

Bhutan for Life

Environmental and Social Management Plan for Bumdeling Wildlife Sanctuary (2020)

1. Introduction

(A) Project Background

The Bhutan for Life (BFL) project aims to ensure a robust network of protected areas and biological corridors that secures human well-being, biodiversity conservation and increase climate resilience in Bhutan. The project provides a 14-year financial bridge that allows for immediate improvement in the management of Bhutan's protected areas for climate resilience, and the prompt delivery of mitigation, adaptation and biodiversity gains, while the country gradually ratchets up its own financing resources.

BFL seeks to achieve the following objectives:

- Help Bhutan remain carbon neutral by increasing forest and vegetative cover within the Protected Area System;
- Enhance the socio-economic wellbeing of communities in and in the vicinity of the PAS through climate-informed natural resources management;
- Maintain stable, thriving and diverse populations of key species contributing toward national and global biodiversity goals;
- Strengthen organizational, institutional, and financial capacity for effective management of PAS.

BFL includes five components that reflect these goals, divided into 16 milestones (or outputs) and over 80 detailed activities.

(B) Scope of ESMP

The preparation of this Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) was required in order to manage the environmental and social impacts through and specific mitigation actions required to implement the project in accordance with the requirements of WWF's Social Safeguards Integrated Policies and Procedures (SIPP), the project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), and applicable national legislation and regulations.

The ESMP provides an overview of the environmental and social baseline conditions on the routes of the proposed second segment of the project, summarizes the potential impacts associated with the proposed activities and sets out the management measures required to mitigate any potential negative impacts.

This ESMP will be implemented by BFL focal person in each park authority (PA) and biological corridor (BC), and by the contractor to be commissioned by each PA/BC for the project.

(C) Purpose of ESMP

This Site-Specific ESMP is a project-specific source document detailing the environmental and social protection requirements to mitigate and minimize the adverse impacts. The ESMP's primary purpose is to ensure that the environmental requirements and social commitments associated with the project are carried forward into implementation and operational phases of the project and are effectively managed. The specific objectives of this ESMP are as hereunder:

- Minimizing any adverse environmental, social and health impacts resulting from the project activities;
- Conducting all project activities in accordance with the relevant RGoB Laws and WWF's safeguard operational policies and guidelines;

- Preventing environmental degradation as a result of either individual subprojects or their cumulative effects;
- Enhancing the positive environmental and social outcomes of project activities;
- Ensuring that the proposed mitigation measures are feasible and cost-efficient;
- Providing an Action Plan to ensure that the project impact mitigation measures are properly implemented and monitored;
- Ensuring that all stakeholders are engaged in the project activities' preparation and implementation, and their concerns are fully addressed.

(D) Applicable law, policies, and regulation

This ESMP is developed by following the guidelines as set forth in the BFL's ESMF.

Applicable RGoB laws and policies include the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan, 2008; legislation on land and moveable property (Land Act of Bhutan 2007; Land Rules, 2007; The Moveable Cultural Property act of Bhutan, 2005); legislation and regulations on forests and protected areas (National Environment Protection Act, 2007; Forest and Nature Conservation Act of Bhutan, 1995; Forest and Nature Conservation Rules and Regulations of Bhutan, 2017; National Forest Policy, 2011); legislation on water and waste prevention (Water Act of Bhutan, 2011; Waste Prevention and Management Act, 2009); legislative requirements on environmental assessment (Environmental Assessment Act, 2000 and Regulations on the Environmental Clearance of Projects, 2001); and other relevant laws (The Local Government Act of Bhutan, 2009; Livestock Act of Bhutan, 2001; The Biodiversity Act of Bhutan, 2003; The Pesticides Act of Bhutan, 2000; The Penal Code of Bhutan, 2004; National Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) Policy (Draft), 2014).

WWF's safeguards policies that are relevant to this project are as follows: Policy on Environment and Social Risk Management; Policy on Protection of Natural Habitats; Policy on Involuntary Resettlement; Policy on Indigenous Peoples; Standard on Pest Management; Policy on Accountability and Grievance System; Standard on Physical Cultural Resources; as well as general standards on occupational and community health and safety and on energy efficiency.

In general, RGoB's laws, policies, and guidelines are in line with the WWF's environmental and social safeguards requirements. However, there are a few differences between the two systems. With regard to environmental impacts, there are no direct contradictions between the RGoB laws and regulations and the WWF's SIPP, but the requirements of the latter are more extensive. All project activities should fully comply both with the RGoB's Regulations on the Environmental Clearance of Projects, and with the procedures and mitigation measures prescribed in this ESMF. In case that the WWF's SIPP requirements are more extensive, strict, or detailed than the RGoB legislation and policies, the former will apply to all project activities. With regard to social impacts, the primary discrepancies between the RGoB laws and regulations and the WWF's SIPP refer to the status of non-title holders and informal land use, and the commitment to participatory decision-making processes. First, according to the WWF's SIPP, all users of land and natural resources (including people that lack any formal legal ownership title or usage rights) are eligible to some form of assistance or compensation if the project adversely affects their livelihoods. The RGoB laws only recognize the eligibility of land owners or formal users to receive compensation in such cases. Second, the WWF's SIPP require extensive community consultations as part of the development of various safeguards documents and during project activities. RGoB legislation does not include similar requirements. For the purposes of the BFL project, the provisions of the WWF's SIPP shall prevail over the RGoB legislation in all cases of discrepancy.

2. Environmental and Socio-Economic Conditions

The Bumdeling Wildlife Sanctuary (BWS) is located in the North-eastern part of Bhutan covering an area of 1520.61 km with 420 km sq. of buffer zones ecosystem parts of Trashiyangtse, Lhuntse and Mongar Dzongkhag. The location is shown in Figure 1. It shares international border with China (Tibetan province) in the north and India and Arunachal Pradesh in the North East. It was established in 1995 in order to protect large areas of virtually untouched Eastern Himalayan ecosystem ranging from warm broadleaved forest to Alpine meadows and scree slopes. The sanctuary area ranges from an altitude of 1500 m in the Sheri chhu to over 6400m in the north. The area is mountainous and is dissected by steep sided valleys. The three main rivers in the park are the Kulong chhu in the East, the Khoma chhu in the West and Sheri chhu in the South.

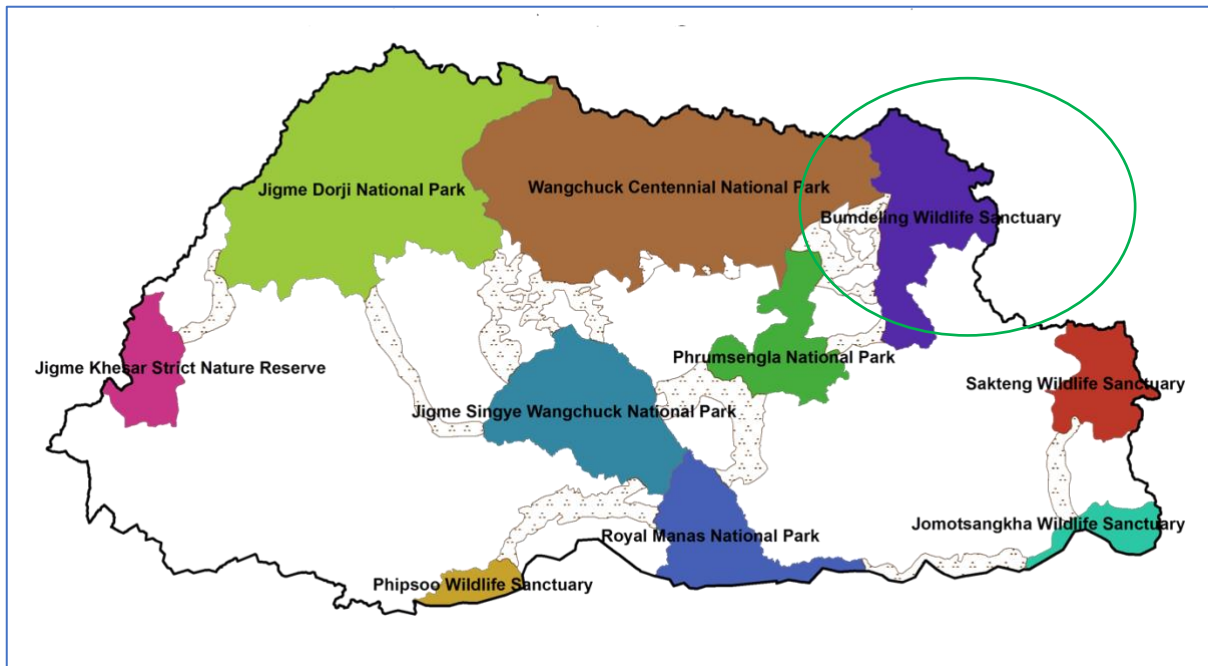


Figure 1 Location of Bumdeling Wildlife Sanctuary

In 1995-1996, Nature Conservation Section of the Department of Forest carried out socio-economic and Participatory Rural Appraisal survey in and around the sanctuary. Finding the need to have a proper management of the sanctuary, the Nature Conservation Division proposed and established the Sanctuary head quarter in December 1998 at Chorten Kora in Trashy Yangtse.

It covers Eastern Himalayan ecosystem ranging from warm broadleaved forest to alpine meadows and scree slopes. More than 60 per cent of the area within the PAs is covered by forest while a proportion of more than one third is covered by snow, rock and shrub.

The Ramsar Convention recognizes Bumdeling flood plain as an important wetland area. The Kholongchu River and its three tributaries flow through the wetland. The tributaries provide local communities with a source of water for irrigation and drinking and the main river is the site of a hydropower project 35 km south of the wetland.

The Sanctuary has about 1,000 households – mainly involved in rice in lower areas; maize and grains in the higher regions and yak herders in the high mountains. The sanctuary is of high significance in terms of the preservation of cultural and traditional practices. ‘Kishuthara’ weaving (Silk textiles) and the production of wooden containers (known locally as ‘Dappa’)

are important sources of income. The area is also well known for its Black Necked Cranes and thus attracts tourists.

The following table shows a brief background summary about the BWS:

Table 1 Summary of BWS

No. of Mammals spp	42
No. of Plants spp.	734
No. of Birds spp (Nos)	343
No. of households	1000
Population (inside PA)	8047
No. of Dzongkhags covered	3 (Lhuentse, Mongar, Trashigang)
No. of Gewogs covered	5 (Minjey, Kurtoed, Khoma, Shermuhoong, Bumdeling)
Ethnic groups	Sharchop speaking Kurtoes, Sharchop and Tshangla dialects.
Farming system	Rice, Maize, Yak Herders, Dappa Makers
Highlight Species	Black-necked cranes, Snow Leopard, Tiger, Asiatic wild dog, Himalayan Musk Deer, Bumdeling floodplain is a declared Ramsar site

3. Planned Activities in Year 2020

Activities that are planned in BWS in 2020 include the following:

1. Ramsar camp site development - Camp site development at Ramsar site for visitors with water supply, waste management and toilets in BWS. Planned date for all the above activities is from July 2020 to December 2020. Budget allocated is USD 10,000. The proposed land for this activity is a State Reserve forest with major vegetation dominated by *alnus*. The activity in the area includes canopy construction by mainly wood, installation of pipeline and post erection for water supply where the water source is nearby. It also includes construction of one toilet where digging for sewage treatment with flush system will be installed. There will be 15 number of workers, mainly local people and the duration will be for 3 months. There will be no machinery used and there will be no camping for the workers as the workers will commute from the nearest community which is almost 1 km away from the site with 360 households.

The adverse environmental and social impacts will be:

- Wastes from construction activities such as soil, wood, and waste from workers;
- Workers health and safety.

2. Construction of bank around Dingtsho lake in the BWS: The planned date is July 2020 to December 2020 with the planned budget of USD 13000. It is a continuation activity of 2019. It is a socially revered lake which started to dry since 2010. The communities believe that the existence of lake bless them with good fortune and well-being besides showering them with bounty harvests. It also provides good habitats for aquatic lives, water birds and ducks of 40-45 species. In order to retain the water volume, there is a need to construct river protection wall around the lake which started in 2019. Social clearance has been already obtained and the work has already started in 2019. For the 2020 planned activities, there will be 15 to 20 workers for 6 months. Workers will commute from the nearest community and there will be no camping at the activity site. Foundation have already been built in 2019, so works will continue with wall construction which will involve digging. It is a community contract who will take care of waste management. Nearest community distance is 200 m with 369 households. Community

do not depend directly on the lake for their livelihoods but holds as spiritual value. The lake also has aesthetic value for tourism as it greets the valley at the entrance of the valley.

The adverse impacts of the activity are:

- Waste from digging around the peripheral areas of the lake;
- Workers health and safety

3. Combined zonation and physically demarcation of BWS involves physically fixing boundary pillars which are required to know the proper boundary demarcation for the wildlife sanctuary. This will be carried out in three gewogs (Khoma in Lhuntse, Sherimuhung in Mongar and Bumdeling, Tashi Yangtse). This activity will be done on the existing boundary as approved by the Department of Forests. The planned date is from July 2020 to December 2020. There are 1119 households in BWS who will be consulted for the activity.

This activity includes consultation with the communities on the zonation with their participation for the activity. There will be 15-20 local workers accompanied by forest officials. There will be very small digging and pillar fixation will be only depth of 1 foot. It will be continuous for 6 months and there will be camping which will be eco-friendly. As the forest officials will be there for the activity, it is a usual practice to bring all the wastes back from the forest. They declare the amount of wastes such as plastic when they got to the field and check when they come back from the forest. Therefore, environment will be not impacted. There are communities within the parks and most pillars will not fall within the settlements. There will be no impact in the livelihood and access to it. There proposed budget is USD 11,500.

The adverse impacts will be:

- Workers health and safety

4. Implement infrastructure plan which includes construction of guard post at Tsikang, Singye Dzong in Khoma Gewog in Lhuntse which falls under BWS. The site was identified because there is no permanent structure for staff of BWS to reside while conducting regular wildlife monitoring and service delivery works under this management. Owing to the lack of infrastructures, efficiency of the works executed within this management is hampered. So, the site was selected to enhance the conservation works as well as to ease the service delivery to the communities residing within the vicinity of the area. However, the proposed site is located very far from the settlements and whole of the area falls under the State Reserve Forest land. The planned date is from July 2020 to December 2020. Activities include digging and construction activities on the proposed sites.

As the site falls on the government land there is so no usage rights by the community. The nearest community is 50 metres with 14 households. There is no access to road so construction will be carried out manually with 30 workers for a duration of 6 months. There will be a national contractor with local workers hired for the activity. The proposed budget USD 50000. It will be a single storied with concrete and wood but with as much as locally available materials. Water sources are near by the site. There will be camping of the workers was a temporary shelter.

The adverse impacts are:

- Waste from construction activities
- Water quality: contamination of local water sources may occur due to waste water and sewage from construction sites
- Workers health and safety

4. Environmental and Social Impacts and Mitigation Measures

1. Campsite development

Potential impact	Impact scale	Proposed mitigation measures	Responsible party	Costs USD 10000
Wastes from construction activities such as soil, wood, and waste from workers	Short term Minor	<p><i>Pre-construction:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness of waste management for the workers by the forest officials <p><i>During construction:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of the different waste types at the project site (soil, plastic, food, etc.); Proper containers/waste bins should be provided at the project site; Dumping of waste on the sides of the road, on private land, or in other non-designated places should be prohibited; Dumping waste shall be prohibited on fragile slopes, forests, religious or other culturally sensitive areas or areas where livelihood is derived; Collection, transportation and final disposal of all waste should be undertaken regularly (<i>weekly</i>) The options for reuse/recycling of the generated waste streams should be taking into consideration (e.g. excavated soil, etc.). Burning of construction waste should be prohibited. <p><i>After construction:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All waste shall be removed from the project site. 	BFL focal person (BWS)	Waste cleaning after construction: Nu. 15,000 = USD 212.77
Workers' health and safety	Short term Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comply with the workers' health and safety guidelines Ensure safety gears and first aid kits to the workers Ensure that no underage workers, or children are engaged Ensure decent work conditions, including an appropriate salary, working hours, accommodation and food for workers shall be provided to all workers Ensure that workers are employed on the principle of equal opportunity and fair treatment, and there is no discrimination with respect to any aspects of the 	BFL focal person (BWS)	Safety gears and gloves and boots for 15 workers: Nu 21,000 = USD 297.87

		<p>employment relationship, such as recruitment and hiring, compensation (including wages and benefits), working conditions and terms of employment, job assignment, termination of employment or retirement, and disciplinary practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a grievance mechanism for workers (and their organizations, where they exist) to raise workplace concerns 		
--	--	---	--	--

2. Bank protection around Dungtsho lake

Potential impact	Impact scale	Proposed mitigation measures	Responsible party	Costs US\$13000
Waste from digging around the peripheral areas of the lake;	Short term Minor	<p><i>Pre-construction:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requirements for appropriate waste management should be included in the bidding documents, as a precondition for the contractor's selection. <p><i>During construction:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of the different waste types at the project site (soil, plastics, food, etc.); • Ensure that camps are located away from existing stream, river, or water sources, and that no discharge from camps is made into nearby water bodies. • Proper containers/waste bins should be provided at the project site; • Dumping of waste on the sides of the road, on private land, or in other non-designated places should be prohibited. • Dumping waste shall be prohibited on fragile slopes, forests, religious or other culturally sensitive areas or areas where livelihood is derived; • Collection, transportation and final disposal of all waste should be undertaken regularly (<i>weekly</i>) • Possible hazardous waste (motor oils, vehicle fuels, etc.) should be collected separately and authorized collector and transporter should be sub-contracted to transport and finally dispose; 	BFL focal (BWS)	Waste management after construction: Nu = 15,000 USD 212.77

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All construction materials should be covered during the transportation to avoid waste dispersion; • The options for reuse/recycling of the generated waste streams should be taking into consideration (e.g. excavated soil, etc.). • Burning of construction waste should be prohibited. <p><i>After construction:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All waste shall be removed from the project site. 		
Workers' health and safety	Short term Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow the workers' health and safety guidelines as per the OHS guideline of BFL. • Ensure regular health screening for the workers pre and during construction activities. • Ensure that no underage workers, or children are engaged • Decent work conditions, including an appropriate salary, working hours, accommodation and food for workers shall be provided to all workers • workers are employed on the principle of equal opportunity and fair treatment, and there is no discrimination with respect to any aspects of the employment relationship, such as recruitment and hiring, compensation (including wages and benefits), working conditions and terms of employment, job assignment, termination of employment or retirement, and disciplinary practices. • A grievance mechanism for workers (and their organizations, where they exist) to raise workplace concerns 	BFL focal (BWS)	Included in the bidding documents from the activity budget

3. Combined zonation by physical demarcation

Potential impact	Impact scale	Proposed mitigation measures	Responsible party	Costs US\$ 7500
Workers' health and safety	Short term Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comply with the workers' health and safety guidelines • Ensure safety gears and first aid kits to the workers • Ensure that no underage workers, or children are engaged 	BFL focal person in [BWS]	Nu. 21,000 = USD 300 for workers safety gears

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure decent work conditions, including an appropriate salary, working hours, accommodation and food for workers shall be provided to all workers • Ensure that workers are employed on the principle of equal opportunity and fair treatment, and there is no discrimination with respect to any aspects of the employment relationship, such as recruitment and hiring, compensation (including wages and benefits), working conditions and terms of employment, job assignment, termination of employment or retirement, and disciplinary practices. • Implement a grievance mechanism for workers (and their organizations, where they exist) to raise workplace concerns 		
--	--	--	--	--

4. Construction of guard post

Potential impact	Impact scale	Proposed mitigation measures	Responsible party	Costs US\$ 50,000
Wastes from construction activities such as soil, wood, and waste from workers	Short term Minor or	<p><i>Pre-construction:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness of waste management for the workers by the forest officials <p><i>During construction:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of the different waste types at the project site (soil, plastic, food, etc.); • Proper containers/waste bins should be provided at the project site; • Dumping of waste on the sides of the road, on private land, or in other non-designated places should be prohibited; • Dumping waste shall be prohibited on fragile slopes, forests, religious or other culturally sensitive areas or areas where livelihood is derived; • Collection, transportation and final disposal of all waste should be undertaken regularly (<i>weekly</i>); • The options for reuse/recycling of the generated waste streams should be taking into consideration (e.g. excavated soil, etc.); 	BFL focal person in (BWS)	Included in the bidding document of the contractor

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burning of construction waste should be prohibited. <p><i>After construction:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All waste shall be removed from the project site. 		
Water quality: contamination of local water sources may occur due to waste water and sewage from construction sites	Short term Minor	<p><i>Pre-construction:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requirements for appropriate measures to prevent water contamination should be included in the bidding documents, as a precondition for the contractor's selection. <p><i>During construction:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An environment-friendly toilet (e.g., pit toilet) and washing facilities should be made available, built with locally available materials; Open defecation in the vicinity of project sites should be prohibited; Throwing waste in water sources should be prohibited; Possible hazardous waste (motor oils, vehicle fuels, lubricants) should be collected separately and authorized entity should be transporting and disposing the hazardous waste. <p><i>After construction</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pit toilets are dismantled and pits are covered; Any waste is removed from the project site. 	BFL focal point in [BWS] Contractor	Included in the bidding documents from the activity budget.
Workers' health and safety	Short term Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow the workers' health and safety guidelines; Ensure regular health screening for the workers pre and during construction activities; Ensure that no underage workers, or children are engaged; Decent work conditions, including an appropriate salary, working hours, accommodation and food for workers shall be provided to all workers; Workers are employed on the principle of equal opportunity and fair treatment, and there is no 	BFL focal point in [BWS] Contractor	Included in the bidding documents from the activity budget

		<p>discrimination with respect to any aspects of the employment relationship, such as recruitment and hiring, compensation (including wages and benefits), working conditions and terms of employment, job assignment, termination of employment or retirement, and disciplinary practices;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A grievance mechanism for workers (and their organizations, where they exist) to raise workplace concerns. 		
--	--	--	--	--

5. ESMP Implementation Arrangements

The implementation of project activities will be carried out by the BFL focal person in BWS. The focal person will be responsible for compliance with all procedures outlined in this ESMP, as well as compliance with any requirements to obtain clearances, permits, approvals, or consent documents from relevant authorities and stakeholders.

This ESMP should be part of the contract that the PA will sign with the Contractor(s) for implementation of the planned activities in BWS in 2020. The Contractor is obligated to perform all proposed preventive or mitigation environmental and social measures in this plan and to keep the evidence of any documents related to applying these measures (e.g., letter asking the municipality for disposal of inert waste, records on OHS information session performed for all workers before start of activities, all developed EHS plans, etc.). An OHS information session should be organized by the Contractor for all workers prior start the project activities and prior any specific tasks with high health risks.

The BWS's Supervising Engineer needs to monitor the implementation of proposed measures by the Contractor and Contractor's subcontractors with visual checking, reviewing the records of evidence that the measures have been applied and ask the Contractor to apply the measures as soon as possible. Non-compliances should be recorded and the Report on any non-compliances should be reported to the ESS consultants immediately, and the ESS consultants will report it to the PCU (M&E Officer). Each non-compliance should be closed with appropriate measure/s and the evidence should be kept.

Disbursement of project funds to the PA will be contingent upon their full compliance with the safeguard's requirements.

6. ESMP Monitoring Arrangements

The BFL focal person in BWS will closely monitor the implementation of all planned activities and the required mitigation measures, and ensure that they fully comply with this ESMP and with the terms and conditions included in the environment clearances issued by RGoB's national authorities.

BWS's PA is also fully responsible for the compliance of all external contractors and service providers working in the BWS with the safeguard's requirements outlined in the ESMP.

The monitoring of activities under this ESMP will be carried out in the following manner:

1. Ramsar Campsite development:

- Monitoring by implementing entities
 - Field visits – at least weekly monitoring by implementing entities.

Date	Location	Report
July, 2020	BWS	Implementation
August - December, 2020	BWS	Monitoring every month

- Monthly reports by the implementing entities submitted to ESS consultants

Date	Location	Report
August, 2020	BWS	Implementation report
September, 2020	BWS	Quarterly report
December, 2020	BWS	Completion report

- Monitoring by ESS consultants:

- Field visits - at least once during the intervention and construction activities

Date	Location	Report
July 2020	BWS	Inspection and monitoring
October, 2020	BWS	Monitoring

- Quarterly reports by ESS consultants to the PCU (M&E officer)

Date	Location	Report
July, 2020	PCU	Annual progress report
October, 2020	PCU	Mid-term report
December, 2020	PCU	Completion report

- Annual report by PCU (M&E officer) to Secretariat

Date	Location	Report
15 January, 2021	BFL	Annual Progress Report

- Reports of the Secretariat to WWF US-bi-annually, as part of mid-year and final APRs.

Date	Location	Report
30 January, 2021	WWF	Annual Progress Report

2. River Embankment construction to protect from flooding:

- Monitoring by implementing entities:

- Field visits—at least weekly

Date	Location	Report
July, 2020	BWS	Implementation
August - December 2020	BWS	Monitoring every month

- Monthly reports by the implementing entities submitted to ESS consultants

Date	Location	Report
August, 2020	BWS	Implementation report
September - November, 2020	BWS	Monitoring and implementation report
December, 2020	BWS	Completion report

- Monitoring by ESS consultants:

- Field visits - at least once during the intervention and construction activities

Date	Location	Report
August, 2020	BWS	Monitoring and progress status

- Reports by ESS consultants to the PCU (M&E officer) - quarterly reports

Date	Location	Report
August, 2020	PCU	Implementation report
December, 2020	PCU	Annual report

- Annual report by PCU (M&E officer) to Secretariat

Date	Location	Report
15 January, 2021	BFL	Annual Progress Report

- Annual reports of the Secretariat to WWF US (as part of mid-year and final APRs)

Date	Location	Report
30 January, 2021	BFL	Annual Progress Report

3. Combined zonation:

- Monitoring by implementing entities:

- Field visits - at least once during the intervention by implementing entities, and then three months after the intervention.

Date	Location	Report
July, 2020	BWS	Consultation
October, 2020	BWS	After consultation
December, 2020	BWS	During peg fixing

- Reports submitted by the implementing entities to ESS consultants once after the completion of the intervention, and then three months after the intervention

Date	Location	Report
July, 2020	BWS	Consultation report
October, 2020	BWS	After consultation report
December, 2020	BWS	During peg fixing report (zonation map)

- Monitoring by ESS consultants:

- Field visits— at least once during the intervention

Date	Location	Report
December, 2020	BWS	Consultation

- Reports submitted once by ESS consultants within a week after the field visit, and then for semi-annual reporting to the PCU (M&E officer).

Date	Location	Report
December, 2020	PCU	Monitoring report

- Annual Report by PCU (M&E officer) to Secretariat

Date	Location	Report
15 January, 2021	BFL	Annual Progress report

- Reports of the Secretariat to WWF US—bi-annually, as part of mid-year and final APRs.

Date	Location	Report
30 January, 2021	WWF	Annual Progress report

4. Construction of guard posts

- Monitoring by implementing entities:

- o At least weekly field visits

Date	Location	Report
August, 2020	BWS	Implementation
August - November 2020	BWS	Monitoring every month
December, 2020	BWS	Completion report

- o Monthly reports prepared by implementing entities and submitted to ESS consultants.

Date	Location	Report
August, 2020	BWS	Implementation report
October, 2020	BWS	Quarterly report
December, 2020	BWS	Completion report

- Monitoring by ESS consultants: At least quarterly field visits by ESS consultants

Date	Location	Report
September, 2020	BWS	Monitoring
December, 2020	BWS	Completion report

- Quarterly reports by ESS consultants to the PCU (M&E officer):

Date	Location	Report
September, 2020	PCU	Monitoring report
December, 2020	PCU	Completion report

- Annual report by PCU (M&E officer) to Secretariat

Date	Location	Report
15 January, 2021	BFL	Annual Progress report

- Annual Reports of the Secretariat to WWF US - bi-annually, as part of mid-year and final APRs.

Date	Location	Report
30 January, 2021	WWF	Annual Progress report

7. Capacity Need and Budget

Activities under this ESMP will be implemented by the BFL focal person, supervising engineer, and a contractor that will employ workers as mentioned in the contract agreement.

The budget for each activity is as follows:

1. Camp site development: USD 10000
2. Bank protection: USD 13000
3. Combined zonation: USD 11500
4. Construction of guard pots: USD 50000

A separate budget of USD 1072.76 will cover the implementation of the ESMP mitigation measures.

8. Consultation and Disclosure Mechanisms

This ESMP has been prepared in a participatory manner, and a community consultation was carried out on 7 October 2019 in BWS to inform local communities regarding the planned project activities mainly river bank protection to, solicit their opinions, and enable them to

question proposed mitigation measures. There were no issues as such but the communities all agreed on giving the clearance to construct the protection bank around the lake as the lake was drying up.

The minutes are not kept but the evidence of the social clearance was obtained as attached to this ESMP, along with a full list of participants.

The full English version of this ESMP, as well as an executive summary in Bhutanese, shall be disclosed on the website of MoAF, BFL and WWF, Bhutan Program. Hard copies of the ESMP should also be available at the PA Management Office and at the PCU Office.


9. Stakeholder Engagement Plan

The local community that resides in the vicinity of the planned BFL activities in BWS will be engaged throughout the implementation of these activities.

- For all construction activities (construction of offices and riverbank protection)– one consultation meeting has to be organized during the intervention period, and subsequent consultations have to be held annually (these can be combined with consultations for other BFL or non-BFL activities).
 - Ramsar amenities
 - Dates of consultation: 15 June, 2020
 - Agenda: Information of the eco-tourism activities and linkages with the conservation of BWS
 - Location: BWS
 - River bank protection
 - Dates of consultation: 7/October/2019
 - Agenda: Social clearance from the community as attached in ANNEX 1
 - Location: BWS
 - Combined zonation
 - Dates of consultation: 15 July, 2020
 - Agenda: information on conservations and purpose of zonation
 - Location: Khoma, Shermuhung, Bumdeling
 - Construction of guard posts:
 - Dates of consultation: 20 August, 2020
 - Agenda: Construction of guard posts
 - Location: Tsikang

The BFL focal person has to submit the official minutes of consultation meetings (along with a list of participants, disaggregated by gender and age) to ESS consultants within one week after the completion of the consultation. The ESS consultants will submit the consultation reports to the PCU (M&E officer) one week after their receipt. The PCU (M&E officer) will report to the Secretariat on a semi-annual basis.

ANNEXURE 1: Social clearance from the community




དཔལ་ལྷན་འབྲུག་གཞུང། ཆོད་འོག་བདག་སྲོང་འབྲུག་ལྗེ་སླིང།

ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, GEOG ADMINISTRATION OF BOOMDELING

TRASHI YANGTSE DZONGKHAG



འབྲུག་ཆོད་འོག་ ༡༤/༢༠༡༩/༡༡

སྤྱི་ཚེས་ ༠༢/༡༠/༢༠༡༩

གཙོ་འཛིན་མཚོགས།

འབྲུག་ལྗེ་སླིང་ སླིང་ཀཱ།

བཀྲིས་གཡང་ཚེ རྫོང་ཁག།

གཞན་དོད་གཞུང་མཚོ་བསལ་ཚོགས་པའི་ཐོས་ཚད་ལུལ་བ།

ལུ་དོན་དེ་ཡང་དཔེས་ དངས་བཞག་ སྤྱི་ཚེས་ ༢༠/༩/༢༠༡༩ ལུ་འབྲུག་ལྗེ་སླིང་རི་དྭགས་སླིང་ཀཱ།

གི་འགོ་འཛིན་ཚོགས་ དོན་ཚན་འགུལ་ལྟེ་ཕྱི་གཞུང་གཞུངས་ཐོས་གཞན་མཛད་ཅིག་ལས་ འབྲུག་ལྗེ་སླིང་ཉེ་འདབས་ལུ་ཡོད་པའི་

གཞུང་མཚོ་འདི་ ལྷི་དང་ནང་གི་ལུ་འབྲུག་ལུ་ མཛེས་ཆ་དང་ལུ་ཚོགས་ཏེ་བཟོ་ཞེ་ལུ་གསལ་འཆར་ཡོད་པ་ལས་

ཆོད་འོག་བདག་སྲོང་གི་གཞུང་མཚོ་གི་ཉེ་འདབས་ལུ་ལྗོད་མི་ མི་སེར་ཚུ་དང་མཉམ་ བེས་ལུ་རྟོག་པ་དང་ནམ་རྟོག་ཡོད་མེད་

ཀྱི་སྐོར་ཐོས་བརྒྱུན་འབད་མཛད་ ཅི་མེས་ཚུ་གི་ལུ་ལེགས་ཤོམ་ལས་ཐུགས་རྟོག་ལུ་སྟེ་ ཐོས་ཚད་ལུ་དུ་མཛོད་གནང་པ་ལུ་

མ་བུལ་མེད་པའི་སྐོར་བཞག་ ཕུ་རྟོན་ལུ་ལུ་ དེས་ ཐུང་ཐུགས་ལུ་ཡོན་པའི་ཐོས་ཚད་ལུ་མཛོད་གནང་ཐབས་ཀྱི་ཐབས་

ལས་བརྒྱུགས་གནང་ཐུག་ལུ་ལུ་ ལེགས་ཤོམ་ལུ་འབྲུག་ལྗེ་སླིང་ཆོད་འོག་བདག་སྲོང་ནས་

(Signature)

དཔལ་ལྷན་འབྲུག་ཆོད་འོག་

འབྲུག་ལྗེ་སླིང་ཆོད་འོག་

Email: cdem@trashiyangtse.gov.bt

File Noted

Dungzam Park Range, Bumdeling

File No: 38

10/10/19



འབྲུམ་ཆེད་བདག་སྲིད་03/207ཉ/

སྤྱི་ཚེས་ 2/10/207ཉ/

གྲོས་ཚེད།

ད་ལེན་ད་རེས་རང་ལུགས་གནམ་ལོ་ས་མོ་སྐུ་ལོ་རང་རྒྱུ་པའི་ཚེས་ 2/10/207ཉལུ་འབྲུམ་སྤེ་སྤྱི་རྒྱུ་ཆེད་འོག་གི་ཉེ་འདབས་ལུ་ཡོད་པའི་གཏུང་མཚོ་འདི་འབྲུམ་སྤེ་སྤྱི་རྒྱུ་རི་དུགས་སྤྱི་རྒྱུ་ཀ་གི་འགོ་འདྲེན་ཐོག་ལུ་ནང་དང་ཕྱིའི་བལྟ་བུ་ལས་པ་ཚུ་གི་དོན་ལུ་མཛེས་ཆ་དང་ལྷན་ཉེ་གཏོ་བཟོ་ཞེས་སྤྱི་རྒྱུ་ཀ་གི་ཉེ་འདབས་ལས་འཆར་གཞི་ཡོད་པ་ལས་འདིའི་དོན་ལུ་ཉེ་འདབས་ལུ་སྤོན་མི་གཞུགས་འཁོད་མི་དོན་ཚུ་འཛོལ་ས་ཐོག་བཏུབ་མ་བཏུབ་ལྗོ་སྐོར་གྲོས་བསྐྱར་འབད་ལུ་མི་སེར་གི་བསམ་འཆར་བཀོད་མི་ནང་ལུ་སྒྲམ་ལེགས་ཐོན་མཚུ་ལས་ལྷན་ཉེ་གཏོ་སྤེ་མཚོ་རྩལ་དང་མཚོ་སྐྱོན་རྩོམ་སྤྱི་རྒྱུ་ལ་རྒྱགས་རང་གསོལ་ལ་མ་བཏུབ་བཏུབ་སྤེ་དགོ་པའི་གྲོས་ཆད་དང་འདི་ལ་མཛེད་གནང་པ་ཅིན་སྤྱི་རྒྱུ་ཀ་གི་ལ་སྤེ་གས་ལས་མཚོ་འདི་མཐའ་འཁོར་དང་ནང་ནལ་བསལ་གནང་ཞེ་མིན་གི་འདི་ལུ་སེམས་ལུ་རྒྱོགས་པ་དང་རྣམ་རྟོག་ལང་དགོས་པ་མེད་པའི་སྐོར་མགྱོན་དབྱངས་གཅིག་བསྐྱར་ཐོག་བསམ་འཆར་བཀོད་ཀྱི་ཕྱོད་ཆེད་ལུ་བཏོན།

- མིང།
- 1-ཚེས་དོན་ཇེ།
- 2-བཙམ་བརྟན།
- 3-མགོན་པོ་དབང་མོ།
- 4-སྤེ་མོ་ཚེ་རིང།



དཔལ་ལྷན་འབྲུག་གཞུང། མེད་འོག་བདག་སྲོང་འབྲུམ་རྩེ་སྤྱི་དང།

ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, GEOG ADMINISTRATION OF BOOMDELING
TRASHI YANGTSE DZONGKHAG



1-བསོད་ནམ་དཔལ་སྲོལ།

2-པ་ལྷོ་ཚོ་དབྱངས།

3-པོ་ལོ།

4-དགེ་ལྷན་སྐྱེན་ལོ།

5-བཀྲིས་མཚོ་ལོ།

6-མ་ལོ་དབང་ལོ།

7-སྲོལ་ལོ།

ཚོགས་པའི་
མཁན་པོ་ལཱ་ལོ་ལང་།
འབྲུམ་རྩེ་སྤྱི་དང་མེད་འོག་

ཚོགས་པའི་
དམངས་ལོ།
འབྲུམ་རྩེ་སྤྱི་དང་མེད་འོག་

Email: cdem@trashiyangtse.gov.bt / 17428077/ Mangmi 17595815