBR Technology

MBBR systems don't need a recycling of the sludge, which is the case with activated sludge systems. Some other advantages compared to activated sludge systems are:

- Higher effective Sludge Retention Time (SRT) which is favorable for nitrification
- Responds to load fluctuations without operator intervention
- Lower sludge production
- Less area required
- Resilient to toxic shock
- Process performance independent of secondary clarifier (due to the fact that there is no sludge return line)

Thus, the liquid waste generated in NPA is collected, screened and transported to treatment. After the sludge gets treated at MBBR system, it goes to recharge pit.

4. Rain Water Harvesting and Recharge Pit

The proponent will install rain water harvesting system in the NPA from a total area of 338,196.05 sq.m. Rain water collection system will be established within NPA by the proponent to recharge the ground water table through separate recharge pit.

The volume of water harvested per year, and its use will be addressed in EIA report.

5. Multi Disaster Risk Management

Nepal lies in one of the youngest mountain ranges of the world. Geologically, the proposed Project site is located between Main Boundary Thrust (MBT) and Main Central Thrust (MCT). This might have consequences with major natural disasters. The recurrent multiple hazards of natural and human induced disasters like flood, landslide, thunderbolt, fire, road accidents, and epidemics every year within the country suffers from great loss of

human lives and damage to properties. The country is mostly affected by natural hazards like earthquake, flood, landslide, soil erosion, inundation, lightning, drought, snowstorm, hailstorm, avalanche, deluge, drought, windstorm, cold wave, heat wave and forest fire due to the adverse geography, fragile geology, climate variability and climate change.

To prevent from any unforeseeable disasters, NPA will fully adopt National Building Code (NBC) of Nepal and International Standards (IS) best practices. The proper security system, alarm and PAS (Public Announcement System) for emergency announcement, the lift and proper emergency exits are needed for emergency preparedness which will be adopted within the building structures. There has been provisional opening for emergency exits system through fires safety staircase in order to avoid and reduce accidental hazard.

To prevent any unforeseeable disasters, the listed actions will be taken:

- Competency-based training programs about emergency preparedness, the response will be delivered to all personnel, and that all workers shall be familiar and competent with emergency management procedures.
- Emergency response capabilities which include all fire, medical, and rescue equipment will be maintained to an operational standard, reviewed, and documented regularly.
 - Employers shall be urged:
 - to comply with all site safety rules and procedures.
 - to alert at all times to potential hazards.
 - to participate in the identification and elimination of hazards.
- National Policy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2018⁵ will be duly adopted in order to substantially reduce the natural and human induced disaster losses in lives and properties of persons, health, means of livelihood and production, physical and social infrastructures, cultural and environmental assets.

The detail plan on multi hazard risk and management options will be incorporated in EIA report.

6. Stockpiling in Campsite Area

Construction materials like cement, aggregates, sand, steel bar, stone/boulder, pipes, generator, acid, transformer, lubricants and heavy machinery and equipment like excavators, bulldozers, loaders, tippers, trucks, tractors, screen plants, water tankers, vibrators, rollers, concrete mixers will be located at the optimal ease locations with respect to be approachable.

7. Spoil or Muck Generation and Disposal

After the Project starts, it will go through both excavation and filling of spoils. From a preliminary estimation in DPR, nearly 67,180.5cum spoil will be generated from the foundation work. For this, the spoil will be used in filling at outdoor play ground, parking

⁵ MoHA, 2018: National Policy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2018. The Government of Nepal, Ministry of Home Affairs.

areas, backfilling of retaining walls, levelling of ground near entrance area of NPA and internal access road construction work. Similarly, the construction waste like steel bar pieces, broken bricks, and construction materials will be managed around the construction site and/or sold to nearest community or will be used in other purposes.

8. Project Area Delineation

For the study of EIA, the possible areas where the impacts can be expected are delineated as Direct Impact Area (DIA) and Indirect Impact Area (IIA). The description of the delineated areas, along the alignment is described as follows:

Direct Impact Area: The Direct Impact Area (DIA) refers to the permanent and temporary land use for the Project construction activities. The DIA is also considered the Project Footprint Area (PFA) where the Project related infrastructure lies.

Indirect Impact Area: Immediate adjacent area of 500m beyond the PFA is considered as the Indirect Impact Area (IIA).

Zone of Influence: The proposed Project is planned in ward No. 6 of Panauti Municipality. The adjoining ward to ward No. 6 of Panauti Municipality are ward No. 4 & 5. Hence, all these wards (4, 5 & 6) are considered as Zone of Influence (ZoI).

Table 2.10-3: Municipality and Wards included in the Project Affected Area

	District / Municipality	Affected Ward/ Municipality
DIA	Kavrepalanchowk, Panauti Municipality	Project Footprint Area (Project Boundary)
IIA		500m beyond DIA area
ZoI		Panauti Municipality- 4, 5 & 6



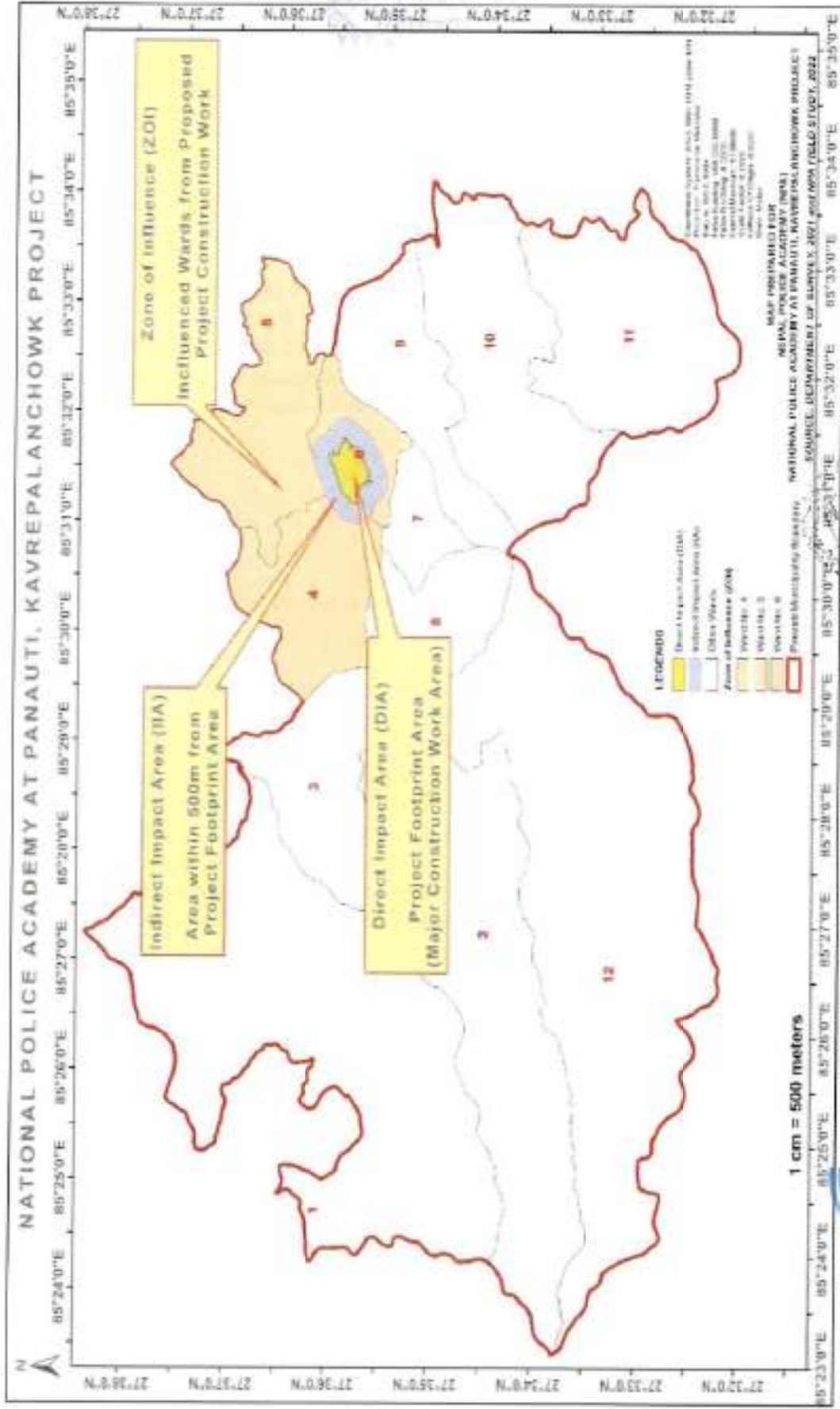


Figure 2.10-4: Classification of Project Area

Source: Digital Data from Department of Survey, 2021 and Detailed Project Report of Construction of National Police Academy at Kavrepalanchowk, Nepal, 2019



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 अनुसन्धान
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CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY FOR EIA STUDY

This Chapter describes the methods that will be adopted for EIA study based on methods provisioned in EPA-2076, and EPR-2077. The principal steps that will be undertaken in the EIA study are described under following headings:

- Literature review of relevant documents and map interpretation,
- Public Consultation process (public notice affixation, public notice publication, formal meetings, public hearing and so on)
- Site inspection and field study to collect detail primary information on physical, biological, socio-economic, cultural and historical aspects,
- Validation of secondary information with published data from GoN,
- Compilation of data, identification and prioritization of potential issues, EMP, and other Chapters as per Schedule 12 of EPR 2077, requirements that need to be included in EIA study report.
- Preparation of final EIA Report.

3.1 Preparatory Works for EIA Study

3.1.1 Desk Study

All the relevant materials associated with Project will be collected and reviewed as:

- DPR of NPA Project,
- Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) document between GoN and GoI,
- GoN cabinet decisions on NPA,
- Land use and ownership certificates,
- Census Statistics of Nepal Published by Central Bureau of Statistics, 2011 for Kavrepalanchowk District and Panauti Municipality's Profiles,
- Review of Relevant Government's Policies, Laws, Guidelines and Manuals as listed in Chapter 4.
- Publications from Ministry of Forest and Environment (MoFE), Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), Nepal Police (NP) and National Police Academy official web-portal, Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM), Department of Mines and Geology (DMG), Department of Survey (DoS), and
- Similar previous environmental study reports.

3.2 Preparation of Checklist/Matrix and Questionnaires

The field checklist related to physical, biological, socio-economic and cultural environment will be prepared as per the norms mentioned in Schedule 12 of EPR 2077.

3.3 Field Study and Collection of Baseline Data

The field study will be conducted to generate information on physical and biological resources and social and cultural status. Information on major flora and fauna species will be collected through walk-through survey, secondary published sources from GoN. The information related to socio-economic aspects of the proposed Project site and peripheral area of Project will be collected through adopting questionnaires, Key Informant Interview (KII), Focus Group Discussion (FGD).



3.3.1 Physical Environment Data Collection and Analysis

Field observation and walk-through survey will be adopted to collect information. The physical factors have direct impact on the construction and operation of the project to the project site. The required data from physical aspects include; topographical data, climatic data, meteorological data (temperature and precipitation), geological, land use pattern, water, air and noise quality, solid waste management, chemical spills, landslides/erosion, muck/spoil disposal, work camp and labor camp and other information concerning physical resources of the project area will be collected.

Table 3.3-1: Summary of Physical-Chemical Environment and Methods Adopted for Collecting Data

Indicators	Information/Data Collection Methods
Physical Environment	
Temperature and Rainfall	Analysis of Data from Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM)
Characteristics of River/Khola	Data analysis from secondary data (if available), field study and observation, using checklist with the indication of characteristics of rivers/Khola
Air Quality	Air quality measurement at the two different point using low volume sampler for 24 hours within the Project site; analysis of PM _{2.5} and PM ₁₀ will be done.
Water Quality	Observation of the water sources (river/streams) within the Project area and water samples analysis with scientific norms and standards in GoN Analysis of water sources from Punyamata Khola (at Entrance Location): pH, TSS, DO, COD, BOD, Nitrate-N, Ammonia-N, PO ₄ -P Spout (Spring Well): Temperature, pH at 24°C, Electrical Conductivity, Turbidity, Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ , Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ , Chloride, Ammonia, E.coli. Total Coliform Both the samples will be collected and analyzed in laboratory
Sound Quality	Noise quality measurement at the two different point for 24 hours within the Project site
Geological Study	Analysis of soil types, rock types, geological structure formation, etc. using secondary source and field visit
Slope Stability	Measurement of length, width, depth and status of landslides within the Project site.
Public Property	Field study and observation, use of checklists, listing of public property, use of GPS with the noting of coordinates etc.
Ancillary Facilities of Projects	Information in brief on different sites such as labor camp, stockpiling sites and muck/spoil management sites
Land Use	Categorization of land use data for public land, private land, forest area, agricultural land, river uplift area, barren land etc. Measurement of area of land within the Direct Impact Area
Solid Waste Management	Consultation with public and concerned municipality for practice of waste management
Bitumen and	Probable impacts on adjoining forest area and emission from during

Indicators	Information/Data Collection Methods
Chemicals	construction and operation phase Emission will be calculated as per IPCC standard

3.3.2 Biological Environment Data Collection and Analysis

Vegetation: During the biological survey, transect survey, sampling of vegetation and census survey will be completed from DIA. Transect and sampling of vegetation using 10 circular quadrates of radius 12.5m will be laid to know the species diversity of forests. Inventory of the likely loss of trees in forest due to construction activities will be made through measuring diameter of tree' Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) at 1.3m height, height of individual tree and Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates of each tree species will be recorded and tabulated.

Based on the tree inventory, the total numbers of trees to be cleared from the entire required forest area are calculated.

Table 3.3-2: Categorization of Trees/Poles/Saplings

Categories of Plants	Criteria of Measurement	Reference
Trees	>30 cm	Forest Regulation, 2079 [Related with Rule 19 (2) and Rule 131 (Ka) & (Gha) and Schedule-9]
Poles	10-30 cm	
Sapling	<10 cm and height <1.35 m	

With this, the basal area and volume of stem will be calculated. The analysis of forest data will be done and incorporated in the EIA Report as obtained from the formula mentioned in Schedule-9 of Forest Regulation, 2079 BS as:

Stem Volume

$$\text{Ln (V)} = a + b * \text{Ln (d)} + c * \text{Ln (h)}$$

Or

$$V = \text{Exp [a + b * Ln (d) + c * Ln (h)]}$$

Where,

V = Volume of Stem (Should be divided by 1000 for conversion into cum)

a, b, & c = Coefficient Values of tree species (*Schedule-9 of Forest Regulation, 2079*)

d = Diameter at Breast Height (1.3m)

h = Height of tree species

Wildlife: Wildlife survey will be studied to know the forest area, wildlife habitat, grazing area and wildlife corridor. For this, transect survey, direct observation, and consultation with local people will be completed through the use of checklist. Thus, the data obtained will be analyzed using the GoN, IUCN and CITES norms and criteria for prioritizing wildlife conservation status later in the EIA Report.



Table 3.3-3: Summary of Biological Environment and Methods Adopted for Collecting Data

Indicators	Information/Data Collection Methods
Biological Environment	
Forest types and Management Perspectives	Use of checklists, field study and observation, listing of forest types, public consultation, use of GPS with the noting of coordinates, Use of Geographic Information System (GIS) etc.
Vegetation	Details of vegetation within the Project site, measurement of volume that can be destructed with the use of scientific methods and tools, protected species (Government of Nepal, IUCN and CITIES Protected) will be clearly mentioned
Wildlife (Aquatic animal, Mammals, Amphibians, Reptiles, Birds)	Transect survey, literatures review from the data of secondary sources like DoF, DFO, National Biodiversity Strategy, CBS/Environmental Statistics of Nepal, Consultation with the local people, Direct observation use of prevalent scientific methods and tools, etc. Protected species (Government of Nepal, IUCN and CITES Protected) will be clearly mentioned

3.3.3 Socio-Economic and Cultural Environment Data Collection and Analysis

Of the total area, 6.7ha of forest area owned by GoN and 1.43ha built-up area, 0.15ha stream area and rest land of 33.58ha is owned by NPA. There are no any private households and public infrastructures within the proposed Project boundary or DIA. Information on socio-economic and cultural features of the nearby Project area (ward no. 6) like population, ethnicity, occupation status, education level, settlement pattern, religion, cultural and religious sites, sources of energy and energy consumption, social infrastructures, market centers, etc. will be taken reference from the particularly published data from CBS 2011 (*CBS 2021 data is unavailable*) for Panauti Municipality will be generated and described. During the field visit baseline information of households from the IIA will be collected using FGD tool. At the same time, KII will also be used to gather information on the historical, cultural and socio-economic context of peripheral and Panauti Municipality aspects. Additionally, the raised issues during scoping study will also be studied during EIA study phase.

Table 3.3-4: Summary of Socio-Economic Environment and Methods Adopted for Collecting Data

Indicators	Information/Data Collection Methods
Socio-Economic-Cultural Environment	
Population and Households (HHs) details of SPA	Use of secondary source of information from the published source from CBS/NPC, 2011 and Panauti Municipality Profiles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None of the HHs lies within the CPA. • Information regarding Socio-Economic-Cultural Environment
Traditional, Cultural, Historical, and ancient sites	Field study and observation, use of checklists for listing Traditional, Cultural, Historical, and ancient sites, Direct observation, Public consultation, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), Key Informant Interview (KII) etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listing of coordinate of Traditional, Cultural, Historical, and ancient sites.
Public issues	Stakeholder Consultation: People or institution concerned with Project activities Focus Group Discussion: Users Committee, Women's Group Key Informant Interview: Ward Chairman of Ward No. 6 Group Discussion: All Stakeholders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noting all Public issues, Minutes of meeting organized, collection of Deed

Indicators	Information/Data Collection Methods
	of enquiry and Recommendation letters

3.3.4 Tracking Environmental Issues from the Field

All potential Project impacts on physical, biological, socio-economic and cultural resources will be integrated and assessed using best practice of Multilateral Development Banks/Governments, as well as compliance with national requirements. The Geographic Information System (GIS) and SW Maps will be used for the field assessment. The analysis and presentation of data in the maps will be prioritized and incorporated in the EIA report.

3.3.5 Conduction of Consultation, Interactions Meeting and Public Hearing

During the field study, study team will contact the local community to solicit their concerns and opinions on physical, biological, socio-economic, cultural and historical aspects. The public inputs will be documented in EIA Report.

- 1. Interaction Meetings:** Various levels of different formal and informal stakeholder consultation meetings will be conducted in the Project area.
- 2. Focus Group Discussion:** A Focus Group Discussion will be carried out to understand the existing socio-economic and cultural situation and perception of people towards the Project. During discussion, people's understanding of the Project's suitability, short-term, long-term impacts and benefits will be discussed and issues will be noted in minutes and photographs.
- 3. Public Hearing:** Rule 6 of EPR 2020 has mandatory provisions for conducting public hearing sessions in one or more locations based on geography and accessibility. This is a point Project and lies within ward no. 6 of Panauti Municipality for which only one Public Hearing will be sufficient to address the context. While, Rule 7 of EPR 2020 has provision of receiving issues by 7 days in written form from the concerned stakeholders associated with the Project. Rule 8 of EPR 2020 has provision to collect recommendation letters in the format in Schedule-14 of EPR 2077 from the concerned local level and/or respective offices.

The public notice including objectives of public hearing venue and time requesting their active participation during the Public Hearing will be published in national newspaper as per Schedule 9 of EPR 2077. To share this information among wide range of community, jingle will be played in local Radio/F.M. before a week from the day of hearing scheduled. In the meantime, the notice of hearing will be sent to the local level and other stakeholders through invitation letter. Hard copies of summary of Project features and activities in Nepali language will be shared at the time of hearing. EIA study team will be present at the time of event and will facilitate the issues raised from the stakeholders. The proof of event will also be recorded in video, audio and photographs. The views/consent, concerns, recommendations/suggestions, and demands of the participants will be documented in the form of minutes and incorporated in the EIA Report.





3.4 Preparation of EIA Report

3.4.1 Compilation of Baseline Information, Impact Identification, Prediction and Evaluation

Based on the primary and secondary information, the baseline information related to the issues as indicated will be compiled and presented in EIA study report. After field visit, the data, and feedback will be put together to identify the associated impacts, their magnitude, extent and duration which shall be further ranked based on matrix in Table 8.2 in Schedule-12 of EPR 2077. Based on impact ranking, their respective mitigation measures will be proposed.

3.4.2 Preparation of Environment Management Plan (EMP)

The basic objectives of EMP are to: clearly spell out the environmental concerns of the Project; and prescribe a systematic environmental management system to be followed to attain the environmental improvements in and around the Project vicinity.

Environment Management Plan (EMP) will be prepared to ensure and evaluate the effectiveness of each of the mitigation and enhancement measures adopted to minimize the environmental impacts on making acceptable environmental conditions within the region of influence. The associated costs for adopting mitigation measures and enhancement measures will be estimated and addressed in EIA Report.

3.4.3 Prescription of Mitigation and Enhancement Measures, Monitoring and Auditing

The mitigation and enhancement measures will be proposed in order to enhance the beneficial impacts and avoid or mitigate the adverse impacts considering the identified impacts, their nature, extent and complexity, identified during the EIA exercise. While recommending the mitigation option, a realistic approach will be applied such that the measures could be employed in the local context. Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMoP) will be formulated to assess the effectiveness and implementation status of mitigation and benefit augmentation measures. Auditing plan will be also designed and addressed procedural activities within the EIA Report as per Chapter 10 of Scheule-12 of EPR, 2077.

3.4.4 Alternative Analysis

A Chapter on the possible alternatives to the Project's design and components will be identified and discussed in EIA Report.



CHAPTER 4: REVIEW OF POLICY, LEGISLATION, GUIDELINES

This EIA report will be prepared in accordance with GoN requirements. During the preparation of EIA report the following policies, laws and guidelines and appropriate information will be reviewed. The listed policies, legislation guidelines will be reviewed in while conducting EIA study and report preparation phase as:

4.1 Constitution of Nepal

4.2 Plan, Policies and Strategies

1. National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2078-2107 BS
2. Forest Area Strategy (2073-2082 BS)
3. Fifth Plan (Fiscal Year 2076/77-2080/81) BS
4. National Climate Change Policy, 2076 BS
5. National Environment Policy, 2076 BS
6. National Forest Policy, 2076 BS
7. Land Use Policy, 2075 BS
8. National Urban Development Strategy, 2074 BS
9. National Employment Policy, 2071 BS for Construction Sector
10. Public Infrastructure Construction and Operation Policy 2057 BS

4.3 Acts

1. Environment Protection Act, 2076 BS
2. Forest Act, 2076 BS
3. Land Use Act, 2076 BS
4. Building Act, 2075 BS
5. The Foreign Investment and Technology Transfer Act, 2075 BS
6. Public Health Services Act, 2075 BS
7. Children's Act, 2075 BS
8. Right to Employment Act, 2075 BS
9. The National Civil (Code) Act, 2074 BS
10. Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2074 BS
11. Civil Rights Act, 2074 BS
12. Labor Act, 2074 BS
13. Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act, 2074 BS
14. Local Government Operation Act, 2074 BS
15. The International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Act, 2073 BS
16. Sexual Harassment at Workplace Prevention Act, 2071 BS
17. Solid Waste Management Act, 2068 BS
18. Plant Protection Act, 2064 BS
19. Child Labor (Prohibition) Act, 2056 BS
20. Water Resources Act, 2049 BS
21. Soil and Watershed Conservation Act, 2039 BS
22. National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act, 2029 BS
23. Aquatic Protection Act, 2017 BS
24. Police Act, 2012 BS (Amendment in 2066 BS)



4.4 Rules/Regulations

1. Forest Regulation, 2079 BS
2. Environmental Protection Regulation, 2077 BS
3. Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Regulation, 2076 BS
4. National Natural Resources and Finance Commission Regulation, 2076 BS
5. Endangered Wildlife and Flora International Trade Control Regulation, 2076 BS
6. Labor Regulation, 2075 BS
7. National Social Security Regulation, 2075 BS
8. Police Regulation, 2071 BS (Eighth Amendment)
9. Solid Waste Management Regulation, 2070 BS
10. Building Regulation, 2066 BS
11. Child Labor (Prohibition and Restriction) Regulation, 2062 BS
12. Ozone Depletion Consumption (Control) Regulation, 2057 BS
13. Mining and Minerals Regulation, 2056 BS
14. Land and Watershed Protection Regulation, 2042 BS
15. Land Rules, 2021 BS
16. Aquatic (Thek) Rules, 2019 BS
17. The Nepal Civil (Code) Procedure, 2076 BS

4.5 Guidelines and Directives

1. Wildlife Friendly Infrastructure Construction Guideline - 2078 BS
2. Procedure with Criteria for Using National Forest Area for National Priority Project, 2076 BS
3. NTFP Inventory Guidelines, 2068 BS
4. Forest Fire Management Strategy 2067 BS
5. EIA Guidelines for the Forestry Sector, 2052 BS

4.6 National Standards

1. Nepal National Building Code 2077 BS
2. National Standards for Sound Quality, 2069 BS
3. National Transport Emission Standards, 2069 BS
4. Emission Criteria for Diesel Generators, 2069 BS
5. Nepal Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Ecosystem, 2065 BS
6. National Standards on Air Quality, 2062 BS
7. Nepal Vehicle Pollution Standards, 2062 BS
8. National Drinking Water Quality Standards, 2062 BS

4.7 International Conventions, Agreements and Treaties

1. The Stockholm Convention on the Continuously Increasing Permanent Pollutants, 2001
2. Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1997
3. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1994
4. Convention on Biological Diversity, (CBD) 1992
5. Basel Convention, 1989
6. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), 1975

7. ILO Convention, 1969

4.8 Bylaws Related with Panauti Municipality

1. Building Construction 2077 BS
2. Act made in relation for Forest Management within the Panauti Municipality Area, 2077 BS
3. Disaster Risk Management Act, 2077 BS
4. Forest Management Act, 2077 BS
5. Land Development Guideline of Panauti Municipality 2076 BS
6. Water Resource Use Regulations, 2076 BS
7. Road Standard of Panauti Municipality, 2074 BS

Note: The policies and legislation review will be made further during EIA study. Also, if additional policies considered being important will be incorporated in the final EIA report.



CHAPTER 5: TIME, BUDGET AND HUMAN RESOURCE

5.1 Time Frame for Preparation of EIA Report

Table 5.1-1: Schedule for Preparation of EIA Report

SN	Activities	Timeframe in Months								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Baseline information collection and pre-draft EIA report preparation after approval of SD & ToR									
2.	Notice pasting requesting issues letter by 7 days from the date of notice pasting and collection of notice affixation letter									
3.	Publication of notice in national newspaper stating to deliver issues (if any) to the Proponent by 7 days from the date of published notice and publish notice in Proponent website as well									
4.	Conduction of Public Hearing Program									
5.	Collection of recommendation letter from stakeholders as per Schedule 14 format									
6.	Preparation of EIA Report									
7.	Submission of EIA Report to MoHA from NPA									
8.	Preparation of draft report incorporating comments from MoHA and submit to MoFE									
9.	Incorporation of comment from MoFE and submit again to MoFE									
10.	Publication of 7 day notice in national newspaper and in website from MoFE									
11.	Preparation of final EIA Report incorporating all the comment received and submitted it to MoFE again for approval process									
12.	Approval of EIA Report									

5.2 Estimated Budget for EIA Study

In order to complete Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), the estimated budget will be of NRs. 10,73,000.00 including all the taxes and VAT.

5.3 Team of Experts for the EIA Study

Table 5.3-1: Study Team Proposed for the Preparation of EIA Report

S.N.	Expert Team	Lead As	Qualification
1.	Sudeep Ghimire	Team Leader/ Environmental Expert	M.Sc. in Environmental Science

S.N.	Expert Team	Lead As	Qualification
2.	Bhuvan Keshar Sharma	Biodiversity Expert	Ph.D. in Conservation Biology
3.	Badri Prasad Dhungana	Civil Engineer	M.Sc. Construction Management
4.	Minesh Kumar Ghimire	Sociologist	M.A. in Sociology
5.	Shristi Sharma	Environmentalist	M.Sc. in Environmental Science
6.	Samir Thapa	Ass. Environmentalist	M.Sc. in Environmental Science





CHAPTER 6: PRIORITIZATION OF IMPACTS

6.1 Issues Identified by Stakeholders

Following are the issues raised by the stakeholders during the consultation at different period:

Table 6.1-1: Issues Identified by the Stakeholders

S.N.	Issues Raised by Stakeholders	Identification and Evaluation of Issues by Study Team
A.	Panauti Municipality (2079/02/30) M: 4 F: 1	Team: 3 Total: 8
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Addressing the availability of water from the spout within the Project boundary for Basnet Gaun 2. Relocation of bridge point 3. Availability of access road of GoN standard within the municipality. 4. Employment opportunity to local people based on qualification and skills. 5. Assurance of full support from local stakeholders during Subproject Implementation phase. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comment addressed in Section 7.2 2. Comment addressed in Section 7.2 3. Comment addressed in Section 7.2 4. Comment addressed in Section 7.2 5. Positive response towards Project implementation
B.	Panauti Municipality (2079/03/15) M: 6 F: 1	Team: 2 Total: 9
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preservation and availability of drinking water spout within the Project boundary which is being used by people in Basnet Gaun 2. Assurance of access road throughout the Project boundary 3. Upgradation and expansion of Punyamata Corridor Road as per Feeder Road Standard 4. Proper coordination with Panauti Municipality for locating bridge and construction 5. Scientific management of solid waste and waste water generated from Project. 6. Preservation and rehabilitation of Bichari Pati and Muktinath Mandir in North-West side of Project 7. Preservation of cremation ground at North-West direction of Project site at the side Punyamata Khola. 8. Assurance of Stakeholders through support during the implementation of Project activities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comment addressed in Section 7.2 2. Comment addressed in Section 7.2 3. Comment addressed in Section 7.2 4. Coordination with local level will be done before finalization of bridge survey 5. Comment addressed in Section 7.2 6. Comment addressed in Section 7.2 7. Comment addressed in Section 7.2 8. Commitment from the stakeholders towards Project, do not require during EIA study to be incorporated



6.2 Issues Identified by the Study Team

The issues identified from the team of expert are as follows:

6.2.1 Beneficial Impacts

A. Construction Phase

Physical Environment

1. Stabilization of unstable areas adjoining to Project boundary

Biological Environment

1. Study on biological environment will help to know the diversity within forest will support in municipality profile updates.

Socio-Economic and Cultural Environment

1. Employment opportunity to the local people
2. Transfer of skill and knowledge development through training and orientation
3. Increase in economic activities due to supply of goods and services

B. Operation Phase

Physical Environment

1. Increase in aesthetic and environmental value

Socio-Economic and Cultural Environment

1. Development and promotion local trade and enterprise business development
2. Increase in economic valuation of land
3. Increase in public related facilities
4. Benefits from Community Social Responsibility (CSR) of the Project
5. Enhancement of skill and capacity of Nepal Police.

6.2.2 Adverse Impacts

6.2.2.1 Construction Phase

A. Physical Environment

1. Change in land use
2. Sewage generated from labor camps
3. Generation of waste
4. Air and noise pollution
5. Disturbance in flow storm water
6. Muck disposal
7. Erosion and landslides
8. Traffic Management



9. Impact due to transportation of construction materials

B. Chemical Environment

1. Soil pollution from the use of chemicals
2. Spillage of floor cleaning solvents
3. Spillage of paints and solvents
4. Degradation of Punyamata Khola due to spoil and construction waste

C. Biological Environment

1. Loss of trees
2. Loss of habitat
3. Loss of NTFPs forest products
4. Illegal use of forest resources
5. Issues related to forest fire hazards

D. Socio-Economic and Cultural Environment

1. Issues related to social use of spring well located inside Project boundary
2. Issues due to prohibition of livestock grazing
3. Issues during demarcation of Project boundary
4. Social disputes from workers and community people
5. Occupational health and safety related issues
6. Issues related to child labor and gender

6.2.2.2 Operation Phase

A. Physical Environment

1. Noise pollution
2. Water and sewerage related issues
3. Solid Waste Management Issues
4. Fire, accidental hazard
5. Issues of E-waste and management

B. Chemical Environment

1. Spillage of chemical from motor garage and paints.
2. Issues due to floor cleaning liquid and solvents

C. Biological Environment

1. Spillage of cleaning chemicals solvents into the nearest Punyamata Khola

D. Socio-Economic and Cultural Environment

1. Issues of using road from Dalinchowk area community
2. Issues due to prohibition of livestock grazing
3. Issues related to movement of staff with disability

CHAPTER 7: ANALYSIS

7.1 Methods and Tools Used for Impact Identification and Evaluation

The issues identified in Chapter 6 will be ranked in a matrix as per the provision in Table 8.2 in Schedule-12 of EPR 2077. The issues will be determined using the following table and only the issues of medium and high importance have been prioritized by removing the issues of low importance.

Table 7.1-1: Impact Ranking Matrix as per EPR 2077

Magnitude	Score	Extent	Score	Duration	Score	Significance	Score
High	60	Regional	60	Long Term (>20 yrs)	20	Insignificant Impact	<50
Moderate	20	Local	20	Medium Term (3-20 yrs)	10	Significant Impact	50-75
Low	10	Site Specific	10	Short Term (<3 yrs)	05	Very Significant Impact	>75

According to this rule, the total scores of impacts of over 75 is considered Very Significant; impacts having 50 to 75 are considered Significant; and impacts having total scores of less than 50 are considered Insignificant for this Project.

Table 7.1-2: Table for Impact Identification and Prioritization

Issues	Impacts	Impact Rating				Total Rank	Significance of Impact
		Nature	Magnitude	Extent	Duration		
..... Impacts							
Construction Phase							
Operation Phase							

7.2 Impact Identified, Evaluated and Prioritized for EIA Study

Table 7.2-1: Issues Prioritized for EIA Study

S.N.	Environmental Aspects	Beneficial Impacts	Adverse Impacts
A.	Physical and Chemical Environment		
1.	Construction Phase	Stabilization of unstable areas adjoining to Project boundary	Change in land use
2.			Sewage generated from labor camps
3.			Generation of waste
4.			Air and noise pollution
5.			Disturbance in flow of storm water
6.			Muck disposal
7.			Erosion and landslides
8.			Traffic Management
9.			Impact due to transportation of construction materials



S.N.	Environmental Aspects	Beneficial Impacts	Adverse Impacts		
10.			Soil pollution from use of chemicals		
11.			Spillage of floor cleaning solvents		
12.			Spillage of paints and solvents		
13.			Degradation of Punyamata Khola due to spoil and construction waste		
14.					
1.			Operation Phase	Increase in aesthetic and environmental value	Noise pollution
2.					Water and sewerage related issues
3.	Solid waste management issues				
4.	Fire, and accidental hazard				
5.	Issues of E-waste and management				
6.	Spillage of chemical from motor garage and paints.				
7.	Issues due to floor cleaning liquid and solvents				
B. Biological Environment					
1.	Construction Phase	Study on biological environment will help to know the diversity within forest will support in municipality profile updates	Loss of trees		
2.			Loss of habitat		
3.			Loss of NTFPs forest products		
4.			Illegal use of forest resources		
5.			Issues related to forest fire hazards		
6.			Impact on the animal movement		
7.			Degradation of Punyamata Khola due to spoil and construction waste		
8.	Operation Phase		Spillage of cleaning chemicals solvents into the nearest Punyamata Khola		
9.					
C. Socio-Economic and Cultural Environment					
1.	Construction Phase	Employment opportunity to the local people	Issues related to social use of spring well located inside Project boundary		
2.			Issues due to prohibition of livestock grazing		
3.		Transfer of skill and knowledge development through training and orientation	Issues during demarcation of Project boundary		
4.		Increase in economic activities due to supply of goods and services	Social disputes from workers and community people		
5.			Assurance of availability of drinking water used by Basnet community		
6.			Approach road necessary in Northern side and upgradation of corridor at the side of Project parallel to Punyamata Khola		
7.			Preservation of Crematory Ground, Bichari pati and Muktinath Mandir along Punyamata Khola		
8.			Occupational health and safety related issues		
9.			Issues related to child labor and gender		
1.	Operation Phase	Development and promotion local trade and enterprise business	Issues of using road from Dalinchowk area community		

S.N.	Environmental Aspects	Beneficial Impacts	Adverse Impacts
		development	
2.		Increase in economic valuation of land	Issues due to prohibition of livestock grazing
3.		Increase in public related facilities	Issues related to movement of staff with disability
4.			
5.		Benefits from Community Social Responsibility (CSR) of the Project	
6.		Enhancement of skill and capacity of Nepal Police	



CHAPTER 8: ALTERNATIVES

Alternatives are analyzed on the basis of pros and cons which provide a comprehensive discussion with explanation and argumentation for choice of options taking into account the respective environment, socio-economy and cost consideration. The potential impact on the environmental and social setting shall be discussed for each alternative as detailed in this chapter ahead keeping the main criteria of: Design, Project site, Technology, Procedure of Operation, Time Schedule, Raw Materials as per mitigation measures based on avoidance, minimization, restoration and offset.

8.1 Alternative Design

Alternative to design as per geographical, topographic, and other environmental aspects (like minimal tree cutting) study will be incorporated.

8.2 Project Site

GoN has decided to construct NPA in Panauti, for which no alternatives will be studied.

8.3 Technology, Procedure of Operation, Time Schedule, Raw Materials

Alternative Technology: Assess the proposal implementation technology (mechanized, labor intensive, labor based); process of proposal implementation (contractors, local labor groups etc.) will be assessed. Analysis on the possible tools and time frame will be assessed. The use of resources, waste generation and scientific management of waste will also be assessed.

Time Schedule: The implementation schedule for this Project is estimated to be 3 years. Season, shift of working hours and festival time will be considered for the preparation of the working schedule.

Raw Materials to be used: Assessment of alternative resources required for the proposed works will be assessed including cement, steel, gabion, boulders, gravel, earth, sand.

8.4 Environment Management System


Environment management system is applicable in all stages i.e. design, construction, operation, supervision and monitoring of indicators. The indicators are identified and set during the preparation of Environment Management Plan (EMP), which are audited for all physical, biological, Socioeconomic and cultural environments as of Environmental Audit Plan (EAP). All activities shall mandatorily fulfill environment mitigation measures as per environment mitigation guidelines in all stages of project implementations and post completion of works.

8.5 Other Matters or Do Nothing Alternatives

Do nothing alternatives of the project involve no construction of NPA. This scenario causes social injustice to local people as the socio-economic development of entire area

gets affected. NPA is not only important for strengthening of police but equally good for upliftment of socio-economic condition, through development of local business.





CHAPTER 9: IMPACTS

Measures to mitigate the impacts of physical, biological, social, economic and cultural environment will be presented separately for the pre-construction phase, construction phase and operation phase. According to the proposal, it will be focused to reduce adverse environmental impacts and increase beneficial impacts. The cost of environmental impact mitigation and augmentation will be estimated and included in the report. The following measures will be taken to eliminate the negative effects,

9.1 Preventive Mitigation Measures

This approach will include the best measures to be taken to prevent possible adverse impacts.

9.2 Corrective Mitigation Measures

Under this method, if the potential impacts observed on the environmental aspects, actions will be proposed to reduce it to an acceptable level through appropriate mitigation measures within the EIA Report.

9.3 Compensatory Mitigation Measures

In this case, the affected party will be advised to compensate if the preventive and corrective measures fail to reduce or minimize the impact.



CHAPTER 10: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

10.1 Environmental Management Plan

Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is an important part of the EIA report. The main objective of is to identify, forecast and evaluate the environmental impacts from the proposed plan and to formulate mitigation strategies to minimize the possible adverse effects during the implementation and operation phase. The role and responsibilities of the various stakeholders at different stages are clearly defined in the EMP and ensures that the impact does not exceed the defined limits.

10.2 Objectives of EMP

The main objective of the EMP is to identify measures to reduce the negative impacts on the environment from project implementation and to increase the positive effects. During the study of EIA the following actions will be taken:

- Eliminate project effects,
- List of practices and procedures required for monitoring and report preparation,
- Identify types, indicators, methods and locations,
- Identification of responsible representatives.
- Corrective action and report preparation,
- Identification of non-compliance incidents,
- Identification of responsible persons required for project implementation,
- Complaints and records will be made if the rules are not followed,
- Reasons for non-compliance,
- Necessary steps and responsible bodies to ensure compliance with the rules,
- Use and adherence to related laws.

The cost of all these plans will be analyzed. Proposed inspection work and mitigation measures will be followed by establishing well defined organizational structure. Aspects of physical, biological, social, economic and cultural environment will be addressed and included in the environmental management plan. The management plan will include the following items as mentioned in the table below:

Table 10.2-1: Key Plans and Strategies of EMP

Physical Environment	Biological Environment	Socio-Economic and Cultural Environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Landslide and Erosion Management Plan• Muck Disposal Plan• Air, Noise and Water Pollution Management Plan• Disaster Management Plan• Solid and Liquid Waste Management Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ground Clearance/Tree Cutting (Vegetation) and Management Plan• Coordination Plan• Plantation Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Request and Approval Plan• Socio-Economic Development Plan• Occupational, Health and Safety Plan• Grievance Redress Mechanism• Emergency Preparedness Plan

Table 10.2-2: Matrix Used for Environmental Management Plan

SN	Activities	Enhancement or Mitigation Measures	What to Do	Where to Do	How to Do	When to Do	Responsibility	Mitigation HR, Cost (NRs) and Time	Monitoring and Evaluation
Pre-Construction Phase (Physical, Chemical, Biological, Socio-Economic and Cultural Environment)									
Construction Phase (Physical, Chemical, Biological, Socio-Economic and Cultural Environment)									
Operation Phase (Physical, Chemical, Biological, Socio-Economic and Cultural Environment)									



CHAPTER 11: MONITORING PLAN

11.1 Monitoring Plan

The EIA report will mention the monitoring schedule, method and monitoring bodies (as mentioned in the Environment Protection Act 2076 and Environment Protection Rules 2077 (First Amendment 2078)) as a matrix. The cost of monitoring varies according to each activity will be incorporated in the EIA Report.

11.2 Types of Monitoring

Environmental monitoring will be basically sub-categorized as:

- A. **Baseline Monitoring:** Under this monitoring, before starting the construction work of the proposed proposal, it is necessary to survey the construction site and the surrounding basic environmental aspects. This makes it easier to monitor and find changes in the environment than the initial stage.
- B. **Impact Monitoring:** In order to identify the environmental changes caused by the implementation of the proposal under this monitoring, the indicators of environmental, social and economic condition including public health of the area have to be evaluated during the construction and operation of the project.
- C. **Compliance Monitoring:** In order to ensure that the prescribed standards of environmental protection have been complied with under this monitoring, special indicators of environmental quality or pollution status shall be monitored periodically or continuously.

Indicators of Environmental Monitoring: During the Project implementation, the aspect of baseline information and identified beneficial and adverse impacts and associated mitigation measures have to be followed through adopting effective monitoring of activities using suitable indicators. The following matrix will be used to present the details of the monitoring as:

Table 11.2-1: Matrix Used for Environmental Monitoring Plan

SN	Environmental Impacts	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Methods	Institution Responsible for Monitoring	Monitoring Cost (NRs.)	Time
Pre-Construction Phase (Physical, Chemical, Biological, Socio-Economic and Cultural Environment)						
Construction Phase (Physical, Chemical, Biological, Socio-Economic and Cultural Environment)						
Operation Phase (Physical, Chemical, Biological, Socio-Economic and Cultural Environment)						

CHAPTER 12: ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

9.1 Monitoring Plan

The effectiveness of EIA will be successful only when that it causes minimal damage to environment with the implementation of project. Environmental aspect of any sort of project will be triumphant only when a project interacts positively with environment with its proper management during the time of implementation. Hence, Environmental Auditing shall be carried out to examine and assess performances of the project related to environment and its conservation and protection. Audit shall be undertaken after the project has been operational for two years duration. Whereas, audit shall be carried out by MoFE together with proponent team and Project environment team (will be defined in EIA study Report).

The main objective of the auditing is to monitor and assess environmental parameters which are most significant with the implementation of project. Whereas, the specific objectives of auditing are as follows;

- To assess actual environmental impacts
- To evaluate the accuracy of prediction of impacts,
- To assess the effectiveness of environmental impact mitigation and augmentation measures and,
- To evaluate the functioning of monitoring mechanisms

The following matrix will be used for environmental audit as:

Table 9.1-1: Matrix of Environmental Auditing for NPA

SN	Parameters	Location	Methods	Indicators
A. Physical-Chemical Aspect				
B. Biological Aspect				
C. Socio-Economic and Cultural Aspect				

Table 9.1-2: Cost Estimation for Environmental Auditing for NPA

Specifications	Input (mm)	Rate (per month)	Amount (NRs.)	Remarks



CHAPTER 13: OTHER DELIVERABLE

Format of EIA and Deliverable: The Proponent shall prepare and submit the EIA report in the format prescribed in the Schedule 12 of the EPR, 2020. The Proponent will make sure that all issues mentioned in this ToR and Schedule 12 of the EPR, 2020 are necessarily included.





APPENDICES



APPENDIX 1: MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN GON AND GOI

Memorandum of Understanding
Between
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA
and
THE GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL
Regarding the Establishment of the
NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY AT PANAUTI, KAVREPALANCHOWK

The Government of the Republic of India (hereinafter referred to as "GoI") and the Government of Nepal (hereinafter referred to as "GoN"), hereinafter jointly referred to as the "Parties"

bearing in mind the close and friendly relations between the two countries and their peoples,

recalling the need for the establishment of a new, modern and well equipped National Police Academy at Panauti, Kavrepalanchowk for strengthening and assisting the Nepal Police;

Have reached the following understanding:

Article 1

- 1.1 GoI will provide a grant assistance of Indian Currency Rs. 5,494.61 million (Five thousand four hundred ninety four point sixty one million Indian Rupees) (Approximately Nepalese Currency Rs. 8,791.38 million Nepalese Rupees) to GoN for the construction of National Police Academy (NPA) (hereinafter referred to as the "Project").
- 1.2 The Grant assistance received through GoI for the construction of NPA will be ~~channeled through the Revenue and Treasury System of GoI~~
- 1.3 GoN will secure about 25.45 hectares of land at Panauti, approximately 12 KM south east of the capital Kathmandu on its own cost.
- 1.4 The project cost will be based on, and as specified in, the Detailed Project Report (hereinafter referred to as "DPR").
- 1.5 The Ministry of Home Affairs GoN will be the Executing Agency and Nepal Police will be the implementing agency of this project on behalf of GoN.

[Signature]

[Signature]





Article II

- 2.1 GoN will ~~in consultation with GoN~~ appoint a Consultant (Indian, Nepalese or Joint Venture Indian/Nepalese firms) for the supervision of the Project, who will be responsible for the preparation of Detailed Project Report (hereinafter referred to as "DPR"), and supervision of construction work. He/she will work under the Project coordinator at Project Coordinating Unit (hereinafter referred to as PCU).
- 2.2 GoN will appoint a Contractor (Indian/Nepalese or Joint Venture Indian/Nepalese firms) for the construction of the project ~~in consultation with GoN~~.
- 2.3 GoN will create a PCU for the smooth implementation of project activities under the Nepal Police and appoint a **Project Coordinator, Executive Director of the National Police Academy will be the ex-officio project coordinator** who will be responsible for implementation of the project and will act as necessary liaison official between the Consultant/Contractor and GoN/other authorities to facilitate provision of necessary facilities by the authorities concerned and various exemption to ensure successful and timely completion of the Project. PCU will be responsible for overall implementation of the project activities, and ~~report periodically to the Joint Project Monitoring Committee (JPNC)~~.

Article III

- 3.1 A DPR will be prepared by the Consultant. The ~~approval of GoN and GoN approval~~ ~~will be obtained prior to implementation of the Project~~.
- 3.2 The Project will be completed in a phase wise manner over a period of four years. It is envisaged that
 - 3.2.1 The first phase will comprise construction of water treatment plant, internal road, officer complex, accommodation block, messes, classrooms, seminar hall/ syndicate rooms, MT room, quarter guard, parade ground, PT ground, transport section, deep tube well with overhead tank and supply system of water, drainage and sewerage, electrification, etc.
 - 3.2.2 The second phase will comprise construction of, shopping complex, sports complex, firing range, stadium and horse training ground.
 - 3.2.3 The third phase will comprise construction of swimming pool, landscaping, parking areas, communication tower, helipad, boundary wall, and remaining works.
 - 3.2.4 The details will be finalized on the basis of the DPR.

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Article IV

- 4.1 GoI will arrange and make available all finances required for the successful implementation of the Project according to the following fund flow arrangement.
- 4.2 GoI will release 25 (twenty five) percent of the total project cost to GoN at the beginning of the Nepalese Fiscal Year (16th July 2015 to 15th July 2016). The remaining tendered cost will be paid by GoI to GoN on the basis of physical progress in three equal instalments each amounting to 25 (Twenty Five) Percent of the approved tendered cost or sanctioned cost of the project.
- 4.3 Joint Project Monitoring Committee (JPNC) will release the fund on the basis of the physical progress achieved.
- 4.4 GoN will open an imprest account in the name of PCU at Nepal Rastra Bank in INR and GoI will provide its grants amount in this account.
- 4.5 The imprest account will be operated jointly by the Project Coordinator and any PCU officials as authorised by MoF on the recommendation of MoFA.
- 4.6 The actual expenditures incurred and provided through GoN treasury will be reimbursed from the imprest account and further replenished by GoI on the imprest account.
- 4.7 All expenditures on procurement of project activities will be in accordance with the existing Public Procurement Act and Public Procurement Rules of Nepal for Indian/Nepalese/Joint Venture of Indian Nepalese contractors.
- 4.8 The internal audit of the project will be conducted as per GoN system.
- 4.9 The annual external audit of the project will be conducted by the office of the Auditor General (OAG/N) of Nepal.
- 4.10 A copy of the audited Annual Financial report, as otherwise specified by PCU or as per GoN annual reporting format, will be shared with GoI through PCU.

Article V

- 5.1 GoN will make available to the Consultant and the Contractor(s), the land required for the project, free of cost and ~~free from all physical and legal encumbrances~~. GoN will be responsible for providing bulk electricity and water supply for the project. However, the cost of the electricity and water supply and other office costs, except office premises and salary of GoN staffs, will be borne by the project fund.

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6.2 GoN will be responsible for the resolution of administrative or legal circumstances, if any, in the execution of the Project and for payment of compensation, if any, and settlement of claims or disputes arising in connection thereof.

Article VI

6.1 GoN will provide the following facilities to the Consultant and the Contractor(s):

- 6.1.1 Space for appropriate office/ residential accommodations for the personnel deployed by the Consultant at or near the site(s) of the Project execution. GoN will also facilitate acquisition of suitable space by the Contractor(s) at or near the site(s) of the Project execution for appropriate office/residential accommodations for their personnel and for their labour camps/construction yards.
- 6.1.2 Necessary security to the personnel deployed by the Consultant and the Contractor(s) and their teams and at related Project sites to enable smooth implementation of the Project.
- 6.1.3 Validation of the Indian Driving Licenses of expatriate drivers employed within Nepal by the Consultant and the Contractor(s) for the Project, and facilitation of the movement of the personnel deployed by the Consultant and the Contractor(s) and their teams in Nepal, in accordance with the rules and regulations of GoN.
- 6.1.4 All administrative, environmental, legal, technical and other clearances, as necessary for the implementation of the Project, most expeditiously, without delay and without any financial implication for GoN, if a request for such clearance is made by the Consultant and the contractor(s).
- 6.1.5 All reference documents related to GoN requirements will be made available to the Consultant and the Contractor(s) through the Project Coordinator.

Article VII

7.1 The recruitment of administrative, technical, and other personnel for the implementation of the Project will be confined to the nationals of either country. GoN will issue identity cards to such personnel and also arrange for their security during the implementation of the Project.

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[Handwritten signature]



Article VIII

- 8.1. In order to conduct joint review of the project activities, to monitor the implementation of the project, and to ensure the smooth operation of project, there will be formed a **Joint Project Monitoring Committee (JPMC)** as follows:
- a) Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, GoN (Chairperson)
 - b) Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), GoI
 - c) Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, GoN
 - d) Representative of Finance Division, MEA, GoI
 - e) Representative of Ministry of Home Affairs, GoI
 - f) Head of Wing (Economic Cooperation Wing), Embassy of India, Kathmandu
 - g) First Secretary (Security) Embassy of India, Kathmandu
 - h) Representative of Ministry of Foreign Affairs (GoN)
 - i) Representative of Ministry of Finance, GoN
 - j) Representative of Nepal Police
- 8.2. Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, GoN will be the Member Secretary of the JPMC.
- 8.3. The Project Coordinator appointed by GoN will be invited as special invitee to all meetings of the JPMC and will be responsible to report progress of the project activities.
- 8.4. The JPMC may, should there be any specific requirement, co-opt any other person related with the Project for the purpose of consultation, and will report the progress of the Project to the two Governments periodically.
- 8.5. Meetings of the JPMC will be convened during the implementation of the Project, normally ~~once every six months, or with~~ such periodicity as deemed necessary by its Member Secretary.
- 8.6. The Consultant will fully apprise the JPMC at each meeting about the progress in implementation of the Project.

Article IX

- 9.1. No funds provided by GoI will be used directly for its payment.
- 9.2. GoN will provide a counterpart fund to make payment to the contractors and consultants for the payment of VAT against their invoice.

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- 9.3 GoN will provide exemption of Customs Duty and other fees except VSI payable to the customs office by the contractors and consultants to import construction materials, machinery and equipment on the basis of approved master list. For this purpose, contractors and consultants will submit list of materials to be imported to the NPA. NPA will facilitate the approval process from MoF through MoHA.
- 9.4 In the case of Indian Consultant/Contractor(s), GoN will not levy any taxes or duties of any kind of machinery, equipments and Vehicle payable to the customs offices when it is exported to India upon completion of the project. For this purpose, contractors and consultants will submit list of such machinery, equipments and Vehicle to be imported to NPA. NPA will facilitate to obtain approval process from MoF through MoHA. However, if machinery, equipments and Vehicle not exported to India and sold in Nepal, then all taxes or duties as applicable will be paid by the contractor/consultant or the buyer.
- 9.5 The income tax levied on the Indian contractor/consultants will be regulated as per the provisions of the Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income concluded between GoN and GoI.
- 9.6 GoN will provide duty-free import facilities to Indian nationals engaged by the consultant or the contractor(s) for the project implementation. However, with regard to the import of vehicles for the personal use, such a vehicle should be exported from Nepal within a period of three months after relinquishment of charge by the beneficiary concerned. If such a vehicle is disposed off in Nepal, taxes and duties will be payable by the beneficiary as per the prevailing laws of Nepal.

Article X

- 10.1 The personnel of GoI and the Indian personnel deployed by the Consultant and the contractor(s) working on the project in Nepal will, at all times, respect the laws of Nepal. However, no suit, proceedings, except in the case of gross negligence or willful misconduct, will be instituted against any such person for anything done or purported to be done in good faith, in the course of discharging their official duties for the successful and expeditious implementation of the project.

Article XI

- 11.1 After the completion of the Project and with the approval of the JPMC, the Consultant/Contractor will hand over the building and all other assets created under the Project to GoN, which will be responsible for the entire management of NPA. The JPMC will cease to exist after handing over of the completed Project to GoN.

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Article XXII

- 12.1 To the extent possible, the existing available vehicles, equipments etc. utilized for training purposes will be transferred to the NPA by GoN.
- 12.2 Both Parties will undertake a detailed needs assessment for the smooth functioning of the NPA. GoI will depute personnel for imparting training etc., at its cost, to the extent possible, if it is so requested by GoN.
- 12.3 The NPA will have a technical adviser, to which GoI will depute an officer at its cost, for a mutually agreed tenure(s).
- 12.4 GoN will provide adequate number of qualified officers and staff to manage the NPA. GoN will further provide regular operational and budgetary support for the smooth functioning of the NPA.

Article XXIII

- 13.1 Any difference regarding the interpretation and implementation or application of any provision of this Memorandum of Understanding will be resolved through mutual consultations or negotiations between the Parties and will be recorded through the ~~exchange of~~ exchange of

Article XXIV

- 14.1 This Memorandum of Understanding will enter into force from the date of its signing and will remain in force until the completion and handing over of the Project to GoN.

Article XXV

- 15.1 This Memorandum of Understanding may be extended, amended or modified at any time by mutual written consent of the Parties through exchange of Notes.
- 15.2 In WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Memorandum of Understanding.

Signed at Kathmandu on this 25th day of November 2014 in the two originals in English Language.

On behalf of the
Government of the Republic of India

On behalf of the
Government of Nepal


(Sneh Lata Kumari)
Secretary (Border Management)
Ministry of Home Affairs
Government of India


(Suman Prasad Sharma)
Finance Secretary
Ministry of Finance
Government of Nepal





APPENDIX 2: CABINET DECISION FOR NPA CONSTRUCTION

श्री सचिव,
प्रधानमन्त्री तथा मन्त्रिपरिषद्को कार्यालय ।

सम्माननीय संसदीय तथा सम्माननीय उपसंसदीयको कार्यालय तथा अखिल नेपाल युवा विद्यार्थी महासंघको तथा मन्त्रिपरिषद्को कार्यालयको प. १/३१-०५२/४/२१ को प्रस्ताव म.प.सं. ३१/०५२ दिनांक २०७२/४/२१ को मन्त्रिपरिषद्को बैठकमा, गैर मुद्रा लेखापत्रमा नेपाल सरकार, मन्त्रिपरिषद्को वित्तिय प्रशासन विभागको वित्तिय प्रशासन विभागको कार्यालयमा, २०७२/४/२१ को निर्णय २९, कार्यालय प्रमुखको कार्यालयमा, २०७२ को निर्णय २९, कार्यालय प्रमुखको कार्यालयमा -

नेपाल सरकारको निर्णय -

१. २०७२/४/२१ को निर्णय कार्यालय/विभागलाई निर्दिष्ट बजेटको विन्दो भित्रैबाट खर्च गर्नका लागि र म.प.सं. ३१/०५२/४/२१ को निर्णयबाट विनाश लागू गर्ने र गैर मुद्रा लेखापत्रमा वित्तिय प्रशासन विभागको कार्यालयमा -

(नेपाल सरकारको कार्यालय)

सुदूरपश्चिम
२०७२/४/२१



Handwritten notes and signatures in the top left corner, including the name 'Rajendra Prasad' and other illegible text.



प्रधानमन्त्री तथा मन्त्रिपरिषद्को कार्यालय

Handwritten signature and date: 25/1/25

विषय: सम्माननीय राष्ट्रपति तथा सम्माननीय उपराष्ट्रपतिको कार्यालय तथा आवास व्यवस्था सम्बन्धमा।
 प्रस्ताव पेश गर्ने सम्माननीय प्रधानमन्त्रीबाट स्वीकृति प्राप्त मिति: २०७२/०२/२१

१. विषयको सक्षिप्त व्यहोरा:

प्रधानमन्त्री तथा मन्त्रिपरिषद्को कार्यालयका सचिव श्री केदार महादुर अधिकारीको संयोजकत्वमा राष्ट्रपतिको कार्यालय, गृह मन्त्रालय र सहरी विकास मन्त्रालयका सचिवहरू सहस्र तथा सहरी विकास तथा भवन निर्माण विभागका सहनिर्देशक सहस्र सचिव रहेको अध्ययन टोलीले देशभरको संलग्न सम्माननीय राष्ट्रपति तथा सम्माननीय उपराष्ट्रपतिको कार्यालय तथा आवास व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी अध्ययन प्रतिवेदन, २०७२ बस कार्यालयमा पेश हुन आएको।

२. प्राप्त परामर्श तथा अन्य प्रासंगिक कुरा:

३. प्रस्ताव पेश गर्नु पर्नाको कारण र प्रधानमन्त्री तथा मन्त्रिपरिषद्को कार्यालयको सिफारिस:

सम्माननीय राष्ट्रपतिहरूको कार्यालयको लागि परिसर सुदृढ भएको तथा सम्माननीय उपराष्ट्रपतिहरूको कार्यालय र निवासको स्वर्णी व्यवस्थापन हुन नसकेकोमा सन्धि प्रकरण १ मा उल्लिखित समितिको प्रतिवेदन समेतले आधारमा सम्माननीय राष्ट्रपति तथा सम्माननीय उपराष्ट्रपतिको कार्यालय तथा आवास व्यवस्था समाधानका विषयमा नेपाल सरकार, मन्त्रिपरिषद्मा प्रस्ताव पेश गर्ने सम्माननीय प्रधानमन्त्रीबाट २०७२/०२/२१ मा स्वीकृति प्राप्त भएकोले नेपाल सरकार (कार्यालयपारन) विषयमा, २०७२ को अनुसूची १ को विषयसम्बन्धमा अनु-अर्बोदिय को प्रस्ताव पेश गरिएको छ।

४. निर्णय हुनुपर्ने व्यहोरा:

सम्माननीय राष्ट्रपति तथा सम्माननीय उपराष्ट्रपतिको कार्यालय तथा आवास व्यवस्थाको सम्बन्धमा रद्दाय संशोधन गर्ने-

✓ राष्ट्रपतिको कार्यालय परिसरमा सप सुदृढ विकास गरी सुविधा सम्पन्न बनाउन महासङ्घसहित राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान (राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र) को ~~सुदृढ विकास~~ **०-० रोसनी** राष्ट्रपति कार्यालयको साम्य इत्यादि गरने।

(२) उपर्युक्त बजेटको विस्तारित बजेटमा राष्ट्रपति कार्यालयको सन्धि आवश्यक सप पूर्वापार सहरी विकास मन्त्रालयले निर्माण गर्ने। यसको सन्धि आवश्यक सप बजेट अर्थ मन्त्रालयले उपसङ्घ गराउने।

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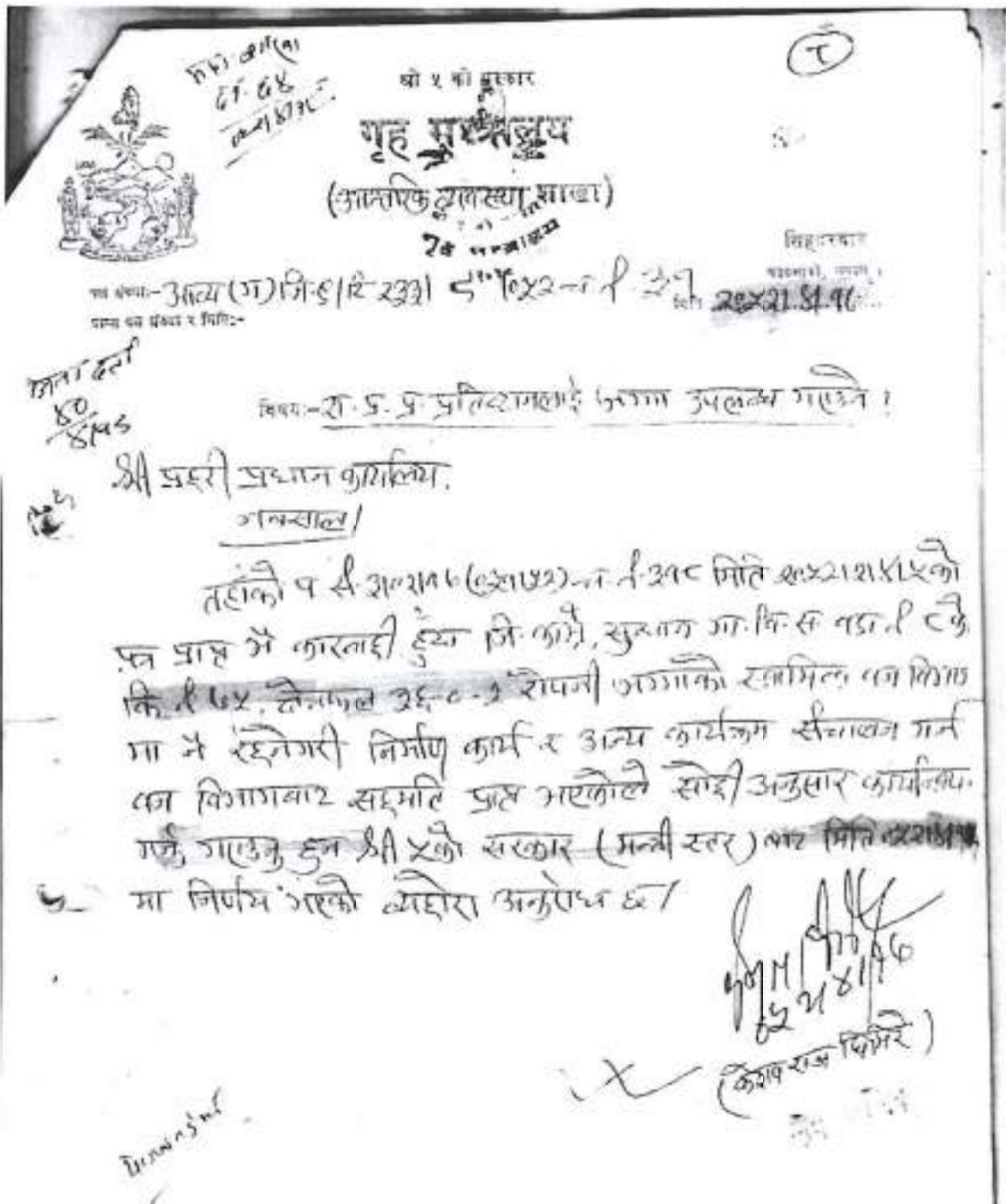
- ✓ (2) को ठाउँमा रहेको राष्ट्रिय इन्टर प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठानलाई प्रशिक्षणको लागि परोक्ष रूपमा जग्गामा सार्ने व्यवस्था गर्ने ।
- ✓ (3) सिन्धु ठाउँमा रहेको नेपाल इन्टरको केन्द्रिय शाखालाई अन्य कुनै उपयुक्त ठाउँमा सार्ने ।
- (4) राष्ट्रिय इन्टर प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठानको योजना अनुसार निर्माण हुन समय लाग्ने भएजस्तै व्यवस्थापनका लागि आवश्यक रकम अर्थात् सन्भालपलाई उपलब्ध गराउने ।
- ✓ (5) नेपाल सरकार, अन्विविपरिषद्को निर्णय भएको मितिदेखि अघि अन्विविपरिषद्को राष्ट्रिय प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठानको अस्थायी व्यवस्थापन सारी सो प्रतिष्ठानलाई परोक्षमा सार्ने व्यवस्था गर्ने ।
- (6) लेखपठस्थल समेत सम्पूर्ण परिषद् रहेको सम्पूर्ण कार्यलय भवन र जग्गा उपलब्धताको कार्यालयको मागमा उपलब्ध गराउने र त्यसको सम्माननीय उपर्युक्तनिर्णयको कार्यालय र निदेशकी व्यवस्था गर्ने । अन्विविपरिषद्को अन्तर्गत अर्थात् सन्भालपले सारी विकास सन्भालपलाई उपलब्ध गराउने ।
- (7) समस्त अन्विविपरिषद्को कार्यलय सञ्चालनका लागि आवश्यक भएमा भएमा समस्त सम्पूर्ण परिषद्को कार्यलयलाई उपलब्ध गराउने । त्यस्तै जसले अन्विविपरिषद्को कार्यलय सञ्चालनका लागि उपलब्ध हुनसक्ने भएमा सारी विकास सन्भालप र महिला, शान्तिविकास तथा प्रगत मातृका सन्भालपले त्यस्तै अन्विविपरिषद्को कार्यलय सञ्चालनका लागि उपलब्ध हुन सक्ने भएमा सारी विकास सन्भालपले उपलब्ध गराउने । यस्तै अन्विविपरिषद्को कार्यलय सञ्चालन गर्नु पर्ने भएमा अर्थात् सन्भालपले सारी विकास दिने ।

मिति २०७४/०४/२१

(Signature)
सचिव



APPENDIX 3: DOCUMENTS RELATED WITH FOREST AREA USE FOR NPA





श्री देवीस्थान (ख) सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता समुह

पनौती - ११, बल्लिञ्चोक



पत्र ०६६/०६६
पत्र ०१

मिति ०६६/०५/०३

विषय:- सहमति प्रस्तावना ।

श्री राविंद्र प्रहरी प्राविण प्रलिष्ठा,
आर्थिक प्रबन्धन शाखा
महाशाखा ।

उपरोक्त विद्यमान तांहा कार्यलायको पत्र २०६६/०४/३६
द्वारेमा भक्त भई यस देविस्थान र्ख सामुदायिक वन उपभो
सामोते को मिति ०७६६/०५/०३ को वेंकट णट यस समुहो
प्रयोग गर्दै आएको साविक सुन्धाम ६'ख' वि.नं ११६ को खण
६ क्षेत्रफल ६०-१३-०-२ जमिन प्रलेखन लाई प्रयोग गर्न
समुदाय वाट सहमति प्रदान गर्ने निर्णय भएको छहोरोला
सहित अनुमोदन गरिन्छ ।

(Signature)
नारायण सायकेट
अध्यक्ष
श्री देविस्थान र्ख
व.उ.स.पनौती





पनौती नगरपालिका

Panauti Municipality

६ नं. वडा कार्यालय

6 No. Ward Office

दिलिम्बुखोला, काठमाडौं

२०७३

काठेपलाञ्चोक

Kavrepalanchok

३ नं. प्रदेश नेपाल

3 No. Province, Nepal

मिति : २०७३/०५/०६

प.सं. : ००६ ००९

च.नं. : १९५

विषय : सहकारी घर बाटको सम्झौता ।

श्री राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान
आर्थिक प्रशासन शाखा
महाराजगंज, काठमाडौं।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा सहाी राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान महाराजगंजको प.सं. ००६/००९ मिति २०७३/०५/२६ को पत्रानुसार उपरोक्त अवगत भई मासिक मूल्यांकन ०(ख) को कि.नं. ११६, मूल्यांकन ८ को कि.नं. १२३, १२४, १२५ को शे.फ. ०६-१३-०-२, २५-१३-३-०, २४-०-१-०, २-१५-३-० का जग्गा तालिम प्रशिक्षणका लागि मूल्यांकनका लागि समेटी भोगाधिकारका लागि मान भएकाले कि.नं. ११६ को दायित्वशून्य (१५) लामुदयिक वनको खण्ड ६ जमिन उपभोगका लागि मिति २०७३/०५/०३ मा वनको बेटक बाट जग्गा भोग गर्न सहमति दिने निर्णय भई उल्लेखित जग्गा आवश्यक अवस्थान पुर्णपत्र निर्माण र प्रयोग गर्न सहकारी प्रदान गर्ने मिति २०७३/०५/०९ मा वडा समिति बाट समेत निर्णय भएको उपरोक्त अनुसंध गरिन्छ ।

सोधार्थ :- ५ नं. नि.वी. प्रोडप कृन्तर धाका उल्लेखित पत्र लिई जान ।

०६/०५/२०७३
सुद्वि. सायकीटा
वडा अध्यक्ष

Ward Office Phone : ०११-४४०१३७, ०११-४४०१३८

Fax No. : ०११-४४०१३७





पनौती नगरपालिका

Panauti Municipality
नगर कार्यपालिकाको कार्यालय
Office of the Municipal Executive



काभ्रेपलाञ्चोक
Kavrepalanchok
३ नं. प्रदेश नेपाल।
3 No. Province, Nepal

१ नं
४ नं
००६१००
२०९



मिति : ००६१०१२३

श्री राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान
आर्थिक प्रशासन शाखा, महाराजमञ्ज, काठमाडौं ।

विषय : सहगती पत्र सम्बन्धमा ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा तहाँ प्रतिष्ठानको प.सं. ००६/०० च.नं. १११ मिति ००६१०१२३ प्राप्त प्राप्तनुसार प्रतिष्ठानको माग बमोजिम नगर कार्यपालिकाको मिति ००६१०१२३ को निर्णयानुसार सो सम्बन्धमा भएको वैज्ञानिक बमोजिमको निर्णय आवश्यक जानकारीको लागि अनुरोध गरिन्छ ।

"राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, काठमाडौंको च.नं. १११ मिति ००६१०१२३ को प्राप्त पत्रानुसार प्रतिष्ठानको माग आवश्यकताका आधारमा यस नगरपालिका क्षेत्रभित्रका निम्न कित्ता जग्गाहरू प्रतिष्ठानले सर्वसाधारणलाई थप सहज हुने गरी मोकै चलाउन गर्न पाउने गरी सहगती प्रदान गरि दिल्न संघीय मामिला तथा सामान्य प्रशासन मन्त्रालय माफत वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालयमा अनुरोध गर्ने ।

क्र.नं.	ठेगाना	क्र.नं.	क्षेत्र	क्षेत्रियता
१	साविक सुन्धान ७ (स)	११६	७०-१३-०-२	
२	साविक सुन्धान ८	१२३	२४-१३-३-०	
३	साविक सुन्धान ८	१३१	२८-००-१-०	
४	साविक सुन्धान ८	१४८	०२-१४-३-२	

जन्मा १२६-१०-०-०

[Signature]
००६१०१२३

Phone: ०११-४४०१३८, ०११-४४०१३६
Website: www.panautimun.gov.np

Fax No.: ०११-४४०१३७
Email: info@panautimun.gov.np



APPENDIX 4: LAND OWNER CERTIFICATE OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

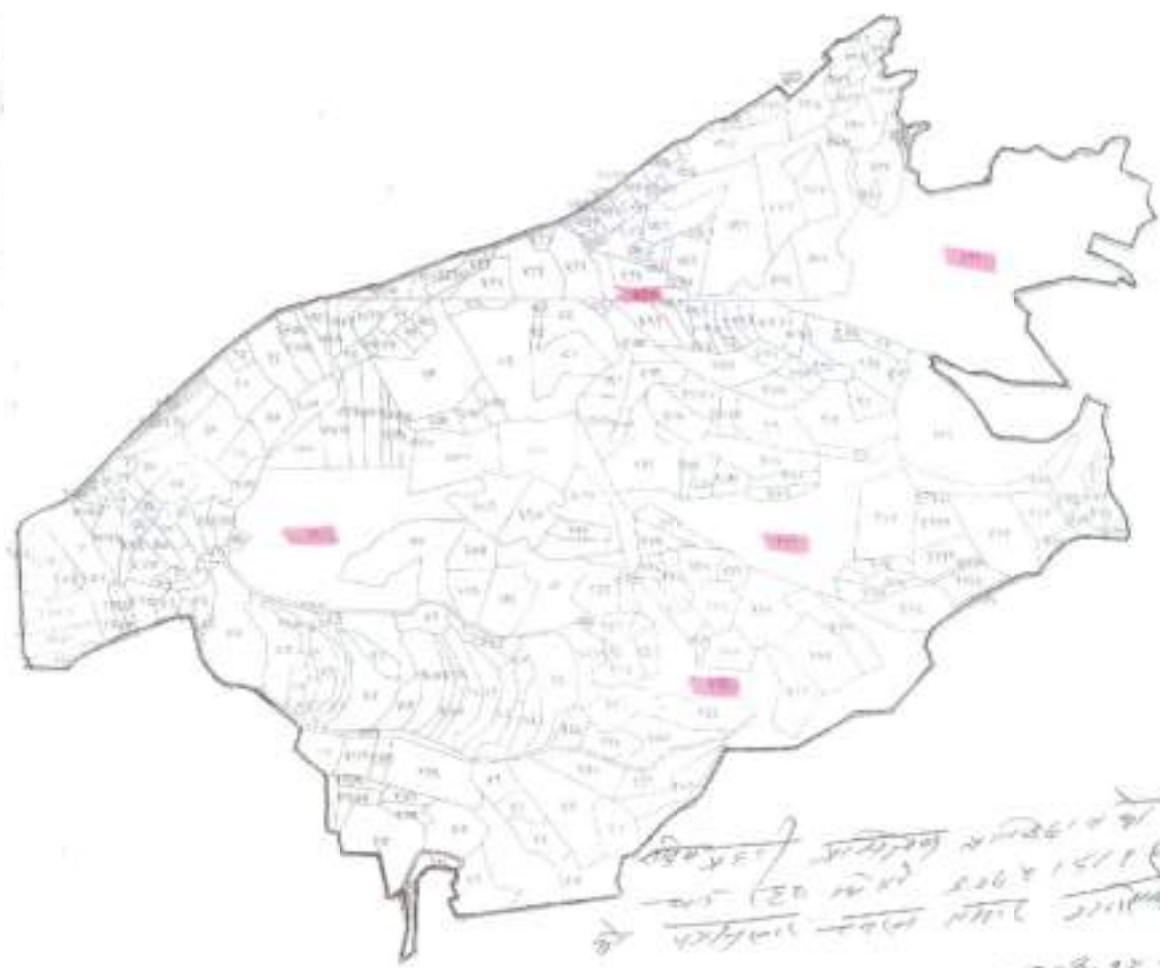


जम्मा प्रमाण
 कृषि, श्रमि स्वसंरक्षक तथा कानूनको सम्बन्धमा
 गा.वि.स./न.पा. सुदूरपश्चिम
 नापी कार्यालय काञ्चनपुरको
 गा.वि.स./न.पा. सुदूरपश्चिम

जिल्ला-काञ्चनपुरको
 नं. १५८-१२०४
 २०१४

नक्सा प्रिन्टको सट्टामा उपलब्ध गराएको

वडा नं.-४/१/८२४
 मास/वर्ष- २०१४



सिद्धिचन्द्र प्रसाद शर्माको
 ५५ (२० रोप) १५/१५
 को पत्रमा नक्सा नं. १५८-१२-१०
 नक्सा नं. १५८-१२-१०

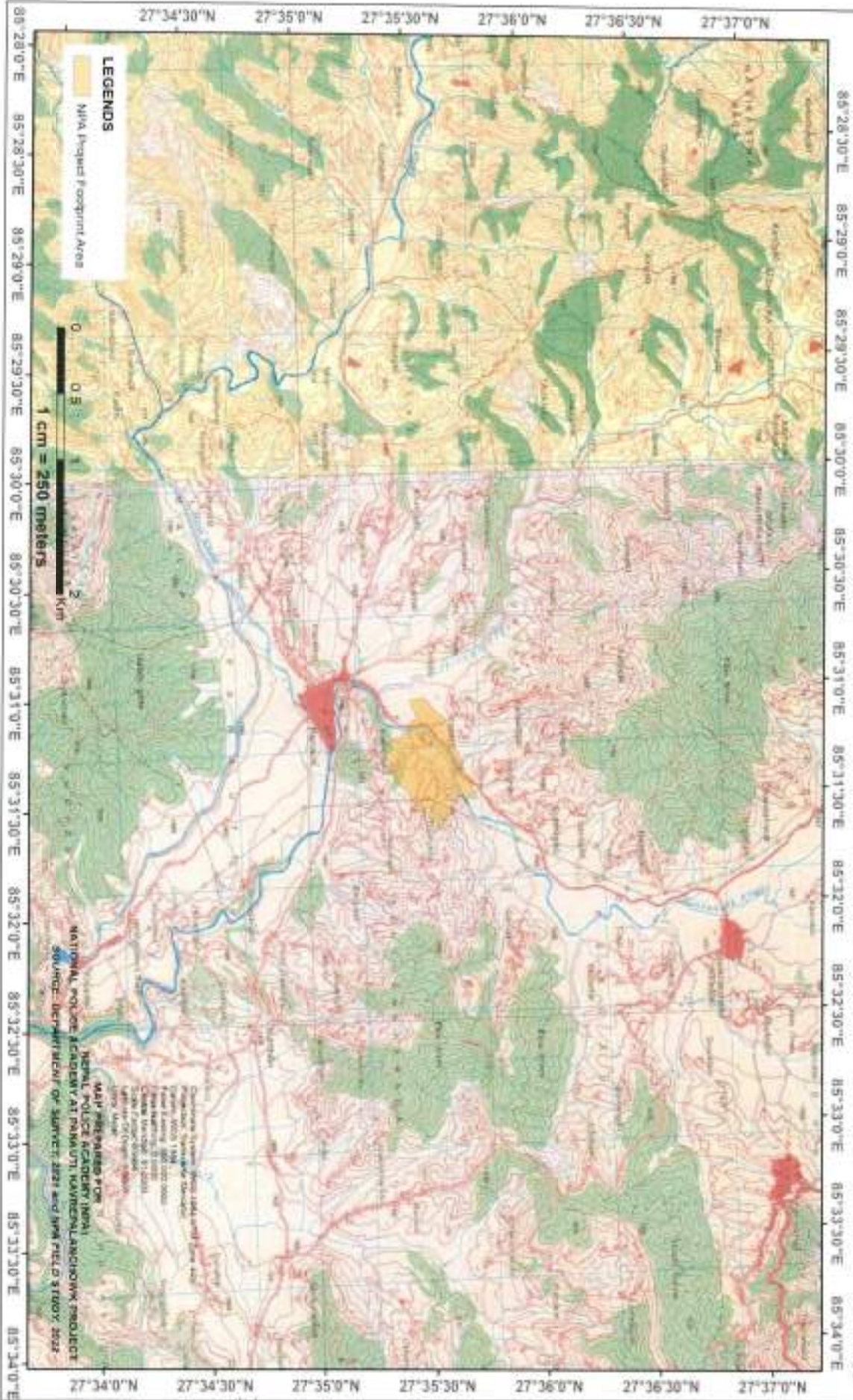
नापी अधिकृत

स. १०८५९ दि. २०८५/१०/१०
 जसमा १ जमीन सार्वाधिकार एकात्मिक नक्साको तयारी सम्पन्न भएको
 नक्साको तयारी जिल्ला कार्यालय काञ्चनपुरको कार्यालयमा तयार गर्ने अधिकारीको
 तयार गर्ने प्रमाणित गर्ने





NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY AT PANNAUTI, KAVREPALANCHOWK PROJECT



NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY AT PANAUTI, KAVREPALANCHOWK PROJECT



The proposed NPA Project area lies at 28.8Km from Singhadurbar, Kathmandu

SINGHADURBAR

Araniko Highway (H03)

Banepa Area

Banepa-Khopasi Road (F029)

NPA PANAUTI, KAVREPALANCHOWK PROJECT FOOTPRINT AREA

- LEGENDS**
- NPA Accessibility
 - NPA Project Footprint Area



Coordinates from Joint Survey of 2008
 National Police Academy (NPA)
 Project: NPA Panauti, Kavrepalanchowk
 Date: 2021
 Scale: 1:50,000
 Contour Interval: 10m
 Projection: UTM
 Zone: 48N
 Datum: WGS 84
 Elevation: 6,000m

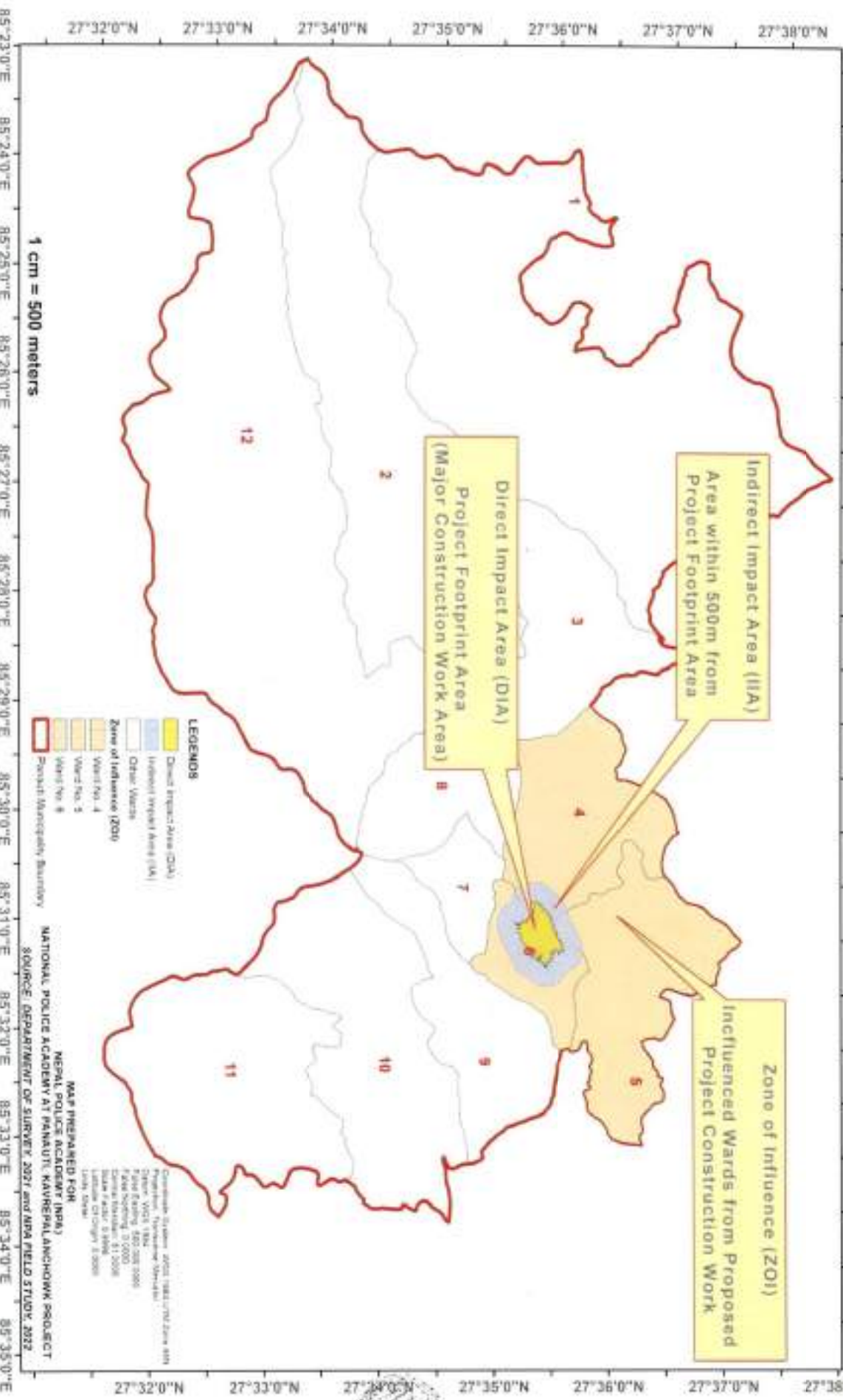
MAP PREPARED FOR
 NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY (NPA)
 NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY AT PANAUTI, KAVREPALANCHOWK PROJECT
 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF SURVEY 2021 and NPA FIELD STUDY, 2022



NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY AT PANAUTI, KAVREPALANCHOWK PROJECT



85°23'0"E 85°24'0"E 85°25'0"E 85°26'0"E 85°27'0"E 85°28'0"E 85°29'0"E 85°30'0"E 85°31'0"E 85°32'0"E 85°33'0"E 85°34'0"E 85°35'0"E



LEGENDS

- Direct Impact Area (DIA)
- Indirect Impact Area (IIA)
- Other Wards
- Zone of Influence (ZOI)
- Ward No. 4
- Ward No. 5
- Ward No. 8
- Project Municipality Boundary

MAP PREPARED FOR
NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY (NPA)
 NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY AT PANAUTI, KAVREPALANCHOWK PROJECT
 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF SURVEY 2071 and ANA FIELD STUDY 2072

Coordinate System: 2011 1983 UTM Zone 49N
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: WGS 1984
 False Easting: 500 000 0000
 False Northing: 0 0000
 Contour Interval: 51 2008
 Scale: 1:5000
 Date: 15/07/2022
 1:5000





SITE PLAN - NEPAL POLICE ACADEMY

No.	Description	Area (Sq. M)	Remarks
1	Plot Area	100000	
2	Building Area	15000	
3	Open Area	20000	
4	Water Body	5000	
5	Other	1000	
6	Unutilized Area	49500	
7	Total	100000	





APPENDIX 6: QUESTIONNAIRE



**सामाजिक आर्थिक अध्ययन
(समूह केन्द्रित छलफल प्रश्नावली)**

१. सामान्य जानकारी

छलफल गरिएको मिति: आयोजनाको नाम:.....
 बिल्सा: गा.पा./न.पा. वडा नं.
 गाउँ/टोल:

२. यस छलफलमा समेटिएको अध्ययन स्थलका वस्तीहरूको प्रकार (सहर-बजार, अर्ध घना बस्ति वा छरिएको कस्तो खालको छ नाम सहित लेख्ने)

वस्तीको नाम	वस्तीको प्रकार	जम्मा घरधुरी	मुख्य मुख्य जातजाति	मुख्य मुख्य धर्म

३. यस ठाउँका मानिसहरूको स्थानीय भाषा कुन कुन हो र कुन कुन समुदायले प्रयोग गर्दछन ?

स्थानीय भाषा	बोल्ने समुदाय	अनुमानित घरधुरी	कैफियत

४. यस ठाउँका मानिसहरू मुख्य रूपमा कुन कुन पेशामा निर्भर छन् ।

पेशा	निर्भर प्रतिशत	आयोजना निर्माणले प्रभाव पार्छ कि पाईन	कस्तो प्रभाव पार्छ (सकारात्मक/नकारात्मक)	कैफियत

५. यस स्थानमा हुने बसाईसराई कस्तो कस्तो खालको हुन्छन ?

बसाईसराई गरेर जाने मुख्य स्थानहरू	घरधुरी	बसाईसराई गरेर आउने मुख्य स्थानहरू	घरधुरी



६. यस बस्ति बाट निम्न सुविधाहरूको पहुँच कस्तो छ ।

सुविधा को अवस्था	स्थान	दुरी (कि.मि.)
माध्यमिक स्कुल		
कलेज/क्याम्पस		
स्वास्थ्य चौकी		
प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र		
आधुनिक केन्द्र		
अस्पताल		
मुख्य बजार		
स्थानीय बजार		
शैव/विशेष संस्था		
सडक		
बडा कार्यालय		
पार्लियम कार्यालय		
जिल्ला सदरमुकाम		

७. यस स्थानमा रहेका शैक्षिक संस्थाहरूको विवरण दिनुहोस ।

शैक्षिक संस्थाको नाम	स्थान	पढाई हुने तह/कक्षा	स्वामित्व (निजि, सार्वजनिक/सरकारी)	कैफियत

८. यस ठाउँको साक्षरताको अवस्था कस्तो छ?

जनसंख्या -अंक वा प्रतिशत _	निरक्षर	साक्षर
पुरुष		
महिला		

९. यस स्थानमा रहेका स्वास्थ्य संस्थाको विवरण दिनुहोस ।

स्वास्थ्य संस्थाको नाम	स्थान	उपलब्ध स्वास्थ्य सुविधा	स्वामित्व (निजि, सरकारी)	कैफियत

१०. यस ठाउँका मानिसहरूमा देखा पर्ने मुख्य मुख्य रोगहरू के के हुन ?

.....

.....



११. यस ठाउँका मानिसहरू बिरामी पर्दा अबलम्बन गर्ने मुख्य मुख्य उपचार पद्धति के के हुन ? (अस्पताल, घरेलु उपचार, धामीझाँझी)

.....

यस ठाउँका मानिसहरूको खानेपानीको मुख्य मुख्य स्रोत कुन कुन हो ?

स्रोतहरू	खानेपानीको लागि प्रयोग गर्ने घरघुटी संख्या	प्रतिशत
बाँझ/धातु		
कुवा		
मुखन तथा झुगे घास		
नदि/खोला/खोरसा		

१२. यस ठाउँका मानिसहरूको शौचालय प्रयोग सम्बन्धि विवरण दिनुहोस ।

सर्पिको प्रकार	प्रयोग गर्ने घरघुटी संख्या	प्रतिशत
खाल्डे		
प्याम भएको खाल्डे		
आधुनिक		
सर्पि नभएको		

१३. यस ठाउँका मानिसहरू घरबाट निस्कने फोहरमैला सामान्यतया कसरि व्यवस्थापन गर्ने गर्दछन ?

.....

१४. यस ठाउँमा उपलब्ध बातायात पूर्वाधारको विवरण दिनुहोस ।

सडकको बाध	सडकको लम्बाई	लाभान्वित नसर्तहरू	सडकको अवस्था

१५. विद्युतमा पहुँच भएका घरघुटीहरूको विवरण दिनुहोस ?

विद्युतमा पहुँच भएका घरघुटी संख्या/प्रतिशत:

विद्युतमा पहुँच नभएका घरघुटी संख्या/प्रतिशत:

१६. यस स्थानमा सिंचाई सुविधा कस्तो रहेको छ ?

सिंचाईको योजनाको नाम	सिंचाई स्रोतको नाम	सिंचाई हुने जग्गा क्षेत्रफल (ईकाई खुलाउने)	लाभान्विता घरपरिवार

१७. यस स्थानमा उपलब्ध संचार सुविधाहरूको विवरण दिनुहोस ।





१८. यस स्थानमा उपलब्ध स्थानीय बजार तथा उद्योगहरूको विवरण दिनुहोस ।

बजारको नाम	अवस्थित स्थान	खाद्या पदार्थ	लज संख्या	पसल संख्या	उद्योग संख्या			कैफियत
					साना	मझौला	ठूला	

१९. यस स्थानमा हुने मुख्य मुख्य कृषि उत्पादनहरू के के हुन् ?

बाली	मुख्य मुख्य बालीको नाम	कैफियत
अन्न बाली		
तरकारी बाली		
गन्ने बाली		
फलफुल		

२०. यस स्थानमा अवस्थित ऐतिहासिक सांस्कृतिक धरोहर, धार्मिक स्थल तथा सांस्कृतिक महत्वको खुला स्थान भएमा उल्लेख गर्नुहोस ।

ऐतिहासिक सांस्कृतिक धरोहर, धार्मिक स्थल तथा सांस्कृतिक महत्वको खुला स्थानको नाम	सांस्कृतिक/धार्मिक महत्व	आयोजनाले यान सन्ने प्रभाव	कैफियत

२१. यस ठाउँको प्रमुख चाडपर्व र मेला समारोह हरू के के हुन् ?

प्रमुख चाडपर्व र मेला समारोह	मनाउने समुदाय	कैफियत

२२. यहाँहरूको विचारमा आयोजनाका के कस्ता सकारात्मक असरहरू देखा पर्नेछन् ?

निर्माण कालमा	निर्माण सम्पन्न भइसकेपछि



२३. यहाहरुको बिचारमा आयोजना कार्यान्वयन हुँदै गर्दा के कस्ता नकारात्मक असरहरु देखा परेछन् ?

निर्माण घरघामा	निर्माण सम्बन्धन चट्टाहरुकेपछि

२४. आयोजना प्रति स्थानीयहरु को धारणा तथा सहमतिको बारेमा बताईदिनुहोस् ।

.....
.....

२५. अन्य केहि सुझाव तथा टिप्पणी छन् भने उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।

.....
.....



**APPENDIX 7: PHYSICAL AND BILOGICAL
ENVIRONMENT CHECKLIST**



National Police Academy, Panauti, Kavrepalanchowk Project
PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT CHECKLIST

Proponent		Field Visit Date:
Name of Project		
Province		
District		Study Team Members:
Municipality/Rural Municipality, Wards		

A. Landslides and slope Instability nearby Project Area

S N	Location	Landslide			Landslide Type (1. a fall 2. a topple 3. a slide 4. a spread 5. a flow)	Morphology (Consider-slope, aspect & upside location)	Date of Event
		Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (m ²)			

#Photographs in SW Map

B. Drainage System nearby Project Area

S N	Location	Drainage System			Water logging Issues (If Yes)			
		Poor	Fair	Good	Natural	Man made	Extent/Area	Duration

#Photographs in SW Map

C. Rivers

S N	Location	Name River/Stream	Flooding width Left-Right (m)	Morphology

#Photographs in SW Map



D. Road Type and Condition

NH-National Highway, FR-Feeder Road, DR-District Road, VR-Village Road

S N	Locatio n	Road Type				Classification of Roads				Road Condition		
		Asphalt/Bitum en	Concret e	Grav el	Earthe n	N H	F R	D R	V R	Poo r	Fai r	Goo d

#Photographs in SW Map

E. Landuse Pattern

Type of Land	Area within DIA (m ²)
Forest (Government Land)	
Agricultural land (Private Land)	
Built up area	
Water Bodies	
Barren Land (Private/Public)	
Sub total	

F. Air Quality and Noise Level

S N	Location/ Location	Air Quality-Temtop Airing-1000 PM Detector			Noise Level -UNI-T UT 353 Mini Sound Meter	
		PM _{2.5}	PM ₁₀	Source of Pollution	dBA	Source of Pollution

#Make measurements and capture photographs

G. Solid and Liquid Wastes and Management Practices in Settlement Area

S N	Location	Type of wastes	Quantity of wastes	Source of wastes	Management Practices

#Photographs in SW Map





A. Checklist for Forest and Plant Diversity

Location from:	Location to:	UM/RM:	Ward No.:
Elevation Lower:	Elevation High:	Forest category	Name of Forests
Slope:	Aspect:	Forest classification	User Community Group (established date/members M/F)

B. Checklist for the Ethno-botanical studies of the project area (site and surroundings)

S N	Local Name	Botanical Name	Use categories						Remarks	
			M	F	T	E	O	R		Fi

M = Medicinal, F = Fodder, T = Timber, E = Economical, R = religious, Fi = Fiber yielding

C. Enumeration of the Tree

C- Cutting, B*- Bushing*

SN	Location	Local name	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	C*/B*	Class	GPS Coordinate	
							Longitude	Latitude

Note: Girth 10-30 cm Pole size, more than 30 cm girth size a tree.

D. Checklist for Argo-diversity Status in the Project Area

Name of Respondent..... M/RM,.....

Settlement..... Location fromto.....

S N	Local name	Local Varieties	Remarks
	Cereal Crops		
1			
2			
3			



	Pulses		
	Vegetables		
	Cash crops		
	Spices		
	Fruits		
	Fodder plants		

E. Wildlife Survey Questionnaire and Checklist

Name of respondent..... M/RM,.....,

Settlement Area:..... Location from
.....to.....

1. Do you see wildlife in your settlement area?

Yes/No

If yes, how often?

Name of species (wild animals and birds)	Frequency	Season	Place/forest

Frequency: f- frequently, O- occasional, r-rare

1. Herpetofauna

Name of species	Frequency	Season	Place/forest

2. Fish Diversity

Name of species	Frequency	Season	River/Stream

3. Ethnozoology

Are local people/local healers using any wild animal and birds for traditional medicine/religious purpose? Yes/No, If yes,

Name of species	Parts used	Disease	Way of use





APPENDIX 8: FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS





Image 1: Field Visit from NPA and Study Team at Project Site



Image 2: Northern View of Project Site



Image 3: Stakeholders during Consultation Meeting at Panauti Municipality Office





APPENDIX 9: DECLARATION FROM PROPONENT



DECLARATION FROM THE PROPONENT

Title of the Report:

Terms of Reference (ToR) for Environmental Impact Assessment of
"National Police Academy at Panauti, Kavrepalanchowk Project"



Name / Address of the Project Proponent:

National Police Academy
Maharajgunj, Kathmandu
Phone: 01-4420517
Email: npa_kavreproject@nepalpolice.gov.np
Website: <https://npa.nepalpolice.gov.np>

I declare the following:

- a. I have provided accurate and relevant information to the Environmental Impact Assessment Team,
- b. I have allowed the Environmental Impact Assessment Team to study the agenda professionally and independently;
- c. I have read and understood the contents of the agenda report;
- d. I agree to implement all the measures to increase / decrease the impact proposed in this report;
- e. The Ministry of Forest and Environment said that the measures proposed in this report if not seems sufficient, I agree that additional impact mitigation measures can also be implemented.

Note: The declaration of (d) and (e) shall apply only to the case of Environmental Impact Assessment report.

<p>ON BEHAFLF OF PROPONENT</p> <p>Name: Ranjan Kumar Dahal</p> <p>Designation: Deputy Superintendent of Police</p>		
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APPENDIX 10: DECLARATION FROM STUDY TEAM EXPERTS


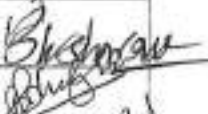
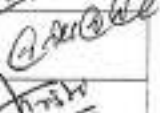





DECLARATION FROM THE EXPERT

It is true that the following study team members were involved in the entire phase of Terms of Reference (ToR) for Environmental Impact Assessment of "Construction of National Police Academy at Kavrepalanchowk, Nepal".

We declare the following:

- We have conducted this study professionally using acceptable and standard methodologies;
- The study findings are correct to the best of my knowledge; and have not been altered in any manner; and
- We will be responsible to resolve information gap if found to be false in the report and concerns expressed through feedback (*if seems relevant*) will be accepted thankfully.

S.N.	Expert Team	Lead As	Qualification	Experiences in Environmental Assessment Studies	Signature
1.	Sudeep Ghimire	Team Leader/ Environmental Expert	M.Sc. in Environmental Science	More than 13 EA Studies	
2.	Bhuvan Keshar Sharma	Biodiversity Expert	Ph.D. in Conservation Biology	More than 5 EA Studies	
3.	Badri Prasad Dhungana	Civil Engineer	M.Sc. Construction Management	More than 9 EA Studies	
4.	Minesh Kumar Ghimire	Sociologist	M.A. in Sociology	More than 15 EA Studies	
5.	Shristi Sharma	Environmentalist	M.Sc. in Environmental Science	More than 4 EA Studies	
6.	Samir Thapa	Ass. Environmentalist	M.Sc. in Environmental Science	More than 12 EA Studies	

<p>CONSULTANT</p> <p>Research Enclave Pvt. Ltd. Kathmandu Metropolitan City-31, Hanuman Marg, Shankhamul, Kathmandu Phone: 01-5242918 / 9851097036 Email: researchenclave@gmail.com</p>		
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APPENDIX 11: UPDATED CURRICULUM VITAE OF EXPERTS



1. Position Title	Environmental Expert
2. Name of Firm	Research Enclave Pvt. Ltd.
3. Name of Expert	Sudeep Ghimire
4. Date of Birth	13 th March 1988
5. Country of Citizenship/Residence	Nepal
6. Address	Nagarjun-1, Raniban
7. Sex	Male

8. Education:

- M.Sc. in Environmental Science from College of Applied Sciences-Nepal (CAS-Nepal), Tribhuvan University, Nepal, 2009-11.
- B.Sc. Environmental Science from Tri-Chandra Campus, Tribhuvan University, Nepal, 2009.
- 10+2 in Science from CHISCOL, HSEB Board, Nepal, 2006.

9. Relevant Trainings:

- Advanced Training on ArcGIS 10.8 (Impact Mapping, Spatial Analysis using Raster Algebra, Watershed Modelling and Reservoir Analysis and Image Data Management and Image Classification) by Engineering Helpline Pvt. Ltd.; 14 Days, Aug/Sept 2020.
- Certification Training on Auditor/Lead Auditor Training on ISO 9001: 2015 and ISO 19011-2018 International Standards; accreditation from UKAS-UK in July 2019; URS Nepal P. Limited, Regional Office, Kathmandu, Nepal.
- Training Workshop on Advanced Excel in March 2019, Think Professionals, Kathmandu, Nepal.
- Training on Project Cycle and Result Management in 2016; South Asian School of Rural Reconstruction (SARR), Kathmandu, Nepal.
- Training on Remote Sensing (ERDAS Imagine 9.1) in August 2013; Environmental Graduate in Himalayas (EGH), Lalitpur, Nepal.
- Training on 'Climate Change and REDD Plus' in 2012 by GoN, WWF, Friends of Nature (FON).
- Training on 'Research Methodology and Data Management using SPSS' in 2012 by Environmental Graduates in Himalayas.

1. Employment Record Relevant to Environmental Assessment:

Period	Employing Organization and Title/Position	Country	Activities Performed Relevant to the Assignment:
2021-22 (Intermittent)	Employer: GEOCOM International Pvt. Ltd. Funding Agency: Nepal Government, Planning and	Nepal	EIA of Surkhet Birendranagar Na. Pa. 14 Gadhi Barahatal Karyapalika Kalyangadh Chapre Dobata Rekcha Dhanras Benighat Road (Chainage: 0+000 to 102.133), Surkhet Project, Karnali Province, Nepal (102.133Km)



Period	Employing Organization and Title/Position	Country	Activities Performed Relevant to the Assignment:
	Monitoring Unit, Department of Road, Lalitpur Position Held: Environmental Expert		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input in feasibility study, site visits, screening and preparation of ToR and SD; Preparation of REA Checklist to meet requirements of GoN Policy, Rules, Regulations and Directives; Conduction of Public Hearing, Preparation of EMP in line with project and livelihood restoration activities, and Preparation of EIA as per EPA 2076 and EPR 2077.
25 April 2021 to till date (Intermittent)	Employer: NEA Engineering Company Limited Funding Agency: Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and European Investment Bank (EIB) Position Held: Environmentalist	Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Environmental and Social Studies of Distribution System Upgrade and Expansion Project (DSUEP) for finalizing Inception Report each for Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank (AIIB) and European Investment Bank (EIB)'s) and 18 Screening report for AIIB and 13 EIB requirement. • Prepared 12 site specific ESMP for DSUEP as per the requirement of AIIB, EIB, NEA ESMF, and GoN Policy. • Support NEAEC Team for producing 20 ToR for Brief Environmental Study (BES) for DSUEP Project. • Support NEAEC Team for producing Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) report for Haitar-Shitalpati (Arun Corridor) 400kV Double Circuit Transmission Line Project, Sankhuwasabha. • Support NEAEC Team for producing Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report for Phukot Karnali Hydro Electric Project 480 MW, Kalikot.
January 2021 to April 2021	Employer: National Reconstruction Authority/ Central Level Project Implementation Unit (Grant Management and Local Infrastructure) Funding Agency: The World Bank Position Held: Environmental Specialist	Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination and consultation with local levels, DCC, DFO, DSCWMO, DAO for the efficient implementation of reconstruction of housing units under World Bank Reimbursement Process. • Orient and train the NRA engineers in safeguard program in each local levels, reporting and other aspects in coordination with SDS and DLPIU Chief. • Undertaken feasibility study, site visits, Screening and preparation of ESMPs; RESA Checklist to meet requirements of WB and NRA's Safeguards Policy Statement (NRA 2020) giving priority to vulnerable and PAF. • Prepared 9 ESMP under the compliance framework ESMF, 2020 for NRA and WB under Environmental



Period	Employing Organization and Title/Position	Country	Activities Performed Relevant to the Assignment:
			<p>and Social Safeguard Program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enviro-Socio-Technical assistance to the team during DFS of the sub-projects related to slope instabilities/water supply in Tanahun district. • Participated in central level field missions related to reconstruction. • Awareness and sharing of environmental concerns as per specific environmental sensitivities in the project areas in coordination with the project components and designs. This is a National Priority Project. • Grievance Redressing Mechanism (GRM) was well established from submission of application from people to compliance study in the field. • Based on compliance framework (ESMF)-World Bank, prepared detailed ESMP reports, actions plans, monitoring plans for proper safeguard program execution. • Maintained all the documents and databases related to E&S information that is foremost during liaison with CLPIU and WB. • Support DLPIU during documentation of beneficiary with issues related to resettlement, landless and appellate beneficiary processing.
July 2020 to December 2020	<p>Employer: National Reconstruction Authority/ Central Level Project Implementation Unit (Grant Management and Local Infrastructure)</p> <p>Funding Agency: The World Bank</p> <p>Position Held: Environmental Specialist</p>	Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination and consultation with local levels, DCC, DFO, DSCWMO, DAO for the efficient implementation of reconstruction of housing units under World Bank Reimbursement Policy. • Prepared detailed implementation plan, in-depth compliance study framework and monitoring framework for Tanahun Safeguard Program. • Orient and train the NRA engineers in safeguard program in each local levels, reporting and other aspects in coordination with SDS and DLPIU Chief. • Undertaken feasibility study, site visits, Screening and preparation of ESMPs; REA Checklist to meet requirements of WB and NRA's Safeguards Policy Statement (NRA 2020) giving priority to vulnerable and PAF. • Enviro-Socio-Technical assistance to the team



Period	Employing Organization and Title/Position	Country	Activities Performed Relevant to the Assignment:
			and donor agencies/development partners; Support in preparation/review of concept papers/proposals and reports for OXFAM GB in Nepal, Water Aid Nepal, UN-Habitat/government organizations.
March 2010 to May 2014	Employer: CARD CONSULT (P) LTD Position Held: Environmental Officer Country: Nepal	Nepal	Assist team Member for detail engineering survey, design, cost estimate, and preparation of detailed project report of Jiri-Salleri-Dhingri (Tibet Border) Road-30 Km; survey, design and IEE of Jajarkot to Ramnakot -5 Km and Sanighat-Phukot-Syuna-Shipkhana- 18 Km, Kalikot district of RAP-3 Project; socio-economic studies of People's Hydro-power (PHP) – Baglung district and other IEE technical reports from March 2010 to May 2014 for CARD CONSULT (P) LTD, Kathmandu.

Expert Contact Information:

Email: bcc.sudeep@gmail.com; info.ghimires@gmail.com

Mobile No: 9851172804

Certification:

I, the undersigned, certify to the best of my knowledge and belief that

- This CV correctly describes my qualifications and experience.
- I am not a current employee of the GoN.
- In the absence of medical incapacity, I will undertake this assignment for the duration and in terms of the inputs specified for me in provided team mobilization takes place within the validity of this proposal.
- I was not part of the team who wrote the terms of reference for this consulting services assignment.
- I am not currently debarred by a multilateral development bank (In case of DP funded project) I certify that I have been informed by the firm that it is including my CV for the Preparation of EIA of NPA Panauti Kavre Project. I confirm that I will be available to carry out the assignment for which my CV has been submitted in accordance with the implementation arrangements and schedule set out in the proposal.

I understand that any willful misstatement described herein may lead to my disqualification or dismissal.

(Signature of Expert)

Date: 7/5/2022
Day/Month/Year



Position Title :	Biodiversity Expert
Name of Firm	Research Enclave Pvt. Ltd.
Name of Expert	Bhuvan Keshar Sharma
Date of Birth:	3 rd January 1966
Country of Citizenship/Residence	Nepal
Address	Bardbhanjyang-3, Kathmandu
Sex	Male

8 Education:

- 2013 Ph.D. in Conservation Biology from Mizoram University, India
- 1999, Masters in Natural Resource Management and Sustainable Agriculture from Agricultural University of Norway

9 Other Trainings:

- 2001, Financial Management Training; Nepal Administrative Staff College
- 1999, Training on Arc View GIS Software application; Agricultural University of Norway
- 1977, Training on Camris GIS Software application; Agricultural University of Norway
- 1997 Application of Ethno-botany to Conservation and Community Development

2. Employment Record Relevant to the Assignments:

Period	Employing organization and your title/position. Contact information for references	Country	Summary of activities performed relevant to the Assignment
	Ministry of Drinking water and Regional Monitoring and Supervision Office	Nepal	An EIA in Bhelchhau (Gaihragau - Kadamadaun-Silagadhi) Drinking Water Project
	District Development Committee, Dhunche, Rasuwa Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development	Nepal	EIA in Wangdel-Boldogaun-Khamjing-Bridhim Agricultural Road 2017
	Bisal Construction Pvt Ltd Solukhumbhu	Nepal	Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) in National Park View Lodge Hotel Lobuche, SNP
2017	Makalu Barun National Park	Nepal	Initial Environmental Examination Report on the Management Plan
2017	Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve	Nepal	Initial Environmental Examination Report on the Management Plan



Period	Employing organization and your title/position. Contact information for references	Country	Summary of activities performed relevant to the Assignment
April 2010 To: December 2013	Government of Nepal, Ministry of Forests and Environment, Forest Research and Training Centre Forest Resource		Review the existing habitat classifications for biodiversity of Nepal; review the known Non-timber Forest Products (NTFPs) make a proposal of the NTFPs to be
	Assessment (FRA) Nepal Regional Biodiversity Mapping Expert For references: Office Address: Forest Research and Training Centre P.O. Box:3339, Babarmahal, Kathmandu, Nepal.Tel: +977-14220482, Dr. Deepak Kharel, Director General Ph. No.: 9841499987 E-mail: deepak_kharal@yahoo.com	Nepal	incorporated in the standard national FRA and to make a proposal for further development concerning the remaining NTFPs; assist in designing of surveys in regard to biodiversity, NTFPs and Tree Outside Forest (TOF), assist in data collection system and in integration of different datasets; participate in development of integrated forest information system in Department of Forest Research and Survey (DFRS) in regard to biodiversity, NTFPs and TOF; work in close co-operation with elated organization; guide software development companies related to this issue; implement data delivery system; and prepare reports and documents
January 2004 to date	Pokhara University, Nepal Engineering College, Centre for Postgraduate Studies Visiting Faculty For references: Name: Dr. Jhamak B Karki Designation: Coordinator Tel no: 9841364888 Email: jbkarki@gmail.com	Nepal	Take lectures about Fundamentals of Natural Resource Management and Resource Economics, EIA, researches about the ecosystem management and benefit gained from its management.
March 2015 to	Tribhuvan University, Central Department of	Nepal	Take lectures about Environment and Natural Resource Management.



Period	Employing organization and your title/position. Contact information for references	Country	Summary of activities performed relevant to the Assignment
date	<p>Botany, Biodiversity and Environment Management Section Visiting Faculty</p> <p>For references: Central Department of Botany Tribhuvan University, Kritipur, Kathmandu, Nepal Post Box: 26429 Phone: 977-1-4331322, 4333515 Fax: 977-1-333722 Email: info@cdbtu.org.np Website: www.cdbtu.edu.np</p>		
July 2004 To: October 2006	<p>Himalayan Heritage Senior Program Officer</p> <p>For references: Name: Mr. Top B Khatri Designation: Coordinator</p>	Nepal	Overall management of the office, proposal & report writing, performed assessment based on the deliverable schedule of program/project
June-2002 to Dec 2003	<p>King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation Senior Conservation Officer / Project chief in Biodiversity Conservation Center</p> <p>For references: National Trust for Nature Conservation P.O. Box: 3712, Khumaltar, Lalitpur, Nepal Mr. Bikhyat Sherchan Information Officer Tel: +977-1-5526571, 5526573, info@ntnc.org.np, bsherchan@ntnc.org.np</p>	Nepal	Overall management responsibility of the UNDP/GEF/UNF funded Tiger-Rhino Conservation Project, which aims to conserve core protected area by implementing Integrated Conservation and Development programs in the landscape – including different ecosystems of physiographic regions like inner Terai, Churiya and Mahabharat and providing livelihood options for local people; coordinated and developed collaboration with stakeholders; developed new programs and projects including different ecotourism products in CF; wrote communication materials for official newsletter; developed and



Period	Employing organization and your title/position, Contact information for references	Country	Summary of activities performed relevant to the Assignment
to March 2001	<p>Nature Conservation Conservation Officer</p> <p>For references: National Trust for Nature Conservation P.O. Box: 3712, Khumaltar, Lalitpur, Nepal Mr. Bikhyat Sherchan Information Officer Tel: +977-1-5526571, 5526573, info@ntnc.org.np, bsherchan@ntnc.org.np http://www.ntnc.org.np</p>		<p>the field project; reviewed management and conservation priorities set by different protected areas of Nepal (both incorporated terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems); overall management responsibilities of Chitwan Habitat Restoration Project which restored degraded forest ecosystems of buffer zone by initiating local guardianship applying income generation activities (like ecotourism in CF) from the conserved forest and conduct research on flagship mammalian species and birds in forest and wetland ecosystems; assisted to establish ecotourism product at Siraichuli blending biodiversity landscape and local culture; established and promoted community-managed ecotourism in CF at two places outside the of Chitwan National Park; assisted to establish community managed ecotourism in CFs of Bardiya National Park, conduct ecological (mainly on forest ecosystem) and socio-economic researches in Chitwan National Park and buffer zone; assisted to conduct intensive ecological & socio-economic assessments (>25000 HH with >1500000 people) with rigorous biodiversity surveys in terrestrial ecosystems and forest disturbance surveys in Chitwan to find out the impact from ecotourism; developed partnership with different line organizations to implement Integrated Conservation and Development Programs; assist to develop new ecotourism packages inside and around protected areas (n = 5), world heritage site (n = 1) and Ramsar Site (n = 1); assessed opportunities to promote ecotourism</p>



Period	Employing organization and your title/position. Contact information for references	Country	Summary of activities performed relevant to the Assignment
			and promoted ecotourism products in and around protected areas; conduct detailed ecological research in whole Bardiya National Park included terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems; assisted to develop training packages and disseminated trainings for the personnel working in Nepalese Protected Areas (n = 7); prepared reports and documents.
February 1993 To: July 1994	<p>King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation, Annapurna Conservation Area (ACA) Project Vegetation Ecologist</p> <p>For references: National Trust for Nature Conservation P.O. Box: 3712, Khumaltar, Lalitpur, Nepal Mr. Bikhyat Sherchan Information Officer Tel: +977-1-5526571, 5526573, info@ntnc.org.np, bsherchan@ntnc.org.np http://www.ntnc.org.np</p>	Nepal	Conduct research on terrestrial ecosystems of ACA; overall responsibilities to conduct research on terrestrial ecosystems by visiting entire area (7026 km ²) of ACA (transboundary protected area with China) and prepare reports; prepare forest types and ecosystem type maps and identify species diversity hot spots areas inside of ACA; provide recommendation for ecotourism potentials in species rich areas; provide trainings on ICDPs including ecology & research methodology.

10. Membership in Professional Associations

- Founder member – NORAGRIC Alumni Association Nepal (NAAN)
- Executive member (2004-2005) – NORAGRIC Alumni Association Nepal
- Ex General Secretary (2008 to 2010) – Forum for Natural Resource Managers (FONAREM)
- Member (2004 - current) – FONAREM
- Life Member – Bird Conservation Nepal (BCN)
- Member – Nepal NTFP Network (NNN)
- Founder member – Ethno-botanical Society of Nepal (EBN)

11. Publications

1. Sharma, B. K. 2014. Bioresources of Nepal. Subidhya Sharma, Kathmandu, Nepal. Pp. 819. (Book included complete flora, mammals and birds of Nepal including their local name, distribution and use



value)

2. Sharma, B. K. 1992. *Some Common Forest Trees of Bard Bhanjyang VDC - CHANDRAGIRI* Vol.1 [1]: 32-33.
3. Sharma, B. K. and Gurung, P. 1993. *Rhododendrons of Annapurna Area - SAMRAKCHAYAN* Vol.1 [1].
4. Sharma B. K. 2002 - *Ecotourism in Community Forest - an example from Baghmara Community Forest of lowland Nepal*. A paper presented in South Asia Regional Conference on Eco-tourism, Sikkim, India.
5. Tamrakar A. and Sharma B. K. 2002 - *User's participation and perception towards community forest management - a case study from Baghmara Buffer Zone Community Forest, Chitwan*. Banko Jankari.
6. Sharma, B. K., Chalise, M. K. and Solanki, G. S. (2011). Large wildlife population in Baghmara Buffer Zone Community Forest, Nepal. *ECOPRIENT*, 18: 55 - 62.
7. Sharma, B. K. and Chalise, M. K. (2012). Assessment of Resources in Baghmara Community Forest of Central Lowland Nepal. *Journal of Natural History Museum, Nepal*. 26, 163-176.
8. Sharma, B. K., Chalise, M. K. and Solanki, G. S. (2012). Vegetation types and wildlife occurrence in Baghmara Buffer Zone Community Forest, Nepal. *International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 2(2):52-65.
9. Sharma, B. K., Chalise, M. K. and Solanki, G. S. (2012). Cost and benefit analysis of community forest after two decades of its conservation from local Community. *ECOPRIENT*, 19: 63 - 69.
10. Sharma B. K. (2012). Non-timber Forest Products (NTFPs). *FRA bulletin*, 2(1):7-9.
11. Sharma B. K. (2012). Plants used for beverage preparation in Terai. *FRA bulletin*, 2(2):6-7
12. Sharma, B. K., Chalise, M. K. and Solanki, G. S. (2013). Wildlife and their behavior in Baghmara Buffer Zone Community Forest, Nepal. In D. R. Khanna, G. S. Solanki and S. K. Pathak (Ed.) *Environment, biodiversity and Traditional System* (pp. 19-30), Biotech Books, India.
13. Sharma, B. K., Solanki, G. S. and Chalise, M. K. (2013). Wild ungulate population in Baghmara Buffer Zone Community Forest, Nepal. *Journal of Natural History Museum Nepal*. Vol 27: 66-71.
14. Sharma, B. K., Solanki, G. S. and Chalise, M. K. (2013). Prey Structure of Carnivores in Baghmara Buffer Zone Community Forest at Central Lowland Nepal. *Proceedings of National conference on Challenges in Biodiversity and resource Management*, University of Kalyani, West Bengal, India. 166-178.
15. Yadhav B. R., Dutta I. C., Chalise M. K., Williams C. and Sharma B. K. (2013) – Habitat utilization by Asiatic Wild Elephant (*Elephas maximus*) in Parsa Wildlife Reserve. *ECOPRIENT*, 20: 41 – 52.
16. Sharma, B. K., Solanki, G. S. and Chalise, M. K. (2014) – Carbon sequestration in a community managed forest of Chitwan National Park's Buffer Zone, at central lowland Nepal. *Biojournal*, 9 (1): 46-54.
17. Sharma, B. K. and Kandel R. C. (2014) – Status of potential Non-timber forest products for wise use and conservation in Langtang National Park's buffer zone. *Journal of Natural History Museum*, 28:102-117.
18. Solanki G. S., Chalise M. K., and Sharma B. K. (2015) - Colonization of large wildlife in rehabilitated forests of lowland in Chitwan National Park's Buffer Zone, Nepal. *Zoological Survey of India*, (Communicated).
19. Shrestha, L. J., Devkota, M. and Sharma, B. K. (2015) – Phyto-sociological assessment of Sacred Groves in Kathmandu Valley, Nepal. *International Journal of Plant & Soil Science* 4(5): 437-444. DOI: 10.9734/IJPSS/2015/13350
20. Shrestha, L. J., Devkota, M. and Sharma, B. K. (2016) – Biodiversity conservation initiatives in Sacred Grove of Kathmandu, Nepal. Paper presented in 7th National Conference of NAST, 29-31 March 2016.
21. Shrestha, L. J., Devkota, M. and Sharma, B. K. (2016) – Tree regeneration in Sacred Groves of Kathmandu valley, Nepal, *ECOPRINT*, accepted.
22. Shrestha, L. J., Devkota, M. and Sharma, B. K. (2016) – Are Sacred Groves of Kathmandu Valley



11. Language skills

Language	Reading	Speaking	Writing
Nepali	Proficient	Proficient	Proficient
English	Proficient	Proficient	Independent
Hindi	Proficient	Independent	Independent

Expert Contact Information: Email: bhuvan.keshar.sharma@gmail.com ; Mobile No: 9843681331

Certification:

I, the undersigned, certify to the best of my knowledge and belief that

- vi. This CV correctly describes my qualifications and experience.
- vii. I am not a current employee of the GoN.
- viii. In the absence of medical incapacity, I will undertake this assignment for the duration and in terms of the inputs specified for me in provided team mobilization takes place within the validity of this proposal.
- ix. I was not part of the team who wrote the terms of reference for this consulting services assignment.
- x. I am not currently debarred by a multilateral development bank (In case of DP funded project) I certify that I have been informed by the firm that it is including my CV for the Preparation of EIA of NPA Panauti Kavre Project. I confirm that I will be available to carry out the assignment for which my CV has been submitted in accordance with the implementation arrangements and schedule set out in the proposal.

I understand that any willful misstatement described herein may lead to my disqualification or dismissal.


(Signature of Expert)

Date: 7/4/2022
Day/Month/Year



Curriculum Vitae

Position Title and No.	Civil Engineer
Name of Firm	Research Enclave Pvt. Ltd.
Name of the Expert	Mr. Badri Prasad Dhungana
Date of Birth	Oct 17 th , 2081
Citizenship	Nepali

Personal Contact Details 9849399314,
Email: bdhungana056@mail.com
Bharapa-9, Simkharka, Panchthar

- ✓ MSC Construction Management (86.23%)-2019
- ✓ BE Civil Engineering (89.14%)-2012 AD
- ✓ BA Sociology/Population
- ✓ Diploma in Civil Engineering-2004 AD
- ✓ SLC-2002 AD

Membership of Professional Associations Nepal Engineering Council, Reg. No.: - 8752
Civil "A"

Other Trainings

- Auto CAD 2D/3D, Land Development, Microsoft Office Package.
- Design and Estimate of Infrastructure Works. (7 Days Training organized by SAPPROS Nepal)
- Orientation on Safe & Effective Development from 13 March to 15 March 2007 organized by DFID /CSP Panchthar.
- "Technical Supervisor Training on Water Supply & sanitation Scheme Design & Supervision "held at Biratnagar from 20 Nov to 29 Nov 2007 organized by Fund board (RWSSFDB) Katmandu.
- Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) Training 7 days. Organized by NRCS Lalitpur.
- Basic First Aid Training 3 Days organized by NRCS Bhaktapur.
- Total Station Handling and computation training organized by NEEDS Lalitpur.
- Successful completed ten days survey camping including Building, Irrigation, Highway and Water supply and Sanitation works organized by cosmos college Lalitpur.
- Earthquake technical ToT (5 days) organized by Nepal Red Cross Society. (retrofitting new construction)
- Debris management training. By UNDP Nepal.
- Basic and advanced security training according to UN security system.
- WATSAN App software.
- DFID CSP water supply design software.
- Earthquake Technical TOT(5days) organized by NRCS HQ facilitation by DUDBC
- 5 days PASSA TOT (Participatory Approach for Safer Shelter Awareness) organized by Shelter Cluster and IFRC.
- Participation in "All under One Roof" training organized by CBM at Hotel Grand Tahachal on 25th and 26th Nov 2015.

Training of trainers Course On " Build Back Safer Shelter Awareness " held on 25th -30th December ,2015 Organized by IOM and RedR India.



- 2 days MTOT inspection organized by CLPIU, GON.

Name of Involved Projects

1.Preparation of Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) for Sustainable Collection of Sand and Gravel from Manahari River

Employers: 2077/78
Client: Raksirang Rural Municipality, Chainpur, Makawanpur
Position Title: Civil Engineer

2.Conducting Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) of APF-Bajura Building

Employers: 2077/78
Client: Armed Police Force-Bajura
Position Title: Civil Engineer

3.Conducting Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) of Area Police Station at Chhaimale, Dakshinkali, Kathmandu

Employers: 2076/77
Client: Metropolitan Police Range, Teku, Kathmandu
Position Title: Civil Engineer

4.Conducting Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) of Bagmati Provincial Traffic Office Building at Ramnagar, Chitawan

Employers: 2076/77
Client: District Police Office, Bharatpur, Chitawan
Position Title: Civil Engineer

5.Conducting Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) of River Extracts from the Confluence of Tamakoshi and Gopi River- Tamakoshi Rural Municipality, Dolakha

Employers: 2075/76
Client: Tamakoshi Rural Municipality, Jafe, Dolakha
Position Title: Civil Engineer

6.Preparation of TOR for the Study of Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) to Extract River Materials from Paha Khola, Ramche Khola, Falankhu Khola, Dhobi Khola and Trishuli River of Kalikasthan Rural Municipality, Rasuwa

Employers: 2075/76
Client: Kalika Rural Municipality, Kalikasthan, Rasuwa
Position Title: Civil Engineer

7.Conducting Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) of River Extracts of Arun and its Associates River of Shadananda Municipality, Bhojpur

Employers: 2075/76
Client: Shadananda Municipality, Shadananda, Bhojpur
Position Title: Civil Engineer

8.Conducting a Study on Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) of Sand Collection Mining in Gorkha

Employers: 2073/74
Client: Gorkha Resources Management Pvt. Ltd. Gorkha
Position Title: Civil Engineer

9.Conducting a Study on Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) of Sand Collection Mining in Gorkha



Employers: 2073/74
Client: SBA-Suryachandra JV, Kathmandu
Position Title: Civil Engineer

**10. Study on Environmental Impact Assessment (ELA) of Timure Khaidi Agricultural Road-
Timure, Rasuwa**

Employers: 2072/73
Client: District Development Committee, Dhunche, Rasuwa
Position Title: Civil Engineer

Work Undertaken That Best Illustrates Capability to Handle the Tasks Assigned

Work Experiences

1) Year: 20th Mar 2018 to till date
Employer: NEA Engineering Company Limited
Location: Kathmandu
Position held: Civil Engineer

Activities Performed:

- Design of Hydropower components.
- Contract document preparation (FIDIC and PPMO).

2) Name of assignment or project: Earthquake Response Operation

Year: 1st Sep 2016 to till date
Employer: Nepal Red Cross Society National Headquarter
Location: Kathmandu
Client: Nepal Red crosses Society
Position held: Engineer

Activities Performed:

- Tender Document preparation, evaluation and award of tender and manage the tendering process for all infrastructures.
- Contract management of all infrastructure works (Blood bank, School, Health post, construction),
- Planning, survey, design, quantity and cost estimate, implementation, supervision and evaluation of DC building.
- Focal person of Health post (23 no HP), steel structure (EOC, blood bank), construction / Renovation work.
- Contract document preparation, publish and evaluation.
- Prepared evacuation plan of public structure.
- Ensuring the quality of construction works.
- Conduct the mason training and facilitate the training about national building codes.
- Counseling for the new house owner about earthquake resistance building, retrofitting and its construction methodology.
- Successful mobilization of field staves.
- Conduct earthquake technical ToT for Technical Persons from different organization.
- Prepare models and training tools for different training.



Countries of Work Experience **Nepal**

Languages

	Speaking	Reading	Writing
Nepali	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
English	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Hindi	Good	Fair	Fair
Doteli	Good	Good	Good

3) Year: 3rd June 2015 to 31 Aug 2012

Employer: IOM, Chautara Sub office

Location: Chautara Sindupalchowk

Position Title: Shelter Engineer

Activities Performed:

- Ensure timely and adequate implementation of the IOM Shelter Program activities in line with the Shelter Program's Strategy, Standard Operating Procedures, targets and deadlines: namely the identification of beneficiaries, Shelter Materials distribution, the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) safer shelter training, the Rubble Removal, and the construction of the Transitional Shelters (as applicable);
- Ensure close coordination with District Development Committee (DDC) and Village Development Committee (VDCs) in all phases of the programme implementation;
- Provide support in all engineering aspects of project activities including technical assessment, design and drawings, BoQ calculation, tendering, contracting, monitoring, financial follow up and reporting;
- Take the lead in identifying new shelter and infrastructure projects, assessing their feasibility, and launching the activities;
- Review project plans and proposals, and then develop project objectives. Identify project responsibilities by determining the phases and elements of the project. Calculate time frames and sequences the stages of the project;
- Ensure that the integration of cross-cutting issues is considered in the programme implementation.
- Ensure and monitor that the quality of construction materials are in compliance to Program specifications and shelter cluster recommendations.
- Provide regular and detailed reports, including progress reports, stocks and logistics requirements;
- Ensure donor visibility in all of the activities of the Shelter Program.
- Closely work with procurement and logistics assistants to ensure that required construction materials are procured and delivered to the respective sites in a timely manner.
- Coordinate shelter projects and participate in meetings as necessary.
- Conduct Build Back Safer training at community level and monitoring and evaluation of training done by the Trainer.

4) Name of assignment or project:

Upper Tamakoshi Hydroelectric Project (456MW), Construction Cost: NRs. 400 million

Year: 1 st June 2013 to 30 May 2015 (Including overall civil works in Tunnel, Headworks, Penstocks and Power House)

Employer: JV Norconsult AS Lahmeyer International GmbH

Location: Lamabagar, Dolakha.



Client: Upper Tamakoshi Hydroelectric Company

Position held: Civil Engineer

Activities Performed:

- Ensuring the quality of construction works.
- Release the work to the contractor.
- Supervision of Preparation of Diversion Dam work makes measurement.
- Conduct the test of related work. (Pullout test, rebound test, Water pressure test, Core drilling test, etc)
- Inspection of the drainage and erosion protection work (canals, Ditches and drain, Gabions, Concrete lining, Rip-Rap work)
- Checking the piezometer reading at Diversion dam.
- Second stage concrete work at different mechanical components (Steel lining, Tunnion axis, trash rack, mechanical gates etc)
- Joint inspection of rebar work of different component (Diversion dam, Intake, Spillway, stilling basin, settling basin, power intake Culvert, retaining wall, HRT Culvert as per drawing and released the work to the contractors.
- Supervision of different class of concrete (A-C15/20, B-C20, C1-C25, C2-C30, D-C35, E-C70, E1-C50/57) and its quality control.
- Complete Supervision of Steel truss motor able bridge at Lamabagar according to drawing and design. (43.20m long, width 5.250m).

5) Name of assignment or project: Earthquake Preparedness for Safer Communities (EPS) Program

Year: 20 May 2012 to 30 May, 2013
Employer: Nepal Red Cross Society Lalitpur, Chapter.
Location: Lalitpur
Client: Nepal Red crosses Society
Position held: Technical Supervisor

Activities Performed:

- Planning, survey, design, quantity and cost estimate, implementation, supervision and evaluation of DC building construction work.
- Prepared evacuation plan of public structure.
- Identify the open space.
- Ensuring the quality of construction works.
- Conduct the mason training and facilitate the training. (new and refresher training, conduct 51 trainings).
- Facilitate the training of CDMC, Peer ToT, CBDRR, JYRC peer training, WASH, Shelter management training etc.
- Awareness rising to the school children about earthquake.
- Awareness rising to the local people by mobile camping.
- Counseling for the new house owner about earthquake resistance building, retrofitting and its construction methodology.
- Successful mobilization of field staves.
- Design of WASH project and other civil work and implement it.
- Survey, Design, and implementation of the Water supply and Shelter Scheme implemented by NRCS Lalitpur.
- Conduct earthquake technical ToT for Technical Persons from different organization.
- Prepare models and training tools for different training.
- Construction of school building / renovation.

6) Name of assignment or project: Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Project (3 big project)





Year: 1st August 2007 to 1st April, 2012
Employer: Nepal Red Crosses Society Panchthar Chapter
Location: Phidim 1, Panchthar
Client: Nepal Red crosses Society Panchthar Chapter
Position held: Technical Supervisor (**Part time basis**)

Activities Performed:

- Planning, survey, design, quantity and cost estimate, implementation, supervision and evaluation of Water supply project.
- Responsible for pre-feasibility study, detailed survey, design, estimate and implementation of all Water Supply and sanitation project.

7) Name of assignment or project: DFID/ Community Support program (CSP)

Year: 1st March, 2006 to 30 Dec, 2008
Employer: DFID/Community Support Program.
Location: Phidim 1, Panchthar.
Client: DFID/Community
Position held: Consultant Junior Engineer.

Activities Performed:

- Feasibility study, Survey, technical designing & cost estimation of community-based infrastructure (School building construction /renovation, construction / renovation water supply, Sub health post building Irrigation canal etc).
- Identify the all community-based infrastructures.
- Ensuring the quality of construction works.
- Give pre-& post construction training for all infrastructure work to community-based project. (Mason training).
- Village maintenance training for local Plumber.
- Facilitation and monitoring of Long-term Mason training (1.5 month) supported by DFID/CSP Regional Office.
- Community awareness about safe building technique.
- Successful mobilization of field staves.
- Preparation and collection of field level progress report to district office.
- Establishment of good relationship with NGO, INGO and GOs.
- Technical and material support for micro hydro at Memeng VDC and Chilingden and Phaktep VDC.
- Final evaluation and public audit of the project.
- Implement the project by Gender balance (Committee formation, community meeting, project implementation, and decision-making process)
- Help the government office for ODF.
- Facilitate trainings on WASH including low cost house hold latrine, school and health post repair works.
- Working with local construction materials and any other local resources.
- Supervise and quality control of all infrastructure according to its design and drawing.

8) Name of assignment or project: Protecting Livelihood in Crisis (PLIC)

Year: 1st Aug, 2005 to 30th, Feb 2006
Employer: SAPPROS Nepal
Location: Shahilek, Baitadi
Client: SAPPROS Nepal
Position held: Civil Overseer

Activities Performed:



Planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and follow up of all infrastructures works (water supply, surface irrigation, water harvest tank, wooden/ RCC bridge, mule trail/ foot trail, river training works, School building renovation and construction land reclamation and orchard layout etc.)

- Planning, survey, design, quantity and cost estimate, implementation, supervision and evaluation of rural road.
- Identify the all community-based infrastructures.
- Responsible for pre-feasibility study, detailed survey, design, estimate and implementation of all infrastructure works.

9) Name of assignment or project: Narayansthan Building Project

Year: 17th Nov, 2003 to 16th July, 2005

Employer: S.O.I.Group (Cosmic Air /Cosmic Yingyang /Jomsom Hotel, Hyundai Car Showroom Complex Lazimpat)

Location: Kathmandu

Client: S.O.I.Group

Position held: Civil Overseer

Activities Performed:

- Supervision of building work and labor scheduling.
- Billing of running and competition project.
- Preparation of project completion report.
- Check all works done by consultant and contractor.
- Check all running bill and completion report.
- Rebar scheduling.
- Concrete placing checking and quality control.

10)Name of assignment or project: Kathmandu Residency Housing Project

Year: 4th Nov, 2002 to 22nd Sep, 2003

Employer: M.B. SAFAL – R.M. Builders (J/V)

Location: Kathmandu

Client: M.B. SAFAL – R.M. Builders (J/V)

Position held: Civil Overseer

Activities Performed:

- Supervision of building work and labor scheduling.
- Billing of running and competition project.
- Preparation of project completion report.
- Preparation bar schedule.

Other Part Time Work:

- 1) Worked as a Civil Engineer as a Focal person of Health post construction work at different district of Nepal Red cross Society National Headquarter Kalimati Kathmandu. (For contract management and quality control as well as mobilization of field technical staff).

References:

- 1) **Umesh Prasad Dhakal**
Executive Director
Nepal Red Cross Society National Headquarter Kathmandu.
Mob no: 9851056369





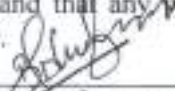
- 2) **Er. Chet Raj Joshi**
NEA board member
Mob no: 9851112801
- 3) **Er. Bimal Gurung**
Deputy Manager
Upper Tamakoshi Hydropower Dolakha
Mob No. 9851223869

Certification:

I, the undersigned, certify to the best of my knowledge and belief that

- i. This CV correctly describes my qualifications and experience.
- ii. I am not a current employee of the GoN.
- iii. In the absence of medical incapacity, I will undertake this assignment for the duration and in terms of the inputs specified for me in provided team mobilization takes place within the validity of this proposal.
- iv. I was not part of the team who wrote the terms of reference for this consulting services assignment.
- v. I am not currently debarred by a multilateral development bank (In case of DP funded project) I certify that I have been informed by the firm that it is including my CV for the Preparation of EIA of NPA Panauti Kavre Project. I confirm that I will be available to carry out the assignment for which my CV has been submitted in accordance with the implementation arrangements and schedule set out in the proposal.

I understand that any willful misstatement described herein may lead to my disqualification or dismissal.


(Signature of Expert)

Date: 7/4/2022
Day/Month/Year



Position Title and No.	Sociologist
Name of Firm	Research Enclave Pvt. Ltd.
Name of Expert:	Minesh Kumar Ghimire
Date of Birth:	30/08/1972
Citizenship	Nepalese

Email: - minesh.ghimire@pmc.tu.edu.np,
mailto:ghimire.minesh@gmail.com,
ghimire.minesh@gmail.com

Cell No:- 985117719 Res. 01 4990512

Kathmandu Metropolitan City -32

Minesh Kumar Ghimire is a Socio-Economist with over 18 years of experience in the fields of Development, Environment, Biodiversity conservation, Natural resource Management, Data Analysis. And worked as Socio-economic expert in teams to prepare plans and also worked as a member of teams to conduct evaluation of projects.

A. Education

- Master of Arts, Sociology 2057 B.S.
Patan Multiple Campus, Lalitpur,
Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal
- Bachelor of Arts 2053 B.S
Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal
- Intermediate of Arts 2048 B.S
Rarāsagar Ramsrup Multiple Campus, Janakpur.
Tribhuvan University, Nepal
- School Leaving Certificate 2045 B.S
Chandrawati Ma.Vi. Belghari, HMG Board

B. Area of Interest

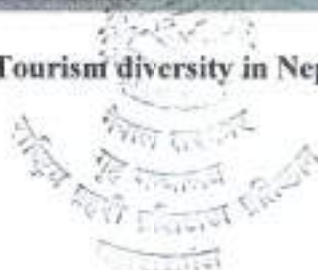
Development, Environment; Natural Resource Management, Tourism.

C. Current Position

Researcher / Consultant / Teaching Faculty

D. Journal

Ghimire, M.K (2020) **An Overview of Tourism diversity in Nepal**. Journal of



- Ghimire, M.K. (2006), **Utilization of Forest Product in Royal Bardia National Park & buffer Zone Area**. Discourse, Journal of Sociology & Anthropology, Vol. 6&7 : 143-146
- Ghimire, M. k. (2002), **Population Survey of Primate Langtang National Park & Buffer Zone Area**. Submitted to workshop "Conservation Assessment and Management Plan for South Asian Primate, Zoo Outreach organization 5-9 March 2002, Combatore, South India.
- Chalise, M.K, Karki J.B. and Ghimire, M.k. (2005) **Status in Nepal: Non-human primate**, HMG Department of National Park and Wildlife Reserve, Babarmahal, Kathmandu, Nepal. Bulletin, special Issue 10TH wildlife week 2002, P 19-25.
- Chalise, M.K, Karki J.B. and Ghimire, M. (2001) **Survey of Assamese Monkey of Langtang National Park**. American Society of Primatologists, APS Bulletin Vol. 25 P 4-5.
- Chalise, M.K. and Ghimire, M.K. (1998). **Non-human Primate Census in Different parts of Nepal**. National History Society of Nepal, NAHSON, Bulletin, Vol. 8 (1-4): 11-15

E. Work Experience

Technical Reports

SWC (2020) Team Leader, Final Evaluation Report, SAMA Nepal

Land purchase Procedure evaluation Project in Bhaktapur District,
Submitted to: Social Welfare Council, Hariharbhawan, Pulchok, Lalitpur,
Telephone No.: 01-5555448 Email: swcevaluation@swc.org.np, website:
www.swc.org.np, Nepal

EDRC (2020) Team Member, Red Panda Conservation Action Plan

Red Panda (*Ailurus fulgens*) Conservation Action Plan for Bagmati Province of Nepal (2020-2024)

Submitted To: Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forests and Environment, Bagmati Province, Hetauda, Makwanpur, Nepal, (RFP No.: MoITFE-005 -QCBS)

EDRC (2020) Team Member Nature-Based Tourism Plan

Nature-Based Tourism Plan Shuklaphanta National Park, Work Plan – 2020

Submitted To: Shuklaphanta National Park, Majhagau, Kanchanpur

SWC (2019) Team Leader, Final Evaluation Report NCDC, Nepal,

Integrated Afforestation and Reforestation & Diminishing Pressure on the Forest and Improvement of Living Conditions in Sankosh, Dhading District, 2017-2019

Submitted to: Social Welfare Council, Hariharbhawan, Pulchok, Lalitpur,

Telephone No.: 01-5555448 Email: swcevaluation@swc.org.np, website:
www.swc.org.np, Nepal

EDRC (2019) Team Leader ,

An Assessment and Status of Soil Conservation in Shadananda Municipality of Bhojpur District. 2019





Submitted to: Office of Shadananda Municipality, Bhojpur District, Province No.: -1

EDRC (2019) Team Leader

Climate change Environmental Adaptation plan of Tamakoshi Rural Municipality of Dolakha District. 2019

Submitted to: Tamakoshi Rural Municipality of Dolakha District, Province No.: -3

EDRC (2019) Team Leader

Study and Support on Safari operation in Bishajari Taal, Sauraha, Madi and Thori., Nepal

Submitted to: Tourism Development Project, Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forest and Environment province no -3 Hetauda, Makawanpur.

SWC (2019) Team Leader, Final Evaluation Report.

Kam for Sustainable Development Nepal Children Home Tathali, PADMA NEPAL, RODEC Nepal, STEP by STEP 2014-2018

Submitted to: Social Welfare Council, Hariharbhawan, Pulchok, Lalitpur, and Telephone No.: 01-5555448 Email: swcevaluation@swc.org.np, website: www.swc.org.np, Nepal

EDRC (2018) Team Leader (Socio-Economist)

A preparation of Municipal Profile report of Bhimad Municipality, Thanahu, Gandaki, Province Nepal

Submitted to: Bhimad Municipality Office, Thanahu, Province Gandaki, Nepal

CODEFUND (2018) Team Member (Socio-Economist)

Rural Municipal Profile (Comprehensive/Integrated Rural Development Plan) of Tapli Rural Municipality

Submitted to: Tapli Rural Municipal Executive Udayapur, Province No -1, Nepal.

EDRC (2017) Team Member (Socio-Economist)

The preparation of Management Plan for Khaptad National Park and its Buffer Zone Area,(2017-2021) Khaptad National Park, Khaptad, Bajura.

EDRC (2016) Co-coordinator

Capacity Building Training for Conservation Area Management Council Member and Community Forest User Groups of Api Nampa Conservation Area Vanue: Gokuleshwar and Khalanga, Darchhula.(December 2016)

BRCN (2015). Coordinator and report:

Workshop on *"Initiating Community Participation on Conservation of Royal Bengal Tiger (Panthera tigris tigris) in the Buffer Zone of Chitwan National Park-June 2015"*, Submitted to: Ocean Park Conservation Foundation (OPCF), HongKong.

EDRC (2015) Status of Himalayan Black Bear in Sagarmatha National Park,

Submitted to: Department of National Park and Wildlife Reserve, Babarmahal, Kathmandu, Nepal.





EDRC (2015) Team Member

Status of Himalayan Black Bear in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve. Submitted to: Department of National Park and Wildlife Reserve, Babarmahal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

EDRC (2015) Team Member

Blue Sheep (*Pseudois nayaur*) and Himalayan Thar (*Hemitragus jemlahicus*) count in 2073 B.S Report submitted to the Dhorpatan Hunting reserve, Dhorpatan, Baglung

BRCN, 2014. Team Member (Socio-Economist)

Impact Study of Buffer Zone Management Program in Nepal, Submitted to: Department of National Park and Wildlife Reserve, Babarmahal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

BRCN, 2014. Team Member (Socio-Economist)

Status of Wildlife Crime Control in Nepal. Submitted to: Department of National Park and Wildlife Reserve, Babarmahal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

BRCN, 2013. Team Member (Socio-Economist)

Impact of Buffer Zone Management Program in Chitwan National Park. Report submitted to Department of National Park and Wildlife Reserve, Babarmahal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Initial Environmental Examination (IEE)

Initial Environmental Examination Report on the Hari Om Crecar Udhog, Dudhauri, Sindhuli 2021

Initial Environmental Examination Report on the Kamala Tribeni Baluwa Udhog, Dudhauri, Sindhuli: 2021

Initial Environmental Examination of Sand, gravel, stone collection in Piluwa, Maya and Yabara River :Madi Municipality , Sankhuwasabha, 2021

Initial Environmental Examination Report on the Beats Washing Udhog 2021, Kamalamai-1, Sindhuli

Initial Environmental Examination of Alka Shangu Charap Road: 2021, March, Chayanath Rara Municipality Mugu.

Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) Sunkoshi and associates river for sand, stone, bolder collection of Tapli Rural Municipality, Tapli Rural Municipal Office, Udayapur

Initial Environmental Examination Report on the Management Plan (2017-2021) Makalu Barun National Park and its Buffer Zone, Proponent: Makalu Barun National Park Seduwa, Sankhuwasabha.

Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) of Bird Stone Curser Udhog, Proponent: Bird Stone Curser Udhog Pvt. Ltd. Bidur Municipality

Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) of Chori Nadi Bridge Project (Baliya-Kharaula - Pratappur Road) to Government of Nepal,

Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) of Aryabhanjang Rampur Road,

Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) of National Park View Lodge Lobuche, SNP

Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) The preparation of Management Plan for Khaptad National Park and its Buffer Zone Area (2017-2021) Khaptad National Park, Khaptad, Bajura.

Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) Report on the Management Plan (2017-2021) Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve and its Buffer Zone report submit to Government of Nepal,

Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) Report on the Management Plan of Khaptad National Park and its Buffer Zone Area (2017-2021) Khaptad National Park, Khaptad, Bajura.



Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in Wangdel Bridhim Agricultural Road, submitted to:
District Development Committee, Dhunche, Rasuwa. Ongoing
- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in Timbure Kaidi Agricultural Road, submitted to:
District Development Committee, Dhunche, Rasuwa.
- Environmental Impact Assessment in Gaihragau -kadamadaun-Silagadhi Drinking Water
Project, submitted to: Regional Monitoring and Supervision Office Rajpur Doti.
- Environmental Impact Assessment study of Upper Naisem Khola Hydropower Project (43 MW).
At Sindhupalanchok Districts of Nepal Approved, 2015

Other Experience

- Program Coordinator - Bear Research and conservation Nepal (BRCN) Kathmandu Nepal.
- Program Officer - Intrigued Rural Development Samaj (IRDS) Bardibas, Mahottari. Nepal.
- Research Officer- Nepal Biodiversity Research Society (NEBORS), Lalitpur Nov 2000 to 2009
- Research Assistant - Natural History Society of Nepal (NASHON) July 1997 - Aug 1999
- Office Assistant - Research Training Center for Protected Area. (RTCPA) UNDP/ GEF/ DNPWC (Sept 1999- Sept 2000) Royal Bardia National Park, Bardya.
- Research Assistant - Management Environment Technical Consult of Nepal. (METCON (Sept-Oct 2000).

G. Seminars /Conference/Training

- Conservation Assessment and Management Plan for South Asia Primates (5-9 March 2002), Koimbature, India
- The role of social science in conflict management and peace building in Nepal (December 6-8, 2004), Sociological/Anthropological Society of Nepal (SASON)
- Teaching Gender Studies course in Sociology/Anthropology at Tribhuvan University (November 17-19, 2005) Oxfam International Kathmandu, Nepal
- Taking Stock of Teaching, Research and Practice (July 21-23, 2006), Center Department of Sociology/Anthropology, T.U. Kathmandu, Nepal
- The Social Science in a Multi-cultural world (December 11-13, 2006), Sociological/Anthropological Society of Nepal (SASON), Kathmandu, Nepal.
- Computer: Windows Application (Fundamental of Computer MS-Word, Excel and Power Point, Email & Internet)

H. Membership of Professional Associations:

- Member - Sociological Society of Nepal (SAN)
- Member - Sociological/Anthropological Society of Nepal (SASON)

Certification:

I, the undersigned, certify to the best of my knowledge and belief that

- (i) This CV correctly describes my qualifications and experience
- (ii) I am not a current employee of the GoN



- (iii) I was not part of the team who wrote the terms of reference for this consulting services assignment
- (iv) I am not currently debarred by a multilateral development bank (In case of DP funded project)
- (v) I certify that I have been informed by the firm that it is including my CV in the Proposal for the **Conduction EIA of National Police Academy Panauti Karvre Project**. I confirm that I will be available to carry out the assignment for which my CV has been submitted in accordance with the implementation arrangements and schedule set out in the Proposal.
- (vi) I declare that Corruption Case is not filed against me.

I understand that any willful misstatement described herein may lead to my disqualification or dismissal, if engaged.


[Signature of expert]

Date: 04/07/2022

Day/Month/Year





SHRISTI SHARMA
Gatthaghar-03, Bhaktapur
00977- 9841708983 (Mobile No.),
e47.shristi@gmail.com,
srsti.sharma@outlook.com

CAREER SUMMARY

Seeking a challenging and rewarding opportunity with an organization of repute which recognizes my true potential and effectively utilizes my excellent analytical and technical skill

PROFILE

- Self-motivated, hardworking and goal-oriented with a high degree of flexibility, creativity, resourcefulness, commitment and optimism with leadership quality.
- Comprehensive multifunctional experience pertaining to project implementation and monitoring, institutional development, capacity building, Teaching, preparation of work plans etc.
- Time management, Good Communication, verbal as well as written

EDUCATION

- **2014 – 2018 A.D Master of Science in Environmental Science [MSc Env. Science] Tribuwan University, College of Applied Science, Kathmandu, Nepal**
Courses: Ecology and Environmental science, Environmental Earth science, Environmental Pollution and Monitoring, Environmental Conservation and Management, Environmental Impacts and Management Techniques, Environment and Energy, Mountain Environment, Environmental economic, Law and Policy, Environmental Modelling and Research Methodology, Integrated Water Resources Management, Climate Change, **Remote Sensing and Geographical Information System.**

Case Study:

- Water Quality Assessment of Siddhapokhari, Supervised by Sunil Babu Khatri, (Partial fulfillment in Tribhuvan University, 2015)
- A Case Study on Solid waste management practice in Madhyapur Thimi Municipality, Supervised by Sunil Babu Khatri, (Partial fulfillment in Tribhuvan University, 2015)

Term paper:

- A Term paper on Ground water quality assessment, (Partial fulfillment in Tribhuvan University, 2017)
- Term Paper on Solid waste management of Kathmandu Metropolitan City, (Partial fulfillment in Tribhuvan University, 2017)

Dissertation:

- Climate change impacts and adaptation practices in Tulsipur Sub-Metropolitan City, Dang

- **2010-2013 A.D Bachelor of Science in Environment Science [BSc Env. Science] Tribuwan University, Golden Gate Int'l College, Kathmandu, Nepal**
Courses: Environmental Pollution and Control, Resources Conservation and Management, Biostatistics.



Employment Record Relevant

Period	Employing organization and title/position	Country	Activities Performed Relevant to the Assignment:
January 2019 - Dated	Employer: NEA Engineering Company Limited Position Held: Associate Environmentalist	Nepal	A) IEE Study (Completed) of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mewa-Change 132kV TLP • Gried Tied Solar Project (3.09MW) B) Environmental Impact Assessment (ongoing) of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Betan Karnali HEP(439 MW) • Kimathanka Arun HEP (450MW) • Jagadulla HEP (106MW) • Phukot HEP (480MW) C) IEE Study (ongoing) of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chandrapur-Suakdevchwok 132kV TLP • Haitar (Arun Kori/or)-Sitalpati 400kV TLP
March 2020- January 2021	Employer: Research Enclave Private Limited Position Held: Environmentalist	Nepal	-IEE of Building of APF a dependent company, Bajura
March 2020- January 2021	Employer: Solution for Sustainable Development Nepal Position Held: Environmentalist	Nepal	IEE study for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building of APF a dependent company, Kailali • Building of APF a dependent company, Doti
September 2014-May 2015	Employer: Children for Green New Nepal Position Held: Environment Campaigner	Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Played pivotal role to educate students about environmental issues, to raise awareness amongst students and community etc. • Involved in Flower project at Patan Durbar Square • Actively involved in various activities like street dramas, school presentations, trash collection events, tree plantations, Exhibitions and many more

TRAINING/ PARTICIPATION

- Successfully completed the training on Environmental impact assessment (EIA), College of Applied Science, 15th August to 30th August, 2014 ,15 days
- Successfully completed the training on Chemical Management, College of Applied Science, from 1st August to 7th August 2016,7 days
- Successfully completed the training on Geographic information system (GIS), College of Applied Science, from 9th March to 23rd March 2017, 15 days
- Participated in volunteering program to educate the students of Helambu, HELP, from 28th July to 12th August 2014, 15 days
- Participated in Being a World Class Manager module, JD group, 20th September 2013 to 21st September 2013 ,2 days
- Participated in Corporate Training in Interview and communication specialist, JD group, 15th September to 19th September, 5 days
- Ideating Intellectual property and inventing module, JD Group, from 11th September 2013 to 14th September 2013, 4 days
- EDI training in personal development, from 2nd March to 17th March 2011,15 days
- Successfully Completed the Professional Arc GIS 9.3 training from August 18th to September 8th, 20 days



- Volunteered in Miles for million smiles 5 km run on 19/04/2014.

IT SKILL

- Fundamentals & Operating System, Remote sensing, Arc GIS 10.6.1, Paintbrush, Microsoft Package, Adobe PageMaker 7.0, SPSS.

PERSONAL DETAILS

Date of Birth : 24th Mar 1993
 Gender : Female
 Nationality : Nepali

Languages known:

Languages	Speaking	Reading	Writing
Nepali	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
English	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Hindi	Good	Good	Good

REFERENCE

- **Mr. Nawaraj Chapagain**, Division Chief, Environment, Health, Safety and Social (EHSS) Division, NEA Engineering Company
 Contact: 9851128445,
 E-mail: nrchapagain@msn.com
- **Mr. Saroj Ghimire**, Sr.Environmentalist, Environment, Health, Safety and Social (EHSS) Division, NEA Engineering Company
 Contact: 9851047867
 E-mail: ghi.saroj@gmail.com

Certification:

I, the undersigned, certify to the best of my knowledge and belief that

- This CV correctly describes my qualifications and experience*
- I was not part of the team who wrote the terms of reference for this consulting services assignment*
- I am not currently debarred by a multilateral development bank (In case of DP funded project)*
- I certify that I have been informed by the firm that it is including my CV in the Proposal for the Conduction ELA of National Police Academy Panauti Karvre Project. I confirm that I will be available to carry out the assignment for which my CV has been submitted in accordance with the implementation arrangements and schedule set out in the Proposal.*
- I declare that Corruption Case is not filed against me.*

I understand that any willful misstatement described herein may lead to my disqualification or dismissal, if engaged.



[Signature of expert]

Date: _____ 04/07/2022 _____

Day/Month/Year





Position Title and No.	Ass. Environmentalist
Name of Firm	Research Enclave Pvt. Ltd.
Name of the Expert	Mr. Samir Thapa
Date of Birth	Dec 26th, 1995
Citizenship	Nepali

Personal Contact Details 9843004999,
Email: samirthapa012@gmail.com
Tripurasundari-3, Tallo Pokhara, Dhading.

- ✓ MSc Environmental Science -2020 AD
- ✓ BSc Environmental Science -2017 AD
- ✓ 10+2 Science - 2013 AD
- ✓ SLC-2011 AD

Membership of Professional Associations None

Languages

	Speaking	Reading	Writing
Nepali	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
English	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Hindi	Good	Fair	Fair

Work Undertaken That Best Illustrates Capability to Handle the Tasks Assigned

Work Experiences

1) Year: 6th Oct 2020 to till date
Employer: Elysian Consulting Services Pvt. Ltd.
Location: Kathmandu
Position held: Managing Director
Activities Performed:

- Manage all internal and external affairs.

2) Name of project: Nagdhunga Tunnel Construction Project

Year: 1st Feb 2020 to 9th Feb 2022
Employer: GEOCE Consultants Pvt. Ltd.
Location: Kathmandu
Client: Department of Roads
Position held: Environmental Inspector
Activities Performed.

- Monitor environmental aspects of the project,
- Conduct weekly monitoring and advise the contractor on issues,



- Prepare quarterly report for the donor agency.

Name of Involved Projects

1) IEE of Construction of Building of Armed Police Force, Nepal Security Base Santapur, Rautahat

Year: 2022

Employer: Solution for Sustainable Development Pvt. Ltd.

Client: Armed Police Force, Nepal Security Base Santapur, Rautahat

Location: Chandrapur Municipality, Rautahat, Madhesh Province

Position Title: Team Member (Assistant Environmentalist/GIS Analyst)

Activities Performed:

- Conduct field visit and data collection,
- Conduct public hearing in the project affected site,
- Prepare final IEE report.

2) IEE of Construction of Building of Armed Police Force, Nepal Gulma, Narayan Municipality, Ward no. 8 Dailekh, Karnali Province

Year: 2022

Employer: Research Enclave Pvt. Ltd.

Client: Armed Police Force, Nepal Gulma, Narayan Municipality

Location: Narayan Municipality, Dailekh, Karnali Province

Position Title: Team Member (Assistant Environmentalist/GIS Analyst)

Activities Performed:

- Conduct field visit and data collection,
- Conduct public hearing in the project affected site,
- Prepare final IEE report.

3) IEE of Eye Hospital-Pawannagar-Purandhara Road (29.890 km)

Year: 2022

Employer: Canvas Engineering Consultancy Pvt. Ltd.

Client: Road Division, Dang

Location: Dang, Lumbini Province

Position Title: Team Member (Assistant Environmentalist)

Activities Performed:

- Conduct field visit and data collection,
- Conduct public hearing in the project affected site.

4) IEE of Ramghat-Thantikadh-Sinhasain-Pipalkot-Kalikot Road (15.00 km)

Year: 2022

Client: Infrastructure Development Office, Dailekh

Location: Aathbis Rural Municipality, Dailekh, Karnali Province

Position Title: Team Member (Assistant Environmentalist)

Activities Performed:

- Conduct public hearing in the project affected site,
- Presentation of final IEE report to the Ministry.

5) IEE of Mathillo Dhungeshwor-Dullu-Beuli-Kalikot Road (15.00 km)

Year: 2022

Client: Infrastructure Development Office, Dailekh

Location: Dullu Municipality, Dailekh, Karnali Province



Position Title: Team Member (Assistant Environmentalist)

Activities Performed:

- Conduct public hearing in the project affected site,
- Presentation of final IEE report to the Ministry.

6) IEE of Dailekh Sadarmukam-Naumule-Jajrkot Road (15.00 km)

Year: 2022

Client: Infrastructure Development Office, Dailekh

Location: Narayan Municipality, Dailekh, Karnali Province

Position Title: Team Member (Assistant Environmentalist)

Activities Performed:

- Conduct public hearing in the project affected site,
- Presentation of final IEE report to the Ministry.

7) IEE of Santada-Mehelotoli-Patihalna-Jajarkot Road (Sahid Mayaram Marga) (15.00 km)

Year: 2022

Client: Infrastructure Development Office, Dailekh

Location: Dailekh, Karnali Province

Position Title: Team Member (Assistant Environmentalist)

Activities Performed:

- Conduct public hearing in the project affected site,
- Presentation of final IEE report to the Ministry.

8) IEE of Sangetada-Bindrasaini_Chamunda Road (15.00 km)

Year: 2022

Client: Infrastructure Development Office, Dailekh

Location: Chamunda Bindrasaini Municipality, Dailekh, Karnali Province

Position Title: Team Member (Assistant Environmentalist)

Activities Performed:

- Conduct public hearing in the project affected site,
- Presentation of final IEE report to the Ministry.

9) IEE of Guranse-Paatikalna-Dudapokhara-Tallo DUNGESHWOR Road (15.00 km)

Year: 2022

Client: Infrastructure Development Office, Dailekh

Location: Dailekh, Karnali Province

Position Title: Team Member (Assistant Environmentalist)

Activities Performed:

- Conduct public hearing in the project affected site,
- Presentation of final IEE report to the Ministry.

10) IEE of Mathillo Dhungeshwor-Dadaparajul-Harneta Road (15.00 km)

Year: 2022

Client: Infrastructure Development Office, Dailekh

Location: Dailekh, Karnali Province

Position Title: Team Member (Assistant Environmentalist)

Activities Performed:

- Conduct public hearing in the project affected site,
- Presentation of final IEE report to the Ministry.



11) IEE of Kopchi-Katti-Bestada-Ruma-Chauratha-Deuli Road (15.00 km)

Year: 2022
Client: Infrastructure Development Office, Dailekh
Location: Dailekh, Karnali Province
Position Title: Team Member (Assistant Environmentalist)

Activities Performed:

- Conduct public hearing in the project affected site,
- Presentation of final IEE report to the Ministry.

12) IEE of Narayan Municipality Ring Road (15.00 km)

Year: 2022
Client: Infrastructure Development Office, Dailekh
Location: Narayan Municipality, Dailekh, Karnali Province
Position Title: Team Member (Assistant Environmentalist)

Activities Performed:

- Conduct public hearing in the project affected site,
- Presentation of final IEE report to the Ministry.

13) IEE of Kaal Bhairab-Gauri-Haadawat-Lujae-Chiudi-Gamaidi-Kaal Bhairab Road (15.00 km)

Year: 2022
Client: Infrastructure Development Office, Dailekh
Location: Dailekh, Karnali Province
Position Title: Team Member (Assistant Environmentalist)

Activities Performed:

- Conduct public hearing in the project affected site,
- Presentation of final IEE report to the Ministry.

14) Half-Yearly Self-Monitoring of Asphalt Batch Mix Plant of Sailung Construction Company Pvt. Ltd.

Year: 2021
Client: Sailung Construction Company Pvt. Ltd.
Location: Kathmandu, Bagmati Province
Position Title: Team Leader

Activities Performed:

- Conduct field visit and data collection,
- Preparation of final monitoring report.

15) IEE of Sustainable Extraction of Quarry Materials from Different Rivers in Dharan Sub Metropolitan City

Year: 2021
Employer: JV-Home Plans Consultancy Pvt. Ltd. and Great Himalaya Research and Consult Pvt. Ltd.
Client: Dharan Sub-Metropolitan City
Location: Kathmandu, Bagmati Province
Position Title: Team Member (Environmental Assistant)

Activities Performed:

- Prepare TOR report,
- Conduct field visit and data collection,
- Conduct public hearing in the project affected site,
- Prepare final IEE report and presentation to the client.



16) IEE of Extraction, Collection and Selling of Quarry Materials of Daraudi and Marsyangdi River in Gorkha Municipality

Year: 2020
Employer: Man and Laxmi Engineering Consultant
Client: Gorkha Rural Municipality
Location: Gorkha Rural Municipality
Position Title: Team Leader

Activities Performed:

- Prepare TOR report,
- Conduct field visit and data collection,
- Conduct public hearing in the project affected site,
- Prepare final IEE report and presentation to the client.

17) IEE of Extraction, Collection and Selling of Quarry Materials of Badighat River in Gulmidarbar Rural Municipality

Year: 2018
Employer: Kaustubh Developers Pvt. Ltd.
Client: Gulmidarbar Rural Municipality
Location: Badighat, Gulmidarbar Rural Municipality
Position Title: Team Leader

Activities Performed:

- Prepare TOR report,
- Conduct field visit and data collection,
- Conduct public hearing in the project affected site,
- Prepare final IEE report and presentation to the client.

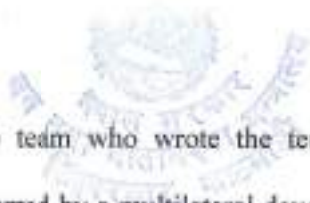
References:

- 1) **Chhatra Mani Sharma**
Head of the Department
Central Department of Environmental Science, Tribhuvan University, Nepal
Mob no: 9849041997
- 2) **Er. Arjun Mahotara**
CEO
Kaustubh Developers Pvt. Ltd.
Mob no: 9851038641
- 3) **Subarna Bahadur Joshi**
Managing Director
GEOCE Consultants Pvt. Ltd.
Mob No. 9851032141

Certification:

- I, the undersigned, certify to the best of my knowledge and belief that
- i. This CV correctly describes my qualifications and experience.
 - ii. I am not a current employee of the GoN.
 - iii. In the absence of medical incapacity, I will undertake this assignment for the duration and in terms of the inputs specified for me in provided team mobilization takes place within the validity of this proposal.





- iv. I was not part of the team who wrote the terms of reference for this consulting services assignment.
- v. I am not currently debarred by a multilateral development bank (In case of DP funded project) I certify that I have been informed by the firm that it is including my CV for the Preparation of EIA of NPA Panauti Kavre Project. I confirm that I will be available to carry out the assignment for which my CV has been submitted in accordance with the implementation arrangements and schedule set out in the proposal.

I understand that any willful misstatement described herein may lead to my disqualification or dismissal.

(Signature of Expert)

Date: 04/7/2022

Day/Month/Year



APPENDIX 12 : COMMENT MATRIX



S.N./ Section	Comments from Review Committee (MoFE)	Response from NPA	Remarks
	समय राय-सुझावहरू		
१	प्रस्ताव सम्बन्धमा क्षेत्राधिकार प्रतिवेदनको परिचय खण्डमा प्रकाश पार्नुपर्ने	Comment incorporated in Section 1.1	
२	प्रस्तुत प्रस्तावको लागि प्रस्तावित स्थलमा पहिचान गरेको बान क्षेत्रको जग्गाको क्षेत्रफल एकिन गरी व्यवस्थापन पद्धति उल्लेख गरिनु पर्ने	Comment incorporated in Section 2.9	
३	प्रस्तुत प्रस्ताव निर्माण गर्न आवश्यक पर्ने निर्माण सामग्रीको विवरण, परिणाम, स्रोत, ढुवानी, भण्डार र प्रयोगसँग सम्बन्धित वातावरणीय सवाल पहिचान गरी उल्लेख गरिनुपर्ने	Comment incorporated in Section 3.2	
४	आयोजना/प्रस्तावको layout/design/DPR बारे उल्लेख गरिनुपर्ने	Comment incorporated in Section 2.6	
५	आयोजनाको नक्सा/Design अवस्था के छ? प्रस्ट पार्नुपर्ने।	The layout and design of Project is completed and attached in ANNEX-10	
६	आयोजना सम्बन्धमा नेपाल र भारत सरकार बिचको सम्झौता, पुलिस एकेडेमी सँग सम्बन्धित कानुनी, नीतिगत दस्तावेज, प्रस्तावको Master Plan/DPR अध्ययन गरि प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख गरिनुपर्ने।	Comment incorporated in Chapter 2 and Chapter 4	
७	आयोजना स्थल पुग्ने पहुँच मार्गला बारे प्रतिवेदनमा स्पष्ट खुलाउनुपर्ने	Comment incorporated in Section 2.4	
८	एकेडेमीको कुल जग्गा मध्ये कति क्षेत्रफल कुन प्रयोजनमा प्रयोग गरिन्छ? कति क्षेत्रफल खुला रहन्छ? प्रष्टयाउनु पर्ने	Comment incorporated in Section 2.9	
९	यस आयोजना ले के के भौतिक सरचना निर्माण गर्छ कति कति क्षेत्रफल प्रयोग हुन्छ? प्रष्ट पार्नुपर्ने। पुल निर्माण आयोजना के अंग हो? कति मिटर लम्बाइको पुल बनाउने हो?	Comment incorporated in Section 2.3	
१०	यस बैठकमा समिति सदस्यहरूले दिएका लिखित राय सुझाव यस माईनुटको अभिलेख अंग रहने छ।	Duly fulfilled and incorporated all the comments	
११	आयोजनाको कति वटा भवन, कति उचाईका रहन्छन्?	Comment incorporated in Section 2.3	

२३	यनको स्रोत माथिको पहुँचमा आयोजनाले के असर गर्छ?	Devisthan (Kha) CF has already decided for the use of forest area from NPA on 2076/05/03, for which no user related issues will be arised. The detailed will be studied in EIA study phase
२४	पुन्यमति खोलाका जविक विवरण के हुन्? सवाल के के हुन्?	Comment incorporated in Section 7.2.2.1
२५	केहि Abbreviation छुट भएकाले सबैलाई समेटनु पर्ने।	Comment incorporated in Acronyms and Abbreviations
२६	Chapter 6 पर्नाँती न.पा. वडा नं. ६ का सामाजिक संस्कृतिक विवरण उल्लेख गर्नुपर्ने।	As ward level information is not available in profile, Panauti Municipality information is presented in Section 6.3
२७	Land Use Pattern बारे उल्लेख गर्ने	Comment incorporated in Section 2.9
२८	आयोजनाको संक्षिप्त विवरणमा प्रस्तावको लगानी/सहयोग उल्लेख गर्दा उपयुक्त हुने	Comment incorporated in Section 1.1 and 2.3
२९	प्रतियेदन तयार गर्ने विज्ञहरूको CV र Team Declaration Original Signature सहित संलग्न गर्नुपर्ने	Comment incorporated in APPENDIX-10 & 11
३०	ToR को Chapter 5 तालिका ५.१.१ लाई पुनः Rewrite गर्नुपर्ने	Timeframe in weeks is changed to Months
३१	ऐन कानुन पुनरावलोकन गर्दा Chronological Order मा र AD वा BS मा बनाउनु पर्ने	Comment incorporated in Chapter 4

४४	नियम ७ अनुसार (वा.सं.नि. ०७७) नेपालीमा संक्षिप्त प्रतिवेदन तयार गर्नुपर्ने।	EIA Summary report in Nepali language will be prepared in final study report
४५	मालव स्रोतको विवरण उल्लेख गर्नुपर्ने।	Comment incorporated in Section 3.1
१	Energy Types and quantity मा Fire wood will be supplied for cooking लेखिएको छ। यसको source पनि खुलाउनु पर्ने।	Due to irrelevancy, fire wood issues is omitted from report
२	Chemical waste मा grease and lubricant सँगै paints, pitch गर्ने प्रयोग हुने asphalt पनि थप गर्नुपर्ने।	Comment incorporated in Section 7.2.2.1
३	Construction materials source and quantity section मा aggregates, sand, stone/boolder market बाट किन्ने लेखिएको तर issues identify गर्दा crusher plant बाट पर्ने प्रभाव राख्नु भएको छ। Crusher को लागी चाहिने raw material को source पनि clearly mention गर्नुपर्ने।	Issues of crusher is omitted from the report as all the materials will be procured from legal local markets
४	प्राथमिककारण गरेको issue निर्माण चरणमा निर्माण सामग्रीको आँसार पसारबाट पर्ने प्रभाव समावेश गर्नुपर्ने।	Comment incorporated in Section 7.2.2.1
५	आयोजना वरपर पानीको स्रोत छार्छैन र त्यसबाट त्यहाँका स्थानीयलाई पर्ने प्रभाव समावेश गर्नुपर्ने।	Comment incorporated in Section 7.2.2.1
६	सामुदायिक वनमा आश्रित समुदायमा पर्ने प्रभाव समावेश गर्नुपर्ने।	Demarcation may or may not already decided for the use of forest area from NPA on 2076/05/03, for which no user related
७	भूमिगत पानीको सतहमा पर्ने असर र पानीको सतह मापन गर्नुपर्ने।	Comment incorporated in Section 7.2.2.1
८	E-Waste को प्रभाव समावेश गर्नुपर्ने।	Comment incorporated in Section 7.2.2.2
९	Air quality र noise level को data 24 hrs को हुनुपर्छ।	Comment incorporated in Section 7.2.2.4



४	Constitution of Nepal मात्र हो, २०७२ होईन।	Comment incorporated in Section 4.1	
५	काजुजको उल्लेखित केहि AD मा भएको केहि BS मा भएकोले एकिकृत व्यवस्था राख्ने	All the date has been arranged according to BS	
६	Land use policy 2075 हो। Double उल्लेख पनि भएको छ।	Comment incorporated in Section 4.2	
७	व्यक्तिको जग्गा अधिग्रहण गर्न होईन भने जग्गा प्राप्ति ऐन, २०३४ पुनरावलोकन गर्नु तपनी।	As there is no task related with the acquisition of private land, the Land Acquisition Act 2034 is omitted	



	<p>थप पुनरावलोकन गर्नु पर्ने कानुन भूमि सम्बन्धि ऐन, २०७५ मुलुकी देवयानी संरिहा, २०७४ मुलुकी देवयानी कार्यविधि, २०७४ खानी तथा खनिज पदार्थ ऐन, २०४२ राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण ऐन, २०२१ जलधर संरक्षण ऐन, २०१७ भवन ऐन, २०७५ भवन संरिहा</p>	<p>Comment incorporated in Chapter 4</p>	<p>Additional policies on Building Act, 2075; The National Civil (Code) Act, 2074; Water Resource Act, 2045; National Park and Wildlife Conservation Act, 2029, Aquatic Protection Act, 2017; Forest Regulation, 2079; The National Civil (Code) Procedure, 2076; Police Act, 2012; Police Regulation, 2071; Building Regulation, 2066 are reviewed and incorporated in Chapter 4</p>
९	<p>अन्य वन्यजन्तु मैत्री पूर्वाधार निर्माण निर्देशिका, २०७८ ढुंगा, गिट्टी, बालुवा उत्खनन र यिक्री वितरण सम्बन्धि मापदण्ड, २०७७</p>	<p>Comment incorporated in Chapter 4</p>	<p>ढुगा, गिट्टी, बालुवा उत्खनन र यिक्री वितरण सम्बन्धि मापदण्ड, २०७७</p>
१०	<p>नफसा पास सम्बन्धि न.पा. बाट हुने भनि प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख गर्ने।</p>	<p>Comment incorporated in Section 3.5</p>	<p>मापदण्ड, २०७७</p>

११	भूमिगत पानी निकाल्ने अनुमति सम्बन्धित निकायबाट लिइने भनि प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख गर्ने	Comment incorporated in Section 3.6.2	
१२	वैदेशिक लगानी/ वैदेशिक सहायताको लागी उद्योग विभागबाट अनुमति लिनु पर्ने]	This Project is fully funded (Not Loan) from GoI for which approval shall not be required from Department of Industry	
	Rajan Rishi Kandel (Socio-Economic Expert)		
	Abbreviation and Acronyms (P-V)	Comment incorporated in 'Acronyms and Abbreviations'	
	Add 1.8 (P-3)	Comment incorporated in Section 1.9	
	Sub Chapter 1.6 and 2.3 table 1.6.1 and 2.3.1 (P-2&5)	Comment incorporated in both documents	
	Table 2.3.1 (P-5)	All the forest area is made consistent as hectare (ha)	
	Figure (all)	Comment incorporated in both documents	
	Sub-chapter 6.3 Table 6.3.1 (P-40)	Comment incorporated in Section 6.3	



ToR/Sub chapter 1.2	The provision of cabinet meeting minute of land acquisition and National Priority Project Letter Document (Documents attach in annexes)	The cabinet has made decision on 2075/05/21 (6 September 2018) for the relocation in decision no. 4 (1) and (3) Refer in Relevancy and APPENDIX 2 for this
Section 2.10.6(7) (P-14)	Change into project Area Delineation for Classification of Project Area Sub Chapter	Comment incorporated in Section 2.10.6 (7)
Table 5.1.1 (P-27)	Add issues on livestock and local grazing land both in SD and ToR	Comment incorporated in both documents
Declaration Form	Add to column for EIA experiences as per EPR of Experts	Comment incorporated in APPENDIX-10
1	Comments and Suggestion: Biological Environment As the Project will construct building structures in 8.28 ha of forest land areas, 2.9 types and area of required land should be categorized as per land use types (P-10)	Comment incorporated in Section 2.9
2	Methods: Biological Environment:- The proposed method used during field study should use checklist/matrix. Findings of the proposed method necessary include in the existing environmental condition. Cover all biological domain studied during SD preparation.	Comment incorporated in the Section 6.2 and the conservation map is revised with Phulchoki Mountain Forest Area



3	<p>Biological Environment P-39: Figure 6.2.1 is unclear, Better will elaborate this section as per proposed methodology in terms of forest and vegetation, NTFP, ownerships, etc. Better will elaborate DIA/IIA in the context of biological environment.</p>	<p>Figure 6.2.1 is revised and made clear with respect to proposed Project Area. The forest area will be classified based on DIA/IIA and incorporated in EIA report</p>
<p>ओमधरानन्द राजोपाध्याय (भौतिक वातावरण)</p>		
१	<p>भारत सरकारको सहयोगमा डिजाईन तथा निर्माण विधिको प्रयोग गरी निर्माण गरिने मएपछी योजना सम्बन्धि वृस्तुत विवरण र यथार्थ परिमाणहरू जानकारी उपलब्ध नहुदै वातावरणीय अध्ययन प्रतिवेदन तयार गरि स्वीकृत गर्न सकिने नसकिने विषयमा संबन्तिक स्पष्टता आवश्यक</p>	<p>At present, DPR is approved by GoN and the desing and construction modality is updated in both reports with specifications</p>
२	<p>निर्माण हुने ५८ वटा प्रत्येक भवनको लागी र समग्र भवनले चर्चिने क्षेत्रफल, निर्मित क्षेत्रफल, उचाई, जग्गाको सोधिबाट जोडनुपर्ने दुरी सम्बन्धि विवरणहरू पानीती नगरपालिकाको भवन मापदण्ड बमोजिम तालिकाबद्ध गरी प्रस्तुत हुनुपर्ने</p>	<p>Comment incorporated in Section 2.3; Municipality has made mandatory for 5% open space while construction buildings instead NPA will let near about 73% open space</p>
३	<p>योजनासंबद्ध निम्न विवरणहरूबारे अध्ययन प्रतिवेदनमा वृस्तुत विवरण समावेश गर्नुपर्ने:</p>	-
क	<p>पानीको आवश्यकता निर्माण र संचालन चरणमा कति हुने र सोतबाट कति परिणाम उपलब्ध हुने,</p>	<p>Comment incorporated in Section 3.6.2</p>



ख	निर्माण चरणमा उत्खनन र निर्माण कार्यको साथै कामदारबाट उत्पादन हुने तथा संचालन चरणमा सबै प्रयोगकर्ताहरूले उत्पादन गर्ने कुलिनै र नकुलिनै ठोस फोहोर र फोहोर पानीको परिणाम तथा त्यसको विसर्जन प्रणाली,	Comment incorporated in Section 3.6.1 and 3.6.3
ग	भूमिगत पानी प्रयोग हुने भए कति परिणाम उपलब्ध हुने, तत्सम्बन्धि स्वीकृति र पुनर्भरण गर्ने विधि र परिणाम	Comment incorporated in Section 3.6.2 and 3.6.4
घ	वर्षाको पानी सङ्कलन गर्ने योजना भए त्यसको क्षमता र प्रयोजन	Comment incorporated in Section 3.6.4
ङ	निर्माण तथा संचालन दुवै चरणमा बहुप्रकोपको सुरक्षा प्रणाली र योजना	Comment incorporated in Section 3.6.5
४	जग्गा अधिग्रहणको विषय पनि परिच्छेद २.७.१ मा सुचिकृत भएकोले निजि वा गुठी जग्गा समेत पर्ने भए क्षतिपूर्ति सम्बन्धि विवरण	There is no issues of land acquisition for which omitted the issues related to acquisition
५	पहुँच मार्ग नयाँ निर्माण गर्नु पर्ने वा स्तरोन्नति गरे पुग्ने हो, त्यसको प्रयोग अरु क्षेत्रलाई पनि जोड्ने गरी हुने भए ट्राफिक व्यवस्थापनको विषय पनि उल्लेख हुनु पर्ने	Upgradation of existing road will be sufficient in the western part of Project area. Issues of traffic management is incorporated in Section 7.2.2.1
६	योजनाको प्रत्यक्ष क्षेत्रमा पर्ने घरपुरीहरूबाट आधारभूत सूचक तथा जानकारी सङ्कलन गर्ने कार्य क्षेत्र थप गर्नुपर्ने	Since there is no any households within DIA, household information will be collected using FGD tool and validated through KII



७	सन्दर्भ सामग्रीको समिक्षामा नगर विकास ऐन, भवन ऐन, सम्बन्धित नियमावलीहरू र भवन मापदण्ड तथा भवन संहिताहरू समेत थपनुपर्ने र असान्दर्भिक दस्तावेजहरूको समिक्षा हटाउने।	Information on technical aspect is incorporated in Chapter 2 and Policies in Chapter 4	
८	सम्भावित प्रभावहरूलाई एकमुष्ट नभई विषयगत रूपमा समुहिकृत गर्ने।	Comment incorporated in Section 7.2.2	





नेपाल सरकार

वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालय

(वातावरण तथा जैविक विविधता महाशाखा)

EX: पो. व. नं. ३९८७

सिंहदरबार, काठमाडौं

मिति : २०७९/०५/०५

पत्र संख्या : २०७९/०८०

चलानी नं. १६३

प्राप्त पत्र संख्या र मिति :

श्री राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान,
महाराजगन्ज काठमाण्डौ ।

विषय : परिमार्जित वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कनको क्षेत्र निर्धारण प्रतिवेदन एवं कार्यसूची पेश गर्ने सम्बन्धमा ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा तहाँ प्रस्तावक रहेको बागमति प्रदेशको काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्ला पर्नाति नगरपालिका वडा नं. ६ मा निर्माण हुन लागेको राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान आयोजनाको वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन प्रतिवेदनको क्षेत्र निर्धारण प्रतिवेदन एवं कार्यसूची सम्बन्धमा राय सुझाव प्रदान गर्नुहुन भनी मिति २०७९/०५/०१ को पत्रानुसार राय सुझाव समितिको मिति २०७९/०५/०५ मा बसेको बैठकबाट प्राप्त राय सुझावहरु यसैसाथ संलग्न छन्। संलग्न सुझावहरुमा उल्लिखित बुदाँहरु अनुसार सो प्रतिवेदनमा परिमार्जन गर्न आवश्यक देखिएकोले EIA प्रतिवेदन सुझाव समितिबाट प्राप्त राय सुझावहरु समावेश गरी समावेश गरिएको परिमार्जन तालिका र प्रतिवेदनमा परिमार्जन गरिएको विषयवस्तु स्पष्ट देखिनेगरी हाईलाईट सहित प्रतिवेदन पेश गर्न हुन निर्देशानुसार अनुरोध छ।

(खिलानाथ दाहाल)

सहायक वन अधिकृत



आज मिति २०७९/०५/०५ गते आइतबार विहान ८:००बजे प्रस्तावक श्री राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, महाराजगन्ज काठमाण्डौद्वारा बागमती प्रदेशको काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्ला पनौती नगरपालिका वडा नं ६ मा निर्माण हुन लागेको राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान आयोजनाको को वातावरणीय भाव मूल्यांकन (EIA)को क्षेत्र निर्धारण प्रतिवेदन तथा कार्य सूचीमा सुझावका लागि छलफल गर्न बना तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालयको सभाकक्षमा वातावरण तथा जैविक विविधता महाशाखाका प्रमुख सहसचिव श्री मेघनाथ काफ्ले ज्यूको अध्यक्षतामा बसेको वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकन प्रतिवेदन सुझाव समितिको बैठकबाट प्राप्त राय सुझाव देहाय बमोजिम छन ।

१. प्रस्ताव सम्बन्धमा क्षेत्रनिर्धारण प्रतिवेदनको परिचय शब्दमा प्रकाश पार्नुपर्ने ।
२. प्रस्तुत प्रस्तावको लागि प्रस्तावित स्थानमा पहिचान गरिएको क्षेत्र क्षेत्रको जग्गाको क्षेत्रफल शक्ति गरी उपलब्ध पढ्ती उल्लेख गरिनु पर्ने ।
३. प्रस्तुत प्रस्ताव विनष्ट गर्न आवश्यक पर्ने निम्नलिखित सामग्रीको विवरण, आरेखण, स्रोत, दुवानी, भन्डार रंग सम्बन्धित वातावरण स्वाम्य पहिचान गरी उल्लेख गरिनु पर्ने ।
४. आयोजना / प्रस्तावको Layout / Design / DPR बारे उल्लेख गरिनु पर्ने ।
५. आयोजनाको नक्सा / Design उपलब्ध के छ ? प्रष्ट पार्नुपर्ने ।
६. आयोजना सम्बन्धमा नेपाल र भारत सरकार बिचको समझौता, पालिस एन्डोर्सी रंग सम्बन्धित काब्ररी, नीतिगत दातावेज, प्रस्तावको Master plan को D P R अध्ययन गरी प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख गरिनु पर्ने ।
७. आयोजना स्थल पुग्ने पट्टी मार्गको बारे प्रतिवेदनमा स्पष्ट खुलाउनु पर्ने ।
८. एन्डोर्सीको कुल जग्गा क्षेत्रको क्षेत्र क्षेत्रफल कुन २ प्रयोगमा प्रयोग गरिन्छ ? कुन क्षेत्रफल खुला रहन्छ ? प्रष्ट पार्नुपर्ने ।
९. यस आयोजनाको निर्माण कार्यको सम्बन्धमा निर्माण गर्नु पर्ने

क्षेत्रफल प्रयोग इन्? प्रश्न पार्कपते । पुन निर्माण आयोजना
 क अंग हौं ? कति मितर लम्बाइको पुल बनाउने हो ?

१०. यस वेकमा स्थिति सफल हल देएका लिखित शय बुझा यस Minutes (माइल्यूटको) उभयत अंग रहे ई ।
११. आयोजनाका कतिवटा अंग, कति उचाइका बहाइत ?
१२. पत्रोती नगरपालिकाको Bylaw अनुसार र राष्ट्रिय मन्त्र लेखित अनुसार अंगको Description हुनुपर्ने ।
१४. आयोजना रूमाताका इलाका कति 2 volume मा चारी कावल्ड पर्ने हो ? स्लैट के हो ? कातावलीय सवाल ३-२ हुन ?
१५. छोर तथा तरल फोड सञ्चालि हवाल (गसाधामेक सलैट) पहिचान गरिनुपर्ने ।
१६. आयोजनाको पहुँच मार्ग सञ्चालि विवरण र कातावलीय सवाल पहिचान गरिनुपर्ने ।
१७. आयोजनाको प्रच्छन्न प्रमानित क्षेत्र र कप्रपका प्रमाक क्षेत्र सति हुने हो ? प्रमुख हवाल ३ के हुन ?
१८. निर्माण चरण र रूमाताका चलाका सवाललाई छुटाउनु पर्ने
१९. Salient feature मा जैविक कातावलीको विवरण दिनुपर्ने
२०. जैविक कातावलीको कल्पना विवेक के हो ? प्रश्न पार्कपते ।
२१. प्रतिवेकमा उल्लेखित विवरण EPR, ०६६ को कमीमा हुनुपर्ने ।
२२. वन क्षेत्र प्रयोग गर्दा पर्ने प्रमाक/ सवाल ३-२ हुन ?
२३. वनको स्लैट माथिको पहुँचमा आयोजनाले के भए-उडे ?
२४. पुन्यभति खोलाका जैविक विवरण के हुन ? सवाल २५५ हुन ।
२५. केही Abbeivalis हुन नकोले सलैटलाई हर्नु पर्ने ।
२६. Chapter ६, पत्रोती न.पा. का को सामाजिक सलैटको विवरण उल्लेखित गर्नुपर्ने ।

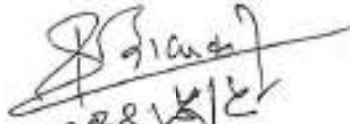


 मन्त्रालय
 वातावरण र जल सञ्चालन
 नेपाल सरकार

[Signatures and initials]

National Police Academy Project
Kavre (S.D. & TOR)

- ④ वन क्षेत्र अन्तर्गत बाहिरको क्षेत्रमा NPA बनाउन अध्ययन गर्नु पर्ने,
- ⑤ वन क्षेत्र तिनै पर्ने भए प्रयाप्त कारण, आधार अध्ययन गरी प्रतिवेदनमा समावेश गर्नु पर्ने,
- ⑥ अध्ययन गरी डिभिजन वन कार्यालय सँग सल्लाह गरी अध्ययन गर्नु पर्ने,
- ⑦ राष्ट्रियको वनको सम्पत्तिको प्राकृतिक स्रोत माथिको आधार कसरी सुनिश्चित गर्न सकिन्छ? को अध्ययन गर्नु पर्ने,
- ⑧ जलान गर्नु पर्ने अरु विचारको बाहेत वन नियन्त्रणको २०६९ अनुसार संकलन गरी प्रतिवेदनमा समावेश गर्नु पर्ने


२०६९/६/६



**Socio-economic Comments on Scoping Document and ToR for EIA study of
National Police Academy at Panauti Kavrepalanchok, Bagmati, Province**

Review Committee Meeting (MoFE) 2079-05-05

Project Proponent: National Police Academy

S.No	Chapter/Section Page No (Comments on SD)	Comments
1	Abbreviations and acronyms (page v)	There is missing so many short forms in abbreviations and acronyms in submitted report.
2	Add 1.8 page-3	Project Area Delineation sub chapter
3	Sub Chapter 1.6, and 2.3 table 1.6.1 and 2.3.1, page 2 and 5	Write up Water volume in Liter
4	Table 2.3.1, page 5	Check total area of Government managed forest land-in(m) ²
5	Figure(all)	Submit color map in SD and ToR
6	Sub chapter 6.3 Table 6.3.1 page,40	Please add to word no.6 socioeconomic data with Panauti Municipality And give column towards indigenous, Khas Aarya and Dalit caste in project area in ethnic group composition of project area as per Constitutional provision and presented data should be numerical order.
7	ToR/ sub chapter 1.2	The provision of cabinet meeting minute of land acquisition and National priority project letter documents. (documents attach in annexes)
8	Section 2.10.6(7), page 14	Change into Project area delineation for classification of project area sub chapter
9	Table 5.1.1, page,27	Please recheck the time frame table and fill in the gave
10	Sub chapter 6.2.2.1, page 29	Add issues on livestock and local grazing land both in SD and ToR
11	Declaration Form	Add to Colum for EIA experience as per EPR of experts



- Rajan Rishi Kadel
Socio-economic expert

राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रतिष्ठानको वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कनको

क्षेत्र निर्धारण र कार्यसूची

ओम्धरानन्द राजोपाध्याय

राय, सुभाब

१. भारत सरकारको सहयोगमा डिजाइन तथा निर्माण विधिको प्रयोग गरी निर्माण गरिने भएपछि योजनासम्बन्धी विस्तृत विवरण र यथार्थ परिमाणहरूको जानकारी उपलब्ध नहुँदै वातावरणीय अध्ययन प्रतिवेदन तयार गरी स्वीकृत गर्न सकिने तसकिते विषयमा सैद्धान्तिक स्पष्टता आवश्यक ।
२. निर्माण हुने ५० वटा प्रत्येक भवनको लागि र समग्रमा भवनले चर्चिने क्षेत्रफल, निर्मित क्षेत्रफल, उचाइ, जग्गाको साँघवाट छोड्नुपर्ने दूरी सम्बन्धी विवरणहरू पठाउने नगरपालिकाको भवन मापदण्ड बमोजिम तालिकाबद्ध गरी प्रस्तुत हुनुपर्ने ।
३. योजनासम्बद्ध निम्न विवरणहरूबारे अध्ययन प्रतिवेदनमा विस्तृत विवरण समावेश गर्नुपर्ने :
 - क) पानीको आवश्यकता निर्माण र सञ्चालन चरणमा कति हुने र कुन स्रोतबाट कति परिमाण उपलब्ध हुने,
 - ख) निर्माण चरणमा उत्खनन र निर्माण कार्यको साथै कामदारबाट उत्पादन हुने तथा सञ्चालन चरणमा सबै प्रयोगकर्ताहरूले उत्पादन गर्ने कुहिनै र नकुहिनै ठोस फोहर र फोहर पानीको परिमाण तथा त्यसको विसर्जन प्रणाली
 - ग) भूमिगत पानी प्रयोग हुने भए कति परिमाण उपलब्ध हुने, तत्सम्बन्धी स्वीकृति र पुनर्भरण गर्ने विधि र परिमाण
 - घ) वर्षातको पानी सङ्कलन गर्ने योजना भए त्यसको क्षमता र प्रयोजन
 - ङ) निर्माण तथा सञ्चालन दुवै चरणमा बहुप्रकोपबाट सुरक्षा प्रणाली र योजना
४. जग्गा अधिग्रहणको विषय पनि परिच्छेद २.७.१ मा सूचीकृत भएकोले निजी वा गुठी जग्गा समेत पर्ने भए क्षतिपूर्तिसम्बन्धी विवरण
५. पहुँच मार्ग नयाँ निर्माण गर्नु पर्ने वा स्तरोन्नति गरे पुग्ने हो, त्यसको प्रयोग अरु क्षेत्रलाई पनि जोड्ने गरी हुने भए ट्राफिक व्यवस्थापनको विषय पनि उल्लेख हुनुपर्ने
६. योजनाको प्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव क्षेत्रमा पर्ने घरधुरीहरूबाट आधारभूत सूचक तथा जानकारी सङ्कलन गर्ने कार्य क्षेत्र थप गर्नुपर्ने ।
७. सन्दर्भ सामग्रीको समीक्षामा नगर विकास ऐन, भवन ऐन, सम्बन्धित नियमावलीहरू र भवन मापदण्ड तथा भवन संहिताहरू समेत थप्नुपर्ने र असान्दर्भिक दस्तावेजहरूको समीक्षा हटाउने ।
८. सम्भावित प्रभावहरूलाई एकमुष्ट तमई विषयगत रूपमा समूहीकृत गर्ने ।

धन्यवाद



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**APPENDIX 3: MEMORANDUM OF
UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN GON AND
GOI**

Memorandum of Understanding
Between
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA
and
THE GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL
Regarding the Establishment of the
NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY AT PANAUTI, KAVREPALANCHOWK

The Government of the Republic of India (hereinafter referred to as "GoI") and the Government of Nepal (hereinafter referred to as "GoN"), hereinafter jointly referred to as the "Parties":


bearing in mind the close and friendly relations between the two countries and their peoples;

recalling the need for the establishment of a new, modern and well-equipped National Police Academy at Panauti, Kavrepalanchowk for strengthening and assisting the Nepal Police;

Have reached the following understanding:

Article I

- 1.1 GoI will provide a grant assistance of Indian Currency Rs. 5,494.61 million (Five thousand four hundred ninety four point sixty one million Indian Rupees) (Approximately Nepalese Currency Rs. 8,791.38 million Nepalese Rupees) to GoN for the construction of National Police Academy (NPA) (hereinafter referred to as the "Project").
- 1.2 The Grant assistance received through GoI for the construction of NPA will be channelled through the Redbook and Treasury System of GoN.
- 1.3 GoN will secure about 25.45 hectares of land at Panauti, approximately 32 KMs south east of the capital Kathmandu on its own cost.
- 1.4 The project cost will be based on, and as specified in, the Detailed Project Report (hereinafter referred to as "DPR").
- 1.5 The Ministry of Home Affairs, GoN will be the Executing Agency and Nepal Police will be the implementing agency of this project on behalf of GoN.



Article II

- 2.1 GoN will, ~~in consultation with GoI~~ appoint a Consultant (Indian/Nepalese or Joint Venture Indian/Nepalese firms) for the supervision of the Project, who will be responsible for the preparation of Detailed Project Report (hereinafter referred to as "DPR"), and supervision of construction work. He/She will work under the Project coordinator at Project Coordinating Unit (hereinafter referred as PCU).
- 2.2 GoN will appoint a Contractor (Indian/Nepalese or Joint Venture Indian/Nepalese firms) for the construction of the project ~~in consultation with GoI~~
- 2.3 GoN will create a PCU for the smooth implementation of project activities under the Nepal Police and appoint **a Project Coordinator, Executive Director of the National Police Academy will be the ex-officio project coordinator** who will be responsible for implementation of the project and will act as necessary liaison official between the Consultant/Contractor and GoN/other authorities to facilitate provision of necessary facilities by the authorities concern and various exemption to ensure successful and timely completion of the Project. PCU will be responsible for overall implementation of the project activities, and ~~report periodically to the Joint Project Monitoring Committee (JPMC)~~.

Article III

- 3.1 A DPR will be prepared by the Consultant. ~~The approval of GoI and GoN to the DPR will be obtained prior to implementation of the Project~~
- 3.2 The Project will be completed in a phase wise manner over a period of four years. It is envisaged that:
 - 3.2.1 The first phase will comprise construction of water treatment plant, internal road, office complex, accommodation block, messes, classrooms, seminar hall/ syndicate rooms, MT room, quarter guard, parade ground, PT ground, transport section, deep tube well with overhead tank and supply system of water, drainage and sewerage, electrification, etc.
 - 3.2.2 The second phase will comprise construction of, shopping complex, sports complex, firing range, auditorium and horse training ground.
 - 3.2.3 The third phase will comprise construction of swimming pool, landscaping, parking areas, communication tower, helipad, boundary wall, and remaining works.
 - 3.2.4 The details will be finalized on the basis of the DPR.

Article IV

- 4.1 GoI will arrange and make available all finances required for the successful implementation of the Project according to the following fund flow arrangement:
- 4.2 GoI will release 25 (twenty five) percent of the total project cost to GoN at the beginning of the Nepalese Fiscal Year (16th July 2015 to 15th July 2016). The remaining tendered cost will be paid by GoI to GoN on the basis of physical progress in three equal instalments each amounting to 25 (Twenty Five) Percent of the approved tendered cost or sanctioned cost of the project.
- 4.3 Joint Project Monitoring Committee (JPMC) will release the fund on the basis of the physical progress achieved.
- 4.4 GoN will open an imprest account in the name of PCU at Nepal Rastra Bank in INR and GoI will provide its grants amount in this account.
- 4.5 The Imprest account will be operated jointly by the Project Coordinator and any PCU officials as authorised by MoF on the recommendation of MoHA.
- 4.6 The actual expenditures incurred and provided through GoN treasury will be reimbursed from the imprest account and further replenished by GoI on the imprest account.
- 4.7 All expenditures on procurement of project activities will be in accordance with the existing Public Procurement Act and Public Procurement Rules of Nepal for Indian/Nepalese/Joint Venture of Indian Nepalese contractors.
- 4.8 The internal audit of the project will be conducted as per GoN system.
- 4.9 The annual external audit of the project will be conducted by the office of the Auditor General (OAG/N) of Nepal.
- 4.10 A copy of the audited Annual Financial report, as otherwise specified by PCU or as per GoN annual reporting format, will be shared with GoI through PCU.

Article V

- 5.1 GoN will make available to the Consultant and the Contractor(s), the land required for the project, free of cost and free from all physical and legal encumbrances. GoN will be responsible for providing bulk electricity and water supply for the project. However, the cost of the electricity and water supply and other office costs, except office premises and salary of GoN staffs, will be borne by the project fund.

- 5.2 GoN will be responsible for the resolution of administrative or legal encumbrances, if any, in the execution of the Project and for payment of compensation, if any, and settlement of claims or disputes arising in connection thereof.

Article VI

- 6.1 GoN will provide the following facilities to the Consultant and the Contractor(s):-
- 6.1.1 Space for appropriate office/ residential accommodations for the personnel deployed by the Consultant at or near the site(s) of the Project execution. GoN will also facilitate acquisition of suitable space by the Contractor(s) at or near the site(s) of the Project execution for appropriate office/residential accommodations for their personnel and for their labour camps/construction yards.
 - 6.1.2 Necessary security to the personnel deployed by the Consultant and the Contractor(s) and their teams and at related Project sites to enable smooth implementation of the Project.
 - 6.1.3 Validation of the Indian Driving Licenses of expatriate drivers employed within Nepal by the Consultant and the Contractor(s) for the Project, and facilitation of the movement of the personnel deployed by the Consultant and the Contractor(s) and their teams in Nepal, in accordance with the rules and regulations of GoN.
 - 6.1.4 All administrative, environmental, legal, technical and other clearances, as necessary for the implementation of the Project, most expeditiously, without delay and without any financial implication for GoI, if a request for such clearance is made by the Consultant and the contractor(s).
 - 6.1.5 All reference documents related to GoN requirements will be made available to the Consultant and the Contractor(s) through the Project Coordinator.

Article VII

- 7.1 The recruitment of administrative, technical, and other personnel for the implementation of the Project will be confined to the nationals of either country. GoN will issue identity cards to such personnel and also arrange for their security during the implementation of the Project.



Article VIII

8.1 In order to conduct joint review of the project activities, to monitor the implementation of the project, and to ensure the smooth operation of project, there will be formed a Joint Project Monitoring Committee (JPMC) as follows:-

- a) Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, GoN (Chairperson)
- b) Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), GoI
- c) Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, GoN
- d) Representative of Finance Division, MEA, GoI.
- e) Representative of Ministry of Home Affairs, GoI.
- f) Head of Wing (Economic Cooperation Wing), Embassy of India, Kathmandu.
- g) First Secretary (Security) Embassy of India, Kathmandu
- h) Representative of Ministry of Foreign Affairs (GoN)
- i) Representative of Ministry of Finance, GoN
- j) Representative of Nepal Police

8.2 Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, GoN will be the Member-Secretary of the JPMC.

8.3 The Project Coordinator appointed by GoN will be invited as special invitee to all meetings of the JPMC and will be responsible to report progress of the project activities.

8.4 The JPMC may, should there be any specific requirement, co-opt any other person related with the Project for the purpose of consultation, and will report the progress of the Project to the two Governments periodically.

8.5 Meetings of the JPMC will be convened during the implementation of the Project, normally once every six months, or with such periodicity as deemed necessary by its Member-Secretary.

8.6 The Consultant will fully apprise the JPMC at each meeting about the progress in implementation of the Project.

Article IX

9.1 No funds provided by GoI will be used directly for tax payment.

9.2 GoN will provide a counterpart fund to make payment to the contractors and consultants for the payment of VAT against their invoice.



- 9.3 GoN will provide exemption of Customs Duty and other fees except VAT payable to the customs office by the contractors and consultants to import construction materials, machinery and equipment on the basis of approved master list. For this purpose, contractors and consultants will submit list of materials to be imported to the NPA. NPA will facilitate the approval process from MoF through MoHA.
- 9.4 In the case of Indian Consultant/Contractor(s), GoN will not levy any taxes or duties of any kind of machinery, equipments and Vehicle payable to the customs offices when it is exported to India upon completion of the project. For this purpose, contractors and consultants will submit list of such machinery, equipments and Vehicle to be imported to NPA. NPA will facilitate to obtain approval process from MoF through MoHA. However, if machinery, equipments and Vehicle not exported to India and sold in Nepal, then all taxes or duties as applicable will be paid by the contractor/consultant or the buyer.
- 9.5 The income tax levied on the Indian contractor/consultants will be regulated as per the provisions of the Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income concluded between GoN and GoI.
- 9.6 GoN will provide duty-free import facilities to Indian nationals engaged by the consultant or the contractor(s) for the project implementation. However, with regard to the import of vehicles for the personal use, such a vehicle should be exported from Nepal within a period of three months after relinquishment of charge by the beneficiary concerned. If such a vehicle is disposed off in Nepal, taxes and duties will be payable by the beneficiary as per the prevailing laws of Nepal.

Article X

- 10.1 The personnel of GoI and the Indian personnel deployed by the Consultant and the contractor(s) working on the project in Nepal will, at all times, respect the laws of Nepal. However, no suit, proceedings, except in the case of gross negligence or wilful misconduct, will be instituted against any such person for anything done or purported to be done in good faith, in the course of discharging their official duties for the successful and expeditious implementation of the project.

Article XI

- 11.1 After the completion of the Project and with the approval of the JPMC, the Consultant/Contractor will hand over the building and all other assets created under the Project to GoN, which will be responsible for the entire management of NPA. The JPMC will cease to exist after handing over of the completed Project to GoN.



Article XII

- 12.1 To the extent possible, the existing available vehicles, equipments etc. utilized for training purposes will be transferred to the NPA by GoN.
- 12.2 Both Parties will undertake a detailed needs assessment for the smooth functioning of the NPA. GoI will depute personnel for imparting training etc., at its cost, to the extent possible, if it is so requested by GoN.
- 12.3 The NPA will have a technical adviser, to which GoI will depute an officer at its cost, for a mutually agreed tenure(s).
- 12.4 GoN will provide adequate number of qualified officers and staff to manage the NPA. GoN will further provide regular operational and budgetary support for the smooth functioning of the NPA.

Article XIII

- 13.1 Any difference regarding the interpretation and implementation or application of any provision of this Memorandum of Understanding will be resolved through mutual consultations or negotiations between the Parties and will be recorded through the letter of exchange.

Article XIV

- 14.1 This Memorandum of Understanding will enter into force from the date of its signing and will remain in force until the completion and handing over of the Project to GoN.

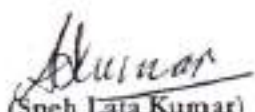
Article XV

- 15.1 This Memorandum of Understanding may be extended, amended or modified at any time by mutual written consent of the Parties through exchange of Notes.
- 15.2 In WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Memorandum of Understanding.

Signed at Kathmandu on this 25th day of November 2014 in the two originals in English Language.

On behalf of the
Government of the Republic of India

On behalf of the
Government of Nepal


(Sneh Lata Kumar)
Secretary (Border Management)
Ministry of Home Affairs
Government of India


(Suman Prasad Sharma)
Finance Secretary
Ministry of Finance
Government of Nepal

**APPENDIX 4: CABINET DECISION FOR
NPA CONSTRUCTION**

श्री सचिव,
प्रधानमन्त्री तथा मन्त्रिपरिषद्को कार्यालय ।

सम्माननीय राष्ट्रपति तथा सम्माननीय उपराष्ट्रपतिको कार्यालय तथा आवास व्यवस्था विषयको प्रधानमन्त्री तथा मन्त्रिपरिषद्को कार्यालयको नं. १/३९-०७५/५/२१ को प्रस्ताव मं.प.वै.सं. ३१/०७५ मिति २०७५/५/२१ को मन्त्रिपरिषद्को बैठकमा पेश हुँदा त्यसमा नेपाल सरकार, मन्त्रिपरिषद्ले देहायबमोजिम निर्णय गरेकाले सोबमोजिम कार्यान्वयन हुन नेपाल सरकार (कार्यसम्पादन) नियमावली, २०६४ को नियम २९ बमोजिम अनुरोध गरेकोछु -

नेपाल सरकारको निर्णय -

"चालु आ.व. को लागि सम्बन्धित मन्त्रालय/निकायलाई विनियोजित बजेटको मिल्दो शीर्षकबाट खर्च व्यवस्थापन गर्ने र नपुग भएमा अर्ध मन्त्रालयबाट निकासी माग गर्ने गरी अरू प्रस्तावमा लेखिएबमोजिम गर्ने ।"


(लोकदरान रेग्मी)

मुख्यसचिव
२०७५/५/२१

Handwritten notes and signatures in the top left corner, including names like 'श्री. ए. गुरुप्रसाद' and 'श्री. ए. गुरुप्रसाद'.



Handwritten date '०१/०५/२०१९' and signature 'म. २६'.

प्रधानमन्त्री तथा मन्त्रिपरिषद्को कार्यालय

विषय: सम्माननीय राष्ट्रपति तथा सम्माननीय उपराष्ट्रपतिको कार्यालय तथा आवास व्यवस्था सम्बन्धमा।
प्रस्ताव पेश गर्न सम्माननीय प्रधानमन्त्रीबाट स्वीकृति प्राप्त मिति: २०७५/०५/२९

१. विषयको संक्षिप्त व्यहोरा:

प्रधानमन्त्री तथा मन्त्रिपरिषद्को कार्यालयका सचिव श्री केदार बहादुर अधिकारीको संयोजकत्वमा राष्ट्रपतिको कार्यालय, गृह मन्त्रालय र सहरी विकास मन्त्रालयका सचिवहरु सदस्य तथा सहरी विकास तथा भवन निर्माण विभागका महानिर्देशक सदस्य सचिव रहेको अध्ययन टोलीले पेश गरेको संलग्न सम्माननीय राष्ट्रपति तथा सम्माननीय उपराष्ट्रपतिको कार्यालय तथा आवास व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी अध्ययन प्रतिवेदन, २०७५ यस कार्यालयमा पेश हुन आएको ।

२. प्राप्त परामर्श तथा अन्य प्रासंगिक कुरा:

३. प्रस्ताव पेश गर्नु पर्नाको कारण र प्रधानमन्त्री तथा मन्त्रिपरिषद्को कार्यालयको सिफारिस:

सम्माननीय राष्ट्रपतिज्यूको कार्यालयको लागि परिसर तय्यार भएको तथा सम्माननीय उपराष्ट्रपतिज्यूको कार्यालय र निवासको स्थायी व्यवस्थापन हुन नसकेकोमा मापि प्रकरण १ मा उल्लिखित समितिको प्रतिवेदन समेतका आधारमा सम्माननीय राष्ट्रपति तथा सम्माननीय उपराष्ट्रपतिको कार्यालय तथा आवास व्यवस्था लगायतका विषयमा नेपाल सरकार, मन्त्रिपरिषद्मा प्रस्ताव पेश गर्न सम्माननीय प्रधानमन्त्रीज्यूबाट २०७५/०५/२९ मा स्वीकृति प्राप्त भएकोले नेपाल सरकार (कार्यसम्पादन) नियमावली, २०६४ को अनुसूची १ को विषयसंख्या ४५ बमोजिम यो प्रस्ताव पेश गरिएको छ ।

४. निर्णय हुनुपर्ने व्यहोरा:

सम्माननीय राष्ट्रपति तथा सम्माननीय उपराष्ट्रपतिको कार्यालय तथा आवास व्यवस्थाको सम्बन्धमा देहाय बमोजिम गर्ने:-

(१) राष्ट्रपतिको कार्यालय परिसरमा धप पुर्वाधार विकास गरी सुविधा सम्पन्न बनाउन महाराजगंजस्थित राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान (तालीम केन्द्र) को पूरै जग्गा (११४-३-०-० रोपनी) राष्ट्रपति कार्यालयको नाममा हस्तान्तरण गर्ने ।

(२) उपर्युक्त बमोजिमको विस्तारित जग्गामा राष्ट्रपति कार्यालयको लागि आवश्यक धप पुर्वाधार सहरी विकास मन्त्रालयले निर्माण गर्ने । यसको लागि आवश्यक पर्ने बजेट अर्थ मन्त्रालयले उपलब्ध गराउने ।

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- ✓ (३) सो ठाउँमा रहेको राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठानलाई प्रतिष्ठानकै नाममा पनौतीमा रहेको जग्गामा सार्ने व्यवस्था गर्ने ।
- ✓ (४) सोही ठाउँमा रहेको नेपाल प्रहरीको केनाइन शाखालाई अन्य कुनै उपयुक्त ठाउँमा सार्ने ।
- (५) राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठानको योजना अनुसार निर्माण हुन समय लाग्ने भएकोले व्यवस्थापनका लागि आवश्यक रकम अर्ध मन्त्रालयले गृह मन्त्रालयलाई उपलब्ध गराउने ।
- ✓ (६) नेपाल सरकार, मन्त्रपरिषद्को निर्णय भएको मितिले १८ महिनाभित्र राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठानको अस्थायी व्यवस्थापन गरी सो प्रतिष्ठानलाई पनौतीमा सारिसक्ने व्यवस्था गर्ने ।
- (७) लैनचौरस्थित समाज कल्याण परिषद् रहेको सम्पूर्ण कार्यालय भवन र जग्गा उपराष्ट्रपतिको कार्यालयको नाममा हस्तान्तरण गर्ने र त्यसमा सम्माननीय उपराष्ट्रपतिज्यूको कार्यालय र निवासको व्यवस्था गर्नका लागि आवश्यक पर्ने रकम अर्ध मन्त्रालयले शहरी विकास मन्त्रालयलाई उपलब्ध गराउने ।
- (८) समाज कल्याण परिषद्को कार्यालय संचालनका लागि अन्यत्र आफ्नै भवन भएमा समाज कल्याण परिषद्को कार्यालयलाई त्यसमा सार्ने, त्यस्तो आफ्नै भवन नभएमा अन्यत्र कुनै सरकारी कार्यालयको भवन उपलब्ध हुनसक्ने भएमा शहरी विकास मन्त्रालय र महिला, बालबालिका तथा ज्येष्ठ नागरिक मन्त्रालयले त्यस्तो भवनमा सार्ने व्यवस्था मिलाउने र त्यस्तो सरकारी भवन उपलब्ध हुन नसकेमा भाडाको भवनमा कार्यालय सार्ने व्यवस्था मिलाउने । यसरी भवन भाडामा लिई कार्यालय संचालन गर्नु पर्ने भएमा अर्ध मन्त्रालयले भाडाको रकम निकास दिने ।

मिति: २०७५/०५/२१



रामेश्वर पाण्डे
सचिव

**APPENDIX 5: DOCUMENTS RELATED
WITH FOREST AREA USE FOR NPA**



पत्र क्रमांक
६९-६४
०२/४१८

श्री २ को आकार
गृह सुधार विभाग
(आन्तरिक व्यवस्था शाखा)
७६ बरखा बाजार

(८)

पत्र संख्या- अल्प (ग) जि. ६/दि. २३३/८१०२-८१-३१ मिति २०२३/०१/१६
ग्राम पत्र संख्या र मिति-

सिंहवरावर
काठमाण्डौ, नेपाल

पत्र संख्या
४०
४१८५

विषय- श. ५. प्र. प्रतिव्यगलाई जग्गा उपलब्ध गराउने।

श्री प्रहरी प्रधान कार्यालय,
नक्साल।

तहाँको प. सं. ३०२१०६ (०२१/५२) न. नं. ३१८ मिति २०२२/११/१६को पत्र प्राप्त भई कारवाही हुँदा जि. कार्यालय, सुदूरपश्चिम मा. वि. सं. वडा नं. ८ कै कि. नं. ७५, क्षेत्रफल ३६००-२ रोपनी जग्गाको स्तम्भित पत्र विभागा मा नै रद्दनेगरी निर्माण कार्य र अन्य कार्यक्रम संचालन गर्न पत्र विभागाबाट सहमति प्राप्त भएकोले सोही अनुसार कार्यरत गरी आउनु हुन श्री ५को सरकार (मन्त्री स्तर)बाट मिति २०२३/०१/१६ मा निर्णय भएको व्यहोरा अनुसन्धान छ।

०२/१/१६

(केशव राज विकारे)

०२/१/१६

श्री देवीस्थान (ख) सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता समूह



प.सं. ०६६/०६६
प.नं. ०१

पनौती १११, दालिचोक



मिति २०६६/०५/०३.....

विषय:- सहमति सन्वयमा ।

✓ श्री राविंद्र प्रहरी प्रबिहण प्रलिष्ण,
आर्थिक प्रशासन काला
महाशजगंज ।

उपरोक्त विषयमा तंहा कार्यालयको पत्र २०६६/०८/२०
छहोरा अकाल भई यक्ष देविस्थान र्ख सामुदायिक वन उपभो
समिते को मिति २०६६/०५/०३ को वेंदुल ण्ट यक्ष समूहो
प्रयोग गर्दै आसो साविक सुन्धाप ६ 'ख' बि-ने ११६ को खण
६ क्षेत्रफल ६०-१३-०-२ जमिन प्रलिष्ण लाई प्रयोग गर्दै
समुदाय वाट सहमति प्रदान गर्दै निर्णय भइको छहोराला
साहित अनुरोध गरिन्छ ।

नारायण शम्भु

अध्यक्ष

श्री देविस्थान (ख)
व.सं. ०६६/०६६



पनौती नगरपालिका

Panauti Municipality

६ नं. वडा कार्यालय

6 No. Ward Office

दलितञ्चोक, काठमाडौं

२०७२



काठेपलाञ्चोक

Kavrepalanchok

३ नं. प्रदेश नेपाल।

3 No. Province, Nepal

मिति : २०७६/०४/०८

प.सं. : ००६-०००

च.नं. : ४९४

विषय : सहमती पत्र दिएको सम्बन्धमा ।

श्री राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान,
आर्थिक प्रशासन शाखा
महाराजगंज, काठमाडौं।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा तहाँ राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान महाराजगंजको प. सं. ००६/००० मिति २०७६/०४/२८ को पत्रानुसार व्यवहारा अग्रगत भई माथिक सुन्धान ७(ख) को कि. नं. ११६ सुन्धान ८ को कि. नं. १२२, १३१, १४८ को से. फ. ७०-१३-०-२, २४-१३-३-०, २८-०-१-०, २-१४-३-२ का जग्गा तालिम प्रयोजनका लागि सुसंयोजक भित्र समेटेी भोगाधिकारका लागि मान भएकाले कि. नं. ११६ को देखिस्वाम (ख) सामुदायिक वनको खण्ड ६ जमिन उपभोक्ता समितिको मिति २०७६/०४/०३ मा गरेको बैठक बाट जग्गा भोल गर्न सहमति दिने निर्णय भई उल्लेखित जग्गा आवश्यक अवस्थामा पूर्वाधार निर्माण र प्रयोग गर्न सहमती प्रदान गर्ने मिति २०७६/०४/०४ मा वडा समिति बाट समेत निर्णय भएको व्यवहारा अनुरोध गरिन्छ ।

सोधार्थ :- प्र. व. नि श्री प्रदिप कुमार थापा उल्लेखित पत्र लिई जान ।

Prasidh
सुधिर सायकोटा
वडा अध्यक्ष

Ward Office Phone:
०११-४४०१३८ ०११-४४०१३६

Fax No.: ०११-४४०१३७



पनौती नगरपालिका

Panauti Municipality
नगर कार्यपालिकाको कार्यालय
Office of the Municipal Executive



काभ्रेपलाञ्चोक
Kavrepalanchok
३ नं प्रदेश नेपाल ।
3 No. Province, Nepal

सं.सं. ००६१००

२०९



मिति : ००६१०९१२२

श्री राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान
आर्थिक प्रशासन शाखा, महाराजमण्डल, काठमाण्डौ ।

विषय : सहमती पत्र सम्बन्धमा ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा तहसी प्रतिष्ठानको पत्र, ००६/०० चन, १२१ मिति ००६१०९१२३ प्राप्त प्रमानुसार प्रतिष्ठानको नाम बमोजिम नगर कार्यपालिकाको मिति ००६१०९१२२ को निर्वाचानुसार सो सम्बन्धमा भएको देहाप बमोजिमको निर्णय आवश्यक जनकारीको लागि अनुरोध गरिन्छ ।

'राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, काठमाण्डौको चन, १२१ मिति ००६१०९१२३ को प्राप्त पत्रानुसार प्रतिष्ठानको नाम आवश्यकताका आधारमा यस नगरपालिका क्षेत्रभित्रका निम्न किता जम्माहरू प्रतिष्ठानले सर्वसाधारणलाई थप सहज हुने गरी भोग चलन गर्न पाउने गरी सहमती प्रदान गरि दिनु सघीय गरिमा तथा सामान्य प्रशासन मन्त्रालय मार्फत अन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालयमा अनुरोध गर्ने' ।

क्र.सं.	ठेगाना	क्र.सं.	क्षेत्र	वैकिक्यता
१	साविक सुन्दा ७ (स)	११६	००-१३-०-२	
२	साविक सुन्दा ८	१२३	२२-१३-३-०	
३	साविक सुन्दा ८	१३१	२२-००-१-०	
४	साविक सुन्दा ८	१३८	०२-१४-३-२	

पान्ना १२६-१०-०-०

नगर कार्यपालिका अध्यक्ष
पनौती नगरपालिका

Phone: ०११-४४०१३८, ०११-४४०१३६
Website: www.panautimun.gov.np

Fax No.: ०११-४४०१३८
Email: info@panautimun.gov.np

**APPENDIX 6: CADASTRAL MAP OF
PROJECT SITE**



नेपाल सरकार
 कृषि, श्रमि व्यवस्था तथा सहकारी मन्त्रालय
 नापी विभाग
 नापी कार्यालय काभ्रेपलान्चोक
 गा.बि.स./न.पा. सु-२१८



जिल्ला-काभ्रेपलान्चोक
 सिट नं.- १५८-११४४
 १४१४

नक्सा प्रिन्टको सट्टामा उपलब्ध गराएको

वडा नं.-५१५, ६२९
 माननाथ- १:५५००



सिद्धिपथको जमिनको मालिकताको
 का (६०) नं.को २०६४/१५/१६
 को प्रमाणित रूपमा नक्सा गराइएको
 जम्मा क्षेत्रफल ४९६०३.१२ वर्ग मी
 (१५२-१३-१०)

(Signature)
 नापी अधिकृत

स.न. २०७४ई
 मिति २०७४/१०/१०
 नक्सा र जमिन तहसिलाको एकिन गर्नहुन समेत अनुरोध छ।
 नक्साको मिति नक्सा विभाग नक्साबाट डिजिटलाईज गरिएको हुदाँ बुटी अटीएमा प्रमाणको आधारमा सुधार गर्न सकिने छ।
 तयार गर्ने प्रमाणित गर्ने

**APPENDIX 7: GOOGLE MAP OF
PROJECT SITE**



Legend

-  NPA Boundary
-  Panauti Municipality Office

THADOBATO ठाडोबाटो

Muktinath Temple

Panauti Municipality Office

DALINCHOK दलि न्चोक

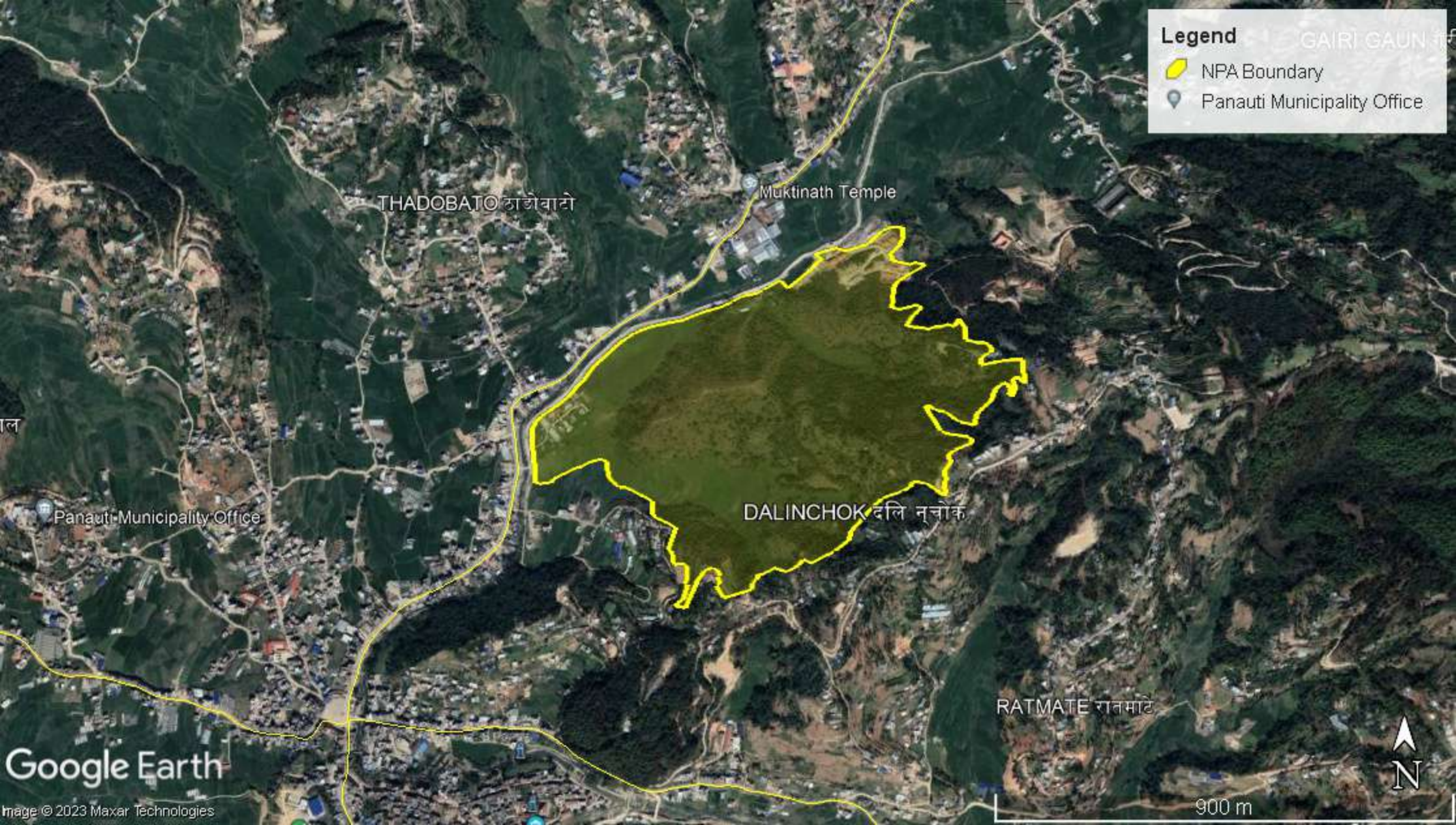
RATMATE रातमाटे

Google Earth

Image © 2023 Maxar Technologies

900 m





Legend

-  NPA Boundary
-  Panauti Municipality Office

THADOBATO ठाडोबाटो

Muktinath Temple

Panauti Municipality Office

DALINCHOK दलि न्चोक

RATMATE रातमाटे

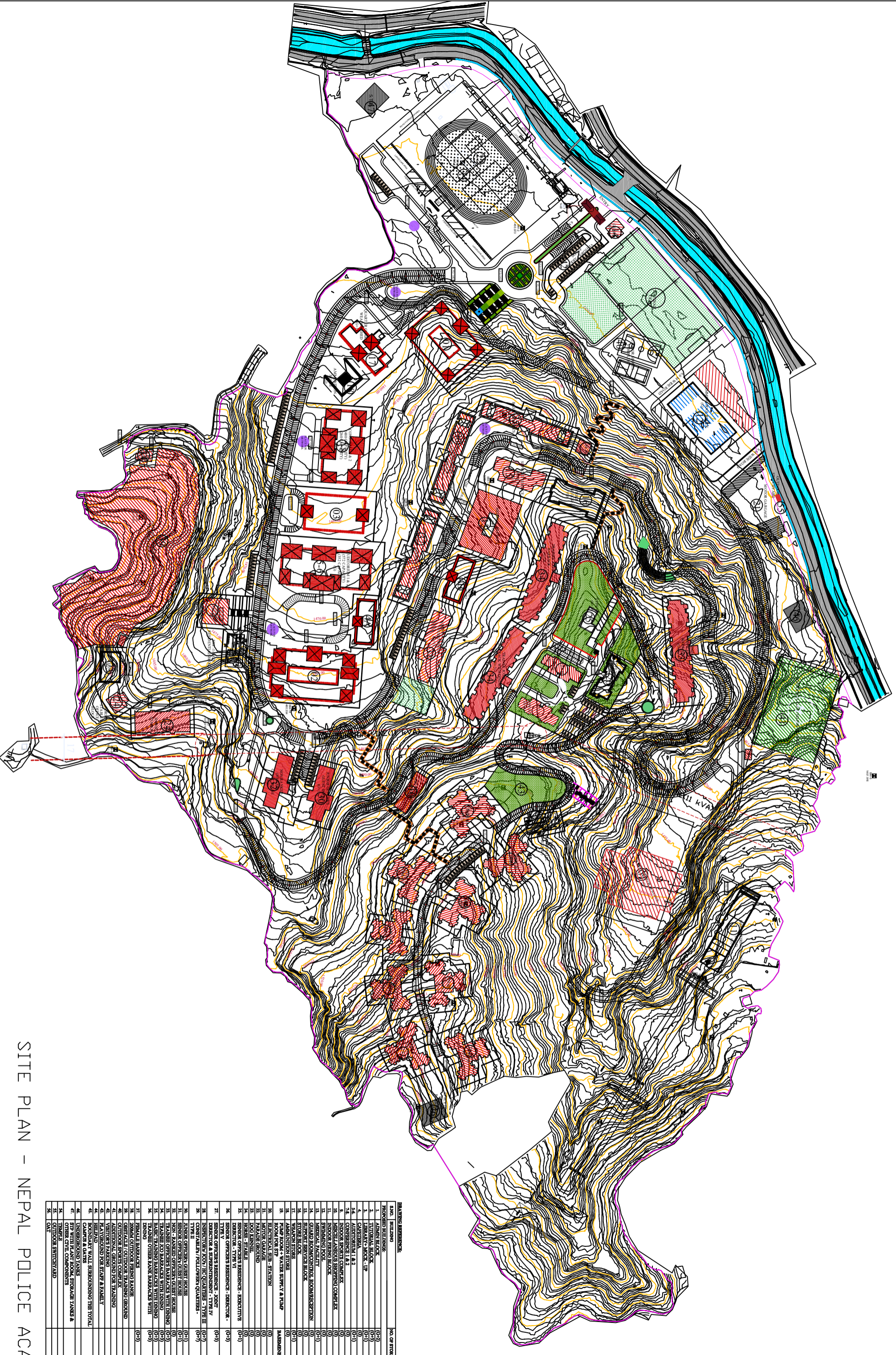
Google Earth

Image © 2023 Maxar Technologies

900 m



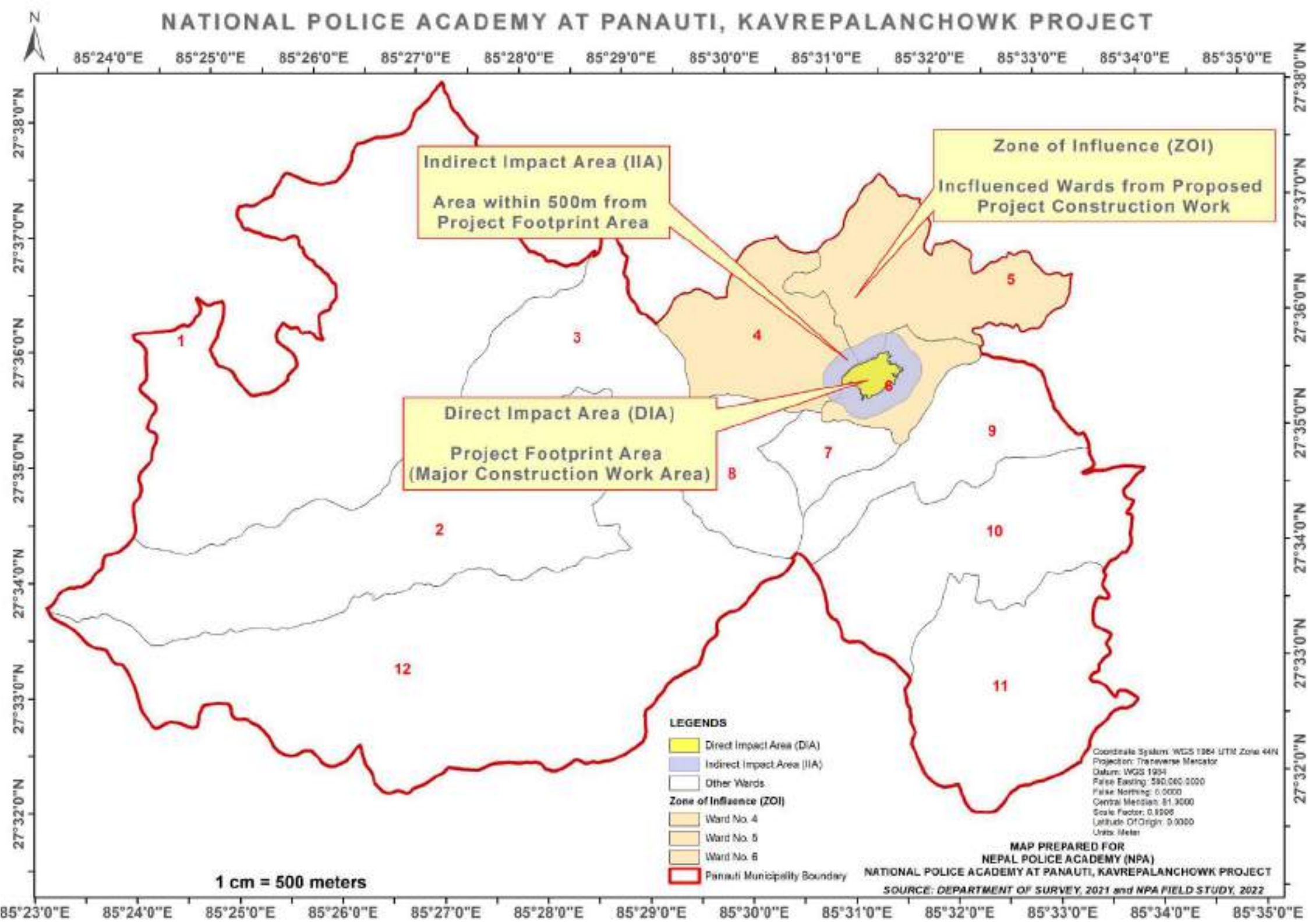
**APPENDIX 8: PROJECT SITE MAPS/ SITE
PLAN MAPS OF PROJECT**



NO.	DESCRIPTION	NO. OF ROOMS
1	PROCESSED BUILDING	(0-2)
2	RECREATION BUILDING	(0-2)
3	RECREATION BLOCK	(0-2)
4	RECREATION BLOCK - 1P	(0-2)
5	RECREATION BLOCK - 2P	(0-2)
6	RECREATION BLOCK - 3P	(0-2)
7	RECREATION BLOCK - 4P	(0-2)
8	RECREATION BLOCK - 5P	(0-2)
9	RECREATION BLOCK - 6P	(0-2)
10	RECREATION BLOCK - 7P	(0-2)
11	RECREATION BLOCK - 8P	(0-2)
12	RECREATION BLOCK - 9P	(0-2)
13	RECREATION BLOCK - 10P	(0-2)
14	RECREATION BLOCK - 11P	(0-2)
15	RECREATION BLOCK - 12P	(0-2)
16	RECREATION BLOCK - 13P	(0-2)
17	RECREATION BLOCK - 14P	(0-2)
18	RECREATION BLOCK - 15P	(0-2)
19	RECREATION BLOCK - 16P	(0-2)
20	RECREATION BLOCK - 17P	(0-2)
21	RECREATION BLOCK - 18P	(0-2)
22	RECREATION BLOCK - 19P	(0-2)
23	RECREATION BLOCK - 20P	(0-2)
24	RECREATION BLOCK - 21P	(0-2)
25	RECREATION BLOCK - 22P	(0-2)
26	RECREATION BLOCK - 23P	(0-2)
27	RECREATION BLOCK - 24P	(0-2)
28	RECREATION BLOCK - 25P	(0-2)
29	RECREATION BLOCK - 26P	(0-2)
30	RECREATION BLOCK - 27P	(0-2)
31	RECREATION BLOCK - 28P	(0-2)
32	RECREATION BLOCK - 29P	(0-2)
33	RECREATION BLOCK - 30P	(0-2)
34	RECREATION BLOCK - 31P	(0-2)
35	RECREATION BLOCK - 32P	(0-2)
36	RECREATION BLOCK - 33P	(0-2)
37	RECREATION BLOCK - 34P	(0-2)
38	RECREATION BLOCK - 35P	(0-2)
39	RECREATION BLOCK - 36P	(0-2)
40	RECREATION BLOCK - 37P	(0-2)
41	RECREATION BLOCK - 38P	(0-2)
42	RECREATION BLOCK - 39P	(0-2)
43	RECREATION BLOCK - 40P	(0-2)
44	RECREATION BLOCK - 41P	(0-2)
45	RECREATION BLOCK - 42P	(0-2)
46	RECREATION BLOCK - 43P	(0-2)
47	RECREATION BLOCK - 44P	(0-2)
48	RECREATION BLOCK - 45P	(0-2)
49	RECREATION BLOCK - 46P	(0-2)
50	RECREATION BLOCK - 47P	(0-2)
51	RECREATION BLOCK - 48P	(0-2)
52	RECREATION BLOCK - 49P	(0-2)
53	RECREATION BLOCK - 50P	(0-2)
54	RECREATION BLOCK - 51P	(0-2)
55	RECREATION BLOCK - 52P	(0-2)
56	RECREATION BLOCK - 53P	(0-2)
57	RECREATION BLOCK - 54P	(0-2)
58	RECREATION BLOCK - 55P	(0-2)
59	RECREATION BLOCK - 56P	(0-2)
60	RECREATION BLOCK - 57P	(0-2)
61	RECREATION BLOCK - 58P	(0-2)
62	RECREATION BLOCK - 59P	(0-2)
63	RECREATION BLOCK - 60P	(0-2)
64	RECREATION BLOCK - 61P	(0-2)
65	RECREATION BLOCK - 62P	(0-2)
66	RECREATION BLOCK - 63P	(0-2)
67	RECREATION BLOCK - 64P	(0-2)
68	RECREATION BLOCK - 65P	(0-2)
69	RECREATION BLOCK - 66P	(0-2)
70	RECREATION BLOCK - 67P	(0-2)
71	RECREATION BLOCK - 68P	(0-2)
72	RECREATION BLOCK - 69P	(0-2)
73	RECREATION BLOCK - 70P	(0-2)
74	RECREATION BLOCK - 71P	(0-2)
75	RECREATION BLOCK - 72P	(0-2)
76	RECREATION BLOCK - 73P	(0-2)
77	RECREATION BLOCK - 74P	(0-2)
78	RECREATION BLOCK - 75P	(0-2)
79	RECREATION BLOCK - 76P	(0-2)
80	RECREATION BLOCK - 77P	(0-2)
81	RECREATION BLOCK - 78P	(0-2)
82	RECREATION BLOCK - 79P	(0-2)
83	RECREATION BLOCK - 80P	(0-2)
84	RECREATION BLOCK - 81P	(0-2)
85	RECREATION BLOCK - 82P	(0-2)
86	RECREATION BLOCK - 83P	(0-2)
87	RECREATION BLOCK - 84P	(0-2)
88	RECREATION BLOCK - 85P	(0-2)
89	RECREATION BLOCK - 86P	(0-2)
90	RECREATION BLOCK - 87P	(0-2)
91	RECREATION BLOCK - 88P	(0-2)
92	RECREATION BLOCK - 89P	(0-2)
93	RECREATION BLOCK - 90P	(0-2)
94	RECREATION BLOCK - 91P	(0-2)
95	RECREATION BLOCK - 92P	(0-2)
96	RECREATION BLOCK - 93P	(0-2)
97	RECREATION BLOCK - 94P	(0-2)
98	RECREATION BLOCK - 95P	(0-2)
99	RECREATION BLOCK - 96P	(0-2)
100	RECREATION BLOCK - 97P	(0-2)
101	RECREATION BLOCK - 98P	(0-2)
102	RECREATION BLOCK - 99P	(0-2)
103	RECREATION BLOCK - 100P	(0-2)

SITE PLAN - NEPAL POLICE ACADEMY

NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY AT PANAUTI, KAVREPALANCHOWK PROJECT



NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY AT PANAUTI, KAVREPALANCHOWK PROJECT

85°19'0"E 85°20'0"E 85°21'0"E 85°22'0"E 85°23'0"E 85°24'0"E 85°25'0"E 85°26'0"E 85°27'0"E 85°28'0"E 85°29'0"E 85°30'0"E 85°31'0"E 85°32'0"E 85°33'0"E

The proposed NPA Project area lies at 28.8Km from Singhadurbar, Kathmandu

SINGHADURBAR

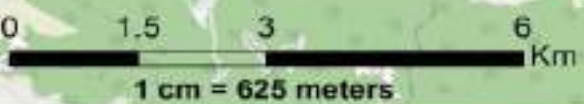
Araniko Highway (H03)

Banepa Area

Banepa-Khopasi Road (F029)

NPA PANAUTI, KAVREPALANCHOWK PROJECT FOOTPRINT AREA

- LEGENDS**
- NPA_Accessibility
 - NPA Project Footprint Area



Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 44N
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: WGS 1984
 False Easting: 500,000.0000
 False Northing: 0.0000
 Central Meridian: 85.0000
 Scale Factor: 0.9998
 Latitude of Origin: 0.0000
 Units: Meter

MAP PREPARED FOR
NEPAL POLICE ACADEMY (NPA)
NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY AT PANAUTI, KAVREPALANCHOWK PROJECT
 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF SURVEY, 2021 and NPA FIELD STUDY, 2022

85°18'0"E 85°19'0"E 85°20'0"E 85°21'0"E 85°22'0"E 85°23'0"E 85°24'0"E 85°25'0"E 85°26'0"E 85°27'0"E 85°28'0"E 85°29'0"E 85°30'0"E 85°31'0"E 85°32'0"E 85°33'0"E

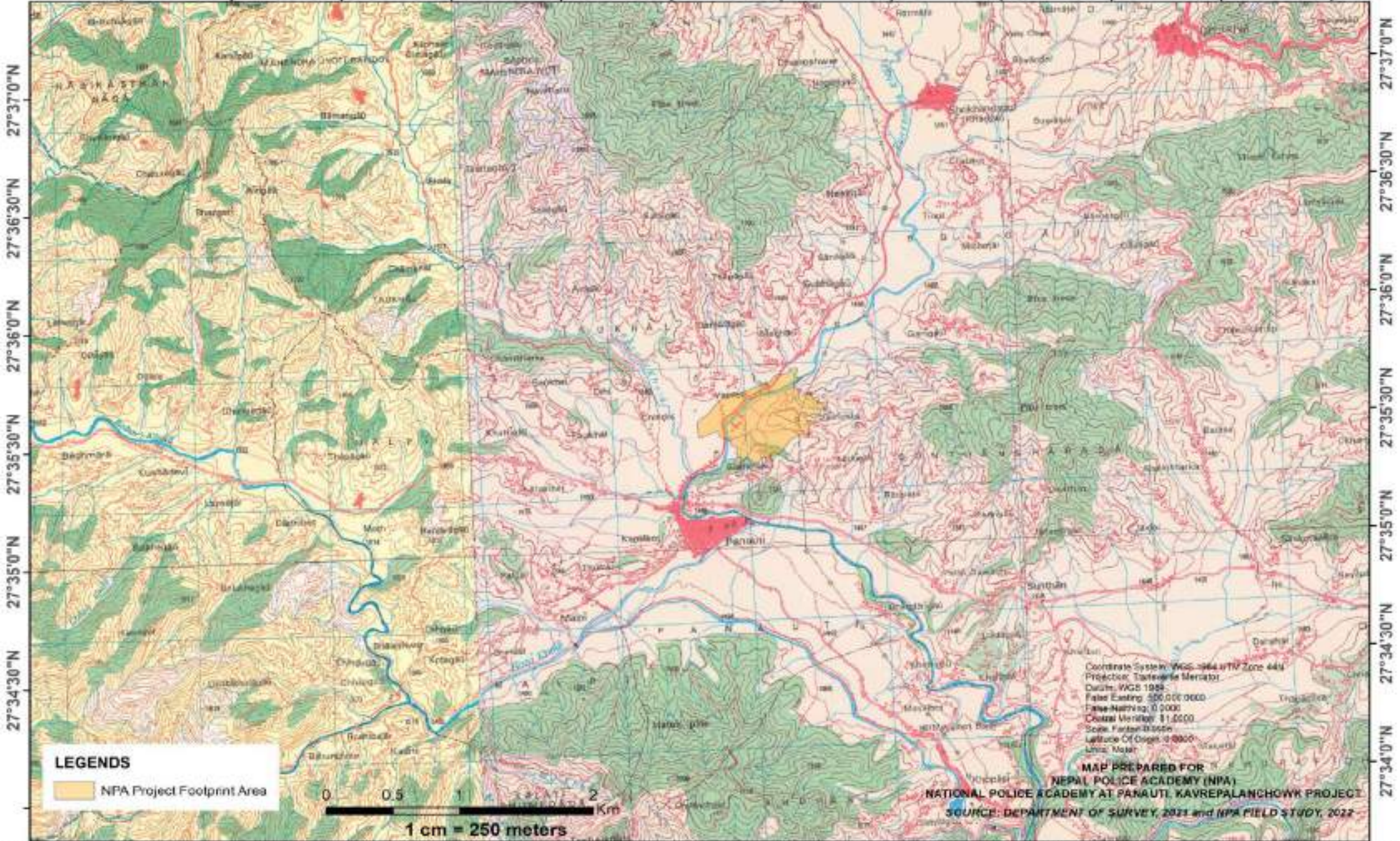
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27°42'0"N
27°41'0"N
27°40'0"N
27°39'0"N
27°38'0"N
27°37'0"N
27°36'0"N
27°35'0"N

27°43'0"N
27°42'0"N
27°41'0"N
27°40'0"N
27°39'0"N
27°38'0"N
27°37'0"N
27°36'0"N
27°35'0"N

NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY AT PANAUTI, KAVREPALANCHOWK PROJECT



85°28'30"E 85°29'0"E 85°29'30"E 85°30'0"E 85°30'30"E 85°31'0"E 85°31'30"E 85°32'0"E 85°32'30"E 85°33'0"E 85°33'30"E 85°34'0"E



LEGENDS
NPA Project Footprint Area

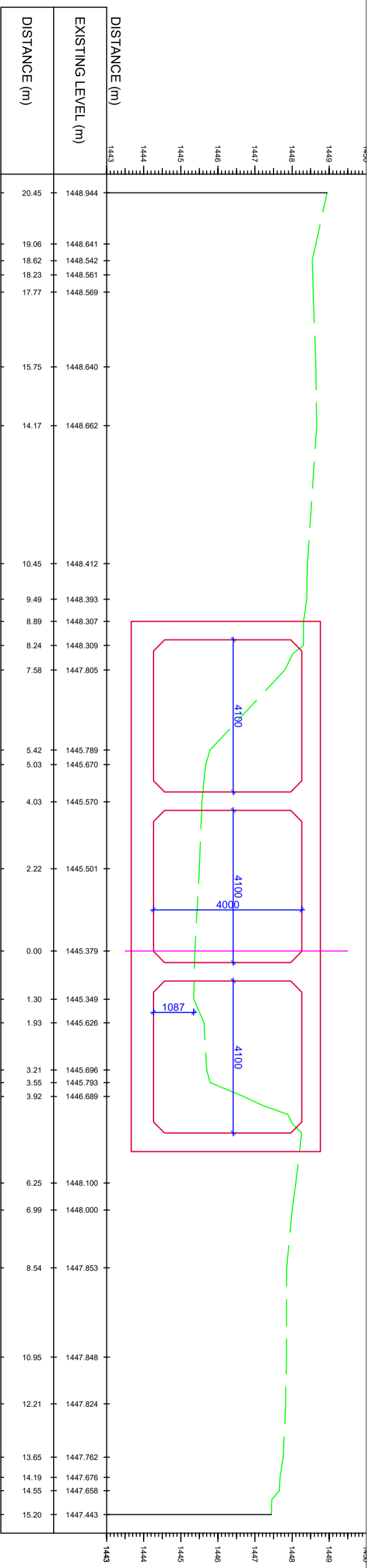
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1 cm = 250 meters

Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 48N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: WGS 1984
False Easting: 500,000.0000
False Northing: 0.0000
Central Meridian: 81.0000
Scale Factor: 0.9996
Latitude Of Origin: 0.0000
Units: Meter

MAP PREPARED FOR
NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY (NPA)
NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY AT PANAUTI, KAVREPALANCHOWK PROJECT
SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF SURVEY, 2021 and NPA FIELD STUDY, 2022

85°28'0"E 85°28'30"E 85°29'0"E 85°29'30"E 85°30'0"E 85°30'30"E 85°31'0"E 85°31'30"E 85°32'0"E 85°32'30"E 85°33'0"E 85°33'30"E 85°34'0"E

**APPENDIX 9: DESIGN OF BOX-
CULVERT BRIDGE OF PUNYAMATA
KHOLA**



Section at B-B

CHAINAGE-0+090.00

PROJECT:
Detailed Engineering, Design and Construction of National Police Academy
under Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC)
Basis at Kavre, Nepal

CLIENT:
GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL (GON)
NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY

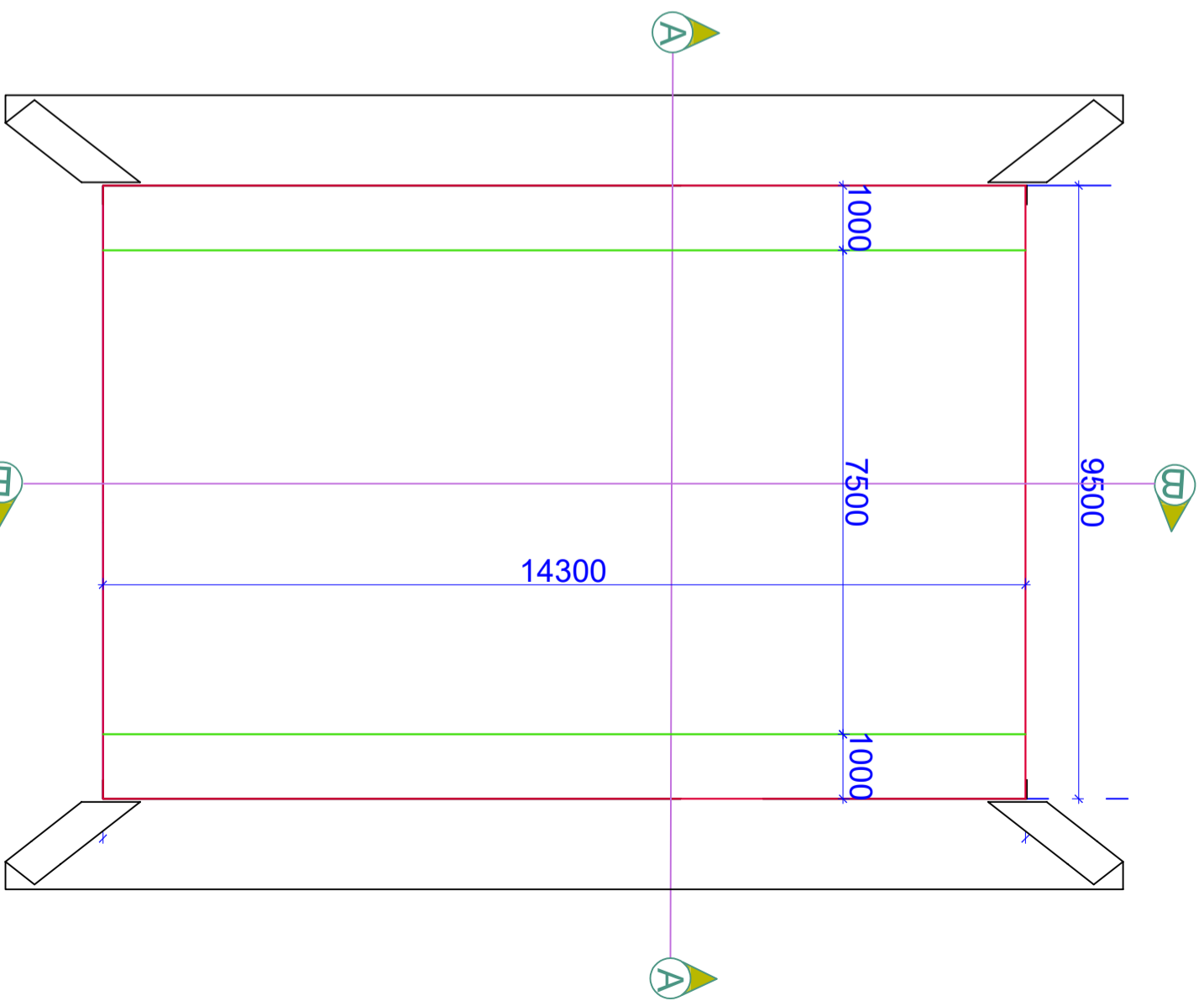
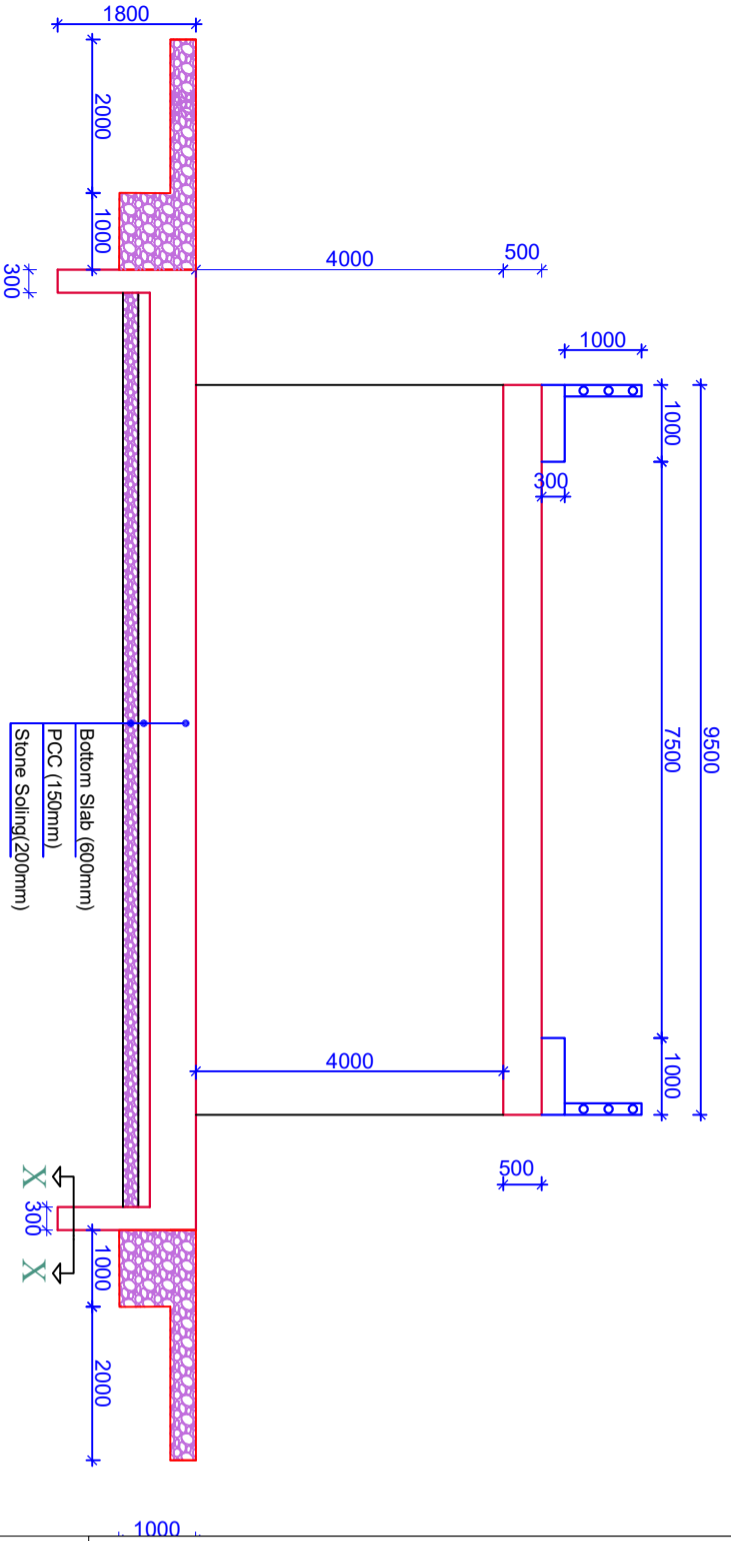
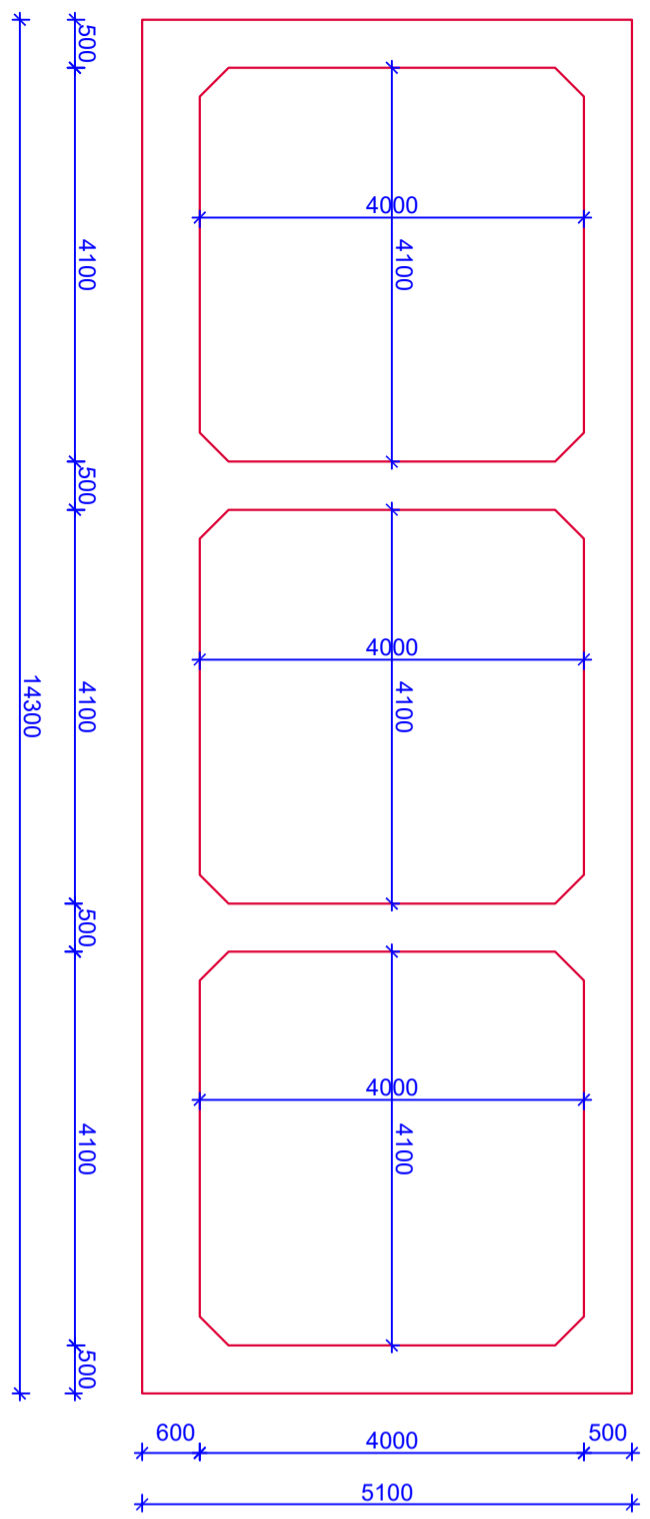
CONTRACTOR:
ACIL-RCPL (PVT)
JANKAPUR-4, DHANUSHA

Designed By :
Checked By :
Approved By :

Drawn By :
Scale :
Date :

SHEET TITLE:
GENERAL ARRANGEMENT

SHEET NO
A
01



Section at A-A

PROJECT:
Detailed Engineering, Design and Construction of National Police Academy
under Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC)
Basis at Kavre, Nepal

CLIENT:
GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL (GoN)
NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY

CONTRACTOR:
ACL-RCPPL (JV)
JANKAPUR-4, DHANUSHA

Designed By :
Checked By :
Approved By :

Drawn By :
Scale :
Date :

SHEET TITLE:
GENERAL LAYOUT

SHEET NO
A
02

**APPENDIX 10: POLICIES, ACTS, RULES,
MANUALS AND GUIDELINES,
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND
BYE-LAWS**

A. Constitution of Nepal

Part 4, Article 50 (4) states that the State shall direct its international relations towards enhancing the dignity of the nation in the world community by maintaining international relations on the basis of sovereign equality, while safeguarding freedom, sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence and national interest of Nepal. Similarly, Part 4 Article 51 (a) on Policies relating to National Unity and National Security (5) states that to make all security organs, including the Nepal Police, competent, strong, professional, inclusive and accountable to people, on the basis of national security Policies.

It has ensured the provision of environmental protection and right to live in clean environment. Part 3, Article 30 (1) of the constitution asserts that 'every citizen shall have the right to live in clean environment' as a fundamental right for the people while the Article 51 (f-2) of the constitution in its Development policy gives priority for under-developed regions for balanced, environment-friendly, qualitative and sustainable physical infrastructure development. Likewise, Article 51 (g-5) of the constitution maintains that in the conservation, management and use of natural resources policy, negative impacts of industrialization and physical development should be minimized for environmental cleanliness and protection.

B. Plan, Policies and Strategies

1. National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2078-2107 BS

Owing to a diverse topography, complex geology and highly varying climate, Nepal is exposed to many natural and human-induced hazards that are impacted by climate change. The hilly areas of Nepal are prone to landslides. The middle-mountains and Terai are affected by forest fires, and the higher mountains by landslides.

2. Forest Area Strategy (2073-2082 BS)

The Forestry Sector Strategy (FSS) provides a guidance for the long-term development of forestry sector of the country.

The FSS has identified eight pillars:

1. Sustainably managed resources and ecosystem services
2. Conducive policy process and operational environment
3. Responsive and transparent organizations and partnerships
4. Improved governance and effective service delivery
5. Security of resource use by the community
6. Private sector engagement and economic development
7. Gender equality, social inclusion and poverty reduction
8. Climate change mitigation and resilience

3. Fifth Plan (Fiscal Year 2076/77-2080/81) BS

The National Planning Commission has prepared a plan for the year 2076/77 and 2080/81. This emphasizes on the reliable environment of peace, order, and security is a prerequisite for good governance and development. Developing the legal and institutional capacity and interrelationship between the three levels of government in maintaining law, order, and security effectively, assessing and managing the sources of conflict promptly, including security challenges in all sectoral issues in order to address security challenges and modernizing and commercializing security forces to cope with the changing nature and forms of security challenges, making all the security agencies including Nepal Police inclusive and accountable to the people and providing necessary training, coaching, and security equipment in the required quantity to the working

personnel, keeping their morale high by providing appropriate opportunities for career development in a balanced and equitable manner.

4. National Climate Change Policy, 2076 BS

Objectives: (c): To promote green economy by adopting the concept of low carbon emission development.

(F) To mainstream or internalize the issues of climate change in all levels and thematic sector policies, strategies, plans and programs of the state.

8.2 Forest, Biodiversity and Watershed Conservation

(D) An action plan will be formulated and implemented to protect rare and endangered wildlife and flora as well as sensitive ecosystems at risk of climate change.

(I) the economic benefits from carbon reserves will be equitably distributed through REDD+ and Clean Development Mechanism.

8.5 Industry, transport and physical infrastructure

(D) While designing and constructing physical infrastructures, climate risk mitigation measures will be followed.

5. National Environment Policy, 2076 BS

Goal: To ensure the right of citizens to live in a clean and healthy environment by controlling pollution, waste management and promoting greenery.

Objectives

(1) To prevent, control and reduce all kinds of pollution, including water, air, and soil, and sound, electromagnetic waves, chemical and radioactive.

8.2 Atmospheric mainstreaming

Prior to the implementation of the proposal based on the extent, magnitude and duration of the environmental impact, the approval process will be made transparent and simplified by the Proponent.

Arrangements will be made to operate the Project by selecting suitable alternatives so as to strike a balance between environment and development

Arrangement will be made to allocate the required amount while preparing the environmental study report by the Proponent for minimizing the adverse effects arising from environmental impact and increasing the adaptive impact.

8.5 Sustainable development

Environment friendly structure will be constructed while constructing physical infrastructure.

6. National Forest Policy, 2076 BS

Objectives:

(4) To conserve, rehabilitate and sustain the forest, flora, fauna and biodiversity.

8.1 Land Ownership of Forest

Strategies and Programs: If there is no alternative to using forests to run Project of national priority or national pride, the association will make arrangements to use forest area on the basis of laws, guidelines and procedures.

8.4 Biodiversity Conservation

(1) Ecological conservation and management of rare, endangered and protected wildlife and flora will be done.

7. Land Use Policy, 2075 BS

Long-term vision: To achieve sustainable social, economic and environmental development and prosperity by making optimal use of available land and land resources.

2.3 (c): To maintain balance between physical infrastructure development and environment

2.3 (g): To ensure the protection and promotion of biodiversity

7.2 In case of the use of forest land for implementation of national priority Project, provision will be made to plant trees in such a way that it does not decrease in the forest area.

10.2 In order to maintain balance between land, environment and development, the principles of sustainable development will be adopted taking into account the impact of climate change while conducting development works.

8. National Urban Development Strategy, 2074 BS

The NUDS is expected to: 1) enhance the national urban policy vision and facilitate periodic review and appropriate changes; 2) provide strategic directions for the Ministry of Urban Development; 3) define the scope of urbanization and urban development and to that extent, indicate the areas that logically come under the ambit of the Ministry; 4) inform and facilitate sectoral activities of other agencies of the government, etc.

The NUDS undertakes the following objectives: 1) develop and elaborate the medium/long term strategic vision of a desirable national/sub-national urban system based on existing trends and resource potentialities; 2) establish benchmarks and standards for urban infrastructure, urban environment, urban planning and management; 3) identify key issues and prioritized initiatives and investment Projects, etc.

9. National Employment Policy, 2071 BS for Construction Sector

Emphasis will be given to create more employment opportunities by making maximum use of local skills and resources while construction Project.

10. Public Infrastructure Construction and Operation Policy 2057 BS

This policy states that the land required by the Government of Nepal can be acquired and given to the investors on the basis of prevailing laws and regulations but the value of the land acquired in this way should be borne by the investors.

C. Acts

1. Environment Protection Act, 2076 BS

Section 3: To prepare environmental study report

1. The Proponent will have to prepare the environmental study report as prescribed.

5. A public hearing will have to be held while preparing the environmental study report.

Section 4: Detailed analysis of alternatives

1. In the Environmental Study Report, the Proponent should make a detailed analysis of the adverse effects on the environment and the various options that can be adopted to reduce such adverse effects while implementing such a proposal.

2. While preparing the environmental study report, the Proponent shall also mention the short, medium and long term adverse effects on the environment while implementing the Project and the methods and procedures to be followed for its mitigation.

Section 8: The proposal should not be implemented

No one should implement or make any proposal without approving the environmental study report.

Section 12: To conduct environmental audit after the commencement of the service

The proposal requires the Ministry of Forest and Environment or a designated body to conduct an environmental audit and keep the environmental audit up to date within six months after the completion of 2 years from the date of commencement of its service.

Section 13: Withholding

Anyone who does not approve the Environmental Study Report or executes the Project in a manner contrary to the approved Environmental Study Report may give stay order for such Project.

2. Forest Act, 2076 BS

Section 3: Land Ownership of National Forests

Section 5: Provision for acquisition of land

Section 7: Regarding non-registration of land

Section 12: Not to be settled or rehabilitated within the forest area

Section 41: Arrangements related to land use change in forest area and use of forest area

3. Land Use Act, 2076 BS

The Government of Nepal may change the existing land use in the places where the Project of national pride or priority development Project, industrial zones, special economic zones, etc. shall be established for achieving sustainable development goals. It is expedient; to divert inactive capital and burden of population from the land to the other sectors of economy in order to accelerate the pace of economic development of the country; to bring about improvement in the standards of living of the actual peasants dependent on the land by making equitable distribution of the cultivable land and by making easily accessible the necessary know-how and resources on agriculture and to keep up convenience and economic interests of the general public by providing encouragement to make maximum increase in agricultural production.

4. Building Act, 2075 BS

The Building Act 2075 was enacted to make necessary provisions for the regulation of building construction works in order to protect building against earthquake, fire and other natural calamities. Section-3 of the act lays the ground for Formation of Building Construction Management Upgrading (Consolidation) Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary of MoPIT. The committee consists of nine members. Section-4 enlists the powers, duties and responsibilities of the committee, and they include: to regulate building construction works in order to minimize the possible loss to buildings from earthquake, fire and other natural calamities; to inquire into whether approval of designs has been made in consonance with the standards set forth in the building code; to make recommendation to the Nepal Quality Assurance Council to determine the quality of native or foreign materials related with building construction. Section 8 classifies the building and a building with plinth area of more than one thousand square feet, with more than three floors including the ground floor or with structural span of more than 4.5 meters is classified to be the building of Category "B". Section 10 of the act makes it obligatory to construct the building by following the Building Code. Section 11 has the provisions relating to Design and Approval of design/map of building while Section 12 Prohibits on approving Design/Map contrary to standards. Section 13 of the act has the provision about the supervision of the building construction whereas section 14 has the provision of punishment against the perpetrators and the punishment includes the stoppage of construction works and even the demolition of part or whole of the building.

This Act was enacted to make necessary provisions for the regulation of building construction works in order to protect building against earthquake, fire and other natural calamities, to the extent possible. Any person, body or government body shall, in making a building, build it in consonance with the standards set forth in the building code. A person, body or government body who desires to build a building of Category "A", "B" or "C" as set forth in Section 8 within the municipal area shall, in making an application to the municipality for approval in accordance with the prevailing law to build the building, attach the map and design with the application.

The concerned Ministry has right to supervise the construction of building within municipality and rural municipality.

5. The Foreign Investment and Technology Transfer Act, 2075 BS

It is expedient to amend and consolidate the prevailing Nepalese laws relating to foreign investment and technology transfer in order to make national economy competitive, strong and employment-oriented through mobilization to the maximum extent of the available means and resources for economic prosperity of the country, and to achieve sustainable economic growth through industrialization while creating investment friendly environment to attract foreign capital, technology and investment in the sectors of import substitution, export promotion, through increase in productivity, and of infrastructure development and production of goods or services.

6. Public Health Services Act, 2075 BS

Section 40 Provisions related to noise and air pollution

Section 41 Sanitation and waste management

Section 44 concerning the occupational protection of workers working in high-risk areas

7. Children's Act, 2075 BS

In order to maintain the best interests of the children by respecting, protecting, promoting and fulfilling the rights of the children, it is necessary to amend and consolidate the existing laws related to children.

8. Right to Employment Act, 2075 BS

This act is made to ensure the right of employment to every citizen, provide employment opportunities according to one's ability and make necessary arrangements regarding employment conditions, conditions and unemployment assistance. No one shall be discriminated on the grounds of origin, religion, caste, creed, sex, language, region, ideological belief or any other such person unless the prevailing law makes special provision for a particular class or community.

9. The National Civil (Code) Act, 2074 BS

It is expedient to make timely the civil provisions contained in the Country Code and other laws, by also amending and consolidating such provisions, in order to maintain morality, decency, etiquette and convenience as well as economic interest of the public by maintaining law and order in the country and maintain harmonious relationship between various castes, races and communities, by making just provisions in the economic, social and cultural fields. Rule 18 for not to discriminate, Rule 26 on filing of complaint as grievance, Rule 251 on deemed to be property, Rule 260 on management, protection and maintenance of joint property, Rule 274 on the issues related to compensation for the losses, Rule 308 on the power to transfer government property.

10. Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2074 BS

To end discrimination against persons with disabilities and to respect their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights and to empower persons with disabilities to participate in the policy making and development process and to ensure a self-reliant and dignified living environment. Since integration is desirable,

The Legislature-Parliament has made this Act in accordance with Article 296 (1) of the Constitution of Nepal.

11. Civil Rights Act, 2074 BS

During the construction and implementation of the proposed project, the legal rights of a Nepali citizen shall not be undermined.

12. Labor Act, 2074 BS

According to the Labor Act 1992, section 4 on Employment of workers and employees, and subsection 3 on workers or employees engaged in any contract work of a permanent nature in any enterprise shall also be made permanent under subsection (2). Workers or employees engaged in any work as mentioned in subsection (3) shall be paid benefits provided for in this Act according to their post and scale. Notwithstanding anything contained under subsections (2) and (3), in the event that any establishment is required to increase production or service for a short period of time, it may appoint workers or employees according to need for a certain period by specifying such a period.

Under Section 5, no child shall be employed. Except in prescribed circumstances, minors and women may ordinarily be employed for the period from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. Women may be employed, like men, after making appropriate arrangements on the basis of mutual agreements between the general manager and the employees or workers in question. All labors should be provided safety equipment, such as helmets, and gloves, during works. The Labor Act shall be followed in all the works carried out under the Project.

13. Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act, 2074 BS

Section 20 of the act maintains that public institutions and business establishments should make special arrangements to prevent disasters within their area and conduct disaster management training for their employees.

14. Local Government Operation Act, 2074 BS

Section 11; Rights of Village Municipality and Municipality

Sub-Section 2 (g) (8) Coordination, facilitation and assistance in the implementation of federal and state level Project and Project

Sub-Section 2 (i) (5) Control and regulation of clean drinking water and food quality and air and noise pollution and (6) Increase in sanitation awareness and management of health related waste

Sub-Section 2 (j) (12) Formulation and implementation, monitoring and regulation of local policies, laws, standards, plans related to environment protection and biodiversity

Sub-Section 2 (n) (4) Coordination and facilitation in land acquisition, determination of compensation and distribution for public purposes

Sub-Section 2 (o) Conservation and promotion of agro-environment and biodiversity

Sub-Section 4 (e) Local policies, laws, standards, plan implementation, monitoring and regulation related to forests, wildlife, birds, water use, environment and biodiversity

15. The International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Act, 2073 BS

Section 3 states that the trading of rare or endangered wildlife or flora or its specimens shall not be conducted.

Under Section 8 (1), any person, organization or body wishing to nurture protected plants or to plant, nurture or store, use, produce, trade as seed, transport or export or import protected wildlife or plant specimens will have to take license.

16. Sexual Harassment at Workplace Prevention Act, 2071 BS

This Act defines to include any place used by (a) government entities, (b) entities owned (fully or partly) by government, (c) corporate bodies or institutions established in accordance with the prevailing laws; and (d) any firm, institution or corporate body registered or licensed to carry out

any business, trade, or provide services (together the “Entities”), in the course of conducting their business. Section 12 of the Act provides that any person who has committed sexual harassment if found guilty may be punished with imprisonment of up to 6 months, and / or fine of up to NPR. 50,000. It also maintains that any employer failing to comply with the duties and responsibilities imposed by the Act, may be punished with fine of up to NPR. 25,000. In case of the repeated offence, double of the punished provided in the foregoing may be applicable. The aforesaid punishment under the Act may be imposed by the external complaint handling authority only.

17. Solid Waste Management Act, 2068 BS

Solid waste disposal center (transfer station), landfill site, treatment plant, composting plant, bio-gas plant and other necessary facilities for the improvement of solid waste disposal, infrastructure and treatment facilities.

Section 4 (2, 3) Obligation to manage solid waste

Section 5 (2) To reduce the production of solid waste

Section 6 (2) Solid waste segregation

Section 7 (2) Solid waste disposal

18. Plant Protection Act, 2064 BS

Section 6 (1-c): To identify the endangered areas and have the quarantine process to protect the plants and plant products in that area

Section 18: Quarantine can provide information on enemy creatures

19. Child Labor (Prohibition) Act, 2056 BS

Child Labor Act 2056 (Prevention and Regulation) is the main act related to child labor used in Nepal. Article 2 (a) of this Act defines a person under the age of 16 as a "child". Sub-section 1 of Section 3 of the said Act clearly states that a child below the age of 13 years should not be recruited as a laborer. Likewise, Article 3 prohibits the employment of under-16 in high-risk areas, such as public transport and construction work. In other words, those under the age of 16 cannot be involved in the construction work under the strategic road Project.

20. Water Resources Act, 2049 BS

This act ensures legal provisions regarding the appropriate use, protection, management and development of water resources on the surface or underground or in any other situation within Nepal and to determine the beneficial uses of water resources, to prevent environmental and other harmful effects from such use and to keep water resources free from pollution. According to Section 40, this Act is drafted to make provisions regarding water resources.

21. Soil and Watershed Conservation Act, 2039 BS

Section 10 of the Act prohibits the use of land where natural calamities occur or may occur in A, B, C, D, E, F points.

Under Section 24, the Government of Nepal shall not be deemed to have hindered the development of any water resource by anything contained in this Act.

22. National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act, 2029 BS

Section 10 on Protected Wildlife: The wildlife mentioned in Schedule-1 of this Act shall be considered.

Schedule-1: Related to Section-10 about Protected Wildlife

23. Aquatic Protection Act, 2017 BS

The Act has long recognized the importance of wetlands and aquatic life. Section 3 of this Act provides grounds for the punishment of any group or person who uses poisonous or explosive substances in any water body/water source or damages canals, bridges or existing water systems for the purpose of catching or killing any waterfowl. Section 4 of the Act empowers the government to impose restrictions on the capture, killing or injury of certain species of aquatic animals by publishing a notice in the Nepal Gazette.

24. Police Act, 2012 BS (Amendment in 2066 BS)

Chapter 2: Formation, Supervision and Control of Police Force

Chapter-4: Powers and Duties of Police Employees

Chapter-5: Special arrangements for maintaining public peace and security

D. Rules/Regulations

1. Forest Regulation, 2079 BS

Rule 3 (2): Part of national forest area shall be used for the sake of national security concern.

Rule 4 (1): After getting approval from GoN for the use of national forest area, shall be informed to concerned Province Ministry and Directorates. 4 (2): deposit of estimated cost for plantation and conservation cost for 5 years at fund at division forest office. The approval certificate shall be as per Schedule-1 format.

The total census of trees that needs to be clearly felled shall done as per the procedure and calculations made in Schedule-9 of regulation.

Also, while operating a national priority Project in a certain area, the local individual or the community has been harmed in some way by the proponent. The entire cost of cutting, splitting and transporting the produce of the area used by the master plan is bear by the Project proponent.

2. Environmental Protection Regulation, 2077 BS

Section 2 Provision of environmental study

Section 3 Provision of scoping study

Section 14 Pollution control provisions

Section 16 Provisions related to the management of hazardous substances

Section 33 No damage should be done in the field of protection of national heritage and environment protection

Section 34 Prohibited work in environment protection area, open or green area

3. Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Regulation, 2076 BS

Section 9: Responsibilities of public institutions and business establishments

Public institutions or business establishments have to fulfill their responsibility to prevent disasters
A public organization or business establishment should develop and implement a business continuity plan to run its business before, during and after a disaster.

(1) Public organizations or commercial establishments should be equipped with fire control and other disaster reduction equipment

4. National Natural Resources and Finance Commission Regulation, 2076 BS

Section 3: Work of the Commission (A): to arrange for equitable distribution of benefits derived from the use or development of natural resources; to conduct necessary studies; to conduct research; to conduct and to determine its objective, basis and criteria.

5. Endangered Wildlife and Flora International Trade Control Regulation, 2076 BS

Section 3, you have to apply for a license

- (B) To nurture, sample, use, produce or transport endangered wildlife
- (C) To plant, nurture, cultivate, use, produce or transport endangered plants
- (E) To control the reproduction of rare or endangered wild animals or plants

6. Labor Regulation, 2075 BS

Section 16 Provisions regarding determination of working hours

Section 17 Provision for giving extra time for rest

Section 34 Occupational security and related provisions

Section 35 Provisions related to the duties of the employer

Section 39 Special provisions related to occupational safety and health

Section 41 Provision regarding adoption of protective measures

Section 42: Provision regarding non-use of heavy lifting

3) The employer should not force the worker to lift or carry more than the following weights: (a) Adult male: 55 kg (b) Adult female: 45 kg.

Section 44: Other provisions related to occupational health and safety

7. National Social Security Regulation, 2075 BS

Contribution-Based National Security Act, 2075 has been formulated under Section 69 of the Contribution-Based National Security Act, 2075. On the basis of contributions, the National Security Council has provided feedback to the participants of the National Security and Broadcasting National Security Schemes, employed by the National Security Fund, and staff members.

8. Police Regulation, 2071 BS (Eighth Amendment)

Rule 150 has provisioned for the skill development training to the police officers within a country or foreign countries.

Rule 151 (1) has allocated National Police Academy for providing training to the police officers from Police Headquarter. While (2) has simply provisioned trainings to the officer and higher level from National Police Academy, lower level will get trained from regional training centers.

Schedule-2 has provisioned responsibility to Deputy Inspector General of Police as Executive Director.

9. Solid Waste Management Regulation, 2070 BS

Section 3: Solid waste segregation and management

2) The concerned producer will be responsible for the management of the segregated chemical or harmful waste.

Section 5: Removal and management of harmful or chemical waste

1) Harmful, chemical, organic or inorganic solid waste should not be mixed with other solid waste.

Section 7: Regarding solid waste transportation

10. Building Regulation, 2066 BS

Rule 11 (1) of Building Act states that any individuals, organizations or government agencies, who wish to construct a building under category 'A' 'B' or 'C', shall obtain approval from Urban Development Office and submit a copy of the design to the local authority. In addition, Urban Development Office will carry out necessary checks on the application and if any additional documents are required during the inspection, such documents should be attached by the applicants. Then, Urban Development Office shall provide the approval letter upon written clause (if necessary) to the applicants within 30 days.

11. Child Labor (Prohibition and Restriction) Regulation, 2062 BS

Section 4: When employing a child, a certificate of competency must be submitted

Section 5: When employing a child, the employer must submit the child's disclosure paper to the labor office and obtain permission.

Section 25: Provisions to be adopted regarding child health and safety

12. Ozone Depletion Consumption (Control) Regulation, 2057 BS

Specification of substances related to Section 3 of Schedule 1 relates Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS: Ozone Depleting Substances) and Ozone Depleting Potential (ODP: Ozone Depleting Potential) standards.

13. Mining and Minerals Regulation, 2056 BS

Section 19: Conditions to be followed while excavating: (B) During excavation work, measures should be taken to minimize the adverse effects on the environment as much as possible; (C) Not to excavate within fifty meters and not to build house, factory or warehouse in the places reserved for national and public interest and security, including ancient monuments, cities, tombs, Masan Ghats, public roads, Ghats, dams, pipelines, forts, forts, cantonments, temples, mosques, churches, houses, and factories; G) Safety management so that no accident can occur in the top, tunnel, hole, etc. opened during excavation

Section 6: Provisions related to mineral resources and environment protection

Schedule 2: Provisions regarding the level of mineral work related to minerals

14. Land and Watershed Protection Regulation, 2042 BS

Section 11 (1): When fishing, only fishing rods or nets should be used

15. Land Rules, 2021 BS

Section 39 (k): If any work has to be done on the land specified as a natural calamity possible zone, the reason for doing so must be obtained from the concerned officer.

16. Aquatic (Thek) Rules, 2019 BS

Section 8 (b): Out of the specified species of aquatic fish, Sahar fish, Rahu fish, Naini-Mrigal and Kalla fish should not be collected before they become 12 inches long. Such fish should be released even if they fall into the net.

17. The Nepal Civil (Code) Procedure, 2076 BS

The law associated with anyone for filing the case, hearing and resolving the cases in the court and procedural has been mentioned. The court has right to dismiss the case based on the proof submitted by the case filer. For this Project, one who is not satisfied with the decision made by grievance redress committee, can appeal in the court.

E. Guidelines and Directives

- 1. Wildlife Friendly Infrastructure Construction Guideline - 2078 BS**
- 2. Procedure with Criteria for Using National Forest Area for National Priority Project, 2076 BS**
- 3. NTFP Inventory Guidelines, 2068 BS**
- 4. Forest Fire Management Strategy 2067 BS**
- 5. National EIA Guidelines, 2050 BS**

F. National Standards

1. **Nepal National Building Code, 2077 BS:** The structure shall be designed and constructed to withstand the design seismic forces, thereby retaining its structural integrity, stability against overturning and a residual load bearing capacity after the earthquake. Further, it is also necessary to avoid damage to nonstructural systems which are essential for safe evacuation from the structure.
2. **National Standards for Sound Quality, 2069 BS**
3. **National Transport Emission Standards, 2069 BS**
4. **Emission Criteria for Diesel Generators, 2069 BS**
5. **Nepal Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Ecosystem, 2065 BS**
6. **National Standards on Air Quality, 2062 BS**
7. **Nepal Vehicle Pollution Standards, 2062 BS**
8. **National Drinking Water Quality Standards, 2062 BS**

G. International Conventions, Agreements and Treaties

1. **The Stockholm Convention on the Continuously Increasing Permanent Pollutants, 2001**
2. **Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1997**
3. **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1994**
4. **Convention on Biological Diversity, (CBD) 1992**
5. **Basel Convention, 1989**
6. **Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), 1975**
7. **ILO Convention, 1969**

H. By-laws Related with Panauti Municipality

1. **Building Construction, 2077 BS:** "If a private house structure, with a height of more than 2.5 floors, is to be built inside Panauti municipality, there is a provision of conducting a soil test. Then, the provision to conduct a soil test up to 3.5 floors can be amended and allowed up to 3.5 floors, in accordance with the law to arrange." Persons or institutions willing to construct buildings within the municipality should apply for the approval of building design.
2. **The Act made in relation to Forest Management inside Panauti Municipality Area, 2077 BS:** It focuses on: protecting the rights and practically guaranteeing the priority of the local community over the forest mentioned in the constitution of Nepal; making responsible for the sustainable management and protection of the forest; taking the maximum benefit from the forest resources and making a significant contribution to the economic, social and environmental infrastructure of the local community through the equitable distribution of benefits. Since it is desirable to make necessary legal provisions related to local forest management for the management and use of forests in order to contribute more to achieving the goals of economic growth and sustainable development, in accordance with sub-section (g) of article 51 of the Constitution of Nepal, as well as sub-section of section 11 of the Local Government Operation Act, 2074 4 of e (2) and (5). In accordance with Section 102 of the Local Government Management Act, the 8th Municipal Council of Panauti Municipality has issued this Act to implement the provisions of the Act.
3. **Disaster Risk Management Act, 2077 BS**
4. **Forest Management Act, 2077 BS**
5. **Land Development Guideline of Panauti Municipality 2076 BS:** Panauti municipality is developing rapidly and different people or organizations are fragmenting the land in the name of land development. Therefore, in order to connect the infrastructure development with

urbanization, it is necessary to make the land use of the municipality systematic, and organize the land development work that is developed commercially. As it is necessary to maintain uniformity in the land development works in the urban area within the scope specified by sub-section 5 of section 11 of the Local Government Act 2074 and the authority given by section 3 of the Administrative Procedures (Regulating) Act 2075, Panauti City meeting of the executive committee dated 2076/08/05 has approved this land development guideline 2076.

7 Chha) In the land development area, 5 percent of the land used in the open area should be set aside for children's garden, natural disaster management (rescue site), etc.

8 Ka) The width of the road connecting to the land to be planned should be at least 8 meters.

8 Kha) Roads in the planning area must be 6 m. And 1.5 m set-walk should be maintained.

8 Cha) It cannot be developed on land that is prone to flooding and has a slope of more than 30 degrees.

8 Jha) If there is a sewer along the access road, then the drainage of the project area should be connected to that sewer.

8 Dha) The land cannot be developed in such a way as to spoil the natural quality of the land. But if there is a cave of more than 3000 m. deep, the necessary security wall and sandhiyar must also be submitted in writing.

8 Na) Other standards related to the building construction shall be in accordance with the National Building Construction Code.

6. **Water Resource Use Regulations, 2076 BS:** Rule 14 has made the submission of application in the format mentioned in Schedule-3 mandatory. The Project shall give application to the Municipality Water Resource Committee as per Rule 19 associated with the License for the use of water as per Schedule-5.
7. **Road Standard of Panauti Municipality, 2074 BS:** The Right to Way of Banepa-Khopasi Road Section is as per the standard published from Department of Road (Feeder Road Standard).

**APPENDIX 11: CHECKLIST AND
QUESTIONNAIRE USED FOR EIA STUDY**

सामाजिक आर्थिक अध्ययन
(समूह केन्द्रित छलफल प्रश्नावली)

१. सामान्य जानकारी

छलफल गरिएको मिति: आयोजनाको नाम:.....
जिल्ला: गा.पा./न.पा. वडा नं.
गाउँ/टोल:

२. यस छलफलमा समेटिएको अध्ययन स्थलका वस्तीहरुको प्रकार (सहर-बजार, अर्ध घना बस्ति वा छरिएको कस्तो खालको छ नाम सहित लेख्ने)

वस्तीको नाम	वस्तीको प्रकार	जम्मा घरधुरी	मुख्य मुख्य जातजाति	मुख्य मुख्य धर्म

३. यस ठाउँका मानिसहरुको स्थानीय भाषा कुन कुन हो र कुन कुन समुदायले प्रयोग गर्दछन ?

स्थानीय भाषा	बोल्ने समुदाय	अनुमानित घरधुरी	कैफियत

४. यस ठाउँका मानिसहरु मुख्य रुपमा कुन कुन पेशामा निर्भर छन् ।

पेशा	निर्भर प्रतिशत	आयोजना निर्माणले प्रभाव पार्छ कि पाउँदैन	कस्तो प्रभाव पार्छ (सकारात्मक/नकारात्मक)	कैफियत

५. यस स्थानमा हुने बसाईसराई कस्तो कस्तो खालको हुन्छन ?

बसाईसराई सरेर जाने मुख्य स्थानहरु	घरधुरी	बसाईसराई सरेर आउने मुख्य स्थानहरु	घरधुरी

६. यस बस्ति बाट निम्न सुविधाहरूको पहुँच कस्तो छ ।

सुविधा को अवस्था	स्थान	दुरी (कि.मि.)
माध्यामिक स्कुल		
कलेज/क्याम्पस		
स्वास्थ्य चौकी		
प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र		
आयुर्वेदिक केन्द्र		
अस्पताल		
मुख्य बजार		
स्थानीय बजार		
बैंक/वित्तीय संस्था		
सडक		
वडा कार्यलय		
पालिका कार्यलय		
जिल्ला सदरमुकाम		

७. यस स्थानमा रहेका शैक्षिक संस्थाहरूको विवरण दिनुहोस ।

शैक्षिक संस्थाको नाम	स्थान	पढाई हुने तह/कक्षा	स्वामित्व (निजि, सार्वजनिक/सरकारी)	कैफियत

८. यस ठाउको साक्षरताको अवस्था कस्तो छ?

जनसंख्या -अंक वा प्रतिशत _	निरक्षर	साक्षर
पुरुष		
महिला		

९. यस स्थानमा रहेका स्वास्थ्य संस्थाको विवरण दिनुहोस ।

स्वास्थ्य संस्थाको नाम	स्थान	उपलब्ध स्वास्थ्य सुविधा	स्वामित्व (निजि, सरकारी)	कैफियत

१०. यस ठाउँका मानिसहरूमा देखा पर्ने मुख्य मुख्य रोगहरू के के हुन ?

.....

११. यस ठाउँका मानिसहरू बिरामी पर्दा अबलम्बन गर्ने मुख्य मुख्य उपचार पद्धति के के हुन ? (अस्पताल, घरेलु उपचार, धामीझाँक्री)

.....
 यस ठाउँका

मानिसहरूको खानेपानीको मुख्य मुख्य श्रोत कुन कुन हो?

श्रोतहरू	खानेपानीको लागि प्रयोग गर्ने घरधुरी संख्या	प्रतिशत
पाईप/धारा		
कुवा		
मुहान तथा ढुंगो धारा		
नदि/खोला/खोल्सा		

१२. यस ठाउँका मानिसहरूको शौचालय प्रयोग सम्बन्धि विवरण दिनुहोस ।

चर्पीको प्रकार	प्रयोग गर्ने घरधुरी संख्या	प्रतिशत
खाल्डे		
प्यान भएको खाल्डे		
आधुनिक		
चर्पी नभएको		

१३. यस ठाउँका मानिसहरू घरबाट निस्कने फोहरमैला सामान्यतया कसरि ब्यबस्थापन गर्ने गर्दछन ?

.....

१४. यस ठाउँमा उपलब्ध यातायात पूर्वाधारको विवरण दिनुहोस ।

सडकको नाम	सडकको लम्बाई	लाभान्वित वस्तीहरू	सडकको अवस्था

१५. विधुतमा पहुँच भएका घरधुरीहरूको विवरण दिनुहोस ?

विधुतमा पहुँच भएका घरधुरी संख्या/प्रतिशत:

विधुतमा पहुँच नभएका घरधुरी संख्या/प्रतिशत:

१६. यस स्थानमा सिंचाई सुबिधा कस्तो रहेको छ ?

सिंचाईको योजनाको नाम	सिंचाई श्रोतको नाम	सिंचाई हुने जम्मा क्षेत्रफल (ईकाई खुलाउने)	लाभान्वित घरपरिवार

१७. यस स्थानमा उपलब्ध संचार सुबिधाहरूको विवरण दिनुहोस ।

.....

१८. यस स्थानमा उपलब्ध स्थानीय बजार तथा उद्योगहरूको विवरण दिनुहोस ।

बजारको नाम	अवस्थित स्थान	खाजा पसल	लज संख्या	पसल संख्या	उद्योग संख्या			कैफियत
					साना	मझौला	ठूला	

१९. यस स्थानमा हुने मुख्य मुख्य कृषि उत्पादनहरू के के हुन् ?

वाली	मुख्य मुख्य वालीको नाम	कैफियत
अन्न वाली		
तरकारी वाली		
नगदे वाली		
फलफुल		

२०. यस स्थानमा अवस्थित ऐतिहासिक सांस्कृतिक धरोहर, धार्मिक स्थल तथा सांस्कृतिक महत्वको खुला स्थान भएमा उल्लेख गर्नुहोस ।

ऐतिहासिक सांस्कृतिक धरोहर, धार्मिक स्थल तथा सांस्कृतिक महत्वको खुला स्थानको नाम	सांस्कृतिक/धार्मिक महत्व	आयोजनाले पार्न सक्ने प्रभाव	कैफियत

२१. यस ठाउँको प्रमुख चाडबाड र मेला समारोह हरु के के हुन् ?

प्रमुख चाडबाड र मेला समारोह	मनाउने समुदाय	कैफियत

२२. यहाहरुको बिचारमा आयोजनाका के कस्ता सकारात्मक असरहरु देखा पर्नेछन् ?

निर्माण चरणमा	निर्माण सम्पन्न भइसकेपछी

२३. यहाहरुको बिचारमा आयोजना कार्यान्वयन हुँदै गर्दा के कस्ता नकारात्मक असरहरु देखा पर्नेछन् ?

निर्माण चरणमा	निर्माण सम्पन्न भइसकेपछी

२४. आयोजना प्रति स्थानीयहरु को धारणा तथा सहमतिको बारेमा बताईदिनुहोस् ।

.....
.....

२५. अन्य केहि सुझाव तथा टिप्पणी छन् भने उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।

.....
.....

National Police Academy, Panauti, Kavrepalanchowk Project
PHYSICAL AND BILOGICAL ENVIRONMENT CHECKLIST

Proponent		Field Visit Date:
Name of Project		
Province		
District		Study Team Members:
Municipality/Rural Municipality, Wards		

A. Landslides and slope Instability nearby Project Area

S N	Location	Landslide			Landslide Type (1. a fall 2. a topple 3. a slide 4. a spread 5. a flow	Morphology (Consider- slope, aspect & upside location)	Date of Event
		Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (m ²)			

#Photographs in SW Map

B. Drainage System nearby Project Area

S N	Location	Drainage System			Water logging Issues (If Yes)			
		Poor	Fair	Good	Natural	Man made	Extent/Area	Duration

#Photographs in SW Map

C. Rivers

S N	Location	Name River/Stream	Flooding width Left-Right (m)	Morphology

#Photographs in SW Map

D. Road Type and Condition

NH-National Highway, FR-Feeder Road, DR-District Road, VR-Village Road

S N	Locatio n	Road Type				Classification of Roads				Road Condition		
		Asphalt/Bitume n	Concret e	Grave l	Earthe n	N H	F R	D R	V R	Poo r	Fai r	Goo d

#Photographs in SW Map

E. Landuse Pattern

Type of Land	Area within DIA (m ²)
Forest (Government Land)	
Agricultural land (Private Land)	
Built up area	
Water Bodies	
Barren Land (Private/Public)	
Sub total	

F. Air Quality and Noise Level

S N	Location/ Location	Air Quality-Temtop Airing-1000 PM Detector			Noise Level -UNI-T UT 353 Mini Sound Meter	
		PM _{2.5}	PM ₁₀	Source of Pollution	dBA	Source of Pollution

#Make measurements and capture photographs

G. Solid and Liquid Wastes and Management Practices in Settlement Area

S N	Location	Type of wastes	Quantity of wastes	Source of wastes	Management Practices

#Photographs in SW Map

A. Checklist for Forest and Plant Diversity

Location from:	Location to:	UM/RM:	Ward No.:
Elevation Lower:	Elevation High:	Forest category	Name of Forests
Slope:	Aspect:	Forest classification	User Community Group (established date/members M/F)

B. Checklist for the Ethno-botanical studies of the project area (site and surroundings)

S N	Local Name	Botanical Name	Use categories						Remarks
			M	F	T	E	O	R	

M = Medicinal, F = Fodder, T = Timber, E = Economical, R = religious, Fi = Fiber yielding

C. Enumeration of the Tree

C- Cutting, B*- Bushing*

SN	Location	Local name	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	C*/B*	Class	GPS Coordinate	
							Longitude	Latitude

Note: Girth 10-30 cm Pole size, more than 30 cm girth size a tree.

D. Checklist for Argo-diversity Status in the Project Area

Name of Respondent..... M/RM,.....,

Settlement.....Location fromto.....

S N	Local name	Local Varieties	Remarks
	Cereal Crops		
	1 2 3		
	Pulses		
	Vegetables		
	Cash crops		
	Spices		
	Fruits		
	Fodder plants		

E. Wildlife Survey Questionnaire and Checklist

Name of respondent..... M/RM,....., Settlement

Area:..... Location fromto.....

1. Do you see wildlife in your settlement area?

Yes/No

If yes, how often?

Name of species (wild animals and birds)	Frequency	Season	Place/forest

Frequency: f- frequently, O- occasional, r-rare

1. Herpetofauna

Name of species	Frequency	Season	Place/forest

2. Fish Diversity

Name of species	Frequency	Season	River/Stream

3. Ethnozoology

Are local people/local healers using any wild animal and birds for traditional medicine/religious purpose?
Yes/No, If yes,

Name of species	Parts used	Disease	Way of use

**APPENDIX 12: PHYSICAL
ENVIRONMENT BASELINE
INFORMATION**



SWAT/F/C/04
Version no: 01
Issue no: 02
Revision no: 03
Effective date: 2021/08/01

Soil Water and Air Testing Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.
VAT No: 605928743
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PO Box: 25752, Kathmandu, Nepal
Sisir Marga 11, Babarmahal, Kathmandu, Nepal

AIR QUALITY MONITORING REPORT

Name of the Client:	National Police Academy	Lab Code:	23/02-922(a)
Collector:	Srijana Sharma	Location:	Dalinchowk (1444m)
Latitude:	27°35'32.49"N	Longitude:	85°31'4.73"E
Source:	Ambient Air	Sampled By:	Aalekh Bhattarai and Study Team
Sampling Date/ Run hours:	2023/02/10-2023/02/11	Test Performance Date:	2023/02/12-2023/02/15
Receipt Date:	2023/02/12	Issue Date:	2023/02/16
Project Name:	Construction of National Police Academy at Kavreplanchowk		

Parameters	Results ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Averaging Time	Tolerance Limit (Nepal Ambient Air Quality Standard, 2012) ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Remarks
Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	98.7	24-hours	120	Within the limit
Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	47.2	24-hours	40	Within the limit
Total Suspended Particles (TSP)	160.71	24-hours	230	Within the limit

High Volume Sampler and Gravimetric Analysis method was used for noise quality monitoring.

Note: The integrity of the sample and results are dependent on the quality of the sampling. The results refer only to the parameters tested of the samples provided/collected for analysis. Statements of conformity have been made without taking Measurement Uncertainty into account except when specifically requested by the customer.

Remarks: Particulate Matter (PM₁₀) and Total Suspended Particulate Matter (TSP) are found within the limit except Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}) as of the National Air Quality Standard, 2012; Ministry of Forests, and Environment. The station is nearby the Khopasi-Banepa Road and excessive movement of tipper truck and wind at the time of air sampling might increase in movement of fine particles towards the station as a consequences air quality values observed as deteriorated.

Analyzed and Checked By



Authorized By
Er. Lokesh Sapkota



SWAT/F/C/04
Version no: 01
Issue no: 02
Revision no: 03
Effective date: 2021/08/01

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Sisir Marga 11, Babarmahal, Kathmandu, Nepal

NOISE LEVEL MONITORING REPORT

Name of the Client:	National Police Academy	Lab Code:	23/02-922(b)
Collector:	Srijana Sharma	Location:	Dalinchowk (1444m)
Latitude:	27°35'32.49"N	Longitude:	85°31'4.73"E
Source:	Ambient Noise	Sampled By:	Aalekh Bhattarai and Study Team
Sampling Date/ Run hours:	2023/02/10-2023/02/11	Test Performance Date:	2023/02/12-2023/02/15
Receipt Date:	2023/02/12	Issue Date:	2023/02/16
Project Name:	Construction of National Police Academy at Kavreplanchowk		

Parameters	Results dB (A)
Average Day-Night Sound Pressure Level (Ldn)	64.4
Subjective Annoyance Level (L10)	60.4
Average Sound Level (L50)	64.8
Background Sound Pressure Level (L90)	49.5

Sound Level Meter (SL-4023SD) was used for noise quality monitoring.

Note: The integrity of the sample and results are dependent on the quality of the sampling. The results refer only to the parameters tested of the samples provided/collected for analysis. Statements of conformity have been made without taking Measurement Uncertainty into account except when specifically requested by the customer.

Remarks: The sound level limit was calculated in Leq (dB) and reference was matched with the location similarity as Mixed Residential Area with 63 dB(A) for day and 55 dB(A) for night. The values obtained from the instrument are within the National Standard on Noise Level, 2012; Ministry of Forests, and Environment.

Analyzed and Checked By



Authorized By
Er. Lokesh Sapkota



SWAT/F/C/04
Version no: 01
Issue no: 02
Revision no: 03
Effective date: 2021/08/01

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WATER ANALYSIS REPORT

Name of the Client:	National Police Academy	Lab Code:	23/02-922(c)
Collector:	Srijana Sharma	Location:	Entrance, Dalinchowk (1443m)
Latitude:	27°35'34.51"N	Longitude:	85°31'4.74"E
Source:	Punyamata Khola	Sampled By:	Aalekh Bhattarai and Study Team
Sampling Date/ Run hours:	2023/02/12, 1:00PM	Test Performance Date:	2023/02/13-2023/02/15
Receipt Date:	2023/02/12	Issue Date:	2023/02/16
Project Name:	Construction of National Police Academy at Kavreplanchowk		

Parameters	Results	Unit	(Relevant Standard)	Method
Physical				
Temperature	20.44	-	16-32°C	
pH	7.21	-	6.5-9.0	4500 H+ B. APHA 23 rd edition
Total Dissolved Solids	214.48	mg/L	< 2000	2540 C. APHA 23 rd edition
Total Suspended Solids	427.06	mg/L	< 20000	
Turbidity	20	NTU	4.1	2130 B. APHA 23 rd edition
Chemical				
Ammonia	11.84	mg/L	<1.0	4500 NH ₃ F. APHA 23 rd edition
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	49.24	mg/L	2.1	5210 B. APHA 23 rd edition
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	2.41	mg/L	7.8	APHA 23 rd edition
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	82.34	mg/L	65.2	APHA 23 rd edition
Nitrate	4.16	mg/L	< 300	4500 NO ₃ ⁻ B. APHA 23 rd edition
Phosphorus as Orthophosphate	1.76	mg/L	<0.6	4500. APHA 23 rd edition
Biological				
Coliform	112	E. Coli of fish flesh	< 10	APHA 23 rd edition

Relevant Standard: Aquatic Ecology Standard.

Note: The integrity of the sample and results are dependent on the quality of sampling. The results refer only to the parameters tested of the samples provided/collected for analysis. Statements of conformity have been made without taking Measurement Uncertainty into account except when specifically requested by the customer.

Remarks: *The water quality of Punyamata is massively deteriorated as Ammonia, BOD, COD and PO₄-P parameters including Coliform are higher than the limits mentioned in the Nepal Water Quality Guidelines for Aquaculture, 2008. This shows that water quality of Punyamata Khola is similar to dead river.*

Analyzed and Checked By



Authorized By
Er. Lokesh Sapkota



SWAT/F/C/04
Version no: 01
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WATER ANALYSIS REPORT

Name of the Client:	National Police Academy	Lab Code:	23/02-922(d)
Collector:	Srijana Sharma	Location:	Dalinchowk (1443m)
Latitude:	27°35'27.50"N	Longitude:	85°31'25.65"E
Source:	Water Spout (Dhunge Dhara)	Sampled By:	Aalekh Bhattarai and Study Team
Sampling Date/ Run hours:	2023/02/12, 1:10PM	Test Performance Date:	2023/02/13-2023/02/15
Receipt Date:	2023/02/12	Issue Date:	2023/02/16
Project Name:	Construction of National Police Academy at Kavreplanchowk		

Parameters	Results	Unit	(Relevant Standard)	Method
Physical				
Colour	0	TCU	5 (10)	2120 B. APHA 23 rd edition
Conductivity	180	µS/cm	1500 (max)	2510 B. APHA 23 rd edition
pH	7.54	-	6.5-8.5	4500 H+ B. APHA 23 rd edition
Temperature	21	°C	-	-
Total Dissolved Solids	154	mg/L	1000	2540 C. APHA 23 rd edition
Turbidity	0.43	NTU	5 (15)	2130 B. APHA 23 rd edition
Chemical				
Ammonia	<0.02	mg/L	1.5	4500 NH ₃ F. APHA 23 rd edition
Nitrate	0.89	mg/L	50	4500 NO ₃ - B. APHA 23 rd edition
Chloride	16.99	mg/L	250	4500-Cl- B. APHA 23 rd edition
Iron	0.06	mg/L	0.3 (3)	3500-Fe B. APHA 23 rd edition
Total Hardness	54	mg/L as CaCO ₃	500	2340 C. APHA 23 rd edition
Microbiology				
Coliform	Present	-	Absent	P/A Vials

Relevant Standard: National Drinking Water Quality Standard, 2012

Note: The integrity of the sample and results are dependent on the quality of sampling. The results refer only to the parameters tested of the samples provided/collected for analysis. Statements of conformity have been made without taking Measurement Uncertainty into account except when specifically requested by the customer.

Remarks: Except for Coliform, all the observed values of other tested parameters are found to be within the limit of NDWQS, 2012.

Analyzed and Checked By



Authorized By
Er. Lokesh Sapkota

Borewell drilling works

We propose to carry out borewell drilling works as per the below mentioned specifications:

Nature of work: Borewell drilling works at National Police Academy project, Panauti, Kavre, Nepal

Size: 8" * 6" diameter * 100m depth. The depth of water well may be increased or decreased according to the condition of geological strata of the area.

Drilling Method: Drilling in all types of soils including hard rock by DTH hammering method.

Pipes and sockets to be used: Installation of 200 mm dia and 150 mm dia ERW MS plain pipe with 4.5 to 4.8 mm thickness. Make: Jagadamba.

Screen cutting (making hole) on plain pipes.

Supply of 150 mm dia and 200 mm dia casing shoe.

Submersible pump: 7.5 HP capacity having water discharge 2-4 ltr/sec, head 30-120 mtr, discharge pipe 50 mm dia 75 mtr, 4 sqm cable 100 mtr panel board complete set. Make of submersible pump: KSB.

DTH ROCK Drilling Company Pvt. Ltd.
Tentative Well Design
of
Panauti, Kavre

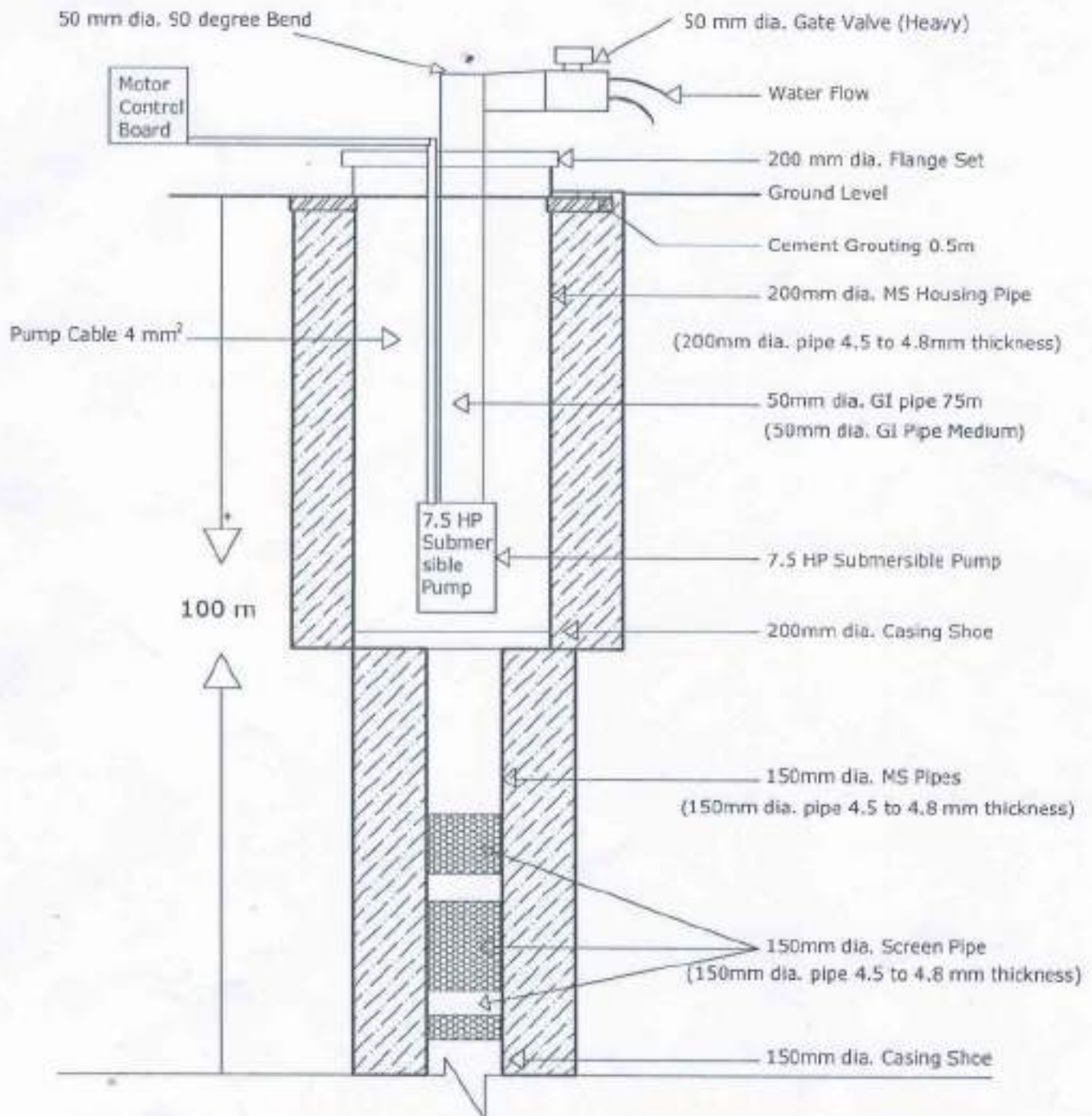


Fig.1- Cross section view of production water well.

**APPENDIX 13: BIOLOGICAL
ENVIRONMENT BASELINE
INFORMATION**

Details of Number of Trees Data to be Clearly Felled (Obtained from Sub Division Forest Office, Khopasi)

S.N.	Species Local Name	Scientific Name	Nos. of Trees		Total Trees
			Tree	Pole	
1	Saur	<i>Betula alnoides</i>		1	1
2	Tuni	<i>Cedrela toona</i>	10	10	20
3	Jamun	<i>Eugenia jambolana</i>	1	1	2
4	Paiyun	<i>Cerasus cerasoides</i>	11	10	21
5	Pate Salla	<i>Pinus patula</i>		2	2
6	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	42	55	97
7	Siris	<i>Albizia lebbek</i>	2		2
8	Lapsi	<i>Choerospondias axillaris</i>	16	13	29
9	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	19	83	102
10	Kapur	<i>Cinnamomum glanduliferum</i>	1		1
11	Khotesalla	<i>Pinu roxburghii</i>		21	21
12	Hade Bayer	<i>Ziziphus incurva</i>		1	1
	Total		102	197	299

Trees Data that need to be Clearly Felled During the Construction Phase (Obtained from Sub Division Forest Office, Khopasi)

T-ID	Species Local Name	Scientific Name	English Name	DBH (cm)	Tree Height (m)	Branch
1	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	81.3	12.8	
2	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	50.8	4.6	
3	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	81.3	10.7	
4	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	73.7	8.2	
5	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	76.2	12.8	
6	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	83.8	12.8	
7	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	45.7	8.8	
8	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	58.4	10.7	
9	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	88.9	15.2	B1
10	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	53.3	10.7	B2
11	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	50.8	11.0	

T-ID	Species Local Name	Scientific Name	English Name	DBH (cm)	Tree Height (m)	Branch
12	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	50.8	9.1	
13	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	58.4	11.0	B1
14	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	71.1	9.1	B2
15	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	50.8	10.7	
16	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	66.0	10.7	
17	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	58.4	11.0	
18	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	86.4	5.5	
19	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	63.5	10.1	
20	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	76.2	11.9	
21	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	55.9	3.7	
22	Pate Salla	<i>Pinus patula</i>	Pine	43.2	3.7	
23	Pate Salla	<i>Pinus patula</i>	Pine	50.8	2.4	
24	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	78.7	14.6	
25	Khotesalla	<i>Pinu roxburghii</i>	Chir Pine	50.8	7.3	
26	Khotesalla	<i>Pinu roxburghii</i>	Chir Pine	55.9	5.5	
27	Khotesalla	<i>Pinu roxburghii</i>	Chir Pine	50.8	5.5	
28	Khotesalla	<i>Pinu roxburghii</i>	Chir Pine	43.2	3.7	
29	Khotesalla	<i>Pinu roxburghii</i>	Chir Pine	63.5	7.3	
30	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	71.1	11.0	B1
31	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	63.5	11.0	B2
32	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	76.2	11.0	
33	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	63.5	5.5	
34	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	81.3	14.9	
35	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	53.3	3.7	
36	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	48.3	5.5	
37	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	71.1	5.5	
38	Khotesalla	<i>Pinu roxburghii</i>	Chir Pine	58.4	5.8	

T-ID	Species Local Name	Scientific Name	English Name	DBH (cm)	Tree Height (m)	Branch
39	Khotesalla	<i>Pinu roxburghii</i>	Chir Pine	50.8	1.8	
40	Khotesalla	<i>Pinu roxburghii</i>	Chir Pine	55.9	3.7	
41	Khotesalla	<i>Pinu roxburghii</i>	Chir Pine	53.3	3.7	
42	Khotesalla	<i>Pinu roxburghii</i>	Chir Pine	50.8	3.0	
43	Khotesalla	<i>Pinu roxburghii</i>	Chir Pine	55.9	3.7	
44	Khotesalla	<i>Pinu roxburghii</i>	Chir Pine	53.3	3.7	
45	Khotesalla	<i>Pinu roxburghii</i>	Chir Pine	58.4	3.7	
46	Khotesalla	<i>Pinu roxburghii</i>	Chir Pine	63.5	3.7	
47	Khotesalla	<i>Pinu roxburghii</i>	Chir Pine	66.0	7.3	
48	Khotesalla	<i>Pinu roxburghii</i>	Chir Pine	71.1	7.3	
49	Khotesalla	<i>Pinu roxburghii</i>	Chir Pine	55.9	7.3	
50	Khotesalla	<i>Pinu roxburghii</i>	Chir Pine	50.8	3.7	
51	Khotesalla	<i>Pinu roxburghii</i>	Chir Pine	50.8	3.7	
52	Khotesalla	<i>Pinu roxburghii</i>	Chir Pine	50.8	3.7	
53	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	81.3	9.8	
54	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	76.2	7.6	
55	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	76.2	12.8	
56	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	76.2	7.3	
57	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	50.8	5.5	
58	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	76.2	9.1	
59	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	71.1	9.1	
60	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	63.5	6.1	
61	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	76.2	6.1	
62	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	58.4	7.3	
63	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	66.0	7.3	
64	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	96.5	12.8	
65	Khotesalla	<i>Pinu roxburghii</i>	Chir Pine	63.5	4.6	
66	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	55.9	6.1	
67	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	53.3	6.1	
68	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	71.1	8.5	

T-ID	Species Local Name	Scientific Name	English Name	DBH (cm)	Tree Height (m)	Branch
69	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	111.8	13.7	
70	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	165.1	18.3	
71	Lapsi	<i>Choerospondias axillaris</i>	Nepali Hog Plum	188.0	15.2	
72	Lapsi	<i>Choerospondias axillaris</i>	Nepali Hog Plum	188.0	15.2	
73	Lapsi	<i>Choerospondias axillaris</i>	Nepali Hog Plum	228.6	16.8	
74	Lapsi	<i>Choerospondias axillaris</i>	Nepali Hog Plum	236.2	18.3	B1
75	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	238.8	21.3	B2
76	Lapsi	<i>Choerospondias axillaris</i>	Nepali Hog Plum	142.2	16.8	B1
77	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	215.9	21.3	B2
78	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	127.0	15.2	
79	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	106.7	11.9	
80	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	101.6	12.2	
81	Lapsi	<i>Choerospondias axillaris</i>	Nepali Hog Plum	111.8	13.7	
82	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	134.6	17.1	
83	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	76.2	9.1	
84	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	50.8	4.6	
85	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	63.5	9.1	
86	Tuni	<i>Cedrela toona</i>	Red Cedar	96.5	10.7	
87	Paiyun	<i>Cerasus cerasoides</i>	Wild Himalayan Cherry	63.5	9.1	
88	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	71.1	9.1	
89	Tuni	<i>Cedrela toona</i>	Red Cedar	63.5	9.1	
90	Tuni	<i>Cedrela toona</i>	Red Cedar	76.2	9.1	
91	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	63.5	9.1	
92	Paiyun	<i>Cerasus cerasoides</i>	Wild Himalayan Cherry	139.7	16.8	

T-ID	Species Local Name	Scientific Name	English Name	DBH (cm)	Tree Height (m)	Branch
93	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	58.4	9.1	
94	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	63.5	9.1	
95	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	88.9	9.1	
96	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	88.9	9.1	
97	Tuni	<i>Cedrela toona</i>	Red Cedar	88.9	15.2	
98	Tuni	<i>Cedrela toona</i>	Red Cedar	127.0	15.2	
99	Tuni	<i>Cedrela toona</i>	Red Cedar	50.8	9.1	
100	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	63.5	9.1	
101	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	114.3	18.3	B1
102	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	50.8	9.1	B2
103	Tuni	<i>Cedrela toona</i>	Red Cedar	83.8	15.2	
104	Tuni	<i>Cedrela toona</i>	Red Cedar	83.8	15.2	
105	Tuni	<i>Cedrela toona</i>	Red Cedar	83.8	15.2	
106	Tuni	<i>Cedrela toona</i>	Red Cedar	124.5	15.2	
107	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	66.0	6.1	
108	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	83.8	12.8	
109	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	86.4	12.8	
110	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	101.6	19.8	
111	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	127.0	19.8	
112	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	63.5	9.1	
113	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	53.3	6.1	
114	Tuni	<i>Cedrela toona</i>	Red Cedar	76.2	7.6	
115	Hade Bayer	<i>Ziziphus incurva</i>	NA	68.6	9.1	B1
116	Tuni	<i>Cedrela toona</i>	Red Cedar	73.7	7.6	B2
117	Tuni	<i>Cedrela toona</i>	Red Cedar	83.8	7.6	

T-ID	Species Local Name	Scientific Name	English Name	DBH (cm)	Tree Height (m)	Branch
118	Tuni	<i>Cedrela toona</i>	Red Cedar	58.4	6.1	
119	Lapsi	<i>Choerospondias axillaris</i>	Nepali Hog Plum	203.2	18.3	
120	Lapsi	<i>Choerospondias axillaris</i>	Nepali Hog Plum	157.5	19.8	
121	Lapsi	<i>Choerospondias axillaris</i>	Nepali Hog Plum	152.4	18.3	
122	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	88.9	12.2	
123	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	76.2	12.2	
124	Paiyun	<i>Cerasus cerasoides</i>	Wild Himalayan Cherry	147.3	16.8	B1
125	Tuni	<i>Cedrela toona</i>	Red Cedar	76.2	10.7	B2
126	Lapsi	<i>Choerospondias axillaris</i>	Nepali Hog Plum	76.2	7.6	
127	Tuni	<i>Cedrela toona</i>	Red Cedar	99.1	5.5	
128	Jamun	<i>Eugenia jambolana</i>	Malabar Plum	76.2	4.6	
129	Jamun	<i>Eugenia jambolana</i>	Malabar Plum	111.8	6.1	
130	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	68.6	6.1	
131	Kapur	<i>Cinnamomum glanduliferum</i>	Nepal Camphor Tree	147.3	15.2	
132	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	142.2	11.9	B1
133	Paiyun	<i>Cerasus cerasoides</i>	Wild Himalayan Cherry	71.1	15.2	B2
134	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	127.0	19.8	
135	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	121.9	13.7	
136	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	106.7	11.0	
137	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	83.8	7.6	
138	Paiyun	<i>Cerasus cerasoides</i>	Wild Himalayan Cherry	96.5	10.7	
139	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	134.6	15.8	

T-ID	Species Local Name	Scientific Name	English Name	DBH (cm)	Tree Height (m)	Bra nch
140	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	124.5	10.7	
141	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	88.9	9.1	
142	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	71.1	9.1	
143	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	76.2	13.7	B1
144	Tuni	<i>Cedrela toona</i>	Red Cedar	109.2	10.7	B2
145	Paiyun	<i>Cerasus cerasoides</i>	Wild Himalayan Cherry	78.7	10.7	
146	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Wild Himalayan Cherry	101.6	12.2	
147	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Wild Himalayan Cherry	81.3	12.2	
148	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Wild Himalayan Cherry	116.8	15.2	
149	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Wild Himalayan Cherry	76.2	12.8	
150	Paiyun	<i>Cerasus cerasoides</i>	Wild Himalayan Cherry	88.9	11.0	
151	Paiyun	<i>Cerasus cerasoides</i>	Wild Himalayan Cherry	114.3	10.7	
152	Paiyun	<i>Cerasus cerasoides</i>	Wild Himalayan Cherry	71.1	12.2	
153	Paiyun	<i>Cerasus cerasoides</i>	Wild Himalayan Cherry	160.0	20.4	B1
154	Paiyun	<i>Cerasus cerasoides</i>	Wild Himalayan Cherry	88.9	13.7	B2
155	Lapsi	<i>Choerospondias axillaris</i>	Nepali Hog Plum	48.3	6.1	
156	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	58.4	9.1	
157	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	66.0	7.6	

T-ID	Species Local Name	Scientific Name	English Name	DBH (cm)	Tree Height (m)	Branch
158	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	104.1	18.3	
159	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	109.2	15.2	
160	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	76.2	13.7	
161	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	71.1	13.7	
162	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	76.2	9.1	
163	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	53.3	7.6	
164	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	81.3	12.2	
165	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	78.7	9.1	B1
166	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	66.0	7.6	B2
167	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	71.1	9.1	
168	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	63.5	9.1	
169	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	61.0	9.1	
170	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	76.2	10.7	
171	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	71.1	10.7	
172	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	53.3	7.6	
173	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	101.6	16.8	B1
174	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	101.6	15.2	B2
175	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	61.0	9.1	
176	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	101.6	18.3	
177	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	50.8	7.6	
178	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	45.7	6.1	
179	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	55.9	6.1	
180	Lapsi	<i>Choerospondias axillaris</i>	Nepali Hog Plum	101.6	6.1	

T-ID	Species Local Name	Scientific Name	English Name	DBH (cm)	Tree Height (m)	Branch
181	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	71.1	13.7	
182	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	88.9	9.1	
183	Lapsi	<i>Choerospondias axillaris</i>	Nepali Hog Plum	66.0	6.1	
184	Lapsi	<i>Choerospondias axillaris</i>	Nepali Hog Plum	55.9	6.1	
185	Lapsi	<i>Choerospondias axillaris</i>	Nepali Hog Plum	61.0	9.1	
186	Lapsi	<i>Choerospondias axillaris</i>	Nepali Hog Plum	63.5	9.1	
187	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	55.9	9.1	
188	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	45.7	7.6	
189	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	50.8	6.1	
190	Lapsi	<i>Choerospondias axillaris</i>	Nepali Hog Plum	48.3	9.1	
191	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	63.5	10.7	
192	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	58.4	6.1	
193	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	63.5	11.6	
194	Lapsi	<i>Choerospondias axillaris</i>	Nepali Hog Plum	66.0	10.7	
195	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	50.8	11.3	
196	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	76.2	13.7	
197	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	63.5	13.7	B1
198	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	76.2	13.7	B2
199	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	71.1	4.6	
200	Lapsi	<i>Choerospondias axillaris</i>	Nepali Hog Plum	76.2	7.6	
201	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	78.7	13.7	B1
202	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	68.6	13.7	B2
203	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	63.5	16.8	

T-ID	Species Local Name	Scientific Name	English Name	DBH (cm)	Tree Height (m)	Branch
204	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	50.8	10.7	
205	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	73.7	16.8	
206	Lapsi	<i>Choerospondias axillaris</i>	Nepali Hog Plum	71.1	7.6	B1
207	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	76.2	18.3	B2
208	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	71.1	18.3	
209	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	94.0	21.3	
210	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	63.5	9.1	
211	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	55.9	7.6	
212	Tuni	<i>Cedrela toona</i>	Red Cedar	53.3	4.6	
213	Lapsi	<i>Choerospondias axillaris</i>	Nepali Hog Plum	66.0	6.1	
214	Tuni	<i>Cedrela toona</i>	Red Cedar	71.1	7.6	
215	Tuni	<i>Cedrela toona</i>	Red Cedar	58.4	6.1	
216	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	76.2	9.1	
217	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	76.2	13.7	
218	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	254.0	16.8	
219	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	63.5	10.7	
220	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	50.8	9.1	
221	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	66.0	9.1	
222	Saur	<i>Betula alnoides</i>	Himalayan Birch	71.1	9.1	
223	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	50.8	7.6	
224	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	50.8	6.1	
225	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	61.0	10.7	
226	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	63.5	10.7	B1

T-ID	Species Local Name	Scientific Name	English Name	DBH (cm)	Tree Height (m)	Branch
227	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	76.2	9.1	B2
228	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	50.8	7.6	
229	Paiyun	<i>Cerasus cerasoides</i>	Wild Himalayan Cherry	68.6	7.6	
230	Paiyun	<i>Cerasus cerasoides</i>	Wild Himalayan Cherry	63.5	7.6	
231	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	101.6	16.8	
232	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	76.2	10.7	
233	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	116.8	18.3	
234	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	81.3	16.8	
235	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	88.9	13.7	
236	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	61.0	11.0	
237	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	63.5	9.1	
238	Lapsi	<i>Choerospondias axillaris</i>	Nepali Hog Plum	68.6	7.6	
239	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	76.2	9.1	
240	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	71.1	18.3	
241	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	88.9	18.3	
242	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	96.5	16.8	
243	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	76.2	9.1	
244	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	88.9	15.2	
245	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	76.2	15.2	
246	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	76.2	15.2	
247	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	76.2	10.7	
248	Siris	<i>Albizia lebbeck</i>	Indian Siris	88.9	16.8	

T-ID	Species Local Name	Scientific Name	English Name	DBH (cm)	Tree Height (m)	Branch
249	Lapsi	<i>Choerospondias axillaris</i>	Nepali Hog Plum	86.4	13.7	
250	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	61.0	9.1	
251	Paiyun	<i>Cerasus cerasoides</i>	Wild Himalayan Cherry	61.0	9.1	
252	Paiyun	<i>Cerasus cerasoides</i>	Wild Himalayan Cherry	71.1	9.1	
253	Lapsi	<i>Choerospondias axillaris</i>	Nepali Hog Plum	86.4	13.7	
254	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	66.0	9.1	
255	Paiyun	<i>Cerasus cerasoides</i>	Wild Himalayan Cherry	76.2	13.7	
256	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	121.9	18.3	
257	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	83.8	10.7	
258	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	71.1	11.9	
259	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	76.2	10.7	
260	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	91.4	16.8	
261	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	76.2	16.8	
262	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	76.2	15.2	
263	Paiyun	<i>Cerasus cerasoides</i>	Wild Himalayan Cherry	101.6	16.8	
264	Paiyun	<i>Cerasus cerasoides</i>	Wild Himalayan Cherry	66.0	10.7	
265	Siris	<i>Albizia lebbek</i>	Indian Siris	96.5	15.2	B1
266	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	55.9	11.9	B2
267	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	76.2	12.2	
268	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	66.0	13.7	
269	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	53.3	9.1	

T-ID	Species Local Name	Scientific Name	English Name	DBH (cm)	Tree Height (m)	Branch
270	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	71.1	13.7	
271	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	63.5	13.7	
272	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	63.5	11.6	
273	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	88.9	15.2	
274	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	66.0	9.1	
275	Lapsi	<i>Choerospondias axillaris</i>	Nepali Hog Plum	81.3	9.1	
276	Paiyun	<i>Cerasus cerasoides</i>	Wild Himalayan Cherry	88.9	12.8	B1
277	Paiyun	<i>Cerasus cerasoides</i>	Wild Himalayan Cherry	73.7	4.6	B2
278	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	76.2	9.1	
279	Paiyun	<i>Cerasus cerasoides</i>	Wild Himalayan Cherry	114.3	12.2	
280	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	88.9	7.6	
281	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	114.3	15.2	
282	Lapsi	<i>Choerospondias axillaris</i>	Nepali Hog Plum	91.4	7.6	
283	Lapsi	<i>Choerospondias axillaris</i>	Nepali Hog Plum	71.1	7.6	
284	Lapsi	<i>Choerospondias axillaris</i>	Nepali Hog Plum	101.6	7.6	B1
285	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	76.2	4.6	B2
286	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	63.5	9.1	
287	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	88.9	9.1	B1
288	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	66.0	10.7	B2
289	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	66.0	10.7	
290	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	50.8	6.1	
291	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	50.8	7.6	

T-ID	Species Local Name	Scientific Name	English Name	DBH (cm)	Tree Height (m)	Branch
29 2	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	66.0	7.6	
29 3	Lapsi	<i>Choerospondias axillaris</i>	Nepali Hog Plum	101.6	9.1	
29 4	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Needlewood Tree	76.2	9.1	
29 5	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	76.2	10.7	
29 6	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	53.3	4.6	
29 7	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	66.0	4.6	
29 8	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	63.5	9.1	
29 9	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepal Black Cedar	68.6	9.1	

Number of Trees and Volume of Trees (Obtained from Sub Division Forest Office, Khopasi)

S.N.	Species Local Name	Scientific Name	Number and Volume of Trees			
			Tree	Volume	Pole	Volume
1	Saur	<i>Betula alnoides</i>			1.0	4.4
2	Tuni	<i>Cedrela toona</i>	10	111.78	10.0	33.4
3	Jamun	<i>Eugenia jambolana</i>	1	7.17	1.0	2.5
4	Paiyun	<i>Cerasus cerasoides</i>	11	202.27	10.0	46.6
5	Pate Salla	<i>Pinus patula</i>			2.0	1.2
6	Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	42	691.91	55.0	256.2
7	Siris	<i>Albizia lebbeck</i>	2	25.85		
8	Lapsi	<i>Choerospondias axillaris</i>	16	489.15	13.0	40.2
9	Uttis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	19	409.79	83.0	296.2
10	Kapur	<i>Cinnamomum glanduliferum</i>	1	31.15		
11	Khotesalla	<i>Pinu roxburghii</i>			21.0	30.8
12	Hade Bayer	<i>Ziziphus incurva</i>			1.0	4.1
	Total		102	1969.07	197	715.55

Species Diversity Index (Shannon Weiner Diversity Index for trees to be cut)

Species Local Name	Number of Individuals (n)	Proportion (Pi=n/N)	lnPi	Pi*lnPi
Chilaune	97	0.324	-1.1257	-0.3652
Hade Bayer	1	0.003	-5.7004	-0.0191
Jamun	2	0.007	-5.0073	-0.0335
Kapur	1	0.003	-5.7004	-0.0191
Khotesalla	21	0.070	-2.6559	-0.1865
Lapsi	29	0.097	-2.3331	-0.2263
Paiyun	21	0.070	-2.6559	-0.1865
Pate Salla	2	0.007	-5.0073	-0.0335
Saur	1	0.003	-5.7004	-0.0191
Siris	2	0.007	-5.0073	-0.0335
Tuni	20	0.067	-2.7047	-0.1809
Uttis	102	0.341	-1.0755	-0.3669
Grand Total	299	1.00	-44.67	1.67

NTFPs Found within and nearby the Project Area

SN	Local Name	Scientific Name	Use	Remarks
2	Jamun	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Local Medicine	
3	Bayar	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	Edible fruit	
4	Githa	<i>Edible fruit</i>	NA	
5	Karma	<i>Adina cordifolia</i>	Local Medicine	
6	Chhatiwan	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Local Medicine	Rare in IUCN red list
7	Harro	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	Local Medicine	
8	Barro	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i>	Local Medicine	
9	Bel	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Local Medicine	
10	Titepati	<i>Artemisia dubia</i>	Local Medicine	
11	Bamboo	<i>Dendrocalamus sps</i>	Local Medicine	
12	Ganaunejhar	<i>Agaratum Coniziod</i>	Local Medicine	
13	Rajbriksha	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Local Medicine	

**APPENDIX 14: PUBLIC CONSULTATION,
INTERACTION MEETING AND FOCUS
GROUP DISCUSSION MINUTES**

14.1 Socio-Economic and Cultural Environment Survey

The following are the method adopted and the concerns shared from the different forms of interaction/ consultation meetings as;

S.N.	Type of Meeting	Date	Location	Representation Area of Participants	Participation
1.	Interaction Meeting	30 May 2022 29 June 2022	Panauti Municipality Office	Mayor, D. Mayor CAO, Engineer, DPO, Panauti, Official, Ward Chairpersons of 5 and 6, NPA and Consultant	9
2.	Public Consultation	10 February 2023	Ward No. 4, 5 & 6 of Panauti Municipality	Public Stakeholders from IIA, Chairperson of Ward No. 4, 5 & 6	24
3.	Key Informant Interview	10 February 2023	Panauti Municipality Office	Mayor and Ward Chairperson of Ward No. 6 and Secretary of Devisthan (Kha) CF of Panauti Municipality	4
4.	Focus Group Discussion	11 February 2023	Dalinchowk, Ward No. 6 of Panauti Municipality	Devisthan (Kha) CF and Women's Group	35

A. Public Consultation Meeting

The public consultation meeting organized in Dalinchowk Ward office-6, Panauti Municipality on 10th Feb. 2023 A.D. (28/10/2079 B.S.). The meeting was conducted in the presence of ward chairperson. Other participants were from the School Principal, Chief Officer from Health post, Study Team, Ward Member etc. and the local stakeholders. Altogether 13 people participated. The main purpose of the consultation meeting was to aware the local people of Dalinchowk and ward no. 6 local residents about the proposed project, to disseminate the project related information and to help to identify the possible environmental and social impacts, information and opinions of the local public and stakeholders regarding the project.

The major Issues raised during public consultation Meeting are as follows:

1. It is necessary to minimize the impact, offer suitable alternatives, and proceed with the project's construction in consultation with the locals because the construction will have an impact on the roads, water supply, forests, and religious sites that the locals have been using.
2. Job opportunities will be prioritized for local based on their skill and qualifications.
3. Project will support for Goraknath School.

4. Local people are ready to coordinate during project construction.

The second Public Consultation meeting was organized in Thado Bato Ward office-4, Panauti Municipality on 11th Feb. 2023 A.D (29/10/2079 B.S). The meeting was conducted in the presence of Panuti Municipality ward number 4 and 5 chairpersons. Other participants were residents, businessperson, ward member and different occupational background. Altogether 11 people have been participated. The main purpose of the consultation meeting was to aware the local people of Thado Bato and ward no. 4 local residents about the proposed project, to disseminate the project related information and to help to identify the possible environmental and social impacts, information and opinions of the local public and stakeholders regarding the project.

The major Issues raised during public consultation Meeting are as follows:

1. It is necessary to plan alternatives that will have less of an impact on the locals' access to water, roads, and other resources due to the project construction.
2. During the construction of a project, precautions must be taken to minimize the impact from the noise, air, and water pollution.
3. Compensation should be paid to locals if project constructions activities create floods in Punayamata river and damage crops.
4. During the project construction, proper coordination should be developed with local people and respective ward officials.
5. The east-west road of the project site should be maintained at the feeder level standard and project should make road access to local people nearby project boundary.

B. Focused Group Discussion

Focus Group Discussions were carried out to understand the existing socio-economic and cultural situation and identify issues and concerns of the local people regarding the project. During discussion, information about public utilities, health facilities, educational situation, energy consumption pattern, agricultural practice and related infrastructures, market status, existing market value of land and houses has been discussed. Since no marginalized groups, caste ethnicity groups were residing nearby the proposed project boundary Focused Group Discussion was organized among the Women's Group and Devasthan Community Forest User Committee on 11th Feb. 2023 A.D (29/10/2079 B.S). The Discussion was chaired by ward chairperson of Panauti Municipality ward-6. Altogether 35 people participated. The list of the participants is presented in the Attendant sheet.

The major issues raised during the Focus Group Discussion are as follows:

1. Alternative measures should be provided to the locals after losing access to the community forest.
2. Awareness programs should be implemented as women and children may be vulnerable to violence and abuse in society during project implementation.
3. Women should be given preference for employment during project construction based on their skills and capabilities.

4. Skill development training and alternative income-generating programs should be given to those households whose access to forest areas is obstructed.
5. Along with the construction of the project, the necessary support for infrastructure development in the affected areas should be provided.

C. Key Informant Interview

Key Informant Interviews were conducted with different stakeholders followed by asking them for their opinion on potential environmental impacts and seeking their advice on measures that could be taken up by the project. Some of the mitigation measures and environment enhancement activities recommended in Chapter VIII were based on these discussions. The summary of the discussions are as follows:

1. The project's physical layout should honor Panauti's cultural traditions.
2. Priority should be given to consuming locally available goods and workforce during the project construction.
3. Appropriate measures should be taken to lessen the issue that were likely to seen during the construction and implementation such as accidents, violence, population growth, traffic congestion etc.
4. Skill development training and income-generating programs should be organized to local along with project construction.
5. The project should aware their staff to respect the local culture and traditions.

आज गिनी 2069 साल भाद्रव 26 जे शुक्रवाकी दिन रात्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रविष्टत महापत्रागल काठमाडौं मन्त्रालय रहेको राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रविष्टत पत्रोती काठमाडौंको आयोजना निर्वाहको अर्न्तगत लागवटो प्रभाव मन्त्रालयकत प्रविष्टत तयारीका लागि काठमाडौंको जिल्ला पत्रोती तालिमालिका वडा नं. ६ देविकचोक मा वडा कार्यलय परिसरमा वडा अध्यक्ष, जनप्रतिनिधी स्थानियवासी, पत्रागल कम्पनी प्रविष्टी विच तयारित विषयमा छलफल गरि राम्र मुहव संकल्पन गरियो।

उपस्थित नाम	वडा/पेशा	ठेगाना	हस्ताक्षर
१) शिव प्रसाद आचार्य	वडा अध्यक्ष	पत्रोती-६ वडा कार्यालय	
२) विष्णु खडका	वडा सहाय	"	
३) बाजेन्द्र प्रसाद सापकाेटा	वडा सचिव	"	
४) विकास तिमल्सीना	स्थानीय (डाक्टर)	पत्रोती-६	
५) अनुज के सी	स्थानीय (फेरेटर)	पत्रोती-६	
६) मनोज सापकाेटा	स्थानीय (कृषी)	पत्रोती-६	
७) दिपक साइ	स्थानीय (स्वास्थ्य प्रमुख)	पत्रोती-६	
८) इश्वर बहादुर भण्डारी	श्री गौराकृष्ण साधारण विद्यालय - प्रधानाध्यापक		
९) कृष्ण बस्नेत	स्थानीय	पत्रोती-६	
१०) रशीता ज्ञानेला	कालिका स्तम्भ	पत्रोती, ६	
११) शोभिता कतारा	कम्प्युटर अपरेटर	पत्रोती, ६	
१२) सुदिप घिमिरे	वातावरण कोन्ट्रोल इन्जिनियर		
१३) दिगन्त अधिकारी	(समाजसेवी)	"	

धरमकेल वात प्रात हायमुवावह

१) आयोजना निर्माणवाट स्थानियवासीने उपयोग अर्द्ध आर्द्धको लानेपानी, लालो, वनवाट, धार्मिकस्थलमा पर्ने माने प्रमाण ह्युनिकला गरि अभिलेखिकरण दिने आयोजनाले स्थानिय लह, स्थानियवासी को सम्वय गरि आयोजना निर्माण अर्द्ध वसतनुपने

२) आयोजना निर्माणमा स्थानियलाई सिप (हामताको आधारमा लेनगारी) उपलवध गराउनुपने।

३) जीवमनाथ आ वि मा लाल्वा र जेलकुट गैरान निर्माणमा आयोजनाले सहयोग गर्नुपने।

४) आयोजना निर्माणमा स्थानियको साथ सहयोग गर्नुपर्ने।

५) आयोजना हकनगिन सपने देवीघात(ख) सामुग्रिक वनको ह न ठमकुली ११६ नं-किलामडोगाअनत अर्द्ध आर्द्धको लानेपानी उपयुक्त विकल्पका लागि आयोजनाले सहव्यवित निकाय को सम्वय गरि प्रभावित परिवारको माग सर्वोद्यनता सहयोग गरिनुपने।

आज गिती २०६९ साल माघ २१ गते शनिवारको दिन राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान महापत्राङ्क काठमाडौं प्रकाशक रहेको राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान पनौती काठमाण्डौको आयोजनाको मातावला प्रभाव शुक्राङ्कत प्रतिवेदन तयारीको शिबिरको काठमाण्डौको जिल्ला पनौती व.पा. ४ ठाडो वार्डमा यसै वडाका वडा अध्यक्ष श्री दिपक दाहाल वडाको अध्यक्षता, अध्यक्षीय, स्थानियवासी तथा आयोजना पदाधिकारीको प्रतिनीधि विनय आयोजनाको वा.पा.सु. हावडोको बलफल गरी गण्य सङ्गठन सुप्रसन्न सङ्गठन गरियो।

क्र.सं.	नाम	पद/वैसा	ठेगाना	हस्ताक्षर
१)	दिपक दाहाल	वडा अध्यक्ष	वडा कार्यलय प.नं-४	
२)	प्रकाश बस्नेत	वडा सदस्य	"	
३)	दिलीप बस्नेत	उपवसथी	प.नं-५ ठाडो वार्ड	
४)	सुकु प्रसाद बस्नेत		"	
५)	उद्धव प्रसाद बस्नेत		"	
६)	रविन्द्र बस्नेत	सेजगरी	"	
७)	विनीत खत्री	वडा अध्यक्ष	वडा कार्यलय प.नं-५	
८)	विश्व व. नौगरी	उपवसथी		
९)	दिगन्त अधिकारी	पुगाण शाली	Research Enclave	
१०)	सुषि सिमिरे	मातावला विद	Research Enclave	
११)	अमीट शाय	बानावरण विद	Research Enclave	

दिलफिलक। राय सुभाषदा.

- १) आयोजना निर्माण वाह स्थानियवासीले प्रयोग गर्दै आइएको बाटो, भड्किए पानी, वन सँगको पहुँच लगायतमा पर्ने जाने आस(को) काम गर्न विकल्प तयार गरी आयोजना अघि बढी वनाउनु पर्ने
- २) आयोजना निर्माणले जल, ध्वनी, वायु प्रदूषण कम गर्न उचित कार्यग चालनु पर्ने।
- ३) आयोजनाका लागि निर्माण गरिने संरचना, पुल, भवन तथा जग्गा सम्बन्धित आदी कार्यले पत्रगता खोलागा वहाव बढी बढी तथा खेतीयोग्य जग्गा बालीगा क्षती पुगेगा क्षतीपुति किनुपर्ने।
- ४) आयोजना निर्माण गर्दा स्थानिय सह, वडा, स्थानियवासी लोकां सम्बन्धित गरी निर्माण गर्नुपर्ने।
- ५) आयोजना स्थलको पूर्व परिचय को लेड फिड (सलको सेड लडकु) कायम गर्नुपर्ने तथा आयोजना स्थल वरपर स्थानियवासी आवत जावत गर्न सडकु निर्माण गरिदिनुपर्ने।



क ३



आज मिति २०६५ साल माघ २८ गते आनेकादका दिन यस क्षेत्री
 तारा कडा सं. ४ का कडा अध्यक्ष श्री शिव प्रसाद आचार्य ५५ वी
 कार्यवाही मा देवेराम 'ख' सापकोटाको वन उपभोक्ता समिति का मासिक
 उपभोक्ता दरमा बढाउने भन्दा वसो बढीय प्रहरी प्रतिकार
 (प्रहरी तालिम विवर विहीन कार्य गर्दा हुने कालावधिमा का
 न्यायिक प्रक्रिया गर्ने लक्ष्यत प्रत्यक्ष न्युनिकरण सम्बन्धीमा
 सफल गरियो ।

उपदिष्टी

सं	नाम	वडा नम्बर	सं	नाम
१	शिव प्रसाद आचार्य	कडा कडा	१	शिव
२	रामेश्वर प्रसाद सापकोटा	सागवे देवेराम	२	शिव
३	सुमना सापकोटा		३	सुमना
४	शोभा सापकोटा		४	शोभा
५	अशुभ सापकोटा		५	म.पुष्पा
६	आयसी		६	आयसी
७	पुष्पा कैःसी		७	पुष्पा
८	राधिका सापकोटा		८	राधिका
९	राधा		९	सुमना
१०	सुमना सापकोटा		१०	सुमना
११	शुभिला सापकोटा		११	शुभिला
१२	भावना हुमागाई		१२	भावना
१३	रामप्यारी राधा		१३	रामप्यारी
१४	मिता		१४	मिता
१५	पार्वती सापकोटा		१५	पार्वती
१६	सुवर्णा सापकोटा		१६	सुवर्णा
१७	जमुना हुमागाई		१७	जमुना
१८	सुवर्णा काशी		१८	सुवर्णा
१९	सुमना राधा		१९	सुमना
२०	मिना		२०	मिना

शिव सापकोटा	-	शिव
निरु कुलाल	-	निरु
बाबता कुलाल	-	बाबता
सविता हुमागाई	-	सावता
जिता सापकोटा	-	जापता
सखती हुमागाई	-	सखती
सविता हुमागाई	-	सविता
बाधा	-	बाधा
सविता सापकोटा	-	सविता
अनुपमा सापकोटा	-	अनुपमा
पार्वती सापकोटा	-	पार्वती
कल्पना केसी	-	कल्पना
निरुला सापकोटा	-	निरुला
सुगता सापकोटा	-	सुगता
जमुना हुमागाई	-	जमुना
गौमा गौतम (दिलाल)	-	गौमा
सविता सापकोटा	-	सविता
दिशा सापकोटा	-	दिशा
विमला आर्थाय	-	विमला
केदार कुमारी सापकोटा	-	केदार कुमारी
जमुना गजुरेल	-	जमुना
सविता गजुरेल	-	सविता
बाल कुमारी गजुरेल	-	बाल कुमारी
सानीमैत्रा रसाइली	-	सानीमैत्रा
इश्वरी सापकोटा	-	इश्वरी

विमला (अधिका) Researcher Sociologist
 लक्ष्मि शिबिरे " Teamleader

(Signature)

(Signatures)

**APPENDIX 15: DEEDS OF ENQUIRY
(MUCHULKAS) OF NOTICE PASTING
AND INVITATION LETTER FOR PUBLIC
HEARING**

मिति: २०७९/०९/१३..... गते

श्री राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान
महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ
नेपाल ।

विषय: सार्वजनिक सुनुवाइको सूचना टाँस गरिएको ।

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा त्यस कार्यालयको मिति २०७९/०९/११ गतेको प्राप्त पत्रानुसार बागमती प्रदेश, काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्लाको पनौती नगरपालिका, वडा नं. ६ मा त्यस कार्यालय प्रस्तावक रही निर्माण तथा सञ्चालन गर्न लागिएको "राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजना" को वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन (Environmental Impact Assessment-EIA) प्रतिवेदन तयारीको सिलसिलामा आयोजना गर्न लागिएको सार्वजनिक सुनुवाइ सम्बन्धी सार्वजनिक सूचना यस काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्ला.....नगरपालिका, वडा नं..... स्थित जिल्ला उच्च न्यायालय..... कार्यालयमा आज मिति २०७९/०९/१३... गते टाँस गरिएको व्यहोरा प्रमाणित गर्दछु ।

हस्ताक्षर:

नाम: राजेश शर्मा

पद: कार्यालय सहायक



कार्यालय/संस्थाको छाप

मिति: २०७९/०९/१३ गते

श्री राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान
महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ
नेपाल ।

विषय: सार्वजनिक सुनुवाइको सूचना टाँस गरिएको ।

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा त्यस कार्यालयको मिति २०७९/०९/११ गतेको प्राप्त पत्रानुसार बागमती प्रदेश, काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्लाको पनौती नगरपालिका, वडा नं. ६ मा त्यस कार्यालय प्रस्तावक रही निर्माण तथा सञ्चालन गर्न लागिएको "राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजना" को वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन (Environmental Impact Assessment-EIA) प्रतिवेदन तयारीको मिलसिलामा आयोजना गर्न लागिएको सार्वजनिक सुनुवाइ सम्बन्धी सार्वजनिक सूचना यस काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्ला...को...नगरपालिका, वडा नं.... स्थित... कार्यालयमा आज मिति २०७९/०९/१३ गते टाँस गरिएको व्यहोरा प्रमाणित गर्दछु ।

हस्ताक्षर:

नाम:

पद:




कार्यालय/संस्थाको छाप

मिति: २०७९/०९/.....११... गते

श्री राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान
महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ
नेपाल।

विषय: सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईको सूचना टाँस गरिएको।

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा त्यस कार्यालयको मिति २०७९/०९/११ गतेको प्राप्त पत्रानुसार बागमती प्रदेश, काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्लाको पनौती नगरपालिका, वडा नं. ६ मा त्यस कार्यालय प्रस्तावक रही निर्माण तथा सञ्चालन गर्न लागिएको "राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजना" को वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन (Environmental Impact Assessment-EIA) प्रतिवेदन तयारीको सिलसिलामा आयोजना गर्न लागिएको सार्वजनिक सुनुवाई सम्बन्धी सार्वजनिक सूचना यस काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्ला.....पनौती.....नगरपालिका, वडा नं.....६..... स्थित.....पनौती, काठमाण्डौ..... कार्यालयमा आज मिति २०७९/०९/.....११... गते टाँस गरिएको व्यहोरा प्रमाणित गर्दछु।

हस्ताक्षर: 
नाम: जिम प्रसाद आचार्य
पद: वडा अध्यक्ष
जिम प्रसाद आचार्य
वडा अध्यक्ष



कार्यालय/संस्थाको छाप

मिति: २०७९/०९/१९ गते

श्री राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान
महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ
नेपाल।

विषय: सार्वजनिक सुनुवाइको सूचना टाँस गरिएको।

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा त्यस कार्यालयको मिति २०७९/०९/१९ गतेको प्राप्त पत्रानुसार बागमती प्रदेश, काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्लाको पनौती नगरपालिका, वडा नं. ६ मा त्यस कार्यालय प्रस्तावक रही निर्माण तथा सञ्चालन गर्न लागिएको "राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजना" को वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन (Environmental Impact Assessment-EIA) प्रतिवेदन तयारीको सिलसिलामा आयोजना गर्न लागिएको सार्वजनिक सुनुवाइ सम्बन्धी सार्वजनिक सूचना यस काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्ला पनौती नगरपालिका, वडा नं. ६ स्थित पनौती नगरपालिका कार्यालयमा आज मिति २०७९/०९/१९ गते टाँस गरिएको व्यहोरा प्रमाणित गर्दछु।

हस्ताक्षर:

नाम:

पद:



कार्यालय/संस्थाको छाप

मिति: २०७९/०९/१३..... गते

श्री राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान
महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ
नेपाल ।

विषय: सार्वजनिक सुनुवाइको सूचना टाँस गरिएको ।

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा त्यस कार्यालयको मिति २०७९/०९/११ गतेको प्राप्त पत्रानुसार बागमती प्रदेश, काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्लाको पनौती नगरपालिका, वडा नं. ६ मा त्यस कार्यालय प्रस्तावक रही निर्माण तथा सञ्चालन गर्न लागिएको "राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजना" को वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन (Environmental Impact Assessment-EIA) प्रतिवेदन तयारीको सिलसिलामा आयोजना गर्न लागिएको सार्वजनिक सुनुवाइ सम्बन्धी सार्वजनिक सूचना यस काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्ला.....पनौती.....नगरपालिका, वडा नं.....६..... स्थित.....पनौती नगरपालिका वडा नं. ६..... कार्यालयमा आज मिति २०७९/०९/१३..... गते टाँस गरिएको व्यहोरा प्रमाणित गर्दछु ।

हस्ताक्षर:

नाम: राजेन्द्र प्रसाद सापका

पद: साथेक (बन इ.स.)



कार्यालय/संस्थाको छाप



नेपाल सरकार
गृह मन्त्रालय

जिल्ला प्रशासन कार्यालय

प्रशासन

काभ्रेपलाञ्चोक

०११-४९०१२३

०११-४९०३२०

०११-४९०२२३

E-mail: daokavre@gmail.com

प.सं.- ०७९/८०

च.नं. २८३४.



मिति:- २०७९/०९/१३

विषय:- सूचना टाँस गरी जानकारी पठाइएको बारे ।

श्री राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान,
महाराजगंज, काठमाडौं ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा तहाँ प्रतिष्ठानको प.सं. २०७९/०८०, च.नं. ९३ मिति २०७९/०९/११ को सूचना यस कार्यालयमा प्राप्त भई सूचना पाटीमा टाँस भएको व्यहोरा जानकारीको लागि अनुरोध छ ।

(सिम प्रसाद भट्टराई)

प्रशासकीय अधिकृत

प्रशासकीय अधिकृत

मिति: २०७९/०९/१३ गते

श्री राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान
महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ
नेपाल।

विषय: सार्वजनिक सुनुवाइको सूचना टाँस गरिएको।

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा त्यस कार्यालयको मिति २०७९/०९/११ गतेको प्राप्त पत्रानुसार बागमती प्रदेश, काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्लाको पनौती नगरपालिका, वडा नं. ६ मा त्यस कार्यालय प्रस्तावक रही निर्माण तथा सञ्चालन गर्न लागिएको "राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजना" को वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन (Environmental Impact Assessment-EIA) प्रतिवेदन तयारीको सिलसिलामा आयोजना गर्न लागिएको सार्वजनिक सुनुवाइ सम्बन्धी सार्वजनिक सूचना यस काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्ला धुलिखेल नगरपालिका, वडा नं. ६ फुसुडावजार स्थित राप्ती कार्यालयमा आज मिति २०७९/०९/१३ गते टाँस गरिएको व्यहोरा प्रमाणित गर्दछु।

हस्ताक्षर: विष्णु
नाम: विष्णु न्यौपाने
पद: डी.ए.



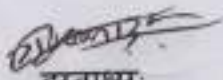
कार्यालय/संस्थाको छाप

मिति: २०७९/०९/११..... गते

श्री राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान
महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ
नेपाल ।

विषय: सार्वजनिक सुनुवाइको सूचना टाँस गरिएको ।

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा त्यस कार्यालयको मिति २०७९/०९/११ गतेको प्राप्त पत्रानुसार बागमती प्रदेश, काभ्रेपलाञ्चोक जिल्लाको पनौती नगरपालिका, वडा नं. ६ मा त्यस कार्यालय प्रस्तावक रही निर्माण तथा सञ्चालन गर्न लागिएको "राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, पनौती, काभ्रेपलाञ्चोक आयोजना" को वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन (Environmental Impact Assessment-EIA) प्रतिवेदन तयारीको सिलसिलामा आयोजना गर्न लागिएको सार्वजनिक सुनुवाइ सम्बन्धी सार्वजनिक सूचना यस काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्ला.....नगरपालिका, वडा नं....., स्थित मालपोत कार्यालय..... कार्यालयमा आज मिति २०७९/०९/११... गते टाँस गरिएको व्यहोरा प्रमाणित गर्दछु ।



हस्ताक्षर:

नाम: जुवा क. पुडासैनी

पद: का. स. पत्रा



कार्यालय/संस्थाको छाप



पत्र संख्या: २०७९/८०

नेपाल प्रहरी
गृह मन्त्रालय
राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान
(काभ्रे परियोजना रूप खोखा)
नेपाल सरकार
प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान
चौम, काभ्रे

फोन: { ०१-४४२०५१७
०१-४४११६७५
०१-४४१६१२५

महाराजगंज, काठमाण्डौ
मिति: २०७९/०९/११ गते ।

विषय: सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईको जानकारी तथा उपस्थिति सम्बन्धमा ।

श्री गृह मन्त्रालय,
सिंहदरवार, काठमाण्डौ ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा यस कार्यालय प्रस्तावक रही निर्माण गर्न लागिएको "राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान पनीती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजना" को वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकनको अध्ययनको सिलसिलामा नेपाल सरकार वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालयद्वारा स्वीकृत वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकनको क्षेत्र निर्धारण तथा कार्यसूची प्रतिवेदनहरु र वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७७ को नियम ६ बमोजिम आयोजना प्रभावित हुने क्षेत्रमा सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईको आयोजना गरी राय सुझाव संकलन गर्नुपर्ने भएकोले निम्न बमोजिमको मिति, समय र स्थानमा सार्वजनिक सुनुवाई कार्यक्रम आयोजना गरिने अवगत गराउँदछु । साथै उक्त कार्यक्रममा तालुक मन्त्रालयबाट प्रतिनिधि खटाई पठाईदिनुहुन सादर अनुरोध गर्दछु । सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईको कार्यक्रमको सार्वजनिक सूचनाको प्रति यसै पत्र साथ संलग्न छ ।

निम्न:

स्थान: पनीती नगरपालिका वडा नं. ६, दलिनचोक स्थित राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान परियोजनाको निर्माणस्थल

मिति: २०७९/०९/१६ गते

समय: विहानको ११:०० बजे

बोधार्थ:

श्री ने.प्र.प्र.का., प्रहरी महानिरीक्षकको सचिवालय, नक्साल ।

श्री ने.प्र.प्र.का., भौतिक पूर्वाधार निर्देशनालय, नक्साल ।

कार्यकारी निर्देशक
(सहकुल बहादुर थापा)
प्रहरी अतिरिक्त महानिरीक्षक



नेपाल सरकार
गृह मन्त्रालय

राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान
(काभ्रे परियोजना-उपशाखा)

पत्र संख्या: २०७९/८०

च.म.हा.सि.प.प.

फोन: { ०१-४४२०५९७
०१-४४१९६७५
०१-४४१६१२५

महाराजगंज, काठमाण्डौ
मिति: २०७९/०९/११ गते।

विषय: सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईको जानकारी तथा उपस्थिति सम्बन्धमा।

श्रीमान् महाशाखा प्रमुखज्यू,
वातावरण तथा जैविक विविधता महाशाखा,
वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालय,
सिंहदरबार, काठमाण्डौ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा यस कार्यालय प्रस्तावक रही निर्माण गर्न लागिएको "राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजना" को वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकनको अध्ययनको सिलसिलामा नेपाल सरकार वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालयद्वारा स्वीकृत वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकनको क्षेत्र निर्धारण तथा कार्यसूची प्रतिवेदनहरु र वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७७ को नियम ६ बमोजिम आयोजना प्रभावित हुने क्षेत्रमा सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईको आयोजना गरी राय सुझाव संकलन गर्नुपर्ने भएकोले निम्न बमोजिमको मिति, समय र स्थानमा सार्वजनिक सुनुवाई कार्यक्रम आयोजना गरिने अवगत गराउँदछु। साथै उक्त कार्यक्रममा तालुक मन्त्रालयको प्रतिनिधि खटाई पठाईदिनुहुन अनुरोध गर्दछु। सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईको कार्यक्रमको सार्वजनिक सूचनाको प्रति यसै पत्र साथ संलग्न छ।

निम्न:

स्थान: पनौती नगरपालिका बडा नं. ६, दलिनचोक स्थित राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान परियोजनाको निर्माणस्थल

मिति: २०७९/०९/१६ गते

समय: विहानको ११:०० बजे

बोधार्थ:

श्री ने.प्र.प्र.का., प्रहरी महानिरीक्षकको सचिवालय, नक्साल।

श्री ने.प्र.प्र.का., भौतिक पूर्वाधार निर्देशनालय, नक्साल।

कार्यकारी निर्देशक

(सहकुल बहादुर थापा)

प्रहरी अतिरिक्त महानिरीक्षक



नेपाल प्रहरी
गृह मन्त्रालय

राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान
(काभ्रे पश्चिमी नन्चोक अञ्चल, सप्तरी)

फोन:

०१-४४२०५१७
०१-४४११६७५
०१-४४१६१२५

पत्र संख्या: २०७९/८०

च. महारक्षक

महाराजगंज, काठमाण्डौ
मिति: २०७९/०९/११ गते।

विषय: सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईको जानकारी तथा उपस्थिति सम्बन्धमा।

श्रीमान् महानिर्देशकज्यू,
वातावरण विभाग,
बबरमहल, काठमाण्डौ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा यस कार्यालय प्रस्तावक रही निर्माण गर्न लागिएको "राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजना" को वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकनको अध्ययनको सिलसिलामा नेपाल सरकार वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालयद्वारा स्वीकृत वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकनको क्षेत्र निर्धारण तथा कार्यसूची प्रतिवेदनहरु र वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७७ को नियम ६ बमोजिम आयोजना प्रभावित हुने क्षेत्रमा सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईको आयोजना गरी राय सुझाव संकलन गर्नुपर्ने भएकोले निम्न बमोजिमको मिति, समय र स्थानमा सार्वजनिक सुनुवाई कार्यक्रम आयोजना गरिने अवगत गराउँदछु। साथै उक्त कार्यक्रममा तहाँ विभागबाट प्रतिनिधि खटाई पठाईदिनुहुन अनुरोध गर्दछु। सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईको कार्यक्रमको सार्वजनिक सूचनाको प्रति बसे पत्र साथ सलग्न छ।

निम्न:

स्थान: पनौती नगरपालिका वडा नं. ६, दलिनचोक स्थित राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान परियोजनाको निर्माणस्थल

मिति: २०७९/०९/१६ गते

समय: विहानको ११:०० बजे

बोधार्थ:

श्री ने.प्र.प्र.का., प्रहरी महानिरीक्षकको सचिवालय, नक्साल।

श्री ने.प्र.प्र.का., भौतिक पूर्वाधार निर्देशनालय, नक्साल।

कार्यकारी निर्देशक

(सहकुल बहादुर थापा)

प्रहरी अतिरिक्त महानिरीक्षक



पत्र संख्या: २०७९/८०



राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान
(काभ्रे परियोजना उप-शाखा)

च.नं. ८९

फोन:

०१-४४२०५९७

०१-४४२२६७५

०१-४४२६२२५

महाराजगंज, काठमाण्डौ
मिति: २०७९/०९/११ गते।

श्रीमान् डिभिजन वन अधिकृतज्यू,
डिभिजन वन कार्यालय,
धुलिखेल, काभ्रेपलान्चोक।

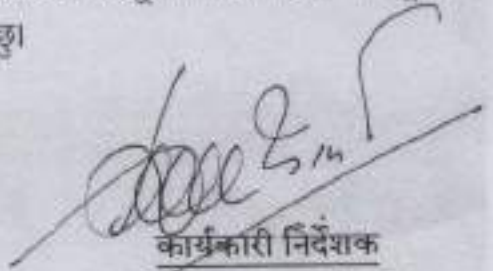
विषय: सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईको सूचना टाँस गरी जानकारी उपलब्ध गराईदिने सम्बन्धमा।

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा बागमती प्रदेशको काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्ला अन्तर्गत पनौती नगरपालिका, वडा नं. ६ मा यस कार्यालय प्रस्तावक रही निर्माण तथा सञ्चालन गर्न लागिएको राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजनाको वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन (Environmental Impact Assessment - EIA) गर्ने कार्य रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूट प्रा. लि.ले गरिरहेको व्यहोरा अनुरोध छ।

वातावरण संरक्षण ऐन, २०७६ र वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७७ ले तोके बमोजिम राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजनाको वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन (EIA) अध्ययन प्रतिवेदन तयारी सिलसिलामा आयोजना क्षेत्रमा सार्वजनिक सुनुवाई कार्यक्रम गर्नुपर्ने भएकोले यसै पत्र साथ संलग्न राखी पठाईएको सार्वजनिक सुनुवाई सम्बन्धी सूचना तहाँ कार्यालयको सूचना पाटीमा टाँस गरी सूचना टाँसको लिखित जानकारी उपलब्ध गराईदिनुहुन हार्दिक अनुरोध गर्दछु।

बोधार्थ:

श्री ने.प्र.प्र.का., प्रहरी महानिरीक्षकको सचिवालय, नक्साल।
श्री ने.प्र.प्र.का., भौतिक पूर्वाधार निर्देशनालय, नक्साल।


कार्यकारी निर्देशक
(सहकुल बहादुर थापा)
प्रहरी अतिरिक्त महानिरीक्षक



राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान
(काभ्रे परियोजना उप-शाखा)

फोन: ०१-४४२०५९७
०१-४४१९६७५
०१-४४१६९२५

पत्र संख्या: २०७९/८०

च.नं. []

महाराजगंज, काठमाण्डौ
मिति: २०७९/०९/१९ गते।

विषय: सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईको जानकारी तथा उपस्थिति सम्बन्धमा।

श्रीमान् डिभिजन वन अधिकृतज्यू,
डिभिजन वन कार्यालय,
धुलिखेल, काभ्रेपलान्चोक।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा यस कार्यालय प्रस्तावक रही निर्माण गर्न लागिएको "राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजना" को वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकनको अध्ययनको सिलसिलामा नेपाल सरकार वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालयद्वारा स्वीकृत वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकनको क्षेत्र निर्धारण तथा कार्यसूची प्रतिवेदनहरु र वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७७ को नियम ६ बमोजिम आयोजना प्रभावित हुने क्षेत्रमा सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईको आयोजना गरी राय सुझाव संकलन गर्नुपर्ने भएकोले निम्न बमोजिमको मिति, समय र स्थानमा सार्वजनिक सुनुवाई कार्यक्रम आयोजना गरिने अवगत गराउँदछु। साथै उक्त कार्यक्रममा यहाँको सहभागीताको लागि समेत अनुरोध गर्दछु। सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईको कार्यक्रमको सार्वजनिक सूचनाको प्रति यसै पत्र साथ संलग्न छ।

निम्न:

स्थान: पनौती नगरपालिका वडा नं. ६, दलिनचोक स्थित राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान परियोजनाको निर्माणस्थल


मिति: २०७९/०९/१६ गते

समय: विहानको ११:०० बजे

बोधार्थ:

श्री ने.प्र.प्र.का., प्रहरी महानिरीक्षकको सचिवालय, नक्साल।

श्री ने.प्र.प्र.का., भौतिक पूर्वाधार निर्देशनालय, नक्साल।


कार्यकारी निर्देशक
(सहकुल बहादुर थापा)
प्रहरी अतिरिक्त महानिरीक्षक



राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान
(काभ्रे परियोजना उप-शाखा)

फोन: { ०१-४४२०५१७
०१-४४२१६७७
०१-४४२६१२५

पत्र संख्या: २०७९/८०

च.नं. ७६

महाराजगंज, काठमाण्डौ
मिति: २०७९/०९/१९ गते ।

विषय: सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईको जानकारी तथा उपस्थिति सम्बन्धमा ।

श्रीमान् कार्यालय प्रमुख ज्यू,
जिल्ला नापी कार्यालय, काभ्रेपलान्चोक ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा यस कार्यालय प्रस्तावक रही निर्माण गर्न लागिएको "राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजना" को वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकनको अध्ययनको सिलसिलामा नेपाल सरकार वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालयद्वारा स्वीकृत वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकनको क्षेत्र निर्धारण तथा कार्यसूची प्रतिवेदनहरु र वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७७ को नियम ६ बमोजिम आयोजना प्रभावित हुने क्षेत्रमा सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईको आयोजना गरी राय सुझाव संकलन गर्नुपर्ने भएकोले निम्न बमोजिमको मिति, समय र स्थानमा सार्वजनिक सुनुवाई कार्यक्रम आयोजना गरिने अवगत गराउँदछु । साथै उक्त कार्यक्रममा यहाँको सहभागीताको लागि समेत अनुरोध गर्दछु । सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईको कार्यक्रमको सार्वजनिक सूचनाको प्रति यसै पत्र साथ संलग्न छ ।

निम्न:

स्थान: पनौती नगरपालिका वडा नं. ६, दलिनचोक स्थित राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान परियोजनाको निर्माणस्थल

मिति: २०७९/०९/१६ गते

समय: विहानको ११:०० बजे

बोधार्थ:

श्री ने.प्र.प्र.का., प्रहरी महानिरीक्षकको सचिवालय, नक्साल ।

श्री ने.प्र.प्र.का., भौतिक पूर्वाधार निर्देशनालय, नक्साल ।

कार्यकारी निर्देशक
(सहकुल बहादुर थापा)
प्रहरी अतिरिक्त महानिरीक्षक



राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान
(काभ्रे परियोजना उप-शाखा)

पत्र संख्या: २०७९/८०

च.नं. ७३

कोन: { ०१-४४२०५१७
०१-४४११६७५
०१-४४१६१२५

महाराजगंज, काठमाण्डौ
मिति: २०७९/०९/१९ गते ।

श्रीमान् कार्यालय प्रमुख ज्यू
जिल्ला नापी कार्यालय, काभ्रेपलान्चोक ।

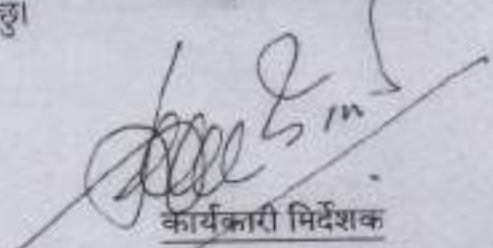
विषय: सार्वजनिक सुनुवाइको सूचना टाँस गरी जानकारी उपलब्ध गराईदिने सम्बन्धमा ।

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा बागमती प्रदेशको काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्ला अन्तर्गत पनौती नगरपालिका, वडा नं. ६ मा यस कार्यालय प्रस्तावक रही निर्माण तथा सञ्चालन गर्न लागिएको राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजनाको वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन (Environmental Impact Assessment - EIA) गर्ने कार्य रिसर्च इन्क्लेव प्रा. लि.ले गरिरहेको व्यहोरा अनुरोध छ ।

वातावरण संरक्षण ऐन, २०७६ र वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७७ ले तोके बमोजिम राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजनाको वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन (EIA) अध्ययन प्रतिवेदन तयारी सिलसिलामा आयोजना क्षेत्रमा सार्वजनिक सुनुवाइ कार्यक्रम गर्नुपर्ने भएकोले यसै पत्र साथ संलग्न राखी पठाईएको सार्वजनिक सुनुवाइ सम्बन्धी सूचना तहाँ कार्यालयको सूचना पाटीमा टाँस गरी सूचना टाँसको लिखित जानकारी उपलब्ध गराईदिनुहुन हार्दिक अनुरोध गर्दछु।

बोधार्थ:

श्री ने.प्र.प्र.का., प्रहरी महानिरीक्षकको सचिवालय, नक्साल ।
श्री ने.प्र.प्र.का., भौतिक पूर्वाधार निर्देशनालय, नक्साल ।


कार्यकारी निर्देशक
(सहकुल बहादुर थापा)
प्रहरी अतिरिक्त महानिरीक्षक



राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान
(काभ्रे परियोजना उप-शाखा)

पत्र संख्या: २०७९/८०

च.नं. ८२

फोन: { ०१-४४२०५१७
०१-४४११६७५
०१-४४१६९२५

महाराजगंज, काठमाण्डौ
मिति: २०७९/०९/११ गते ।

श्री जिल्ला प्रहरी कार्यालय,
धुलिखेल, काभ्रेपलान्चोक ।

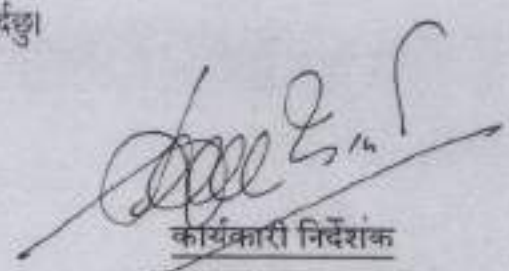
विषय: सार्वजनिक सुनुवाइको सूचना टाँस गरी जानकारी उपलब्ध गराइदिने सम्बन्धमा ।

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा बागमती प्रदेशको काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्ला अन्तर्गत पनौती नगरपालिका वडा नं. ६ मा यस कार्यालय प्रस्तावक रही निर्माण तथा सञ्चालन गर्न लागिएको राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजनाको वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन (Environmental Impact Assessment - EIA) गर्ने कार्य रिसर्च इन्क्लेव प्रा. लि.ले गरिरहेको व्यहोरा अनुरोध छ ।

वातावरण संरक्षण ऐन, २०७६ र वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७७ ले तोके बमोजिम राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजनाको वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन (EIA) अध्ययन प्रतिवेदन तयारी सिलसिलामा आयोजना क्षेत्रमा सार्वजनिक सुनुवाइ कार्यक्रम गर्नुपर्ने भएकोले यसै पत्र साथ संलग्न राखी पठाइएको सार्वजनिक सुनुवाइ सम्बन्धी सूचना तहोत कार्यालयको सूचना पाटीमा टाँस गरी सूचना टाँसको लिखित जानकारी उपलब्ध गराइदिनुहुन हार्दिक अनुरोध गर्दछु।

बोधार्थ:

श्री ने.प्र.प्र.का., प्रहरी महानिरीक्षकको सचिवालय, नक्साल ।
श्री ने.प्र.प्र.का., भौतिक पूर्वाधार निर्देशनालय, नक्साल ।


कार्यकारी निर्देशक
(सहकुल बहादुर थापा)
प्रहरी अतिरिक्त महानिरीक्षक



नेपाल सरकार
महानिरीक्षण प्रतिष्ठान
राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान

राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान
(काभ्रे परियोजना उप-शाखा)

फोन:

०१-४४२०५१७
०१-४४११६७५
०१-४४१६१२५

पत्र संख्या: २०७९/८०

च.नं. ८४

महाराजगंज, काठमाण्डौ
मिति: २०७९/०९/१९ गते।

विषय: सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईको जानकारी तथा उपस्थिति सम्बन्धमा।

श्री जिल्ला प्रहरी कार्यालय,
धुलिखेल, काभ्रेपलान्चोक।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा यस कार्यालय प्रस्तावक रही निर्माण गर्न लागिएको "राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजना" को वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकनको अध्ययनको सिलसिलामा नेपाल सरकार वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालयद्वारा स्वीकृत वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकनको क्षेत्र निर्धारण तथा कार्यसूची प्रतिवेदनहरु र वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७७ को नियम ६ बमोजिम आयोजना प्रभावित हुने क्षेत्रमा सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईको आयोजना गरी राय सुझाव संकलन गर्नुपर्ने भएकोले निम्न बमोजिमको मिति, समय र स्थानमा सार्वजनिक सुनुवाई कार्यक्रम आयोजना गरिने अवगत गराउँदछु। साथै उक्त कार्यक्रममा तहाँ कार्यालयबाट सहभागीताको लागि समेत अनुरोध गर्दछु। सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईको कार्यक्रमको सार्वजनिक सूचनाको प्रति यसै पत्र साथ संलग्न छ।

निम्न:

स्थान: पनौती नगरपालिका वडा नं. ६, दलिनचोक स्थित राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान परियोजनाको निर्माणस्थल

मिति: २०७९/०९/१६ गते

समय: विहानको ११:०० बजे

बोधार्थ:

श्री ने.प्र.प्र.का., प्रहरी महानिरीक्षणको सचिवालय, नक्साल।

श्री ने.प्र.प्र.का., भौतिक पूर्वाधार निर्देशनालय, नक्साल।

कार्यकारी निर्देशक
(सहकुल बहादुर थापा)
प्रहरी अतिरिक्त महानिरीक्षक



पत्र संख्या: २०७९/८०



राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान
(काभ्रे परियोजना उप-शाखा)

च.नं. ८१

फोन: { ०१-४४२०५१७
०१-४४२१६७५
०१-४४२६१२५

महाराजगंज, काठमाण्डौ
मिति: २०७९/०९/११ गते ।

श्रीमान् कार्यालय प्रमुख ज्यू,
जिल्ला मालपोत कार्यालय, काभ्रेपलान्चोक ।

विषय: सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईको सूचना टाँस गरी जानकारी उपलब्ध गराईदिने सम्बन्धमा ।

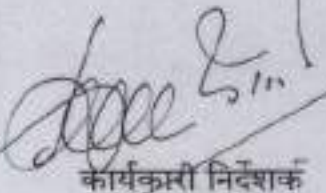
उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा बागमती प्रदेशको काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्ला अन्तर्गत पनौती नगरपालिका, वडा नं. ६ मा यस कार्यालय प्रस्तावक रही निर्माण तथा सञ्चालन गर्न लागिएको राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजनाको वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन (Environmental Impact Assessment - EIA) गर्ने कार्य रिसर्च इन्क्लेव प्रा. लि.ले गरिरहेको बहोरा अनुरोध छ ।

वातावरण संरक्षण ऐन, २०७६ र वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७७ ले तोके बमोजिम राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजनाको वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन (EIA) अध्ययन प्रतिवेदन तयारी सिलसिलामा आयोजना क्षेत्रमा सार्वजनिक सुनुवाई कार्यक्रम गर्नुपर्ने भएकोले यसै पत्र साथ संलग्न राखी पठाईएको सार्वजनिक सुनुवाई सम्बन्धी सूचना तहाँ कार्यालयको सूचना पाटीमा टाँस गरी सूचना टाँसको लिखित जानकारी उपलब्ध गराईदिनुहुन हार्दिक अनुरोध गर्दछु।

बोधार्थ:

श्री ने.प्र.प्र.का., प्रहरी महानिरीक्षकको सचिवालय, नक्साल ।

श्री ने.प्र.प्र.का., भौतिक पूर्वाधार निर्देशनालय, नक्साल ।


कार्यकारी निर्देशक
(सहकुल बहादुर थापा)
प्रहरी अतिरिक्त महानिरीक्षक



राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान
(काभ्रे परियोजना उप-शाखा)

फोन: ०१-४४२०५१७
०१-४४११६७५
०१-४४१६१२५

पत्र संख्या: २०७९/८०

च.नं. ८३

महाराजगंज, काठमाण्डौ
मिति: २०७९/०९/११ गते ।

विषय: सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईको जानकारी तथा उपस्थिति सम्बन्धमा ।

श्रीमान् कार्यालय प्रमुख ज्यू,
जिल्ला मालपोत कार्यालय, काभ्रेपलान्चोक ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा यस कार्यालय प्रस्तावक रही निर्माण गर्न लागिएको "राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजना" को वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकनको अध्ययनको सिलसिलामा नेपाल सरकार जन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालयद्वारा स्वीकृत वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकनको क्षेत्र निर्धारण तथा कार्यसूची प्रतिवेदनहरु र वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७७ को नियम ६ बमोजिम आयोजना प्रभावित हुने क्षेत्रमा सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईको आयोजना गरी राय सुझाव संकलन गर्नुपर्ने भएकोले निम्न बमोजिमको मिति, समय र स्थानमा सार्वजनिक सुनुवाई कार्यक्रम आयोजना गरिने अवगत गराउँदछु । साथै उक्त कार्यक्रममा यहाँको सहभागिताको लागि समेत अनुरोध गर्दछु । सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईको कार्यक्रमको सार्वजनिक सूचनाको प्रति यसै पत्र साथ संलग्न छ ।

निम्न:

स्थान: पनौती नगरपालिका वडा नं. ६, दलिनचोक स्थित राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान परियोजनाको निर्माणस्थल

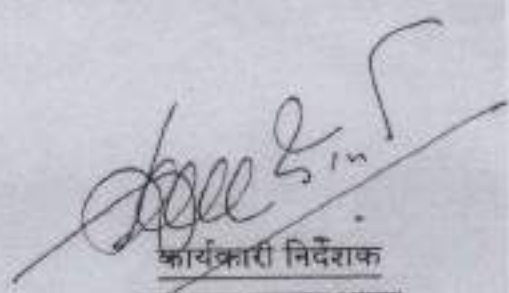
मिति: २०७९/०९/१६ गते

समय: विहानको ११:०० बजे

बोधार्थ:

श्री ने.प्र.प्र.का., प्रहरी महानिरीक्षकको सचिवालय, नक्साल ।

श्री ने.प्र.प्र.का., भौतिक पूर्वाधार निर्देशनालय, नक्साल ।


कार्यकारी निर्देशक
(सहकुल बहादुर थापा)
प्रहरी अतिरिक्त महानिरीक्षक



राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान
(काभ्रे परियोजना उप-शाखा)

पत्र संख्या: २०७९/८०

च.नं. ८८

फोन:

०१-४४२०५९७

०१-४४२९६७५

०१-४४२६९२५

महाराजगंज, काठमाण्डौ

मिति: २०७९/०९/१९ गते ।

श्रीमान् अध्यक्ष ज्यू
देवीस्थान (ख) सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता समिति
पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक


विषय: सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईको सूचना टाँस गरी जानकारी उपलब्ध गराईदिने सम्बन्धमा ।

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा बागमती प्रदेशको काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्ला अन्तर्गत पनौती नगरपालिका, वडा नं. ६ मा यस कार्यालय प्रस्तावक रही निर्माण तथा सञ्चालन गर्न लागिएको राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजनाको वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन (Environmental Impact Assessment - EIA) गर्ने कार्य रिसर्च इन्क्लेव प्रा. लि.ले गरिरहेको ब्यहोरा अनुरोध छ ।

वातावरण संरक्षण ऐन, २०७६ र वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७७ ले तोके बमोजिम राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजनाको वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन (EIA) अध्ययन प्रतिवेदन तयारी सिलसिलामा आयोजना क्षेत्रमा सार्वजनिक सुनुवाई कार्यक्रम गर्नुपर्ने भएकोले यसै पत्र साथ संलग्न राखी पठाईएको सार्वजनिक सुनुवाई सम्बन्धी सूचना तहाँ कार्यालयको सूचना पाटीमा टाँस गरी सूचना टाँसको लिखित जानकारी उपलब्ध गराईदिनुहुन हार्दिक अनुरोध गर्दछु।

बोधार्थ:

श्री ने.प्र.प्र.का., प्रहरी महानिरीक्षकको सचिवालय, नक्साल ।
श्री ने.प्र.प्र.का., भौतिक पूर्वाधार निर्देशनालय, नक्साल ।


कार्यकारी निर्देशक
(सहकुल बहादुर थापा)
प्रहरी अतिरिक्त महानिरीक्षक



नेपाल सरकार
प्रहरी मन्त्रालय

राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान
(काभ्रे परियोजना-उपशाखा)

फोन: ०१-४४२०५१७
०१-४४११६७५
०१-४४१६१२५

पत्र संख्या: २०७९/८०

च.नं. ८७

महाराजगंज, काठमाण्डौ
मिति: २०७९/०९/११ गते।

विषय: सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईको जानकारी तथा उपस्थिति सम्बन्धमा।

श्रीमान् अध्यक्ष ज्यू
देवीस्थान (ख) सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता समिति
पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक

प्रस्तुत विषयमा यस कार्यालय प्रस्तावक रही निर्माण गर्न लागिएको "राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजना" को वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकनको अध्ययनको सिलसिलामा नेपाल सरकार वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालयद्वारा स्वीकृत वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकनको क्षेत्र निर्धारण तथा कार्यसूची प्रतिवेदनहरु र वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७७ को नियम ६ बमोजिम आयोजना प्रभावित हुने क्षेत्रमा सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईको आयोजना गरी राय सुझाव संकलन गर्नुपर्ने भएकोले निम्न बमोजिमको मिति, समय र स्थानमा सार्वजनिक सुनुवाई कार्यक्रम आयोजना गरिने अवगत गराउँदछु। साथै उक्त कार्यक्रममा यहाँको सहभागीताको लागि समेत अनुरोध गर्दछु। सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईको कार्यक्रमको सार्वजनिक सूचनाको प्रति यसै पत्र साथ संलग्न छ।

निम्न:

स्थान: पनौती नगरपालिका वडा नं. ६, दलिनचोक स्थित राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान परियोजनाको निर्माणस्थल

मिति: २०७९/०९/१६ गते

समय: विहानको ११:०० बजे

बोधार्थ:

श्री ने.प्र.प्र.का., प्रहरी महाविरीक्षकको सचिवालय, नक्साल।

श्री ने.प्र.प्र.का., भौतिक पूर्वाधार निर्देशनालय, नक्साल।

कार्यकारी निर्देशक

(सहकुल बहादुर थापा)

प्रहरी अतिरिक्त महानिरीक्षक



राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान
(काभ्रे परियोजना उप-शाखा)

पत्र संख्या: २०७९/८०

च.नं. ८९

फोन:

०१-४४२०५९७

०१-४४९९६७५

०१-४४९९९२५

महाराजगंज, काठमाण्डौ
मिति: २०७९/०९/१९ गते ।

श्रीमान् नगर प्रमुखज्यू
पनीती नगरपालिका, पनीती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक ।

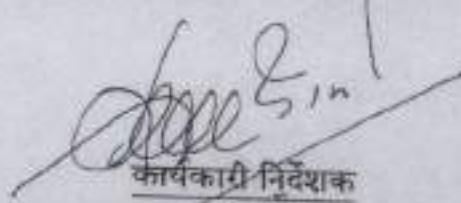
विषय: सार्वजनिक सुनुवाइको सूचना टाँस गरी जानकारी उपलब्ध गराईदिने सम्बन्धमा ।

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा बागमती प्रदेशको काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्ला अन्तर्गत पनीती नगरपालिका, बडा नं. ६ मा यस कार्यालय प्रस्तावक रही निर्माण तथा सञ्चालन गर्न लागिएको राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, पनीती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजनाको वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन (Environmental Impact Assessment - EIA) गर्ने कार्य रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूट प्रा. लि.ले गरिरहेको व्यहोरा अनुरोध छ ।

वातावरण संरक्षण ऐन, २०७६ र वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७७ ले तोके बमोजिम राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, पनीती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजनाको वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन (EIA) अध्ययन प्रतिवेदन तयारी सिलसिलामा आयोजना क्षेत्रमा सार्वजनिक सुनुवाइ कार्यक्रम गर्नुपर्ने भएकोले यसै पत्र साथ संलग्न राखी पठाईएको सार्वजनिक सुनुवाइ सम्बन्धी सूचना तहाँ कार्यालयको सूचना पाटीमा टाँस गरी सूचना टाँसको लिखित जानकारी उपलब्ध गराईदिनुहुन हार्दिक अनुरोध गर्दछु।

बोधार्थ:

श्री ने.प्र.प्र.का., प्रहरी महानिरीक्षकको सचिवालय, नक्साल ।
श्री ने.प्र.प्र.का., भौतिक पूर्वाधार निर्देशनालय, नक्साल ।


कार्यकारी निर्देशक
(सहकुल बहादुर थापा)
प्रहरी अतिरिक्त महानिरीक्षक



पत्र संख्या: २०७९/८०



राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान
(काभ्रे परियोजना उप-शाखा)

च.नं. ८०

फोन: { ०१-४४२०५१७
०१-४४११६७५
०१-४४१६१२५

महाराजगंज, काठमाण्डौ
मिति: २०७९/०९/०८ गते ।

विषय: सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईको जानकारी तथा उपस्थिति सम्बन्धमा ।

श्रीमान् नगर प्रमुखज्यू
पनौती नगरपालिका, पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा यस कार्यालय प्रस्तावक रही निर्माण गर्न लागिएको "राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजना" को वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकनको अध्ययनको सिलसिलामा नेपाल सरकार वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालयद्वारा स्वीकृत वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकनको क्षेत्र निर्धारण तथा कार्यसूची प्रतिवेदनहरु र वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७७ को नियम ६ बमोजिम आयोजना प्रभावित हुने क्षेत्रमा सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईको आयोजना गरी राय सुझाव संकलन गर्नुपर्ने भएकोले निम्न बमोजिमको मिति, समय र स्थानमा सार्वजनिक सुनुवाई कार्यक्रम आयोजना गरिने अवगत गराउँदछु । साथै उक्त कार्यक्रममा यहाँको सहभागीताको लागि समेत अनुरोध गर्दछु । सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईको कार्यक्रमको सार्वजनिक सूचनाको प्रति यसै पत्र साथ संलग्न छ ।

निम्न:

स्थान: पनौती नगरपालिका वडा नं. ६, दलिनचोक स्थित राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान परियोजनाको निर्माणस्थल

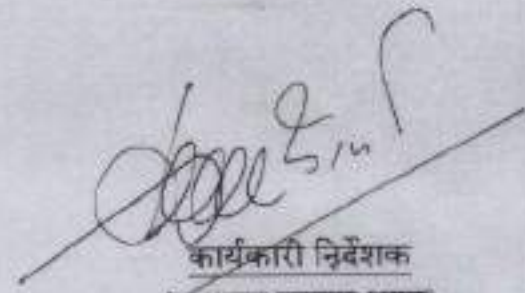
मिति: २०७९/०९/१६ गते

समय: बिहानको ११:०० बजे

बोधार्थ:

श्री ने.प्र.प्र.का., प्रहरी महानिरीक्षकको सचिवालय, नक्साल ।

श्री ने.प्र.प्र.का., भौतिक पूर्वाधार निर्देशनालय, नक्साल ।


कार्यकारी निर्देशक
(सहकुल बहादुर थापा)
प्रहरी अतिरिक्त महानिरीक्षक



राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान
(काभ्रे परियोजना उप-शाखा)

फोन: { ०१-४४२०५१७
०१-४४११६७५
०१-४४१६१२५

पत्र संख्या: २०७९/८०

च.नं. ५८

महाराजगंज, काठमाण्डौ
मिति: २०७९/०९/११ गते ।

श्रीमान् जिल्ला समन्वय समिति प्रमुखज्यू,
जिल्ला समन्वय समिति, काभ्रेपलान्चोक ।

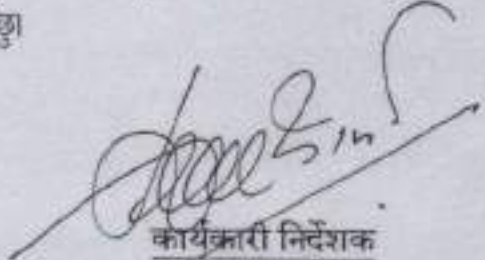
विषय: सार्वजनिक सुनुवाइको सूचना टाँस गरी जानकारी उपलब्ध गराइदिने सम्बन्धमा ।

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा बागमती प्रदेशको काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्ला अन्तर्गत पनौती नगरपालिका, वडा नं. ६ मा बस कार्यालय प्रस्तावक रही निर्माण तथा सञ्चालन गर्न लागिएको राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजनाको वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन (Environmental Impact Assessment - EIA) गर्ने कार्य रिसर्च इन्क्लेव प्रा. लि.ले गरिरहेको व्यहोरा अनुरोध छ ।

वातावरण संरक्षण ऐन, २०७६ र वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७७ ले तोके बमोजिम राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजनाको वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन (EIA) अध्ययन प्रतिवेदन तयारी सिलसिलमा आयोजना क्षेत्रमा सार्वजनिक सुनुवाइ कार्यक्रम गर्नुपर्ने भएकोले यसै पत्र साथ संलग्न राखी पठाइएको सार्वजनिक सुनुवाइ सम्बन्धी सूचना तहाँ कार्यालयको सूचना पाटीमा टाँस गरी सूचना टाँसको लिखित जानकारी उपलब्ध गराइदिनुहुन हार्दिक अनुरोध गर्दछु।

बोधार्थ:

श्री ने.प्र.प्र.का., प्रहरी महानिरीक्षकको सचिवालय, नक्साल ।
श्री ने.प्र.प्र.का., भौतिक पूर्वाधार निर्देशनालय, नक्साल ।


कार्यकारी निर्देशक
(सहकुल बहादुर थापा)
प्रहरी अतिरिक्त महानिरीक्षक



राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान
(काभ्रे परियोजना उप-शाखा)

फोन:

०१-४४२०५२७
०१-४४२२६७५
०१-४४२६२२५

पत्र संख्या: २०७९/८०

च.नं. ७७

महाराजगंज, काठमाण्डौ
मिति: २०७९/०९/१९ गते।

विषय: सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईको जानकारी तथा उपस्थिति सम्बन्धमा।

श्री जिल्ला समन्वय समिति प्रमुख ज्यू,
जिल्ला समन्वय समिति,
धुलिखेल, काभ्रेपलान्चोक।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा यस कार्यालय प्रस्तावक रही निर्माण गर्न लागिएको "राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजना" को वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकनको अध्ययनको सिलसिलामा नेपाल सरकार वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालयद्वारा स्वीकृत वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकनको क्षेत्र निर्धारण तथा कार्यसूची प्रतिवेदनहरू र वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७७ को नियम ६ बमोजिम आयोजना प्रभावित हुने क्षेत्रमा सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईको आयोजना गरी राय सुझाव संकलन गर्नुपर्ने भएकोले निम्न बमोजिमको मिति, समय र स्थानमा सार्वजनिक सुनुवाई कार्यक्रम आयोजना गरिने अवगत गराउँदछु। साथै उक्त कार्यक्रममा यहाँको सहभागीताको लागि समेत अनुरोध गर्दछु। सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईको कार्यक्रमको सार्वजनिक सूचनाको प्रति यसै पत्र साथ संलग्न छ।

निम्न:

स्थान: पनौती नगरपालिका वडा नं. ६, दलिनचोक स्थित राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान परियोजनाको निर्माणस्थल

मिति: २०७९/०९/१६ गते

समय: बिहानको ११:०० बजे

बोधार्थ:

श्री ने.प्र.प्र.का., प्रहरी महानिरीक्षकको सचिवालय, नक्साल।

श्री ने.प्र.प्र.का., भौतिक पूर्वाधार निर्देशनालय, नक्साल।

कार्यकारी निर्देशक

(सहकुल बहादुर थापा)

प्रहरी अतिरिक्त महानिरीक्षक



गणतन्त्र नेपाल
गृह मन्त्रालय

राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान
(काभ्रे परियोजना उप-शाखा)

फोन:

०१-४४२०५१७
०१-४४१९६७५
०१-४४१६२२५

पत्र संख्या: २०७९/८०

च.नं. ८०

महाराजगंज, काठमाण्डौ
मिति: २०७९/०९/१९ गते ।

श्रीमान् वडा अध्यक्ष ज्यू
वडा नं. ६ को कार्यालय, पनौती नगरपालिका,
पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक ।

विषय: सार्वजनिक सुनुवाइको सूचना टाँस गरी जानकारी उपलब्ध गराईदिने सम्बन्धमा ।

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा बागमती प्रदेशको काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्ला अन्तर्गत पनौती नगरपालिका, वडा नं. ६ मा यस कार्यालय प्रस्तावक रही निर्माण तथा सञ्चालन गर्न लागिएको राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजनाको वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन (Environmental Impact Assessment - EIA) गर्ने कार्य रिसर्च इन्क्लेव प्रा. लि.ले गरिरहेको व्यहोरा अनुरोध छ ।

वातावरण संरक्षण ऐन, २०७६ र वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७७ ले तोके बमोजिम राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजनाको वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन (EIA) अध्ययन प्रतिवेदन तयारी सिलसिलामा आयोजना क्षेत्रमा सार्वजनिक सुनुवाइ कार्यक्रम गर्नुपर्ने भएकोले यसै पत्र साथ संलग्न राखी पठाईएको सार्वजनिक सुनुवाइ सम्बन्धी सूचना तहाँ कार्यालयको सूचना पाटोमा टाँस गरी सूचना टाँसको लिखित जानकारी उपलब्ध गराईदिनुहुन हार्दिक अनुरोध गर्दछु।

बोधार्थ:

श्री ने.प्र.प्र.का., प्रहरी महानिरीक्षकको सचिवालय, नक्साल ।
श्री ने.प्र.प्र.का., भौतिक पूर्वाधार निर्देशनालय, नक्साल ।

कार्यकारी निर्देशक
(सहकुल बहादुर थापा)
प्रहरी अतिरिक्त महानिरीक्षक



राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान
(काभ्रे परियोजना-उप-शाखा)

फोन: ०१-४४२०५२७
०१-४४१९६७५
०१-४४१९९२५

पत्र संख्या: २०७९/८०

च.नं. ५१

महाराजगंज, काठमाण्डौ
मिति: २०७९/०९/११ गते ।

विषय: सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईको जानकारी तथा उपस्थिति सम्बन्धमा ।

श्रीमान् वडा अध्यक्ष ज्यू,
वडा नं. ६ को कार्यालय, पनौती नगरपालिका,
पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा यस कार्यालय प्रस्तावक रही निर्माण गर्न लागिएको "राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजना" को वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकनको अध्ययनको सिलसिलामा नेपाल सरकार वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालयद्वारा स्वीकृत वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकनको क्षेत्र निर्धारण तथा कार्यसूची प्रतिवेदनहरु र वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७७ को नियम ६ बमोजिम आयोजना प्रभावित हुने क्षेत्रमा सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईको आयोजना गरी राय सुझाव संकलन गर्नुपर्ने भएकोले निम्न बमोजिमको मिति, समय र स्थानमा सार्वजनिक सुनुवाई कार्यक्रम आयोजना गरिने अवगत गराउँदछु । साथै उक्त कार्यक्रममा यहाँको सहभागीताको लागि समेत अनुरोध गर्दछु । सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईको कार्यक्रमको सार्वजनिक सूचनाको प्रति यसै पत्र साथ संलग्न छ ।

निम्न:

स्थान: पनौती नगरपालिका वडा नं. ६, दलिनचोक स्थित राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान परियोजनाको निर्माणस्थल

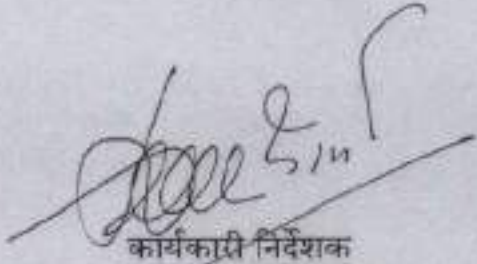
मिति: २०७९/०९/१६ गते

समय: विहानको ११:०० बजे

बोधार्थ:

श्री ने.प्र.प्र.का., प्रहरी महानिरीक्षकको सचिवालय, नक्साल ।

श्री ने.प्र.प्र.का., भौतिक पूर्वाधार निर्देशनालय, नक्साल ।


कार्यकारी निर्देशक
(सहकुल बहादुर थापा)
प्रहरी अतिरिक्त महानिरीक्षक



पत्र संख्या: २०७९/८०



राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान
(काभ्रे परियोजना कुवाँशाखा)

च.नं. ६३

फोन: ०१-४४२०५१७
०१-४४११६७५
०१-४४१६१२५

महाराजगंज, काठमाडौं
मिति: २०७९/०९/१९ गते।

श्रीमान् प्रमुख जिल्ला अधिकारी ज्यू,
जिल्ला प्रशासन कार्यालय,
धुलिखेल, काभ्रेपलान्चोक।

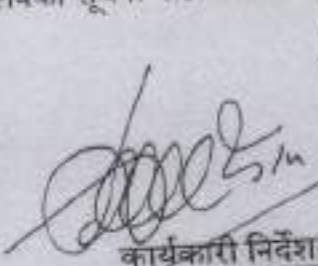
विषय: सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईको सूचना टाँस गरी जानकारी उपलब्ध गराईदिने सम्बन्धमा।

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा बागमती प्रदेशको काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्ला अन्तर्गत पनौती नगरपालिका, वडा नं. ६ मा यस कार्यालय प्रस्तावक रही निर्माण तथा सञ्चालन गर्न लागिएको राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजनाको वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन (Environmental Impact Assessment - EIA) गर्ने कार्य रिसर्च इन्वलेव प्रा. लि.ले गरिरहेको व्यहोरा अनुरोध छ।

वातावरण संरक्षण ऐन, २०७६ र वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७७ ले तोके बमोजिम राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजनाको वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन (EIA) अध्ययन प्रतिवेदन तयारी सिलसिलामा आयोजना क्षेत्रमा सार्वजनिक सुनुवाई कार्यक्रम गर्नुपर्ने भएकोले यसै पत्र साथ संलग्न राखी पठाईएको सार्वजनिक सुनुवाई सम्बन्धी सूचना तहाँ कार्यालयको सूचना पाटीमा टाँस गरी सूचना टाँसको लिखित जानकारी उपलब्ध गराईदिनुहुन हार्दिक अनुरोध गर्दछु।

बोधार्थ:

श्री ने.प्र.प्र.का., प्रहरी महानिरीक्षकको सचिवालय, नक्साल।
श्री ने.प्र.प्र.का., भौतिक पूर्वाधार निर्देशनालय, नक्साल।


कार्यकारी निर्देशक
(सिंहकुल बहादुर थापा)
प्रहरी अतिरिक्त महानिरीक्षक



राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान
(काभ्रे परियोजना उप-शाखा)

फोन: { ०१-४४२०५१७
०१-४४११६७५
०१-४४१६१२५

पत्र संख्या: २०७९/८०

च.नं. ५२

महाराजगंज, काठमाण्डौ
मिति: २०७९/०९/११ गते ।

विषय: सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईको जानकारी तथा उपस्थिति सम्बन्धमा ।

श्रीमान् प्रमुख जिल्ला अधिकारी ज्यू,
जिल्ला प्रशासन कार्यालय,
धुलिखेल, काभ्रेपलान्चोक ।

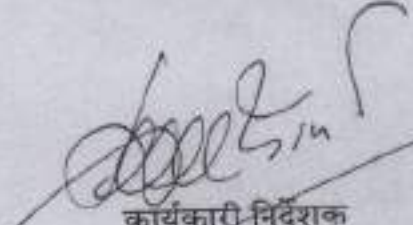
प्रस्तुत विषयमा यस कार्यालय प्रस्तावक रही निर्माण गर्न लागिएको "राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजना" को वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकनको अध्ययनको सिलसिलामा नेपाल सरकार वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालयद्वारा स्वीकृत वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकनको क्षेत्र निर्धारण तथा कार्यसूची प्रतिवेदनहरु र वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७७ को नियम ६ बमोजिम आयोजना प्रभावित हुने क्षेत्रमा सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईको आयोजना गरी राय सुझाव संकलन गर्नुपर्ने भएकोले निम्न बमोजिमको मिति, समय र स्थानमा सार्वजनिक सुनुवाई कार्यक्रम आयोजना गरिने अवगत गराउँदछु । साथै उक्त कार्यक्रममा यहाँको सहभागीताको लागि समेत अनुरोध गर्दछु । सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईको कार्यक्रमको सार्वजनिक सूचनाको प्रति यस्तै पत्र साथ संलग्न छ ।

निम्न:

स्थान: पनौती नगरपालिका बडा नं. ६, दलिनचोक स्थित राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान परियोजनाको निर्माणस्थल
मिति: २०७९/०९/१६ गते
समय: विहानको ११:०० बजे

बोधार्थ:

श्री ने.प्र.प्र.का., प्रहरी महानिरीक्षकको सचिवालय, नक्साल ।
श्री ने.प्र.प्र.का., भौतिक पूर्वाधार निर्देशनालय, नक्साल ।


कार्यकारी निर्देशक
(सहकुल बहादुर थापा)
प्रहरी अतिरिक्त महानिरीक्षक

**APPENDIX 16: DETAILS OF PUBLIC
HEARING PROGRAM**

Sl. No.	Name	Address	Phone No.
22	विपिन महतो	ACTL - RCP1	911082573
23	कुमार वल्लभ		589588239
24	दिपक खंडा	- मो. नं. ००.	9243370170
25	अरुण चौपाने		921-9370587 उदर
26	विजय शर्मा	पत्नी - ३	589523085
27	गोविंद शर्मा		
28	नविन शर्मा		
29	कविता शर्मा		
30	प्रविता वल्लभ		
31	कविता जिरेल		
32	संपन्न गुप्ता		
33	राजेश कुमार		
34	माल प्र. सिंह		
35	अमित कुमार शर्मा		
36	कविता चौधरी		
37	सुकुमार त्रिपुरे		
38	अमित थापा		
39	अनिल कुमार शर्मा		
40	अनिल चौ. शर्मा		
41	अनिल कुमार शर्मा		
42	वि. शर्मा शर्मा		
43	गणेश शर्मा		
44	गोविंद शर्मा (प-ब-3)		
45	कुर्गा प्रसाद शर्मा - दि. २२/२६/२००० प्रा. लि.		
46	सुरेश शर्मा		
47	सुरेश शर्मा		
48	सुरेश शर्मा		

Issues Raised During Public Hearing and Responses

S.N.	Issues Raised During Public Hearing	Responses
1.	Wastewater/sewerage will be treated in acceptable limit before discharging to the Punyamata Khola.	Incorporated in Table 8.2-1 (A-C-P.4)
2.	Solid waste generated from the Project site will be managed in proper way.	Incorporated in Table 8.2-1 (A-C-P.2)
3.	The construction of building (in any one) will be designed based on replicating Panauti' archaeological significance.	Part of positive suggestion
4.	Appropriate management of Kuwa located within the Project premises will be assured.	Incorporated in Table 8.2-1 (A-C-S.1)
5.	High level of understanding shall be developed between NPA and public on demarcation of boundary.	Part of positive suggestion and Incorporated in Table 8.2-1 (A-C-S.2)
6.	Establishment of Grievance Redress Mechanism to resolve the public raised issues.	Incorporated in Table 8.2-1 (A-C-S.4)
7.	Compensation for the trees to be cut within the CF and other forest area.	Will be done in accordance to the provision of GoN rules
8.	Appropriate mitigation measures shall be adopted in the slopy and fresh cut areas that are susceptible to erosion.	Incorporated in Table 8.2-1 (A-C-P.1)
9.	Support in coordination with local level for the environmental sanitation of Punyamata Khola from NPA Project	Incorporated in Table 8.2-1 (A-C-S.5)
10.	Inclusion of CF/RF name in the EIA report.	Forest lies within the Project boundary is incorporated
11.	Construction of access road for the ease mobility of locals	Incorporated in Table 8.2-1 (A-C-S.5) and (A-O-S.1)
12.	Assurance of no conflict between the locals and labors	Incorporated in Table 8.2-1 (A-C-S.4)
13.	Inclusion of role/engagement of District Coordination Committee (DCC) in monitoring during construction and operation phase	Incorporated in Table 9.3-2 and Table 9.3-3
14.	NPA Project will have to support for religious and cultural sites located nearby the Project area in coordination with local level	Incorporated in Table 8.2-1 (A-C-S.5)
15.	Ward no. 7 should be added under Project impact area	Incorporated in Section 3.4 (c)

**APPENDIX 17: PROOF AND DEEDS OF
PUBLIC NOTICE AFFIXATION**

यसै कोषिम
सूचना गरा रहेको
प्रमाणित गरिन्छ।



नेपाल सरकार
गृह मन्त्रालय

राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान

महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ

**राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजनाको
वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन प्रतिवेदन तयारी सम्बन्धी सार्वजनिक सूचना**
(वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७७ को नियम ७ को उप-नियम (२) सँग सम्बन्धित)

(प्रकाशित मिति: २०७९/१०/०५ गते)

बागमती प्रदेश, काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्ला, पनौती नगरपालिकामा राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौद्वारा निम्न क्रमोजिमको प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयन गर्न लागिएको छ।

प्रस्तावकको नाम र ठेगाना	राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ फोन: ०१-४४२०५१७, ईमेल: npi_kavreproject@nepalpolice.gov.np
प्रस्तावको व्यहोरा	बागमती प्रदेश, काठमाण्डौ जिल्ला, काठमाण्डौ महानगरपालिका, वडा नं. ३, महाराजगञ्ज स्थित राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान (तालिम केन्द्र) को व्यावसायिकता एवं प्रभावकारिता अभिवृद्धि गर्ने उद्देश्यले भौतिक पूर्वाधार विस्तार गर्नका लागि प्रस्तावकद्वारा बागमती प्रदेश, काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्लाको पनौती नगरपालिका वडा नं. ६ मा रहेको देवीस्थान सामुदायिक वन क्षेत्र तथा प्रस्तावकको आफ्नो स्वामित्वमा रहेको गरी करिब ४१.८६ हेक्टर (वन क्षेत्र: ६.७ हेक्टर र प्रस्तावक: ३५.१६ हेक्टर) क्षेत्रफल जमिनमा राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजना निर्माण गर्न लागिएको छ। प्रस्तावित आयोजनाको मुख्य संरचनाहरूमा प्रशासनिक भवन, ब्यारेक, मेस, अध्ययन भवन, सेमिनार हल, मोटर ट्रान्सपोर्ट कक्ष, सवारी साधन पार्किंग क्षेत्र, चमेना गृह, अडिटोरियम हल, स्पोर्ट्स कम्प्लेक्स गरी ५८ वटा भवनहरू निर्माण हुनेछन् भने सबै भन्दा अग्लो भवन ३८ मि. उचाईको हुनेछ।
प्रभाव पर्न सक्ने जिल्ला, न.पा./गा.पा.	काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्ला, पनौती नगरपालिका वडा नं. ६

माथि उल्लिखित प्रस्तावको वातावरणीय अध्ययन (वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकन) प्रतिवेदन तयार गर्ने क्रममा सो क्षेत्रको प्राकृतिक भौतिक प्रणाली, जैविक प्रणाली, सामाजिक प्रणाली, सांस्कृतिक प्रणाली र आर्थिक प्रणालीहरूलाई के कस्तो प्रभाव पर्दछ भनी यकिन गर्न आयोजना रहने पनौती नगरपालिका तथा त्यस क्षेत्रका विद्यालय, अस्पताल, स्वास्थ्य चौकी, तथा सरोकारवाला व्यक्ति वा संस्थाको लिखित राय सुझाव लिन आवश्यक भएकोले यो सार्वजनिक सूचना प्रकाशन भएको मितिले सात (७) दिनभित्र निम्न ठेगानामा आई पुग्ने गरी लिखित राय सुझाव उपलब्ध गराई दिनुहुन अनुरोध गरिन्छ।

राय सुझावको लागि पत्राचार गर्ने ठेगाना:

प्रस्तावकको नाम र ठेगाना	परामर्शदाता:
राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ फोन: ०१-४४२०५१७ ईमेल: npi_kavreproject@nepalpolice.gov.np	रिसर्च इन्क्लेव प्रा. लि. का. म. न. पा. ३१, हनुमान मार्ग, शंखमुल काठमाण्डौ, बागमती प्रदेश, नेपाल टेलिफोन: ०१-५२४२९१८/ ९८५१०९७०३६ ईमेल: researchenclave@gmail.com

ਕੀਰਤ
੨੦੬੫/੧੦/੦੨



प्रदेश प्रशासन
सुचना शक्ति
प्रभावित गरिन्छ।
२०७९/१०/०५



नेपाल सरकार
गृह मन्त्रालय

राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान

महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ

**राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजनाको
वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन प्रतिवेदन तयारी सम्बन्धी सार्वजनिक सूचना**

(वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७७ को नियम ७ को उप-नियम (२) सँग सम्बन्धित)

(प्रकाशित मिति: २०७९/१०/०५ गते)

बागमती प्रदेश, काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्ला, पनौती नगरपालिकामा राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौद्वारा निम्न बमोजिमको प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयन गर्न लागिएको छ।

प्रस्तावकको नाम र ठेगाना	राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ फोन: ०१-४४२०५९७, ईमेल: npa_kavreproject@nepalpolice.gov.np
प्रस्तावको व्यहोरा	बागमती प्रदेश, काठमाण्डौ जिल्ला, काठमाण्डौ महानगरपालिका, वडा नं. ३, महाराजगञ्ज स्थित राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान (तालिम केन्द्र) को व्यावसायिकता एवं प्रभावकारिता अभिवृद्धि गर्ने उद्देश्यले भौतिक पूर्वाधार विस्तार गर्नका लागि प्रस्तावकद्वारा बागमती प्रदेश, काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्लाको पनौती नगरपालिका वडा नं. ६ मा रहेको देवीस्थान सामुदायिक वन क्षेत्र तथा प्रस्तावकको आफ्नो स्वामित्वमा रहेको गरी करिब ४१.८६ हेक्टर (वन क्षेत्र: ६.७ हेक्टर र प्रस्तावक: ३५.१६ हेक्टर) क्षेत्रफल जमिनमा राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजना निर्माण गर्न लागिएको छ। प्रस्तावित आयोजनाको मुख्य संरचनाहरूमा प्रशासनिक भवन, ब्यारेक, मेस, अध्ययन भवन, सेमिनार हल, मोटर ट्रान्सपोर्ट कक्ष, सवारी साधन पार्किंग क्षेत्र, चमेना गृह, अडिटोरियम हल, स्पोर्ट्स कम्प्लेक्स गरी ५८ वटा भवनहरू निर्माण हुनेछन् भने सबै भन्दा अग्लो भवन ३८ मि. उचाईको हुनेछ।
प्रभाव पर्न सक्ने जिल्ला, न.पा./गा.पा.	काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्ला, पनौती नगरपालिका वडा नं. ६

माथि उल्लिखित प्रस्तावको वातावरणीय अध्ययन (वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकन) प्रतिवेदन तयार गर्ने क्रममा सो क्षेत्रको प्राकृतिक भौतिक प्रणाली, जैविक प्रणाली, सामाजिक प्रणाली, सांस्कृतिक प्रणाली र आर्थिक प्रणालीहरूलाई के कस्तो प्रभाव पर्दछ भनी यकिन गर्न आयोजना रहने पनौती नगरपालिका तथा त्यस क्षेत्रका विद्यालय, अस्पताल, स्वास्थ्य चौकी, तथा सरोकारवाला व्यक्ति वा संस्थाको लिखित राय सुझाव लिन आवश्यक भएकोले यो सार्वजनिक सूचना प्रकाशन भएको मितिले सात (७) दिनभित्र निम्न ठेगानामा आई पुग्ने गरी लिखित राय सुझाव उपलब्ध गराई दिनुहुन अनुरोध गरिन्छ।

राय सुझावको लागि पत्राचार गर्ने ठेगाना:

प्रस्तावकको नाम र ठेगाना	परामर्शदाता:
राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ फोन: ०१-४४२०५९७ ईमेल: npa_kavreproject@nepalpolice.gov.np	रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूट प्रा. लि. का. म. न. पा. ३१, हनुमान मार्ग, शंखमुल काठमाण्डौ, बागमती प्रदेश, नेपाल टेलिफोन: ०१-५२४२९१८/९८५९०९७०३६ ईमेल: researchenclave@gmail.com

प्रदेश प्रशासन
व्युत्पन्न उच्च शिक्षा
प्रशासन गरिन्छ।



नेपाल सरकार
गृह मन्त्रालय

राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान

महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ

राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजनाको
वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन प्रतिवेदन तयारी सम्बन्धी सार्वजनिक सूचना
(वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७७ को नियम ७ को उप-नियम (२) सँग सम्बन्धित)

(प्रकाशित मिति: २०७९/१०/०५ गते)

बागमती प्रदेश, काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्ला, पनौती नगरपालिकामा राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौद्वारा निम्न बमोजिमको प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयन गर्न लागिएको छ।

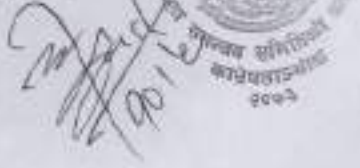
प्रस्तावकको नाम र ठेगाना	राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ फोन: ०१-४४२०५१७, ईमेल: npa_kavreproject@nepalpolice.gov.np
प्रस्तावको व्यहोरा	बागमती प्रदेश, काठमाण्डौ जिल्ला, काठमाण्डौ महानगरपालिका, बडा नं. ३, महाराजगञ्ज स्थित राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान (तालिम केन्द्र) को व्यावसायिकता एवं प्रभावकारिता अभिवृद्धि गर्ने उद्देश्यले भौतिक पूर्वाधार विस्तार गर्नका लागि प्रस्तावकद्वारा बागमती प्रदेश, काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्लाको पनौती नगरपालिका बडा नं. ६ मा रहेको देवीस्थान सामुदायिक वन क्षेत्र तथा प्रस्तावकको आफ्नो स्वामित्वमा रहेको गरी करिव ४१.८६ हेक्टर (वन क्षेत्र: ६.७ हेक्टर र प्रस्तावक: ३५.१६ हेक्टर) क्षेत्रफल जमिनमा राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजना निर्माण गर्न लागिएको छ। प्रस्तावित आयोजनाको मुख्य संरचनाहरूमा प्रशासनिक भवन, ब्यारेक, मेस, अध्ययन भवन, सेमिनार हल, मोटर ट्रान्सपोर्ट कक्ष, सवारी साधन पार्किंग क्षेत्र, चमेना गृह, अडिटोरियम हल, स्पोर्ट्स कम्प्लेक्स गरी ५८ वटा भवनहरू निर्माण हुनेछन् भने सबै भन्दा अग्लो भवन ३८ मि. उचाईको हुनेछ।
प्रभाव पर्न सक्ने जिल्ला, न.पा./गा.पा.	काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्ला, पनौती नगरपालिका बडा नं. ६

माथि उल्लिखित प्रस्तावको वातावरणीय अध्ययन (वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकन) प्रतिवेदन तयार गर्ने क्रममा सो क्षेत्रको प्राकृतिक भौतिक प्रणाली, जैविक प्रणाली, सामाजिक प्रणाली, सांस्कृतिक प्रणाली र आर्थिक प्रणालीहरूलाई के कस्तो प्रभाव पर्दछ भनी यकिन गर्न आयोजना रहने पनौती नगरपालिका तथा त्यस क्षेत्रका विद्यालय, अस्पताल, स्वास्थ्य चौकी, तथा सरोकारवाला व्यक्ति वा संस्थाको लिखित राय सुझाव लिन आवश्यक भएकोले यो सार्वजनिक सूचना प्रकाशन भएको मितिले सात (७) दिनभित्र निम्न ठेगानामा आई पुग्ने गरी लिखित राय सुझाव उपलब्ध गराई दिनुहुन अनुरोध गरिन्छ।

राय सुझावको लागि पत्राचार गर्ने ठेगाना:

प्रस्तावकको नाम र ठेगाना	परामर्शवाता:
राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ फोन: ०१-४४२०५१७ ईमेल: npa_kavreproject@nepalpolice.gov.np	रिसर्व इन्क्लेव प्रा. लि. का. म. न. पा. ३९, हनुमान मार्ग, शंखमुल काठमाण्डौ, बागमती प्रदेश, नेपाल टेलिफोन: ०१-५२४२९१८/९८५१०९७०३६ ईमेल: researchenclave@gmail.com

गैर कोसिम
सुचता गैर गरेको
प्रमाणित गरिन्छ



नेपाल सरकार
गृह मन्त्रालय

राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान
महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ

राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजनाको
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(वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७७ को नियम ७ को उप-नियम (२) सँग सम्बन्धित)
(प्रकाशित मिति: २०७९/१०/०५ गते)

बागमती प्रदेश, काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्ला, पनौती नगरपालिकामा राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान महाराजगञ्ज,
काठमाण्डौद्वारा निम्न बमोजिमको प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयन गर्न लागिएको छ ।

प्रस्तावकको नाम र ठेगाना	राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ फोन: ०१-४४२०५१७, ईमेल: npa_kavreproject@nepalpolice.gov.np
प्रस्तावको व्यहोरा	बागमती प्रदेश, काठमाण्डौ जिल्ला, काठमाण्डौ महानगरपालिका, वडा नं. ३, महाराजगञ्ज स्थित राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान (तालिम केन्द्र) को व्यावसायिकता एवं प्रभावकारिता अभिवृद्धि गर्ने उद्देश्यले भौतिक पूर्वाधार विस्तार गर्नका लागि प्रस्तावकद्वारा बागमती प्रदेश, काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्लाको पनौती नगरपालिका वडा नं. ६ मा रहेको देवीस्थान सामुदायिक वन क्षेत्र तथा प्रस्तावकको आफ्नो स्वामित्वमा रहेको गरी करिव ४१.८६ हेक्टर (वन क्षेत्र: ६.७ हेक्टर र प्रस्तावक: ३५.१६ हेक्टर) क्षेत्रफल जमिनमा राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजना निर्माण गर्न लागिएको छ। प्रस्तावित आयोजनाको मुख्य संरचनाहरूमा प्रशासनिक भवन, ब्यारेक, भेस, अध्ययन भवन, सेमिनार हल, मोटर ट्रान्सपोर्ट कक्ष, सवारी साधन पार्किंग क्षेत्र, चमेना गृह, अडिटोरियम हल, स्पोर्ट्स कम्प्लेक्स गरी ५८ वटा भवनहरू निर्माण हुनेछन् भने सबै भन्दा अग्लो भवन ३८ मि. उचाईको हुनेछ ।
प्रभाव पर्न सक्ने जिल्ला, न.पा./गा.पा.	काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्ला, पनौती नगरपालिका वडा नं. ६

माथि उल्लिखित प्रस्तावको वातावरणीय अध्ययन (वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकन) प्रतिवेदन तयार गर्ने क्रममा सो क्षेत्रको प्राकृतिक भौतिक प्रणाली, जैविक प्रणाली, सामाजिक प्रणाली, सांस्कृतिक प्रणाली र आर्थिक प्रणालीहरूलाई के कस्तो प्रभाव पर्दछ भनी यकिन गर्न आयोजना रहने पनौती नगरपालिका तथा त्यस क्षेत्रका विद्यालय, अस्पताल, स्वास्थ्य चौकी, तथा सरोकारवाला व्यक्ति वा संस्थाको लिखित राय सुझाव लिन आवश्यक भएकोले यो सार्वजनिक सूचना प्रकाशन भएको मितिले सात (७) दिनभित्र निम्न ठेगानामा आई पुग्ने गरी लिखित राय सुझाव उपलब्ध गराई दिनुहुन अनुरोध गरिन्छ ।

राय सुझावको लागि पत्राचार गर्ने ठेगाना:

प्रस्तावकको नाम र ठेगाना	परामर्शदाता:
राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ फोन: ०१-४४२०५१७ ईमेल: npa_kavreproject@nepalpolice.gov.np	रिसर्च इन्क्लेव प्रा. लि. का. म. न. पा. ३१, हनुमान मार्ग, शंखमुल काठमाण्डौ, बागमती प्रदेश, नेपाल टेलिफोन: ०१-५२४२९१८/९८५९०९७०३६ ईमेल: researchenclave@gmail.com

प्रस्तावको बमोजिम
व्युत्पन्न हुने गरेको
प्रस्तावको बारेमा

०६९/१९०१४



नेपाल सरकार
गृह मन्त्रालय

राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान
महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ

राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजनाको
वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन प्रतिवेदन तयारी सम्बन्धी सार्वजनिक सूचना
(वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७७ को नियम ७ को उप-नियम (२) सँग सम्बन्धित)
(प्रकाशित मिति: २०७९/१०/०५ गते)

बागमती प्रदेश, काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्ला, पनौती नगरपालिकामा राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान महाराजगञ्ज,
काठमाण्डौद्वारा निम्न बमोजिमको प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयन गर्न लागिएको छ।

प्रस्तावकको नाम र ठेगाना	राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ फोन: ०१-४४२०५१७, ईमेल: npa_kavreproject@nepalpolice.gov.np
प्रस्तावको व्यहोरा	बागमती प्रदेश, काठमाण्डौ जिल्ला, काठमाण्डौ महानगरपालिका, बडा नं. ३, महाराजगञ्ज स्थित राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान (तालिम केन्द्र) को व्यावसायिकता एवं प्रभावकारिता अभिवृद्धि गर्ने उद्देश्यले भौतिक पूर्वाधार विस्तार गर्नका लागि प्रस्तावकद्वारा बागमती प्रदेश, काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्लाको पनौती नगरपालिका बडा नं. ६ मा रहेको देवीस्थान सामुदायिक वन क्षेत्र तथा प्रस्तावकको आफ्नो स्वामित्वमा रहेको गरी करिब ४९.८६ हेक्टर (वन क्षेत्र: ६.७ हेक्टर र प्रस्तावक: ३५.१६ हेक्टर) क्षेत्रफल जमिनमा राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजना निर्माण गर्न लागिएको छ। प्रस्तावित आयोजनाको मुख्य संरचनाहरूमा प्रशासनिक भवन, ब्यारेक, मेस, अध्ययन भवन, सेमिनार हल, मोटर ट्रान्सपोर्ट कक्ष, सवारी साधन पार्किंग क्षेत्र, चमेना गृह, अडिटोरियम हल, स्पोर्ट्स कम्प्लेक्स गरी ५८ वटा भवनहरू निर्माण हुनेछन् भने सबै भन्दा अग्लो भवन ३८ मि. उचाईको हुनेछ।
प्रभाव पर्न सक्ने जिल्ला, न.पा./गा.पा.	काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्ला, पनौती नगरपालिका बडा नं. ६

माथि उल्लिखित प्रस्तावको वातावरणीय अध्ययन (वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकन) प्रतिवेदन तयार गर्ने क्रममा सो क्षेत्रको प्राकृतिक भौतिक प्रणाली, जैविक प्रणाली, सामाजिक प्रणाली, सांस्कृतिक प्रणाली र आर्थिक प्रणालीहरूलाई के कस्तो प्रभाव पर्दछ भनी यकिन गर्न आयोजना रहने पनौती नगरपालिका तथा त्यस क्षेत्रका विद्यालय, अस्पताल, स्वास्थ्य चौकी, तथा सरोकारवाला व्यक्ति वा संस्थाको लिखित राय सुझाव लिन आवश्यक भएकोले यो सार्वजनिक सूचना प्रकाशन भएको मितिले सात (७) दिनभित्र निम्न ठेगानामा आई पुग्ने गरी लिखित राय सुझाव उपलब्ध गराई दिनुहुन अनुरोध गरिन्छ।

राय सुझावको लागि पत्राचार गर्ने ठेगाना:

प्रस्तावकको नाम र ठेगाना	परामर्शदाता:
राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ फोन: ०१-४४२०५१७ ईमेल: npa_kavreproject@nepalpolice.gov.np	रिसर्च इन्वलेभ प्रा. लि. का. म. न. पा. ३१, हनुमान मार्ग, शंखमुल काठमाण्डौ, बागमती प्रदेश, नेपाल टेलिफोन: ०१-५२४२९१८/९८५९०९७०३६ ईमेल: research@clave@gmail.com

प्रदेश वाणिज्य
सूचना संकेत
प्रमाणित गरिन्छ।



नेपाल सरकार
गृह मन्त्रालय

राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान
महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ

राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजनाको
वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन प्रतिवेदन तयारी सम्बन्धी सार्वजनिक सूचना
(वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७७ को नियम ७ को उप-नियम (२) सँग सम्बन्धित)
(प्रकाशित मिति: २०७९/१०/०५ गते)

बागमती प्रदेश, काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्ला, पनौती नगरपालिकामा राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान महाराजगञ्ज,
काठमाण्डौद्वारा निम्न बमोजिमको प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयन गर्न लागिएको छ।

प्रस्तावकको नाम र ठेगाना	राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ फोन: ०१-४४२०५१७, ईमेल: npa_kvareproject@nepalpolice.gov.np
प्रस्तावको व्यहोरा	बागमती प्रदेश, काठमाण्डौ जिल्ला, काठमाण्डौ महानगरपालिका, वडा नं. ३, महाराजगञ्ज स्थित राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान (तालिम केन्द्र) को व्यावसायिकता एवं प्रभावकारिता अभिवृद्धि गर्ने उद्देश्यले भौतिक पूर्वाधार विस्तार गर्नका लागि प्रस्तावकद्वारा बागमती प्रदेश, काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्लाको पनौती नगरपालिका वडा नं. ६ मा रहेको देवीस्थान सामुदायिक वन क्षेत्र तथा प्रस्तावकको आफ्नो स्वामित्वमा रहेको गरी करिब ४९.८६ हेक्टर (वन क्षेत्र: ६.७ हेक्टर र प्रस्तावक: ३५.१६ हेक्टर) क्षेत्रफल जमिनमा राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजना निर्माण गर्न लागिएको छ। प्रस्तावित आयोजनाको मुख्य संरचनाहरूमा प्रशासनिक भवन, ब्यारेक, मेस, अध्ययन भवन, सेमिनार हल, मोटर ट्रान्सपोर्ट कक्ष, सवारी साधन पार्किंग क्षेत्र, चमेना गृह, अडिटोरियम हल, स्पोर्ट्स कम्प्लेक्स गरी ५८ वटा भवनहरू निर्माण हुनेछन् भने सबै भन्दा अग्लो भवन ३८ मि. उचाईको हुनेछ।
प्रभाव पर्न सक्ने जिल्ला, न.पा./गा.पा.	काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्ला, पनौती नगरपालिका वडा नं. ६

माथि उल्लिखित प्रस्तावको वातावरणीय अध्ययन (वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकन) प्रतिवेदन तयार गर्ने क्रममा सो क्षेत्रको प्राकृतिक भौतिक प्रणाली, जैविक प्रणाली, सामाजिक प्रणाली, सांस्कृतिक प्रणाली र आर्थिक प्रणालीहरूलाई के कस्तो प्रभाव पर्दछ भनी यकिन गर्ने आयोजना रहने पनौती नगरपालिका तथा त्यस क्षेत्रका विद्यालय, अस्पताल, स्वास्थ्य चौकी, तथा सरोकारवाला व्यक्ति वा संस्थाको लिखित राय सुझाव लिन आवश्यक भएकोले यो सार्वजनिक सूचना प्रकाशन भएको मितिले सात (७) दिनभित्र निम्न ठेगानामा आई पुग्ने गरी लिखित राय सुझाव उपलब्ध गराई दिनुहुन अनुरोध गरिन्छ।

राय सुझावको लागि पत्राचार गर्ने ठेगाना:

प्रस्तावकको नाम र ठेगाना	परामर्शदाता:
राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ फोन: ०१-४४२०५१७ ईमेल: npa_kvareproject@nepalpolice.gov.np	रिसर्च इन्क्लेव प्रा. लि. का. म. न. पा. ३९, हनुमान मार्ग, शंखमुल काठमाण्डौ, बागमती प्रदेश, नेपाल टेलिफोन: ०१-५२४२९१८/९८५१०९७०३६ ईमेल: researchenclave@gmail.com

यसै बमोजिम
सूचना टाँस गएको
प्रमाणित गरिन्छ।



नेपाल सरकार
गृह मन्त्रालय

राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान
महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ

राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजनाको
वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन प्रतिवेदन तयारी सम्बन्धी सार्वजनिक सूचना
(वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७७ को नियम ७ को उप-नियम (२) सँग सम्बन्धित)
(प्रकाशित मिति: २०७९/१०/०५ गते)

बागमती प्रदेश, काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्ला, पनौती नगरपालिकामा राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान महाराजगञ्ज,
काठमाण्डौद्वारा निम्न बमोजिमको प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयन गर्न लागिएको छ।

प्रस्तावकको नाम र ठेगाना	राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ फोन: ०१-४४२०५१७, ईमेल: npa_kavreproject@nepalpolice.gov.np
प्रस्तावको व्यहोरा	बागमती प्रदेश, काठमाण्डौ जिल्ला, काठमाण्डौ महानगरपालिका, वडा नं. ३, महाराजगञ्ज स्थित राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान (तालिम केन्द्र) को व्यावसायिकता एवं प्रभावकारिता अभिवृद्धि गर्ने उद्देश्यले भौतिक पूर्वाधार विस्तार गर्नका लागि प्रस्तावकद्वारा बागमती प्रदेश, काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्लाको पनौती नगरपालिका वडा नं. ६ मा रहेको देवीस्थान सामुदायिक वन क्षेत्र तथा प्रस्तावकको आफ्नो स्वामित्वमा रहेको गरी करिव ४१.८६ हेक्टर (वन क्षेत्र: ६.७ हेक्टर र प्रस्तावक: ३५.१६ हेक्टर) क्षेत्रफल जमिनमा राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजना निर्माण गर्न लागिएको छ। प्रस्तावित आयोजनाको मुख्य संरचनाहरूमा प्रशासनिक भवन, ब्यारेक, मेस, अध्ययन भवन, सेमिनार हल, मोटर ट्रान्सपोर्ट कक्ष, सवारी साधन पार्किंग क्षेत्र, चमेना गृह, अडिटोरियम हल, स्पोर्ट्स कम्प्लेक्स गरी ५८ वटा भवनहरू निर्माण हुनेछन् भने सबै भन्दा अग्लो भवन ३८ मि. उचाईको हुनेछ।
प्रभाव पर्न सक्ने जिल्ला, न.पा./गा.पा.	काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्ला, पनौती नगरपालिका वडा नं. ६

माथि उल्लिखित प्रस्तावको वातावरणीय अध्ययन (वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकन) प्रतिवेदन तयार गर्ने क्रममा सो क्षेत्रको प्राकृतिक भौतिक प्रणाली, जैविक प्रणाली, सामाजिक प्रणाली, सांस्कृतिक प्रणाली र आर्थिक प्रणालीहरूलाई के कस्तो प्रभाव पर्दछ भनी यकिन गर्न आयोजना रहने पनौती नगरपालिका तथा त्यस क्षेत्रका विद्यालय, अस्पताल, स्वास्थ्य चौकी, तथा सरोकारवाला व्यक्ति वा संस्थाको लिखित राय सुझाव लिन आवश्यक भएकोले यो सार्वजनिक सूचना प्रकाशन भएको मितिले सात (७) दिनभित्र निम्न ठेगानामा आई पुग्ने गरी लिखित राय सुझाव उपलब्ध गराई दिनुहुन अनुरोध गरिन्छ।

राय सुझावको लागि पत्राचार गर्ने ठेगाना:

प्रस्तावकको नाम र ठेगाना	परामर्शदाता:
राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ फोन: ०१-४४२०५१७ ईमेल: npa_kavreproject@nepalpolice.gov.np	रिसर्च इन्क्लेव प्रा. लि. का. म. न. पा. ३१, हनुमान मार्ग, शंखमुल काठमाण्डौ, बागमती प्रदेश, नेपाल टेलिफोन: ०१-५२४२९९८/९८५१०९७०३६ ईमेल: researchenclave@gmail.com

प्रहरी कोषाधिकारी
सुचना और तैयारी
प्रमाणित गरिन्छ।

(Handwritten signature)

राजेश्वर प्रसाद शर्मा
सचिव काठमाडौं
राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रतिष्ठान
ख-४-३५



नेपाल सरकार
गृह मन्त्रालय

राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान

महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ

**राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजनाको
वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन प्रतिवेदन तयारी सम्बन्धी सार्वजनिक सूचना**
(वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७७ को नियम ७ को उप-नियम (२) सँग सम्बन्धित)

(प्रकाशित मिति: २०७९/१०/०५ गते)

बागमती प्रदेश, काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्ला, पनौती नगरपालिकामा राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौद्वारा निम्न बमोजिमको प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयन गर्न लागिएको छ।

प्रस्तावकको नाम र ठेगाना	राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ फोन: ०१-४४२०५१७, ईमेल: npa_kavreproject@nepalpolice.gov.np
प्रस्तावको व्यहोरा	बागमती प्रदेश, काठमाण्डौ जिल्ला, काठमाण्डौ महानगरपालिका, वडा नं. ३, महाराजगञ्ज स्थित राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान (तालिम केन्द्र) को व्यावसायिकता एवं प्रभावकारिता अभिवृद्धि गर्ने उद्देश्यले भौतिक पूर्वाधार विस्तार गर्नका लागि प्रस्तावकद्वारा बागमती प्रदेश, काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्लाको पनौती नगरपालिका वडा नं. ६ मा रहेको देवीस्थान सामुदायिक वन क्षेत्र तथा प्रस्तावकको आफ्नो स्वामित्वमा रहेको गरी करिब ४१.८६ हेक्टर (वन क्षेत्र: ६.७ हेक्टर र प्रस्तावक: ३५.१६ हेक्टर) क्षेत्रफल जमिनमा राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजना निर्माण गर्न लागिएको छ। प्रस्तावित आयोजनाको मुख्य संरचनाहरूमा प्रशासनिक भवन, ब्यारेक, मेस, अध्ययन भवन, सेमिनार हल, मोटर ट्रान्सपोर्ट कक्ष, सवारी साधन पार्किंग क्षेत्र, चमेना गृह, अडिटोरियम हल, स्पोर्ट्स कम्प्लेक्स गरी ५८ वटा भवनहरू निर्माण हुनेछन् भने सबै भन्दा अग्लो भवन ३८ मि. उचाईको हुनेछ।
प्रभाव पर्न सक्ने जिल्ला, न.पा./गा.पा.	काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्ला, पनौती नगरपालिका वडा नं. ६

माथि उल्लिखित प्रस्तावको वातावरणीय अध्ययन (वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकन) प्रतिवेदन तयार गर्ने क्रममा सो क्षेत्रको प्राकृतिक भौतिक प्रणाली, जैविक प्रणाली, सामाजिक प्रणाली, सांस्कृतिक प्रणाली र आर्थिक प्रणालीहरूलाई के कस्तो प्रभाव पर्दछ भनी यकिन गर्न आयोजना रहने पनौती नगरपालिका तथा त्यस क्षेत्रका विद्यालय, अस्पताल, स्वास्थ्य चौकी, तथा सरोकारवाला व्यक्ति वा संस्थाको लिखित राय सुझाव लिन आवश्यक भएकोले यो सार्वजनिक सूचना प्रकाशन भएको मितिले सात (७) दिनभित्र निम्न ठेगानामा आई पुग्ने गरी लिखित राय सुझाव उपलब्ध गराई दिनुहुन अनुरोध गरिन्छ।

राय सुझावको लागि पत्राचार गर्ने ठेगाना:

प्रस्तावकको नाम र ठेगाना	परामर्शदाता:
राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ फोन: ०१-४४२०५१७ ईमेल: npa_kavreproject@nepalpolice.gov.np	रिसर्च इन्क्लेव प्रा. लि. का. म. न. पा. ३९, हनुमान मार्ग, शंखमुल काठमाडौं, बागमती प्रदेश, नेपाल टेलिफोन: ०१-५२४२९९८/ ९८५९०९७०३६ ईमेल: researchenclave@gmail.com

घरे कोमिअ
सुबना टोल सारको
प्रमाणित सारको



नेपाल सरकार
गृह मन्त्रालय

राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान
महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ

राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजनाको
वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन प्रतिवेदन तयारी सम्बन्धी सार्वजनिक सूचना
(वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७७ को नियम ७ को उप-नियम (२) सँग सम्बन्धित)
(प्रकाशित मिति: २०७९/१०/०५ गते)

बागमती प्रदेश, काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्ला, पनौती नगरपालिकामा राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान महाराजगञ्ज,
काठमाण्डौद्वारा निम्न बमोजिमको प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयन गर्न लागिएको छ ।

प्रस्तावकको नाम र ठेगाना	राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ फोन: ०१-४४२०५१७, ईमेल: npa_kvareproject@nepalpolice.gov.np
प्रस्तावको व्यहोरा	बागमती प्रदेश, काठमाण्डौ जिल्ला, काठमाण्डौ महानगरपालिका, वडा नं. ३, महाराजगञ्ज स्थित राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान (तालिम केन्द्र) को व्यावसायिकता एवं प्रभावकारिता अभिवृद्धि गर्ने उद्देश्यले भौतिक पूर्वाधार विस्तार गर्नका लागि प्रस्तावकद्वारा बागमती प्रदेश, काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्लाको पनौती नगरपालिका वडा नं. ६ मा रहेको देवीस्थान सामुदायिक वन क्षेत्र तथा प्रस्तावकको आफ्नो स्वामित्वमा रहेको गरी करिब ४१.८६ हेक्टर (वन क्षेत्र: ६.७ हेक्टर र प्रस्तावक: ३५.१६ हेक्टर) क्षेत्रफल जमिनमा राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजना निर्माण गर्न लागिएको छ। प्रस्तावित आयोजनाको मुख्य संरचनाहरूमा प्रशासनिक भवन, ब्यारेक, मेस, अध्ययन भवन, सेमिनार हल, मोटर ट्रान्सपोर्ट कक्ष, सवारी साधन पार्किंग क्षेत्र, चमेना गृह, अडिटोरियम हल, स्पोर्ट्स कम्प्लेक्स गरी ५८ वटा भवनहरू निर्माण हुनेछन् भने सबै भन्दा अग्लो भवन ३८ मि. उचाईको हुनेछ।
प्रभाव पर्न सक्ने जिल्ला, न.पा./गा.पा.	काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्ला, पनौती नगरपालिका वडा नं. ६

माथि उल्लिखित प्रस्तावको वातावरणीय अध्ययन (वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन) प्रतिवेदन तयार गर्ने क्रममा सो क्षेत्रको प्राकृतिक भौतिक प्रणाली, जैविक प्रणाली, सामाजिक प्रणाली, सांस्कृतिक प्रणाली र आर्थिक प्रणालीहरूलाई के कस्तो प्रभाव पर्दछ भनी यकिन गर्न आयोजना रहने पनौती नगरपालिका तथा त्यस क्षेत्रका विद्यालय, अस्पताल, स्वास्थ्य चौकी, तथा सरोकारवाला व्यक्ति वा संस्थाको लिखित राय सुझाव लिन आवश्यक भएकोले यो सार्वजनिक सूचना प्रकाशन भएको मितिले सात (७) दिनभित्र निम्न ठेगानामा आई पुग्ने गरी लिखित राय सुझाव उपलब्ध गराई दिनुहुन अनुरोध गरिन्छ।

राय सुझावको लागि पत्राचार गर्ने ठेगाना:

प्रस्तावकको नाम र ठेगाना	परामर्शदाता:
राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ फोन: ०१-४४२०५१७ ईमेल: npa_kvareproject@nepalpolice.gov.np	रिसर्च इन्क्लेव प्रा. लि. का. म. न. पा. ३१, हनुमान मार्ग, शंखमुल काठमाण्डौ, बागमती प्रदेश, नेपाल टेलिफोन: ०१-५२४२९१८/९८५१०९७०३६ ईमेल: researchenclave@gmail.com

प्रदेश बमोजिम
मुन्यका बास राके
प्रतिष्ठान सारके



नेपाल सरकार
गृह मन्त्रालय

राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान

महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ

**राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजनाको
वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन प्रतिवेदन तयारी सम्बन्धी सार्वजनिक सूचना**
(वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७७ को नियम ७ को उप-नियम (२) सँग सम्बन्धित)

(प्रकाशित मिति: २०७९/१०/०५ गते)

बागमती प्रदेश, काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्ला, पनौती नगरपालिकामा राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौद्वारा निम्न बमोजिमको प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयन गर्न लागिएको छ ।

प्रस्तावकको नाम र ठेगाना	राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ फोन: ०१-४४२०५१७, ईमेल: nps_kvareproject@nepalpolice.gov.np
प्रस्तावको व्यहोरा	बागमती प्रदेश, काठमाण्डौ जिल्ला, काठमाण्डौ महानगरपालिका, वडा नं. ३, महाराजगञ्ज स्थित राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान (तालिम केन्द्र) को व्यावसायिकता एवं प्रभावकारिता अभिवृद्धि गर्ने उद्देश्यले भौतिक पूर्वाधार विस्तार गर्नका लागि प्रस्तावकद्वारा बागमती प्रदेश, काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्लाको पनौती नगरपालिका वडा नं. ६ मा रहेको देवीस्थान सामुदायिक वन क्षेत्र तथा प्रस्तावकको आफ्नो स्वामित्वमा रहेको गरी करिब ४१.८६ हेक्टर (वन क्षेत्र: ६.७ हेक्टर र प्रस्तावक: ३५.१६ हेक्टर) क्षेत्रफल जमिनमा राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजना निर्माण गर्न लागिएको छ। प्रस्तावित आयोजनाको मुख्य संरचनाहरूमा प्रशासनिक भवन, ब्यारेक, मेस, अध्ययन भवन, सेमिनार हल, मोटर ट्रान्सपोर्ट कक्ष, सवारी साधन पार्किंग क्षेत्र, चमेना गृह, अडिटोरियम हल, स्पोर्ट्स कम्प्लेक्स गरी ५८ वटा भवनहरू निर्माण हुनेछन् भने सबै भन्दा अग्लो भवन ३८ मि. उचाईको हुनेछ।
प्रभाव पर्न सक्ने जिल्ला, न.पा./गा.पा.	काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्ला, पनौती नगरपालिका वडा नं. ६

माथि उल्लिखित प्रस्तावको वातावरणीय अध्ययन (वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकन) प्रतिवेदन तयार गर्ने क्रममा सो क्षेत्रको प्राकृतिक भौतिक प्रणाली, जैविक प्रणाली, सामाजिक प्रणाली, सांस्कृतिक प्रणाली र आर्थिक प्रणालीहरूलाई के कस्तो प्रभाव पर्दछ भनी यकिन गर्न आयोजना रहने पनौती नगरपालिका तथा त्यस क्षेत्रका विद्यालय, अस्पताल, स्वास्थ्य चौकी, तथा सरोकारवाला व्यक्ति वा संस्थाको लिखित राय सुझाव लिन आवश्यक भएकोले यो सार्वजनिक सूचना प्रकाशन भएको मितिले सात (७) दिनभित्र निम्न ठेगानामा आई पुग्ने गरी लिखित राय सुझाव उपलब्ध गराई दिनुहुन अनुरोध गरिन्छ।

राय सुझावको लागि पत्राचार गर्ने ठेगाना:

प्रस्तावकको नाम र ठेगाना	परामर्शदाता:
राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ फोन: ०१-४४२०५१७ ईमेल: nps_kvareproject@nepalpolice.gov.np	रिसर्च इन्क्लेव प्रा. लि. का. म. न. पा. ३१, हनुमान मार्ग, शंखमुल काठमाण्डौ, बागमती प्रदेश, नेपाल टेलिफोन: ०१-५२४२९१८/९८५९०९७०३६ ईमेल: researchenclave@gmail.com



[Handwritten signature]
20/5/2024

**APPENDIX 18: PUBLISHED PUBLIC
NOTICE FOR EIA REPORT
PREPARATION**



नेपाल सरकार
शुद्ध मन्त्रालय
सिंहदरवार, काठमाडौं

राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोगको

वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन प्रतिवेदन तयारी सम्बन्धी सार्वजनिक सूचना

(वातावरण संरक्षण विपमावली, २०७७ को नियम ७ को उप-नियम (२) सँग सम्बन्धित)

(प्रथम पटक प्रकाशित मिति: २०७९/१०/१३ गते)

बागमती प्रदेश, काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्ला पनौती नगरपालिकामा राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान महाशालामा, काठमाडौंको सिन्धु बसोबासको प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन गर्ने गरिएको छ।

प्रस्तावकको नाम र ठेगाना	राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान महाशालामा, काठमाडौं पते: +९७७११०१२३, सैफि: nra_kavrepalanchok@nepalpolice.gov.np
प्रस्तावका विवरण	बागमती प्रदेश, काठमाडौं जिल्ला, काठमाडौं महानगरपालिका, वडा नं. ३, काठमाडौंमा सिन्धु राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान (तल्लिमा बसो) को वातावरणीय एवं उत्पादनशील अभिवृद्धि गर्ने उद्देश्यले भौतिक पूर्वाधार विकास गर्नेका लागि प्रस्तावबद्धमा बागमती प्रदेश, काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्लाको पनौती नगरपालिका वडा नं. ६ मा रहेको सिन्धुबसास सम्पुर्णिक ७९ क्षेत्र तथा प्रस्तावकको उपस्थित स्वामित्वमा रहेको गरी जमीन १९, २६ हेक्टर (जस क्षेत्र: १, ७ हेक्टर र उल्लेख: ३१, २६ हेक्टर) क्षेत्रफल अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक, आसोका निर्माण गर्ने उद्देश्यको वा प्रस्तावका आयोगको माध्यमबाट प्रस्तावित पवन, ध्वारक, वेग, आर्बान शक्ति, सेन्सिभल जल, मोटर ट्रान्स्पोर्ट कल, सवारी साधन सर्किंग क्षेत्र, ध्वारक गड, जलसिंचनयन हल, स्पोर्ट्स कम्प्लेक्स गरी ५८ वटा सामाजिक निर्माण हुनेछन् भन्ने भन्दा अर्थात कूल २८ मि. उचाईका हुनेछ।
उपचार गर्ने स्थान जिल्ला, वडा, गा.स.	काभ्रेपलान्चोक जिल्ला, पनौती नगरपालिका वडा नं. ६

यसि दस्तावेजमा प्रस्तावको वातावरणीय सम्बन्ध (वातावरण प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन) उल्लेखित तयारी गर्ने क्रममा लो क्षेत्रको सम्पुर्णिक भौतिक, जलवायु, जैविक प्रणाली, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक प्रणाली र आर्थिक प्रणाली विषयमा बढ्दो प्रभाव पर्ने भन्ने कुराको मूल्याङ्कन गर्ने आयोगको रूपमा पनौती नगरपालिकाबाट प्राप्त सेवाको विकास, अस्वास्थ्य, स्वस्थ शक्ति, तथा संरक्षणको लागि वा सेवाको विविधतामा सुझाव दिन आवश्यक पर्नेको वा सार्वजनिक बसोबासको माध्यमबाट विविधतामा (३) विविधतामा सिन्धुबसासलाई मूल्याङ्कन गर्ने उद्देश्यले राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान महाशालामा निर्माण हुने उद्देश्यले।

यस सुझावको लागि परामर्श गर्ने देखायो:

प्रस्तावकको नाम र ठेगाना	पता/सम्पर्क
राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, महाशालामा, काठमाडौं फोन: +९७७११०१२३, सैफि: nra_kavrepalanchok@nepalpolice.gov.np	नेपाल सरकार, सिन्धु का.म.न.पा. ३९, सिन्धुबसास, काठमाडौं, बागमती प्रदेश, नेपाल टेलिफोन: +९७७११०१२३, ९८५१०९७३, सैफि: research@nra.gov.np

**APPENDIX 19: RECOMMENDATION
LETTER FROM STAKEHOLDERS**



पत्र संख्या : २-०४-०१(००९/०८०)

प्रा.प.सं. :

नेपाल सरकार

गृह मन्त्रालय

जिल्ला प्रहरी कार्यालय

प्रशिक्षण शाखा)
जिल्ला प्रहरी कार्यालय
धुलिखेल, काभ्रेपलाञ्चोक, ५११९

फोन:

०११४९०१००-
०११-४१०९०१
०११४९०२३०

धुलिखेल, काभ्रेपलाञ्चोक ।

मिति :- २०७९।११।०२ गते ।

विषय:- राय सुझाव सहित सिफारिस गरिएको बारे ।

श्री राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान,

(काभ्रे परियोजना उप-शाखा) महाराजगंज काठमाण्डौ ।

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा तालुक प्रतिष्ठानको च.नं.१७२ मिति २०७९।१०।२५ गतेको पत्रद्वारा माग भई आएको विवरण तपशिल बमोजिम खुलाई पठाईएको व्यहोरा सादर अनुरोध गरिएको छ ।

(क) सकारात्मक प्रभाव:

१. स्थानीय स्तरमा रोजगारीको अवसर सृजना ।
२. आन्तरिक बजार प्रवर्द्धन ।
३. स्थानीय स्तरमा उत्पादित बस्तुहरुको बजारीकरण ।
४. स्थानीय मानिसहरुको आय आर्जनमा वृद्धि ।
५. प्रहरी र स्थानीय बीचको सम्बन्धमा सुधार ।
६. स्थानीय जनतामा शान्ति सुरक्षाको प्रत्याभुती ।

(ख) नकारात्मक प्रभाव:

१. प्रशिक्षणको क्रममा फायरिङ लगायतका प्रशिक्षणका दैनिक गतिबिधीहरुबाट स्थानीय मानिसहरुलाई असहज महशुस हुन सक्ने ।

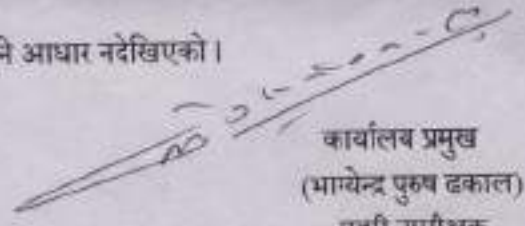
उल्लेखित प्रभावको आधारमा सकारात्मक प्रभावलाई बढोत्तरी र नकारात्मक प्रभावलाई न्युनिकरण गर्ने वातावरणीय व्यवस्थापनको योजना कार्यान्वयन गर्दा उल्लेखित प्रस्तावको सकारात्मक प्रभाव बढि हुने देखिएकोले उल्लेखित प्रस्ताव निम्न आधारमा कार्यान्वयन गर्न मिल्ने व्यहोरा उल्लेख गरी यो सिफारिस गरिएको छ ।

प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयन गर्न मिल्ने आधार

१. कानून कार्यान्वयन गर्ने प्रमुख दायित्व रहेको नेपाल प्रहरी संगठनको राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठानमा अन्तराष्ट्रिय स्तरको भौतिक पूर्वाधारको विकास भई दक्ष प्रहरी जनशक्ति उत्पादन गरी आन्तरिक सुरक्षा व्यवस्था मजबुद भई अन्तराष्ट्रिय स्तरमा समेत राष्ट्रको गरिमा बढ्ने ।
२. राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान स्थापना हुँदा स्थानीय तहको स्तरियता झल्काउनुको साथै सहरीकरण भई आम जनजीवनमा सकारात्मक परिवर्तन हुने ।
३. सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं सांस्कृतिक विकास हुने ।

प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयन गर्न नमिल्ने आधार

१. सकारात्मक प्रभावलाई मध्यनजर राख्दा प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयन गर्न नमिल्ने आधार नदेखिएको ।



कार्यालय प्रमुख
(भागेन्द्र पुरुष ढकाल)
प्रहरी उपरीक्षक

सिफारिसपत्रको ढाँचा

(वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७२ को अनुसूची १४ नमोजिमको ढाँचा)

कार्यालयको नाम, ठेगाना
कार्यालयको क्षमता

मिति: २०७५/११/०३

श्री, राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रतिष्ठान, कार्यालय
महाराजगंज, काठमाडौं

विषय: राय सुझाव सहित सिफारिस गरिएको बारे ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा त्यस कार्यालयको मिति २०७५/१०/१२ को प्रकाशित सूचना र २०७५/०९/१६ को सार्वजनिक सुनुवाई अनुसार कार्यान्वयन हुने "राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजना" विषयको प्रस्तावबाट यस क्षेत्रमा निम्नानुसारको वातावरणीय प्रभाव पर्ने जाने देखिन्छ:-

- (क) सकारात्मक प्रभाव: > राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठानको निर्माणबाट क्षेत्रमा रोजगारी पाउने, भौतिक पूर्वाधारको विकास हुने, स्थानीय व्यवस्थापन हुने।
- (ख) नकारात्मक प्रभाव: > धूलि, प्रदूषण, फोहोरको संचालन गर्दा वायु प्रदूषण, प्राणिको मृत्यु हुने।

उल्लिखित प्रभावको आधारमा सकारात्मक प्रभावलाई बढोतरी र नकारात्मक प्रभावलाई न्यूनीकरण गर्ने वातावरणीय व्यवस्थापनको योजना कार्यान्वयन गर्दा उल्लिखित प्रस्तावको सकारात्मक प्रभाव/नकारात्मक प्रभाव बढी हुने देखिएकोले उल्लिखित प्रस्ताव निम्न आधारमा कार्यान्वयन गर्न मिल्ने/नमिल्ने व्यहोरा उल्लेख गरी यो सिफारिस गरिएको छ ।

प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयन गर्न मिल्ने आधार वा	प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयन गर्न नमिल्ने आधार
१. <u>स्थानीय पूर्वाधारको विकास हुने।</u>	१.
२. <u>फोहोर संचालनको विकास हुने।</u>	२.
३. <u>प्राणिको मृत्यु हुने।</u>	३.
४. <u>वायु प्रदूषण हुने।</u>	४.

दस्तखत:

नाम: दिपक पाण्डे

पद: कि. अ. हे. व.

बोधार्थ: श्री, कार्यालय/विभाग/मन्त्रालय

पं. ०६४।०८०
-५५-१६४०

सिफारिसपत्रको डाँचा
(वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली २०७७ को अनुसूची १४ बमोजिमको डाँचा)

पनौती नगरपालिका
नगर कार्यपालिकाको कार्यालय
पनौती, काभ्रे



मिति: २०७९/११/१४

श्री राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान
काभ्रे परियोजना उप शाखा काठमाडौं

विषय: राय सुभाष सहित सिफारिस गरिएको बारे ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा त्यस कार्यालयको मिति २०७९/१०/२५ को प्रकाशित सूचना र २०७९/०९/१६ को सार्वजनिक सुनुवाई अनुसार कार्यान्वयन हुने "राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान पनौती, काभ्रेपञ्चान्तकै आयोजना" विषयको प्रस्तावबाट यस क्षेत्रमा निम्नानुसारको वातावरणीय प्रभाव पर्ने जाने देखिन्छ-

(क) सकारात्मक प्रभाव:

रोजगारीको अवसर, अतिरिक्त कारोबार बढ्ने
देश को गहना बोजना नगरमा हुँदा नगर कै शान बढ्ने
शान्ति सुखवस्था कायम राख्न सहयोग हुने
स्थानिय उत्पादनहरुको बजारी करण हुने

(ख) नकारात्मक प्रभाव:

निर्माण क्रममा ध्वनी, वायु, जल प्रदुषण, यातायात अस्त व्यस्त हुन सक्ने,
निर्माण पश्चात संचालन भै सके पछि फोहोर मैला तथा sewerage
निर्माणमा कामदारको सुरक्षा व्यवस्था तथा कामदार काट समाजमा केहि नकारात्मक प्रसर
खानेपानी मुहान, गोरैटो बाटो, चरिचरण साइ असर

उल्लिखित प्रभावको आधारमा सकारात्मक प्रभावलाई बढोत्तरी र नकारात्मक प्रभावलाई न्यूनीकरण गर्ने वातावरणीय व्यवस्थापनको योजना कार्यान्वयन गर्दा उल्लिखित प्रस्तावको सकारात्मक प्रभाव / नकारात्मक प्रभाव बढी हुने देखिएकोले उल्लिखित प्रस्ताव निम्न आधारमा कार्यान्वयन गर्न मिल्ने / नमिल्ने व्यहोरा उल्लेख गरी यो सिफारिस गरिएको छ ।

प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयन गर्न मिल्ने आधार वा

प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयन गर्न नमिल्ने आधार

- | | |
|--|--|
| १. रोजगारीको अवसर | १. ध्वनी, वायु प्रदुषण हुन सक्ने, |
| २. स्थानिय उत्पादनहरुको बजारी करण हुने | २. खानेपानी मुहान, गोरैटो बाटो, चरिचरण |
| ३. देशमा उच्च स्तरको सुरक्षाकामी तयार हुने | ३. |
| ४. देशकै प्राथमिकता प्राप्त योजना | |

सुझाव

कम्पाउण्ड बाल चरिपरि आवत जावतको लागि १२ फिट बाटो छोडनु पर्ने
सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व अन्तर्गत विचारी पाटि, शिव मन्दिरको निर्माण
शैक्षिक गुणस्तर अन्तर्गत छिमेकी सामुदायिक विद्यालय मा सहयोग
पुन्यमाता खोना सरनफाइ
पनौतीको सम्पदा भन्कने प्रवेशद्वारको निर्माण

(Signature)
२०७९/११/१४

दस्तखत
नाम: रामशरण भण्डारी
पद: नगर प्रमुख
रामशरण भण्डारी
प्रमुख

सोधार्थ श्री, कार्यालय/विभाग/ मन्त्रालय



बागमती प्रदेश सरकार
वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालय
वन निर्देशनालय
डिभिजन वन कार्यालय



२०७५



धुलिखेल, काभ्रेपलाञ्चोक

प.प.सं.: २०७९/०८०

च.न.: १११४

मिति: २०७९.११.०४

विषय:- सिफारिस सम्बन्धमा ।

श्री प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान,
काभ्रे परियोजना उप-शाखा, महाराजगंज, काठमाण्डौ

प्रस्तुत विषयमा ताहा प्रतिष्ठानको च.न.१७६ मिति २०७९/१०/२५ को पत्र साथ पत्र प्राप्त भई व्यहोरा अवगत भयो सो सम्बन्धमा यस कार्यालय अर्न्तग रहेको सब डिभिजन वन कार्यालय खोपासीलाई राय सुझाव सहित सिफारिस गर्न पत्राचार गरिएकोमा सब डिभिजन वन कार्यालय खोपासीको च.न.३९४ मिति २०७९.११.०३ को पत्र साथ सहायक वन अधिकृत रनिता बरालले पेश गरेको प्रतिवेदन यसैसाथ संलग्न छ। प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख गरीएका विषय समेत लाई समावेश गरी वातावरणीय प्रभाव मुल्याङ्कन तयार गरी सम्बन्धीत निकायमा पेश गनुहुन अनुरोध छ ।

देविचन्द्र पोखरेल
(डिभिजनल वन अधिकृत)

देवी चन्द्र पोखरेल
डिभिजनल वन अधिकृत



प्रदेश सरकार
 बागमती प्रदेश
 उद्योग, पर्यटन, वन्य जीव तथा पर्यावरण मन्त्रालय
 डिभिजन वन कार्यालय, काभ्रेपलाञ्चोक
 सब-डिभिजन वन कार्यालय खोपासी

श्री विदेशी वन कार्यालय
 २०७९/११/०३
 १९५४
 २०७९/११/०३

प.सं: ०७९/१८०

च.नं: ३४४

मिति: २०७९/११/०३

विषय: राय प्रतिवेदन सम्बन्धमा ।

श्री डिभिजन वन कार्यालय
 धुलिखेल, काभ्रे ।

दि: १९५४
 व.सं: २०७९/११/०३
 ह.सं: २०७९/११/०३

प्रस्तुत विषयको सम्बन्धमा ताहा कार्यालयको च.नं १९९६ मिति २०७९/०३/०३ को पत्रानुसार यस सब डिभिजन वन कार्यालयको राय प्रतिवेदन यसै पत्र साथ संलग्न राखी पेश गरेको व्यहोरा सदर अनुरोध छ ।

राय
 २०७९/११/०३

Rank

श्री डिभिजन वन कार्यालय काभ्रेपलान्चोकमा खोपासी सब डिभिजन वन कार्यालय का सहायक वन अधिकृतले पेश गरेको राय प्रतिवेदन

प्रस्तुत विषयमा तहाँ कार्यालयको च.नं. १९१६ मिति २०७९/०३/०३ गतेको पत्रादेश बमोजिम पनीती नगरपालिका वडा नं. ६ स्थित वन क्षेत्रमा राष्ठीय प्रहरी प्रतिष्ठान आोजनाको वातावरणीय प्रभाव मुल्यांकन अध्ययन सम्बन्धि क्षेत्र निर्धारण गर्ने क्रममा आयोजना क्षेत्रको प्राकृतिक, भौतिक, प्रणाली जैविक प्रणाली सामाजिक प्रणाली संस्कृतिक र आर्थिक प्रणालीमा के कस्तो असर पर्छ र तिनका न्युनिकरण उपाय यकिन गरि लिखित राय सुझाव सहित पेश गर्न पत्राचार भएकोमा सो स्थलमा गई स्थलगत निरीक्षण गर्दा तपसिल बमोजिम पाइएको व्यहोरा अनुरोध छ।

तपसिल

सि.नं	बसर	न्यूनीकरण को उपाय	कै
१	वन क्षेत्र परिवर्तन	वृक्षारोपण	
२	बन्यजन्तुको बासस्थानमा क्षेती, निर्माण क्रममा बन्यजन्तुको भिकार,पासो धरे जस्ता कार्य हुन सक्ने	वृक्षारोपण, कामदारलाई बन्यजन्तु ममात्ने पानी धरे कार्य गर्न नदिने	
३	पहिरो भूक्षय को जोखिम	भरि निर्माण सामग्री प्रयोग नगर्ने वातावरण मैत्री निर्माण सामग्री र साधनको प्रयोग मा जोड दिने	
४	निर्माणका क्रममा हुने उत्खनन लगायतका कार्यबाट बायु, ध्वनी प्रदुषण, हुने	भारि निर्माण सामग्री प्रयोग नगर्ने वातावरण मैत्री निर्माण सामग्री र साधनको प्रयोग मा जोड दिने	
५	प्रतिष्ठानले माग गरेको क्षेत्र भित्र स्थानीयले प्रयोग गर्दै आएको २ वटा पानीको मूल पर्ने हुदा मूल मासिन सक्ने सम्भावना	मूल मुक्त नदिने व्यवस्था मिलाउने	
६	उत्खनन कार्यबाट नजिकको बस्ती जोखिममा पर्ने	मुगक्षित ठाउमा बस्ती स्थानान्तरण	
६	drainage pattern परिवर्तन हुने हुदा समग्र पुण्यमाता नदि प्रणालीलाई असर पुग्ने		
७	प्रतिष्ठान निर्माण पश्चात पनि त्यहाँ बसोबाद उत्पादन हुने फोहर मैला व्यवस्थित नभएमा वातावरणमा नकारात्मक असर पर्ने	फोहर महिलाको उचित व्यवस्थापन	

Rank

सिफारिसपत्रको ढाँचा

(वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली २०७७ को अनुसूची १४ बमोजिमको ढाँचा)

कार्यालयको नाम, ठेगाना

कार्यालयको छाप

मिति: २०६३-१०-२६

श्री. राजिन्द्र प्रहरी प्रतिष्ठान, प्रतिष्ठान.....
काभ्रे, जिल्ला सतलुवा, काठमाडौं

विषय: राय सुझाव सहित सिफारिस गरिएको बारे ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा त्यस कार्यालयको मिति २०६३-१०-२६.....को प्रकाशित सूचना र २०७९/०९/१६ को सार्वजनिक सुनुवाई अनुसार कार्यान्वयन हुने "राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजना" विषयको प्रस्तावबाट यस क्षेत्रमा निम्नानुसारको वातावरणीय प्रभाव पर्ने जाने देखिन्छ:-

- (क) सकारात्मक प्रभाव: आयोजना स्थलमा भौतिक पूर्वाधारको निर्माण हुँदा समग्र क्षेत्रको विकास तथा बौद्धिक विकास हुने देखिन्छ।
- (ख) नकारात्मक प्रभाव: आयोजना स्थलमा निर्माणको क्रममा करिबम स्रोत विकासको विकास हुने देखिन्छ।

उल्लिखित प्रभावको आधारमा सकारात्मक प्रभावलाई बढोतरी र नकारात्मक प्रभावलाई न्यूनीकरण गर्ने वातावरणीय व्यवस्थापनको योजना कार्यान्वयन गर्दा उल्लिखित प्रस्तावको सकारात्मक प्रभाव/नकारात्मक प्रभाव बढी हुने देखिएकोले उल्लिखित प्रस्ताव निम्न आधारमा कार्यान्वयन गर्ने मिल्ने/नमिल्ने व्यहोरा उल्लेख गरी यो सिफारिस गरिएको छ ।

प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयन गर्ने मिल्ने आधार वा प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयन गर्ने नमिल्ने आधार

- | | |
|---|------|
| १. <u>भौतिक पूर्वाधारको निर्माण र विकास</u> | १. X |
| २. <u>बौद्धिक र आर्थिक विकासको सुविधालाई</u> | २. X |
| ३. <u>समाजिक कार्यमा सहभागिताको बढोतरी हुने</u> | X |
| ४. <u>समाजमा सौ एउटा राष्ट्रिय गौरवको आयोजनाको विकासको सन्देशको साथै विकासको सिद्धान्तलाई सचेत गरी हुने</u> | X |



दस्तखत: राम विजय कुमाल सिंह
 नाम: राम विजय कुमाल सिंह
 पद: प्रमुख गाउँ आधिकारिक
प्रमुख नापी अधिकृत

बोधार्थ: श्री, कार्यालय/विभाग/मन्त्रालय

सिफारिसपत्रको ढाँचा
(वास्तविक संरक्षण नियमावली २०७३ को अनुसूची १४ बमोजिमको ढाँचा)

कार्यालयको नाम, ठेगाना **देषि ग्यान हल**
कार्यालयको छाप

संख्या
मिति २०७३/१९

श्री. **नारायण प्रहरी शिवाकोट**
कृत्रिम परियोजना आस्था प्राइवेट लिमिटेड काठमाडौं

विषय: **प्र. सुझाव सहित सिफारिस गरिएको बारे ।**

प्रस्तुत विषयमा यस कार्यालयको मिति **२०७३.१९.१९** को प्रकाशन सं. २०७९/०९/१६ को सार्वजनिक सुनुवाई अनुसार कार्यन्वयन हुने "राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी परिषदमा ११ प्नीमी, काभ्रेपलाञ्चोक आयोगमा" विषयको प्रस्तावबाट यस क्षेत्रमा निम्नानुसारको बढावदानीय पत्रे जाते देखिन्छ:-

(क) सकारात्मक प्रभाव: **रोजगारी सिर्जना स्थानियको व्यापार व्यापक चर बढा लगायत स्थानियको उत्पादन खप**

(ख) नकारात्मक प्रभाव: **स्थानीय बाधको खप बढिछाएर र स्थानियको स्थानिय बाध नभई नभई खोला सम्बोधन हुने**

उल्लिखित प्रभावको आधारमा स्वतन्त्र प्रभावको बढावदी र नकारात्मक प्रभावको न्यूनीकरण गर्ने वा निवारणको योजना कार्यन्वयन गरी उल्लिखित प्रस्तावको सकारात्मक प्रभाव/नकारात्मक प्रभाव को देखिएको उल्लिखित प्रस्ताव निम्न आधारमा कार्यन्वयन गर्न मिल्ने/नमिल्ने ब्यतिर उल्लेख गरी यो सिफारिसको छ ।

प्रस्ताव कार्यन्वयन गर्न मिल्ने बापत वा प्रस्ताव कार्यन्वयन गर्न नमिल्ने बापत

- १. **बाधक विस्तार लगायत बाधक विडक**
- २. **रोजगारी सिर्जना हुने ।**
- ३. **स्थानियको बाधको बढि**
- ४. **स्थानिय बाधको बढि**

१. **कार्यालय**
२. **स्थानिय समु**
३. **विद्यालय र**
४. **वास्तविकको**
५. **नि सुझाव सुझाव**
६. **अर्थको सम्बोधन हुने**
७. **सम्बन्ध**
८. **नाम**
९. **पद**
कुमा (नेपाली)
आचार्य

सोपार्य: श्री. कार्यालय/विभाग/संस्थापन



श्री गोरखनाथ आधारभूत विद्यालय

SHREE GORAKHNATH BASIC SCHOOL

पनौती-६, दलिञ्चोक, काभ्रेपलाञ्चोक, नेपाल

पत्र सं. ०७९/ ८०

Panauti- 6, Dalinchok, Kavreplanchok, Nepal मिति :- २०७९/१०/ २७ गते

चनानी नं.....

स्था : २०३२

(वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली २०७७ को अनुसूचि पृष्ठ बमोजिम)

श्री कार्यकारी निर्देशक ज्यू
राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान काठमाडौं नेपाल ।



विषय (Sub) : राय सूक्राव सहित सिफारिस गरिएको बारे ।

महोदय,

प्रस्तुत विषयका सम्बन्धमा त्यस कार्यालयको मिति २०७९ माघ १० गतेको पत्र तथा मिति २०७९/०९/१६ को सार्वजानि सुनुवाई अनुसार कार्यान्वयन हुने "राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान पनौती, काभ्रेपलाञ्चोकको आयोजना" विषयको प्रस्तावबाट यस क्षेत्रमा निम्नानुसारको वातावरणीय प्रभाव पर्ने जाने देखिन्छ ।

क) सकारात्मक प्रभाव :

- १) प्रतिष्ठान सँगै जोडिएको विद्यालय भएको कारण विद्यालयसँग सम्बन्धित वातावरणीय पक्ष विकास तथा सुदृढिकरणका लागि प्रतिष्ठानबाट सामाजिक समन्वय स्वरुप आवश्यक सहयोग प्राप्त हुने ।
- २) विद्यालय क्षेत्रमा सिकाईमैत्री वातावरण निर्माण, वातावरणीय जोखिम न्यूनिकरण तथा पर्यावरण संरक्षणमा सघाउन पुग्ने ।
- ३) बृहत क्षेत्र तथा विशाल संरचना निर्माण हुँदा पनि विद्यालय क्षेत्रमा प्रकाश लगायतको क्षेत्र गलत प्रभाव नपर्ने ।

ख) नकारात्मक पक्ष


- १) हाल विद्यालयले प्रयोग गर्दै आएको खानेपानीको स्रोत(इनारबाट पम्प गरि विद्यालय सम्म पाइपलाइन) निर्माणाधिन प्रतिष्ठान हाता भित्र नै रहेको र जमिन खन्ने क्रममा मुहान दन्ने वा क्षति पुग्ने भएको खण्डमा विद्यालयसँग खानेपानीको वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था नभएको ।
- २) प्रतिष्ठान निर्माण पछि तालिम, सामान ढुवानी, सवारी साधन प्रयोग जस्ता कार्यले ध्वनी प्रदुषण हुन सक्ने ।

उल्लेखित प्रभावको आधारमा सकारात्मक प्रभावलाई बढोत्तरी र नकारात्मक प्रभाव न्यूनीकरण गर्ने वातावरणीय व्यवस्थापनको योजना कार्यान्वयन गर्दा उल्लेखित प्रस्तावको सकारात्मक प्रभाव बढी हुने देखिएकोले उल्लेखित प्रस्ताव निम्न आधारमा कार्यान्वयन गर्न मिल्ने व्यहोरा उल्लेख गरि सिफारिस गरिएको छ ।

प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयन गर्न मिल्ने आधारहरू

- १) अवस्थितिका आधारमा विद्यालय माथि र निर्माणाधिन प्रतिष्ठान तल्लो क्षेत्रमा रहेको कारण प्रतिष्ठानबाट उत्पन्न हुन सक्ने ठोस तथा तरलजन्य विकारयुक्त पदार्थहरूले विद्यालयलाई न्यून असर गर्ने ।
- २) प्रतिष्ठान भित्र रहेको खानेपानी मुहान यथासम्य संरक्षण गरी विद्यालयमा शुद्ध, स्वच्छ खानेपानी निरन्तर उपलब्ध गराउन निर्माण पक्षले समेत जिम्मेवारीका रूपमा बहन गर्ने प्रतिबद्धता व्यक्त गरेको ।
- ३ निर्माण पछि प्रतिष्ठान भित्र बन्ने विभिन्न भौतिक पूर्वाधार र त्यसको प्रयोग गर्दा उत्पन्न ध्वनी तथा फोहरजन्य पदार्थको उचित व्यवस्थापन तथा विद्यालय हाता क्षेत्रमा पर्खाल घेराबन्दी गरिएको खण्डमा नकारात्मक प्रभाव नपर्ने ।

नमिल्ने आधारहरू


प्रधानाध्यापक
ईश्वर बहादुर भण्डारी

बोधार्थ

श्री

सिफारिसपत्रको ढाँचा

(वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली २०७७ को अनुसूची १४ बमोजिमको ढाँचा)

कार्यालयको नाम, ठेगाना
कार्यालयको छाप

मिति:

श्री,
....., काठमाडौं

विषय: गन्ध सुझाव सहित सिफारिस गरिएको बारे ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा त्यस कार्यालयको मितिको प्रकाशित सूचना र २०७९/०९/१६ को सार्वजनिक सुनुवाई अनुसार कार्यान्वयन हुने "राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजना" विषयको प्रस्तावबाट यस क्षेत्रमा निम्नानुसारको वातावरणीय प्रभाव पर्ने जाने देखिन्छ:-

(क) सकारात्मक प्रभाव:

(ख) नकारात्मक प्रभाव:

उल्लिखित प्रभावको आधारमा सकारात्मक प्रभावलाई बढीतरी र नकारात्मक प्रभावलाई न्यूनीकरण गर्ने वातावरणीय व्यवस्थापनको योजना कार्यान्वयन गर्दा उल्लिखित प्रस्तावको सकारात्मक प्रभाव/नकारात्मक प्रभाव बढी हुने देखिएकोले उल्लिखित प्रस्ताव निम्न आधारमा कार्यान्वयन गर्ने मिल्ने/नमिल्ने व्यहोरा उल्लेख गरी यो सिफारिस गरिएको छ ।

<u>प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयन गर्ने मिल्ने आधार</u>	वा	<u>प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयन गर्ने नमिल्ने आधार</u>
१.		१.
२.		२.
३.		३.
४.		४.

दस्तखत:

नाम:

पद:

बोधार्थ: श्री, कार्यालय/विभाग/मन्त्रालय

सिफारिसपत्रको ढाँचा

(वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली २०७७ को अनुसूची १४ बमोजिमको ढाँचा)

कार्यालयको नाम, ठेगाना
कार्यालयको छाप

मिति २०७९/११/२

श्री. राजिब प्रहरी अधिकारी
उप-परिचालक उप-खाद्य महानगरपालिका काठमाडौं
विषय: राय सुझाव सहित सिफारिस गरिएको बारे ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा त्यस कार्यालयको मिति २०७९/१०/२५ को प्रकाशित सूचना र २०७९/०२/१६ को सार्वजनिक सुनुवाई अनुसार कार्यान्वयन हुने "राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजना" विषयको प्रस्तावबाट यस क्षेत्रमा निम्नानुसारको वातावरणीय प्रभाव पर्ने जाने देखिन्छ:-

- (क) सकारात्मक प्रभाव: मार्ग सुधारको लागि निर्माण र चारै सडकमा मार्ग सुधारको उपलक्षित गर्ने ज्ञानी पल्लुको मार्गको संकल्प र
- (ख) नकारात्मक प्रभाव: वर्षाको समयमा यहाँको सडक र मार्गको उपलक्षित गर्ने

उल्लिखित प्रभावको आधारमा सकारात्मक प्रभावलाई बढोतरी र नकारात्मक प्रभावलाई न्यूनीकरण गर्ने वातावरणीय व्यवस्थापनको योजना कार्यान्वयन गर्दा उल्लिखित प्रस्तावको सकारात्मक प्रभाव/नकारात्मक प्रभाव बढी हुने देखिएकोले उल्लिखित प्रस्ताव निम्न आधारमा कार्यान्वयन गर्ने मिल्ने/नमिल्ने व्यहोरा उल्लेख गरी यो सिफारिस गरिएको छ ।

प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयन गर्ने मिल्ने आधार वा प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयन गर्ने नमिल्ने आधार

१. मार्ग सुधारको लागि निर्माणको लागि हुने X
२. वर्षाको समयमा यहाँको सडक र मार्गको उपलक्षित गर्ने X
३. आयोजनाको लागि सडकको निर्माण हुने र यहाँ X
४. वातावरण सङ्क्षणको लागि प्रभाव पर्ने X
५. आयोजनाको लागि निर्माणको लागि हुने X
६. मार्ग सुधारको लागि निर्माण हुने X

दस्तखतः
नाम: सुभा श्रेष्ठ
पद: स.प. अधिकारी

बोधार्थः श्री, कार्यालय/विभाग/मन्त्रालय



सिफारिसपत्रको ढाँचा

(वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली २०७७ को अनुसूची १४ बमोजिमको ढाँचा)

कार्यालयको नाम, ठेगाना
कार्यालयको छाप

मिति २०७३/११/०२

श. राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रतिकार

कमि प्रियोजना कास्की प्रादेशिक विकास कार्यालय काठमाडौं

विषय: राय सुझाव सहित सिफारिस गरिएको बारे ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा त्यस कार्यालयको मिति २०७३/१०/२५ को प्रकाशित सूचना र २०७९/०९/१६ को सार्वजनिक सुनुवाई अनुसार कार्यान्वयन हुने "राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान पनौती, काभ्रेपलाञ्चोक आघोषना" विषयको प्रस्तावबाट यस क्षेत्रमा निम्नानुसारको वातावरणीय पत्राव पत्रे जाने देखिन्छ:-

(क) सकारात्मक प्रभाव: रोजगारी सिर्जना स्थानिय को व्यापार व्यवसाय घर गृह लगायत स्थानियको उत्पादन खपत

(ख) नकारात्मक प्रभाव: स्थानीय सार्वजनिक स्थानको व्यापार बन्दोबस्त र स्थानिय बुझ्न नसक्ने स्थानियलाई प्रकाशित सूचना हुने

उल्लिखित प्रभावको आधारमा सकारात्मक प्रभावलाई बढीतरी र नकारात्मक प्रभावलाई न्यूनीकरण गर्ने वातावरणीय व्यवस्थापनको योजना कार्यान्वयन गरी उल्लिखित प्रस्तावको सकारात्मक प्रभाव/नकारात्मक प्रभाव बढी हुने देखिएकोले उल्लिखित प्रस्ताव निम्न आधारमा कार्यान्वयन गर्ने मिल्ने/नमिल्ने व्यहोरा उल्लेख गरी यो सिफारिस गरिएको छ ।

प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयन गर्ने मिल्ने आधार

वा

प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयन गर्ने नमिल्ने आधार

१. स्विकृत विहृता लगायत स्थानिय विकल्प

२. रोजगारी सिर्जना हुने ।

३. स्थानियको आवश्यकता हुने

४. स्थानिय स्वाधस्रोत को खपत

१. बन्दोबस्त

२. स्थानिय सुनुवायि

३. विद्यालय स्थानिय

वास्तविकता को खनेप

४. नि सुझाव प्रभावित

सम्बोधन हुने



नाम: [Signature]
पद: [Signature]

बोधार्थ: श्री,

मिति प्रसाद आचार्य
वडा अध्यक्ष

सिफारिसपत्रको ढाँचा

(वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली २०७७ को अनुसूची १४ बमोजिमको ढाँचा)

कार्यालयको नाम, ठेगाना

कार्यालयको छाप

मिति: १०६५/११/१४

श्री. राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान
... काभ्रे परिलोमना बाजार, सप्तरी, काठमाडौं

विषय: राय सुझाव सहित सिफारिस गरिएको बारे ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा त्यस कार्यालयको मिति १०६५/१०/१४ को प्रकाशित सूचना र २०७९/०९/१६ को सार्वजनिक सुनुवाई अनुसार कार्यान्वयन हुने "राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान पर्नाती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक आयोजना" विषयको प्रस्तावबाट यस क्षेत्रमा निम्नानुसारको वातावरणीय प्रभाव पर्न जाने देखिन्छ:-

- (क) सकारात्मक प्रभाव: भौतिक पूर्वाधारको निर्माणले वातावरणमा Absolute Positive Impact गर्ने देखिन्छ तर पारे तहाँ सम्बन्धित यूरोकारबालाप्रो भौ अवश्य पारे आर्षेड, वाप्राभेड, नैथिड रुपान्तरणमा सहजीकरण गर्ने देखिन्छ ।
- (ख) नकारात्मक प्रभाव: १) वन निराहाने वायुप्रदूषणमा खुलबनाता २) Global Warming को मुख्य अड्ड तत्व

उल्लिखित प्रभावको आधारमा सकारात्मक प्रभावलाई बढोतरी र नकारात्मक प्रभावलाई न्यूनीकरण गर्ने वातावरणीय व्यवस्थापनको योजना कार्यान्वयन गर्दा उल्लिखित प्रस्तावको सकारात्मक प्रभाव/नकारात्मक प्रभाव बढी हुने देखिएकोले उल्लिखित प्रस्ताव निम्न आधारमा कार्यान्वयन गर्न मिल्ने/नमिल्ने ट्वहोरा उल्लेख गरी यो सिफारिस गरिएको छ ।

- प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयन गर्न मिल्ने आधार वा
१. आर्षेड, युटि र आर्षेड विकास ...
 २. नैथिड तथा अर्किभेड विकास ...
 ३. EIA को concept पालना गरेर ...
 ४. वातावरण सन्तुलन दिने विकास ...

प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयन गर्न नमिल्ने आधार

दस्तखत: सुभाष चन्द्र पोखरेल
नाम: सुभाष चन्द्र पोखरेल
पद: सिफारिस अधिकृत

बोधार्थ: श्री. कार्यालय/विभाग/मन्त्रालय

**APPENDIX 20: SUMMARY OF EIA
REPORT**

पनौती नगरपालिका वडा नं. ६, काभ्रेपलाञ्चोक जिल्ला, वागमती प्रदेशमा प्रस्तावित राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान निर्माणका लागी तयार पारिएको वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन प्रतिवेदन



पेश गरिएको निकाय

नेपाल सरकार

वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालय

सिंहदरबार, काठमाडौं, नेपाल

मार्फत

नेपाल सरकार

गृह मन्त्रालय

सिंहदरबार, काठमाडौं, नेपाल

पेश गर्ने निकाय

राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रतिष्ठान

महाराजगन्ज, काठमाडौं, नेपाल

जुलाई, २०२३

परिच्छेद १: प्रतिवेदन तयार गर्ने संस्थाको नाम र ठेगाना

१.१ प्रस्तावकको पूरा नाम, ठेगाना

यस आयोजनाको नाम राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, पनौती, काभ्रेपलान्चोक रहेको छ। प्रस्तावकको ठेगाना निम्नानुसार छ:

नाम: राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ
 ठेगाना: महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ टेलिफोन: ०१-४४२०५१७
 ई-मेल: npa_kavreProject@nepalpolice.gov.np
 वेब साइट: <https://npa.nepalpolice.gov.np>

१.२ परामर्शदाताको पूरा नाम, ठेगाना

प्रस्तावक रा.प्र.प्र.ले प्रतिवेदन तयार गर्नका लागि "रिसर्च इनक्लेभ प्राइभेट लिमिटेड" लाई परामर्शदाता नियुक्त गरेको थियो । परामर्शदाताको पूरा नाम र ठेगाना निम्नानुसार छ:

नाम: रिसर्च इनक्लेभ प्राइभेट लिमिटेड (Research Enclave Pvt. Ltd)
 ठेगाना: काठमाडौं महानगरपालिका-३१ हनुमान मार्ग शंखमूल, नेपाल।
 टेलिफोन: ०१-५२४२९१८/९८५१०९७०३६
 ईमेल: researchenclave@gmail.com

१.३ वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कनको औचित्य

वातावरण संरक्षण ऐन, २०७६ को दफा ३ र वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७७ को नियम ३ मा भएको व्यवस्था बमोजिम अनुसूची ३ मा सूचीकृत प्रस्तावका लागी वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन अनिवार्य गरिएको छ ।

तालिका १: वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कनको कानुनी औचित्य

वातावरण संरक्षण ऐन, २०७६ र वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७७ को व्यवस्था	यस आयोजनाको हकमा वा.प्र.मू. को औचित्य पुष्टि हुने अवस्था
वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७७ को अनुसूची ३को (क) वन क्षेत्र (५) को अनुसार "विधुत प्रसारण लाइन निर्माण बाहेक अन्य प्रायोजनको लागी ५ हेक्टरभन्दा बढी वन क्षेत्र, वन संरक्षण क्षेत्र, संरक्षण क्षेत्र, मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र तथा वातावरण संरक्षण क्षेत्रको जग्गा प्रयोग गर्ने"	यस आयोजनाका लागी ६.७ हेक्टर आवश्यक पर्ने हुनाले
वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७७ को नियम ३ मा भएको व्यवस्था बमोजिम अनुसूची—३ (ज) आवास, भवन तथा बस्ती विकास तथा शहरी विकास क्षेत्र (२) मा "१०,००० वर्गमिटर क्षेत्रफलभन्दा बढीको Built Up Area वा Floor Area भएको आवासीय, व्यासायिक वा आवासीय र व्यासायिक दुवै प्रकृति भएको संयुक्त भवन निर्माण गर्ने"	यस आयोजनाका लागी १०९,२१५ वर्गमिटर आवश्यक पर्ने हुनाले
अनुसूची ३ को (ज) आवास, भवन तथा बस्ती विकास तथा शहरी विकास क्षेत्र (६) मा "२०,००० लिटर भन्दा बढी दैनिक भूमिगत पानीको प्रयोग हुने भवन निर्माण तथा संचालन गर्ने"	यस आयोजनाका लागी निर्माण चरणमा ३६,५३० लिटर र संचालन चरणमा ६३५,००० लिटर पानीको प्रयोग हुने भएकोले

१.४ वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकनको उद्देश्य

वातावरण संरक्षण ऐन, २०७६ अनुसार वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकनले कुनै प्रस्तावको कार्यान्वयन गर्दा सो प्रस्तावले वातावरणमा उल्लेखनीय प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पार्ने वा नपार्ने सम्बन्धमा यकिन गर्नुको साथै त्यस्तो प्रभावलाई कुनै उपायद्वारा निराकरण वा न्यूनीकरण गर्नका लागि अवलम्बन गरिने उपायको सम्बन्धमा विस्तृत रूपमा अध्ययन गर्दछ। यस आयोजनाको वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकनको उद्देश्यहरू निम्नानुसार छन्:

- आयोजना क्षेत्रमा विद्यमान भौतिक, जैविक, सामाजिक-आर्थिक र सांस्कृतिक वातावरणको विभिन्न घटकहरूको पहिचान र मूल्यांकन गर्ने र सोको दस्तावेज तयार गर्ने;
- आयोजना सम्बद्ध कानूनी र नीतिगत व्यवस्थाहरूको समीक्षा गर्ने;
- आयोजनाको विभिन्न विकल्पहरूको मूल्यांकन गर्ने र वातावरणीय रूपमा दिगो, सामाजिक रूपले स्वीकार्य र आर्थिक रूपमा व्यावहारिक सबैभन्दा उत्तम विकल्प सिफारिस गर्ने;
- वातावरणीय प्रभावको परिमाण, अवधि र सीमाको मूल्यांकन गर्दै भविष्यमा हुनसक्ने सम्भावित सकारात्मक र नकारात्मक वातावरणीय प्रभावको आँकलन गर्ने;
- नकारात्मक वातावरणीय प्रभावहरू रोक्न वा न्यूनतम राख्न र दिगो वातावरणीय विकास, सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास सुनिश्चित गर्दै वातावरणमा पर्ने सकारात्मक प्रभावहरूको सम्बर्द्धन गर्न वातावरणीय व्यवस्थापन योजना तयार गर्ने;
- वातावरणको अनुगमनको लागि सूचकको रूपमा छानिएका वातावरणीय मापदण्डहरूको आधारभूत जानकारी लिने; र
- वातावरणीय अनुगमन, निरीक्षण तथा परिक्षण योजना र संस्थागत संयन्त्र तयार गर्ने।

१.५ अध्ययनको सीमा

यस आयोजनाको वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकन अध्ययन अन्तर्गत जम्मा एकपटक हावा, ध्वनी, पानीको गुणस्तर सम्बन्धि तथ्यांक संकलन गरिएको छ। प्रस्तावित आयोजनाको फुटप्रिन्ट क्षेत्रभित्रका रुख गणनाको तथ्याङ्क र काटनुपर्ने रुखको मात्रा (volume) लाई विस्तृत आयोजना प्रतिवेदन (डीपीआर) तयार गर्दा सब-डिभिजन वन कार्यालय, खोपासीबाट संकलन गरिएको तथ्याङ्कलाई आधार मानेर लिईएको छ। वन्यजन्तुका सम्बन्धी तथ्यांकहरूको सङ्कलन एकपटक स्थलगत अध्ययनका क्रममा सब-डिभिजन वन कार्यालय, खोपासी र देवीस्थान (ख) सामुदायिक वनका उपभोक्तासँग गरिएको सार्वजनिक परामर्श, र द्वितीय स्रोतमा आधारित छन्। वन्यजन्तु, जलचर र हर्पेटोफाउना (herpetofauna) प्रजातिहरूको जानकारी स्थलगत अध्ययनका क्रममा गरिएको छैन र प्रजातीको प्रजाति विविधता लगायत अन्य आवश्यक तथ्यांकहरू प्रभाव क्षेत्र भित्रका स्थानीयसँग गरिएको छलफल तथा अन्य अनुसन्धान रिपोर्टबाट साभार उद्धृत गरिएको छ।

अनुसूची २ मा समावेश गरिएको स्वीकृत कार्य सूची बमोजिम यो वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकन प्रतिवेदन तयार गरिएको हो।

परिच्छेद २: प्रस्तावको परिचय

२.१ भूमिका

सन् १९५६ मा स्थापना भएको केन्द्रीय प्रहरी तालिम केन्द्र सन् १९९३ पश्चात राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठानका रूपमा रूपान्तरण भएको यस संस्था नेपालको प्रहरी अधिकारीहरूलाई तालिम प्रदान गर्ने एक मात्र सर्वोच्च संस्था हो। यस संस्थाको मुख्य उद्देश्य भनेको संस्थागत सुदृढीकरणका लागि विद्यमान तालिमका कार्यक्रमहरूलाई समयानुसार परिस्कृत र आधुनिकरण गर्नु र प्राविधिक रूपले सम्पन्न पूर्वाधार निर्माण गरी यस संगठनमा आवद्ध हुने प्रहरी अधिकारीहरूको क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गर्नु रहेको छ। साथै सुधारिएको प्रशासनिक अभ्यासहरू, अनुसन्धान र समग्र सुधार ल्याउन गुणात्मक प्रशिक्षकहरूको आबद्धता सँगै फौजदारी न्याय प्रणालीमा आफ्नो भूमिका सुधार गर्ने उद्देश्यका साथ मानव संसाधन विकासका पक्षहरूमा पनि केन्द्रित रहेको छ।

राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठानमा नेपाल प्रहरीलाई सशक्तीकरण गर्न र बढ्दो विश्वव्यापी सुरक्षा चिन्ता, देश भित्र शान्ति र सद्भाव कायम गर्नका लागि अत्याधुनिक, नवीनतम प्रविधि सहितको भौतिक पूर्वाधारको आवश्यकता रहेको छ। सम्माननीय प्रधानमन्त्रीको भारत भ्रमणका क्रममा नेपाल सरकार र भारत सरकारबीच नेपाल प्रहरीको क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गर्न सन् २०१७ नोभेम्बर २५ (९ मंसिर २०७१) मा एक समझदारी पत्रमा हस्ताक्षर भएको थियो। भारत सरकारद्वारा राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी एकेडेमीलाई स्तरोन्नति गर्न प्राविधिक तथा आर्थिक सहयोग उपलब्ध गराउन तयार रहेको छ। तसर्थ, नेपाल सरकारले राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रतिष्ठानको अत्याधुनिक सुविधासम्पन्न र व्यवस्थित भवन निर्माणका काभ्रेपलाञ्चोक जिल्लाको पनौतीमा उपयुक्त ठाउँको पहिचान गरेको छ।

राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रतिष्ठानको अत्याधुनिक सुविधासम्पन्न र व्यवस्थित भवन निर्माणका लागि आवश्यक सबै प्रशासनिक प्रक्रियाहरू मिलाउने र सरकारको कानुनी बन्धनहरू बमोजिम सबै कानुनी आवश्यकताहरू पूरा गरी वातावरणीय अनुमति प्राप्त गर्नु सरकारको प्रमुख जिम्मेवारी (नेपाल सरकार र भारत सरकारबीच समझदारीको धारा ६.१.४) हो।

प्रस्तावित आयोजनाको नाम राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान भवन निर्माण, काभ्रेपलान्चोक हो। यस आयोजनाको लागि वातावरणीय मूल्याङ्कन आयोजना कार्यान्वयन हुनु अघि नेपाल सरकारको वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली (EPR), २०२० बमोजिम पूरा गर्नुपर्ने अनिवार्य प्रावधान छ। यस आयोजनाको कुल लागत ने.रु. ८,७९,१३,८०,००० अनुमान गरिएको छ भने सम्पूर्ण लगानी रकम भारत सरकारको रहने छ।

२.२ आयोजनाको विवरण

राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठानको संचालन गर्न कार्यकारी निर्देशक अतिरिक्त प्रहरी महानिरीक्षक बाट हुने गर्दछ। प्रतिष्ठानमा रहने कुल ६७० जना दक्ष जनशक्तिबाट प्रशिक्षण व्यवस्थापनको विविध पक्षहरू जस्तै प्रशासनिक, व्यवस्थापकीय, जिन्सी व्यवस्थापन, बिषयगत सेवाहरू र अन्य जिम्मेवारीहरू लगायतमा तालिमहरू प्रदान गर्ने गर्दछ। प्रतिष्ठानमा आयोजना

हुने विभिन्न तालिममा देशभरका वरिष्ठ प्रहरी अधिकृत तहको, सहायक प्रहरी अधिकृत र अन्य प्रहरीहरूको सहभागिता रहने गरी आयोजना गर्दछ ।

रा.प्र.प्र.ले हालसम्म गरेका आधारभूत कार्यक्रमहरू र गतिविधिहरूको संक्षिप्त निम्नानुसार छः

१. प्रहरी कर्मचारीहरूको लागी तालिम कार्यक्रमहरूः नेपाल प्रहरीको शीर्ष तालिम संस्थाको रूपमा रा.प्र.प्र.ले देशभरका प्रहरी कर्मचारीहरूलाई तालिम दिने गर्दछ। यसले प्रहरी अधिकारीहरूका चार प्रमुख क्षेत्रहरूमा अपराध अनुसन्धान, प्रशासन, व्यवस्थापन, सुरक्षा, र अपरेशनहरू गरि सेवा-भिन्नै तालिम कार्यक्रमहरू सञ्चालन गर्दछ। देशका विभिन्न क्षेत्रहरूमा विभिन्न चुनौतीपूर्ण परिस्थितिहरूमा कार्यरत हजारौं प्रहरी अधिकारीहरू यस एकेडेमीद्वारा सञ्चालित विशेष प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमहरूका प्रमुख लाभार्थी हुन्।
२. निजामती कर्मचारी र अन्य सुरक्षा एजेन्सीहरूको लागी प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमहरूः रा.प्र.प्र.ले निजामती कर्मचारी र अन्य सुरक्षा निकायहरूलाई तालिम कार्यक्रमहरू पनि प्रदान गर्दछ। राष्ट्रिय अनुसन्धान विभागका अधिकारीहरूको लागी अनुसन्धान अधिकारी आधारभूत प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमहरूमा रणनीतिक व्यवस्थापन, परिचालन कमाण्ड र नेतृत्व विकास समावेश छ। त्यस्तै, रा.प्र.प्र.ले प्रमुख जिल्ला अधिकारी पाठ्यक्रम र सहायक प्रमुख जिल्ला अधिकारी पाठ्यक्रमको सुरक्षा चरण आफ्नो परिसरमा सञ्चालन गर्दछ।
३. खेलकुद गतिविधिको विकासः तालिमको जिम्मेवारी बाहेक रा.प्र.प्र.ले नेपाल प्रहरीको खेलकुद गतिविधिको विकासमा पनि अग्रणी भूमिका खेलेको छ । रा.प्र.प्र.को खेलकुद शाखा संगठन भित्र र बाहिरबाट उत्कृष्ट प्रतिभाहरूको पहिचान, छनोट र प्रशिक्षणमा सक्रिय रूपमा संलग्न छ। एकेडेमीमा अनुशासन, कडा परिश्रम र गुणस्तरीय खेल संस्कृति कायम राख्दै नेपाल प्रहरीले फुटबल, भलिबल, मार्शल आर्ट (तेक्वान्दो, कराते, जुडो), एथलेटिक्स लगायतका विविध खेलकुद प्रतियोगितामा नेपाली खेलकुद क्षेत्रको विकासमा ठूलो योगदान पुराएको छ

२.३ आयोजनाको अवस्थिति र पहुँच

आयोजना स्थल नेपालको वाग्मती प्रदेशको काभ्रेपलाञ्चोक जिल्लाको पनौती नगरपालिका वडा नम्बर ६ मा अवस्थित छ। आयोजना स्थलको भौगोलिक स्थान पश्चिममा २७°३५'३९.३६"N, उत्तरमा २७°३५'३५.९८"N, दक्षिणमा २७°३५'२७.५३"N र पूर्वमा २७°३५'१९.८५"N अक्षांश र देशान्तर अनुसार पश्चिममा ८५°३१'१२.३५"E, उत्तरमा ८५°३१'३७.८४"E, दक्षिणमा ८५°३१'१.३४"E र पूर्वमा ८५°३१'१३.८३"E रहेको छ।

२.४ आयोजनाको मुख्य अवयवहरू

आयोजना का मुख्य विशेषताहरूलाई निम्न तालिकामा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छः

तालिका १: आयोजनाको विवरण

क्र.स	विषय	विवरण
१.	प्रस्तावक	राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाण्डौ
२.	आयोजनाको नाम	राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान भवन निर्माण, काभ्रेपलान्चोक
३.	आयोजना निर्माण स्थल	
४.	प्रदेश जिल्ला स्थानीय तह वडा	बागमती काभ्रेपलान्चोक पनौती नगरपालिका ६
५.	भौगोलिक अवस्थिति	अक्षांश: २७°३५'३३.४६" उत्तर देशान्तर: ८५°३१'६.०५" पूर्व
६.	भौगर्भिक क्षेत्र	मध्यपहाडी, १४४२ देखि १५७४ मि. समुन्द्री सतह देखि
७.	नजिकको खोला	पश्चिमी भाग रहेको पुण्यमाता खोला
८.	आयोजना पहुँच मार्ग र पुल	
९.	मुख्य सडक आन्तरिक पहुँच मार्ग	अरनिको राजमार्ग (H03): सिंहदरबार, काठमाण्डौ देखि बनेपासम्म २३.७ किलोमिटर बनेपा—खोपासी सडक (F029): बनेपादेखि आयोजना क्षेत्रसम्म ५.१ किलोमिटर कुल दूरी: २८.८ किमी
१०.	आयोजना क्षेत्र	
११.	कुल क्षेत्रफल Plinth क्षेत्र आयोजनाको Built Up Area खुल्ला क्षेत्रफल	४१.८६ हेक्टर ३१९१४ वर्ग मिटर १०९,२१५ वर्ग मीटर ९२.३८%
१२.	आपतकालीन तयारी	प्रत्येक भवनसम्म रहने पहुँच मार्ग आपतकालीन सिँढी आगलागी साइरन प्रणाली (Fire Alarm System) २००,००० लिटर पानीको व्यवस्था सहितको अग्नी नियन्त्रण प्रणाली आपतकालीन उद्धार व्यवस्था खुला स्थानहरू आपाङ्गमैत्री पैदल यात्री मार्ग

संक्षिप्त वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकन प्रतिवेदन

क्र.स	विषय	विवरण
		भवनको कोरिडोरमा स्वचालित बत्तिको व्यवस्था विशेषज्ञ चिकित्सकहरूको सुविधा
१३.	पानीको आवश्यकता	
	स्रोत	नगरपालिकाबाट वितरण गरिने पानी र भूमिगत स्रोत (Deep Boring)
	निर्माण चरण	४०००० कि.लि. (३६५३० लिटर प्रतिदिन)
	संचालन चरण	परिमाण
		भूमिगत पानी ट्यांकी (कुल)
		आगलागी नियन्त्रण प्रणाली
		Overhead ट्यांकी
	खानेपानी प्रशोधन (RO)	२०,००० लिटर
१४.	आवश्यक उर्जा	
	श्रोत	नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरणको राष्ट्रिय ग्रिड प्रणाली मार्फत
	Electrical Substation	२*१५०० के.भी.
	वैकल्पिक उर्जा श्रोत	२*७५० के.भी. क्षमताका डिजेल जेनेरेटर सेट
	तातो पानी (सौर्य उर्जा)	३८७,००० लिटर (प्रति व्यक्ति दैनिक २० लिटर)
	फोहर उत्सर्जन	
	निर्माण चरण	अनुमानित कुल उत्सर्जन : ५९.५ के.जी प्रतिदिन जैविक फोहर (५१%) : ३०.४ के.जी प्रतिदिन
	संचालन चरण	अनुमानित कुल उत्सर्जन : ४२४.३५ प्रतिदिन जैविक फोहर (५१%) : २१६.४२ के.जी प्रतिदिन
१५.	ढल प्रशोधन प्रणाली निर्माण चरण	२४२०० लिटर (४८४ श्रमिक * ५० लिटर पानी प्रतिदिन) को ८०% का दरले १९३६० लिटर फोहर पानी प्रतिदिन Soak Pit को माध्यमद्वारा प्रशोधन
	संचालन चरण	४४०००० लिटर पानीको ८०% पानी ३५०००० लिटर फोहर पानी STP (MBBR Technology) द्वारा (पूर्ण रूपमा ३४५० जनाका लागी संचालनमा आउँदा)
१६.	मुख्य बनस्पति, बन्यजन्तु र चराहरू	बनस्पति: सल्लो, चिलाउने, उत्तिस, काफल, मयल, आदि बन्यजन्तु: जंगली बिरालो, बँदेल, स्याल, रतुवा मृग,

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क्र.स	विषय	विवरण
		आदि चराहरू: सुगा, भंगोरा, काग, डांग्रे, आदि
१७.	प्रक्षेपित जनसंख्या (कुल ३४५० संचालन चरण)	३२२५ जना (प्रहरी जवानहरूको बसोबास) १२५ जना (पाहुना)
१८.	आयोजनाको अनुमानित लागत	ने.रु. ८,७९,१३,८०,०००
१९.	आयोजना निर्माणका लागि लाग्ने अनुमानित समय	३ वर्ष

स्रोत: नेपाल प्रहरी प्रतिष्ठान निर्माणको विस्तृत आयोजना प्रतिवेदन, काभ्रेपलाञ्चोक, २०१९

२.५ आयोजना अवयवहरूको बारेमा जानकारी

नेपाल प्रहरीको सुदृढीकरण र सहयोगका लागि काभ्रेपलाञ्चोकको पनौतीमा नयाँ, आधुनिक र सुविधासम्पन्न प्रहरी प्रतिष्ठान स्थापना गर्न रा.प्र.प्र.ले आफ्नो कार्यक्षेत्रभित्र देहायका सुविधाहरू प्रस्ताव गरेको छ।

१. प्रशासन ब्लक
२. Tutorial ब्लक
३. पुस्तकालय + विग्रन क्षेत्र
४. चमेना गृह
५. सहायता सेवा ब्लक
६. कुकुर (Kennel) ब्लक
७. घोडा तबेला
८. सभागृह १ (५७२ क्षमता)
९. सभागृह २ (३५२ क्षमता)
१०. सम्मेलन हल १ (२४० क्षमता)
११. सम्मेलन हल २ (४८० क्षमता)
१२. खेलकुद परिसर (भित्री)/अन्य सुविधाहरू
१३. भण्डारण ब्लक
१४. हतियार स्टोर
१५. चिकित्सा सुविधा
१६. भोजन सहित ट्रेनी अफिसर ब्यारेक
१७. प्रशिक्षार्थी JCO को भोजन संग ब्यारेक
१८. भोजनको साथ प्रशिक्षार्थी अन्य रैंकको ब्यारेक
१९. भोजनको साथ आधारभूत प्रशिक्षार्थी ब्यारेकहरू
२०. भोजन संग महिला ब्यारेक
२१. विविध (शपिंग कम्प्लेक्स) / बैंक / एटीएम / हुलाक कार्यालय
२२. परेड ग्राउन्ड/ २०० मिटर एथलेटिक ट्र्याक/ दर्शक ग्यालेरी
२३. २००मि. फायर दायरा

२४. मोटर ग्यारेज
२५. गार्ड रुम/कन्ट्रोल रुम/रिसेप्शन
२६. Indoor Firing (इनडोर फायरिङ) ब्लक (५० मिटर)
२७. पौडी पोखरी, व्यायामशाला र स्वास्थ्य क्लब
२८. वरिष्ठ अधिकारीको अतिथि गृह
२९. जुनियर अफिसरको गेस्ट हाउस
३०. गैर-रैंक अफिसर्स गेस्ट हाउस
३१. वरिष्ठ अधिकारीको निवास - कार्यकारी निर्देशक (प्रकार VI)
३२. वरिष्ठ अधिकारीको निवास - निर्देशक (प्रकार V)
३३. वरिष्ठ अधिकारीको निवास - संयुक्त निर्देशक र सुपरिटेन्डेन्ट (प्रकार IV)
३४. इन्स्पेक्टर / JCO / HC क्वार्टर - ४ ब्लक (प्रकार III)
३५. कन्स्टेबल/फलोवर्स क्वार्टर - ५ ब्लक (प्रकार II)
३६. Obstacle / बाहिरी प्रशिक्षण मैदान
३७. बाहिरी खेलकुद परिसर
३८. पम्प कोठा र पानी भण्डारण ट्यांकी
३९. मलजल प्रशोधन प्लान्ट (Sewage Treatment Plan)
४०. बिधुतिय सबस्टेशन
४१. आगन्तुक पार्किंग
४२. स्टाफ र परिवारको लागी खेल मैदान
४३. हेलिप्याड
४४. प्रशिक्षणको लागी अतिरिक्त मैदान
४५. गोला बारुद स्टोर र अन्य सुविधाहरू (क्वार्टर गार्ड, परेड ग्राउन्ड, पीटी ग्राउन्ड, फायरिङ दायरा, घोडा सवारी प्रशिक्षण मैदान)

२.६ आयोजनाको मुख्य निर्माणका गतिविधिहरू

यस आयोजनाका लागी पूर्वनिर्माण, निर्माण तथा सञ्चालन तथा मर्मतसम्भार गरी तीन चरणहरू प्रस्तावित छन्। सबै आयोजना गतिविधिहरू यी चरणहरूको आधारमा वर्गीकृत गरिएको छ।

क. पुर्व निर्माण चरण:

यस चरण अन्तर्गत मुख्य गतिविधि यस प्रकारका हुनेछन्:

- आयोजना स्थलको सिमानाको सिमाङ्कन र बार लगाउने।
- EIA अध्ययनको तयारी र स्वीकृति
- निर्माण सम्झौता तथा स्वीकृति ।
- पानीको स्रोतको पहिचान
- सम्बन्धित विभाग बाट सबै कानूनी प्रक्रिया सम्पन्न ।

ख. निर्माण चरण :

यस आयोजना निर्माण चरणमा आयोजना कार्यान्वयनको मुख्य कार्यहरू समावेश छन्। २.२.४ मा सूचीबद्ध प्रमुख अवयवहरू यस चरणमा निर्माण गरिनेछ।

ग. संचालन तथा मर्मतसंभार चरण

यस चरणमा, परिच्छेद २.१ मा उल्लेख भए बमोजिम रा.प्र.प्र.को उद्देश्य पूरा गर्न आयोजना सञ्चालन गरिनेछ। साथै यस चरणमा ढल, पानी र फोहोर पानी प्रशोधन प्लान्ट, चारैतिर पर्खाल, आन्तरिक मर्मतसम्भार आदिको नियमित सरसफाई र मर्मतसम्भार गरिनेछ।

२.७ आयोजनाका उद्देश्यहरू

हाल आयोजनाको मुख्य उद्देश्य संस्थागत सुदृढीकरणका लागि विद्यमान तालिम कार्यक्रमहरूलाई लागी अत्याधुनिक, नवीनतम प्रविधि सहितको सुसज्जित पूर्वाधार र वातावरणमा स्तरोन्नति र आधुनिकीकरण गर्नु रहेको छ। यसले रा.प्र.प्र.लाई देशभित्रका प्रहरी कर्मचारीहरूका लागि विभिन्न विशेष प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमहरू विस्तार गर्न मद्दत गर्नेछ। रा.प्र.प्र. आयोजना का मुख्य उद्देश्यहरू यस प्रकार रहेका छन् :

- वरिष्ठ प्रहरी अधिकारीहरू र प्राविधिक प्रहरी अधिकारीहरूलाई आधारभुत प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमहरू सञ्चालन गर्न;
- प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण वातावरणको लागि आवश्यक योग्य प्रहरी प्रशिक्षकहरू विकास गर्न र परामर्श सेवाहरू प्रदान गर्न;
- अपराध अनुसन्धान, सुरक्षा, व्यवस्थापन र प्रशासन, सञ्चालन, प्रहरी पहुँच, इत्यादिको क्षेत्रमा वरिष्ठ प्रहरी अधिकारीहरूको लागि विशेष प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमहरू सञ्चालन गर्न
- प्रहरी प्रधान कार्यालयलाई मानव संसाधन विकास नीति तर्जुमा गर्न सहयोग गर्न
- प्रहरी र सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी मामिलामा अनुसन्धान गतिविधिहरू सञ्चालन गर्ने।

२.८ आयोजनाका आवश्यकताहरू

१. निर्माण सामग्री

आयोजना निर्माणका लागि तयार गरिएको DPR मा निर्माण सामग्रीको वृस्तृत लागत उपलब्ध नभएता weightage value का आधारमा अनुमानित लागत तलको तालिकामा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ:

तालिका २: निर्माण सामग्रीको आवश्यकता

S.N.	Description	Unit	Weightage
1	Brick (Ash Fly)	1000no	8.00
2	Cement (OPC)	Quintal	14.50
3	TMT Steel	Quintal	19.50
4	Aggregates (20mm)	cum	6.50
5	Sand (Coarse Sand)	cum	3.00
6	Flooring Items	sq.m	5.00
7	Paints	liter	3.00
8	Doors/Window/Frame (uPVC-Al-Steel)	sq.m	7.00
9	Pipes	meter	2.50

संक्षिप्त वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकन प्रतिवेदन

S.N.	Description	Unit	Weightage
10	Lamps and Fans	each	4.50
11	Electrical Machinery	each	2.50
12	Wires and Cables	100metre	4.00
13	Labor (Skilled-50% & Unskilled-50%)	each	20.00
Total			100.00

Source: Detailed Project Report of Construction of National Police Academy at Kavrepalanchowk, Nepal, 2019

आयोजना निर्माणका लागि आवश्यक सामग्री कानुन सम्मत रूपमा आयोजना नजिकका बजारबाट खरिद गरिने छ। निर्माण

२. आवश्यक निर्माण ऊर्जा/इन्धनको आपूर्ति

ऊर्जाको मुख्य स्रोतमा नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण (NEA) द्वारा आपूर्ति गरिएको विद्युत हुनेछ। निर्माणको अवधिमा प्राधिकरणले राष्ट्रिय ग्रिड जडान मार्फत आयोजनास्थलमा २*१५०० केभी विद्युतीय सबस्टेसन राखिनेछ। विद्युत लोडसेडिङका समयमा २*७५० केभिए क्षमताको आवाज कम निकाल्ने डिजेल जेनेरेटर प्रयोग गरिनेछ। विद्युतिय इन्धन बाहेक कर्मचारी र कामदारलाई खाना बनाउन एलपी ग्यास उपलब्ध गराइनेछ भने पेट्रोल, डिजेल, मट्टितेल जस्ता पेट्रोलियम पदार्थहरू एलपीजी, बिटुमिन नेपाल आयल निगमबाट खरिद गरिनेछ।

३. निर्माण शिविर र सामग्री भण्डारण स्थल

सिमेन्ट, बालुवा, रोडा, स्टिल बार, ढुङ्गा/बोल्डर, पाइप, जेनेरेटर, एसिड, ट्रान्सफर्मर, लुब्रिकेन्ट र भारी मेसिनरी तथा एक्काभेटर, बुलडोजर, लोडर, टिपर, ट्रक, ट्र्याक्टर, स्क्रिन प्लान्ट, वाटर ट्याङ्कर, भाइब्रेटर जस्ता निर्माण सामग्रीहरू, रोलरहरू, कंक्रीट मिक्सरहरू सहज र सुरक्षित स्थानहरूमा अवस्थित हुनेछन्।

४. बिग्रन (muck/spoil) व्यवस्थापन क्षेत्र

आयोजना निर्माण अन्तर्गत खन्ने र जमिन सतह मिलाउनका लागि पुर्ने कार्य दुवै हुनेछ। DPRको प्रारम्भिक अनुमानबाट, जग्गाको कामबाट लगभग ६७,९८०.५ cum spoil उत्पन्न हुनेछ। यसका व्यवस्थापनका लागि बाहिरी खेल मैदान, पार्किङ एरिया, रिटेनिङ पर्खालको व्याकफिलिंग, प्रवेशद्वार नजिकैको जग्गा समतल गर्ने र आन्तरिक पहुँच सडक निर्माण कार्यमा यो Spoil प्रयोग गरिनेछ।

५. आवश्यक जनशक्ति

३ वर्षको निर्माण अवधिमा ५३००० (प्रतिदिन ४८४ जनशक्ति) जनशक्ति वा २४२ (५०%) प्रत्येक दक्ष र अदक्ष जनशक्ति आवश्यक पर्नेछ। निर्माणको क्रममा ठूलो मात्रामा श्रमशक्ति प्रयोग हुने भएकाले स्थानीय जनशक्तिको अभाव दैनिक रूपमा हुन सक्छ। यस्तो अवस्थामा निर्माण व्यवसायीले बाहिरबाट पनि कामदार ल्याउन सक्छ।

६. जग्गाको आवश्यकता

प्रस्तावित आयोजना निर्माणका लागि कुल ४९.८६ हेक्टर जमिन आवश्यक पर्ने देखिन्छ। जसमध्ये १०.९२ हेक्टरमा पूर्वाधार निर्माण र ३०.९४ खुल्ला जमिन रहने छ। यस मध्ये देवीस्थान सा.वनको ३.६हेक्टर र राष्ट्रिय वनको ३.९हेक्टर वनको क्षेत्र आवश्यक पर्ने देखिन्छ।

तालिका ३: आयोजनाको लागी आवश्यक जमिन

S.N.	Land Ownership	Area of Land (ha)
1.	Forest Area	6.7
	<i>Devithan (Kha) Community Forest</i>	3.6
	<i>National Forest</i>	3.1
2.	NPA Owned Land	35.16
	Total	41.86

Source: Documents of NPA Project

७. आयोजना कार्यान्वयन तालिका

नक्सांकन/सीमांकन, vegetation clearance, अस्थायी पर्खाल निर्माण जस्ता पूर्व निर्माण चरणमा गरिने कार्यहरू सम्पन्न भएपछि निर्माण व्यवसायीहरूलाई परिचालन गरिनेछ। पहुँच सडक, आन्तरिक प्रवेशद्वार पुलको निर्माण, भवन निर्माण २०२३ मा सुरु गरी २०२६ मा सम्पन्न गर्ने योजना छ।

तालिका ४: आयोजना कार्यान्वयन तालिका

S. NO.	ARCHITECTURAL, CIVIL & MEP WORKS DESCRIPTION	DURATION (IN MONTHS)																																					
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
1	INITIAL PLANNING	█	█	█	█	█																																	
2	PHASE 1																																						
3	PHASE 2																																						
4	PHASE 3																																						

श्रोत: वि.अ.प्र., २०१९

८. प्रस्तावको कार्यान्वयनको लागी आवश्यक लागत

सहरी विकास तथा भवन निर्माण विभाग (DUDBC) द्वारा स्वीकृत जिल्ला दर र मापदण्ड (राष्ट्रिय भवन संहिता, २०२०) को परिधि भित्र रहेर लागत अनुमान गरिएको छ। आयोजना निर्माणका लागी कुल लागत लागत रु. ने.रु. ८,७९,१३,८०,००० रहेको छ।

२.९ आयोजना सम्बन्धित/ सहायक सुविधाहरू (Ancillary Facilities)

१. फोहर व्यवस्थापनका विकल्पहरू

सामान्यतया, फोहोरहरू दुइ प्रकारका हुनेछन्:

- जैविक फोहोर (कुहिने)
- अजैविक फोहोर (नकुहिने)

रा.प्र.प्र.को निर्माण चरणमा दैनिक कुल ५९.५ के.जी (३०.४० जैविक) र संचालन चरणमा ४२४.३५ के.जी (२१६.४२ के.जी जैविक) फोहर सिर्जित हुनेछ। यसरी दुवै चरणमा सिर्जित जैविक फोहरलाई रा.प्र.प्र.को क्षेत्र भित्र वागवानीमा व्यवस्थापन गरिनेछ। फोहोरमैला व्यवस्थापनको लागी आधारभूत ठोस फोहोर व्यवस्थापन नियमावली २०७० र यसका सिद्धान्तहरूलाई विधिवत रूपमा लागू गरिनेछ:

- पुनः प्रयोग गर्न मिल्ने फोहोरहरू, जस्तै छाडिएको/उपयोग गर्न नसकिने reinforcement बारहरू र प्याकिङ सामग्रीहरू कवाडी विक्रेताहरूलाई पठाइने/बेचिनेछ।
- ग्यारेजबाट उत्पन्न हुने रासायनिक फोहोरलाई चुहावट, क्षयरहित, र विशेष रूपमा डिजाइन गरिएको कन्टेनरमा संकलन गरी सावधानीपूर्वक भण्डारण गरिनेछ।
- निर्माण अवधिमा फोहोरमैलाको उचित व्यवस्थापनका लागी स्थानीय तहसँग प्रभावकारी समन्वय गरिने व्यवस्थापन गरिनेछ।

२. पानी भण्डारण र आपूर्ति प्रणाली

प्रारम्भिक अनुमानबाट निर्माण चरणमा ४०००० KL (प्रतिदिन ३६५३० लिटर) पानी आवश्यक हुनेछ। कूल दैनिक आवश्यकता मध्ये श्रमिकका लागी २४२०० लिटर पानी (स्वच्छता कायम राख्न र ५० लिटर प्रतिदिन खाना पकाउन) र निर्माण कार्यमा १२३३० लिटर पानी प्रयोग हुनेछ।

सञ्चालनको चरणमा, कुल ६३५,००० लिटर क्षमता भएका भूमिगत पानी ट्याङ्कीहरू जसमध्ये २,००,००० लिटर भूमिगत पम्प कोठा सहितको स्थिर फायर वाटर ट्याङ्कीको रूपमा व्यवस्था गरिनेछ। रा.प्र.प्र.का लागी २ लाख २ हजार लिटर क्षमताको ओभरहेड ट्याङ्की पनि प्रस्ताव गरिएको छ।

३. आकाश पानी भण्डारण र पुनर्भरण

रा.प्र.प्र.ले कूल ३३८,१९६.०५ वर्गमिटर क्षेत्रफलबाट वर्षाको पानी सङ्कलन गर्ने प्रणाली स्थापना गरी पुनर्भरण गर्ने कार्य गर्नेछ।

परिच्छेद ३: प्रतिवेदन तयार गर्दा अपनाइएको विधि

वातावरण संरक्षण ऐन, २०७६ तथा वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७७ मा व्यवस्था भएका कानुनी प्रक्रियाहरूको अनुसरण गरी यो वातावरण प्रभाव मूल्यांकन प्रतिवेदन तयार गरिएको छ। प्रतिवेदन तयार पार्न चाहिने प्रथम तथा दोस्रो क्रमको जानकारीहरू (Primary and Secondary Information) क्रमशः स्थलगत अध्ययन र सन्दर्भ सामग्रीहरूको पुनरावलोकनबाट संकलन गरिएको छ।

सामाजिक, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक, भौतिक वातावरण र जैविक वातावरण क्षेत्रहरूको गुणात्मक र संख्यात्मक सूचनाहरूको संकलनका लागि सन्दर्भ सामग्रीहरूको पुनरावलोकन, स्थलगत सर्वेक्षण अवलोकन, सूचीकरण, सर्वेक्षण, र मुख्य सूचनादातासंगको अन्तर्वार्ता र सरोकारवाला व्यक्ति/निकायहरूसंगको छलफल आदि कार्य गरिएको छ।

- सम्बन्धित सामग्री/प्रतिवेदनहरूको पुनरावलोकन (प्रकाशित/अप्रकाशित),
- प्रस्तावको प्रभाव क्षेत्र निर्धारण
- प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयन हुने क्षेत्रको नक्साको अध्ययन तथा विश्लेषण
- चेकलिष्ट/म्याट्रिक्स, तथा प्रश्नावलीको निर्माण गरी आवश्यक तथ्याङ्क सङ्कलन
- स्थलगत अध्ययन/आधारभूत सर्वेक्षण
- प्रस्तावकबाट प्रदान गरिएको स्वीकृत सूचना टाँस्ने
- दैनिक राष्ट्रिय पत्रिकामा ७ दिने सार्वजनिक सूचना प्रकाशन
- सार्वजनिक सुनुवाइ र सरोकारवाला छलफल
- आयोजना क्षेत्रको आधाररेखा तथ्यांक सङ्कलन गर्न स्थलगत अध्ययन
- सार्वजनिक परामर्श बैठकहरू, लक्षित समूह छलफल र मुख्य सूचनादाता अन्तर्वार्ता
- प्रभावको पहिचान, आँकलन तथा उल्लेखनीय प्रभावको मूल्याङ्कन गर्दा अपनाइएको विधि
- EIA अध्ययन प्रतिवेदनको मस्यौदा तयारी
- प्रस्तावक र MoHA मार्फत MoFE मा पेश गर्ने
- प्रतिवेदन खुलासा, प्रस्तुति र टिप्पणी समावेश
- अन्तिम मस्यौदा EIA अध्ययन प्रतिवेदन तयारी र स्वीकृतिको लागि MoFE मा पेश गर्ने
- EIA अध्ययन प्रतिवेदनको स्वीकृत

आयोजनाको स्थलगत अध्ययनका क्रममा गरिएका छलफल, अन्तरक्रिया तथा सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईको संछिप्त विवरण।

तालिका ५: अन्तरक्रियाको विवरण

क्र.स	प्रकार	मिति	स्थान	प्रतिनिधि/ संस्था	संख्या
१.	अन्तरक्रिया	१६ जेष्ठ २०७९	पनौती न.पा	नगर प्रमुख, नगर उपप्रमुख, वार्ड	९

संक्षिप्त वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकन प्रतिवेदन

क्र.स	प्रकार	मिति	स्थान	प्रतिनिधि/ संस्था	संख्या
		१७ जेष्ठ २०७९		अध्यक्ष, रा.प्रा.प्र प् र परामर्शदाता प्रतिनिधि	
२.	सामुहिक छलफल	२७ माघ २०७९	पनौती न.पा ४, ५, ६	वार्ड अध्यक्ष , सरोकारवाला	२४
३.	मुख्य सूचनादाता अन्तर्वार्ता	पनौती न.पा	पनौती न.पा	नगर प्रमुख, नगर उपप्रमुख, वार्ड अध्यक्ष, सामाजिक अगुवा	४
४.	लक्षित समुह छलफल	२८ माघ २०७९	दलिनचोक, पनौती न.पा-६	देवीस्थान सा.व.उ.स र आमा समुह	३५

तालिका ६: सार्वजनिक सुनुवाई सम्बन्धि विवरण

क्र.स	प्रकार	मिति	स्थान	प्रतिनिधि/ संस्था	संख्या
१	सार्वजनिक सुनुवाई	१६ पौष २०७९	आयोजना क्षेत्र ,पनौती न.पा -६, दलिनचोक	जी.स.स प्रमुख, नगर प्रमुख, जिल्ला प्रहरी कार्यालय, वातावरण विभाग प्रतिनिधि, जिल्ला प्रशासन कार्यालय प्रतिनिधि, वार्ड अध्यक्ष , देवीस्थान सा.व.उ.स., रा.प्रा.प्र. प्रतिनिधि, परामर्शदाता प्रतिनिधि तथा स्थानीयवासी	४४

प्रभावको पहिचान, आँकलन तथा उल्लेखनीय प्रभावको मूल्याङ्कन

स्थलगत अनुसन्धान तथा सन्दर्भ सामग्री पुनरावलोकनबाट प्राप्त जानकारीका आधारमा प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयनका कारण हुने सम्भाव्य सकारात्मक र नकारात्मक प्रभावहरूको पहिचान गरी जैविक, भौतिक र सामाजिक-आर्थिक तथा साँस्कृतिक गरी तीन शीर्षक अन्तर्गत प्रभावको अर्थपूर्ण स्तर अनुमान तथा मूल्याङ्कन गरिएको छ।

तालिका ७: प्रभावको पहिचान, आँकलन तथा उल्लेखनीय प्रभावको मूल्याङ्कन

विवरण (परिमाण, सीमा र समयवधि योगफल)	प्रभाव स्तर
७५ भन्दा माथि	अति सार्थक
५० देखि ७५ सम्म	सार्थक
५० भन्दा मुनि	नगण्य

वातावरणीय प्रभाव मुल्यांकन (वा.प्रा.मु) अध्ययन प्रतिवेदनको तयारी

वा.प्रा.मु अध्ययन प्रतिवेदनको तयारी अन्तर्गत प्रभाव (अनुकूल/प्रतिकूल) व्यवस्थापन योजना, अनुगमन योजना र वातावरण व्यवस्थापन योजना निर्माण गरी प्रतिवेदन तयार गरिएको थियो । आयोजनाले स्थानीय वातावरणमा पर्न सक्ने नकारात्मक वातावरणीय प्रभावहरूको विश्लेषणबाट प्रभाव न्यूनीकरण उपायहरू पहिचान गरिएको थियो र वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली २०२० को अनुसूची-१२ अनुसार वातावरणीय अध्ययन प्रतिवेदनमा समावेश गरिएको थियो ।

परिच्छेद ४: प्रस्तावसँग सम्बन्धित नीति, कानून तथा मापदण्डहरू

प्रस्तावित राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रतिष्ठान भवन निर्माणका कार्यावन्त्यनका क्रममा नेपाल सरकारको निम्न नीति, कानून, निर्देशिका, नियमावली र मापदण्डहरूलाई आकर्षित गर्दछ। नेपाल सरकारका नीति, कानून, दिशानिर्देश र मापदण्डका अलावा यो आयोजनाले नेपालले हस्ताक्षर गरेको अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय महासन्धि सन्धिहरूलाई पनि आकर्षित गर्नेछ।

४.१ नेपालको संविधान

४.२ आवधिक योजना, नीति तथा रणनीति/कार्यनीति

१. राष्ट्रिय अनुकूलन योजना (NAP) २०२१ -२०५० सन्
२. वन क्षेत्र रणनीति (२०७३-२०८२) वि.सं.
३. पाँचौँ योजना (आर्थिक वर्ष २०७६/७७-२०८०/८१) वि.सं.
४. राष्ट्रिय जलवायु परिवर्तन नीति, २०७६ वि.सं.
५. राष्ट्रिय वातावरण नीति, २०७६ वि.सं.
६. राष्ट्रिय वन नीति, २०७६ वि.सं.
७. भूमि उपयोग नीति, २०७५ वि.सं.
८. राष्ट्रिय शहरी विकास रणनीति, २०७४ वि.सं.
९. निर्माण क्षेत्रका लागी राष्ट्रिय रोजगार नीति, २०७१ वि.सं.
१०. सार्वजनिक पूर्वाधार निर्माण तथा सञ्चालन नीति २०५७ वि.सं.

४.३ ऐनहरू

१. वातावरण संरक्षण ऐन, २०७६ वि.सं.
२. वन ऐन, २०७६ वि.सं.
३. भूमि प्रयोग ऐन, २०७६ वि.सं.
४. भवन निर्माण ऐन, २०७५ वि.सं.
५. विदेशी लगानी र प्रविधि हस्तान्तरण ऐन, २०७५ वि.सं.
६. सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य सेवा ऐन, २०७५ वि.सं.
७. बाल ऐन, २०७५ वि.सं.
८. रोजगारीको हक ऐन, २०७५ वि.सं.
९. राष्ट्रिय नागरिक (संहिता) ऐन, २०७४ वि.सं. BS
१०. अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिको मानव अधिकार ऐन, २०७४ वि.सं.
११. नागरिक अधिकार ऐन, २०७४ वि.सं.
१२. श्रम ऐन, २०७४ वि.सं.
१३. विपद् जोखिम न्यूनीकरण तथा व्यवस्थापन ऐन, २०७४ वि.सं.

१४. स्थानीय सरकार सञ्चालन ऐन, २०७४ वि.सं.
१५. लोपोन्मुख प्रजातिको वन्यजन्तु र वनस्पतिको अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय व्यापार ऐन, २०७३ वि.सं.
१६. कार्यस्थलमा हुने यौन उत्पीडन रोकथाम ऐन, २०७१ वि.सं.
१७. ठोस फोहोर व्यवस्थापन ऐन, २०६८ वि.सं.
१८. बिरुवा संरक्षण ऐन, २०६४ वि.सं.
१९. बाल श्रम (निषेध) ऐन, २०५६ वि.सं.
२०. जलस्रोत ऐन, २०४९ वि.सं.
२१. माटो र जलाधार संरक्षण ऐन, २०३९ BS
२२. राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण ऐन, २०२९ वि.सं.
२३. जलीय संरक्षण ऐन, २०१७ वि.सं.
२४. प्रहरी ऐन, २०१२ (संशोधन २०६६) वि.सं.

४.४ अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय महासन्धि, सम्झौता र सन्धिहरू

१. Convention on the Continuously Increasing Permanent Pollutants महासन्धि, २००१
२. जलवायु परिवर्तन सम्बन्धी संयुक्त राष्ट्र फ्रेमवर्क कन्भेन्सन, १९९७ को क्योटो प्रोटोकल
३. जलवायु परिवर्तनमा संयुक्त राष्ट्र फ्रेमवर्क कन्भेन्सन, १९९४
४. जैविक विविधतासम्बन्धी महासन्धि, (CBD) १९९२
५. बासेल (Basel) महासन्धि, १९८९
६. लोपोन्मुख प्रजातिहरूमा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय व्यापार महासन्धि (CITES), १९७५
७. ILO महासन्धि, १९६९

४.५ पनौती नगरपालिकासँग सम्बन्धित विनियमहरू

१. भवन निर्माण २०७७
२. पनौती नगरपालिका क्षेत्र भित्रको वन व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धमा बनेको ऐन, २०७७
३. विपद् जोखिम व्यवस्थापन ऐन, २०७७
४. वन व्यवस्थापन ऐन, २०७७
५. पनौती नगरपालिकाको भूमि विकास निर्देशिका २०७६
६. जलस्रोत प्रयोग नियमावली, २०७६
७. पनौती नगरपालिकाको सडक मापदण्ड, २०७४

परिच्छेद ५: विद्यमान वातावरणीय अवस्था

५.१ भौतिक वातावरण

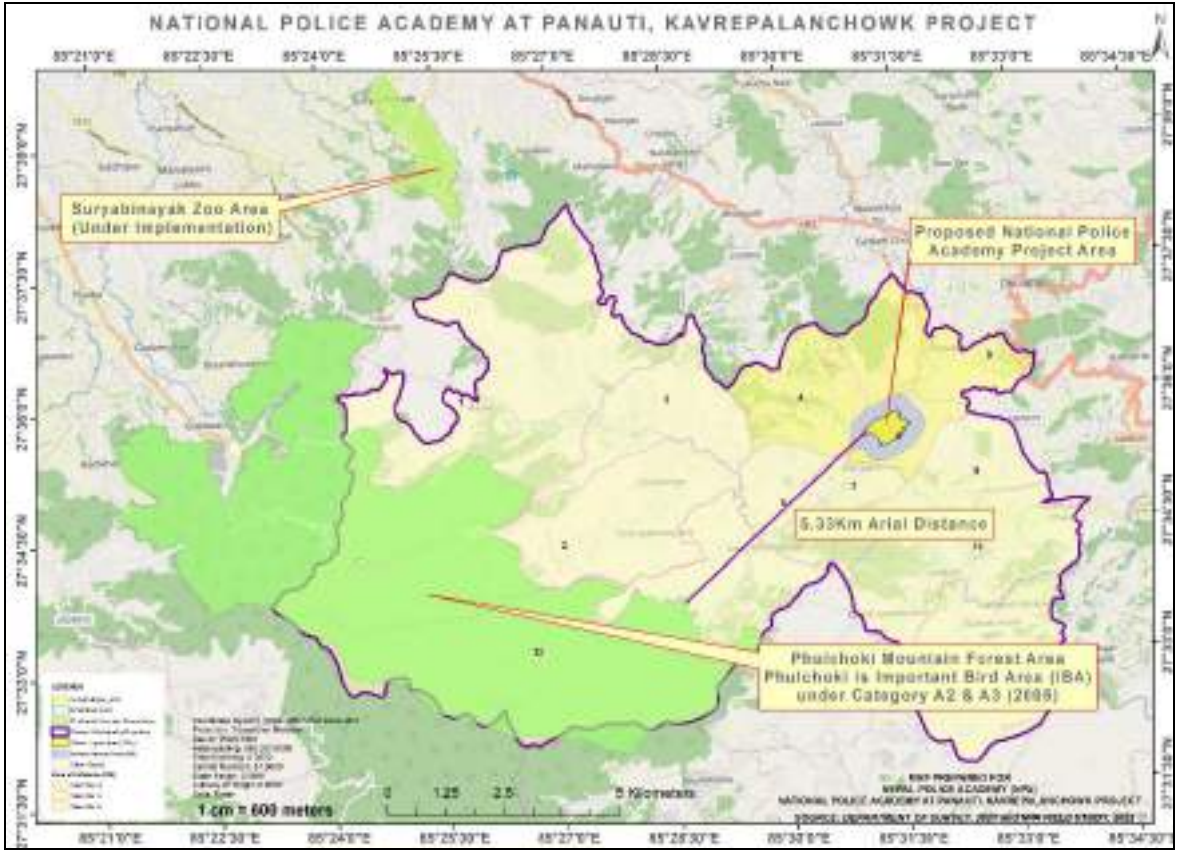
प्रस्तावित आयोजना बागमती प्रदेश, काभ्रेपलाञ्चोक जिल्लाको पनौती नगरपालिका वडा नं. ६ मा अवस्थित रहेको छ। भौगोलिक हिसाबले प्रस्तावित आयोजना क्षेत्र मध्य-पहाडी भू-भाग (२७°३५'३३.५०"उत्तर ८५°३१'८.३९"पूर्व) मा पर्दछ भने सामुन्द्रिक सतहबाट १४४२ मि. देखि १५७४ मि. को उचाइ सम्म अवस्थित रहेको छ। कोशी नदि जलाधार क्षेत्र भित्र रहेको रोशी खोला उप-जलाधार क्षेत्रमा प्रस्ताव गरिएको यस आयोजना स्थलको पश्चिम पट्टि पुण्यमाता खोला पर्दछ। आयोजनाको भौगोलिक विशेषता भनेको यस क्षेत्र काठमाण्डौँ समूहको फुलचोकी उप-समूह अन्तर्गत पर्दछ जहाँ तल्लो पश्चिमी पुण्यमाता खोलासँगैको भागहरूमा फिका हरियो-खैरो रङ्गको फिलाइट्स, गुलाबी बैजनी रङ्गको स्याण्डस्टोनहरू, रिपल चिन्हहरू र माटो-ढुङ्गा मिश्रित बलौटे विशेषता रहेको पाइयो। त्यसैगरी माथिल्लो भागमा मोटो दाना भएको गाढा खैरो गार्नेटिफेरस मस्कोभाइट बायोटाइट क्वार्ट्ज सिस्ट, खरानी रङ्गको क्वार्ट्जाइट र हल्का हरियो क्वार्ट्जाइट एकआपसमा मिलेर रहेको पाइयो।

यस क्षेत्रमा वर्षा मुख्य रूपमा मनसूनले ल्याउने गर्दछ र सामान्यतया जुलाईमा बढी मात्रामा वर्षा हुने गर्दछ (कूल वार्षिक वर्षाको ७५-८०% पानी जुलाईमा पर्दछ)। आयोजना स्थलको औसत अधिकतम वार्षिक तापक्रम ३२° सेल्सियस जुलाई महिनामा रहेको पाइयो भने औसत न्यूनतम वार्षिक तापक्रम ०.०° सेल्सियस जनवरी महिना रहेको पाइयो।

५.२ जैविक वातावरण

आयोजनाका संरचनाहरू रहने क्षेत्र उपोष्ण जलवायु (Subtropical Climate) भएको क्षेत्रमा अवस्थित छ। आयोजना निर्माण गर्ने क्रममा ६.७ हेक्टर (देवीस्थान (क) सा.व. को ३.६ हेक्टर र राष्ट्रिय वनको ३.१ हेक्टर) वन क्षेत्र आवश्यकता पर्दछ। आयोजना क्षेत्रबाट सबै भन्दा नजिकमा पर्ने संरक्षित क्षेत्र फुलचोकी वन क्षेत्र जुन महत्वपूर्ण पंक्षी क्षेत्र (IBA) पनि हो र यो लगभग ५.३३ किलोमिटरको दूरीमा अवस्थित छ।

राष्ट्रिय वन क्षेत्र पर्दछन्। प्रस्तावित आयोजना क्षेत्र भित्र पाइने वनस्पतिका प्रमुख प्रजातिहरूमा लप्सी, उत्तिस, काफल, गोब्रे सल्ला, खोटे सल्ला, मयल, चिलाउने, दवदवे, शिरिष, भलायो, घ्यू कुमारी, असुरो, जामुन/क्यामुन आदि हुन्। वन्यजन्तुको स्थलगत अध्ययनका आधारमा आयोजनाको प्रभाव क्षेत्र र वरपरमा ४ प्रजातिका स्तनधारी जनावरहरू जस्तै रतुवा मृग, जंगली बिरालो, स्याल, बँदेल, ८ प्रजातिका पन्छीहरू जस्तै काग, कालिज, भँगेरा, सुँगा, ढुकुर, कोइली, गौथली, चिल, ३ प्रजातिका सरीसृप/उभयचरहरू जस्तै छेपारो, भ्यागुता, सर्प, आदि रहेको पाइयो। आयोजनाको प्रभाव क्षेत्र नजिकमा अवस्थित पुण्यमाता खोलामा प्रदुषणका कारणले स्थलगत गर्ने समयमा कुनै पनि माछाका प्रजातिहरू पाइएन।



नक्शा ३: आयोजना क्षेत्र र संरक्षित क्षेत्रको निकटतम दुरी

सामाजिक-आर्थिक वातावरण

आयोजना प्रभावित पनौती नगरपालिका एउटा पुरानो शहरका रूपले प्रशिद्ध अनि परिचित छ । पनौतीको मुख्य क्षेत्र रोशी र पुण्यमाता खोलाको संगमस्थलमा अवस्थित छ । हरेक बाह्र वर्षमा लाग्ने मकर मेला, हरिसिद्धि नाँच, पनौती जात्रा, पनौती जलविद्युत आयोजना (नेपालकै तेस्रो) जस्ता इतिहास बोकेका विषयहरूले गर्दा पनौती क्षेत्रको महत्व अतिनै पृथक रहेको छ । यस पालिकाको कूल जनसंख्या ५१५०५ मध्ये पुरुष २५०१५ र महिला २६४८९ रहेका छन्। जस अन्तर्गत वार्ड नं. ६ को कूल जनसंख्या ३५४७ मध्ये पुरुष १८०७ र महिला १७४० रहेको छ।

प्रभावित पालिकामा क्षेत्रीहरूको बाहुल्यता रहेको छ जसको कुल जनसंख्या १२९०२ रहेको छ । पालिका भित्र ८९२५ (८८.१४%) घरधुरीमा खानेपानीको व्यवस्था सरकारी/उपभोक्ता समिति मार्फत वितरण गर्ने गरिएको छ । धर्म अनुसार ३२२६७ जनसंख्याले हिन्दु धर्म मान्दछन् भने बोलीचालीको भाषा भने नेपाली, तामाङ र नेवार भाषाको प्रयोग भएको पाईन्छ । स्वास्थ्य सुबिधाको लागि त्यस क्षेत्रका बासिन्दाहरू बनेपा र धुलिखेल जाने गरेको पाईएको छ । काठमान्डौबाट मदन भण्डारी राजमार्ग, अरनिको राजमार्ग हुँदै बनेपा-खोपासी सडक हुँदै २८.८ कि.मि. दुरीमा प्रस्तावित आयोजना क्षेत्र पुग्न सकिन्छ ।

संक्षिप्त वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकन प्रतिवेदन

प्रस्तावित आयोजना कार्यान्वयन गर्दा कुनै पनि सार्वजनिक तथा निजी जग्गा तथा संरचनाहरूमा असर नगरेतापानी यस अघि आयोजनाको क्षेत्र भित्रको स्रोत बाट खानेपानी खाईरहेका घरधुरी तथा आवतजावत गर्ने स्थानीयवासीलाई असुविधा पुग्न जाने देखिन्छ। आयोजना निर्माणका लागि प्रस्ताव गरिएको ४१.८६ हेक्टर मध्ये ३५.१६ हेक्टर आयोजनाकै नाउँमा रहेको छ भने ६.७ हेक्टर वन क्षेत्रबाट भोगाधिकार लिनु पर्ने हुन्छ ।

परिच्छेद ६: प्रस्तावको विकल्प विश्लेषण

प्रस्तावित आयोजना नेपाल सरकार र भारत सरकारबीच नेपाल प्रहरीको क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गर्नमा राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रतिष्ठानको अत्याधुनिक सुविधासम्पन्न र व्यवस्थित भवन निर्माणका लागी काभ्रेपलाञ्चोक जिल्लाको पनौतीमा उपयुक्त ठाउँको पहिचान गरि मन्त्रपरिषद्को निर्णयबाट जग्गा अधिग्रहण र भोगाधिकार लिई भारत सरकार संग आयोजना को डिजाइन र कार्यान्वयनमा समझदारी पत्रमा हस्ताक्षर गरि छनोट भैसकेको अवस्थामा यसको स्थानको विकल्प दिन कठिन छ । वा.प्रा.मु प्रतिवेदन तयारीको अध्ययनका क्रममा पहिचान गरिएका उपयुक्त न्यूनीकरण र अनुगमनका उपायहरू लागू गरिएमा आयोजना ले गम्भीर प्रतिकूल वातावरणीय प्रभाव पार्ने छैन भनी गरिएका विभिन्न विचारहरूले आयोजनाको विकल्पहरूको तुलना देखाएको छ ।

त्यसकारण, यो विकल्प प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयनको अवधारणा भित्र अध्ययन गरिएको छ । प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयन गर्दा देहायका क्षेत्र लगायतका विकल्पहरूको विश्लेषण गरिएको छ ।

१. डिजाइन(design)
२. आयोजना स्थान
३. प्रविधि, सञ्चालनको प्रक्रिया, समय तालिका
४. प्रयोग गरिने कच्चा पदार्थ
५. वातावरणीय व्यवस्थापन योजना (EMP)
६. अन्य मामिलाहरू वा केही नगर्ने विकल्पहरू

परिच्छेद ७: प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयन गर्दा वातावरणमा पर्ने प्रभावहरू

१. सकारात्मक प्रभावहरू

- निर्माण चरणमा दैनिक ४८४ जनशक्ति वा २४२ (५०%) प्रत्येक दक्ष र अदक्ष जनशक्तिले दैनिक रूपमा अवसर पाउनेछन् ।
- स्थानीय रूपमा उपलब्ध उत्पादनको प्रयोग, प्राविधिक सीप अभिवृद्धिलाई प्राथमिकता दिएर स्थानीय जनताको आम्दानी वृद्धि गर्न सहयोग पुग्नेछ ।
- स्थानीयहरूलाई तालिमसँगै रोजगारीको अवसरहरू सृजना गरिनेछ ।
- सञ्चालनको चरणमा, रा.प्र.प्र.लाई आधुनिक र सबै खालको तालिमहरू संचालन गर्न आवश्यक पूर्वाधारहरूको उपलब्धता भई समग्र नेपाल प्रहरीको सीप र क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गर्न सहज हुने ।
- स्थानीय बजार क्षेत्रको वृद्धि, वातावरणीय अवस्थामा सुधार, वरिपरीका क्षेत्रका जग्गाको मूल्य वृद्धि हुने जस्ता सकारात्मक प्रभावहरू हुन सक्नेछन् ।

२. भौतिक वातावरणमा पर्ने प्रतिकूल प्रभावहरू

- माटो कटान र निर्माण कार्य गर्दा पुण्यमाता खोला र आयोजना क्षेत्रको पश्चिमी तल्लो भागको छेउछाउमा भूक्षय र पहिरोको जोखिमलाई बढाउन सक्नेछ ।
- निर्माण जन्य फोहोरको अनियन्त्रित व्यवस्थापनले पुण्यमाता खोलामा प्रदूषणको मात्र बढाउन सक्नेछ ।
- उत्खनन, बिग्रन ढुवानी र व्यवस्थापन तथा अन्य निर्माण सामग्री ढुवानी कार्यको लागी अत्यधिक सवारी साधनको संचालन गर्नुपर्ने हुँदा त्यस क्रममा उत्सर्जन हुने धुलो र सवारी र DG सेटबाट निस्कने CO_x, SO_x र NO_x जस्ता प्रदूषक ग्याँसहरू उत्सर्जन भई वायुको गुणस्तरमा हास आउन सक्छ ।
- भारी मेसिनरीको प्रयोग र त्यसबाट उत्सर्जन हुने ध्वनिले आयोजना क्षेत्रमा नजिकै बसोबास गर्ने मानिसहरूलाई असर पुर्याउन सक्छ ।
- प्रशोधन नगरिएको पानी सिधै जमिनको पानीमा र फोहोर पानी नजिकैको पुण्यमाता खोला र कुवामा मिसाउँदा पानीको गुणस्तरमा हास निम्त्याउन सक्छ ।
- सिसामा आधारित पेन्ट अवशेषहरू, रंग, घोलक, डिजेल र ग्रीज, भारी धातुहरू, ठोस फोहोर आदि खुल्ला जमिनमा छोड्दा सतहको माटो प्रदूषित हुन सक्छ ।
- भूमिगत पानीको श्रोत अत्याधिक प्रयोग गर्नाले श्रोतमा हास आउन सक्छ ।
- भण्डारण गरिएका निर्माण सामग्रीहरूलाई उचित व्यवस्थापन नगरेमा नजिकैका पानीका स्रोतहरू प्रदूषित हुनेछन् ।
- निर्माण र सञ्चालनको क्रममा उत्सर्जन हुने फोहोर (ठोस र तरल) को सहि व्यवस्थापन हुन् नसकेको खण्डमा दलिनचोक र पनौती क्षेत्र प्रदूषित हुन सक्छ ।

३. जैविक वातावरणमा पर्ने प्रतिकूल प्रभावहरू

- प्रस्तावित आयोजनाको लागी दलिनचोक (ख) सामुदायिक वन क्षेत्रको ३.६ हेक्टर र राष्ट्रिय वन क्षेत्रको ३.१ हेक्टर गरी कूल ६.७ हेक्टर क्षेत्रफल आवश्यक पर्ने देखिन्छ ।
- प्रस्तावित आयोजनाको कार्यान्वयनबाट २९९ वटा रुखहरू काट्नुपर्ने हुन्छ ।
- आयोजना निर्माण तथा संचालन चरणमा निस्कासन हुने फोहोर जन्य पानी र ढल आदि नजिकैको पुण्यमाता खोलामा प्रशोधन नगरी मिसाउन बन्देज गरिनेछ ।
- खुल्ला तथा प्रज्वलनशिल पदार्थका कारण हुन् सक्ने आगलागिका घटनाहरू बढ्न सक्छ ।

४. सामाजिक, आर्थिक र सांस्कृतिक वातावरणमा पर्ने प्रतिकूल प्रभावहरू

- प्रस्तावित आयोजनाको सिमानाभित्र अवस्थित कुवाबाट खानेपानीको प्रयोगमा असर, रा.प्र.प्र.ले अधिग्रहण गर्नुअघि प्रयोग गरिएको आन्तरिक पहुँच सडकको प्रयोगमा अवरुद्ध हुने, बनेपा-खोपासी सडक छेउमा रहेको आयोजनाको प्रवेशद्वार क्षेत्रमा हुने ट्राफिक जामहरू लगायतका प्रभावहरू प्रमुख सामाजिक समस्याहरू हुन्। अन्यमा, पुण्यमाता करिडोर सडकको स्तरोन्नति र विस्तार, खोला पारी रहेका मुक्तिनाथ मन्दिर र बिचारी पाटीको पुनर्निर्माण र शवदाह स्थलको संरक्षणमा पर्ने प्रभावहरू यस अन्तर्गत पर्दछन् ।
- गोरखनाथ प्राथमिक विद्यालय र स्वास्थ्य चौकीसहित १५ घरधुरीका लागी कुवाबाट भैरहेको खानेपानीको आपूर्ति प्रभावित हुनेछ ।
- दलिनचोक समुदायबाट आवतजावतको लागी पहिले सामुदायिक वन क्षेत्र भित्र प्रयोग गरिएको गोरेटो आयोजना संचालन पश्चात अवरुद्ध हुनेछ ।
- निर्माण चरणमा बालश्रमको प्रयोग र श्रमिक र समुदाय बिच द्वन्द्व बढ्न सक्नेछ ।
- आयोजना क्षेत्र सँगैको पुन्यमता खोला पारि पट्टि रहेको मुक्तिनाथ मन्दिर, बिचारी पाटी र घाट स्थलहरू निर्माण कार्यको क्रममा प्रभावित हुन सक्नेछन् ।
- अपर्याप्त पार्किङ क्षेत्र र आयोजना स्थल (प्रस्तावित पुल क्षेत्र) को प्रवेश द्वारमा सवारी ट्राफिक जाम बढाउनेछ ।

परिच्छेद ८: प्रभाव न्यूनीकरण गर्ने उपायहरू

१. भौतिक वातावरण

भौतिक वातावरण अन्तर्गत पहिचान भएका प्रतिकूल प्रभावहरूको न्यूनीकरणका लागि निम्न उपायहरू प्रस्ताव गरिएका छन्:

- भू-स्खलन हुन सक्ने क्षेत्रमा बायोइन्जिनियरिङ प्रविधि अपनाउने, रुख रोप्ने र साथै उपयुक्त खुला ठाउँमा हरियाली कायम गरिनेछ ।
- माटोको उत्खननबाट उत्पन्न हुने माटोलाई पुनःप्रयोग वा आयोजनाको सीमाभित्र तोकिएको क्षेत्रमा व्यवस्थापन गर्नुपर्नेछ ।
- निर्माण व्यवसायीले साइट क्लियरेन्स, र भवन निर्माण कार्यबाट उत्सर्जन हुन सक्ने धुलो र सँगै रहेको बनेपा-खोपासी सडक खण्डमा जोडिएको मूल प्रवेशद्वार लगायतका क्षेत्रमा दिनको कम्तिमा दुई पटक पानी स्प्रे गर्नुपर्नेछ, निर्माण सामग्री ढुवानी गर्दा त्रिपालले छोप्ने व्यवस्था गर्नुपर्नेछ ।
- निर्माणमा कार्यका लागि परिचालित श्रमिकलाई सम्भावित ध्वनि प्रदूषणबाट हुने प्रभावलाई न्यूनीकरण गर्न कान मफलर उपलब्ध गराइनु पर्नेछ ।
- निर्माण कार्य स्थलहरूबाट उपयुक्त दूरीमा पर्याप्त शौचालय र सरसफाई सुविधाहरूको व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित गरिनु पर्नेछ ।
- कुवा र पुण्यमाता खोला क्षेत्र नजिकै सवारी साधन वा उपकरणहरूको सरसफाई गर्न निषेध गरिनेछ ।
- ढल तथा फोहोर पानीको व्यवस्थापनको लागि निर्माण चरणमा सोक पिट प्रयोग गरिनेछ र सञ्चालन चरणमा सम्भावित कुल ३४५० व्यक्तिहरूबाट उत्पन्न हुने ढल र अन्य तरल फोहोरहरू प्रशोधन गर्न प्रति दिन ३५०००० लिटर प्रशोधन गर्न MBBR प्रविधि जडान गरिनेछ ।
- भूमिगत पानी प्रयोग पश्चात पुनर्भरण गर्न रिचार्ज पिटहरू निर्माण गरिनेछ । यसको लागि कूल ३३८,१९६.०५ वर्गमिटर क्षेत्रफलमा वर्षातको पानी संकलन गर्ने रेन वाटर हार्वेस्टिङ सिस्टम (RWHS) को निर्माण गरिनेछ । त्यस क्षेत्रमा १२०० मिलिमिटर औषत वार्षिक वर्षाको तथ्यांक हेर्दा भूमिगत पानीको प्रयोग र पुनर्भरणको अनुपात १:२.०४५ का दरमा हुने अपेक्षा गरिएको छ ।
- भण्डारण स्थलहरू खेती योग्य जमिन र वस्तीहरू, पिउने पानीका मुहानहरू, सार्वजनिक स्थानहरू, विद्यालय र स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रहरू र नजिकैको पुण्यमाता खोलाबाट टाढा व्यवस्थापन गर्नुपर्नेछ ।

२. जैविक वातावरण

जैविक वातावरण अन्तर्गत पहिचान भएका प्रतिकूल प्रभावहरूको न्यूनीकरणका लागि निम्न उपायहरू प्रस्ताव गरिएका छन्:

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- आयोजना निर्माणको क्रममा काटिने २९९ वटा रुखहरूको १:१० को अनुपातमा २,९९० रुखहरू क्षतिपूर्ति स्वरूप र प्रयोग हुने ६.७ हेक्टर वन क्षेत्र प्रयोग गर्दा गर्नु पर्ने प्रति हेक्टर १६०० का दरले १०,७२० गरी १३,७१० बिरुवा वृक्षारोपण गरी ५ वर्ष सम्म संरक्षणका लागी देवीस्थान (ख) सा.वन र डिभिजन वन कार्यालय, खोपासीसँगको समन्वयमा प्रभावित देवीस्थान (ख) सामुदायिक वनको बाँझो क्षेत्र भित्र पुनःवृक्षारोपण गरिने छ ।
- आयोजना क्षेत्रका उपयुक्त खुल्ला क्षेत्रमा वातावरण मैत्री बनाउन बगैँचा, हरियाली क्षेत्र निर्माण गरिनेछ ।
- सब डिभिजन वन कार्यालय, खोपासीको समन्वयमा देवस्थान(ख) सा.वनका उपभोक्ताहरूलाई वन व्यवस्थापन र वन स्रोतको विकल्प सम्बन्धिमा क्षमता विकास तालिमहरू उपलब्ध गराइनेछ ।
- अत्यधिक प्रज्वलनशील इन्धन र तेलको भण्डारण व्यवस्थित वातावरणमा उचित स्थानमा गर्नुपर्नेछ ।
- अनपेक्षित रूपमा जङ्गलमा हुन सक्ने सम्भावित आगो जोखिमहरूबाट हुने क्षति कम गर्न कम्तिमा ५० हजार लिटरको पानी भण्डारण सुनिश्चित गर्नुपर्नेछ ।
- पुन्यमाता खोलामा प्रशोधन नगरिएको फोहोर पानी मिसाउन कडाईका साथ निषेध गरिनेछ ।
- फुल्चोकीमा अवस्थित जैविक विविधता र बासस्थानमा अन्य कुनै पनि विशेष न्यूनीकरणका उपायहरू आवश्यक पर्ने देखिदैन किनकि यो अप्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव क्षेत्र भन्दा बाहिर अवस्थित रहेको छ ।

३. सामाजिक, आर्थिक र सांस्कृतिक वातावरण

सामाजिक, आर्थिक र सांस्कृतिक वातावरण अन्तर्गत पहिचान भएका प्रतिकूल प्रभावहरूको न्यूनीकरणका लागी निम्न उपायहरू प्रस्ताव गरिएका छन्:

- आयोजना कार्यान्वयनबाट कुनै पनि निजी सम्पत्ति र घरपरिवार प्रभावित हुने छैन ।
- आयोजना प्रभावित समुदाय, स्थानीय विपन्न, सीमान्तकृत समूह र महिला लगायतका स्थानीयलाई निर्माण कार्यमा सहभागी हुन र काममा पहिलो प्राथमिकता दिन प्रोत्साहित गरिने सुनिश्चितता गर्नु पर्नेछ ।
- आयोजना क्षेत्र भित्र रहेको कुवाको पानीको उपयोगमा पहुँच पुऱ्याउन रा.प्र.प्र. को कम्पाउन्ड बाहिर छुट्टै पानी भण्डारण ट्याङ्की निर्माण गरी वितरण गर्ने वातावरण मिलाइनु पर्नेछ ।
- पनौती नगरपालिकासँग सम्बन्ध कायम गरी पालिकालाई निर्णय प्रक्रियामा संलग्न गराई निर्माण कार्यमा संलग्न गराउनुपर्नेछ ।

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- बालबालिकाहरूलाई काममा रोक लगाउन र निर्माण चरणमा महिलाका लागि समान अवसरहरू सुनिश्चित गर्न स्पष्ट र निष्पक्ष रोजगारी नीतिहरू अवलम्बन गरिनु पर्नेछ ।
- सामुदायिक स्तरका समस्याहरू समाधान गर्न उपभोक्ता प्रतिकार्य समिति (URC) को गठन गरी सक्रिय बनाइनु पर्नेछ ।
- आयोजना क्षेत्रमा गति सीमा र निर्माण गतिविधि क्षेत्रसँग सम्बन्धित सुरक्षा साइन बोर्ड स्थापना गरिनेछ ।
- डाइभर्सन, सुरक्षित र सुविधाजनक लेन चिन्हहरू र पैदल यात्री क्रसिङहरू स्थापना गरिनेछ ।
- आयोजना स्थलको छेउ पुण्यमाता खोलापारी रहेका मुक्तिनाथ मन्दिर, बिचारी पाटी र घाट स्थलको पुनर्स्थापना/संरक्षण गर्न सहयोग गरिनेछ ।
- पनौतीमा रा.प्र.प्र.प्र. स्थापना भएपछि त्यस क्षेत्रमा बढ्न सक्ने सवारी चाप न्यूनीकरण गर्न पुण्यमाता खोला करिडोर सडकको स्तरोन्नति गरी सम्भव भएसम्म फिडर रोड मापदण्डमा स्तरोन्नति गर्दा उपयुक्त हुनेछ ।
- पूर्व, दक्षिण र उत्तरमा हाल विद्यमान सडकलाई स्तरोन्नति गरी वन क्षेत्र भित्र पहिले प्रयोग गरिएको सार्वजनिक गोरेटो बाटो उपयुक्त विकल्पहरू हुनेछन् र यसलाई नै स्तरोन्नति गर्दा दलिनचोकबाट आवतजावत गर्न उपयुक्त र सहज हुने देखिन्छ ।

परिच्छेद ९: वातावरणीय व्यवस्थापन योजना

आयोजनाबाट सिर्जित हुने अवसरहरू स्थानीयले अधिकतम उपयोग गर्नलाई प्रोत्साहित गरिनेछ। आयोजना कार्यान्वयनबाट आर्थिक गतिविधि बढ्ने, सिर्जित रोजगारीमा स्थानियलाई प्राथमिकता, प्राविधिक शिप सिक्ने अवसर, सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम जस्ता अनुकूल प्रभावहरू बढाउनको लागि प्रस्तावकले यस प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख गरिएका सुझावहरू कार्यान्वयन गर्नेछ। यसैगरी प्रदुषण, भुक्षय, बाढी, बनस्पति क्षति, पर्यावरणमा देखिने परिवर्तन, जनसंख्यामा चाप, सवारी चाप, लगायतका प्रतिकूल प्रभाव न्यूनीकरण गर्न सरोकारवाला निकाय, स्थानीय तह, वडासँग समन्वय गरि अघि बढ्नेछ। प्रतिकूल प्रभाव न्यूनीकरण तथा अनुकूल प्रभाव बढोत्तरी कार्यका लागि कुल रु १९,७९५,००० लागत अनुमान गरिएको छ।

तालिका ८: प्रभाव न्यूनीकरण तथा अनुकूल प्रभाव बढोत्तरी कार्यका लागि अनुमानित लागत

क्र.स	विवरण	मात्रा	रकम रु
१	पुण्यमाता खोलाको तटबन्धन बायो-इन्जिनियरिङ	LS	३,५०,०००
२	निर्माणजन्य फोहर व्यवस्थापन	LS	५००,०००
३	वायु प्रदुषण व्यवस्थापन	LS	३,५०,०००
४	ध्वनी प्रदुषण व्यवस्थापन	LS	१,०००,०००
५	क्षति हुने रुखको बृक्षारोपण	LS	३,२९५,०००
६	बनको क्षति	LS	२,५००,०००
७	जंगलमा लाग्ने आगो व्यवस्थापन	LS	२,००,०००
८	सचेतना तालिम (महिला, बालबालिका)	LS	१,०००,०००
९	द्वन्द्व व्यवस्थापन	LS	१,०००,०००
१०	पेशागत स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा	LS	१,०००,०००
११	ट्राफिक सचेतना	LS	५००,०००
कुल			१९,७९५,०००

प्रस्तावित आयोजना कार्यान्वयन बाट पर्न जाने अनुकूल प्रभाव अधिकतम अभिवृद्धि गर्ने तथा प्रतिकूल प्रभाव न्यून गर्न प्रस्तावकले आयोजना निर्माण तथा संचालान चरणमा विभिन्न उपयाहरू अवलम्बन गर्नेछ। वा.प्र.मु प्रतिवेदनमा आयोजना निर्माणले पार्ने सकारात्मक प्रभाव अभिवृद्धि तथा नकारात्मक प्रभाव कम गर्न विभिन्न नीतिहरू तर्जुमा गरिएको छ जुन प्रस्तावकले कार्यान्वयन गर्नु पर्नेछ ।

९.१ विपद् जोखिम व्यवस्थापन योजना (DRMP)

कुनै पनि अप्रत्याशित प्रकोपबाट बच्न रा.प्र.प्र.ले नेपालको राष्ट्रिय भवन संहिता (NBC) र उत्कृष्ट अभ्यासहरूको अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय मापदण्ड (IS) लाई पूर्ण रूपमा अवलम्बन गर्नेछ। आपतकालीन घोषणाका लागि उचित सुरक्षा प्रणाली, अलार्म र Public Announcement प्रणाली, आपतकालीन तयारीका लागि लिफ्ट र आवश्यक उचित आकस्मिक निकास सबै भवन संरचना भित्र अपनाइनेछ। आयोजना निर्माण तथा संचालन चरणमा घट्न सक्ने घटना, देखा पर्न सक्ने प्राकृतिक प्रकोप रोक्नको लागि, सूचीबद्ध कार्यहरू सञ्चालन गरिनेछ:

- आकस्मिक तयारीको बारेमा योग्यतामा आधारित तालिम कार्यक्रमहरू सबै कर्मचारीहरूलाई दिइनेछ, र सबै कामदारहरू परिचित छन् र आपतकालीन व्यवस्थापन प्रक्रियाहरूसँग सक्षम भएको मानिनेछ।
- आगो, चिकित्सा, र उद्धार उपकरणहरू समावेश गरि Emergency Response क्षमता लाई चुस्त दुरुस्त राखिनेछ।
- राष्ट्रिय विपद् जोखिम न्यूनीकरणका नीति २०१८ लाई विधिवत रूपमा अपनाई व्यक्तिको जीवन र सम्पत्ति, स्वास्थ्य, जीविकोपार्जन र उत्पादनका साधन, भौतिक तथा सामाजिक पूर्वाधार, सांस्कृतिक र वातावरणीय सम्पदामा हुने क्षतिलाई पर्याप्त रूपमा घटाइने छ।

९.२ ट्राफिक व्यवस्थापन योजना (TMP)

प्रस्तावित आयोजना कार्यान्वयनबाट त्यस क्षेत्रमा ट्राफिक चाप बढ्नेछ। यस बाट पर्न सक्ने प्रभावलाई कम गर्न ट्राफिक व्यवस्थापन योजना (TMP) निर्माण व्यवसायीद्वारा तयार गरिनेछ र निर्माण चरणको प्रारम्भिक चरणमा रा.प्र.प्र.बाट स्वीकृत हुनेछ। यस योजनाको मुख्य उद्देश्य यातायात प्रणाली व्यवस्थापनका समस्याहरूलाई व्यापक रूपमा सम्बोधन गर्नु र सुरक्षित यातायात सञ्चालन गराउनु हुनेछ।

९.३ गुनासो निवारण संयन्त्र (GRM)

आयोजना निर्माण तथा संचालन चरणमा देखा पर्न सक्ने गुनासा तथा समस्याहरू निराकरण गर्न गुनासो निवारण संयन्त्र निर्माण गरिनेछ। आयोजना व्यवस्थापन इकाई (पीएमयू) बाट प्रहरी निरीक्षक (PI) को नेतृत्वमा गुनासो निवारण समिति गठन गर्नेछ। व्यक्ति वा अन्य सरोकारवालाहरूले रा.प्र.प्र. को कार्यालय वा गुनासो बक्समा आफ्नो गुनासो गर्न सक्छन्। PI ले आफ्ना कर्मचारीहरू मार्फत मुद्दाहरू प्रमाणित गर्दछ र कार्यालयमा गुनासो दर्ता भएको ७ दिन भित्र आफ्नो निर्णय सुनाउनु पर्नेछ। यदि समस्या समाधान भयो भने, प्रक्रिया समाप्त भएको मानिनेछ। सन्तोषजनक रूपमा समस्या समाधान नभएमा, गुनासो NPA को वरिष्ठ व्यवस्थापन समिति (SMC) लाई पठाइनेछ।

परिच्छेद १०: वातावरणीय अनुगमन योजना

वा.सं.नि. २०७७ का अनुसार अनुसार, वातावरणीय अनुगमन आवश्यक छ। आयोजनाको भौतिक, जैविक, सामाजिक आर्थिक, र सांस्कृतिक परिणामहरूको मूल्यांकन गर्ने उद्देश्यका लागि, प्रस्तावकले प्रारम्भिक अवस्थाको अनुगमन (Baseline Monitoring), प्रभाव अनुगमन (Impact Monitoring), नियमपालन अनुगमन (Compliance Monitoring) पूर्ण अनुगमन योजना बनाउनेछ। प्रस्तावक उद्देश्य-आधारित अनुगमन प्रणाली लागू गर्न प्रतिबद्ध छ जसले प्रतिवेदनमा सिफारिस गरिएका न्यूनीकरणका उपायहरू सही रूपमा कार्यान्वयन भइरहेको छ वा छैन भनी अवलोकन गर्न अनुमति दिनेछ। अनुगमन उद्देश्यका लागि आधारभूत, अनुपालन, र प्रभाव अनुगमन सबै गरिन्छ। EIA प्रतिवेदनमा वातावरणीय अनुगमनको लागी अनुमानित लागत रू ५४,३०७,००० प्रस्ताव गरिएको छ। प्रस्तावकले निर्माण र सञ्चालन चरणमा प्रत्येक छ महिनामा स्वयम् अनुगमन गरी सम्बन्धित निकायमा प्रतिवेदन पेश गर्नेछ।

१०.१ आयोजना कार्यान्वयनमा सरोकारवालाको निकाय

तर्जुमा गरिएको वातावरणीय व्यवस्थापन र अनुगमन योजनालाई प्रभावकारी ढंगले कार्यान्वयन गर्नको लागी उचित संगठनात्मक संरचना निर्माण गर्न आवश्यक छ। वातावरणीय न्यूनीकरण उपायहरूको कार्यान्वयनका लागी EMP मा प्रस्ताव गरिएको बजेट आवश्यक पर्दछ। आयोजना कार्यान्वयनमा तपशिलका निकायहरूको प्रमुख भूमिका तथा संलग्नता रहन्छ।

१. वातावरणीय निकाय: वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालय (MoFE)
२. जिम्मेवार निकाय: गृह मन्त्रालय (MoHA)
३. कार्यान्वयन गर्ने निकाय: राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान (NPA)
४. डिभिजन वन कार्यालय (DFO)
५. दातृ निकाय: भारत सरकार (GoI)
६. स्थानीय सरकार: पनौती नगरपालिका
७. NPA अन्तर्गत आयोजना व्यवस्थापन इकाई (PMU)
८. निर्माण सुपरिवेक्षण परामर्शदाता (CSC)
९. आयोजना व्यवस्थापन परामर्शदाता (PMC)
१०. वातावरणीय परामर्शदाता (EC)
११. आयोजना निर्माण निर्माण व्यवसायी - निर्माण कम्पनी (PCC)

१०.२ वातावरणीय व्यवस्थापन योजना तथा अनुगमनका लागी आवश्यक अनुमानित लागत

वातावरणीय अध्ययन प्रतिवेदनले सुझाइएका उपायहरूको कार्यान्वयनका लागी अनुमानित लागत तालिका ख मा उल्लेख गरिएको छ। यस कार्य अन्तर्गत क्षति भएका रुख

संक्षिप्त वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकन प्रतिवेदन

विरुवाहरुको क्षतिपूर्ति स्वरूपको वृक्षारोपण र ५ वर्ष सम्मको व्यवस्थापन खर्च, प्रभावित हुने सार्वजनिक सम्पत्तिको प्रभाव न्यूनीकरण तथा सामाजिक सहयोग कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत क्षमता अभिवृद्धि लगायत रहेका छन् ।

तालिका ९: वातावरणीय व्यवस्थापन योजना तथा अनुगमनका लागी आवश्यक अनुमानित लागत

क्र.सं.	विवरण	रकम (ने.रु.)
	नकरात्मक प्रभाव न्यूनीकरण (क्षतिपूर्ति स्वरूपको वृक्षारोपण सहित) लागत	१९,७९५,०००
	आनुमानित वातावरणीय अनुगमन लागत	५४,३०७,०००
	वातावरणीय परिक्षण लागत	२,९६५,०००
	कुल वातावरणीय व्यवस्थापन लागत	७७,०६७,०००

परिच्छेद ११: निष्कर्ष र प्रतिबद्धता

प्रस्तावक भौतिक, रासायनिक, जैविक, सामाजिक, र सांस्कृतिक घटकहरू सहित सबै वातावरणीय कारकहरूमा आयोजनाको प्रभावहरूलाई कम गर्न प्रतिबद्ध रहेको छ। आयोजना कार्यान्वयनबाट नेपाल प्रहरीका अतिरिक्त विभिन्न प्रकारका फाइदाहरू प्रदान गर्दछ, जस्तै रोजगारीको अवसर, सीप विकास, र सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम, आदि। प्रस्तावकले वातावरणीय सवालहरूको कार्यान्वयनका लागि कुल रु. १,९७,९५,०००, रु. ५४,३०,७००० अनुगमन कार्यका लागि र रु. २९,६५,००० वातावरणीय परिक्षणका लागि गरि कुल रु. ७७,०६,७००० (कुल आयोजनाको ०.८७६%) वातावरणीय व्यवस्थापन योजनाको कार्यान्वयनका लागि प्रस्ताव गरिएको छ।

प्रतिबद्धता

- वा.प्रा.मु. अध्ययन प्रतिवेदनका निष्कर्षहरूलाई आयोजना कार्यान्वयन गर्दा दिशानिर्देशको रूपमा प्रयोग गरिनेछ। निर्माण र सञ्चालन चरणमा EMPको पूर्ण रूपमा पालना गरिनेछ।
- प्रस्तावको निर्माण र सञ्चालनको चरणमा, यसले वातावरणीय समस्याहरूसँग सम्बन्धित विद्यमान नीति र कानून र मापदण्डहरूको अनुपालनमा प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लिखित वातावरण संरक्षण उपायहरू अवलम्बन गर्ने प्रतिबद्धताका साथ गुणस्तरीय सेवा प्रदान गर्नेछ।
- नियमित मूल्याङ्कन र अनुगमनका लागि PMU अन्तर्गत छुट्टै वातावरण अनुगमन कर्मचारीहरू (आंशिक वा पूर्ण अवधि) खटाइनेछ।
- EPA 2019 र EPR 2020 अनुसार वातावरणीय लेखापरीक्षण गरिनेछ।

**APPENDIX 21: PHOTOGRAPHS
RELEVANT TO THE FIELD**



Image 1: Briefing about Land Plot from NPA to Stakeholders at Project Site



Image 2: Study Team During Consultation Meeting at Ward no. 6, Dalinchowk



Image 3: Stakeholders during Consultation Meeting at Panauti Municipality Office



Image 4: Women Participants at the Time of FGD Meeting



Image 5: Proposed Labor Camp Site



Image 6: Stakeholders in Joint Observation of Kuwa within the Project Boundary



Image 7: Field Visit from NPA and Study Team at Project Site



Image 8: Northern View of Project Site



Image 9: Study Team during Consultation Meeting and KII, Dalinchowk



Image 10: Forest Stand of Dalinchowk (Kha) Community Forest



Image 11: Study Team and Stakeholders during Public Hearing Program, Dalinchowk



Image 12: Dhunge Dhara (Kuwa) within the Premises of Project Boundary