LOCAL ROADS BRIDGE SUPPORT UNIT

Draft

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT GUIDELINES/ PROCEDURE

(***For District Based Staff***)

OCTOBER, 2011

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General Introduction

Environment Protection Act, 1997 (EPA) and Environment Protection Rules, 1997 (EPR) are the pioneer Act and Rule in the Environment Sector in Nepal. Section 3 of the EPA, mandates any project proponent to carry out Environmental Assessment of project proposal in form of Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) or Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as prescribed. It prohibits anyone to implement a project proposal without getting the EIA or IEE report approved form the concerned authority. Rule 3 of the EPR, 1997 requires project proponent to carry out IEE for the kinds of the projects those are listed in Schedule 1 or to carry out EIA for the kinds of the projects those are listed in Schedule 2 of the Rules (Please refer EPA/EPR 1997). Once the screening determines the level of environmental assessment that will be necessary, the DDC with necessary support from DoLIDAR/LRBSU, will commission IEE and EIA of projects in accordance with GoN procedure.

As per EPA/EPR, 1997 Construction of major bridges requires IEE study. An IEE is carried out to determine whether potentially adverse environmental effects are significant or whether mitigation measures can be adopted to reduce or eliminate these adverse impacts. An IEE requires more in-depth analysis than applied in the screening procedure. This guideline provides guidance for the completion of environmental assessment based on GoN environmental legislation. It is designed for use by LRBSU- DIST staff as resource material for the environmental assessment for project/s in the district. Steps for conducting an IEE are outlined below**:**

Steps 1 Environment Screening

Screening is the first step in the environmental appraisal process and used to determine whether IEE or EIA or no formal environmental appraisal is needed for a proposed project. It is done as an early check to see what level of environmental assessment is required.

Environmental screening is basically a desk work, if one is interested to satisfy the legal requirements only. However, it should not be limited to satisfying formal requirements alone and the screening should be managed in such a way that it provides environmental inputs in the course of project formulation. Therefore, following practices are recommended to get optimum benefit:

- Screening should be carried out as a consultative process, and
- Screening should begin at an early stage of project planning.

Screening Criteria

The screening criteria are largely determined by the Environmental Protection Act (EPA), 1996 and Environmental Protection Rules (EPR), 1997. They involve two stages:

a. First Stage: Project type
b. Second Stage: Environmentally sensitive areas

a. First Stage: Project type

For all bridge construction activities, the first stage of screening is based on the type of project, as shown in Table 1(as per schedule 1 and 2 of EPR 1997).

Table 1. Screening Criteria by Project Type

SN	Type of Project	Assessment required
2	Construction of major bridges*	IEE
5	Minor and medium bridges	Exempted
6	Construction of major bridges and approach roads	IEE
9	Projects with investment cost of Rs. 10 -100 million	IEE
10	Projects with investment cost over Rs. 100 million	EIA

_* *As per Nepal Bridge Standards-2067, bridges in Nepal are classified as:* **Culvert** : Length up to 6 m, **Minor Bridge** : When length _ 50 m (with span _ 25 m), **Major Bridge** : When span >25 m or length >50 m(with smaller spans) and **Special Bridge** : Bridges that require special design considerations, whose construction features(e.g. concrete girder bridges with >50m span, steel trusses > 100m span, arch bridges, suspension bridges, cable-stayed bridges and other nonstandard bridges).

b. Second stage – Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Projects either exempted or requiring an IEE, must be put through the second level of screening. This states that bridge running through an environmentally sensitive area must be subjected to a full EIA. Current list of sensitive area for the whole of Nepal is given in the Table 2.

Table 2. Screening Criteria by Environmentally Sensitive Area

SN	Type of area	Defined area
1	National Parks	Chitwan National Park, Sagarmatha National Park, Langtang National Park, Bardia National Park, Shey-Phoksundo National Park, Rara National Park, Khaptad National Park, Makalu Barun National Park
2	Wildlife reserves	Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve, Shuklaphanta Wildlife Reserve, Parsa Wildlife Reserve, Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve, Shivapuri Watershed and Wildlife Reserve
3	Conservation areas	Annapurna Conservation Area, Makalu Barun Conservation Area, Manaslu Conservation Area, Kanchenjunga Conservation Area
4	Wetland areas (other than those covered by defined areas above)	Gosaikund lake, Bhairabkund lake,Taudah lake, Panch pokharai catchment, Basant gao pokhari catchment, Phewatal, Rupatal, Begnastal catchment, Tilocho lake catchment, Gokoyo lake and Panch pokhari catchment, Rapti, Riu, narayani and Karnali floodplains, Lake Gaidhawa and Jagdishpur reservoir catchments Ghodaghodi tal catchment
5	World Heritage sites	Kathmandu, Patan and Bhaktapur Durbar Square, Swayambhunath, Baudhanath, Pashupatinath, Lumbini, Changunarayan, Panauti
6	Other areas	Known religious sites (e.g. temple areas), Known archaeological sites (i.e. ruined Kings' palaces), Nationally renowned forest areas (e.g. Milke danda, Mai Pokhari), Drinking water supply catchments for hill towns with population greater than 10,000 and hospital compounds

Screening Procedures

The DDC will assign the screening task to DIST-LRBSU through DTO/DDC for the selected projects. Engineer (DIST-LRBSU) and Community Safeguard and Social Development Assistant will conduct screening of the selected projects in coordination with LRBSU Environment Specialist. The Environmental Screening document of the project is prepared. Activities and Responsibilities different body and format of Environmental screening document is given below-

Activities and Responsibilities:

	Activity	Responsibility
1	Assign environmental screening task of selected project to DIST-LRBSU	DDC/DTO

2	Discuss once with DDC on the methods and approaches for screening.	DDC/DTO
3	Inform and organize meeting with other agencies (DFO, DSCO) in presence of DDC for carrying out environmental screening.	DIST-LRBSU
4	Prepare environmental screening document with recommendation for further study and submit to DTO.	DIST-LRBSU
5	Review Environmental Screening Document and provide feedback to DIST-LRBSU.	DTO
6	Finalize reports incorporating comments and submit to DDC through DTO.	DIST-LRBSU
7	Forward Screening checklist to DoLIDAR/BS.	DPO

Format of Environmental Screening Document

The following information should be included in the environmental screening document (ESD) format.

1. Project Brief
   - Name of sub-project
   - Objective
   - Comment on options other than this project

2. Environmental brief
   - Forest/protected areas
   - Landslide/risky areas
   - Slope and topography
   - Water features
   - Historical, cultural, religious or archaeological sites
   - Development potential areas
   - Population and service centers

3. Environmental Comparison – Very preliminary comparison of the site in terms of environmental briefs. Which one is environmentally preferred and why out of the potential sites?

4. Conclusion and Recommendation – Check each potential site against the EPR, 1997 criteria and decide what type of environmental assessment is needed. Summarize the process, interactions and consultations followed in the screening process.

Step 2: Preparation and Approval of IEE Terms of Reference

As per the legal requirements the Terms of Reference (ToR) for IEE is prepared by the concerned DDC with inputs from DIST-LRBSU. Information contained in Environmental Screening Document, Feasibility Survey Report and other available information about the project area and scope of proposed project is used to prepare an environmental summary. The environmental issues are identified on the basis of professional judgment, public sensitivity, risk and experience of similar projects and legal requirements.

In accordance with Rule 5 of EPR, 1997, the proponent shall prepare a TOR for IEE study in the format mentioned below, and submit it to the concerned department for approval. The concerned department reviews the TOR and forwards it to the concerned ministry with its comments. The concerned ministry approves it as submitted or in the revised form, and sends the letter of approval to the concerned department, which in turn, communicates with the proponent

IEE ToR Format as per Schedule 3 of EPR Rule 5

Schedule 3 of Environmental Protection Rules, 1997 (Pertai9nning to Rule - 5)

1.0 NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPONENT

This section will include name of the proponent, and name of the project type including (a) programme/project support donor (s) and (b) role and responsibility of the Department of Local Infrastructures Development and Agricultural Roads (DoLIDARs), and Ministry of Local Development.

2.0. INTRODUCTION

2.1 General Introduction

This section will cover brief background of the project including (a) objective of the proposed project, (b) brief description of the project site where proposed project constructed (e.g. VDCs, settlements, land use, and other prominent features, and (c) the access road connectivity. (d)
location map of the proposed project site (at least at 1:25,000 scale, (Topographical map).

2.2 Relevancy of the Proposal

Furnish underlying rationale of the proposed project.

2.3 Purpose and Objective of the IEE Study

3.0 IEE STUDY APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

This section will describe method of study, including; (a) desk study: collection and review of secondary sources of information; initial interaction and consultation with the local community and district level stakeholders; delineation of geographical boundary of the zone of influence (ZoI) area on a topographical map; preparation of project specific checklists; and (b) field work; (c) public consultation: as mentioned in the rule 7 of EPR, 1997 (revised in 2007); e.g. publication of Public notice and preparation of a deed of public enquiry (muchulka) of that deed and interaction with local communities and other stakeholders.

4.0 REVIEW OF RELEVANT POLICIES, ACTS, RULES AND MANUALS

This section will present very brief review of relevant policy, legislation and standard.

5.0 PREPARATION OF THE STUDY

This section will describe required schedule for the study including (a) an indicative time, (b) estimated budget, and (c) study team.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE

This section will discuss the collection, analysis and interpretation of baseline data and information.

7.0 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This section will mention what type of data and information will be analysed and interpreted in the IEE.

8.0 PREDICTION AND ASSEMENT OF IMPACT

This section will describe briefly the process on impact identification and prediction during different phases of the project, classification in terms of extent, magnitude and duration, and likely impacts of the proposed project construction and operation as in the following sub-sections.

8.1 Beneficial Impacts
Construction stage (e.g. generation of employment, increase in income, etc.,)

Operation stage (e.g. increase in access to markets, goods and services that they value, increase in cash crop farming, promotion of trade and business, etc.)

8.2 Adverse Impacts

Construction Stage
Impact on physical environment (e.g.)
- Topography and soils (e.g. slope stability, landslide erosion and sedimentation)
- Water quality
- Air quality
- Noise level

Impact on biological environment (e.g.)
- Forests
- Wildlife and bird
- Aquatic biology (e.g. fisheries,)
- Rare and endangered species
- Protected areas

Impact on social, economic and cultural environment (e.g.)
- Human health
- Infrastructure assets (e.g. water supply, irrigation system, electricity lines, roads, footpath, step, school compound, others)
- Private properties (e.g. house, farm sheds including farm trees and standing crops)
- Land use (e.g. conversion of agriculture land into other infrastructures building purpose)
- Historic, cultural and religious sites (e.g. forts, monument, temple, monastery, pati/pauwa, *Chautara*, graveyard)

Operation and Maintenance Stage
Impact on physical environment (e.g.)
- Slope stability
- Water quality
- Air quality
- Noise level
- Construction safety

Impact on biological environment (e.g.)
- Forests
- Wildlife and bird
- Aquatic biology (e.g. fisheries,)
- Rare and endangered species
- Protected areas

Impact on social, economic and cultural environment (e.g.)
- Population pressure
- Gender
- Affected people
- Settlement pattern (e.g. encroachment on road by settlement)

- Occupation (e.g. pottering)

9.0 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

This section will describe alternative analysis considering the following issues:

- No action option
- Project alternatives
- Alternative options of the proposed infrastructure
- Alternative design and construction approach (technology)
- Alternative time-schedule and process
- Alternative resources
- Any other alternatives

10.0 ENHANCEMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

This section will present likely enhancement measures for beneficial impacts and mitigation measures for minimising negative impacts. Important references are: Environmental Guidelines for Small Rural Infrastructures Projects (Batabaran Nirdeshika and others produced by GESU/DoR).

Pre-Construction Phase-Planning and design, and preparation for implementation

Construction Phase - Active construction and finishing

- Physical environment (e.g. slope stability, control of dust pollution)
- Biological environment (e.g. protection of flora and fauna)
- Social, economic and cultural environment (e.g. health safety, protection of cultural values)

Operation Phase - Operation & Maintenance

- Physical environment (e.g. slope stabilization, construction safety)
- Biological environment (e.g. protection of forests and wildlife)
- Social, economic and cultural environment (e.g. protection of encroachment on road irrigation canals, etc. by settlement, preservation of cultural values)

11.0 MONITORING PLAN

This section will discuss the key environmental monitoring indicators, i.e. activities, methods and responsibilities (how, when, and where).

12.0 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

This section will briefly describe matters that will be included in the EMP.

13.0 FORMAT OF IEE REPORT

i. List of tables
ii. List of figures
iii. Abbreviation/Acronyms
iv. Executive summary
1. Introduction (name and address of the Proponent)
2. Policy, legislation and standards
3. Description of the project
4. Environmental baseline
5. Prediction and assessment of impacts
6. Project alternatives
7. Enhancement and mitigation measures
8. Monitoring
9. Environmental management plan
10. Conclusion and recommendation
11. References

Annexes

Terms of reference including letter of acceptance
Public notice published and pasted muchulka
Recommendation of the concerned municipalities and VDCs and other stakeholders
Summary of consultations and meetings

List of institutions and persons met with dates Questionnaire and checklists Photographs, maps graphs, etc.

Activities and Responsibilities of different body in TOR preparation work is given below-

Activities and Responsibilities:

1	Activity	Responsibility
2	Carry out data collection, prepare environmental summary and identify environmental issues. Facilitate the process and plan for ToR for IEE.	DIST-LRBSU
3	Prepare ToR for IEE in the given formats based on the collected information/data.	DIST-LRBSU
4	Submit draft ToR to DDC for review through DTO.	DIST-LRBSU
5	Incorporate suggestions/changes and finalize the ToR	DIST-LRBSU
6	Review and submit ToR for approval to MoLD through DoLIDAR.	DTO
7	Approve the ToR and send back to DoLIDAR/BS by MoLD and to DTO/DDC by DoLIDAR/BS	MoLD/ DoLIDAR/BS

Step 3: Public Consultation

The public consultation is undertaken for obtaining the information and views from the stakeholders. During the consultation the stakeholders are also informed about the potential environmental impact due to the project intervention.

To incorporate the views of concerned stakeholders in IEE report, a notice is affixed in the concerned Village Development Committee (VDC) or Municipality, District Development Committee (DDC), school, hospital and health post and other related organizations requesting concerned individuals or institutions to offer their written opinions and suggestions within 15 days with regard to the possible impact of the implementation of the proposal.

The said 15 days notice is also published in a national daily newspaper to meet the legal requirements.

Deed of enquiry (*Muchulka*) for the affixed notice from concerned organizations is prepared and letter of recommendation from concerned VDC/s, DDC/c or Municipality is obtained.

Sample Public Notice on Implementation of Proposal

Sample Public Notice on Implementation of Proposal

वतावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०५४ को नियम ७ (२) संग सम्बन्धित सूचनाको ढाँचा

प्रस्तावकको नामः

प्रस्तावको नामः

प्रारम्भिक वातावरणीय परीक्षण प्रतिवेदनमा राय सुझावको लागि

सार्वजनिक सूचना

(प्रथम पटक प्रकाशित मितिः .....)

..... (जिल्लाको नाम) को ..... गा.वि.स./ नगरपालिका (नाम) को वडा नं. ..... मा कार्यान्वयन गर्न प्रस्ताव गरिएको ..... (प्रस्तावको नाम) को प्रारम्भिक वातावरणीय परीक्षण अध्ययन शुरु गर्ने कार्य नेपाल सरकारबाट स्वीकृत कार्यसूची अनुसार तयार भएको छ । उक्त प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयन गर्दा वातावरण तथा स्थानीय वासिन्दामा पर्न सक्ने प्रभाव वारे राय सुझाव भए यो सूचना ..... (पत्रिकाको नाम) राष्ट्रिय दैनिकमा पहिलो पल्ट प्रकाशन भएको मितिले १५ (पन्ध्र) दिन भित्र निम्न ठेगानामा आइपुग्ने गरी उपलव्ध गराई दिनु हुनको लागि वातावण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०५४ को नियम ७ (२) को प्रयोजनको लागि यो सूचना प्रकाशन गरिएको छ । यसै बमोजिमको राय सुझाव प्रस्तावसंग सम्बन्धित मन्त्रालयलाई पनि पठाउन सकिने छ ।

राय सुझाव पठाउने ठेगाना

प्रस्तावकको नामः ..... ठेगानाः.....

टेलिफोन नं.:..... फ्याक्स नं.: ..... इमेलः .....

Step 4 Preparing Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) Report

After the approval of the ToR for the IEE, DIST-LRBSU is assigned by DTO with approval of DDC to carry out the IEE and prepare an IEE Report for the project/s.

DIST-LRBSU with the additional input of necessary subject matter experts (as indicated in the ToR) prepares IEE report and submits to DTO reviews and finalizes and submits the IEE Report to DDC. After reviewing the report, DDC submits it to MoLD through DoLIDAR for approval.

Activities and Responsibilities of different body in IEE preparation and approval work is given below-

Activities and Responsibilities:

SN	Activity	Responsibility
1	Assign IEE preparation work to DIST-LRBSU.	DTO/DDC
2	Inform DDC about the field visit schedule.	DTO/DIST-LRBSU
3	Inform concerned VDCs and other stakeholders to support the team in field visit.	DDC
4	Carry out desk review for collecting secondary sources of Information.	DIST-LRBSU
5	Organize initial interaction and consultation about the impact of the proposed subproject, with key and knowledgeable local persons.	DIST-LRBSU
6	Conduct field survey to identify impacts and environmental consequences.	DIST-LRBSU

7	Recommend mitigation measures to minimize adverse impacts.	DIST-LRBSU
8	Prepare environmental monitoring plan (EMP).	DIST-LRBSU
9	Prepare draft IEE Report including the possible impacts with suggestion for mitigation and with monitoring plan and submit it to DDC.	DTO (DIST-LRBSU)
10	Finalise the IEE Report incorporating comments of DTO, and DDC.	DIST-LRBSU
11	Submit the final IEE Report to MoLD through DoLIDAR/BS	DDC
12	Approve the IEE report and inform DoLIDAR/BS by MoLD and DoLIDAR/BS will then inform DTO/DDC.	MLD/PCU

The contents will be as prescribed in Schedule 5 of the EPR.

IEE Report Format

Schedule 5 of Environmental Protection Rules, 1997
(Pertaining to Rule 7)

i. Table of contents
ii. List of tables
iii. List of figures
iv. Abbreviation/Acronyms
v. Executive summary
1. Introduction (name and address of the Proponent)
2. Policy, legislation and standards
3. Description of the project
4. Environmental baseline
5. Analysis and assessment of impacts
6. Project alternatives
7. Enhancement and mitigation measures
8. Monitoring
9. Environmental management plan
10. Conclusion and recommendation
11. Other necessary matters
12. References

Annexes

- Copy of terms of reference (ToR) including letter of acceptance
- Public notice published and pasted muchulka (deeds of action)
- Recommendation of the concerned municipalities and VDCs and other stakeholders
- Summary of consultations and meetings
- Environmental screening: Summary note
- Questionnaire and checklists
- Photographs, maps graphs, etc.,

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY This will provide a brief summary of the proposal (Schedule -5 of EPA and EPR). It will have a maximum of two pages. This should be in both language Nepali and English.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This section generally includes name and address, background, objective and purpose of the study methodology including (a) desk study (b) field survey (c) preparation of IEE check lists (d) analysis and interpretation and (e) public consultation.

2.0 POLICY, LEGISTATION AND STANDARDS

This section contains a brief description based on a review of pertinent policies, acts, rules, regulations, guidelines and standards.

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

Furnish sufficient details giving a brief but clear picture of the project type and size, project activities, resources use, construction technology and human resources, institutions involved, approach to long term maintenance, and description of the project site.

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE

Furnish sufficient details giving a brief but clear picture of the existing environment in the area affected by the project, including physical environment (e.g. topography, geology and geomorphology, climate and hydrology, land use, land stability, landslide, erosion and sedimentation, air quality, water quality, noise levels), biological environment (e.g. vegetation and forest types, wildlife, bird and aquatic life) and human, social, economic and cultural aspects (e.g. settlement pattern and population, main ethnic and other groups, agriculture, livelihoods and local economy, transportation and communications, infrastructure assets, education, human health and sanitation, cultural values and archeological sites). For the collection of this information, the zone of influence (ZoI) of the project should be delineated1.

5.0 ANALYSIS OF IMPACTS

This section will identify, predict and assess both beneficial and adverse impacts in terms of extent, magnitude, duration, reversibility, and significance during different stages of the project. They will be presented as follows, where they are relevant and apply.

5.1 Beneficial impact

Construction stage

- Generation of employment
- Increase in income
- Enhancement of technical skills

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- Improvements in access (e.g. access to valued goods, markets and services), irrigation, water supply Transportation facility
- Safe drinking water, sanitation, easy life,
- Increase in production
- Increase in cash crops farming
- Promotion of trade and business
- Harnessing of potential of local resources and areas
- Increase in income generating activities
- Promotion of small scale agro-industries
- Increase in value of land
- Influence and exposure outside the DIST-LRBSUrict

5.2 Adverse impacts

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Impact on physical environment

- Topography (slope stability, landslides, soil erosion and sedimentation)
- Air quality
- Water quality
- Noise level

Impact on biological environment

- Forest resources
- Wildlife and bird habitat
- Fish habitat
- Rare and endangered species
- Protected areas

Impact on human, social, economic and cultural *environment*:

- Human health
- Infrastructure assets (e.g. water supply, irrigation system, electricity lines, telephone lines, school compound, etc.,)
- Land use (e.g. conversion of agriculture land into infrastructure)
- Historic, cultural and religious sites (e.g. palace, forts, monument, temple, monastery, painting cave, *pati/pauwa, chautara,* graveyard*, etc.)*

Operation stage

1 DoLIDAR has extended the ZoI to the estimated half-day walking distance from the road. The geographical boundary of the minimum environmental influence corridor for the rural road has been defined by DoLIDAR as 3km (1.5km each side of the centre-line).

Impact on physical environment

- Slope stability
- Air quality
- Water quality
- Noise level
- Accidents

Impact on biological environment

- Forest resources (e.g. Illegal tree felling)
- Wildlife and bird (e.g. poaching)
- Fish habitat
- Rare and endangered species
- Protected areas

Impact on social, economic and cultural environment

- Population pressure
- Settlement pattern (e.g. encroachment of RoW)
- Occupation (e.g. portering)

6. PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

This section will describe alternative analyses considering the following issues:

- No action option
- Project alternatives
- Alternative routes of alignment
- Alternative design and construction approach (technology)
- Alternative time-schedule and process
- Alternative resources
- Any other alternatives

7. ENHANCEMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

This section will furnish the measures required for enhancement of beneficial impacts and minimizing the negative impact during different phases. The important references for designing mitigation measures are RAP Environmental Mitigation Guidelines for Roads as a Best Practice and Environmental Guidelines for Small Rural Infrastructures Projects *(Batabaran Nirdeshika)*. The measures will be suggested for the following phases.

Pre-Construction Phase -Planning and design, and preparation for implementation

Construction Phase - Active construction and finishing

- Physical environment (e.g. slope stability, mass management, air quality, etc.,)
- Biological environment (e.g. minimising forest clearance, wildlife and bird protection, etc.,)
- Human, social, economic and cultural environment (e.g. human health, change in land use, cultural and religious values, etc.,)

Operation Phase - Operation & Maintenance

- Physical environment (e.g. slope stability, air quality, noise level, etc.,)
- Biological environment (e.g. protection of forests, protection of wildlife and bird, etc.,)
  Human, social, economic and cultural environment (e.g. encroachment of ROW of infrastructure settlement, cultural and religious values, etc.)

8. MONITORING PLAN

This section will give the key environmental monitoring indicators, i.e activities, methods and responsibilities (how, when, and where).

9. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACTION PLAN

This section will describe matters that will be included in EMAP briefly (e.g. impacts and mitigation measures in matrix; monitoring and reporting; environmental management organization structure; environmental management activities; detailed cost estimates and scheduling,)

10.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This section will describe the result of the IEE study and justification, if any, of the needs for additional study or the recommendation for an EIA.

11. OTHER NECESSARY MATTERS (add)

Upon submission of IEE report, with all the necessary documents, the MOLD can provide an approval within 21 days of submission. In case the IEE recommends further EIA, the proponent has to carry out the full scale EIA.

Resource Material Required:

- The Environmental Protection Act, 1996
- The Environmental Protection Rules, 1997
- Environmental Screening Document
- Feasibility Survey Report
- Latest data/information collected/Checklist
- National level daily news paper
- ToR for IEE Report
- Survey Report
- 1:25,000 Scale Topographical Maps (colour)
- 1:25,000 or 1:50,000 scale LRMP maps
- Regional Geological Map Or LRMP District Geological Map
- District Map Showing VDC Boundaries
- Community Forest Operational Plan (if the bridge passes through Community Forest area)
- Field Equipment - Altimeter, Compass, Measuring Tape, Clinometers, Camera, etc.