

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

Construction of Storm Water Drainage Network System in Missing Link (1) Areas of Zone I & II in Srinagar City



Abstract: "Missing Link Areas lacks essential storm water drainage system as it gets submerged more frequently during episodes of precipitation and remains waterlogged for the prolonged period which reflects negative impact on Society, Health and Environment at large".

Jhelum Tawi Flood Recovery Project- The World Bank Financed Project

Environmental Impact Assessment Report

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Project ID: P154990

CONSTRUCTION OF STORM WATER DRAINAGE
SYSTEM IN MISSING LINK-1 AREAS IN SRINAGAR CITY-
JAMMU & KASHMIR

(Jhelum Tawi Flood Recovery- World Bank Financed Project)



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Acronyms & Abbreviations

AAQ	:	Ambient Air Quality
ASI	:	Archaeological Survey of India
BIS	:	Bureau of Indian Standards
CPCB	:	Central Pollution Control Board
CPR	:	Common Property Resources
DPR	:	Detailed Project Report
DO	:	Dissolved Oxygen
EA	:	Environmental Assessment
EIA	:	Environmental impact Assessment
EMP	:	Environmental Management Plan
EMoP	:	Environmental Monitoring Plan
ERA	:	Economic Reconstruction Agency
GC	:	General Conditions
GoI	:	Government of India
ILO	:	International Labour Organization
IS	:	Indian Standard
J&K	:	Jammu and Kashmir
JTFRP	:	Jhelum Tawi Flood Recovery Project
MoEF&CC	:	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
NAAQS	:	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NOC	:	No Objection Certificate
OP	:	Operational Policy
PAP	:	Project Affected Persons
PIU	:	Project Implementation unit
PIA	:	Project Influence Area
PMU	:	Project Management Unit
PPE	:	Personal Protective Equipment
PUC	:	Pollution Under Control
PWD	:	Public Works Department
RoW	:	Right of Way
JKSPCB	:	Jammu & Kashmir State Pollution Control Board
TAQAC	:	Technical Assistance and Quality Audit Consultants
WB	:	World Bank

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Introduction

Catastrophic deluge of September 2014 shows negative impact on economic aspects of the State and massive infrastructure damages in which capital city Srinagar was most affected and a trail of siltation in most of the water bodies as environmental degradation which is always synonymous with major floods. In connection to catastrophic flood, a mission of the World Bank visited the State during February 1-6, 2015 on request of Government of India to review and assess the damages in order to produce a rapid multi-sectorial assessment report of the damages and needs. The Rapid Damage and Needs Analysis (RDNA) estimates the total damages and loss caused by floods at about INR 211,975 million (US\$ 3,550.45), most of it to housing, livelihoods, and roads and bridges, which combined represented more than 70% of the damages in terms of value.

Under component 3 “*Restoration of Urban Flood Management Infrastructure*” of the Project Development Objectives, one of the sub-project identified is construction of storm water drainage network by connecting missing links to existing drainage network / pumping stations in Srinagar City (South). The identified areas were highly affected during September 2014 floods, and have history of waterlogging during rainy season like Mustafabad, HMT, Zainakoot, Nowgam-Chanapora, Peerbagh, Bemina, Qamarabad, Gulberg/ Shah Anwar Colony (Hyderpora) etc. These adjoining areas were completely submerged/ inundated for number of days and was further aggravated as no drainage connectivity exists with pumping stations. These areas lack essential storm water drainage system resulting into frequent waterlogging/ submergence of the area.

The proposed subproject covers a total area of 220 hectares and a total length of SWD drainage network (Pipe and CC drain) is 38.269 km. The proposed sub-project does not involve any land acquisition as construction of storm water drainage is only laying of pipe and cc drains within the existing road surface following the central alignment of the road.

Project Location

The proposed subproject “*Construction of Storm Water Drainage Scheme by connecting missing links with the existing drainage/ pumping stations*” is situated in south-west part of the Srinagar City” and lies between geo-coordinates of 34°01'49.86”N (Lat) 74°49'35.09”E (Long) at Nowgam Railway Colony and (Lat) 34°06'50.80”N (Long) 74°43'27.25”E (HMT-Shalteng). The subproject area is mainly a built-up area and lies on the left bank of River Jhelum. These areas are mainly located on both side of National Highway corridor.

Screening and Environmental Assessment (EA)

Sub-projects under “Jhelum and Tawi Flood Recovery Project” commonly known as JTFRP have a prior requirement of screening which is based on three categories; viz., nature of the project, size of the project and location of the project that is

sensitive area criteria. The objective of the Environment screening is to identify the potentially significant environmental issues of the sub-project at an early stage for detailed Environmental impacts. The EA for selected subproject includes establishing environmental baseline in the study area, identify the range of environmental impacts, specify the measures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate negative impacts and maximize positive impacts and integrate possible environmental enhancement measures. The proposed measures will be formulated in the form of an environmental management plan with necessary budget and institutional roles for effective implementation. The EMP developed shall form the part of construction contract document.

Policy and Legal Regulatory Instruments

National and State Laws

- EIA Notification, 14th Sept 2006 and Subsequent amendments
- Jammu and Kashmir Forest (Conservation) Act, 1997
- Jammu and Kashmir Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1978
- Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
- Water Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control Act), 2000
- Construction & Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016
- e-waste (Management) Rules, 2015
- Public Liability and Insurance Act 1991
- Central Motor Vehicle Act 1988 and Central Motor Vehicle Rules 2019
- Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996/ Jammu and Kashmir Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Services) Rules, 2006
- Jammu and Kashmir Electricity Act, 2010 and amendments
- Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Trans-boundary Movement) Rules, 2008 and amendments thereof
- Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016
- The Jammu and Kashmir Preservation of Specified Trees Act, 1969

World Bank Operational Policies

- OP/BP 4.01 Environmental Assessment
- OP/BP 4.36 Forests
- OP/BP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources
- OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement

Project Description

The proposed subproject "Construction of Storm Water Drainage Scheme by connecting Missing Links with the Existing Drainage/ Pumping Stations" is situated in South-West part of Srinagar City" on left bank of river Jhelum.

These areas lack essential drainage system resulting in frequent waterlogging/ submergence of the area. In 2014 floods, the HFL of this area got raised by at least 1-5m. The main road and especially link roads in areas are in highly dilapidated condition due to

the lack of essential drainage system. The residents of these areas are facing lot of inconvenience and adverse living conditions due to the lack of efficient drainage system and same has been captured in photographs during screening/ assessment survey. During the floods of September 2014, the affected areas were submerged at 1-5 m HFL which made the life of inhabitants miserable. The most affected area like Mustafabad, HMT its adjoining areas, Nowgam, etc usually remain waterlogged and submerged resulting in greater inconvenience in all walks of life, like elders, patients, school students, locals, etc.

The proposed Storm Water Drainage subproject has a total area 220.03 hectares and a total length of SWD drainage network (Pipe and CC drain) is 38.269 km and runs along the national highway from Nowgam to HMT-Shalteng. The proposed storm water drainage does not involve any land acquisition as the project involves only lay ing of drainage pipes in missing link areas in existing roads surface within central alignment. Further, the subproject foresees no impact on livelihood as the drainage work will be carried out within the available RoW. The proposed drainage work is based on routine construction works for each section on daily basis by way of laying concrete pipes, filling activity and surface restoration is done for the entire stretch simultaneously within the scheduled time frame. The works shall include procurement of all materials and labour, construction, testing, commissioning and maintenance during the operation stage.

Scope of the Work

The scope of works for the proposed project will include but not limited to

- Clearing, Excavation, laying of drain pipes, backfilling and reinstatement
- Concrete Works
- Storm Water Drainage Works
- Road restoration works

Public Consultation

One of the important components of this study is dissemination of project information by way of “Consultation with stakeholders and general public”, which was conducted with local residents/ stakeholders in sub project areas like Nowgam, Gulshan Nagar Mustafabad, Zainakoot, HMT, Peerbagh. Public consultation was conducted in September and October, 2019 for the areas in the proposed scheme. Community heads of the locality were consulted which helped in gathering of public in the resident houses/ community area for the successful consultation meetings. The local residents/ stakeholders were consulted based on the procedural guidelines of reaching public required for the preliminary baseline characteristics of environmental and social screening.

Public consultation was conducted at the project location and reconnaissance survey of the project was done and a meeting with the local people as part of study. During consultation process of the proposed sub-project, people have expressed keen interest about the proposed sub-project and were aware about the upcoming project. People in general were very enthusiastic about the benefits of the subproject.

And some of the positive response with suggestions received from the local residents and stakeholders during consultation is abridged as, i) locals ensured full cooperation and support for the successful execution of the project; ii) local residents who are

related to the construction industry may be engaged with the proposed drainage works in these areas; iii) temporary access routes/ ramps/ bridges shall be provided during construction/ excavation activity.

Assessment of Impacts

This Environmental Assessment report deliberates the EIA study carried out for the proposed Storm Water Drainage network in missing link areas by way of connecting with the existing drainage/ pumping stations in Srinagar City in terms of the potential environmental impacts that may occur as a result of the implementation of project. The anticipated environment impacts identified during construction phase which comprise of transitory/ insignificant increase in air and noise pollution, soil erosion, slight change in water quality near the construction area and these impacts are temporary and site and time specific in nature. The major impacts of the project are expected to be during the construction phase leading to air and noise quality deterioration, occupational, health and safety impacts to the works and local communities, utility shifting, access to private properties, generation of construction debris through and excavation activities and disposal of excavated silt from the drains during operation phase respectively. The proposed storm water drainage in these areas will have a significant positive impact and mainly to address the problem of water logging, flooding, water stagnation/ odour and water borne diseases which in turn would strengthen public health, environmental enhancement of subproject area sanitation/ aesthetics and reduction in ground water contamination/ pollution.

The project mitigation measures has been developed for evading, reducing and regulating the adverse impacts on the environment impacts induced by the project proposed. The policy, legal and institutional framework under the ambit of which the EIA was undertaken, is also detailed out in environmental assessment report. The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the storm water drainage system in missing link areas is developed, which elaborates on the mitigation measures, means of implementation for the proposed measures, monitoring strategy and the budgets pertaining to implementation of the proposed mitigation measures.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Project Background

In September 2014, Jammu & Kashmir experienced torrential monsoon rains in the region causing major flooding and landslides. The continuous spell of rains from September 2 to 6, 2014, caused Jhelum and Chenab Rivers as well as many other streams/tributaries to flow above the danger mark. The Jhelum River also breached its banks flooding many low-lying areas in Kashmir, including the capital. In many districts, the rainfall exceeded the normal by over 600%. The Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) records precipitation above 244.4 mm as extremely heavy rainfall, and J&K received 558mm of rain in the June- September period, as against the normal 477.4 mm. The district of Qazigund recorded over 550 mm of rainfall in 6 days as against a historic normal of 6.2 mm over the same period.

Due to the unprecedented heavy rainfall the catchment areas particularly the low lying areas were flooded for more than two weeks. Some areas in urban Srinagar stayed flooded for 28 days. Water levels were as high as 27 feet in many parts of Srinagar city. The areas from the main tributaries of river Jhelum vis-à-vis Brengi nallah, Vishav nallah, Lider nallah and Sandran nallah started overflowing due to the heavy rainfall causing water levels in Jhelum river to rise.

Based on the **Rapid Damage Needs Assessment (RDNA)** results, restoration works underway, and discussions with the GoJ&K, the project will focus on restoring critical infrastructure using international best practice on resilient infrastructure. Given the state's vulnerability to both floods and earthquakes, the infrastructure will be designed with upgraded resilient features, and will include contingency planning for future disaster events. Therefore, the project aims at both restoring essential services disrupted by the floods and improving the design standard and practices in the state to increase resilience.

1.2. Project Development Objective

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to support the recovery and increase disaster resilience in targeted areas of the State, and increase the capacity of the State entities to respond promptly and effectively to an eligible crisis or emergency.

The project is comprised of the following seven components:

1. Reconstruction and strengthening of critical infrastructure (US\$60 million)
2. Reconstruction of roads and bridges (US\$80 million)
- 3. Restoration of urban flood management infrastructure (US\$50 million)**
4. Strengthening and restoration of livelihoods (US\$15 million)
5. Strengthening disaster risk management capacity (US\$25 million)
6. Contingent Emergency Response (US\$0 million)
7. Implementation Support (US\$20 million)

1.3. Description of the Project

The objective of this component “Restoration of urban flood management infrastructure” of the Jhelum and Tawi Flood Recovery Project is to strengthen and reinforce existing weak and vulnerable flood control infrastructure. Investments will primarily include rehabilitation/renovation of around 56 storm water pumping stations in Srinagar city, and replacement of the power equipment, switch/ panel boards at elevated places, and related investments for improvement and increased resilience.

The sub-project identified under Component 3 is construction of storm water drainage network by connecting missing links to existing drainage network / pumping stations in Srinagar City (South-West). The identified areas were highly affected during September 2014 floods, and have history of waterlogging during rainy season like Mustafabad, HMT, Zainakoot, Nowgam-Chanapora, Peerbagh, Bemina, Qamarabad, Gulberg/ Shah Anwar Colony (Hyderpora) etc. The subproject areas identified as “missing links” are located on both side of the National Highway corridor from Nowgam to HMT-Shalteng and falls in floodplain areas of River Jhelum. These areas were completely submerged/ inundated for number of days and was further aggravated as no drainage connectivity exists with the pumping stations. These areas lack essential storm water drainage system resulting into frequent waterlogging/ submergence of the area.

The proposed subproject is located in south-west side and lies between geo-coordinates of 34⁰01'49.86"N (Lat) 74⁰49'35.09"E (Long) at Nowgam Railway Colony and (Lat) 34⁰06'50.80"N (Long) 74⁰43'27.25"E (HMT-Shalteng). The subproject area is mainly a built-up area and lies on the left bank of River Jhelum.

1.4. Need of the Project

The proposed construction of storm water drainage network will be connected by way of missing links in identified areas to existing drainage network / pumping stations in Srinagar City (South-West). The project area is situated in the Srinagar City in left bank of River Jhelum and along the national highway corridor near Nowgam upto HMT-Shalteng area. The identified areas are mostly low lying areas like Nowgam, Mustafabad, etc., and frequently gets submerged during the rainy season and winters remain waterlogged most time of the year due to low lying nature of the area. All the missing links are proposed to be linked to the concerned existing pipe drain/CC drain of the existing drain/trunk drain so that the flow from these links is carried to the pumping station of the area for disposal.

A large number of tourists from all over the world visit Srinagar city throughout the year as one of the preferred tourist destination. It is also known for traditional Kashmiri handicrafts and dry fruits. The city has been Centre of the arts and learning. In 2014 floods, the HFL of these areas got raised by at least 1-5m.

The proposed storm water drainage network in identified areas of missing links in south-west part of Srinagar City, comprised of Nowgam, Gulshan Nagar, Chanapora, Lal Nagar, Rawalpura, Sanat Nagar, Parraypora, Peerbagh, Alamdar Colony, Shah Anwar Colony, Gulberg Colony, Rawathpora, Bemina, Qamarabad, Mustafabad, Zainakoot, HMT, Shalteng, etc and does not have any drainage and disposal system

and is facing surface over flow problem, causing urban flooding / water stagnation/ water logging in the area, creating nuisance and unhygienic condition for the public. Chances of epidemic are very high because water table is high and submergence is always there. Providing of good drainage network in the area is very important as short spells of precipitation finds its way to the existing compounds, houses, mixing of water with septic tanks which leads to the contamination of water supply and spread of water borne diseases. The inhabitants of the area are demanding construction of efficient drainage system and its disposal since very long. Number of public protests of the area was reported in Mustafabad, Nowgam etc. demanding drainage system. The Government of J&K approved the drainage scheme under Component 3 of JTFRP supported by the World Bank.

Since the importance of this project component “Restoration of urban flood management infrastructure” in Srinagar Municipal Areas is to (i) strengthen and reinforce the existing weak and vulnerable flood control infrastructure. Investment will primarily include rehabilitation/renovation of storm water pumping stations/drainages in Srinagar municipal area and related investments for improvement and increased resilience; and (ii) assessing urban flood management interventions in other project area.

1.5. Benefits of the Project

By constructing the storm water drainage scheme, whole area will be benefitted by many folds as discussed below;

- The sub project will focus on development of critical infrastructure of efficient Storm Water Drainage system using international best practices of resilient infrastructure.
- The construction the Storm Water Drainage network in identified missing link areas south-west part of Srinagar City which were badly affected during 2014 floods and usually remain water logged most of the time. The construction of missing link drains will be connected with the existing drains/ pumping stations. The existing pumping stations are in up-gradation under on-going World Bank project, wherein the existing pumping station floor level design parameters which will be 1 meter higher than the 2014 HFL and are not likely to be affected during floods and heavy rains.
- By constructing storm water drainage will ensure efficient drainage system during heavy rains, which will minimize the possibility of flooding by reducing the water logging/ submergence conditions.
- Efficient storm water drainage system with SCADA in place will be operated remotely during flooding conditions to evacuate storm water rapidly and restoring area flood management system efficiently. Since the identified existing pumping stations under JTFRP (World Bank Financed Project) in Srinagar City is under implementation and will be rehabilitated as per September 2014 floods HFL and inclusion of submersible pumps will be installed at these pumping stations, which will continuously pump storm water during flooding conditions.
- Environmental conditions of the area will be improved by avoiding water logging and stagnation especially during rainy seasons thereby leading to better quality

of life and better aesthetics.

- The subproject will improve human health by way of controlling water-logging conditions and preventing breeding of mosquitoes and other water-related vector diseases in the sub project vicinity.
- Area flood management system will be ultimately improved and beneficial to the local communities by saving their houses, vicinity and livelihoods, which gets affected due to frequent water logging and submergence of these areas and inner roads of colonies during rainy season.
- The storm water drainage connectivity (missing links 1) with the existing drainage systems/ pumping stations will strongly benefit vulnerable elders, patients, school going kids and community at large who are the most suffering section of the society due to water logging and submergence in the area.
- The sub project will have a positive long- term impact on city storm water management, the state's economy, living standards and quality of life of local population.

1.6. Need of Environmental Assessment (EA)

The EA for the subproject includes establishing the environmental baseline conditions in the study area, identify the range of anticipated environmental impacts during design, pre-construction, operation and maintenance stages of the project, specify the measures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate negative impacts and maximize positive impacts and integrate possible environmental enhancement measures.

The proposed mitigation measures will be formulated in the form of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) with necessary budget and institutional roles for effective implementation of EMP for the "Construction of Storm Water Drainage System in identified Missing Links-1 areas in Zone-I of south-west part in Srinagar City" under Jhelum and Tawi Flood Recovery Project (JTFRP) and integration of the same in to project implementation agreements, including construction contract documents.

1.7. Scope and TOR of Environmental Assessment study

The environmental assessment for storm water drainage in Missing Links 1 areas in Srinagar City includes screening and scoping, identification and evaluation of anticipated environmental impacts; and environmental management plan to mitigation of likely impacts of the proposed subproject as required. Environmental monitoring and reporting of implemented mitigation measures will also part of environmental assessment.

1.8. Environmental Screening and Scoping

Environmental screening exercise of the proposed subproject project was undertaken to facilitate inputs on environmental, social and economic considerations for current and future prospects. Further, this report also provides scoping inputs in determining the major environmental issues and defines the scope of work for conducting environmental assessment. As per the findings and recommendations of the

Environmental Screening report, Environmental Assessment has been carried out for the subproject. The scoping exercise defines geographical boundaries for the subproject for impact assessment as well as defining the project influence area to assess the impacts due to project activities.

1.9. Environmental Assessment (EA)

The EA for selected subproject includes establishing environmental baseline in the study area, identify the anticipated environmental impacts, specify the measures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate negative impacts and maximize positive impacts and integrate necessary mitigation measures, environmental management plan and enhancement measures as required. The proposed measures will be formulated in the form of an environmental management plan with necessary budget provisions and institutional roles for effective implementation during various stages of the project. The EMP developed shall form the part of construction contract document.

1.10 Environmental Management Plan

An Environmental Management Plan designed for the implementation of the subproject shall consists of overall framework which will be a guidance document providing environmental planning and design criteria for the current subprojects, generic environmental management measures, institutional mechanism for implementation, capacity building and training process, and resource material to function adequately to mainstream the environmental management and implementation of environmental management and monitoring plan.

1.11. Structure of Environmental Assessment Report

The structure of EA report has been categorized in the following Chapters:

Executive Summary

1. Introduction
2. Approach & Methodology.
3. Project Description
4. Policy, Legal and Administrative Framework
5. Environmental Baseline Conditions
6. Impact Assessment & Mitigation Measures
7. Analysis of Alternatives
8. Public Consultation
9. Environmental Management Plan

Annexures

Figures

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Boxes

Abbreviations and Acronyms

2. APPROACH & METHODOLOGY

2.1. Reconnaissance Survey

The reconnaissance survey was conducted in September 2019 in project domain areas of missing link areas by the consultant's Environmental Expert before the inception of the screening exercise and environmental assessment study. The site visit and the initial assessment have become the key elements of the schedule of preparation as a part of the screening report. In addition to field investigations and observations, consultations/ field visits were held jointly with the stakeholders and project proponents and available environmental documentation was assembled for review

2.2. Project Impact and Project Influence Area

In perspective of the environmental assessment study of a storm water drainage subproject, it is important to define the area for environmental impacts are being considered. The project will support infrastructure and the proposed construction of Storm Water Drainage network in missing link areas are confined within the existing roads of the area. The subproject also includes restoration of existing roads.

The project impact area has been considered within the periphery of each area where drainage network will be laid and project influence area has been considered as 1 km radius from the proposed drainage line of the Storm Water Drainage.

2.3. Screening methodology

The screening exercise was done through reconnaissance survey, Public consultation meetings were arranged with the community and conducted in large gathering at Nowgam, Gulshan Nagar, Mustafabad-HMT-Shalteng, Peerbagh areas and in-house meeting with locals and officials and community. Field survey and data collection were carried out as per the screening checklist provided in ESMF of the project. The information has been gathered through primary as well as secondary sources, with the support of PIU team members. The objective behind the environmental screening was to delineate affected environmental features and issue like water logging/ submergence, plantations / trees, sensitive receptors-schools/ religious places and residential area, human settlements, surface waterbody, natural resources etc. in the project area, in order to define impacts and to minimize the adverse environmental impacts by suggesting best engineering solutions/options at optimal costs.

The positive actions are not only to avoid adverse impacts, but to capitalize on opportunities to correct environmental degradation or improve environmental conditions were determined.

2.4. Detailed Baseline Environmental Surveys

A comprehensive survey was conducted for the purpose of environmental impact and screening studies. For this purpose, a data sheet was devised to collect quantitative and

qualitative social and environmental data together with local subproject specific consultations. This will be the basis for further investigations for future studies. Information collection, literature survey and analysis of data published and other recorded data e.g. on wildlife, forest flora, climate, pollution along with socio-economic, demographic, land-use pattern, land ownership details etc. pertaining to the subproject were also studied and reviewed. National and state guidelines were also reviewed prior to carry out baseline studies. Detailed survey has been carried out by the environmental and social experts who are responsible for the documentation of the environmental and social investigations and issues, to evaluate the existing environmental and social setting and conditions of the proposed project area. Potential significant impacts were identified on the basis of analytical review of project activities, baseline data, land use, environmental factors, socio-economic conditions and review of assessment of potential impacts identified in previous similar kind of projects. A participatory process was adopted while performing social screening of the sub- project. The information has been gathered through primary as well as secondary sources of information, with the support of PMU and PIU team members.

2.5. Collection of Data

Keeping in line with the sub project activities, literature surveys were carried out referring publication & using internet and useful information about the project impact and influence area was collected. This includes both published and unpublished environmental data. Literature searches were undertaken and relevant agencies were contacted and appraised of the proposed sub project. The following data were collected for the storm water drainage during environmental screening study:

- Geo reference maps.
- Socio-economic data from the Planning Department and Census records.
- Geological data from Geological Survey of India.
- Meteorological data from India Meteorology Department, Govt. of India.
- District Profile from District Statistics Department.
- Forestry and Wildlife Data from Forest Department.
- Flora and fauna from various sources, including the State Forests Department and Wildlife Department.

Readily available data was reviewed with the initial reconnaissance investigations, and the need for primary data collection in some instances was determined.

2.6. Environmental Monitoring Data

Water quality monitoring data of Doodhganga river & its flood-spill channel / Jhelum river & its diversion channel which are the outfall channels of storm water drainage. Air & noise level data (near Chanapora bridge site-NH Bypass of Rawalpura SWD Drainage Project of ADB) was collected from the PIU as a reference monitoring data. Environmental monitoring laboratory of ERA was utilized for the above monitoring following the standard monitoring, sampling and lab protocol. All the water samples were followed as per CPCB guidelines and examined as per the procedures specified in 'Standard Methods for the

Examination of Water and Wastewater' published by American Public Health Association (APHA).

Similarly, Air Quality and Noise Level monitoring and assessment of noise levels were conducted as per CPCB guidelines/National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

2.7. Assessment of Alternatives

Analysis of alternatives is an analytical comparison of the operational effectiveness, costs and environmental and social risks of proposed development options. This helps to analyze the options critically in relation to its impacts on all physical, social and biological environments. The 'no action option' is to be considered among various options available. The process will ultimately help to determine which option is comparatively better than the other various options. For this project, alternative analysis has been made for three considerations, *i.e.* strategic, planning and technology consideration.

2.8. Stake holder consultation and participation

Stakeholder's view and perception were assessed through informal and formal public consultation meetings. The different stakeholder's *viz.* government officials, local people (both male & female) were contacted and consulted during the course of the study. Stakeholders were informed about the subproject components and likely environmental impacts before seeking their views. In each consultation, all efforts were made to have adequate participation from women as well. Consultations have been carried out for the project in two stages. First stage consultation was undertaken during impact assessment process to identify the concerns of people, which were duly addressed through appropriate mitigation measures. Second stage consultation was undertaken as part of preparation of EIA report to assess the adequacy and acceptability of the proposed mitigation measures and management plan. Public consultations ensured involvement of public, experts in the project's pre-planning stage itself and redressal of their concerns and expectations from the subproject. The community members, government officials members opined that the proposed subproject would contribute to social and economic development of the area. The proposed project would contribute to increased employment opportunities for the local people during and after subproject implementation. The communities welcomed the subproject and all were in favour of the project. Issues raised by stakeholders were analysed for practical and scientific basis, and for developing an appropriate mitigation, management and monitoring plan, depending on its importance and practicality.

Environmental assessment report for the storm water drainage network in "Missing Link (1) Areas" of Zone I & II in Srinagar City and its executive summary shall be disclosed at JTFRP/PIU website as per provisions of World Bank disclosure policies.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1. Background

Srinagar, the summer capital of Jammu & Kashmir, is located in the heart of oval shaped valley of Kashmir. The Srinagar city lies $34^{\circ} 0' - 34^{\circ} 14' N$ (Latitude) and $74^{\circ} 43' - 74^{\circ} 52' E$ (Longitude) with an altitude of 1585 m (5200 ft) above mean sea level (msl). The city has a unique physiographic setup with steep hills in the East and North East, low lying paddy fields falling in the flood plain of Jhelum in the South and West, the Karewas of Budgam in the extreme South and towards the North encounter the uplands with moderate slopes. It is well connected by air and road. Topographically, Srinagar city is located on a flatter terrain. Consequently, the drainage system of the city rely on lift system through drainage pumping stations, which lift surface water from wet well and discharge into the adjoining water bodies. The city receives most of the precipitation in winter and spring seasons in the form of snow and rain with an annual average rainfall of 710 mm.

The subproject “Construction of Storm Water Drainage System in identified Missing Link-1 areas of Zone-I & II in Srinagar city” has been proposed under the component 3 “**Restoration of urban flood management infrastructure**” of project development objectives for flood resilience under World Bank funded project. As per drainage master plan of Srinagar city, the entire city is divided into 3 zones. The proposed storm water drainage identified as Missing Links 1 areas falls under drainage zone I of south-west part of Srinagar city. These areas located along the national highway from Nowgam- Gulshan Nagar to HMT-Shalteng areas and lies on the left bank of River Jhelum. In these areas, no surface water collection facility/ network system exists and it is proposed to be provided as missing links for storm water drains that shall be connected to nearby existing drainage systems/ pumping stations. In order to address the severe problem of water logging/ submergence and associated adverse impacts on the health, environment and socio-economic profile of the community, an integrated drainage subproject has been proposed which will be connected to existing drainage network and pumping stations. Completion of the subproject will considerably rehabilitate the existing problem of water logging and associated adverse impacts on the health, environment, hygiene and socio economic conditions of the community.

3.2. Project Location and Existing Condition

The proposed subproject “Construction of Storm Water Drainage Scheme by connecting missing links with the existing drainage/ pumping stations” is situated in south-west part of the Srinagar City” and lies between geo-coordinates of $34^{\circ} 01' 49.86'' N$ (Lat) $74^{\circ} 49' 35.09'' E$ (Long) at Nowgam Railway Colony and (Lat) $34^{\circ} 06' 50.80'' N$ (Long) $74^{\circ} 43' 27.25'' E$ (HMT-Shalteng). The subproject area is mainly a built-up area and lies on the left bank of River Jhelum. These areas are mainly located on both side of National Highway corridor. The final disposal points (outfall channel) is at existing pumping stations into outfall channels/ nallah like Doodhganga nallah and its spill channel, Jhelum floodspill channel and River Jhelum.

The present road condition is highly dilapidated due to the lack of essential drainage system and usually remains waterlogged in most of these areas. As such locals have to

face inconvenience especially during spells of precipitation and persistent waterlogging issues. During the floods of September 2014, most of these areas were inundated for the prolonged period which made the life of inhabitants miserable. Even short spell of rain causes excessive surface runoff/ waterlogging and resulting into inconvenience in all walks of life, like school going students, locals etc. During heavy precipitation, inner colony roads in proposed drainage site gets more frequently submerged thus causes huge inconvenience to general public. Location and area map of the proposed storm water drainage network (Missing Links 1) of Zone I & II in Srinagar City is given in Fig 3.1 to 3.15 below;

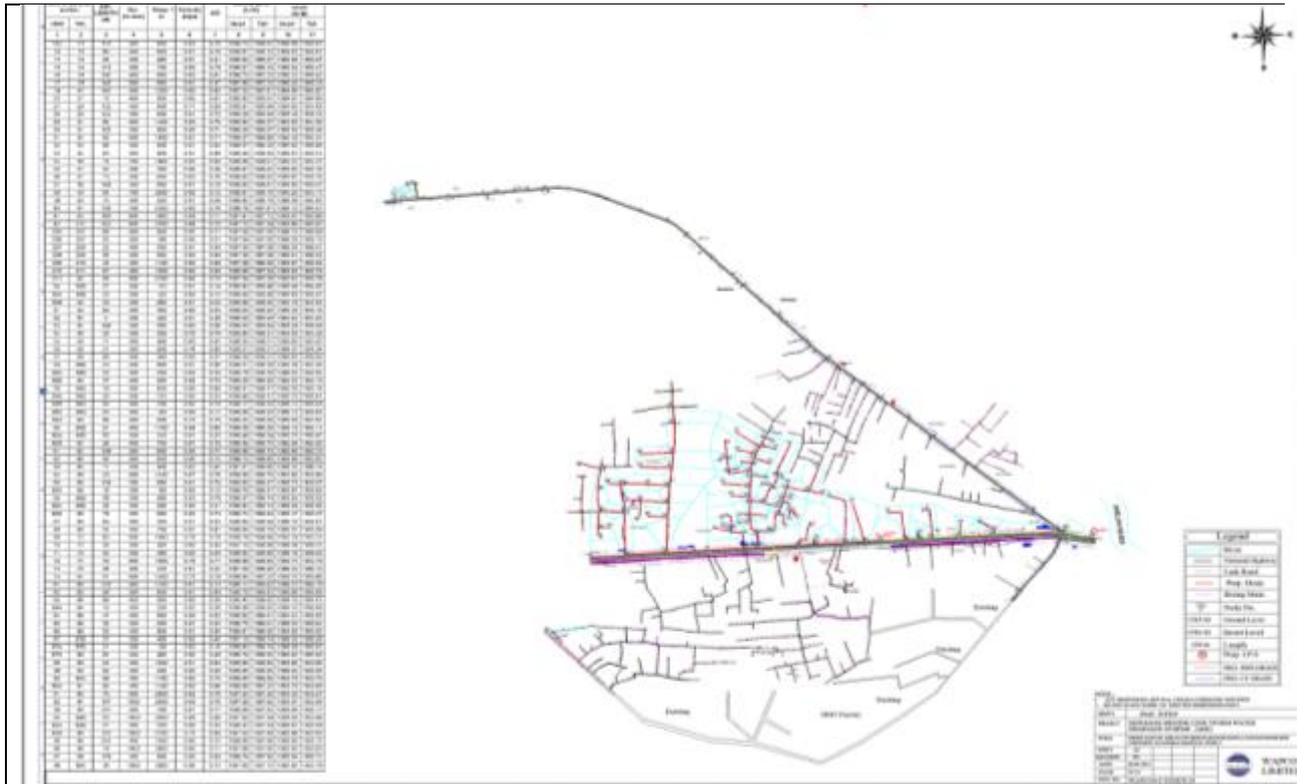


Fig 3.1: Index Map of the Proposed Storm Water Drainage Network in Mustafabad, Zainakoot HMT-Shalteng Areas.

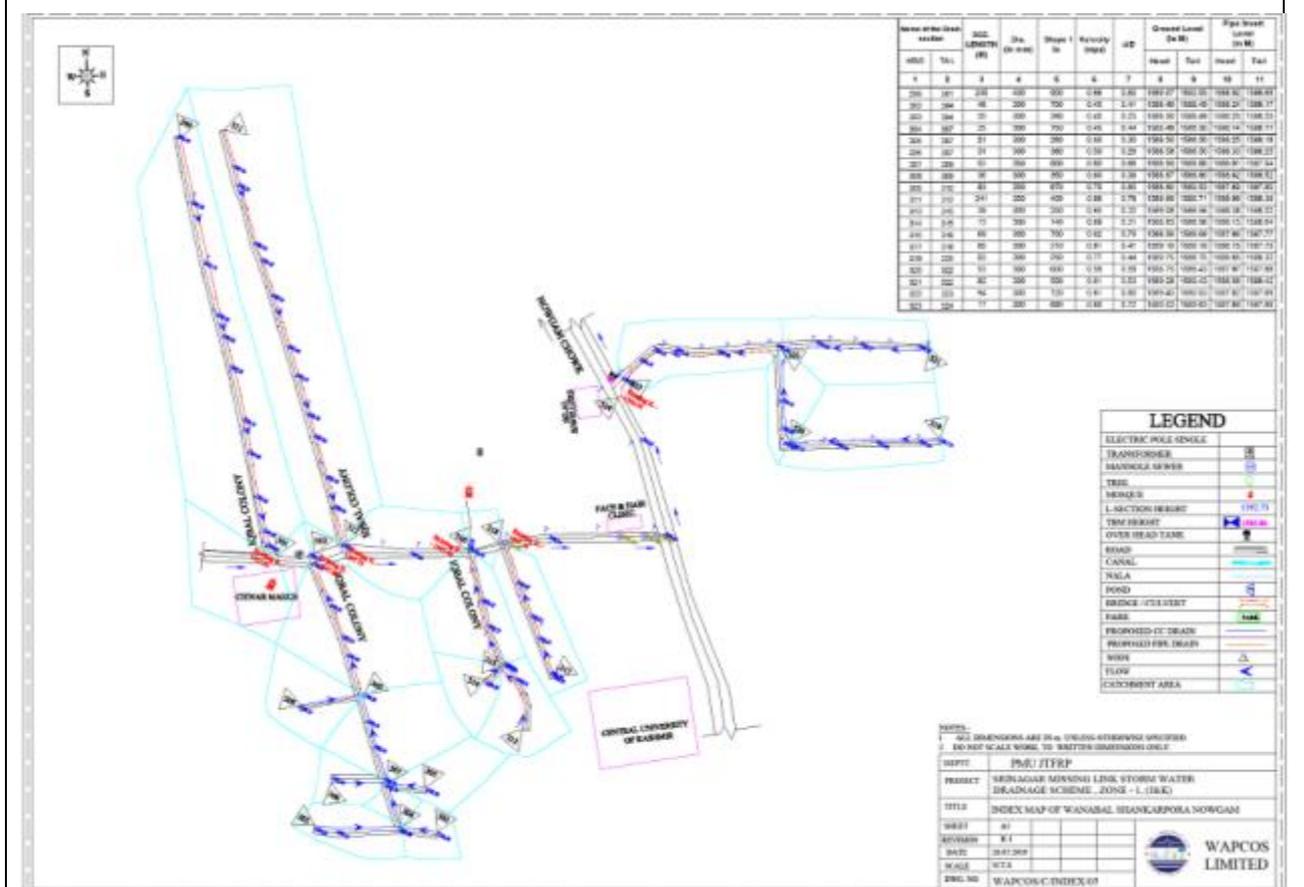


Fig 3.2: Index Map of the Proposed Storm Water Drainage Network in Wanbal, Nowgam, Shankerpura Areas.

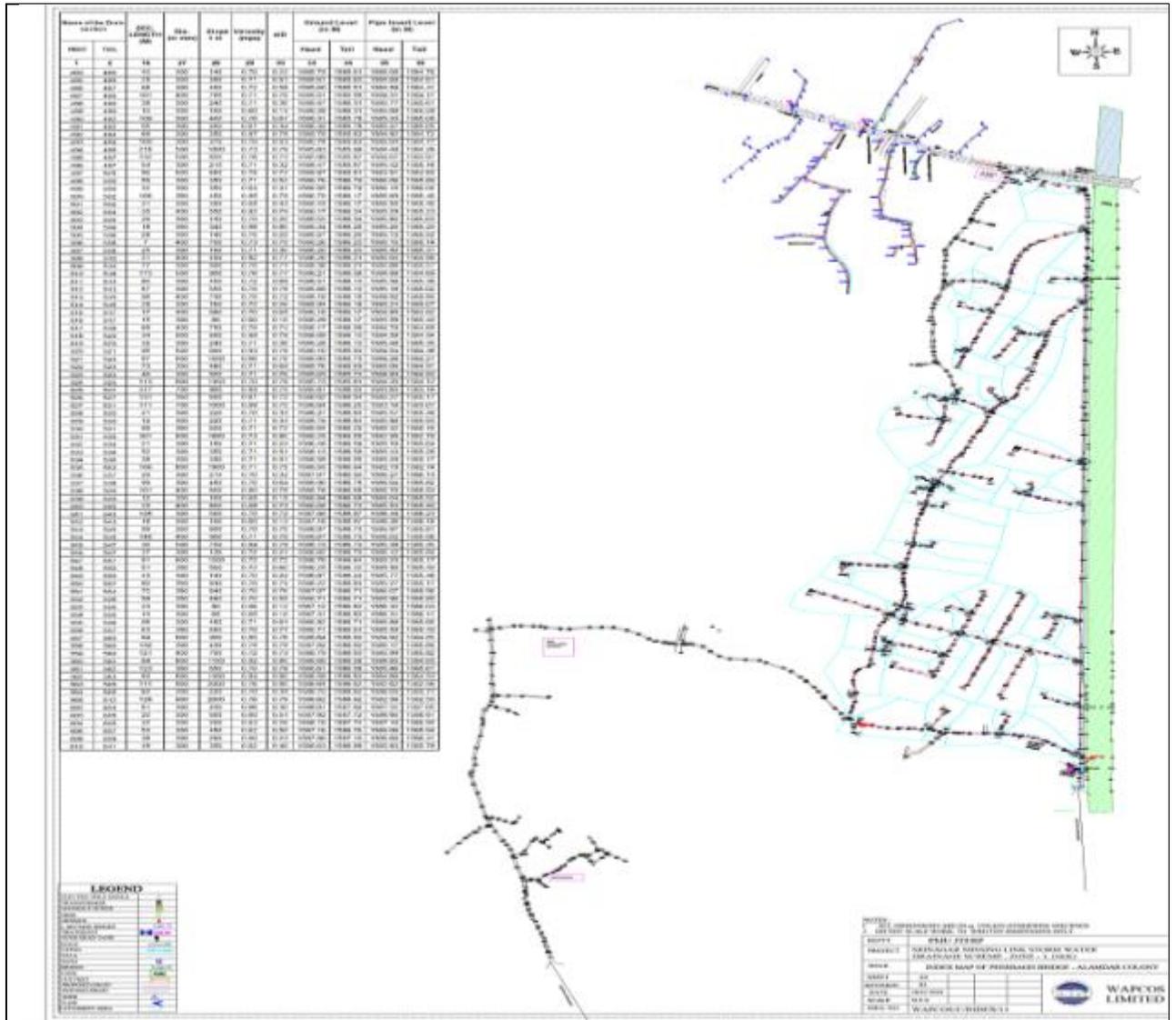
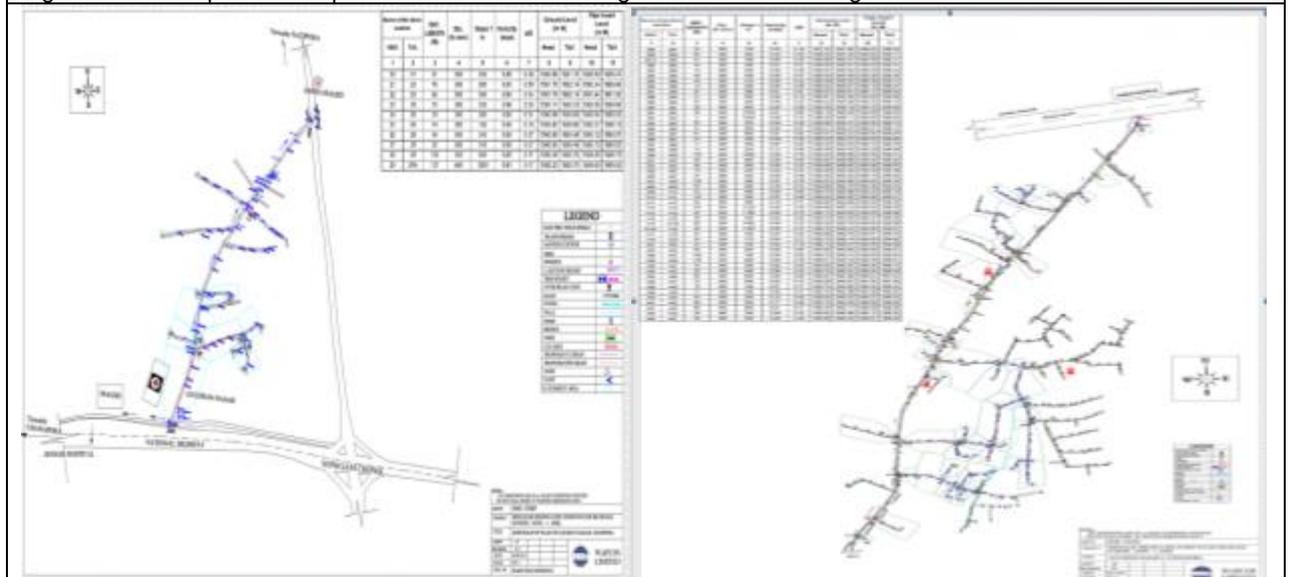


Fig 3.3: Index Map of the Proposed Storm Water Drainage Network in Peerbagh-Alamdar Areas.



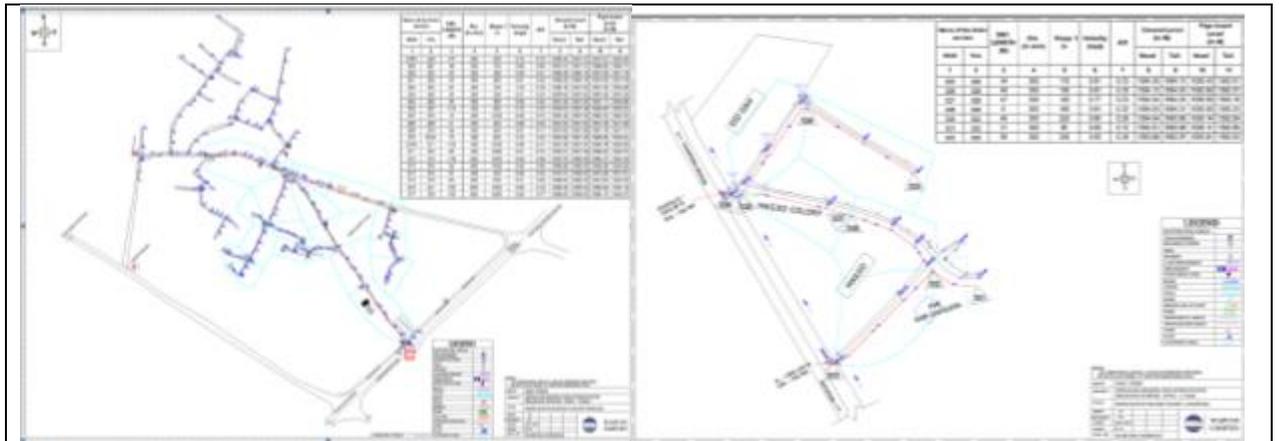


Fig 3.5: Index Map of the Proposed Storm Water Drainage Network in Railway Colony Nowgam Chanpora Areas.

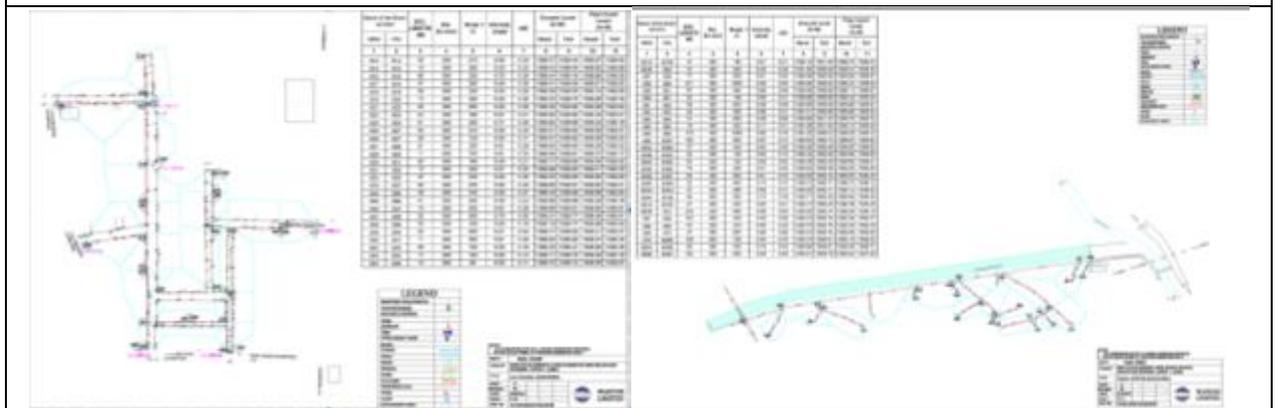


Fig 3.6: Index Map of the Proposed Storm Water Drainage Network in Railway Colony Nowgam Chanpora Areas

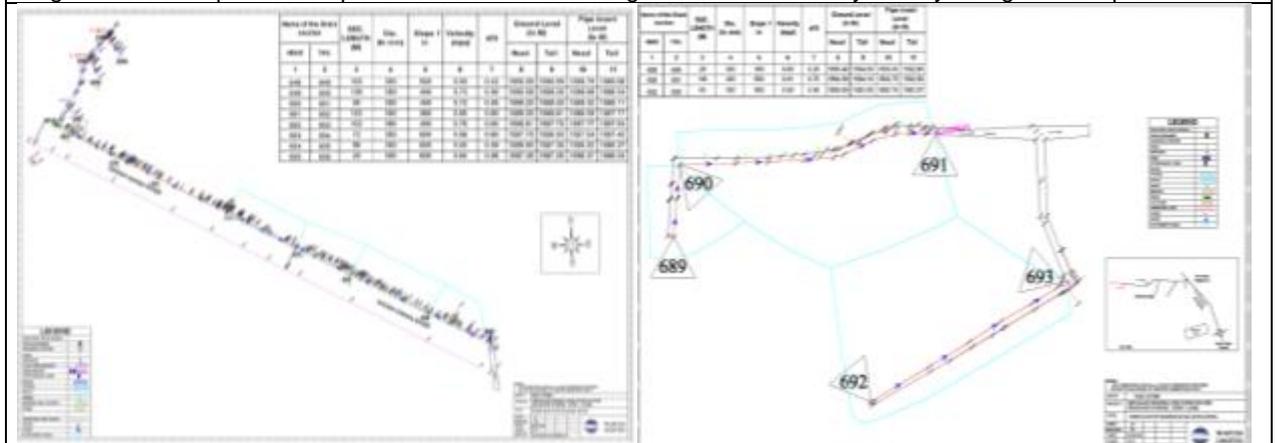


Fig 3.6: Index Map of the Proposed Storm Water Drainage Network in Ralwapora Bund/ Hakeem Bagh Areas

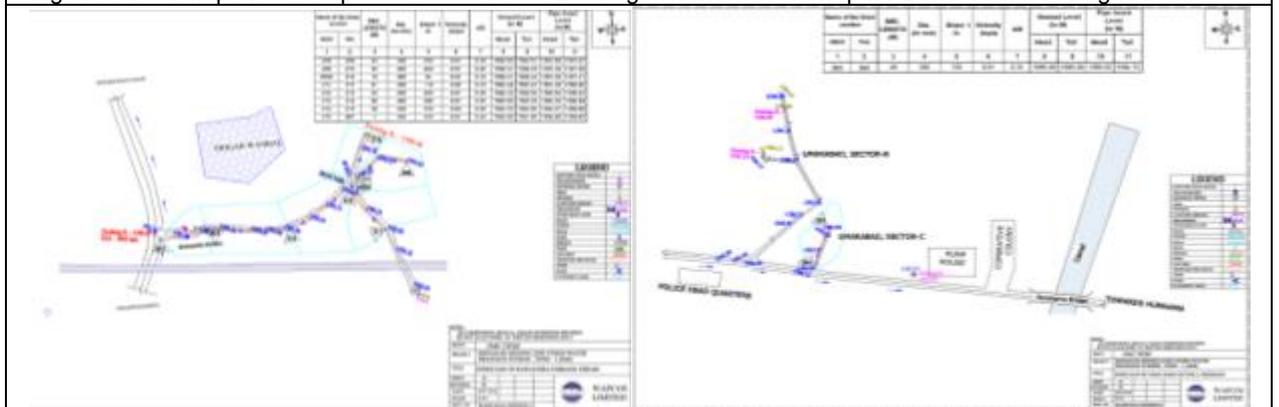


Fig 3.7: Index Map of the Proposed Storm Water Drainage Network in Ralwapora Eidagah/ Peerbagh Areas

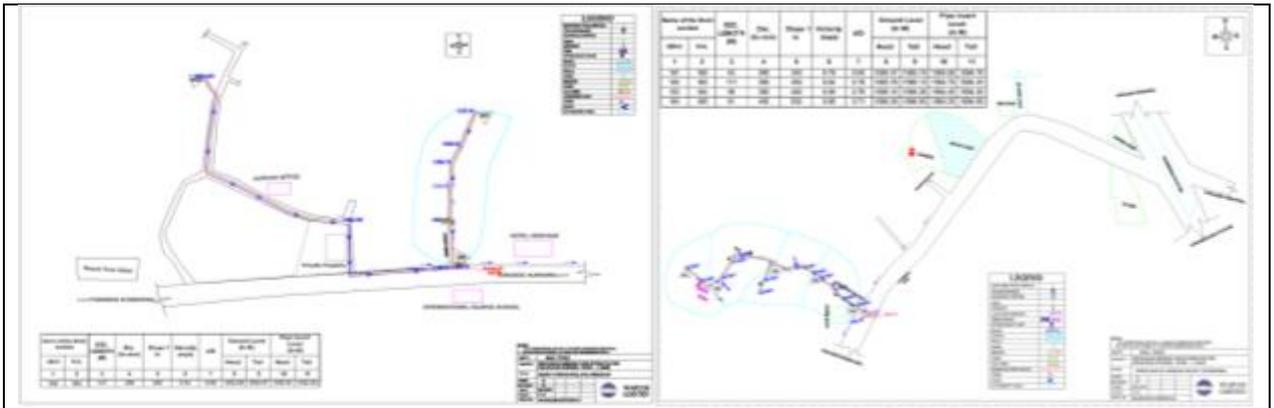


Fig 3.8: Index Map of the Proposed Storm Water Drainage Network in Green Avenue Peerbagh/ Hyderpora Areas.

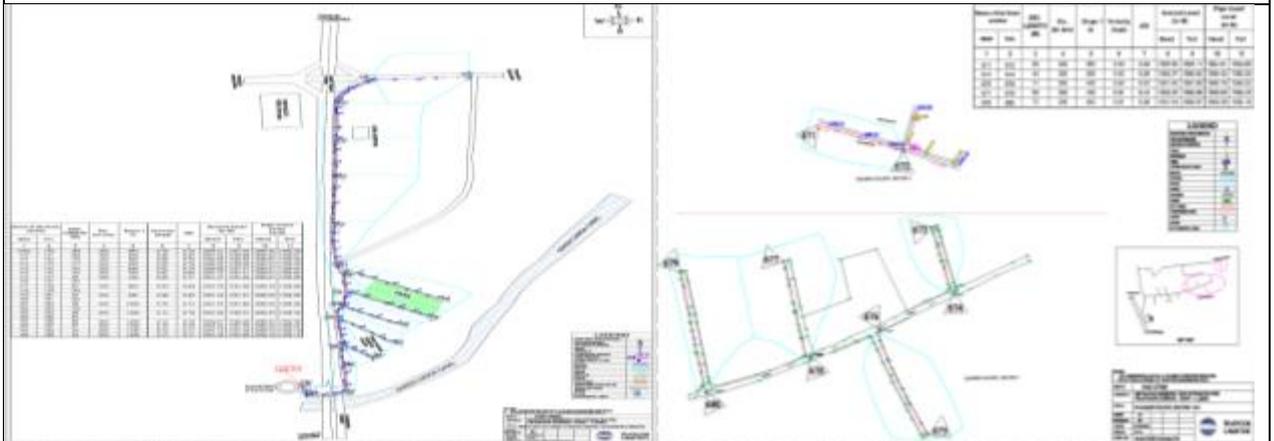


Fig 3.9 Index Map of the Proposed Storm Water Drainage Network in Sanat Nagar/ Gulberg –Hyderpora Areas



Fig 3.10: Index Map of the Proposed Storm Water Drainage Network in ShahAnwar Hamdan Avenue/ Lane 1 –A2

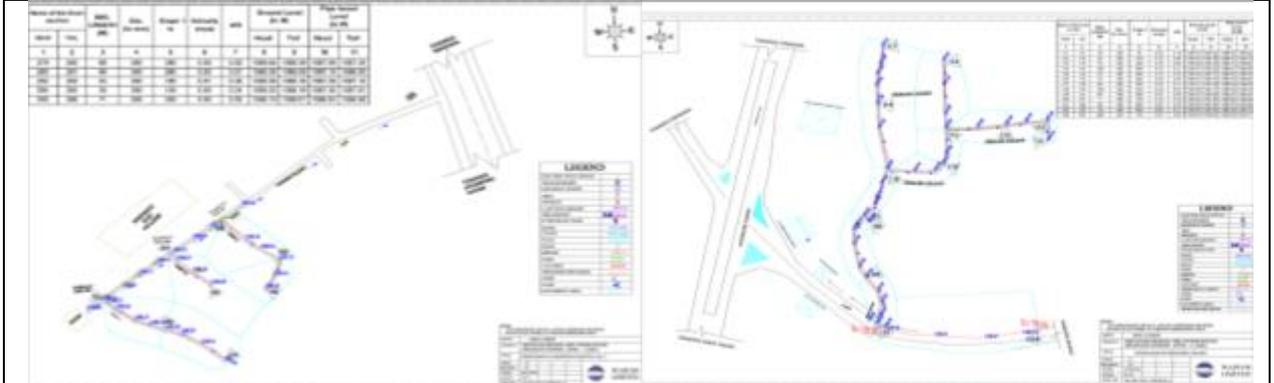


Fig 3.11: Index Map of the Proposed Storm Water Drainage Network in Shah Anwar/ Parraypora Areas

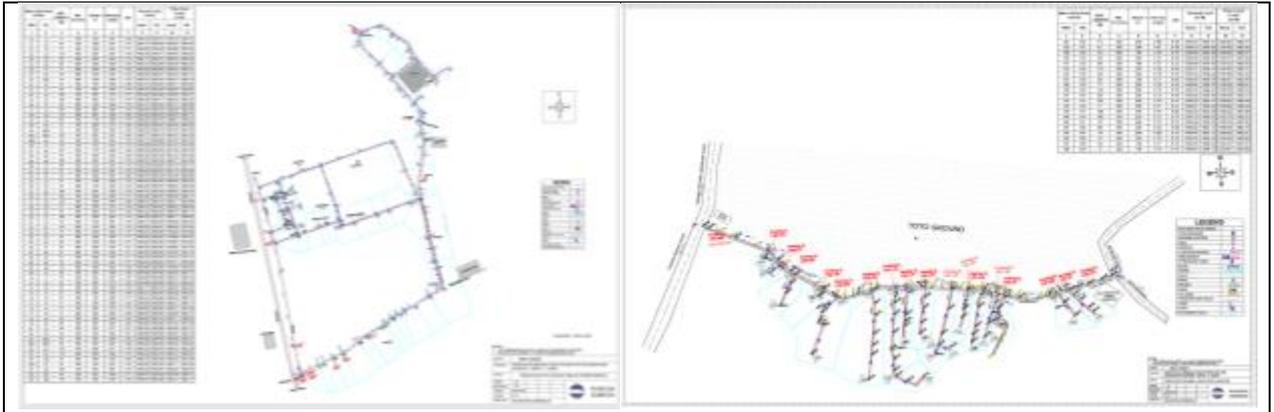


Fig 3.12: Index Map of the Proposed Storm Water Drainage Network in Bemina-Qamarabad/ Iqbalabad Areas.

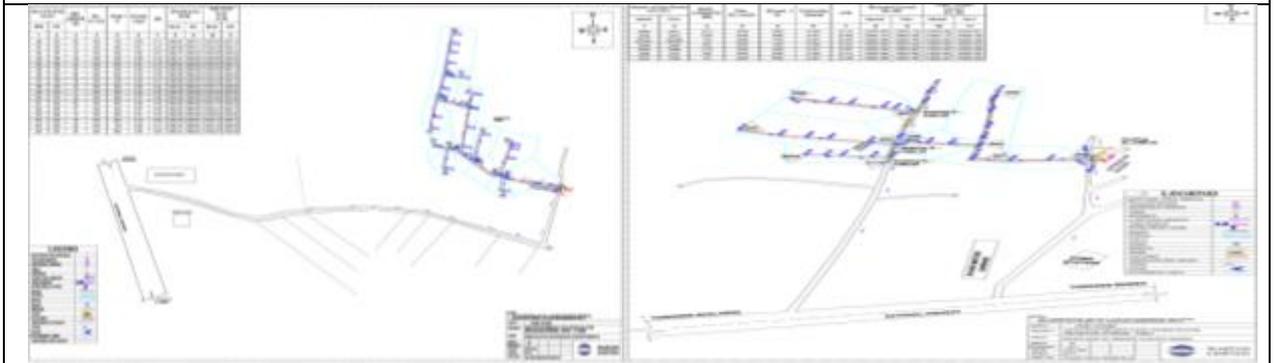


Fig 3.13 Index Map of the Proposed Storm Water Drainage Network in Sanat Nagar/ Gulberg –Hyderpora Areas



Fig 3.14: Index Map of the Proposed Storm Water Drainage Network in Bemina- Qamarabad/ Siddique Areas

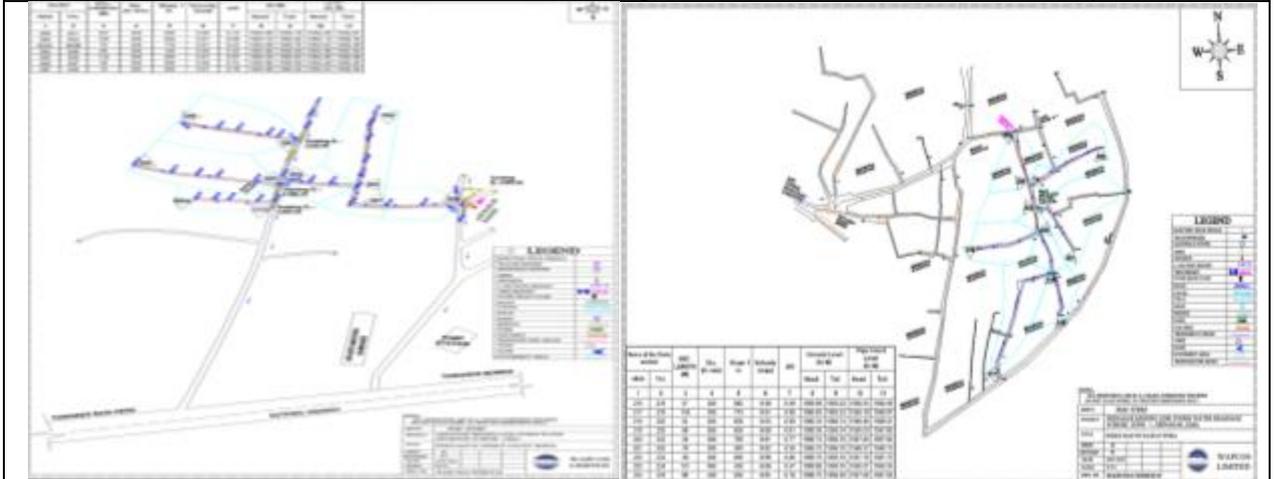


Fig 3.15: Index Map of the Proposed Storm Water Drainage Network in Fruitmandi/ Rawathpora Areas

The proposed Storm Water Drainage subproject has a total length of 38.269 km (220.03 hectares) of SWD drainage network to be laid in areas located along national highway corridor from Nowgam Railway colony to HMT-Shalteng areas. The proposed sub-project does not involve any acquisition of land as drainage pipes will be laid/constructed in central alignment of the existing roads (mainly link roads). Network maps of storm water drainage in missing links 1 in identified areas is given in Fig 3.1 to 3.15 above. The drainage work to be carried out on a daily basis by way of laying of concrete pipes and the filling activity to make the surface restoration for the entire stretch simultaneously.

The major objectives of the subproject are: (i) Reduction of water logging and flooding in sub-project area. (ii) Establishment of an efficient drainage system. (iii) Improved local environment and to reduce health risks to the inhabitants in the project area. The primary benefit of the sub-project would result in overall improved environmental conditions of the area by avoiding water logging especially during rainy seasons thereby leading to better quality of life.

3.3. Existing Drainage System

In Srinagar, there are about 55% drainage network of primary and secondary storm water drains identified by SMC. In addition to major drains, there is a substantial amount of tertiary drains/deep drains. Due to the topography of the Srinagar City, the Drainage System is 90% dependent on pumping stations and only 10% is under gravity.

Srinagar city, for the purpose of the Storm Water Drainage System, has been divided into four drainage zones. The major drains, with boundaries of drainage zones marked, are shown in Drawing No. 1. The details of the drainage zones are as below. Drainage systems in each of the drainage zones are characterized by numerous pumping stations. Locations of the pumping stations are shown in the Master Plan Drawing.

There has been no holistic approach for establishment of a drainage system in the city till date. The drainage system was developed at the time of need or on emergent situations to cater to a particular area or place with a localized approach. Three types of Drainage Schemes viz. Lift, Gravity & Lift-cum-Gravity are being implemented.

3.3.1. Topography and Drainage Pattern

Topography. The subproject area is located in the southwest direction of the Srinagar city. Physio-graphically, Srinagar city constitutes a part of the flood plain of Jhelum, which is largely flat and featureless with sub-recent alluvial deposits. The topography shows a gentle terrain slope from East to West. General elevation of the subproject area varies between 1,585m and 1,590m above mean sea level. Most of the areas under missing link 1 SWD subproject are low lying areas and frequently get submerged during floods and torrential rainfall. Proposed area is mainly a residential built-up area. The subproject falls on the left bank of River Jhelum. River Jhelum is flowing near the Mustafabad, HMT, Bemina, Shalteng areas; Doodhganga river traverses near areas like Chanapora, Sanat Nagar, Hyderpora-Gulberg Colony, Parraypora, Doodhganga spill channel crosses through

number of areas like Rawalpura, Alamdar colony, Peerbagh, and River Jhelum Flood Spill near Bemina areas, Hyderpora-Gulberg Colony.

Drainage Srinagar city is located on a flatter terrain. Therefore, the drainage system of the city relies on lift system through drainage pumping stations, which lift storm water from wet well and discharge into the adjoining water bodies. Majority of the drains are covered with RCC slabs with manholes provided at suitable intervals to facilitate maintenance of the drainage system. The proposed storm water drainage network in missing link (1) areas of Zone I & II is of lift system type and will be connected with the existing drainage network and pumping stations as mentioned in Table 3.1 “Drainage Zonation of Zone I & II” in Srinagar city.

3.3.2. Drainage Zonation of Srinagar City

Srinagar city is located on a flatter terrain. Therefore, the drainage system of the city relies on lift system through drainage pumping stations, which lift surface water from wet well and discharge into the adjoining water bodies. Majority of the drains are covered with RCC slabs with manholes provided at suitable intervals to facilitate maintenance of the drainage system. About 89 drainage pumping stations are spread across Srinagar city. As per surface water drainage master plan, Srinagar city is divided into three drainage zones. The details of the drainage zones are as below.

- Zone- I: This zone includes areas from Pampore to Gawkadal, Dalgate to Nehru Park. Civil line areas, Raj bagh, Jawahar nagar to Allochibagh and areas across flood spill channel including Ram bagh, Natipora, Barzulla etc. New Storm Water Drainage schemes of Pohru to Chanapora bridge, Rawalpura Chowk to Tengpora Bridge, Bemina to Fruitmandi, Rawalpura Area to Chanapora bridge and Athwajan alongwith adjoining areas of NH-Byepass have been successfully executed and completed under J&K ERA of ADB loan (IND 2151) & (JKUSDIP-2925 & 3132).
- Zone- II: The zone includes areas from Amirakadal to Parimpora /Shallateng, including areas of New and Old Sectt. Batamalloo, Bemina, Nawakadal, Nawa bazaar and Safa Kadal etc.
- Zone –III: This zone includes areas from Dalgate to Noor bagh on one side and Dalgate to Naseembagh and areas around Iddgah, Nowshera, Ali Jan road, Soura, Buchpora etc.

There are about 55 existing drainage schemes having about 118.67 km of primary and secondary storm water drains. The Storm Water Drainage projects in Srinagar taken up by J&K Economic Reconstruction Agency (JK ERA) under Asian Development Bank (ADB) funding has increased the SWD from 118.67 km to 223.37 Km that is the increase of 104.68 Km in ten year period. In addition to such drains, there are substantial lengths of tertiary drains/ deep drains. List of such existing drainage schemes is given in **Table- 5** below:

Table-3.1: Zone wise list of drainage schemes in Srinagar city.

S.No.	Name of Drainage Scheme	Length of drain (m)
Storm water drainage zone 1:		

1	Drainage Scheme Old Barzulla	2016
2	Drainage Scheme Rajbagh	8889
3	Drainage Scheme Ikhrajpora, Lal Mandi, Jawahar Nagar, Iqbal Park	5414
4	Drainage Scheme Polytechnic	3939
5	Drainage Scheme Sariaballa	966
6	Drainage Scheme Solina	998
7	Drainage Scheme Sonwar bagh; Dewatering Station	1180
8	Drainage Scheme Pandrathan; Dewatering Station	2200
9	Drainage Scheme Rawal pora; Dewatering Station	4695
10	Drainage Scheme Nowgam, Methan, Gulshan Nagar	582
11	Drainage Scheme Barzulla; Dewatering Station	10367
12	Drainage Scheme Natipora; Dewatering Station	1945
13	Drainage Scheme Budshah Nagar	1617
14	Drainage Scheme Chanapora	7116
15	Drainage Scheme NH Bye pass	2225
16	Drainage Scheme Rambagh area	563
17	Drainage Scheme Kacherpora	550
Storm Water Drainage Works Undertaken & Completed by J&K ERA (ADB Projects- 2151, 2925 & 3132)		
18	Drainage Scheme Pohru to Chanapora (with 2 No. DWS)	19436
19	Drainage Scheme Rawalpora Chowk to Tengpora Bridge (with 1 No. DWS)	26485
20	Drainage Scheme Bemina to Fruitmandi (with 1 No. DWS)	9059
21	Drainage Scheme Rawlapora to Chanapora Bridge (with 3 No. DWS)	41770
22	Drainage Scheme Athwajan with adjoining area along NH Bypass (with 2 No. DWS)	8524
Storm water drainage zone II:		
23	Drainage Scheme Syed Hamidpura, Nawab bazar, Jamal latta	2541
24	Drainage Scheme Chotta bazaar, Guru Bazar.	1198
25	Drainage Scheme Daresh Kadal, Zampa kadal, Kaka saria, Karan nagar	1110
26	Drainage Scheme Batmaloo, Nursing garh, Bal Garden, Shutrashahi	4678
27	Green sewer	1960
Storm water drainage zone III:		
28	Drainage Scheme Bahu- ud- Din Sahib	700
29	Drainage Scheme Imptts to nallah Maar	4538
30	Drainage Scheme Khanyar	3670
31	Drainage Scheme Hawal, Alamgari Bazar, Mureedpura	3335
32	Drainage Scheme Budoo Bagh	555
33	Drainage Scheme Bhagwanpora, Noor Bagh	1647
34	Drainage Scheme BrariNambal	1190
35	Drainage Scheme Iddgah, Ganderpora, Laigar Doori, Saidpaora	1225
36	Drainage Scheme Rathpora	1204
37	Drainage Scheme Interior Dana mazar	390
38	Drainage Scheme Shaheen Colony Guzarbal Noorbagh.	1130

39	Drainage Scheme Zoonimar	885
40	Drainage Scheme Jamia Masjid	400
41	Drainage Scheme Soura, Buchpora, Vicharnag& its adjoining schemes	6709
42	Drainage Scheme Lal Bazar, Qurershi mohalla/ Botakadal	3647
43	Drainage Scheme ZahidporaHawal	1095
44	Drainage Scheme Bishember Nagar	2650
45	Drainage Scheme Mandirbagh and adjoining drains	990
46	Drainage Scheme Rattan Rani	1100
47	Dewatering Station Shora Khan	4950
48	Dewatering Station Court road	1530
49	Dewatering Station Abi Guzer	1085
50	Drainage Scheme Golf course Dewatering Station	1805
51	Dewatering Station Khidmat Press;Dewatering Station	840
52	Drainage Scheme Barber shah; Dewatering Station	738
53	Drainage Scheme Sonwar ; Dewatering Station Davis	2790
54	Drainage Scheme Shah Mohalla, Awantabhawan	769
55	Bilal colony	347
Total		223,937

3.3.3. Storm water drainage pumping stations

Three types of drainage Schemes viz. Lift, Gravity & Lift-cum-gravity schemes exist in the city. Approximately 89 drainage pumping stations exist in Srinagar city and number of mobile pumping station units which are being utilized during flash floods in various areas of Srinagar city. Some of these pumping stations (49) have been taken for up-gradation under JTFRP.

3.4. Scope of the Work - In DPR of the Proposed Storm Water Drainage Network in Missing Links 1 in Identified Areas of Zone- I & II in Srinagar

3.4.1. Proposed Works

Proposed components of storm water drainage system network in missing links in identified areas of zone I & II in Srinagar City consist of Laying of Drainage Network in Missing Link Areas.

Following factors are considered for the proposed storm water drainage system in Missing Link (1) areas of Zone I & II in Srinagar City.

- Importance of the Area.
- Existing conditions.
- Number of people getting benefited.
- Chances and frequency of local flooding.
- Adjacent area and surrounding environmental problems
- HFL & MFL as compared to 2014 Floods
- Catchment Flow

3.5. Project Design

Scope of work

Based on the requirement, there are areas/lanes having no facility of drainage and are facing waterlogging issues, therefore such areas are proposed to be provided with storm water drainage facility in identified missing links that shall be connected to nearby existing drainage systems.

3.5.1. Connectivity of Missing Links To Existing Drainage Network / Pumping Station Constructed From Time To Time

All the missing links are proposed to be linked to the concerned existing pipe drain/CC drain as the case may be at an IL suitably above the IL of the existing drain/trunk drain so that the flow from these links is carried to the pumping station of the area for disposal.

Table: Area wise length of missing link under concerned pumping station

S. No.	Name of Missing link	Length of CC drain M	Length of NP3 pipe 'M'	Total Length of pipe & cc drain in 'M'	Name of Pumping Station	Area Covered by Missing link (Hect.)
1	Bagh e Islam Chanapora	68	402	470	Chanapora Pumping Station (near Chanapora bridge)	1.80
2	Gulshan Nagar 1 Chanapora	278	232	510	Pumping station on Nowgam- Chanapora Road	2.30
3	Gulshan Nagar 2 Baage mehtab	1164	1605	2769	Pumping station on Nowgam- Chanapora Road	14.52
4	Gousia Colony, Bagh e Mehtab	65	244	309	Pumping station on Nowgam- Chanapora Road	0.97
5	Wanabal Shankerpora Nowgam	233	1098	1331	Pumping station on Nowgam- Chanapora Road	5.48
6	Railway Colony Nowgam	428	1156	1584	Pumping Station IPS Channapora	9.20
7	Masjid Colony Chanapora	--	281	281	Pumping station on Nowgam- Chanapora Road	0.65
8	Lal Nagar Chanapora	506	255	761	Channapora DWS	1.81
9	Canal Avenue Rawalpura	763	1449	2212	Alamdar Colony Pumping Station,	10.11
10	Rawalpura Bund	--	742	742	Madina Enclave DWS	2.11
11	Hakeem Bagh, Rawalpura	121	106	227	Pumping Station Afindi Bagh	1.01
12	Rawalpura, parbagh, Eidgah	--	337	337	Alamdar Colony Pumping Station, Rawalpura	1.18
13	Peerbagh bridge to Alamdar Colony	--	3068	3068	Alamdar Colony Pumping Station, Rawalpura	12.31
14	Umarabad Sector C, Peerbagh	--	48	48	Peerbagh pumping station	0.18
15	Green Enclave, Naalah) Avenue (Incl	--	147	147	Cooperative Colony	0.79
16	Jawahar Colony, Hyderpora	--	295	295	Tengpora Pumping Station	2.74

S. No.	Name of Missing link	Length of CC drain M	Length of NP3 pipe 'M'	Total Length of pipe & cc drain in 'M'	Name of Pumping Station	Area Covered by Missing link (Hect.)
17	Sanat Nagar chowk to Chanapora bridge along service Road	--	1276	1276	Afindi Bagh	13.20
18	Gulberg Colony Sector 1& 2	301	184	485	Tengpora Pumping Station	1.07
19	Shah Anwar colony Hamadan Avenue	--	41	41	Tengpora pumping station (Gungbugh)	0.13
20	Shah Anwar Colony Lane I	--	106	106	Tengpora pumping station (Gungbugh)	0.38
21	Shah Anwar Colony LaneD,D1 & F	--	296	296	Tengpora pumping station (Gungbugh)	1.48
22	Ibrahim Colony, Parray pora	--	1021	1021	Tengpora Pumping Station	5.19
23	Bemina Chowk to Qamarabad Chowk Inc Hamza Colony	--	5903	5903	Sidique Colony Pumping station (Near state motor garages)	66.83
24	Iqbalabad, Toto Ground	--	1633	1633	Toto ground pumping station	7.61
25	Qamarabad Colony Bemina	461	350	811	Sidique Colony Pumping station (Near state motor garages)	3.42
26	Sidique Colony, Bemina	--	628	628	Sidique Colony Pumping station (Near state motor garages)	3.04
27	Fruit Mandi Left out area	--	184	184	Sidique Colony Pumping station (Near state motor garages)	0.68
28	Areas on Srinagar-Baramula road from HMT crossing to Noora Hospital (Shalteng)	--	6723	6723	New Shalteng Pumping Station	46.85
29	Rawathpora	518	124	642	Barzulla Pumping Station	2.99
	Total	4834	33435	38269		220.03

3.5.2. Man Holes

RCC Circular Manholes are provided to facilitate cleaning and inspection of drainage at a regular spacing in straight reaches. Besides above, Manholes are also provided at every point junction of drains, change in gradient and change in direction. Types and size of the manholes shall be provided as under: -

Shape & Size of Manholes

Circular manholes are stronger than rectangular and arch type manholes and thus these are preferred over rectangular as well as arch type manholes. Considering subsoil water condition RCC Circular type Manholes have been proposed as summarized below

Sl. No.	Depth of man hole (m)	Diameter of Manhole in mm
1.	Upto 1.67 m	900 mm dia
2.	Above 1.68m and upto 2.30m	1200 mm dia
3.	Above 2.30 m and upto 4.95m	1500 mm dia

Sl. No.	Depth of man hole (m)	Diameter of Manhole in mm
4.	Above 4.95 m and upto 9m	1800-2000 mm dia depending on pipe diameter and no. of pipes

Details of Manholes Size for Zone-I

- i) 900 mm dia x 1.67 m depth - 976 Nos.
- ii) 1200 mm dia x 2.30 m depth - 365 Nos.
- iii) 1500 mm dia x 4.95 m depth - 225 Nos.
- iv) 1800 mm dia x 9.00 m depth - 81 Nos.
- v) 2000 mm dia x 9.00 m depth - 25 Nos.

					<p>NOTE:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. READ THIS DRAWING ALONG WITH ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS 2. ALL DIMENSIONS & LEVELS ARE IN MM 3. ALL CUT/OUT SIZES SHALL BE AS PER ARCH. DRAWING 4. ALL PROJECTIONS SHALL BE AS PER ARCH. DRAWING <p>GENERAL NOTES :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. READ THIS DRAWING ALONG WITH ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING. 2. ALL DIMENSIONS ALL LEVELS ARE IN METRIC MILLIMETERS. 3. ALL REINFORCEMENT SHALL BE HIGH YIELD STEEL WITH COLD DRAWN BARS FOR STEEL HAVING A MINIMUM YIELD STRENGTH OF 500 N/SQ-CM 4. UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN CONSTRUCTION JOINTS SHALL BE LOCATED NEAR MID SPAN OF STRUCTURAL MEMBERS. 5. UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN MINIMUM LAP LENGTH SHALL BE 30 TIMES DIA OF BAR BEING LAPPED. 6. AT ANY SECTION NOT MORE THAN 50% OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF BARS ON ANY FACE OF THE BEAMS SHALL BE LAPPED TOGETHER. 7. UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN LAPPING OF TOP BARS NEAR SUPPORT AND BOTTOM BARS NEAR MID SPAN SHALL NOT BE DONE IN BEAMS. 8. CLEAR COVER TO REINFORCEMENT SHALL BE AS UNDER: FOUNDATION - 50MM WALL - 40MM 9. GRADE OF CONCRETE SHALL BE AS M20 U.N.O. 					
<p>REVISIONS</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>NO.</th> <th>DATE</th> <th>DESCRIPTION</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td></td> <td>ISSUED FOR APPROVAL</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>PROJECT JTFRP CLIENT JHELMU TAWI FLOOD RECOVERY PROJECT SCALE 1:100 DATE 01/01/2024 PROJECT JTFRP</p> <p>WAPCOS LIMITED</p>					NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	1.		ISSUED FOR APPROVAL
NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION								
1.		ISSUED FOR APPROVAL								

The width/diameter of the manhole should not be less than internal diameter of the Drain + 150mm benching on both sides (150mm + 150mm).

The opening for entry into the manhole (without cover) should be of such minimum dimensions as to allow a workman with the cleaning equipment's to get access into the interior of the manhole without difficulty. A circular opening is generally preferred. A

minimum clear opening of 60cm is recommended. Suitable steps/rungs usually of malleable cast iron shall be provided for entry.

Access Shafts for large Drains – Access shaft shall be circular in shape and shall have a minimum internal dia of 750mm, where the depth of the shaft exceeds 3m suitable dimensions shall be provided to facilitate cleaning and maintenance.

On Pipe drains ,the manhole have been proposed @ 30m c/c on all lines for pipes of diameter more than 700mm, 25m c/c for pipe dia 500mm to 700mm and @ 20m c/c for pipes less than 500mm dia. in addition to manholes at all angles and junction points.

For CC drains covered by RCC slab manholes of min. dia 900mm are proposed @15m c/c where the drain depth is ≥ 750 mm. Where drain depth is < 750 mm, the CC drain shall be covered by MS gratings as per the drawing.

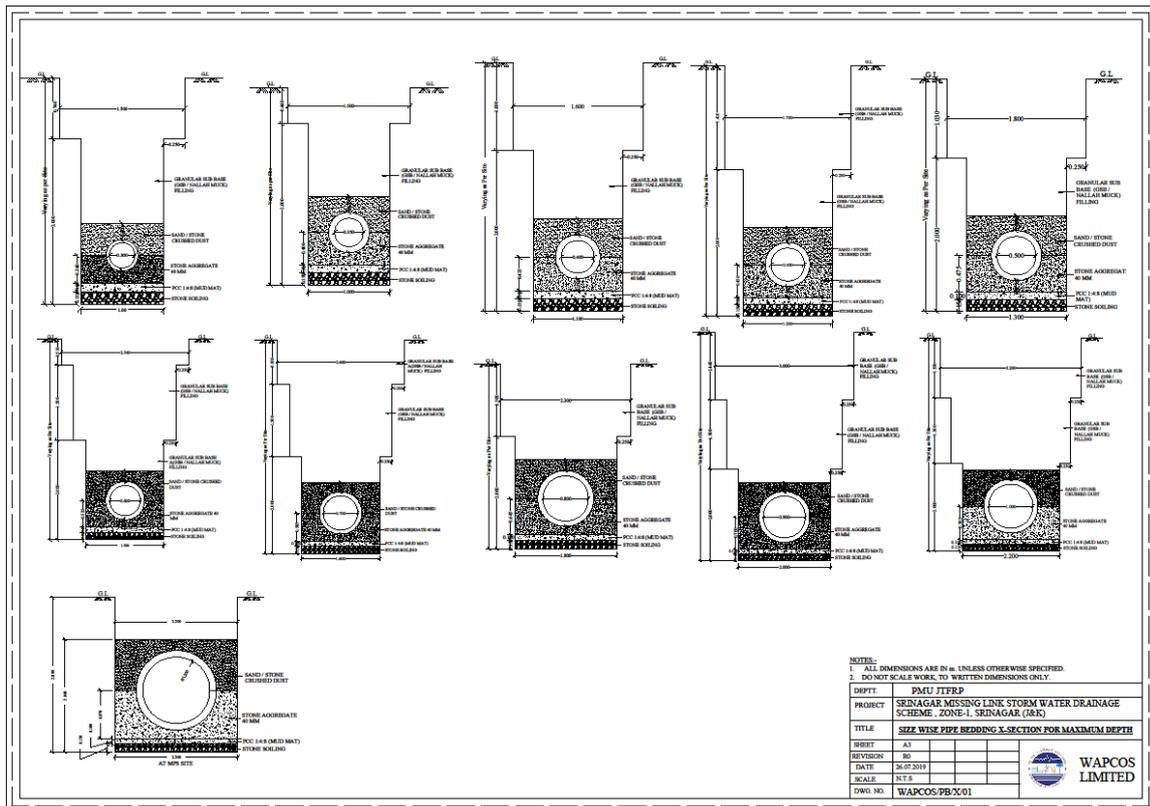
3.5.3. Bedding

Type of Bedding

The type of bedding for pipes selected shall be granular bedding from 150mm below BOP upto half pipe and sand filling from half pipe upto min 200mm above TOP.

The Bedding considered is with respect to CPHEEO Manual with due considerations to the locally available materials and general normal practice of department and have been finalized after due deliberations and consent of the Engineers of the project.

Granular bedding including stone soling of suitable thickness as per the pipe size, a layer of 100mm PCC and sand encasing has been provided.



3.5.4. TIMBERING

Open timbering has been proposed where depth of Drain does not exceed 1.5 meters and close timbering has been proposed where depth of Drain exceeds 1.5 meters in normal circumstances. The executing authorities however shall have to use their own judgment regarding the exact type of timbering to be provided and other aspects of laying and jointing of drain after giving due consideration to the local conditions and the nature of soil actually met with. For excavation depths exceeding 4.0 m where sand boiling shall be encountered, the option of leaving back the timbering can be considered after due deliberations and consent of Engineer Incharge

3.5.5. Gully Traps

Plain Cement concrete rectangular shaped gully traps of size 450mmx300mmx750mm and wall and bottom slab thickness of 150mm are proposed on either side of road/lane @ 1 no /manhole including provision for additional traps that may be required as per site situation . The top of the gully traps shall be covered by MS gratings of suitable specifications as per drawing involving 40mmx40mmx5mm ISA, 35mmx 5mm flats and 25mmx 3mm straps. RCC pipes of 150mm diameter and 2m average length shall be laid to connect the gully traps to adjacent manholes. The pipe shall be placed on min. 150mm sand bedding on bottom sides and top.

3.5.6. Network Design Methodology

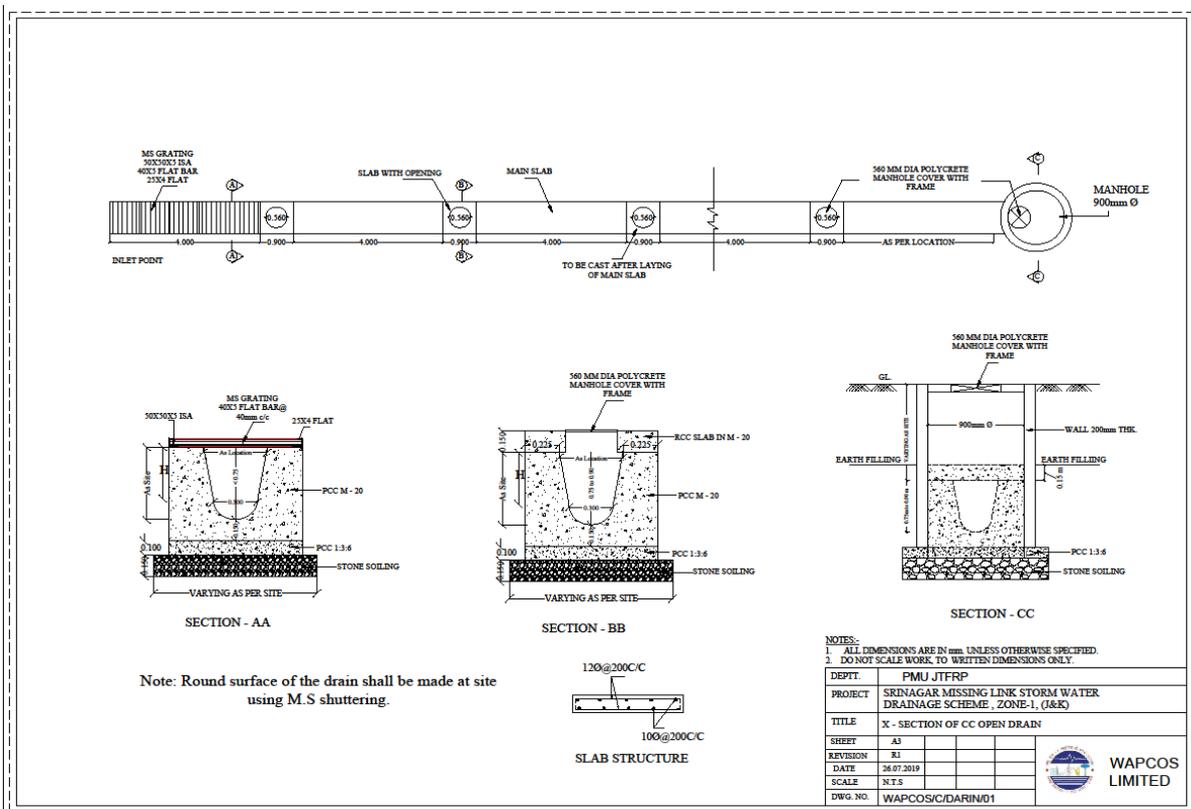
Starting from first point of collection, the time of flow from farthest point upto first collection point has been calculated and further the time of flow in the drain upto last node in the first drainage area is also calculated. Based on the total time of flow upto point of observation of first drainage area, intensity is calculated using parameters of “a”

and “n” corresponding to once in a year intensity-duration curve. Subsequently the corresponding flow is calculated for the section of the drain upto point of observation. Further node to node sectional flows are calculated adding up drainage areas upstream contributing to section/node under calculation. The process is continued cumulatively till the last section at connection manhole on concerned existing drain. Each section is then hydraulically designed to get the required inverts and profiles.

3.5.7. Drains and Appurtenances

Cement Concrete Drains: Side Slope of 1H: 6V

Construction of P CC drains is proposed in M15 in base slab and walls covered at top by RCC slab in M20 for drain depth >750mm or MS grating for drain depth of <750mm. Bottom of the drain shall be semicircular of dia 300mm min the side wall top thickness of 225mm and side slope of 1H:6V



Details of CC drain sections

Name of Area	Name of the Drain section		Sec. Length (M)	Dia of Bottom Semi Circle (In mm)	Average Depth (In M)	Top Width of Drain Section (In M)
	HEAD	TAIL				
1. Baghe Islam Chanapora	4	5	68	300	1.00	0.98
2. Gulshan Nagar Chanapora	20	21	51	300	0.82	0.97
	21	23	76	300	1.77	1.24

Name of Area	Name of the Drain section		Sec. Length (M)	Dia of Bottom Semi Circle (In mm)	Average Depth (In M)	Top Width of Drain Section (In M)
	HEAD	TAIL				
	22	23	42	300	0.60	0.90
	23	29	15	300	2.27	1.41
	24	26	30	300	0.45	0.85
	25	26	14	300	0.43	0.84
	26	28	18	300	0.49	0.86
	27	28	32	300	0.41	0.84
4. Gousia colony, Bagh e Mehtab						
	344	346	31	300	0.37	0.82
	345	346	34	300	0.79	0.96
25. Qamarabd Colony, Bemina						
	190	192	80	300	0.47	0.86
	191	192	25	300	0.44	0.85
	192	194	49	300	0.64	0.91
	193	194	58	300	0.52	0.87
	194	196	53	300	0.87	0.99
	195	196	26	300	0.58	0.89
	197	199	28	300	0.35	0.82
	198	199	42	300	0.45	0.85
	199	200	17	300	0.58	0.89
	201	202	54	300	0.43	0.84
	205	206	29	300	0.43	0.84
29. Rawathpora						
	216	218	57	300	0.56	0.89
	217	218	150	300	0.45	0.85
	218	220	54	300	0.63	0.91
	219	220	86	300	0.60	0.90
	221	222	70	300	0.48	0.86
	223	224	101	300	0.35	0.82
6. Railway Colony, Nowgam						
	260	262	55	300	0.41	0.84
	261	262	49	300	0.38	0.83
	262	265	87	300	0.57	0.89
	263	265	30	300	0.40	0.83
	264	265	89	300	0.56	0.89
	268	269	51	300	0.35	0.82
	274	275	67	300	0.66	0.92
5. Wanabal Shankerpora, Nowgam						
	302	304	48	300	0.28	0.79
	303	304	20	300	0.27	0.79
	304	307	25	300	0.37	0.82

Name of Area	Name of the Drain section		Sec. Length (M)	Dia of Bottom Semi Circle (In mm)	Average Depth (In M)	Top Width of Drain Section (In M)
	HEAD	TAIL				
	305	307	21	300	0.29	0.80
	306	307	31	300	0.25	0.78
	307	309	52	350	0.68	0.97
	308	309	36	300	0.27	0.79
3.. Gulshan Nagar 2 Chanapora						
	366	367	24	300	0.95	1.02
	368	369	65	300	1.21	1.05
	381A	383	31	300	0.38	0.83
	382	383	34	300	0.23	0.78
	383	386	10	300	0.28	0.79
	384	385	46	300	0.21	0.77
	385	386	49	300	0.30	0.80
	386	388	13	300	0.48	0.86
	387	388	37	300	0.39	0.83
	389	390	57	300	0.28	0.79
	393	395	25	300	0.36	0.82
	394	395	41	300	0.28	0.79
	395	397	61	300	0.36	0.82
	396	397	42	300	0.29	0.80
	397	399	11	300	0.62	0.91
	398	399	75	300	0.33	0.81
	403	404	38	300	0.69	0.93
	405	407	76	300	0.18	0.76
	406	407	47	300	0.21	0.77
	408	409	53	300	0.41	0.84
	410	411	120	300	0.38	0.83
	414	415	48	300	0.65	0.92
	434	435	20	300	0.14	0.75
	438	440	18	300	0.45	0.85
	439	440	21	300	0.44	0.85
	440	442	34	300	0.50	0.87
	441	442	68	300	0.40	0.83
8. Lal Nagar Chanapora						
	613	614	30	300	0.50	0.87
	614	615	10	300	0.54	0.88
	615	616	69	300	0.59	0.90
	617	619	47	300	1.06	1.00
	618	619	29	300	0.44	0.85
	619	620	12	300	1.36	1.10
	621	623	23	300	0.66	0.92
	622	623	27	300	0.52	0.87

Name of Area	Name of the Drain section		Sec. Length (M)	Dia of Bottom Semi Circle (In mm)	Average Depth (In M)	Top Width of Drain Section (In M)
	HEAD	TAIL				
	625	627	40	300	0.90	1.00
	626	627	30	300	0.92	1.01
	630	631	26	300	0.81	0.97
	631	633	12	300	0.46	0.85
	632	633	37	300	0.81	0.97
	634	636	48	300	0.77	0.96
	635	636	41	300	0.60	0.90
	638	639	25	300	0.39	0.83
9. Canal Avenue, Rawalpora						
	657A	657B	41	300	0.91	1.00
	657B	658	31	300	1.50	1.15
	659	661	87	300	0.56	0.89
	660	661	24	300	0.42	0.84
	662	663	34	300	0.35	0.82
	664	665	76	300	0.42	0.84
	659A	659C	57	300	0.46	0.85
	659B	659C	24	300	0.50	0.87
	659D	659E	79	300	0.43	0.84
	659G	659H	37	300	0.52	0.87
	667A	667B	27	300	0.28	0.79
	667	669	124	300	0.66	0.92
	668	669	42	300	0.42	0.84
	668A	668B	80	300	0.38	0.83
18. Gulbarg Colony, Sector 1 & 2						
	671	672	56	300	0.60	0.90
	673	674	42	300	1.16	1.04
	675	676	71	300	0.62	0.91
	677	678	60	300	1.13	1.03
11. Hakeem Bagh, Rawalpora (2)						
	689	690	28	300	1.02	1.04
	692	693	93	300	0.68	0.93
	Total		4834			

RCC NP-3 Pipe

RCC NP3 pipes of min diameter 300mm are proposed

Sl. No.	Size of Pipe	Length of Pipe Drain
1.	300	11507
2.	350	5393
3.	400	3950
4.	450	2522

5.	500	3831
6.	600	2549
7.	700	1068
8.	800	995
9.	900	1119
10.	1000	501
	TOTAL	33435

Length of Pipe Drain for Zone-I

Size of Pipe	DEPTH OF DRAIN IN (M)						TOTAL
	0.0 - 1.5	1.5 - 3.0	3.0 - 4.5	4.5 - 6.0	6.0 - 7.5	7.5 - 9.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
300	6573	4934	0	0	0	0	11507
350	2170	3223	0	0	0	0	5393
400	1143	2657	150	0	0	0	3950
450	605	1516	401	0	0	0	2522
500	100	2907	824	0	0	0	3831
600	395	1566	588	0	0	0	2549
700	231	570	267	0	0	0	1068
800	0	157	838	0	0	0	995
900	0	0	488	631	0	0	1119
1000	0	0	0	501	0	0	501
TOTAL	11217	17530	3556	1132	0	0	33135

3.5.8. Covering of Pipe

Sand / Stone crushed dust filling is used for encasing of pipe = 14413.93 cum.

Pipe Lines

The drainage pipes of required size as per network design shall be laid in grade from manhole to manhole with proper bedding as per bedding design shown in technical statement section. The drains of each drainage area shall converge into main drains and trunk drains as per network design. The maximum and minimum size of pipe drain are 1000 mm and 300 mm respectively. The initial drain section of each drainage area shall be open drain type due to non-availability of sufficient cover. The details of open drain are given in technical statement section.

Covered Trap Concrete Drains

Wherever there is problem of pipe cushion particularly in the starting reaches and to adjust drain slopes for matching the invert levels of existing drains in the instance of tightly available grades, trapezoidal concrete sections have been suggested. Trapezoidal section with semicircular base of 300mm diameter and a side slope of 1H: 6V has been provided.

Generally, 150 mm thick RCC cover slabs has been proposed to cover the drain. The top slab of 150 mm thick shall be laid alternately with panels of 4 m length and 0.90 m length and a circular opening of 600mm dia shall be kept in 0.90 m panel to be covered with 560 mm dia polycrete covers. Where sufficient freeboard is not available to accommodate cover slab, and drain depth

is less than 750mm, 50mm ht MS grating shall cover the drain . When drain depth is more than 750mm manholes of min, 900mm dia shall be provided at 15m c/c. Where height of the drain is more than 1m, the drain walls shall be in RCC. The top thickness of side walls shall be 225mm. The gratings shall be fabricated out of 50mmx 50mmx 5mm ISA, 40mmx 5mm flats and 25mmx 3mm straps.

3.5.9. Cleaning of CC drains

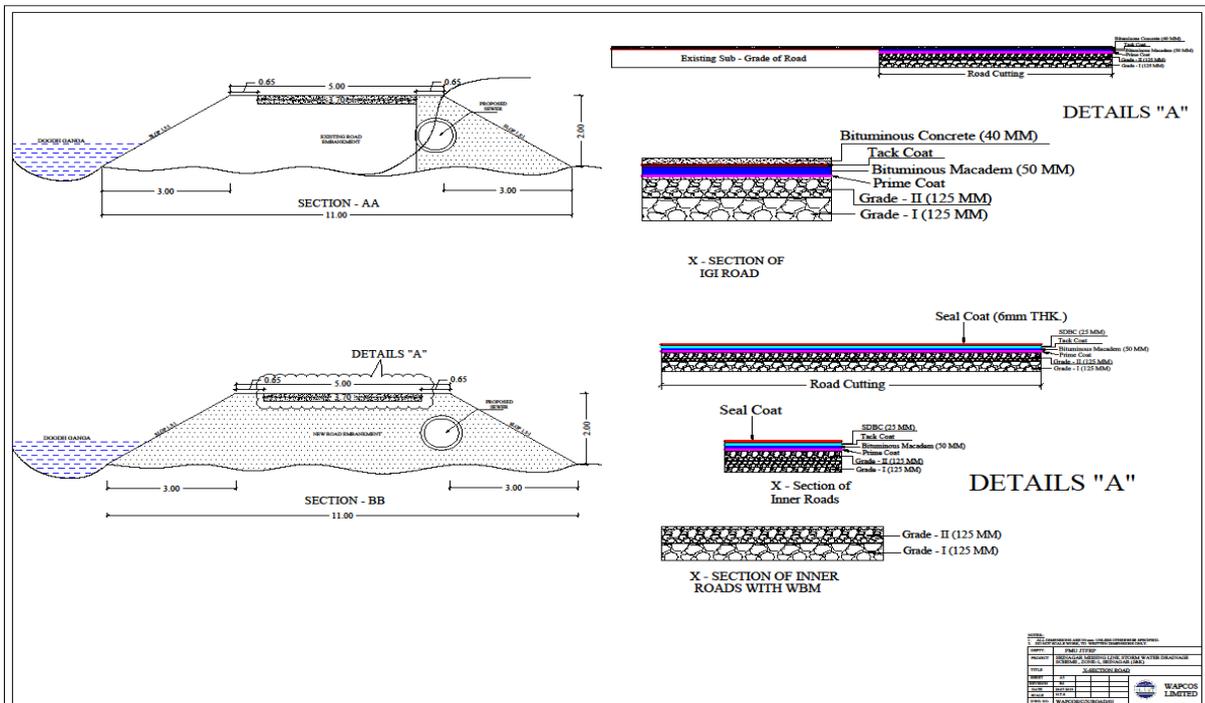
For cleaning purposes removable slabs section windows of size 900mm x local drain width shall be provided @ 4.9m c/c in the RCC slab in which manholes covers of 600mm dia of polycrete material are proposed.

3.5.10. Road work

Restoration /Improvements to roads have been proposed in the following specifications

- 125mm thick GI aggregate base course
- 125 mm thick GII aggregate base course
- Prime coat
- 50mm thick Bituminous macadam
- Tack coat
- 25mm thick SDBC
- Seal coat

Where road improvement work involves earth filling in embankments, the embankment shall be compacted in layers of not exceeding 20cm maintaining 95% dry density at optimum moisture content.



4. POLICY, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

This section presents the national and state level environmental legislations and regulations and World Bank Policies relevant to the “Construction of Storm Water Drainage Network in Missing Links of Zone I & II in Srinagar City. The various regulation applicable and regulatory clearances required for the storm water drainage works to be carried in Missing Links identified under Zone I & II areas on left bank of River Jhelum in Srinagar City are incorporated in this section..

4.1. Legal Framework

The Government of India has laid out various policy guidelines, acts and regulations pertaining to environment. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 provides umbrella legislation for the protection of environment. As per this Act, the responsibility to administer, the legislation has been jointly entrusted to the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF & CC) at National level, whereas Jammu & Kashmir Pollution Control Board (J&KPCB) at State level in the present context to storm water drainages works of missing links (1) in Zone I & II in Srinagar City.

4.2. Applicable National and State Regulations

The key environmental and other regulations relevant to construction of storm water drainage network in missing links areas in Zone I & II of Srinagar City and ancillary works is presented below in Table 4.1;

Table 4.1: Environmental Regulations Relevant to Storm Water Drainage Network Subproject in Missing Links in Zone I & II, Srinagar

S. No.	Environmental and Other Regulations	Relevance to Construction of Storm Water Drainage Network in Missing Links	Regulatory Clearances Required, if any	Authority
1.	EIA Notification, 14th Sept 2006 and subsequent amendments	This notification is not applicable as Construction of Storm Water Drainage is not listed in the Schedule of the notification and therefore out of the purview of notification	-	MoEF & CC, Gol and SEIAA/ DEIAA, GoJ&K
2.	Jammu and Kashmir Forest (Conservation) Act, 1997	This Act is not applicable as Storm Water Drainage works in missing links(1) areas is laying of concrete drainage pipes within the existing roads.	-	Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, J&K Forest Department, Government of J&K
3.	Jammu and Kashmir Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1978	This act is not applicable as Storm Water Drainage works is under jurisdiction of Srinagar Municipal	-	Chief Wildlife Warden, Government of J&K

		Corporation in Srinagar city and is not located in any National Parks and Wild Sanctuary.		
4.	Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981	This act is applicable for construction stage to manage ambient air quality at work camp, concrete batch mix plants etc, for Storm Water Drainage works.	Consent for Establish (CFE) is to be obtained prior to establishing concrete batch mix plants sites. Consent for Operate (CFO) is to be obtained prior to commencement of operations at concrete batch mix plant	J&KSPCB, Government of J&K
5.	Water Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act,1974	This act is applicable for construction stage to manage liquid waste discharges at work camp, concrete batch mix plants, etc. The act will be applicable for control of water pollution from project activity.	Consent for Establish (CFE) is to be obtained prior to establishing concrete batch mix plant. Consent for Operate (CFO) is to be obtained prior to commencement of operations at concrete batch mix plant.	J&KSPCB, Government of J&K
6.	Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control Act),2000	This act will be applicable for all construction equipment/ plant and machinery including vehicles deployed for implementation of the storm water drainage project to regulate ambient noise levels	None. But noise levels are to be regulated during construction and operation/ maintenance for implementation of Storm Water Drainage works in conformity with permissible standards	J&KSPCB, Government of J&K
7.	Construction & Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016	This rule shall be applicable to generation of excavated material during laying of storm water drainage pipes on existing roads and other construction related activity. This will be mitigated within the ambit of this rule.	Construction and Demolition Waste Management Plan should be prepared prior to commencement of works., prior to commencement of construction	Srinagar Municipal Corporation (SMC)

8.	e-waste (Management) Rules, 2015	Not applicable	-	J&KSPCB, Government of J&K
9.	Public Liability and Insurance Act 1991	To protect damage to the public life and/or property as a result of negligence/accidents construction of Storm Water Drainage works in missing link areas of Zone I & II.	Project operations are to be insured to cover damage to the public life and/or property due to accidents/ negligence during construction of Storm Water Drainage works.	State Labour Department
10.	Central Motor Vehicle Act 1988 and Central Motor Vehicle Rules 1989 (and amendments)	This act will be applicable for all construction equipment/plant and machinery including vehicles deployed during construction of Storm Water Drainage works in missing link areas of Zone I & II	(PUC), the vehicular emissions are to be regulated by project proponent in conformity with permissible levels/emissions	J&K Motor Vehicles Department
11.	Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996/ Jammu and Kashmir Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Services) Rules, 2006	To ensure safety and welfare measures for workers employed at construction sites. The construction of Storm Water Drainage works is covered under other construction category.	NONE. Safety and welfare measures for work force employed at construction sites are to be regulated in conformity with the Jammu and Kashmir Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Services) Rules, 2006	Labour and Employment Department, Govt. of J&K
12.	Jammu and Kashmir Electricity Act, 2010 and amendments	This stipulates all technical and safety requirements for construction of Storm water Drainage works in Missing Link areas of Zone I & II in Srinagar City.	NONE	J&K State Electricity Board
13.	Hazardous and other Waste (Management and Transboundary	The rule will be applicable to used oil generated from construction equipment/ machinery during	Hazardous Waste Authorization With CTE and	J&KSPCB

	Movement) Rules,2016	construction stage of Storm Water Drainage works. The rule includes storage, handling, transportation procedures and requirements for safe disposal of all hazardous wastes.	CTO	
14.	Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016	This rule is applicable to all forms/types of solid waste generated at operational areas and work camp sites for construction of Storm Water Drainage works.	-	J&KSPCB/ Municipal Corporation
15	The Jammu and Kashmir Preservation of Specified Trees Act, 1969	The act preserves specified trees and for cutting of such trees, permission will be required from Concerned Department.	For cutting of any specified trees permission will be obtained from concerned Department.	J&K Forest Department / Revenue Deptt.

4.3. World Bank Safeguard Policies

World Bank safeguard policies are designed to prevent and mitigate undue harm to people and their environment in the development process. They lay out requirements that must be complied with for all Bank-funded projects (refer to World Bank’s Website on Safeguard Policies). The safeguard policies of the World Bank relevant to the Construction of Storm Water Drainage in Missing Links (1) Areas of Zone are given in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Relevant and Applicability of WB Safeguard Policies for Storm Water Drainage works in missing links (1) areas of Zone I & II in Srinagar

S. No.	World Bank Safeguard Policy	Key Features	Policy Applicability to Sub Project	Policy Triggered Or Not
1.	OP/BP 4.01 Environmental Assessment	Overall governing policy intended to ensure Bank-financed projects are environmentally sound and sustainable	All potential impacts due to the Construction of Storm Water Drainage Network in Missing Link Areas are to be assessed and necessary mitigation measures are to be incorporated	Triggered
2.	OP/BP 4.04 Natural Habitats	Policy is intended to prohibit Bank financing of projects that degrade or convert critical habitats and supports projects that affect non-critical habitats only if no alternatives are available and if acceptable mitigation measures are in place.	Storm Water Drainage network to be constructed within the existing roads, which are under the jurisdiction of Srinagar Municipal Corporation and the project site is not located in any forest area/ national park or wild sanctuary.	Not Triggered
3.	OP/BP 4.36 Forests	Policy is intended to support sustainable and conservation-oriented	Storm Water Drainage network to be constructed within the existing roads of	Not Triggered

		forest management, harness potential of forests to reduce poverty in a sustainable manner, integrate forests into sustainable economic development, and protect vital local and global environmental services and values of forests.	missing links 1 areas of Zone I & II, which are under the jurisdiction of Srinagar Municipal Corporation and is not located in any forest area.	
4.	OP/BP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources	Policy is intended to ensure that projects identify and inventory cultural resources that are potentially affected by the project. Projects should include mitigation measures, when there are adverse impacts on physical cultural resources.	Storm Water Drainage network will be constructed within the existing roads of missing link areas and will avoid cultural property resources (CPR) and therefore does NOT warrant shifting or affect CPRs.	Not Triggered
5.	OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement	Involuntary Resettlement Policy addresses direct economic and social impacts from project activities that may cause involuntary taking of land resulting in: (i) relocation or loss of shelter, (ii) loss of assets or access to assets, and/or (iii) loss of income sources or livelihoods.	Storm Water Drainage works will be constructed within the existing roads and hence does not involve Involuntary Resettlement.	Not Triggered

4.4. Environmental Standards

Various environmental standards applicable to the proposed “Construction of Storm Water Drainage works in missing link areas of Zone I & II in Srinagar are described below:

4.4.1. National Ambient Air Quality Standards

The National Ambient Air Quality Standards are mentioned in **Table 4.3**.

Table 4.3: National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)

	Pollutant	Time Weighted Average	Industrial, Residential, Rural and Other Areas	Ecologically Sensitive Area (notified by Central Government)
1	Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂) in µg/m ³	Annual* 24 hours**	50 80	20 80
2	Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂) in µg/m ³	Annual* 24 hours**	40 80	30 80
3	Particulate Matter (size less than 10µm) or PM ₁₀ µg/m ³	Annual* 24 hours**	60 100	60 100
4	Particulate Matter (size less	Annual*	40	40

	than 2.5µm) or PM _{2.5} µg/m ³	24 hours**	80	80
5	Carbon Monoxide (CO) in mg/m ³	Annual*	02	02
		24 hours**	04	04

* Annual arithmetic mean of minimum 104 measurements in a year at a particular site taken twice a week 24 hourly at uniform intervals.

** 24 hourly or 8 hourly or 1 hourly monitored values, as applicable, shall be complied with 98% of the time, they may exceed the limits but not on two consecutive days of monitoring.

Source: National Ambient Air Quality Standards, Central Pollution Control Board Notification in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, New Delhi, 18th November, 2009.

4.4.2. Discharge Standards for Waste Water

The Discharge Standards for Waste Water as prescribed by the Central State Pollution Board (CPCB) are mentioned in **Table 4.4**.

Table 4.4: Discharge Standards for Waste Water

Sl. No	Parameter	Standards (CPCB, 2008)		
		Inland surface water	Public Sewers	Land for irrigation
1.	Colour and odour	--	--	--
2.	Suspended solids mg/l	100	600	200
3.	pH	5-5-9.0	5-5-9.0	5-5-9.0
4.	Temperature ¹ (°C)	≤5°C	--	≤5°C
5.	Oil and grease (mg/l)	10	20	10
6.	Total residual chlorine (mg/l)	1.0	--	--
7.	Nitrate-nitrogen (mg/l)	50	50	--
8.	BOD3[at 27°C] (mg/l)	30	350	100
9.	Chemical Oxygen Demand	250	--	--
10.	Arsenic (as As), mg/l, max.	0.2	0.2	0.2
11.	Mercury (as Hg), mg/l, Max	0.01	0.01	--
12.	Lead (as Pb) mg/l, Max.	0.1	1.0	--
13.	Cadmium (as Cd) mg/l, Max.	2.0	1.0	--
14.	Chromium (Cr+6) (mg/l)	0.1	2.0	--
15.	Copper (mg/l)	3.0	3.0	--
16.	Zinc (mg/l)	5.0	15	--
17.	Selenium (mg/l)	0.05	0.05	--
18.	Nickel (mg/l)	3.0	3.0	--
19.	Fluoride (mg/l)	2.0	15	--
20.	Dissolved Phosphates (mg/l)	5.0	--	--
21.	Sulphide (mg/l)	2.0	--	--
22.	Phenol (mg/l)	1.0	5.0	--
23.	Manganese (mg/l)	2	2	--
24.	Iron (mg/l)	3	3	--
25.	Vanadium (mg/l)	0.2	0.2	--

4.4.3. Ambient Noise Standards

The ambient noise standards are mentioned in **Table 4.5**.

¹ Temperature shall not exceed 5°C above the receiving water temperature

Table 4.5: Ambient Noise Standards

Area Code	Category of Area / Zone	Limits in dB(A) Leq*	
		Day Time	Night Time
A	Industrial Area	75	70
B	Commercial Area	65	55
C	Residential Area	55	45
D	Silence Zone	50	40

Note : - 1. Day time shall mean from 6.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m.

2. Night time shall mean from 10.00 p.m. to 6.00 a.m.

3. Silence zone is an area comprising not less than 100 metres around hospitals, educational institutions, courts, religious places or any other area which is declared as such by the competent authority

4. Mixed categories of areas may be declared as one of the four above mentioned categories by the competent authority.

* dB(A) Leq denotes the time weighted average of the level of sound in decibels on scale A which is relatable to human hearing.

A “decibel” is a unit in which noise is measured.

“A”, in dB(A) Leq, denotes the frequency weighting in the measurement of noise and corresponds to frequency response characteristics of the human ear.

Leq: It is an energy mean of the noise level over a specified period.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT: BASELINE SETTINGS

5.1. General

Srinagar is the largest city and the summer capital of the state of Jammu and Kashmir. It lies in the Kashmir Valley on the banks of the Jhelum River, a tributary of the Indus, and Dal and Anchar lakes.

In September 2014, J&K experienced torrential monsoon rains in the region causing major flooding and landslides. The continuous spell of rains from September 2-6, 2014, caused Jhelum and Chenab Rivers as well as many other streams/tributaries to flow above the danger mark. The Jhelum River also breached its banks flooding many low-lying areas in Kashmir, including the capital. Post 2014 floods, the High Flood Level (HFL) of the city got raised by 8 to 10 feet at most of the locations. The unprecedented floods of 2014, in the context of the climate change and failure of an efficient warning system in Jammu & Kashmir, coupled with the poor infrastructure and deficit of disaster management facilities, resulted in huge losses of life and property. Due to heavy rainfall the catchment areas particularly the low lying areas were flooded for more than two weeks. Some areas in urban Srinagar stayed flooded for 28 days. Water levels were as high as 27 feet in many parts of Srinagar. The areas from the main tributaries of river Jhelum vis-à-vis Brengi nallah, Vishav nallah, Lidder nallah and Sandran nallah started overflowing due to the heavy rainfall causing water levels in Jhelum river to rise to unprecedented levels. Impact of floods resulted in catastrophic devastation in most districts of the J&K state. The lack or unavailability of proper evacuation and escape routes complicated the problem and people suffered heavy losses and hardships. Considering the damages caused by the floods of 2014, efforts have been initiated to strengthen capacity and infrastructure, so as to avoid and minimize such damages in the future.

Under Component-3, “**Restoration of urban flood management infrastructure**”, one of the subproject identified is the “Construction of Storm Water Drainage works in Missing Links (1) areas of Zone I & II” in Srinagar City. These identified areas lacking drainage remain waterlogged during rainy seasons or even short spell of precipitation which is mainly attributed to low lying nature of the area and lacks essential drainage system resulting into frequent water logging/ submergence of the area. In order to address the severe problem of water logging/ submergence and associated adverse impacts on the health, environment and socio economic profile of the community, an integrated drainage subproject has been proposed which will be connected to existing drainage network and pumping stations. Completion of the subproject will considerably rehabilitate the existing problem of water logging and associated adverse impacts on the health, environment, hygiene and socio economic conditions of the community.

5.2. Study Area

The Srinagar city lies 34^{00'} - 34^{014'}N (Latitude) and 74^{043'} - 74^{052'}E (Longitude) with an altitude of 1585 m (5200 ft) above mean sea level (msl). The city has a unique physiographic setup with steep hills in the East and North East, low lying paddy fields

falling in the flood plain of Jhelum in the South and West, the Karewas of Budgam in the extreme South and towards the North we encounter the uplands with moderate slopes. The famous *Dal* lake is situated in the heart of the city. The city of Srinagar experiences a temperate type of climate. The city receives most of the precipitation in winter season in the form of rain and snow with an annual average rainfall of 710 mm.

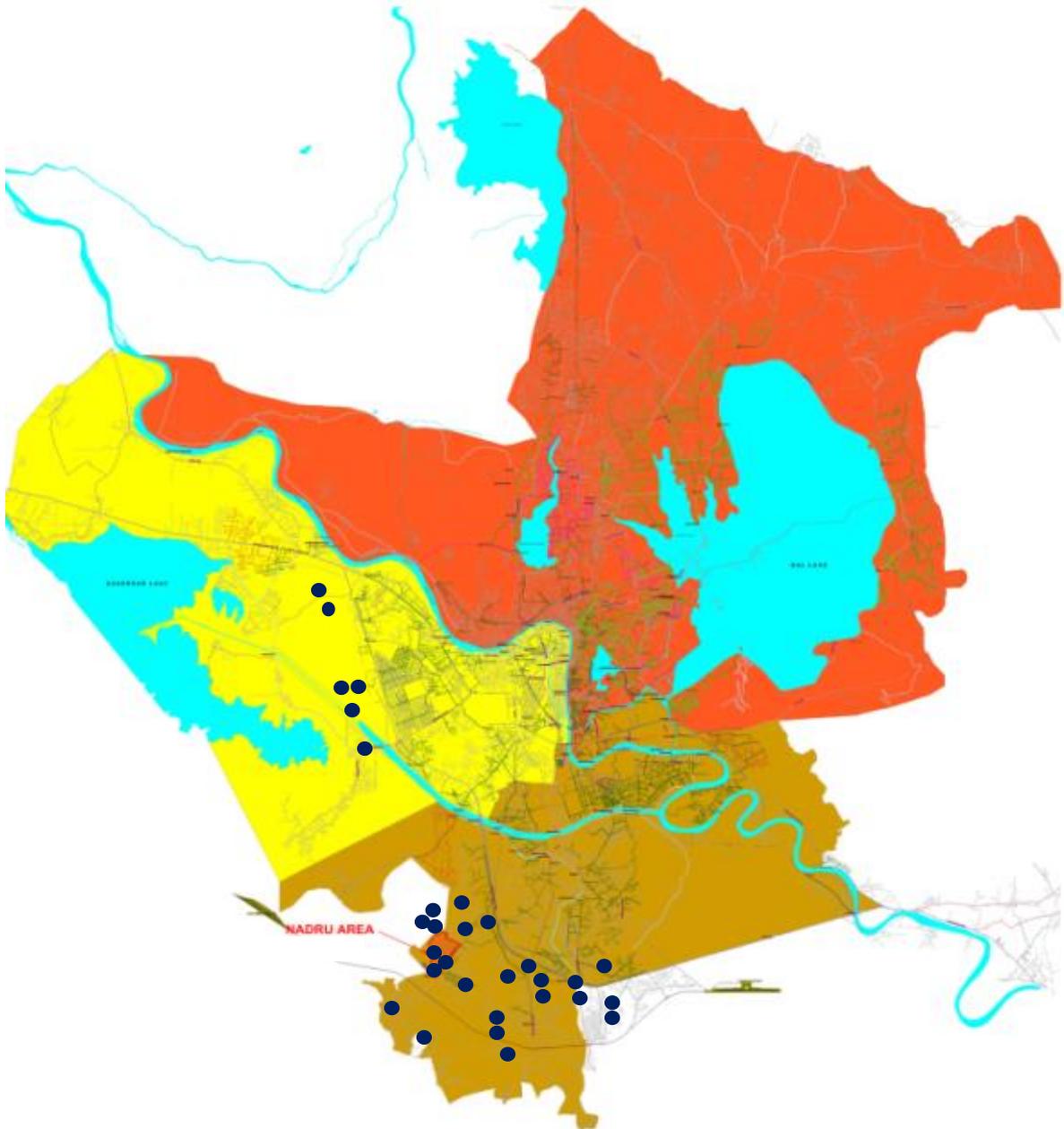


Fig 5.1: Map of Srinagar City showing proposed SWD Missing Links (1) sites/areas (Symbolic Blue Dots- showing SWD sites for reference)

The proposed subproject “Construction of Storm Water Drainage Network in Missing Links (1) areas in Zone I & II” is situated in Srinagar City”. The project area for the SWD network lies between geo-coordinates of 34°01’49.86”N (Lat) 74°49’35.09”E (Long) at Nowgam Railway Colony and (Lat) 34°06’50.80”N (Long) 74°43’27.25”E (HMT-Shalteng). The subproject area is mainly a built-up area and lies on the left bank of River Jhelum. These areas are mainly located on both side of National Highway corridor. The final disposal points (outfall channel) is at existing pumping stations with already existing outfall

channels/ nallah like Doodhganga nallah and its spill channel, Jhelum floodspill channel and River Jhelum.

The subproject area is mainly a built-up area with pockets of open fields. The Nowgam-Gulshan Nagar- Chanapora Lal Nagar- Sanat Nagar- Hyderpora areas are located laterally on the National Highway Road. Doodhganga River traverses through the Chanapora/ Sanat Nagar/Baghemehtab area at existing storm water drainage MPS at Chanapora. Similarly The Bemina- Mustafabad-HMT-Shalteng areas are also located along the same NH road at south-west side of Srinagar City. These missing link (1) areas are located on the left bank of the River Jhelum from Nowgam to HMT-Shalteng and usually remain waterlogged/ inundated during episodes of precipitation/ rainy season or torrential rains. Most of these areas are low lying and falls in the flood plain area of River Jhelum. The low lying nature of most of these areas led to the inundation of rain water on existing roads, lawns, ground floors/ basements, damage/ contamination of water reservoirs/ tanks/ water supply and mixing of septic tank sewage with stagnant water etc. The wastewater is seen flowing on the damaged roads and oozing out of the compound walls, residential houses (basements/ground floors) especially in Mustafabad, Nowgam, HMT areas etc. Risk of health issues/ epidemic like diarrhoea, cholera, and other water-borne diseases cannot be ruled out and other health issues like breeding grounds for mosquitoes and foul smell emanating from the stagnated water. There is every possibility of epidemic & waterborne disease as potable/ drinking water lines are running below the contaminated stagnant water (refer Annexure-2 for photos).

The proposed Storm Water Drainage works in missing links (1) areas in Zone I & II in Srinagar city has a total area of 220.03 hectares and a total length of SWD drainage network (Pipe and CC drain) is 38.269 km and runs along the adjacent areas of the national highway from Nowgam to HMT-Shalteng. The proposed storm water drainage does not involve any land acquisition as the project involves only laying of drainage pipes in missing links (1) areas in existing roads within central alignment of the road. Further, the subproject foresees no impact on livelihood as the drainage work will be carried out within the available RoW. The proposed drainage work is based on routine construction works for each section on daily basis by way of laying concrete pipes, filling activity and surface restoration is done for the entire stretch simultaneously within the scheduled time frame. The works shall include procurement of all materials and labour, construction, testing, commissioning and maintenance during the operation stage.

5.3. Topography and Physiography

Srinagar city is located at an average elevation of 1585 meters above mean sea level and it is spread over in the heart of the oval shaped Valley of Kashmir. It is situated between 74-56' and 75-79 E, Longitude and 33-18' and 34-45' N Latitude. The city as well as its hinterland is bounded by natural wall of mountains (sub-mountain branches of Pir Panjal Ranges and Zanskar mountains). In the east city is bounded by Zabarwan mountains with lush green vegetation, locating famous Dachigam Sanctuary and Mughal Gardens and is environed by the shallow and swampy lakes of Dal and Nagin with the eminence of hillocks of Takth-i-Suliman in the east and Kohi-Maraan (Hariparbat) in the centre adding to its beauty and making surroundings of the city invigorating. Srinagar is well connected with other District

Headquarter Towns, Tourist Resorts, Ladakh and Jammu Division of the State. Because of its location advantage of being located in the heart of Kashmir Valley, it has acquired greater degree of centrality despite the constraints which the surroundings and physiography of the region pose to the physical growth of the city. Being the capital city and the largest urban settlement, it has become hub of major administrative, political, economic, commercial and other activities. It also acts as major tourist destination and terminating centre in Kashmir Valley. It constitutes 73.18 per cent of the urban population of Valley and 48.55 per cent of the urban population of the State which has given its complete supremacy in urban settlement system in Kashmir with pronounced regional urban primacy.

The Srinagar city have a sub- Mediterranean type climate with cold winters and moderate summers associated with relatively higher humidity throughout the year varying from 78 per cent to 91 per cent (minimum 45 per cent). Normally, the temperature ranges between 29 to 34 °C, in summer and in winter temperature varies from -5 C to 10 C. About the wind direction, northerly, north-westerly kms per hour. However, interspersed hillocks and water bodies in and south-westerly winds are more predominant with an average wind velocity of 2 to 5 and around the city produce considerable micro-level variation in direction and speed of winds. The severe winter and moderate summer climate conditions are suited for low-rise high density development of residential areas. The micro-climatic variation also plays a very important role in orientation and design of buildings. Precipitation in the city is almost spread throughout the year varying from 1.5 to 21 centimetres. During winter season, it is in the form of snow and sleet while as in the rest of the year it is in the form of rains and hail. As Srinagar is located in the Valley with large pockets in low-lying and flood prone areas, every year torrential and concentrated rains cause considerable damage to standing crops, houses and road infrastructure. Moreover, sanitary conditions in almost whole of the city which already is unsatisfactory, gets further aggravated during the constant and heavy rains.

The district is surrounded by the Hurmukh mountain (16,903 feet) in the East, Tosh Maidan (4,000 feet) in the North and Snony Kazi Nag (12,125 feet) in the North-West and also the Mahadev mountain. The area is a land of lakes, clear streams, green meadows and magnificent trees. The river Jhelum dissects the district diagonally from south east to north-west. The geographical area of the district is 2,228 sq. km. Physiographically, it is about 30 to 500m away from the river Jhelum, which is largely flat and featureless with sub-recent alluvial deposits. The topography shows plain to gentle terrain slope in the Srinagar area.

5.4. Geology and Soil of the Area

The main geological formations in the district are Karewas and Paleozoic Sedimentaries and Volcanic type. These formations are overlain by a thin mantle of recent alluvium. The Karewas are overlying the folded Zeewan formation and Panjal volcanics. In the northern extremity of the valley portion Karewa formations rests over the Cambrio-Silurians. The general geological successions of the area are as under: Table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Geology and Soil of the Area

Group /Formation	Lithology	Age
Scree material & Alluvium	Heterogeneous Clastic sediments comprising of Sand, Silt, Clay	Sub-Recent to Recent
Upper Karewas Naugam Formation	Loams, Silts & Silty brown-grey Clays unstratified, laminated to marls, sands, silts, and plastic clays. Glacier boulder bed II, glacial stage	Lower to middle Pleistocene to Lower Pliocene
Lower Karewas Hirpur Formation	Plastic bluish grey clays, sandy clays and sand with lignite at places Glacier boulder bed I, glacial stage	
Zeewan beds	Limestone & Shale	Middle to late

The soils in J&K are loamy and there is little clay content in them. Poor in lime but with high content of Magnesia, the soil is treated with chemical fertilizers and enriched with green manure and legume before cultivation. There is sufficient organic matter and nitrogen content in the alluvium of the Kashmir valley as a result of plant residue, crops stubble, natural vegetation and animal excretion. The valley of Kashmir has many types of soils like: Gurti (clay), Bahil (Loam), Sekil (Sandy), Nambaal (Peats), Surzamin, Lemb, Floating garden soils and Karewa soils. The most of the subproject sites of missing link areas proposed for the storm water drainage are floods plain area of Jhelum River and classic example of Alluvium formation.

The soils of the Kashmir Valley are broadly divided into two types viz, Hapludalfs and Ochraqualfs and the same is true for the Srinagar district also. These soils are described below:

5.4.1. Hapludalfs Soil Type

These soils are found on Karewa tops and uplands with a slope variation of 1-3%. These are very deep soils, well drained with moderate permeability. These soils are severely eroded resulted in the formation of gullies and ravines. These are medium to fine textural soils and the surface texture varies from clay loam to silty clay loam. The colour of the soils varies from Yellowish Brown to dark Brown. These soils are mostly used for cultivation of Wheat, Maize and pulses.

5.4.2. Ochraqualfs Soil Type

These soils are found in plain to mid upland topography. These soils are moderately fine textured with clay loam as the predominant surface texture. The extent of erosion on such soils is much less. These are dark brown to dark yellowish Brown in colour. These soils are mostly used because of their low permeability for the cultivation of Paddy, Mustard etc.

5.5. Natural Hazards

The state of Jammu and Kashmir is very distinct from the rest of the country with respect to topography, climate, economy, social setting and strategic location. Spread over an area of 2,22,236 square kilometers the state is divided into 3 regions namely Kashmir Valley, Jammu and Ladakh. The state is a multi-hazard prone region with natural disasters like earthquakes, floods, landslides, avalanches, high velocity winds, snow storms, cloud bursts, besides manmade disasters including road accidents and fires etc. occurring in various parts of the state. The devastating floods of 2014 and 2005 earthquake and the Leh cloud burst and flash floods are still afresh in our memories which constrained State establishment as well as local authorities and civil society to think and form an effective Disaster Management Policy in the state of J&K under Jhelum Tawi Flood Recovery Project (JTFRP).

5.5.1. Floods

Although flooding is a major hazard to lives and infrastructure the world over, but mechanism and trends in flood hazards are poorly understood. Normally, the prolonged and high intensity rainfall is the trigger for floods, however, the geomorphic setup and nature of the socio-economic development in the river basin would either ameliorate or exacerbate the flooding under various scenarios. Recently, the frequency of extreme rainfall events and floods has increased worldwide including the NW Himalayas. The extreme rainfall event, as evident from the 7-day antecedent rainfall data observed in the Jhelum basin, turned into one of the worst disasters in the flood history of the Jhelum compounded by the existence of the injudicious socioeconomic structures and massive land system changes in the floodplains that interfered with the hydraulic and hydrological processes during the flooding. The scenario was further worsened due to the dilapidated flood control structures and the institutional failure on managing the enormity of the extreme flooding.

The 2014 flood was very devastating killing more than 100 people and causing colossal loss to the infrastructure to the tune of INR 1 trillion (World Bank 2015). The Jhelum waters, that used to be the provider of life and sustenance, suddenly became a monstrously destructive force against the human life and the infrastructure that cohabit its backyards since millennia. The high discharge levels of the Jhelum persisted for more than a week, flooding the vast low lying areas of the valley. The scene was frightening making the people fear for a high human loss and total destruction of the capital city, Srinagar. Even though there is tremendous advancement in the flood hazard prediction globally during the last few decades, but there is insignificant progress in translating the benefits of the scientific advancements for the flood risk reduction of the society as was evident from the high loss of life and property during the 2014 Kashmir flooding. Dilapidated flood control infrastructure, shrinking of the wetlands, deforestation, high rate of the urbanization of Jhelum floodplains and siltation of the watercourses witnessed in the Kashmir valley during the last few decades has degraded the ability of the environment to absorb the excess rainwater in Jhelum basin and thus, increased the vulnerability of the basin to flooding which is manifest in the frequent flash floods and recurrent water logging observed in the floodplains of Jhelum.

The construction of Jhelum flood spill channel in 1904 relieved the strain on the Jhelum in the city of Srinagar there by making the city safer from floods. However, this floodspill channel has lost its carrying capacity do to the siltation process over the period of decades.

Most of the subproject areas identified under missing links in Zone I & II in Srinagar were badly affected with HFL of 5 m during the unprecedented floods in the month of September 2014. Number of these areas like has frequent history of floods, waterlogging/ submergence as it a floodplain area of River Jhelum.

5.5.2. History of Earthquakes and Seismic Zonation

The Indian subcontinent has a history of devastating earthquakes. The major reason for the high frequency and intensity of the earthquakes is that India is driving into Asia at a rate of approximately 47 mm/year. Geographical statistics of India show that almost 54% of the land is vulnerable to earthquakes. The latest version of seismic zoning map of India given in the earthquake resistant design code of India [IS 1893 (Part 1) 2002] assigns four levels of seismicity for India in terms of zone factors. In other words, the earthquake zoning map of India divides India into 4 seismic zones (Zone 2, 3, 4 and 5) unlike its previous version which consisted of five or six zones for the country. According to the present zoning map, Zone 5 expects the highest level of seismicity whereas Zone 2 is associated with the lowest level of seismicity. The proposed sites identified for the storm water drainage network areas (from Nowgam to HMT-Shalteng along NH Bypass) falls in seismic Zone 5, which stresses earthquake resilient infrastructure development.

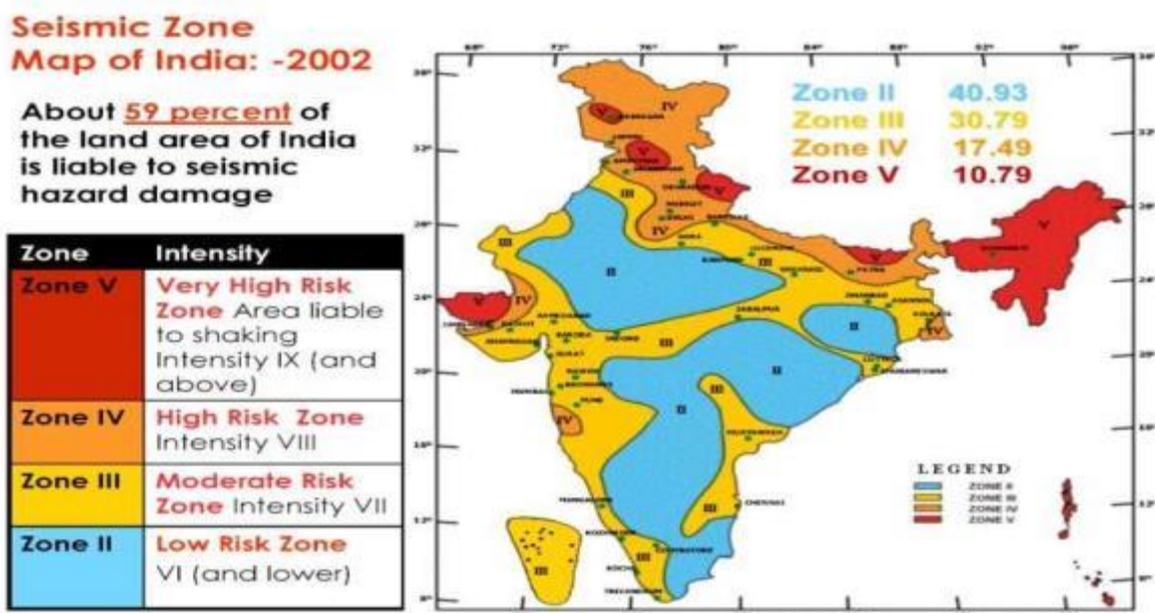


Figure 5.2: Seismic Zone Map of India (2002)

The state of Jammu & Kashmir is the western most extension of the Himalayan mountain range in India. Here it comprises of the Pir Panjal, Zaskar, Karakoram and Ladakh ranges. The Main Boundary Thrust (MBT) underlies the Pir Panjal Range and is known as the Panjal Thrust in the region. The Zaskar ranges which are part of the Great Himalayan range are underlain by the Zaskar Thrust. The Kashmir Valley lies

between the Pir Panjal and the Zaskar thrusts, making it very vulnerable to earthquakes. Other northern parts of Jammu & Kashmir are heavily faulted. Along the Zaskar and the Ladakh ranges runs a North West (NW) – South East (SE) trending strike-slip fault, the longest in the Jammu & Kashmir area. Apart from the routine small tremors, moderate to large earthquakes have hit nearly all parts of the state. However, it must be stated that proximity to faults does not necessarily translate into a higher hazard as compared to areas located farther away, as damage from earthquakes depends on numerous factors such as subsurface geology as well as adherence to the building codes. There are atleast four regions of the Himalaya where earthquakes of magnitude 8 or above are likely to occur in near future. 2005 earthquake of MW 7.6 has released only 1/10th of the stress generated within the region and remaining has to go in future great earthquakes. The damage occurred in Uri, Kupwara and Baramulla districts in Kashmir province and in the Poonch town and its surrounding areas are along the line of control. This earthquake was the strongest in over 120 years in the area. Efforts at all levels need to be taken to ensure whatever new structures are built are able to withstand future major earthquakes. The earthquake zonation map of Jammu and Kashmir is given below in **Figure 5.2**;

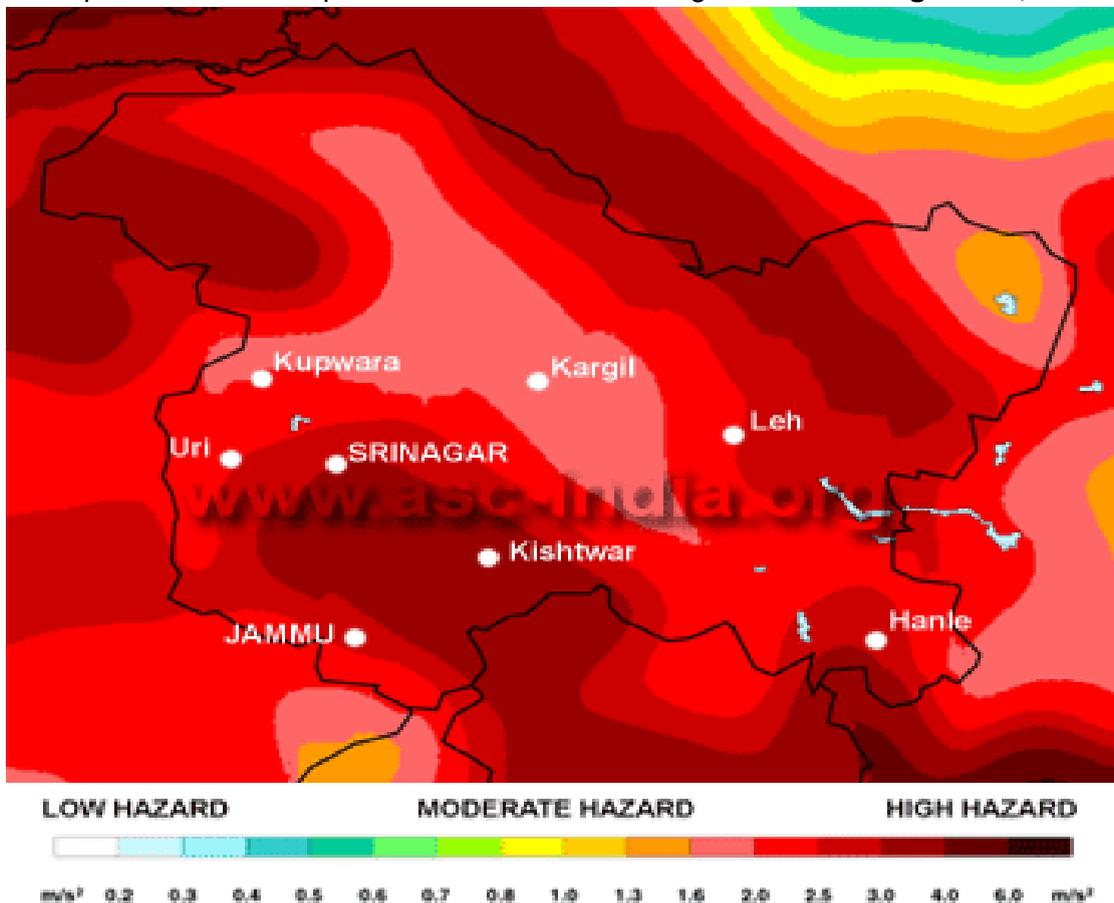


Fig 5.3: Jammu and Kashmir earthquake zones.

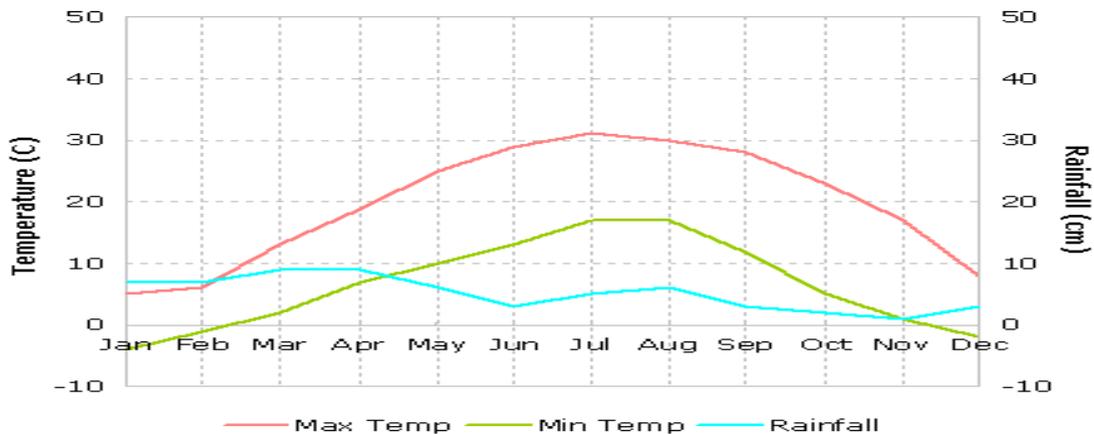
The proposed Storm Water Drainage works in missing links (1) areas in Zone I & II in Srinagar City falls in a seismically active part (Zone-V) of Kashmir valley. The design parameters for the storm water drainage should conform with BIS code of Practice (IS-1893-2002). Keeping in view the maximum credible earthquake magnitudes in the region, the site area is classified in Zone-V as per the Bureau of Indian standards (BIS) code of Practice (IS-1893-2002). These maximum credible earthquake magnitudes

represent the largest earthquakes that could occur on the given fault, based on the current understanding of the regional Geo-tectonics.

5.6. Air Environment

5.6.1. Meteorology and Climatology

The climate of Srinagar city, in general, is characterized by temperate summer and cold/mild winters. Annual rainfall in the city is of the order of less than 26 inches and most of it in winter and spring seasons. Weather Graph for Srinagar is shown in **Figure 5.3** below.



Source: Indian Meteorological Department

Fig 5.4: ²Weather graph of Srinagar

5.6.2. Temperature

The hottest months of the year are July and August, while December and January are the coldest. The temperature varies from cold in winter with minimum temperature touching even -3.7 °C to mild hot in summers when the temperature shoots up to 30 °C. The mean maximum and minimum temperature (°C) recorded at meteorological observatory (Rambagh, Srinagar) during 2005 - 2014 are summarized in Table 5.2:

5.6.3. Wind

Wind speed and wind directions have a significant role on dispersion of atmospheric pollutants and therefore, it affects the ambient air quality of the area. Ground level concentrations for the pollutants are inversely proportional to the wind speed in the downwind direction, while in upwind direction no effect is observed and in crosswind directions partial effect due to emission sources is observed. Winds are generally light but do gain some strength during the late summer and early part of the monsoon season. In the southwest monsoon season winds from easterly and south-easterly directions are more common with north-westerly blowing on some days. In the post-monsoon and winter seasons, the predominant wind direction is north- westerly. In

² These are average maximum and average minimum temperature for Srinagar. The highest temperature in Srinagar for the month is usually higher than the average maximum temperature. Similarly, the lowest temperature in Srinagar for the month is usually lower than the average minimum temperature.

the summer, winds are generally from north-westerly direction but on some day they blow from southeast. Windrose diagram is provided below;

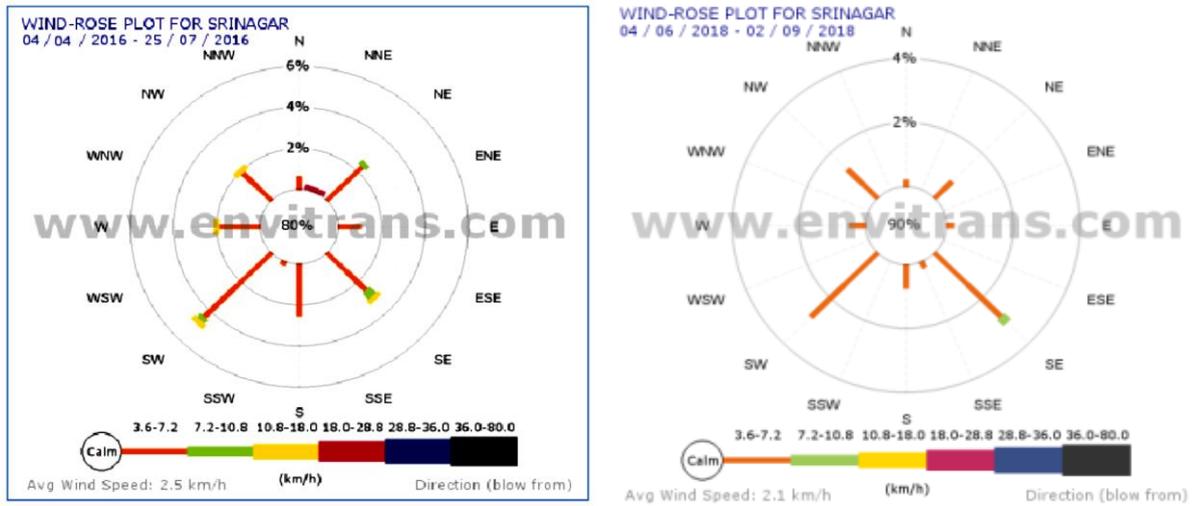


Figure 5.5: Windrose diagram/plots (2016 & 2018) of Srinagar City (Source: Envitrans)

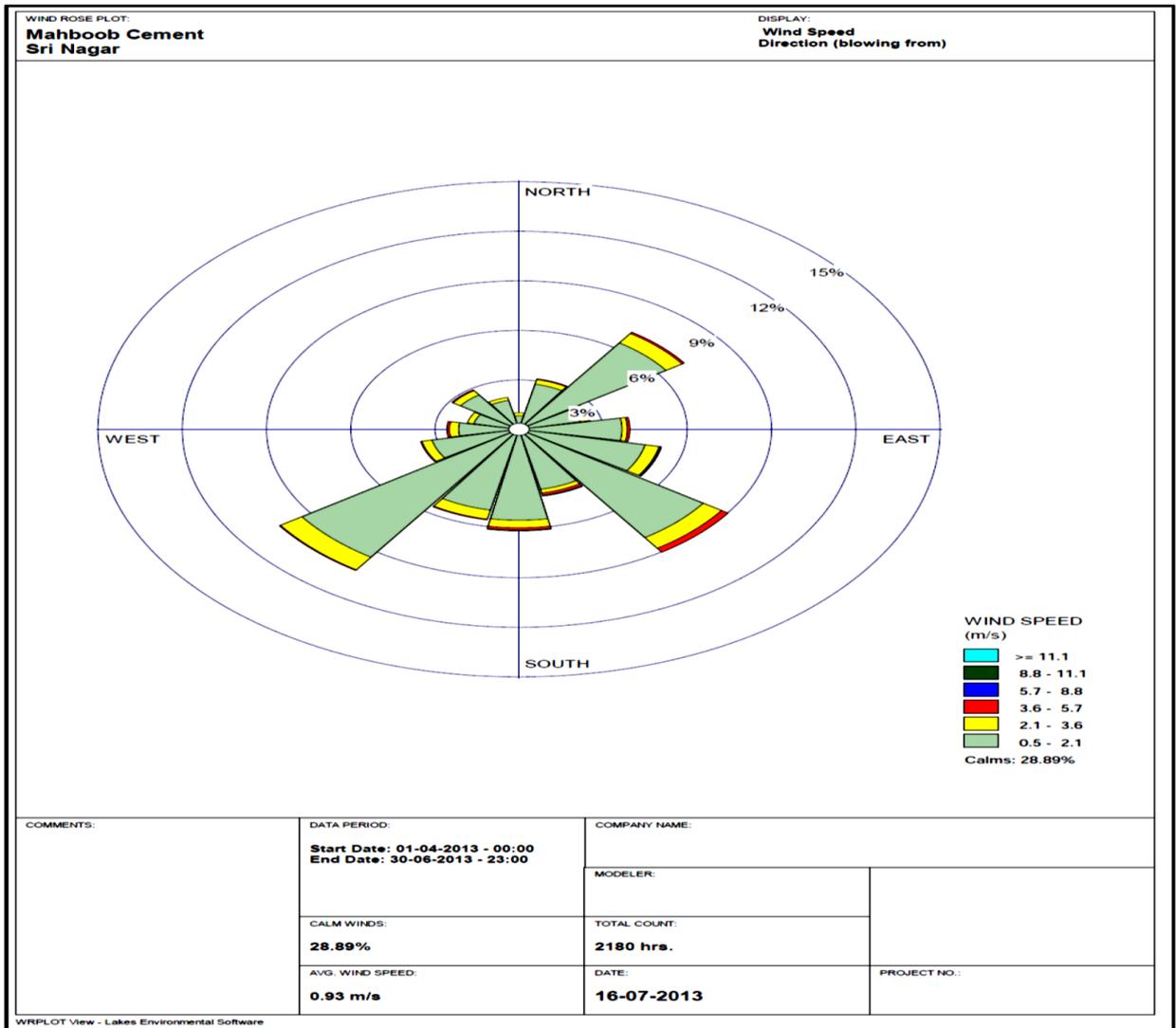


Figure 5.6: Windrose Diagram Srinagar (2013) Source: EIA/EMP Report of Mehboob Cement Industries (Pvt.) Ltd. A Cement Manufacturing Unit of Capacity 600 TPD at Village – Wuyan Bala

Above Windrose diagrams shows overall predominant wind direction on 24 hourly bases was observed to be blowing from SW to NE. As per Windrose diagram, calm was observed to be 28.89 %. The wind speed during this period was observed to be in the range of 0.93 m/s. (Extract from the report). Similarly, the Envitrans Windrose diagram shows same predominant wind direction of SW to NE.

March to July are windiest month, whereas the October and November months are the calmest months with low wind speed conditions. Most predominant wind direction is north-west from March to May.

5.6.4. Ambient Air Quality

Vehicular emissions are the predominant source of air pollution. The ambient air quality data available with J&K Economic reconstruction Agency (ERA) was used as a reference data to interpret existing ambient air quality condition of the storm water drainage site at Rawalpura/ Peerbagh/ Alamdar colony etc. The aim of using this data was to establish the present trend of air quality in the project influence area of the proposed scheme of storm water drainage (SWD) and to design adequate mitigation measures. The activities, which generate or modify atmospheric air quality, are transportation, domestic and construction related. The Ambient Air Quality near subproject area are presented in Table 5.5.

Table 5.5: Ambient Air Quality Data

Ambient Air Quality- Rawalpura/ Alamdar Colony/ Peerbagh etc							
Month of Sampling with date	Sampling Site/ Location	Site Type	PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	SO ₂ (µg/m ³)	NO ₂ (µg/m ³)	Permissible Limits/ Standards
			100	60	80	80	
May 03-05-2017	Rawalpura near construction area (Alamdar Colony/ Madina Enclave)	Residential area	59.5	31.7	16.7	13.1	
May 28 -05-2018	Rawalpura near construction area (Alamdar Colony/ madina Enclave)	Residential area	77.3	28.1	11.1	15.3	
July 07-07-2017	Rambagh Near Barzulla	Commercial	122.3	52.4	13.0	19.1	

Source: JK ERA- Semi-annual Environmental Monitoring Report (2017, 2018)

*PM-Particulate Matter, SO₂-Sulphur dioxide, NO₂-Nitrogen Dioxide

The sampling sites are located at residential colonies in Rawalpura, Peerbagh, Rambagh/ Barzulla. The result of the tests concludes that the values of all parameter are below the NAAQ standard set by the CPCB at all locations.

5.7. Noise Environment

5.7.1 Ambient Noise Level Measure

The proposed subproject SWD system is located in a built-up area which is pure residential establishment in Nadru project area.

Table 5.6: Ambient Noise quality data of Alamdar colony at Doodhganga spill channel near project area for reference

Ambient Noise Levels- Rawalpora/ Alamdar Colony/ Peerbagh etc				
Month of Sampling with date	Sampling Site/ Location	Site Type	Day Time Noise Levels ³ dB (A) Leq	Day Time Noise Quality Standards dB (A) L _{eq}
March 06-03-2017	Rawalpora Area, Zone-3	Residential	68.6	55
March 06-03-2017	Rawalpora Area, Zone-3	Residential	62.5	55
November 23-11-2018	Rawalpora Area , Zone-3	Residential	52.3	55
July 07-07-2017	Near Rambagh Chowk	Commercial	62.1	65

Source: JK ERA- Semi-annual Environmental Monitoring Report (2017, 2018)

The noise quality monitoring shows slightly higher levels in the Alamdar Colony/ Rawalpora than the permissible levels. This data is taken for the reference for the proposed site of SWD in order to ascertain the trend of noise levels in the area. Main contribution of the noise comes from the plying of the local traffic in the residential areas. The baseline monitoring will be conducted during pre-construction stage of the project to establish baseline characteristics.

5.8. Water Environment

5.8.1 Description of Surface Water Body

The water quality characteristics of River Jhelum and Doodhganga River and their floodspill/ diversion channels have important relevance in the project area. Doodhganga flood diversion channel is a 3.5 Km long flood diversion channel which starts from Doodhganga river at Machewa Bagh-e-Mehtab and traverses via Kralpora, Rawapora, Peerbagh and finally outfalls into Nadru Nambal to Narkara. The recent water quality monitoring data available with J&K ERA is taken as reference water quality data of same.

During that period, water samples were taken at different locations from Fairbank Colony Rawlapora to termination point near Peerbagh (proposed pumping station of Nadru). Doodhganga Flood Spill Channel which originates at Kralpora (near WTP) and traverses through residential colonies of Kralpora, Rawalpora- Fairbank Colony, Alamdar Colony (Bund side), Madina Enclave, Peerbagh and finally disposes off into Nadru-Nambal. During its course from Kralpora to Peerbagh number of pumping stations are located which disposes off its waste water into the spill channel. The flow regime of the flood spill channel varies from lean to medium flow

As per site inspection, algal growth can be observed throughout the spill channel along with the aquatic macrophytic growth of emergents like Phragmites, Typha etc. Suspended substances and litter was present in good quantity. As per water quality analysis, Dissolved Oxygen (DO) of the spill channel was found in optimum amount due

³ dB (A) Leq = the time weighted average of the level of sound in decibels on scale A, which is relatable to human hearing.

to the availability of direct sunlight, presence of algal growth and flow regime. Total Suspended Solids (TSS) and Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) of the Doodhganga Flood Spill channel is high and due to the presence of high organic load mainly attributed to disposal of mixed waste water into spill channel. Conductivity and TDS values were found in normal range. Turbidity was observed on higher side due to the presence of suspended particles and litter flowing in this channel. Low concentrations of Alkalinity were on lower side. Physio-chemical characteristics of the most parameters are within the permissible levels and in line with baseline characteristics. The higher BOD, TSS and Turbidity values are mainly attributed to number of waste water disposal (both point and non-point source) into spill channel.

The water samples were taken from the upstream and downstream of Jhelum Flood Spill Channel near Rambagh Bridge. This flood spill channel was flowing with minimum discharge near the sampling site (i.e. upstream and downstream of bridge site). This flood spill channel receives waste water as discussed above from various SWD pumping stations. Water was found to be turbid greenish in colour with fishy odour. The analysis of the Water samples revealed that the DO of the Flood channel was on lower side due to static nature of the Spill Channel and high organic load. BOD of the sample was on higher side due to the high concentration of biodegradable organic substances coming from discharge of dewatering stations. pH and TDS were found in permissible limits. High values of TSS and Turbidity is attributed to presence of detritus load. Total Alkalinity and Hardness were observed on the lower sides.

Number of dewatering stations is located along the floodspill channel. The water from the storm water drainages at Ikhrajpora, Gogjibagh, Mehjoor Nagar, Rajbagh, Jawahar Nagar, Solina, old Barzulla etc are directly disposed into spill channel. This leads to change in physio-chemical characteristics of the water like BOD, conductivity, TSS, turbidity factor and decline in DO etc. Turbidity was higher during the reporting period due to high silted discharge from number of point sources of dewatering stations into spill channel. BOD, Conductivity and TSS values were marginally on higher side that is the usual feature of such water body in correlation with above factors.

The characteristics of River Jhelum shows low flow regime with streamline flow. The water was observed odourless and clear with visible transparency that is directly correlated with turbidity as recorded at average low 2.65 NTU and within applicable standards which is a characteristic features River Jhelum in later part of fall (culmination period of autumn season in Kashmir). Dissolved Oxygen (DO) was recorded at an average rate of 7.65 mg/L which shows healthy state even during lean flow period of River Jhelum. The monitoring result of BOD is 2.35 mg/L which is positive indicator of good water quality of riverine system. Conductivity and TDS values were normal whereas TSS was moderately on higher note at 60 mg/L but within the limits of baseline characteristics and mainly attributed to siltation process which the river brings from the higher to lower gradient. Alkalinity and Hardness was observed low to optimum range level in the water body.

Table 5.7: Surface Water Quality Data

Surface Water Quality Data of Doodhganga Flood Spill Channel														
Month of Sampling with date	Sampling Site	Location	Temp °C	pH	E.C µs/cm	D.O mg/l	B.O.D mg/l	TDS mg/l	TSS mg/l	Turbidity NTU	T.A	T.H	C. H	M.H
			Permissible Limits											
			-	6.5-8.5	≤500	>6	≤5	≤500	≤120	≤10	200 - 600	300 - 600	75-200	30-75
February 18-02-2017	Doodhganga Flood spill channel near Fair Bank Colony	Upstream	5	7.9	629	9.2	8.0	314	220	6.0	184	396	218.4	43
		Downstream	6	8.0	578	9.0	8.0	295	230	5.0	176	384	214.2	41
April 20-04-2017	Doodhganga Flood spill channel near Fair Bank Colony	Upstream	18	7.4	544	7.6	12	268	240	7.3	172	311	210	25
		Downstream	18	7.5	449	7.4	10	222	230	7.2	116	228	150	19
May 28-05-2018	Doodhganga Flood spill channel near Medina Enclave	Upstream	20	7.7	470	8.5	15	235	180	8.2	172	270	192	19
		Downstream	22	7.6	475	8.0	17	238	190	8.4	179	276	195	20
August 25-08-2017	Tengpora, Doodhganga Floodspill Channel	Upstream	25	7.5	380	3.0	32	190	230	29	170	130	100	7.2
		Downstream	25	7.6	384	2.8	34	193	235	30	172	133	99	8.2
August 25-08-2017	Mehjoor Nagar/Rambagh River Jhelum Flood Spill Channel	Upstream	24	7.3	766	2.2	30	383	200	21	281	233	189	10.5
		Downstream	24	7.4	760	2.2	30	380	205	22	280	230	185	11.0
September 28-09-2018	Flood spill Channel at Rambagh Near Barzulla	Upstream	22	7.6	694	3.2	24	348	200	20	196	272	190	20
		Downstream	23	7.8	656	3.0	22	327	198	17	168	200	145	14
November 14-11-2018	River Jhelum near Jehangir Chowk	Upstream	12	7.6	190	7.8	2.4	109	183	2.6	87	120	102	12
		Downstream	12	7.7	198	7.5	2.3	115	178	2.7	98	112	98	13.2

Source: JK ERA- Semi-annual Environmental Monitoring Report (2017, 2018)

Annotation: T.A: Total Alkalinity; T.H: Total Hardness; C.A: Calcium Hardness; M.H: Magnesium Hardness

5.9. Biological Environment

Plant and animal communities are indicators of the environment. They respond not only to one environmental factor, but also to an interacting group of factors. The plant and animal communities integrates these influences and reacts sensitively to changes in the balance of environmental stresses. Vegetation is usually the most readily recognized component of ecosystems. Plant communities followed by used often to identify and biological balance through biotic or abiotic pressure or through direct interference by man are readily recognized by changes in the physiognomy, structure and species composition of the flora and fauna. Since the ecological integrity is one of the fundamental factors towards attaining a sustainable ecosystem, following biological status survey study in the study area was undertaken.

5.9.1. Forests

The proposed Storm Water Drainage works in missing links (1) of Zone I & II in Srinagar City does not fall in any forest area. There is no natural forest like Reserved Forest, Protected Forest or natural heritage sites of national and international importance along the one km radius of project site or beyond that. The project areas lie on a flatter terrain on south-west part of Srinagar city.

5.9.2. Flora

The project sites identified for the construction of storm water drainage are built-up areas and are located adjacent to NH-Byepass from Nowgam to HMT-Shalteng in Srinagar City. The prevailing and predominant vegetative species observed in the direct project corridor/ area of influence in the study area mainly comprise of local flora. The dominant species observed and documented during the field study is present in Table 5.10 below;

Table 5.8: List of Flora in the Project Influence Area (PIA) in SWD Missing Links (1)

S.No	Common Name	Scientific Name
A	Scheduled Trees	
1	Chinar (Boeen)	<i>Platanus orientalis</i>
2	Mulberry (Tul Kul)	<i>Morus sp.</i>
B	<i>Ornamental/ Indigenous Trees/ Grasses</i>	
3	Privet	<i>Ligustrum sp.</i>
4	Horse Chestnut (Hanudun)	<i>Aesculus indica</i>
5	Privet	<i>Ligustrum sp.</i>
6	Willow	
7	Poplar	<i>Populus sp.</i>
8	<i>Grasses/ Herbs</i>	
9	Grass (Bermuda Grass, Doob)	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
10	Grass (Bakung)	<i>Poa annua</i>
11	Grass	<i>Stipa sibirica</i>
12	Grass (Bairan Ghaas)	<i>Chrysopogon gryllus</i>

13	Herb (Batak Nyoor)	<i>Trifolium repense</i>
Common Aquatic Macrophytes (Doodhganga spill Channel at Peerbagh- Rawapora) and Jhelum Flood spill Channel		
14	Common reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
15	Cattail	<i>Typha latifolia</i>
16	Sedge (Bulrush)	<i>Scripus sp.</i>
17	Water fern	<i>Salvania natans</i>
18	Nymphoides	<i>Nymphoides</i>
19	Hornwort or Coon's tail	<i>Cerataphyllum demersum</i>
20	Azolla sp. (Duckweed)	<i>Azolla sp.</i>
21	Lemna sp. (Duckweed)	<i>Lemna sp.</i>

5.9.2.1. Protected (Scheduled) Trees of the J&K State.

As per the Jammu & Kashmir Preservation of Specified Trees Act, 1969, Chinar (*Platanus orientalis*), Mulberry (*Morus sp.*), Walnut (*Juglans regia*) and Deodar (*Cedrus deodara*) are scheduled and protected trees of Kashmir region. No tree cutting is required or involved in the proposed storm water drainage works in missing links (1) areas in Srinagar City. All the drainage works in missing links will be carried within the existing road alignment. Mulberry trees of 85 numbers are growing along the Doodhganga floodspill channel near Peerbagh bridge to Alamdar Colony (near J&K ERA Pumping Station at Alamdar Colony). The protective and safeguard measures with technical instructions during excavation/ concreting/ metaling have been devised and reflected in EMP. Details of the Mulberry trees along with the chainage wise is provided in Table 5.9 below;

Table 5.9: List of Protected (Scheduled) Trees located along the Project Corridor

S.No	Name of the Scheduled Tree	Location	Chainage	Alignment (LHS/RHS)	Distance from central Alignment	Number of trees
1	Mulberry Trees	Peerbagh bridge to Alamdar Colony (near Pumping Station of ERA) and Canal road	Ch 0+070 to 1+700 Ch 0+000 to 1+000	LHS	3.5 to 4.2 m	+100 Nos

5.9.3. Fauna

No forest area is present along the subproject area and within the project influence area, the terrestrial fauna is commonly found are stray dogs, cats, livestock etc.. There are no Schedule-I terrestrial mammal" species observed in proposed sub project area.

5.9.4. Wetlands

No designated wetland is located within the project influence area (PIA) of 1km.

5.9.5. Ecological Sensitive Areas

The storm water drainage works in missing links (10) areas are built-up areas located in Zone I & II in Srinagar City which is a built up area. The proposed storm water drainage works area does not pass through or comes within any Biosphere Reserve, National Park, World Heritage Sites, Wildlife sanctuaries and other ecological areas of importance.

5.10. Socio-Economic Profile

5.10.1. Distribution of Population in Srinagar

Srinagar is the summer capital of Jammu and Kashmir. It is a hub of all sorts of activities particularly relating to trade, business and tourism and poignant Kashmir valley. It is an ancient historic city, a holiday resort, a venue for conference, seminars, workshops and similar other gatherings of National and State level importance. Distribution of population in Srinagar is given Box 5.1 below;

Table 5.10: Distribution of population in Srinagar City (As per Census 2011)

Population Distribution	Total	Persons	1236829
		Males	651124
		Females	585705
	Rural	Persons	17313
		Males	8916
		Females	8397
	Urban	Persons	1219516
		Males	642208
		Females	577308

The total population of the district as per 2011 Census is 1236829 persons. It consists of 651124 males and 585705 females. The rural sector of the district is inhabited by 17313 persons comprising of 8916 males and 8397 females spread over the 11 inhabited villages. The district constitutes two tehsils. The number of inhabited as well as uninhabited villages in each tehsil is given in Table 5.10 below;

Table 5.11: Number of Inhabited and Un-habited Villages in Srinagar Tehsils (North/South)

Tehsil	Number of Villages		
	Inhabited	Uninhabited	Total
Srinagar (North)	8	0	8
Srinagar (South)	3	0	3
District Total	11	0	11

The literacy percentage in the district is recorded as 69.41 which is higher by 2.24 per cent than the State literacy rate and this has ranked the district at 6th in the literacy in the State.

The literacy level in rural and urban sector stands at 53.51 and 69.63 per cent against the State literacy rate of 63.18 and 77.12 per cent respectively.

The demographic profile of Jammu and Kashmir is presented in Table 5.11 below;

Table 5.12: Demographic status of Jammu and Kashmir

Division	Population
Kashmir (53.9%)	5,476,970
Jammu (43.7%)	4,430,191
Ladakh (2.3%)	236,539
Jammu and Kashmir	10,143,700

Source: Census 2011.

The economy is predominantly dependent on agriculture and allied activities. The Kashmir valley is also known for its sericulture and cold-water fisheries. Wood from Kashmir, popularly known as Kashmir Willow, is used to make high-quality cricket bats. Kashmiri saffron is also very famous and brings the state a handsome amount of foreign exchange. Agricultural exports from Jammu and Kashmir include apples, barley, cherries, corn, millet, oranges, rice, peaches, pears, saffron, sorghum, vegetables, and wheat, while manufactured exports include handicrafts, rugs, and shawls. Horticulture plays a vital role in the economic development of the state. With an annual turnover of over Rs. 300 crore, apart from foreign exchange of over Rs. 80 Crores, this sector is the next biggest source of income in the state's economy. The region of Kashmir is known for its horticulture industry and is the wealthiest region in the state. Horticultural produce from the state includes apples, apricots, cherries, pears, plums, almonds and walnuts.

The region in general is poor in industrialization. However, as per the Master Plan for Srinagar 2001-2021, about 295 hectares land is under the use of industrial purpose of which 155 hectares is by service industries. Major but small scale industrial units in the city include silk factories, woollen mills, Khadi and Village industries, spinning mills, telephone factory, carpet making, food processing units, brick and tile factory, cottage industries, etc. However, such units have not been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the subproject site.

5.11. Sensitive Environmental Receptors

The sensitive environmental receptors existing along the alignment of proposed storm water drains in subproject include religious places like mosques and schools. The details of the existing sensitive environmental receptors are given in Table 5.13.

Table 5.14: Sensitive environmental receptors in SWD Missing Link (1) Areas in Srinagar City

S. No	Sensitive Feature	Location	Alignment (RHS/LHS) ⁴ vis-à-vis the flow in the proposed drain	Distance from central alignment (m) the
1	Masjid Qadeem	Nowgam	LHS	16
2	Masjid	Nowgam	RHS	15
3	Candid Public higher School	Nowgam	LHS	12
4	Toddler Hut Academy School	Nowgam	LHS	4
5	Ahmad Hospital	Gulshan Nagar	LHS	6
6	Masjid	Gulshan Nagar	LHS	6
7	Bilal Masjid, Gulshan Nagar	Gulshan Nagar, Near Ahmad's Hospital	LHS	46
8	Ramzan College of Education	Gulshan Nagar	RHS	30
9	Shahi Hamdan (R.A) Masjid	Gulshan Nagar, Usmania Colony	LHS	21
10	Masjid Sharief Ameer Kabeer	Gulshan Nagar, Shadaab Colony/ Lane	LHS	20
11	Shining Star School	Gulshan Nagar, Alama Iqbal sector	LHS/RHS	15
12	Graveyard	Gulshan Nagar	LHS	30
13	International Islamic School	Peerbagh	RHS	8
14	Masjid Hanfiya	Peerbagh	RHS	6
15	Vision Public School	Peerbagh , Humhama	LHS	
16	JK Public School	Peerbagh, Humhama (Rose Avenue)	LHS	10
17	Foundation World School	Peerbagh, Humhama	LHS/ RHS (Front Location)	15 (Main Block from the road)
18	Gousia Jamia Masjid	Baghe-Mehtab	LHS	16
19	Jamia Masjid Chanapora	Chanpora, Lal Nagar	LHS/ RHS	5-6m
20	Eidgah Ground	Chanpora, Lal Nagar	RHS	7
21	Community Centre	Chanapora Lal Nagar	RHS	9
22	Cancer Society of Kashmir	Chanapora Lal Nagar	RHS	30
23	Aloha Learning Center, Institute.	Chanapora Lal Nagar	LHS	2

⁴ LHS-Left Hand Side RHS-Right Hand Side

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24	Holy Faith School	Canal Road Rawalpura	RHS	8
25	Masjid	Umerbad Sector B, Peerbagh	RHS	5
26	Masjid Sharief	Green Avenue, Peerbagh (Main Road side)	LHS	35
27	Star Hospital	Sanat Nagar, NH Byepass	LHS	33 (Main Building) 6 (Boundary Wall)
28	Community Park	Sanat Nagar, NH Byepass	Both sides	7
29	Sarfaraz B.Ed colledge	Shah Anwar Colony	LHS	85
30	Ibrahim Masjid	Ibrahim Colony, Hyderpora	LHS	5
31	Grave Yard	Ibrahim Colony	LHS	5.3
32	Anjum Masjid	Qamarabad	LHS	13
33	Hamza Masjid	Hamza colony, Bemina	LHS	4.5
34	Community park	Hamza colony, Bemina	⁵ B/S	4
35	Mustafa Masjid	Bemina	RHS	30
36	Abubakr Masjid	Sidique Colony Bemina	LHS	40
37	Jamia Masjid	Mustafa Abad	LHS	4
38	Masjid Umer bin Khitab	Zainakoot	LHS	3.6
39	Noora Hospital	Zainakoot	RHS	35
40	Masjid Iqbal	Iqbal Colony	RHS	14

⁵ B/S- Both Sides

6. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1. Introduction

A study of potential environmental impacts as a result of the proposed project was carried out. From observations made in the field and discussions held with various people, a number of aspects affecting the natural, physical, economic and social environment were noted. These observations are also intended as useful pointers during the design stage of this project.

Once potential impacts of the proposed project were identified, the team went further to predict the nature of the impacts. Predictions are generally based on unequivocal assumptions about environmental processes, professional verdict and different value judgments expressed by various stakeholders during consultations. Determination of the significance of the potential impacts was based on the three broad categories. These are: i) Legal, the importance of environmental conservation is acknowledged in existing policies, laws and plans; ii) Public, segment of the public recognize the importance of environmental conservation. This recognition takes place in the form of support and sometime conflict and opposition; and iii) Technical, the importance of an environmental resource is based on the scientific knowledge of the critical resource characteristics.

6.2. Potential Environmental Impacts

6.2.1. Potential positive impacts of the proposed project

There are a number of positive benefits associated with the proposed project. They include the following:

- Improvement in Public Health Conditions by reduction in waterborne diseases and vector transmitted diseases by eliminating water logging during rainy/wet seasons.
- Provision of employment opportunities during both construction and operation stages of the project
- Environmental conservation and management due to elimination of storm water drains pollution from solid waste disposal
- Improved environmental aesthetics and cleaner air due to reduced odour from the polluted waterlogged area/ road surface

6.2.2. Potential negative impacts associated with the SWD construction activities

Under the JTFRP, the component of the proposed construction of new storm water drainage network works in missing links (1) areas spread adjacent to NH-Byepass from Nowgam to HMT-Shalteng. These missing links are colony link roads which were not included or left over during different storm water drainage schemes in Zone I & II in Srinagar City. The proposed storm water drainage network will be connected with the

existing drains and pumping stations like SWD schemes under J&K ERA (ADB projects MIRP (2151 IND & JKUSDIP- 2925 & 3132), SMC and AMRUT scheme and its disposal into outfall channel. Impact assessment has been conducted for the proposed subproject.

The expected environmental impacts on various components of environment due to proposed storm water drainage works can be assessed in terms of i) physical environment ii) biological environment, and iii) socioeconomic environment. For proper impact assessment of significance and magnitude of environmental impacts due to pre-construction, construction and operation & maintenance of the proposed storm water drainage system, the impacts are analyzed for each environmental parameter. An assessment is made both for adverse and positive impacts in following section.

The environmental, biological and socioeconomic environment impacts can be direct as well as indirect. Scientific techniques and methodologies based on mathematical modelling are also available for studying impacts of various project activities of proposed storm water drainage on environmental parameters.

The next step is prediction of impacts which is an important component in environmental impact assessment process and for preparation of environmental management plan. Various techniques and methodologies are used for predicting anticipated impacts due to proposed project activities for the storm water drainage system. Selecting suitable mitigated measures in terms of sites, technology, machinery and operations can minimize the major possible adverse environmental impacts due to the proposed storm water drainage system in missing link (1) areas in Zone I & II of Srinagar City.

The following environmental components have been studied to identify the possible environmental impacts due to the proposed storm water drainage system:-

- Air Environment
- Water Environment
- Noise Environment
- Land Environment
- Biological Environment
- Health and Safety
- Socio-Economic Environment

This involves identification of the major project activities, environmental attributes, the impacts of the activities on the environmental attributes and formulation of 'activity-impact' matrix. The impact rating assessment matrix is presented below in **Table 6.1**.

Table 6.1: Impact Rating Assessment Matrix

Impact		Criteria
Nature of impact	Beneficial	Positive
	Adverse	Negative
Duration of impact	Short term	Impacts shall be confined to a stipulated time
	Long term	Impacts shall be continued till the end of life cycle of the project
Impacted Area	Localized	Impacts shall be confined within the project influence area
	Regional	Impacts shall be continued beyond within the project influence area

The impact of the proposed “Storm Water Drainage system” has been assessed on each environmental attribute. The pre-construction, construction and operation & maintenance stages have been considered to identify and evaluate the possible impacts due to the proposed subproject. The matrix method has been chosen to list the potential impacts of the proposed construction activities for proposed storm water drainage system. The activities have been arranged in columns and the environmental attributes in the rows of the matrix.

6.3. Activities and Impacts Due to Proposed Construction of Storm Water Drainage System in Missing Link (1) areas during Pre-construction, Construction and Operation Stages

The construction of storm water drainage system in Missing Link (1) areas of Zone I & II of Srinagar City may involve the following activities during pre-construction, construction and operation Stages of the project:

Pre-construction Stage

- Clearing and levelling the site.
- Utility Shifting Identification
- Traffic Management Planning
- Identification of Labour camp

Construction Stage

- Excavation of existing roads for laying of drainage pipes
- Transportation of materials to the Missing Link (1) areas-SWD site
- Construction of manholes throughout the drainage network in Missing Link (1) areas.
- Construction of the structures to house the Pumps
- Protection of Scheduled Trees and other indigenous trees, if any
- Workers camp

Operation Stage

- Operation of pumps at Missing Link (1) areas SW Drainage
- Monitoring of waste water quality to be pumped and receiving water body
- Strategy for pumping of waste water into receiving water body and to ensure compliance of discharge standards for the existing pumping stations as proposed missing link drains will be connected with the existing drains/ pumping stations.

6.4. Prediction of Impacts

This involves prediction of the nature, magnitude and significance of the impacts. It also includes analysis of the possibilities and/or probabilities of occurrences of the impacts. The matrix establishes ‘Cause-effect’ relationship between the activities and the environmental factors responsible for them as shown in **Table 6.2** and **Table 6.3** with respect to activities during construction and operation stages of Storm Water Drainage System in Missing Link (1) areas, respectively.

Table 6.2: Impact Prediction Matrix during Pre-construction and Construction Stage

Activities	Environmental Attributes						
	Air	Noise	Water	Land & Soil	Vegetation	Employment	Aesthetics
Site Clearing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Excavation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Construction of Civil Works	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Transportation of Construction Materials	✓	✓	✓				✓
Employment						✓	

Table 6.3: Impact Prediction Matrix During Operation Phase

Activities	Environmental Attribute						
	Air	Noise	Water	Land & Soil	Vegetation	Employment	Aesthetics
Monitoring of Water and Waste Water of Receiving Water Body & Pumping Station Discharge			✓			✓	

6.5. Impact on Air Quality

During Construction stage

Transportation of construction material, excavation of trenches for laying of drainage pipes/ main holes, local traffic movement inside colony roads and restoration works will generate a particulate matter/ dust during the construction of the new storm water

drainage system. However, the suspended particulate matter in ambient air as a result of construction activities may be relatively coarse and will be settled within a short distance of the construction site. Therefore, the impact will be restricted within the close proximity of the site. Minor vehicular traffic emissions from construction machinery like excavators and vehicles carrying construction materials are also expected. Small amount of dust emissions are also anticipated from the batch mix plant/ stone crusher plant for concrete and restoration works. All these impacts are temporary, time specific, limited to construction area and reversible in nature.

During Operation stage

During operation of storm water drainage network system, there will be no air pollution emission sources. Therefore, no impact is anticipated on ambient air quality during operation stage of storm water drainage network works in missing link (1) areas.

6.6. Climatology and Meteorology

The pre-construction, construction and operation stage of storm water drainage network/ system in missing link (1) areas will have no impact on climatology and meteorology of the area

6.7. Impact on Water Quality

During Pre-construction and Construction Stages

During the pre-construction and construction stages, small quantities of wastes will be generated from clearing and grubbing activity. Run off from the construction site during a first few precipitations may cause some increase in the quantity of suspended solids and turbidity in the runoff in outfall channels. However, this impact will be of temporary in nature and may last as soon as excavated soil established and construction debris are disposed off properly. Small quantity of sewage will be generated from labour camp, which will be disposed through septic tanks.

It is highly⁶ recommended that "No house hold connections should be linked with the proposed Storm Water Drainage system in Missing Link (1) areas and the "Pure Concept of Storm Water Drainage System" will be maintained by the implementing agency, PMU, Consultants and the Contractor".

In this context, it is observed that number of existing drainage systems in Srinagar and adjoining areas of the subproject are connected with the household waste water

⁶ This environmental assessment report is prepared based on the ground truth survey, data review, EMSF 2015 (JTFRP), WB guidelines, national/ state laws and suggestions/ recommendations provided in here are based on Concept of Storm Water Drainage Design (that is collection of rain/ snow water and its run-off only)/ DWS and are correlated with the present environmental study & outcome.

connections resulting into conversion of storm water drainage into sewer drainage and disposed off directly into receiving water body causing odour nuisance and contamination of water bodies. This mixed waste water comprise of high oxygen demanding (BOD) waste, surfactants, higher nutrients (nitrate-phosphates), suspended solids and prevailing anoxic condition result into sulphate precipitation which leads to the formation of *Hydrogen Sulphide* (which is a obnoxious H₂S gas/ odour in drainage network, sumps & outfall discharge channel). This has a long-term impact in a given community along with sensitive receptors like schools, religious places, residents etc due to the bad engineering practices and decision making.

One of the common problem with the storm water drainage system is suspended solids from surface runoffs during peak storm events and dry weather flow. Suspended solids are typically the pollutant of concern, primarily because solids tend to settle down. For this purpose, existing pumping stations outfall channel should be provided with the additional measures like silt tanks/ settling basins in such a way to arrest suspended solids in order to check the flow of sediments into a receiving water body.

During Operation Stage

During the operation stage, collected storm water from the drainage network will be discharged into the receiving water bodies through existing pumping stations.

6.8. Impact on Soil

During Pre-construction Stage

During the pre-construction stage, stocking/ storage of fuel barrels/lubricants/ oils/ machinery/ equipment's may result into contamination of soil of the site and ancillary locations and runoff during rain fall/ precipitation, if these are not collected and disposed in environmental sound manner.

During Construction Stage

The construction of the Storm Water Drainage network system in missing link (1) areas may result generation of construction wastes such as, excavated material/ muck during laying of drainage pipes, man holes etc; which may contaminate soil at the site, if not disposed suitably. However, the extent of contamination will not be significant. Small quantity of solid wastes will be generated from labour camp. These wastes will not normally contaminate ground water. Their impact on soil and surface water will be restricted to the construction period in small area around the construction site.

During Operation Stage

During operation stage of Storm Water Drainage, no waste will be generated in routine operation. However, at an average of 0.8 kg/day municipal solid wastes will be

generated from the pumping stations (⁷existing) by the operators. Sludge may also be generated during the occasional cleaning of SWD manholes/ sumps for maintenance of pumps and will require to be disposed suitably.

6.9. Impact on Noise Levels

During pre-construction Stage

During the pre-construction stage, some noise may be generated for short duration during site establishment and ancillary site activities like material stocking, labour camp setup, etc.

During Construction Stage

During the construction stage of storm water drainage network system in Missing Link (1) areas of Zone I & II in Srinagar City, noise may be generated from site activities like excavation of trenches for pipe laying hammering, vehicles bringing construction materials to the site, etc. Anticipated noise levels from various construction activities are given below in Table 6.4;

Table 6.4: Anticipated Noise Levels from Various Sources

S. No.	Source	Anticipated Noise Levels
1.	Excavation	70 dB(A)
2.	Metal Cutting	80 dB(A)
3.	Hammering	80 dB(A)
4.	Erection of Equipment's	75 dB(A)
5.	Vehicles Movement	65 dB(A)

Generation of noise levels from above sources will be intermittent in the nature, localized and for short duration only.

6.9.1. Modelling for Noise Emissions from Construction Site

For dispersion modelling of noise, standard mathematical model for sound wave propagation have been used. The sound pressure level generated by noise sources decreases with increasing distance from the source due to wave divergence. An additional decrease in sound pressure level from the source is expected due to atmospheric effect or its interaction with objects in the transmission path.

⁷ The proposed storm water drainage network in missing link (1) areas in Zone I & II is only construction works involving laying of drainage pipes. These drainage pipes will be connected with the existing drains and pumping stations. The proposed drainage works in Missing links does not involve construction of any pumping stations.

For hemispherical sound wave propagation through homogeneous loss free medium, one can be estimated noise levels at various locations due to different sources using model based on first principles, as per the following equation:

For hemispherical sound wave propagation through homogenous loss of free medium, noise levels at various locations can be calculated due to different sources using model based on the first principles as per the following equation:

$$L_{p2} = L_{p1} - 20 \log(r_2) - 8$$

Where: L_{p2} and L_{p1} - Sound Pressure Level (SPLs) at points located at source and at distances of r_2 from the source respectively in dB (A).

The combined effect of all the sources then can be determined at various locations by the following equation.

$$L_p (\text{total}) = 10 \text{ Log } (10^{(L_{p1}/10)} + 10^{(L_{p2}/10)} + 10^{(L_{p3}/10)} \dots\dots\dots)$$

Where L_{p1} , L_{p2} , L_{p3} are noise pressure levels at a point due to different sources.

The resultant maximum noise level from site is calculated as 84 dB (A). Assuming no environmental attenuation factors, noise modelling has been done which shows that noise level at different distance from the site has been shown in **Table 6.5**;

Table 6.5: Noise Level at Various Distances

Noise Levels (dB (A))	Distance from Source (m)
80	9.6
75	10.8
70	13.0
65	16.9
55	36.2

Graphical presentation of noise attenuation during construction site is shown in **Figure 6.2** below;

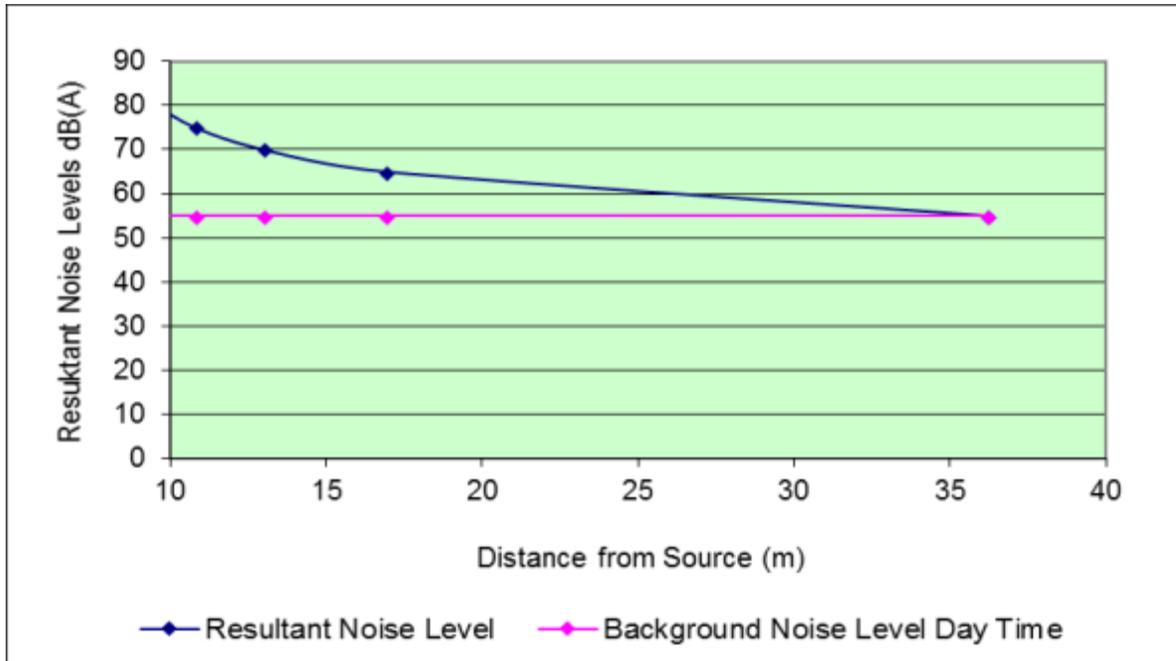


Figure 6.2: Attenuation of Noise Level During Construction Stage

The above noise modelling results show that the noise levels will remain below acceptable level within short distance at different locations of the drainage construction works and a inside pumping station. Further, the resultant noise level will mingle with the background noise level (assumed to be 55 dB (A) at 36.2 m during day time). The above noise levels are without mitigative measures. With the mitigative measures, the noise levels will be further restricted within very short distance from the pumping stations. Therefore, no significant impact is anticipated on noise levels during construction stage of the proposed storm water drainage system and a pumping station in Missing Link (1) areas.

During Operation Stage

No regular noise generation is expected due to the operation of storm water drainage system.

6.10. Impact on Terrestrial Ecology

During Pre-construction and Construction Stages

Since the construction of storm water drainage system involves laying of drainage pipes of different dia. within the existing road at an average depth of 2.4 meter (75% of storm water drainage network in Missing Link (1) areas. Based on the drainage alignment and ground truth survey/ inspection, no trees are coming or positioned within the existing road or drainage alignment.

Along Doodhganga floodspill channel from Peerbagh to Alamdar Colony near ERA Pumping Station +85 Mulberry trees are located along the bund road at an average 3.2-4.5 meters from the central drainage alignment. Systematic mitigation measures during excavation of trenches have been developed for efficient protection (esp. root and trunk protection) of Chinar tree which is captured comprehensively in EMP. Therefore, no significant impact on terrestrial ecology is anticipated due to proposed construction of storm water drainage and its pumping station.

During Operation Stage

During operation stage of storm water drainage and its pumping stations, proposed plantation of Pine trees will be carried out in the periphery of pumping stations. This will provided the better aesthetics of pumping station sites and a sound barrier/ buffer zone.

6.11. Health and Safety Impacts

Vehicular traffic to the proposed sites is expected to increase especially during delivery of raw materials. This may cause an increase in the number of safety issues like dust generation, accidents, etc. The construction works will expose workers to occupational risks due to handling of heavy machinery, construction noise, electromechanical works etc. Construction activities of clearing, materials delivery, trench excavation and concrete mixing and construction traffic, will generate a lot of dust especially during the dry seasons and this may affect workers. Construction camp may be a source of both liquid and solid wastes. If these wastes are not well disposed, these sites may become breeding grounds for disease causing pests such as mosquitoes and rodents. At the concrete mixing plant the exposure of human skin to cement may lead to damage of the skin. Improper handling of solid wastes produced during electromechanical and civil works, such as spoil from excavations, scrap metal, resin, mortar, wood, paper, masonry chips and left over food stuff present a public nuisance due to littering or odour due to rotting.

6.12. Risk of Accidents at Work Sites

For any construction activity, mishaps or accidents can't be ruled out, and may occur due to failure to implement the regular use of Personal Protective Equipment's (PPE's) by workers on site and members of the public illegally accessing the work sites. Accidents may result in injuries or even death of workers or members of the public. This impact applies to all settlements under this assessment

This can be properly mitigated by the following measures;

- It will be mandatory that the "Construction Workers" and the "Supervising Team" to be provided with Personal Protective Equipment including gloves, gum boots, overalls and helmets. Use of protective gears to be enforced by the PIU/PMU.

- Contractor to provide an efficient EHS Plan prior to the commencement of works to be approved by the PIU.
- Campsite to be fenced off and Security Guards provided to restrict access to members of the public. Each work site to be barricaded to restrict the direct access in order to avoid any mishap or accident.
- Completely stocked standard “First Aid Kits” to be provided at construction Sites, Camps and in designated Ambulance Vehicle.
- Appropriate washroom/ablution facilities to be provided at the Camps and Work Sites and cleanliness maintained
- Segregate/Barricade the site and no unauthorized access should be allowed to the local communities during the construction for their safety and health

6.13. Occupational Safety

During pre-construction, construction and operation stages of the storm water drainage system in Missing Link (1) areas in Zone I & II, the occupational health and safety of workers need attention.

During Construction Stage

During construction stage, occupational health and safety may be affected by the following reasons:

- Safety risks/ accidents during vehicular traffic movement
- Exposure to dust during excavation
- Excavation of trenches
- Handling of heavy drainage pipes
- Exposure to noise levels during hammering and metal cutting.
- Handling of heavy load (like pipes, man holes covers etc.,)
- Injuries to the workers during construction operation

To enhance the occupational health and safety during construction stage, the following measures like Proper Shoring of Trenches, Water sprinkling to avoid dust emission, use of suitable PPEs, electrical safety to be maintained as per regulations, induction training to worker to enhance safety at work place, first aid facilities, etc. will be provided.

During Operation Stage

During operation stage, workers may be directly or indirectly exposed due to following hazards:

- Handling of sludge containing coli form and other pathogen.
- During cleaning of Man Holes

6.14. Service Delivery Impacts

The construction storm water drainage will cause disruption of services such as water supply, electricity, sanitation and transportation within the construction area. Excavation of trenches for the storm water drains may cut the water pipes and telecommunication lines (OFC). Excavation of trenches will necessitate digging up of roads and pavement. This will cause disruption of transport and other services.

This can be properly mitigated by the following measures;

- Setting up signage to warn or inform the drivers and other road users of the ongoing and type of construction activities.
- During pre-construction stage, identification and mapping of utilities alignment to chalk out the execution of the works with minimum disruption of services..
- Mobilization of professional utility crew vehicle (plumber, electrician etc) for priority based restoration of essential services during construction activities.
- Diversion routes signage where internal colony or main roads need to be closed.
- Access/ Right of entry of residents should be facilitated by installing appropriate temporary bridges over the trenches and lateral access as well.
- The contractor should communicate any intended disruption of services in advance especially water supply, electricity, and transport. This can be done by informing commuters through local community heads, announcement from the mosques etc.

6.15. Demographic, Land Use and Socio-Economic Environment

6.15.1. Demographic

During pre-construction and construction stages of storm water drainage system in missing link (1) areas in Zone I & II in Srinagar, the total requirement of manpower for subproject will be about 60-70 workers on daily basis. During operation stage, maximum four operators will be required for operation of pumping stations (MPS/IPS). Therefore, large scale immigration will not take place for the proposed storm water drainage system and the impact on demography of the area will be insignificant.

6.15.2. Land Use

The construction of storm water drainage network system in missing link (1) areas of zone I & II in Srinagar will have no impact on land use of the study area, as drainage pipes will be laid on already existing roads only and followed with its connectivity with the existing drains and pumping stations. No land is involved for acquisition for its construction.

6.15.3. Socio-economic

Economic Impacts

The construction and operation stages of storm water drainage network system will have some beneficial impact due to increase in income as local skilled, semiskilled and unskilled persons will gain some direct and indirect employment. However, in view of the small manpower and support facility requirements, the beneficial impacts due to the construction of storm water drainage in missing links are likely to be marginal.

Social Impacts

Since the immigration of work force during construction and operation of the storm water drainage system is likely to be very small, the impact on facilities and cultural aspects are expected to be insignificant and contractor will engage mostly local labours.

7. ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES

7.1. Analysis of Project Alternatives

This section analyses the project alternatives in terms of site, technology and waste management options.

7.2. No Project Alternative

The No Project option in reverence to the proposed project of storm water drainage system in Missing Link (1) areas of Zone I & II implies that the status quo is maintained. This option is the most suitable alternative from an extreme environmental perspective as it ensures non-interference with the existing conditions. This option will however, involve several losses both to people within the proposed sub project area and other citizens. These areas will continue to have frequent flooding, submergence, continuous water logging and pollution as sewerage continue to mix with the stagnant or water logged area which will lead negative health scenario and socially distressed life. The No Project Option is the least preferred from the socio-economic and environmental perspective due to the following factors:

- Development of efficient storm water drainage network system infrastructural facilities (roads and associated infrastructure) will not be undertaken.
- From the analysis above, it becomes apparent that the No Project alternative is no alternative to the local people in missing link (1) areas of Zone I and II in Srinagar. Missing Link (1) areas have being long suffered from the continuous water logging/ submergence and floods which lead to distressed life pattern as such people came on roads to protest against lack of drainage and bad road conditions resulting from water logging.
- No project option will have negative health impact as water logging of these areas, which are low lying areas result in mixing waste water and sewerage and gives rise to water borne diseases due to the contaminated and polluted water
- Discouragement for investors and loaners
- No employment opportunities will be created who will work in the project area.

Based on this assessment “No Project Option” is not preferred alternative.

7.3. Analysis of Alternative Technological Alternatives

The proposed project of storm water drainage network system in missing link (1) areas will be constructed using modern, locally and internationally accepted materials to achieve public health, safety, security, environmental and aesthetic requirements. The storm water drainage system will be connected with existing efficient pumping stations which can function even during peak floods. Most of these existing pumping stations have been taken up as a separate World Bank support project (49 SWD pumping stations in Zone I, II & III in Srinagar City) under JTFRP will be rehabilitated and upgraded with the

submersible pumps and taking the floor level 1 meter above HFL and with the inclusion of SCADA technology and 27 pumping stations already completed with same upgradation features and better technology under J&K ERA (JKUSDIP- ADB funded project). These 49 pumping stations will have a pumping equipment's being of submersible type would not get damaged due to floods etc, besides beings efficient and almost noiseless. The proposed pumping units being installed in the pumping stations shall be of the full capacity for the storm water drainage load thus no inundation of the proposed sub project area would take place. Moreover, the electrical equipments would be place and installed above the now established HFL's per 2014 floods for these pumping stations, thus would not get affected due to any kind of flood etc. The proposed D.G. Sets for these pumping stations are also being installed above the now established HFL and being of silent type with acoustic enclosure and complying with the latest CPCB norms and having the capacity for the full motor load operation. Thus, the proposed storm water drainage network in missing link (1) of Zone I & II will be connected with the existing drains and above pumping stations with all the high end features which will make the proposed storm water drainage system highly efficient and successful even during high precipaton events/ floods etc.

7.4. Alternatives for Disposal of Storm Water from the existing pumping stations at receiving water bodies and design criteria consideration.

The concept and purpose of storm water drainage system and its pumping station is to collect the storm water from the low lying water logged areas through efficient drainage network system and its safe disposal into nearest receiving water body, respectively. Since the nearest water body is River Jhelum Floodspill Channel, Doodhganga nallah & its floodspill/ diversion channel and River Jhelum within the catchment area of the missing link (1) areas and no other water body is located near the area. Since pure concept of storm water drainage system is conceived which is based on runoff of wet and dry weather flow and the entity of waste water entering into closed SWD system is minimum. The collected storm water contains suspended solids during runoff and BOD/nutrient load will be minimum which will further minimized during discharge into Nallah.

7.5. Alternatives for Restoration of Roads.

The proposed storm water drainage system will involve excavation of trenches in existing road surfaces for the laying of drainage pipes (RCC NP3 type) and constructing man holes. The restoration of partially damaged and fully damaged roads due to construction of storm water drainage system including finishing, retaining the connectivity disrupted in and around the construction area. The affected areas by way of restored roads will benefit by the restored access to market and other localities and better riding surface. Restoration of roads will also serve as supply/rescue lines in the event of disaster.

For the restoration of road works, the road-works will be made using locally sourced materials that meet the required national and international standards. The alternative technologies available include the conventional concrete roads, prefabricated concrete panels, or even temporary structures. These may not be desirable from a cost and durability perspective. The technology to be adopted will be the most economical and one sensitive to the environment.

7.6. Solid Waste Management Alternatives

Solid wastes will be generated from the proposed storm water drainage project during construction and operational stages. An integrated solid waste management system is endorsed during the construction stage. Initially, the contractor will give priority to reduction at source of the materials. This option will demand a solid waste management awareness program in the management and the staff. Recycling and reuse options of the waste will be the second alternative in priority. This will call for a source segregation program to be put in place. Finally, the contractor with the assistance from PIU will need to establish agreement with Srinagar Municipal Corporation (SMC), Govt. of J&K to ensure regular waste removal and disposal in an environmentally-friendly manner. Since a dedicated system is already established by the SMC in Srinagar City for effective solid waste management and daily household collection system. In this connection a dedicated SMC vehicle shall put in place and engaged for regular solid waste removal from the site. This is the most practical and feasible option for solid waste management considering the delineated options.

During operation stage a small amount of solid waste generation is expected from the existing storm water drainage pumping stations of proposed sub project areas (missing links) and at an average of 0.8 kg per day and systematic cleaning and removal (through mechanical means only) of sludge from the collection chambers and man holes.

7.7. The Proposed Project Alternative

The project alternative as proposed in this report was considered the most appropriate. Implementing the project will ensure that the project aim and development objectives are realized as briefed below. The main aim of the Component 3 of JTFRP is “to strengthen and reinforce existing weak and vulnerable flood control infrastructure and related investments for improvement and increased resilience”. One of the SWD project taken up under this component is “Construction of storm water drainage system in Missing Link (1) areas of Zone I & II in Srinagar City” with the project objective is to provide better sanitation facility thereby promoting sustainable environment and health scenario and which will also augment preparedness for flood disasters. In addition, the drainage systems will contribute to the goals and vision of the Smart City Mission of India in which Srinagar city is one of the selected cities.

8. PUBLIC CONSULTATION

8.1. Objective of Consultation and Location

Public consultation was conducted in accordance with the World Bank guidelines and ESMF of JTFRP protocol which is the pre-requisite for the screening and assessment process. The purpose and objective of this consultation is the involvement of residents/ stakeholders and to make them cognizant about the proposed activity of the subproject. The decision/proposal was well considered and in line with the recommendations of authorities, according to which construction of SWD scheme is essentially required in Missing Link (1) areas of Zone I & II in Srinagar City. The local residents of the Missing Link (1) areas comprised of Gulshan Nagar, Nowgam, Rawlapora/Peerbagh, Humhama, Mustafabad, Zainakoot, HMT Bemina etc were consulted based on the procedural guidelines of reaching public required for the preliminary baseline characteristics of environmental and social screening. Transect Walk was also conducted along the periphery of the sub project area to collect baseline information. Consultations were undertaken with the project stakeholders to take the views and propositions about the project activities.

8.2. Issues Discussed During Public Consultation

- Proposed project of Storm Water Drainage system and the perceived information on the benefits of the subproject and environmental enhancement and issues about project and its source of assistance, its implementation/execution etc.
- Concept of Environment and Social Screening requirements and benefits thereof.
- Construction activity whether causing any type of health hazard or not? and mitigation measures thereof.
- The proposed storm water drainage works in missing links of each areas were discussed with the people and concept of SWD network and its functioning was also apprised. People were made understand that storm water drainage is only meant for the storm water management (wet and dry weather flow) and no household sewerage/ waste water will be connected with this system as this will result in environmental contamination of SWD system, receiving water body and health hazard.
- Discussion among general public pertaining to the project, environment/ social policy of World Bank, direct and indirect impacts of construction works
- Temporary access disruption during execution stage. Any loss of business or other community property due to the proposed construction activity?
- Any impact on religious places like mosques, community center/ parks or schools in sub-project area?
- Protection and conservation aspects of environmental characteristics.
- Mechanism and operation of grievance redressal system in case of any public complaints during project execution.

8.3. Outcome and Feedback Received from the Public Consultation

Public consultation with local residents/ stakeholders was conducted involving both gender at Missing Link (1) areas for the proposed Storm Water Drainage project and environmental assessment survey in Missing Link (1) areas in Zone I & II in Srinagar. During consultation process, community heads (Mohalla president) have provided the full support in assembling of the locals during the consultation process in Gulshan Nagar, Nowgam, Mustafabad, HMT-Shalteng areas etc. During consultation, locals were apprized about the proposed storm water drainage project in missing link (1) areas, project proponents, World Bank, safeguard policy of the Bank and its implementation. Most of these areas were not covered under various drainage schemes and people were suffering since long due to the lack of the efficient drainage system as number of such areas remain water logged throughout the year. Most of these areas are low lying areas falling under floodplain of River Jhelum. As evident during consultation and field survey/ site assessment (refer Annexure 2 & 3), number of residential houses, schools, link roads were recorded with the persistent problem of waterlogging and submerged with the stagnant water in the months of September and October 2019. Purpose of present study “Environmental Assessment” was also discussed and following general suggestions were recorded;

Some of the valuable feedback was received from the consultation conducted in proposed sub project areas are summarized below;

1. The laying of drainage pipes of different sizes, man holes and at different depths in colony internal link road, the huge excavated material shall be immediately and properly removed from the site by way of dumpers. This will provide the safe access and control of debris and muck through proper muck management.
2. The residents have ensured full cooperation and support for the successful execution of the project. They have also ensured to nominate the responsible persons of locality who will liaison with the implementing agency and the contractor for community related issues.
3. To provide with the temporary cross/ lateral access routes/ ramps/ bridges shall be provided during excavation activity.
4. The residents also requested to lower the road surface in affected areas during drainage works/ restoration of the road by atleast 6 inch than the existing road surface. As such number of plinth area of properties has already been below the road surface causing moisture issues during water logging etc.
5. Local people who are related to construction industry (both un-skilled/ skilled workers) shall be provided with the opportunity with the proposed drainage works in these areas wherever applicable.

9. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

9.1. Introduction

The Jammu & Kashmir region owing to its geographical and geo-climatic setting is a multi-hazard prone region, which experiences natural disasters like earthquakes, floods, etc. Floods and flash floods are frequent in the region. Floods generally occur in the summer when heavy rains are followed by snow melting. Flooding of the river Jhelum is the main cause of floods in the region. In September 2014, the northern region of India experienced torrential monsoon rains in the region causing major flooding and landslides. The continuous spell of rains from September 2nd to 6th, 2014, caused Jhelum and Chenab Rivers as well as many other streams/tributaries to flow above the danger mark. The Jhelum River breached its banks causing flooding in many low-lying areas in Anantnag, Srinagar and adjoining districts. Due to the unprecedented heavy rainfall, the catchment areas particularly the low laying areas were flooded for more than two weeks. Some areas in urban Srinagar stayed flooded for 28 days. Water level was as high as 27 feet in many parts of Srinagar city. The areas from the main tributaries of river Jhelum *vis-a-vis* Brengi nallah, Vishav nallah, Lider nallah and Sundran nallah started overflowing due to the heavy rainfall causing water levels in Jhelum River to rise. Subsequently, the discharge of the river Suran was 200 thousand cusecs as against an average 50 thousand cusecs. With the excessive discharge of water, the river Suran affected the basin areas and also took a different course at various locations causing damages to the surrounding villages in the catchment area. Water level also increased in rivers of Chanab and Tawi, both of which were flowing above normal levels. Due to severe flood in Srinagar city, public service infrastructure, equipment of hospitals and education centres were also severely damaged and are still not fully operational. The project “Jhelum & Tawi Flood Recovery Project (JTFRP)” focuses on restoring critical infrastructure using international best practice of resilient infrastructure. Under the JTFRP, it is proposed to improve/re-construct the damages caused by 2014 September Floods in Srinagar city through efficient drainage system/ pumping station in areas lacking drainage system and by taking the machine floor level 1 m above HFL as recorded in 2014.

During pre-construction, construction and operation stages of Storm Water Drainage (SWD) Works and Construction of Two Pumping Stations at Missing Link (1) areas-Zone-1 in Srinagar City under the JTFRP, several direct and indirect environmental impacts are anticipated. To mitigate anticipated environmental impacts during different stages of construction of storm water drainage system in Missing Link (1) areas an implementable environmental management plan has been prepared.

9.2. Proposed Works of Storm Water Drainage in Missing Link (1) areas

The proposed works of storm water drainage system of Missing Link (1) areas of Zone I & II in Srinagar City consist of the following main works:

- Laying of storm water drainage network (pipes of different dia) in whole of Missing Link (1) areas within the existing RoW.
- Construction of Man Holes
- Connecting the proposed Storm Water Drainage Missing Link (1) with the existing drains/ pumping stations.

9.3. Outline of EMP and its Implementation Strategy

The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is a guiding tool which discusses the potential environmental impacts and specific mitigation and management measures for the proposed storm water drainage system in Missing Link (1) areas of Zone I & II in Srinagar City. It refers to the responsibilities ensuring commitment for implementation and means of verifying/ supervision whether the same has been implemented properly. The timing and frequency of monitoring along with the supervision responsibility and reporting requirements are also provided in the Environmental Management Plan. As a part of the EMP, the contractors will commit to identification of the environmental and, social impacts at the individual sub-project site. In case of any future changes in the sub-project design, the EMP will need to be updated to reflect the new scope of the activities. Such revisions will be finalized in consultation with the World Bank.

The PIU will be responsible to ensure implementation of EMP by the contractors with the overall accountability resting with the JTFRP-PMU. Whereas, the TAQAC will ensure periodic quality audit/ guidance to the PIU and by imparting regular training, monitoring and ensuring that all EMP provisions and policy requirements are translated into contract and that these requirements are implemented to their full intent and extent.

Overall responsibility will be of Contractor for effective implementation of EMP and adherence to all the mitigation measures as outlined in this EMP associated with their respective activities. The Contractor will be required to comply with the provisions of the EMP.

9.4. Environmental Management Plan

The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) will guide the environmentally-sound construction of the “Storm Water Drainage in Missing Link (1) areas in Zone I & II of Srinagar City” and ensure efficient lines of communication/ coordination between the PIU, Contractor, PMU and TAQAC. The EMP has been prepared for three stages of storm water drainage construction activities as: (i) Pre-construction Stage; (ii) Construction Stage; and (iii) Demobilization/ Operational Stage. EMP for Storm Water Drainage System in Missing Link (1) areas of Zone I & II in Srinagar City has been prepared and presented in Table-9.1. Various guidelines, checklists, strip mapping plan and reporting formats for implementation of EMP are given as Annexures at the end of the EIA Report.

The purpose of the EMP is to ensure that the activities are undertaken in a responsible non-detrimental manner with the objectives of: (i) provide a pro-active, feasible and

practical working tool to enable the measurement and monitoring of environmental performance on site; (ii) guide and control the implementation of findings and recommendations of the environmental assessment conducted for the subproject; (iii) detail specific actions deemed necessary to assist in mitigating the environmental impact of the subproject; and (iv) ensure that safety recommendations are complied with.

Budgetary provisions for implementation of EMP shall be integrated with the bid/construction contract in the form of technical specifications and environmental performance requirements. The costs to be incurred on implementation of EMP shall be incidental to the civil works and therefore, no separate environment budget/cost will be provided to the contractor for implementation of EMP. The contractor will ensure effective implementation of EMP during pre-construction, construction and demobilization/operation stages. EMP for operation stage will be implemented by Srinagar Municipal Corporation (SMC).

The Contractor is deemed not to have complied with the EMP if; i), within the boundaries of the project site/ ancillary sites, site extensions and haul/ access roads there is evidence of contravention of clauses and, ii) if environmental damage ensues due to negligence, the contractor fails to comply with corrective action measures or other instructions issued by the PIU / JTFRP-PMU within a specified timeframe and the Contractor fails to respond adequately to complaints from the public.

Table-9.1: Environmental Management Plan for Storm Water Drainage Network(Missing Links) of Zone-I & II in Srinagar

S. No.	Environmental Issues	Environmental Mitigation Measures	Responsibilities	
			Planning and Execution	Supervision/ Monitoring
I.	Pre-Construction Stage			
A.	Pre-construction Activities By the Contractor			
A-1	Regulatory Approvals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior permission will be taken from line department offices of Electricity (PDD), Telecommunications (for OFC underground cables, etc), water Pipelines (PHE), etc. Utility shifting required to be undertaken by the contractor in the supervision of PIU. Labour license from Department of Labour. For setting-up of Batching Plant, Stone Crusher Plant, HMM Plant (required during restoration works), D.G Sets- Consent to Establish and Consent to Operate will be obtained from J&K State Pollution Control Board (J&KSPCB) or if contractor intends to procure construction materials from local authorized third party agencies then the contractor will collect and submit clearance/approval from authorized third party agencies. 	Contractor	PIU PMU TAQAC
A.2	Appointment and Mobilization of Environment & Safety Officer	The contractor will appoint qualified and experienced Environment & Safety Officer (ESO), who will dedicatedly work and ensure implementation of EMP including Occupational, Health and Safety measures at stormwater drainage network in Missing Links (1) of Zone I & II in Srinagar city.	Contractor	PIU, TAQAC
A.3	Construction Camp Locations - Selection, Design & Layout	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If a contractor decides to establish a labour camp, the siting of the camp will be as per the guidelines given in Annexures and the layout of camp will be approved by PIU. Labour camp will not be established within 250 m from the nearest settlement to avoid conflicts and stress with the local community. 	Contractor	PIU, TAQAC
A.4	Arrangements for Temporary Land for Camp	The Contractor will obtain consent from land owners in writing for temporary use of labour camp, etc.	Contractor	PIU, TAQAC

A.5	Tree cutting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No tree cutting is required in the storm water drainage missing link works as laying of drainage pipes will be done within the existing RoW following central alignment. • However, incase of any indigenous or scheduled (Mulberry) trees is envisaged to be removed for the purpose of the drainage due to the change in alignment as case may be and same will be compensated by 1:3 ratio (i.e. for loss of 1 tree 3 trees will planted or greater including transplantation of the same trees in the consultation with the Environmental Specialist of PMU. • Permission for cutting of scheduled tree (Mulberry) will be obtained from the concerned departments. 	Contractor	PIU, PMU TAQAC
A.6	Construction Vehicles, Equipment and Machinery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All vehicles and equipment to be procured for construction of stormwater drainage works will conform to the relevant Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) norms. The discharge standards promulgated under the Environment Protection Act, 1986 and Motor Vehicles Act, 2019 will be strictly adhered to. • The silent/quiet equipment like DG set as per regulations will be used at the construction site or labor camp. • The contractor will maintain records of Pollution Under Control (PUC) certificates for all vehicles used during the contract period, which will be produced to PIU for Monitoring whenever required. 	Contractor	PIU, TAQAC
A.7	Labour Requirement	<p>The contractor preferably will use unskilled/semiskilled labor from the local area to give the maximum benefit to the local community. Community to avoid any additional stress on the existing facilities (medical services, power, water supply, etc). At an average >160 labours/ day will be required during construction stage depending upon extent of construction work</p>	Contractor	PIU, TAQAC

A.8	Traffic Management Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction of the Storm Water Drainage (SWD) Network in Missing Links (1) areas is located in Zone-I & II of Srinagar City comprising mainly areas on left bank of River Jhelum. The excavation of trenches, laying of drainage pipes and the construction of manholes will lead to disruption of traffic movement in the area. • The Storm Water Drainage Network in Missing Links (1) areas is having a total drainage network length of 38.269 km. These missing links are mainly internal colony link roads. It is essential, that before start of the construction works, the contractor will prepare site-specific traffic management plan in consultation with PIU to transport construction materials, excavation activities, laying of drainage pipes/ manhole construction, etc. Community heads of the locals should be taken into confidence in order to streamline pedestrian and vehicular movement within the affected areas. • Contractor to ensure construction works like excavation for laying of drainage pipes and manholes to be constructed on priority basis in winter period (December-March period when schools in Srinagar usually remains closed for the winter vacation) in order to avoid any such hindrances in normal functioning of the school. Contractor to incorporate the above measures in the traffic management plan. • The contractor will make an effort to transport materials to the site in non-peak hours or at night time. Contractor to follow timing schedule as per SMC protocol i.e., 8:00 pm to 8:00 am. 	Contractor	PIU, TAQAC
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A-9	Utility Shifting & Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of storm water drainage network in missing links (1) areas of Zone- I & II in Srinagar city will involve excavation activities of trenches for laying of drainage pipes (RCC-NP3) and construction of main holes, which may impact existing utilities and cause disruption in services and inconvenience to the community. All the drainage works will be carried out following the center alignment of the existing road. • Existing underground utilities include PHE- water supply pipelines (main/ household/religious places, school connections), telecommunication lines like Optical Fiber Cables (OFC), PDD electric poles and transformers (distribution type) poles above ground may also get disrupted, etc. • Before commencement of works, a joint field inspection will be conducted by the Contractor, TAQAC, PIU along with the concerned line departments of PHE, PDD, Telecommunication/ private agencies to map out the alignments, to check if any utility is being impacted due to construction works such as water pipelines, underground telecommunication lines, PDD electric poles/ transformers etc. • Checking for accommodating utilities crossing the drains- raising, lowering or re-location if required • Get maps/ alignments of the underground infrastructure from the relevant institutions/ line departments • Contractor to mobilize experienced Utility Crew (Plumber, Electrician, etc) and Utility vehicle for repair/ restoration on immediate basis for any damage caused to utilities like PHE-Water Pipelines, telephone line, etc. in coordination with concerned line departments, during the execution of construction works. • Contractor in coordination with PIU to sensitize the workers (especially JCB operator/ supervisor) carrying out excavations so that they exercise caution to minimize the chances of underground utility damage. • Prior permission will be taken from regional offices of Electricity, Telecommunications, Waterworks, etc by PIU during excavation activity • Any Utility shall be relocated at the earliest, in case of damage and the services shall be restored within the shortest time. • Any common property resource, if removed due to the construction activity shall be restored/ relocated at the earliest with the consent of the immediate local community using it. 	Contractor	PIU, TAQAC
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A-10	⁸ Stockyard/ Storage of Construction Material and Establishing Equipment Lay-down Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor in consultation with PIU shall identify the site for temporary use of land for construction sites /storage of construction materials including pipes etc. These sites shall not cause an inconvenience to the local population/traffic movement. These locations shall be approved by the PIU. • Selection of location for materials storage and equipment lay-down areas must take into account prevailing winds, distances to adjacent land uses, general on-site topography and water erosion potential of the soil. Impervious surfaces must be provided wherever necessary. • Protect material stockpiles from storm water (e.g. by excavating a cut-off ditch around stockpiles to keep away storm water). • Enclosed storage for fuel with non- permeable flooring. • The contractor shall cover material stockpiles with tarpaulin or other materials. Avoid stockpiling material near water bodies. • Proper cover and stacking of loose construction material will be ensured during the construction of outfall structures at the construction site to prevent surface runoff and ⁹contamination of receiving water bodies. • Staff dealing with these materials/substances must be aware of their potential impacts and follow the appropriate safety measures. The contractor must ensure that its staff is made aware of the health risks associated with any hazardous substances like bitumen, diesel, used oil and has been provided with the appropriate protective clothing/equipment in case of spillages or accidents and have received the necessary training. Necessary training and awareness programs shall be carried out to make aware the contractor and its staff aware of the hazardous nature of substances. 	Contractor	PIU, TAQAC
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⁸ These storage areas can be hazardous, unsightly and can cause environmental pollution if not designed and managed carefully

⁹ The most expected source of watercourse contamination is excavated soil or loose material being washed into water body during construction of drainage works

A-11	Information Dissemination and Communication Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to construction activity, information dissemination will be undertaken the contractor at the project site. The wider dissemination of information to the public will be undertaken by PMU through the disclosure of EIA / EMP reports on the website of PMU-JTFRP. • Project information Board showing the name of work, project cost, duration, date of commencement, date of completion, executing agency and contact details (including telephone numbers) shall be displayed both sides of the both roads in both English and in Vernacular. • Information boards will also be set up at the sites of construction camps, labour camps, plants and stockyard site. • Details of nodal officer with telephone numbers will be displayed for registering compliant/grievances by stakeholder/general public. 	PMU Contractor	PMU PIU TAQAC PIU (ERA)
A-12	Environmental Monitoring-Baseline Data	Ambient air quality, noise levels, and water quality monitoring on a six monthly basis as per the environmental monitoring plan and in accordance with the instruction of the Environmental Specialist of PMU.	PIU	PMU, TAQAC
B.	Construction Stage			
B.1	Site Clearance & Levelling			
B.1.1	Clearing, grubbing and levelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All works will be carried out in such a way that the damage or disruption to flora other than those identified for cutting is minimum. Only ground cover/shrubs that impinge directly on the permanent works or necessary temporary works will be removed with prior approval of PIU. • The Contractor, under any circumstances will not cut or damage trees in periphery of the road or bund (Alamdard Colony/ Peerbagh/ Rawalpura). • If any trees are identified under the project will be cut only after receiving clearance/ permission from the Forest Department (as applicable) or concerned departments. Vegetation with girth size of over 30 cm will be considered as trees and shall be compensated. 	Contractor	PIU, TAQAC
B.2	Procurement of Construction Materials			
B.2.1	Procurement for Aggregate and other construction materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contractor will procure aggregate and other construction materials for concrete/reinforcement works for laying of drainage pipes, manholes, etc., from authorized suppliers only. • The contractor will also work-out a road network to transport aggregate and other construction materials to the project site in synchronization with active works and report to PIU, which will be inspected before approval. 	Contractor	PIU, TAQAC

B.2.2	Transporting Construction Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contractor will maintain all roads, which are used for transporting construction materials, equipment and machineries. • All vehicles delivering fine materials like aggregate, cement, earth, sand, etc, to the site will be covered by Tarpaulin to avoid spillage of materials and windblown dust from top of the vehicles. • Existing road used by vehicles of the contractor or any of his subcontractors or suppliers of materials will be kept clear of all dust/mud or other extraneous materials dropped by such vehicles. Most of the material transportation shall take place from the Lasjan. As such most of the material sourcing like stone crusher plants, WMM, HMM, Batching plants, etc shall be procured from the Lasjan or other nearest source which is known for the construction material hub. • The contractor will make an effort to transport materials to the site in non-peak hours or in the night time. 	Contractor	PIU TAQAC
B.3 Construction Work				
B.3.1	Labour Camp Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project information board will be displayed at the labor campsite. • Electrical cables and wires will be properly arranged with proper electrical safety. Loose electrical connections will not be allowed at the labor camp. • Red danger sign with bone & skull will be displayed as per The Electrical Rules at three stage motors, electrical panels and electrical machines, DG sets, etc. • Housekeeping at the labor camp will be maintained properly. Daily sweeping and cleaning will be done at the labor camp. • HIV Aids awareness posters will be displayed at the campsite. • Solid waste generated at the campsite will be collected in covered waste bins. Then, it will be segregated as biodegradable (food waste, paper, etc) and non-biodegradable (plastic, polyethylene bag, etc) wastes. Polyethylene/plastic wastes will be stored in empty cement bags and to be sent for recycling through scrap dealers. Biodegradable (food waste, paper, etc) solid waste will be disposed of in compost pit. Non-biodegradable inert wastes will be sent to the landfill site of Srinagar Municipal Corporation (SMC). • Proper drinking water, well ventilated accommodation, sanitation, canteen facilities will be provided to workers at the labour camp. • Suitable signages will be displayed at labour camps. 	Contractor	PIU (ERA), TAQAC

B.3.2	Safeguarding of Trees And Plantation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheduled trees of Mulberry (<i>Morus sp.</i>) are located along the Doodhganga bund from Peerbagh Bridge to Alamdar colony and Rawalpura Canal road , +90 Mulberry trees are located. During construction, the Mulberry trees along the periphery of the road will be covered/ wrapped with protective green mesh fiber cloth around the base tree trunk area by 6 feet in height. • No stockpiling of any construction will be allowed around or close to the tree particularly in case of scheduled tree. • Make-shift steel barricading will be provided around the trees (5 feet) in an active work zone where excavation takes place. • Any other trees within the area near the construction site will be marked with the same horizontal retro-reflective strip and green mesh as per the above measures. 	Contractor	PIU, PMU, TAQAC
B.3.3	Pedestrian and Vehicular Traffic Movement Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wherever the entry and exit to houses/ establishments are affected due to construction activities of excavation of existing roads for laying of drainage pipes, an alternate temporary arrangement for crossing over shall be provided. • Detailed traffic control plans will be prepared and submitted to the PIU for approval, one week prior to the commencement of works. • The traffic control plans shall contain details of temporary diversion, details of arrangements for construction (road stretches, timing, and stages). • Provide the construction itinerary in advance so that the potentially affected population can use alternative routes and start early to get to their destinations on time. • Erect warning and safety signs of ongoing works. • Access of residents should be facilitated by installing appropriate temporary bridges/ solid racks over the trenches. Entry should be bridge type as lateral access along with the longitudinal access to be provided along the trench. • Suitable fluorescent (reflective) warning signs should be placed near construction locations and should be visible at night. • Alternative access ways should be communicated to the community by way of announcement appropriately for the public information. • Install signage, barricading, fencing as required and include safety measures for transport of materials/equipment, which shall be limited to certain times, and arrangements for flagmen at intersection. 	Contractor	PIU, TAQAC

B.3.4	Excavation for Laying of Drainage Pipes, Foundations for Manholes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During excavation for laying of Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) drainage pipes and foundation works for man holes, necessary safety measures will be taken by the contractor as defined below; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ At the excavation site, warning signboards will be displayed in vernacular language and English. ○ The entry of general public/unauthorized persons will be restricted. ○ Excavation of 1.5 meters deep or greater requires a side protection (Close Timbering and step cutting) unless the excavation is made entirely in stable rock. To ensure all the excavation activity is in missing link (1) of Zone- I & II network is planned and executed only under the strict supervision of PIU. Contractor to follow strict protocol during excavation near sensitive receptors like schools, religious places (mosques), near graveyards, community centre etc. ○ Safe access and egress will be required including ladders, steps, ramps, or other safe means of exit of workers in excavated depth of 4 feet (1.22 meters) or deeper. ○ Excavated earth will be collected and disposed of immediately in a pre-identified site with the approval of PIU. ○ Casted drain block and drain cover will not be stacked on the road. ○ To ensure the elimination of excavation hazards, excavation will be carried in the presence of a competent person. ○ Suitable barricading will be provided around the excavation site. ○ Suitable personal protective equipment will be provided to the workers. 	Contractor	PIU (ERA) TAQAC
B 3.5	Safe Disposal of Excavated Earth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The excess excavated earth from drains will be collected and disposed of in a pre-identified site with the approval of PIU. • The excavated earth/ silt may be utilized by the locals for their use in filling purposes like lawn/ garden raising etc. For this purpose, the locals have to get written consent from the PIU. • All vehicles delivering material to the site shall be covered to avoid material spillage. • During excavation greater than 1.5 meters, protection (timber support) along the excavated drains are mandatory in order to avoid collapsing which may trigger the damage to the boundary walls (brick type). In case of damage, the contractor will inform the PIU immediately in order to ascertain the damages and reconstruction of the same. Most of the works in storm water drainage missing links are having an average depth of 2.4m (70-75%) and proper protection is mandatory in order to avoid the damage. The efficient implementation by contractor and strict monitoring of PIU and TAQAC is important parameter in order to execute such works in compliance to MoRTH/ safety protocol to excavation activities. 	Contractor	PIU, TAQAC

B.3.6	Handling of Cement Bags	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cement bags will be stored and emptied in a covered area to control fugitive dust emissions. • While handling and emptying of cement bags, workers will wear masks, hand gloves, and protective goggles. • The manual transferring of cement bags from one place to another place will not be allowed. For this purpose, the trolley will be used. 	Contractor	PIU, TAQAC
B.3.7	Machinery and Concreting Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workers will be given induction training for machinery and concreting works. • Workers engaged in concrete pouring will wear alkali-resistant gloves, cover the body with long sleeves and full-length pants, waterproof gumboots and eye protection. • Safety barricading will be provided around the concrete pouring site. • Proper access will be provided to workers to engage in concrete pouring. • After concrete pouring, workers should be instructed to wash their skin with soap and eyes with fresh water. 	Contractor	PIU, TAQAC
B.3.8	Sensitive Receptors- Impact Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The storm water drainage network in missing links of Zone-I & II have number of identified sensitive receptors like schools, mosques, community center and parks and in general residential houses. Following measures to be implemented during the construction activity; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The construction operations in these areas should be limited to the time period from 7:30 am to 6:00 pm. ○ Contractor to ensure construction works like excavation for laying of drainage pipes and manhole to be constructed on priority basis in winter period (Dec-March period when schools in Srinagar usually remains closed for the winter vacation) in order to avoid any such hindrances in normal functioning of the school. During excavation works near mosques, safe access ramps/ bridges to be provided along with lateral access in order to avoid any hindrance. Contractor to incorporate the above measures in the traffic management plan. ○ Periodic maintenance and calibration of construction equipment/ vehicles to meet applicable CPCB emission standards. ○ Noise barriers shall be installed during the construction stage to protect the school from the noise from construction activities. ○ Adequate barricading and safety measures to protect dust pollution and noise impacts on sensitive receptors like schools and religious places etc. due to vehicle movement to be ensured prior to the start of work and their effectiveness to be checked during construction. 	Contractor	PIU, TAQAC

B.3.9	Occupational Health and Safety of Workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor will follow the OHS plan in Annex VI, including provisions for emergency response and night time work All workers will be provided with required personal protective equipment Provision of all workers with requisite personal protective equipment will be made; 	Contractor	PIU, TAQAC
B.4	Pollution			
B.4.1	Water Pollution			
B.4.1.1	Water Pollution from Construction Wastes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor will take all precautionary measures to prevent entering of wastewater into streams, water bodies or the irrigation system during construction. Contractor will avoid construction works close to the streams or water bodies during rainy season. Contractor shall not wash his vehicles in river water and shall not enter riverbed for that purpose. Any type construction wastes will not be disposed in rivers or water bodies. No workers/ staff are permitted to use water from near water bodies for the purposes of bathing, washing of clothing or for any construction or related activities. 	Contractor	PIU, TAQAC
B.4.1.2	Waste Water from Labour Camp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wastewater generated from the sanitary facilities at labour camp will be treated in a septic tank followed by soak pit. No untreated raw sewage/ wastewater will be discharged into river and water bodies Workers will not be allowed for open defecation. Proper toilets fitted with septic tank and soak pit will be provided for workers at camp and construction sites. At the bridge construction site portable toilets shall be provided for workers and sewage from portable toilets shall be passed through septic tank followed by soak pit. 	Contractor	PIU, TAQAC

B.4.2	Air Pollution			
B.4.2.1	Dust Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contractor will take every precaution to reduce the level of dust from the storm water drainage network in missing links (1) areas of Zone- I & II in Srinagar city. • The contractor will procure the construction machineries, which conforms to the pollution control norms specified by the MoEF&CC/CPCB/J&KSPCB. • The excavated earth /construction materials will be stored properly so that it does not generate fugitive emissions. • Regular maintenance of vehicles to be used for material transportation and equipment will be carried and vehicular pollution checks should be made mandatory. • LPG will be used as a fuel source for cooking food in a labour camp instead of fuelwood. The kitchen area should be well ventilated equipped with the standard exhaust fan. At labor camp, persons/ cook dealing with the LPG gas stoves/ cylinders should be well sensitized for the operating procedures and the importance of maintaining ventilation. Sensitization to be provided by the ESO of the Contractor. • Mask and other PPE should be provided as a mandatory effort to the construction workers in dust prone areas. 	Contractor	PIU, TAQAC
B.4.2.2	Emission from Construction Vehicles, Equipment and Machinery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contractor will ensure that all vehicles, equipment, and machinery used for construction works are regularly maintained and conform that pollution emission levels and comply with the requirements of CPCB and/Motor Vehicles Rules. The contractor will submit Pollution Under Control (PUC) certificates for all vehicles for the project. • DG set will be provided with the chimney of adequate height as per CPCB guidelines (Height of stack in meter = Height of the building + 0.2 \sqrt{KVA}). • The environmental monitoring is to be conducted as per the monitoring plan. 	Contractor	PIU, TAQAC
B.4.3	Noise Pollution			

B.4.3.1	Noise Levels from Construction Vehicles and Equipment's	<p>The contractor will confirm the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All construction equipment used in excavation, concreting, etc, will strictly conform to the MoEF&CC/CPCB/J&KSPCB noise standards. • All vehicles and equipment used in construction works will be fitted with exhaust silencers/mufflers. • Maintenance and servicing of all construction vehicles and machinery will be done regularly. • Only acoustic enclosures fitted DG sets will be allowed at the construction site and labor camp. • The erection of the new pump station will be such that noise generation is minimal. • At the construction sites within 150 m of the nearest habitation, noisy construction work and use of high noise generation equipment will be stopped during the night time between 10.00 pm to 6.00 am. • Working hours of the construction activities will be restricted around educational institutes/health centers (silence zones) up to a distance of 100 m from the sensitive receptors. • Noise monitoring shall be carried out in construction areas as per the monitoring plan 	Contractor	PIU, TAQAC
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B.5		Personal Safety		
B.5.1	Personal Safety Measures for Labours and Staff	<p>The contractor will take necessary measures for the personal safety of workers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protective safety shoes, gumboots, hand gloves, protective goggles, etc (as required) will be provided to the workers employed in excavation, steel rebaring and bending, concrete works, erection of pump station, etc. • Welder’s protective eye-shields will be provided to workers who are engaged in welding works. • Earplugs will be provided to the workers exposed to high noise levels. • Safety vests will be used by workers when on a construction site. • The contractor will comply with all the precautions as required for ensuring the safety of the workmen as far as those are applicable to this contract. • The Contractor will comply with all regulations regarding safe scaffolding, ladders, working platforms, gangway, stairwells, excavations, trenches and safe means of entry and egress. • The contractor will make sure that during the construction work all relevant provisions of Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Services) Act, 1996 are adhered to. • The Contractor will not employ any person below the age of 14 years for any work. 	Contractor	PIU TAQAC
B.5.2	Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency numbers will be displayed at the construction sites and campsite, • First boxes will be made available at the construction sites and campsite, • Fire extinguishers for petroleum oil fire and electrical fire will be made available, construction sites, and campsite. • Designated vehicles, which can be used as an ambulance, will be available at the construction site all the time. 	Contractor	PIU, TAQAC
B.5.3	Risk Force Measure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contractor will make required arrangements so that in case of any mishap during, operation of machinery/ construction vehicles, dismantling, excavation, concrete pouring, and erection of pumps, all necessary steps can be taken for prompt first aid treatment. • Construction Safety Plan for storm water drainage system of Zone-I & II to be prepared by the contractor and will identify necessary actions in the event of an emergency. 	Contractor	PIU, TAQAC

B.5.4	First Aid Facility	<p>The contractor will arrange for :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A readily available first aid unit including an adequate supply of sterilized dressing materials, burn ointment and appliances as per the state Factories Rules will be maintained all the time by the contractor. • The availability of first aid trained persons will be ensured at the project site during the construction stage. • The availability of suitable transport will be ensured at all times to take the injured or sick person(s) to the hospital. 	Contractor	PIU, TAQAC
	Informatory Signs and Hoardings	The Contractor will provide, erect and maintain informatory/safety signs, hoardings written in English and local language, wherever required or as suggested by the Environmental Specialist of PIU.	Contractor	PIU, TAQAC
B.6	Labour Camp and Project Site Management			
B.6.1	Accommodation for Labourers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contractor will follow all relevant provisions of the Building and the other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 for construction and maintenance of labor camp. • The location, layout and basic facility provision of each labour camp will be submitted to the Environmental Expert of PIU prior to their construction. • The construction will commence only upon the written approval of the Environmental Expert of PIU. • The contractor will maintain necessary well ventilated living accommodation, toilets, bathrooms and ancillary facilities in a functional and hygienic manner. • Proper ventilation along with standard exhaust fans will be provided in labor accommodation rooms. • Regular cleaning and sweeping will be ensured at the labor campsite. • Systematic waste collection management at labor camp to be managed as per SWM Rules 2016. 	Contractor	PIU, TAQAC
B.6.2	HIV/AIDS Prevention Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Necessary HIV/AIDS prevention measures will be taken at labor camp • HIV/AIDS awareness program will be organized by the contractor's Environment & Safety Officer (ESO). 	Contractor	PIU, TAQAC

B.6.3	Potable Water for Workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contractor will construct and maintain labor accommodation in such a fashion that uncontaminated clean water is available for drinking, cooking, bathing, and washing. The contractor will also provide potable water facilities within the precincts of workplace/pump stations in an accessible place, as per standards set by the Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996. • The contractor will also provide the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Supply of sufficient quantity of potable water (as per IS) at construction site/labor camp (site at suitable and easily accessible places and regular maintenance of such facilities) b) If any water storage tank is provided that will be kept such that the bottom of the tank at least 1 meter above the surrounding ground level. c) If water is drawn from any existing well/hand pump, which is within 30 meters of proximity of any toilet, drain or other source of pollution, the well will be disinfected before water is used for the drinking. • Environmental Expert of PIU will be required to inspect the labor camp once in a week to ensure the compliance of the EMP. 	Contractor	PIU, TAQAC
B.6.4	Sanitation and Sewage System at Labour Camp	<p>The contractor will ensure that :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sewage system for the camp will be designed, built and operated in such a fashion that no health hazard occurs and no pollution to the air, groundwater or adjacent watercourses take place, • Separate toilets/bathrooms, as required, will be provided for men and women, marked in vernacular language, • Toilets will be provided with a septic tank followed by a soak pit. • Adequate water supply will be provided in all toilets and urinals, • Night soil can be disposed of with the help of a municipality or disposed of by putting a layer of it at the bottom of a permanent pit prepared for the purpose and covered with 15 cm layer of waste or refuse and then covered with a layer of earth for a fortnight. 	Contractor	PIU, TAQAC

B.6.5	Waste Disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contractor will provide garbage bins in the camp & construction site and ensure that these are regularly emptied and disposed of in a hygienic manner according to Solid Waste Management Plan as per Solid Waste Management Rule 2016. • The burning of wastes at the construction site, labour camp and road side will not be allowed. • Solid waste generated at the construction site & labor camp, will be collected in covered waste bins and segregated as biodegradable (food waste, paper, etc) and non-biodegradable (plastic, polyethylene bag, etc) wastes. Polyethylene/plastic wastes will be stored in empty cement bags and to be sent for recycling through scrap dealers. Biodegradable (food waste, paper, etc) solid waste will be disposed of in the compost pit. 	Contractor	PIU TAQAC
B.7	Environmental Monitoring			
B.7.1	Environmental Monitoring- Construction Stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PIU will carry out environmental monitoring for Ambient Air Quality, Noise levels, and Water Quality on a six monthly basis as per environmental monitoring plan and in accordance with the instruction of Environmental Specialist of PMU. 	PIU	PMU TAQAC
D1.4	Compensatory Plantation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees affected will be compensated by 1:3 ratio (i.e. for loss of 1 tree 3 trees will be planted or greater including transplantation of the same trees/saplings in open spaces in consultation with the Environmental Specialist of PMU. Since tree cutting is not involved in the project however if tree cutting is envisaged due to the change in alignment 	PIU	PMU, TAQAC
C.	Contractor's Demobilization			
C.1	Clean-up Operations, Restoration and Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contractor will prepare a project and labor campsite restoration plan, which will be approved by the PIU-Environmental Expert. The clean-up and site restoration operations are to be implemented by the contractor prior to demobilization from the construction site and labor camp. The contractor will clear all temporary structures, debris, construction wastes, garbage, night soils, etc in an environmental sound manner. • All disposal pits or trenches will be filled in and effectively sealed off. • Construction places including camp and any other area used/affected due to the project operations will be left clean and tidy at the contractor's expense to the entire satisfaction to the PIU. 	Contractor	PIU, TAQAC

C.2	Land Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All surfaces hardened due to construction activities will be ripped & imported materials thereon removed. • All rubbles to be removed from the site to an approved disposal site. Burying of rubble on-site is prohibited. • Surfaces are to be checked for waste products from activities such as concreting or asphaltting and cleared in a manner approved by the Engineer. • All embankments are to be trimmed, shaped and replanted to the satisfaction of the PIU. • Borrow pits are to be closed and rehabilitated in accordance with the pre-approved management plan for each borrow pit. The Contractor shall liaise with the PIU regarding these requirements. 	Contractor	PIU, TAQAC
D. Operation Stage				
D1 Management and Maintenance of Storm Water Drainage				
D1.1	Public Awareness-Storm Water Management on Efficient lines	The SMC with support from JTFRP-PMU would need to carry out education and awareness campaigns on efficient storm water drainage management through periodic visit to missing links in Zone I & II areas by way of announcement, sharing of pamphlets, Radio/ FM programs, regarding their 'responsible' activities in relation to drainage management, and discourage solid waste dumping, disposing of wastewater in the drainage system.	SMC	PMU by rendering technical support

D1.2	Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SMC to ensure that no household wastewater connections are connected with the storm water drainage man-holes/ network. SMC will ensure that the drains carry only the storm water. • Drains are designed as closed/ covered in RCC type with cover on top which will curtail dumping of solid waste in drains. • The storm water drains would need to be periodically de-silted in-order to maintain its carrying capacity. • SMC to go for periodic checking and source of waste generation and its identification, and additional bins in critical locations will be provided and frequent collection and disposal of waste will be ensured. This exercise will minimize the contamination from leaching solid/ liquid waste into the SWD system. • All structures comprising the construction camp/ ancillary sites are to be removed from the sites to be checked for spills of substances such as oil, paint, etc. and these shall be cleaned up. • PIU/ SMC to ensure that the storm water drains are not clogged and correct operation and maintenance of drains and waste screen. • The drains will require regular inspection and maintenance with clearance of any accumulated silt or waste, and the waste screen will need regular removal of waste, the clearance interval will be shorter in the wet weather flow than in the dry weather flow. • Drains will be regularly inspected and cleaned especially prior to the rainy season. • SMC to ensure muck and silt that are removed from the drainage system will not be left alongside the drain and will be immediately disposed in the designated waste collection vehicles of SMC and subsequently ensure that it will be disposed at an approved municipal solid waste site in Srinagar 	SMC	PMU
D.1.2	Monitoring of waste water to be pumped (Zone-I & II Missing Links)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SMC will ensure the monthly monitoring of wastewater to be pumped by pump stations. The monitoring parameters will be in line with discharge standards of CPCB <i>i.e.</i> Temperature, pH, Turbidity, Total Suspended Solid (TSS), T. Alkalinity, Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Oil & Grease (O&G), Fecal Coliform, Total Nitrogen, and Total Phosphate. The records of environmental monitoring will be maintained. 	SMC	H&UDD

D.1.3	Pumping strategy for wastewater into Receiving Water body	<p>Wastewater at existing pumping stations has considerable variation in flow rates, concentration of pollutants and characteristics during various segments of a day. Usually, in the morning and evening hours flow rates and concentration of water pollutants remain high. The incessant pumping of wastewater into receiving water body has the possibility that the concentration of pollutants in wastewater at pumping might be exceeding discharge standards. Therefore, it is suggested that based on hourly wastewater monitoring, SMC should ensure equalization of wastewater of drain to bring down the concentration of water pollutants like BOD below the discharge standards before discharge into the spill channel.</p> <p>It is highly recommended that SMC to ensure that “No Household Connections” should be linked/ connected with the Storm Water Drainage system in the missing link (1) areas and the “Pure Concept of Storm Water Drainage System” will be maintained by the SMC”. In this context, it is observed that the number of existing drainage systems in Srinagar and adjoining areas, are connected with the household wastewater connections resulting in the conversion of storm water drainage into sewer drainage and disposed of directly into receiving water body causing odour nuisance and contamination of water bodies. This mixed wastewater comprises of high oxygen demanding (BOD) waste, surfactants, higher nutrients (nitrate-phosphates), suspended solids and prevailing anoxic condition result into sulfate precipitation which leads to the formation of <i>Hydrogen Sulphide</i> (which is an obnoxious H₂S gas/odor in drainage network, sumps & outfall discharge channel). This has a long-term impact in a given community along with sensitive receptors like schools, religious places, residents, etc due to the bad engineering practices and decision making.</p> <p>One of the common problems with the SWD system is suspended solids from surface runoffs during peak storm events and dry weather flow. Suspended solids are typically the pollutant of concern, primarily because solids tend to settle down. For this purpose, silt traps/ basins for outfall channels at existing pumping stations shall be designed in such a way to arrest suspended solids in order to check the flow of sediments into a receiving water body.</p>	SMC	H&UDD
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9.5. Clause for Non-conformity to Environmental Management Plan (EMP) - Protection of the Environment

The Contractor will implement necessary mitigation measures for which responsibility is assigned to him as stipulated in the EMP. Any lapse in implementing the same will attract the damage clause as detailed below:

- Any complaints of public, within the scope of the Contractor, formally registered with the PIU and communicated to the Contractor, which is not properly addressed within the time period intimated by the PIU shall be treated as a major lapse.
- Non-conformity to any of the mitigation measures like unsafe conditions, non-collection of excavated material (during laying of drainage pipes) regularly and other unattended Health, Safety & Environment (HSE) issues, as stipulated in the EMP Report (other than stated above) shall be considered as a minor lapse.
- On observing any lapses, PIU shall issue a notice to the Contractor, to rectify the same.
- Any minor lapse for which notice was issued and not rectified, first and second reminders shall be given after ten days from the original notice date and first reminder date respectively. Any minor lapse, which is not rectified, shall be treated as a major lapse from the date of issuing the second reminder.
- If a major lapse is not rectified upon receiving the notice PIU shall invoke reduction, in the subsequent interim payment certificate.
- For major lapses, 10% of the interim payment certificate will be withheld, subject to a maximum limit of about 0.5% of the contract value. If the lapse is not rectified within one month after withholding the payment, **the amount withheld shall be forfeited.**

9.6. Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMP)

The monitoring plan consists of performance indicators, reporting formats and necessary budgetary provisions. The contractors monitoring plan should be in accordance with the baseline environmental monitoring, locations provided in the environmental assessment report.

The monitoring plan has the following objectives:

- To ensure effective implementation of EMP
- To evaluate the performance of mitigation measures proposed in the EMP
- To comply with all applicable environmental, safety, labour and local legislation
- To ensure that public opinions and obligations are taken into account and respected to the required satisfaction level
- To modify the mitigation measures or implementing additional measures, if required

The monitoring requirement for the different environmental components have been prepared and is presented in Table 9.2 below;

Table 9.2: Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMP) of Storm Water Drainage Network in Missing Link (1) Areas of Zone I & II, Srinagar

S. No.	Monitoring Type	Parameter	Frequency	Responsibility	Location for Monitoring
A. Pre-Construction Stage					
1	Legislation, Permits and Agreements	All clearance/ consents/ NOC required from different departments and Environmental aspects shall be ensured and made available before start of work.	Pre-Construction Stage requirement (Before Construction)	Implementation: Contractor Supervision: Monitoring: PIU, TAQAC	Project Area
2	Safeguarding of Trees	1 number of Mulberry Trees (<i>Morus Sp.</i>) located close to the existing pavement (Protective Measures defined in EMP).	Before Construction	Implementation: Contractor Supervision: Monitoring: PIU, TAQAC	Mainly in Peerbagh to Alamdar colony/ Canal Road Rawalpura
3	Access to site	Existing conditions, traffic rerouting, notification, project informatory boards, road signages	Before construction	Implementation: Contractor Monitoring: PIU, TAQAC	Prior to moving onto site
4	Public Information and Signage	Public informed of project activities in advance of works contractors occupying each section of work site or use of roads for movement of materials. information regarding the project, and contact of the Environmental Safety Officer (ESO) officer in case of complaints.	Before construction	Implementation: Contractor Supervision: Monitoring: PIU, TAQAC	Prior to moving onto site

5	Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Standards: NAAQS, 2009 Ambient Air Quality Standards, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981	Baseline Data: Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5}), Sulfur dioxide (SO ₂), Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	Before commencement of the works. (6 Locations)	Implementation: PMU Monitoring: Environmental Monitoring Laboratory of PMU through TAQAC under supervision of ¹⁰ ES-PMU	Baseline location near sensitive receptors/ locations in Missing Link (1) areas. Near School, religious place, residential areas etc.
6	Ambient Noise Monitoring Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000	Baseline Data- ¹¹ Ambient noise levels in dB(A) of day time	Before commencement of the works. (near sensitive receptor location), (6 Locations)	Implementation: PMU Monitoring: Environmental Monitoring Laboratory of PMU through TAQAC under supervision of ES-PMU	Baseline location near sensitive receptors/ and near religious place, residential area
7	Water Quality Monitoring Indian standards for Inland Surface Water (IS; 2296, 1982)	Baseline Data- Parameters for Surface water quality standards (IS; 2296) Temp, pH, Electrical conductivity, TSS, TDS, Alkalinity, Total Hardness, Nitrate-Nitrogen, ortho-Phosphates, BOD, COD, Sulphate, Chloride, E.Coli (As per APHA methods)	Before commencement of the works. (6 locations at River Jhelum, Doodganga Nallah, Jhelum Floodspill Channel, Doodganga Spill/ Diversion Channel. 4 Ground water samples	Implementation: PMU Monitoring: Environmental Monitoring Laboratory of PMU through TAQAC under supervision of ES-PMU	Baseline location of Rawalpura, Rawathpora/ Barzulla, Chanapora/ Sanat Nagar, Peerbagh, Bemina, HMT-Shalteng,
8	Construction camp	Approval of location and facilities	Before construction	Implementation: Contractor Supervision/: Monitoring: PIU, TAQAC	prior to moving onto site
9	Equipment Lay-down and Storage Area	Approval of location and facilities	Before commencement of the works	Implementation: Contractor Supervision/: Monitoring: PIU, TAQAC	prior to moving onto site and during site set-up

¹⁰ ES: Environmental Specialist

¹¹ Night time noise level monitoring is not possible due to the security reasons.

10	Materials management – sourcing	Approval of sources and suppliers	Before commencement of the works	Implementation: Contractor Supervision/ Monitoring: PIU, TAQAC	prior to procurement of materials
11	Awareness of site staff	Awareness Level Training - Environment - Health and Safety	Before commencement of the works	PIU, TAQAC	During staff induction, followed by scheduled as determined
B. Construction Stage					
12	Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Standards: NAAQS, 2009 Ambient Air Quality Standards, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981	Particulate Matter 10 and 2.5 (PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5}), Sulfur dioxide (SO ₂), Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	Six monthly at 6 locations. (Except during rainy season/ Monsoon period).	Implementation: PMU Monitoring: Environmental Monitoring Laboratory of PMU through TAQAC under supervision of ES-PMU	Once in six months Near sensitive receptors/ locations especially downwind directions like near schools, near religious place, and, residential area
13	Ambient Noise Monitoring Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000	¹² Ambient noise levels in dB(A) of day time	Six Monthly at 6 locations at construction sites especially near Sensitive Receptors	Implementation: PMU Monitoring: Environmental Monitoring Laboratory of PMU through TAQAC under supervision of ES-PMU	Near sensitive receptors/ locations especially downwind directions like near schools, near religious place, and, residential area
14	Water Quality Monitoring Indian standards for Inland Surface Water (IS; 2296, 1982)	Parameters for Surface water quality standards (IS; 2296) Temp, pH, Electrical conductivity, TSS, TDS, Alkalinity, Total Hardness, Nitrate-Nitrogen, ortho-Phosphates, BOD, COD, Sulphate, Chloride, E.Coli (As per APHA methods)	Six monthly at 6 locations. (Except during rainy season/ Monsoon period). 6 locations at River Jhelum, Doodganga Nallah, Jhelum Floodspill Channel, Doodganga Spill/ Diversion Channel.	Implementation: PMU Monitoring: Environmental Monitoring Laboratory of PMU through TAQAC under supervision of ES-PMU	Baseline location of Rawalpura, Rawathpora/ Barzulla, Chanapora/ Sanat Nagar, Peerbagh, Bemina, HMT-Shalteng,

¹² Night time noise level monitoring is not possible in Missing Link areas in Srinagar due to the security reasons.

			Before commencement of the works. (6 locations at River Jhelum, Doodganga Nallah, Jhelum Floodspill Channel, Doodganga Spill/ Diversion Channel.	Implementation: PMU Monitoring: Environmental Monitoring Laboratory of PMU through TAQAC under supervision of ES-PMU	Baseline location of Rawalpura, Rawathpora/ Barzulla, Chanapora/ Sanat Nagar, Peerbagh, Bemina, HMT-Shalteng,
			1 Ground water sample (6 monthly)		
15	Soil erosion	Soil erosion management measures	Regular	Implementation: Contractor Supervision/: Monitoring: PIU, TAQAC	Excavation sites especially near bund areas.
16	Surface water	Surface water management measures (protective Measures	Regular	Implementation: Contractor Supervision/: Monitoring: PIU, TAQAC	Project and ancillary sites ¹³
17	Conservation of Natural Environment	Mulberry trees at Peerbagh to Alamdar Colony near pumping station of ERA (Ch 0+200 to Ch 1+650) and Rawalpura Canal Road close to alignment of proposed sub project (On the Footpath)	Regular	Implementation: Contractor Supervision/: Monitoring: PIU, TAQAC	+90 number of Mulberry Trees at Peerbagh to Alamdar Colony and Rawalpura Canal Road
18	Waste management procedure	Approved Disposal sites	Periodic	Implementation: Contractor Supervision/: Monitoring: PIU, TAQAC	Project, site Camp and ancillary sites

¹³ Subproject sites include approved construction site, equipment lay-down and storage area, watercourses along the subproject site, open drains etc

19	Construction camp	Qualitative characteristics	Periodic	Implementation: Contractor Supervision/ Monitoring: PIU, TAQAC	Camp site
C. Operation Stage and O&M					
20	Air quality	PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5} , SO ₂ , NO ₂	One time monitoring O&M Stage	Implementation: PMU Monitoring: Environmental Monitoring Laboratory of PMU through TAQAC under supervision of ES-PMU	Near Sensitive Receptor
21	Noise quality	Noise Level in dB(A) L _{eq}	One time monitoring O&M Stage	Implementation: PMU Monitoring: Environmental Monitoring Laboratory of PMU through TAQAC under supervision of ES-PMU	Near Sensitive Receptor

22	Efficiency of SWD System	Visual Inspection of solid waste dumping, clearing of leaf litter water logging, odour, mosquito breeding. Disposal of waste from maintenance of drainage facilities shall be conducted in accordance with national regulations for Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2016 & The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act 2013 or M.S. Act 2013 Inspect drain covers, and replace if damaged Thrice a year, (compulsory before, the monsoon) ULB Throughout the drainage network	Six Monthly	SMC	Throughout storm water drainage network in Missing Link (1) areas for Sludge/ Siltation
23	Water and Waste Water Quality	Temp, pH, Electrical conductivity, TSS, TDS, Alkalinity, Total Hardness, Nitrate-Nitrogen, ortho-Phosphates, BOD, COD, Sulphate, Chloride, E.Coli	One time monitoring O&M Stage	Implementation: PMU Monitoring: Environmental Monitoring Laboratory of PMU through TAQAC under supervision of ES-PMU	Surface Water body (Further, SMC- To monitor the Water and waste water quality parameters of the Missing Link (1) areas and existing Pumping Stations (Outfall Channel) and Surface Water Monitoring.
24	Community Awareness campaigns	Post-project state of the drains and solid waste management. Acting on awareness through practicing non-dumping of solid waste into drains	Single at time of awareness Observation- post-project	PIU / SMC	Location to be selected by SMC

9.7. Budgetary Provision for EMP

Mitigation measures proposed in the EMP will be implemented by the Contractor and under the supervision/ monitoring by the PIU/TAQAC. The works to be undertaken by the contractor have been quantified and the quantities included in the respective BOQ items. The essentials of environmental health and safety measures to be followed by the contractor have been included in the annexures of this EIA report.

The indicative split up of capital and recurring cost for the environmental management for the project is presented in following **Table-9.3**;

Table 9.3: Budgetary Allocation- Indicative Cost for EMP Implementation for Storm Water Drainage Network System in Missing Link (1) Areas in Zone I & II in Srinagar City.

S. No.	Component	Item	Unit	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total Cost
A. Pre-Construction Stage						
1	Environmental Monitoring (Baseline Monitoring)	Ambient Air Quality	No.	7000	6	35000
		Surface Water Sample	No.	5000	6	30000
		Ground water Sample	No.	7000	4	28000
		Noise Level Measurement	No.	3000	6	18000
B. Construction Stage						
2	Safeguarding of Trees	+90 number of Mulberry Trees from Peerbagh to almdar Colony/ Ralwapora Bund Canal Road	Lump sum	50000	Lump Sum	50000
3	Tree Cutting	No tree cutting is involved for the storm water drainage in missing links. However, if tree cutting is envisaged due to the change in alignment same will be compensated as per EMP.	To be included in Civil Works Cost			
4	Provision of adequate drainage and bunds/ diversion dykes.	Provision of adequate drainage and bunds/ diversion dykes, including temporary arrangements to cross drains during execution to prevent soil/ raw material escape	To be included in Civil Works Cost			
5	Public Information and Signage	Public information about the project activities in advance of works. Contractors occupying each section of work site or use of roads for movement of materials. information regarding the project, and contact of the ESHS officer in case of complaints.	To be included in Civil Works Cost			
6	Environmental Monitoring on six monthly basis- (Ambient Air, Noise, Surface Water Quality and Ground Water Sample)	Ambient Air Quality	No.	7000	18	126000
		Noise Level	No.	3000	18	54000
		Water Quality (Upstream/ Downstream)	No.	5000	18	90000
		Ground Water sample	No.	7000	3	21000
7	Water	Oil Interceptors at workshop/ campsite	Lump Sum	30000	-	30000

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8	Sanitation	Sanitary facilities at construction camp (Wet & Dry Type)	Lump Sum	Cost part of the civil works	-	-
9	¹⁴ Compensatory Plantation	Re plantation of trees @ 1:3 ratio	No.	4000	-	-
10	Landscape management/ Beautification Plan for the bund road along Peerbagh to Alamdar Colony Bund/ Rawalpura Canal road etc.	Pine Plantation and other beautification measures.	Lump Sum	500000	Lump sum	500000
13	Personal Protective Equipments (PPE's)	Personal Protective Equipments like vest, helmet, safety shoe, hand gloves, gumboots, earplug, Harness belt, Welding Glasses etc	To be included in Civil Works Cost			
14	Solid Waste Management	Solid Wastes collection, segregation and disposal from building construction site and camp	-	-	-	-
15	Hazardous Waste Disposal	Collection and disposal of used oil from maintenance of DG set and construction equipment	-	-	-	-
16	First Aid Kits	First Aid Kits at the construction site, camp and ancillary sites	To be included in Civil Works Cost			
C Operation Stage						
17	Environmental Monitoring - Ambient Air, Noise and Water and waste water Quality Monitoring,	Ambient Air Quality	No.	7000	3	21000
		Noise Level	No.	3000	3	9000
		Water Quality (Upstream/ Downstream)	No.	5000	4	20000
		Waste Water Monitoring (Outfall channels of the existing pumping stations of the proposed SWD network for missing links)	No.	7000	6	42000
Total Cost						1074000
Contingency Cost @ 5%						53700
Total EMP Budget (excluding items already reflected in DPR)						11,27,700

Apart from the above mentioned monitoring requirements, any major accidents/spillage during bulk transport of hazardous materials by the contractor, depending on the type of spillages / accidents, the parameters to be monitored will be decided by the engineer and should be carried out by the contractor through approved monitoring agencies and supervised by the Implementing agency.

¹⁴ Tree cutting is not involved in this project, however if cutting of any tree required due to the change in alignment compensatory plantation will be carried as per scheduled (@1:3 ratio).

9.8. Reporting System

The contractor will follow the reporting system for implementation of environmental management plan and environmental management indicators. The Contractor will report the PIU on corrective measures and implementation status of mitigation measures as per the environmental management plan. The EMP compliance report will comprise with the photographic evidences (with date, time and geo-references) for implemented mitigation measures in the monitoring reports.

Table 9.4: The reporting requirements for the storm water drainage in Missing Link (1) areas of Zone I & II in Srinagar City.

S.No	Item	Stage	Contractor
			Implementation & Reporting to PIU/PMU
1.	Setting up of construction Camp	Pre-Construction	One Time
2.	Identification of disposal locations for constructional & other wastes from SWD project	Pre-Construction	One Time
3.	Tree cutting	Pre-Construction	One Time
4.	Top Soil Preservations	Pre-Construction	One Time
5.	EMP Implementation Report	Construction	Monthly
6.	Rehabilitation of Borrow area/ quarry area, if opened	Construction	Monthly
7.	Pollution Monitoring	Construction	Quarterly- Except during spells of precipitation/ effect of Monsoon in Kashmir.
8	Cleaning and Restoration on Demobilization	On completion of construction of storm water drainage subproject	One Time

The contractor will take all reasonable steps to protect the environment on & off the project site and to avoid, minimize and mitigate impacts due to the storm water drainage work activities creating pollution to environment and other causes as a consequence of methods of operations.

9.9. Formats For Reporting

Formats for reporting/monitoring, the progress/parameters achieved will be finalized by PIU/TAQAC in consultation with the successful bidder.

9.10. Environmental Compliance Report

The contractor shall submit a monthly progress report as per the reporting format approved by the PIU on the status of the implementation of the EMP. Environmental Compliance report will systematically contain copy of regulatory permissions/consents/clearance, geo-

referenced photographs with date and time for EMP/mitigation measures implementation, environmental monitoring report, accidents report, etc.

9.11. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

The contractor will maintain register to document any verbal or written complaint received regarding storm water drainage works in Missing Link (1) areas area and labour camp. The contractor will make necessary efforts to resolve such complaints. Any complaint, which cannot be resolved at the contractor level, shall be forwarded to PIU/PMU for amicable redressal of grievance in time bound manner.

Annexure-I: Environment and Social Screening Data Sheet

Part A: General Information

1. Name of the sub-project	Construction of Storm Water Drainage Network in Missing Links (1) Area of Zone- I & II in Srinagar City, J&K	
2. Type of proposed activity (tick the applicable option and provide details)		
• Road		-
• Bridge		-
• Fire Station		-
• Hospital/Health Facility		-
• Educational Institute		-
• Building for Livelihoods		-
• Flood Infrastructure Related	√	Storm Water Drainage
• Other Public Building		-
• Any Other (Please Specify)		-
3. Location of the proposed sub-project		
• Name of the Region	Kashmir (Jammu & Kashmir)	
• Name of the District	Srinagar	
• Name of the Block	Srinagar	
• Name of the Settlement	Nowgam, Gulshan Nagar, Chanapora, Lal Nagar, Rawalpura, Sanat Nagar, Parraypora, Peerbagh, Alamdar Colony, Shah Anwar Colony, Gulberg Colony, Rawathpora, Bemina, Qamarabad, Mustafabad, Zainkoot, HMT, Shalteng, etc.	

• Latitude	34 ⁰ 01'49.86"N (Start at Nowgam) 34 ⁰ 06'50.80"N (Ends at Shalteng)
• Longitude	74 ⁰ 49'35.09"E (Starts at Nowgam), 74 ⁰ 43'27.25"E (Ends at Shalteng)
4a. Proposed Nature of Work (tick the applicable options)	
• Minor Repairs	-
• Major Repairs/Rehabilitation	-
• Upgrading/Major Improvement	-
• Expansion of the facility	-
• New Construction	√ Storm Water Drainage
• Any Other	-
4b. Size of the sub-project (approx. area in sq. mt/hac or length in mtr./km, as relevant)	Total Length of Drainage Network: 38.269 Km
5. Land Requirement (in hac./sq.mt.)	
• Total Requirement	Nil
• Private Land	Nil
• Govt. Land	Nil
• Forest Land	Nil
6. Implementing Agency Details (sub-project level)	
• Name of the Department/ Agency	Jhelum Tawi Flood Recovery Project (PMU)
• Name of the contact person	Gulam Jeelani
• Designation	Deputy Project Manager
• Contact Number	+91-9469409158

• E-mail Id	pmukashmir@gmail.com ;
7. Screening Exercise Details	
• Date on which it was carried out	14/09/2019
• Name of the Person	Akhter R. Bhat
• Contact Number	+91-9419552221; 7006543364
• E-mail Id	akhter_b@hotmail.com ; akhter.bhat3@gmail.com .

Part B (1): Environment Screening

Question	Yes	No	Details
1. Is the sub-project located in whole or part within 1 km of the following environmentally sensitive areas?			
a. Biosphere Reserve		No	-
b. National Park		No	-
c. Wildlife/Bird Sanctuary		No	-
d. Wildlife/Bird Reserve		No	-
e. Important Bird Areas (IBAs)		No	-
f. Habitat of migratory birds (outside protected areas)		No	-
g. Breeding/Foraging/Migratory route of Wild Animals (outside protected areas)		No	-
h. Area with threatened/rare/ endangered flora (outside protected areas)		No	-

i. Reserved/Protected Forest		No	-
j. Other category of Forest		No	-
k. Wetland		No	
l. Natural Lakes		No	
m. Rivers/Streams	Yes		Doodhganga River near Chanapora and River Jhelum near Shalteng, Parimpora, Bemina/ Qamarabad within 1km of the proposed site
n. Swamps/Mudflats		No	-
o. Zoological Park		No	-
p. Botanical Garden		No	
2. Is the sub-project located in whole or part within 500 mts. of any of the following sensitive features?			
a. World Heritage Sites		No	-
b. Archaeological monuments/sites (under ASI's central/state list)		No	-
c. Historic Places/Monuments/Buildings/Other Assets (not listed under ASI list but considered locally important or carry a sentimental value)		No	
d. Religious Places (regionally or locally important)		No	

e. Reservoirs/Dams		No	-
f. Canals	Yes		Doodhganga Spill Channel near Rawalpura and Peerbagh, Flood spill channel of river Jhelum near Hyderpora, Bemina
g. Public Water Supply Areas from Rivers/Surface Water Bodies/ Ground Water Sources		No	-
3. What is the High Flood Level in the sub-project area?	1-5 m		
4. Is any scheduled/protected tree like Chinar, Mulberry or Deodar likely to be affected/ cut due to the project?		No	
5. Is the sub-project located in a landslide/heavy erosion prone area or affected by such a problem?		No	
6. Is sub-project located in an area that faces water paucity or water quality issues?		No	

Part B (2): Result/Outcome of Environmental Screening Exercise

1.	Environment Impact Assessment Required	No
2.	Environment Clearance Required	No
3.	Forest land Clearance/Diversion Required	No
4.	Tree Cutting Permission Required	No
5.	ASI (Centre/State) Permission Required	No

6.	Permission from ULB/Local Body/Department Required	<p style="text-align: center;">Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permission for Construction of Storm Water Drainage for Missing Links will be required from Srinagar Municipal Corporation (SMC).
7.	Any other clearance/permission required	<p>Yes</p> <p>For construction/ operation of the site and procurement of aggregate material from crusher units/ quarry sites/ borrow areas/ construction vehicles involved following consents/ permission are required;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consent to Establish (CTE) and Consent to Operate (CTO) from SPCB for the crusher units. ▪ Consent to establish/ operate Pumping station / DG Sets from the SPCB. ▪ PUC's and other fitness certificates of equipment's etc. are required on site. ▪ Construction material will be procured only from permitted sites and licensed /authorized quarries/ borrow sites approved by the Geology & Mining Department for which contractor have to produce royalty receipts.

Part C (1): Social Screening

1. Does the sub-project activity require acquisition of land?			
Yes	-	No	√
Give the following details:	Private Land (sq mts/hac.)		-
	Govt. Land (sq mts/hac.)		-
	Forest Land (sq mts/hac.)		-

2. Does the proposed sub-project activity result in demolition/removal of existing structures?			
Yes		No	√
If so, give the following details:			
• Number of public structures/buildings	-		
• Number of common property resources (such as religious/cultural/ drinking water/wells/etc.)	-		
• Number of private structures (located on private or public land)	-		
3. Does the proposed project activity result in loss of crops/trees?			
Yes		No	√
4. Does the proposed Project activity result in loss of direct livelihood/ employment?			
Yes		No	√
5. Does the proposed activity result in loss of community forest/pastures on which nearby residents/local population are dependent?			
Yes		No	√
If yes, give the details of the extent of area to be lost (in acres/hac).	-		
6. Does the proposed Project activity affect scheduled tribe/caste communities?			
Yes		No	√

Part C (2): Result/Outcome of Social Screening Exercise

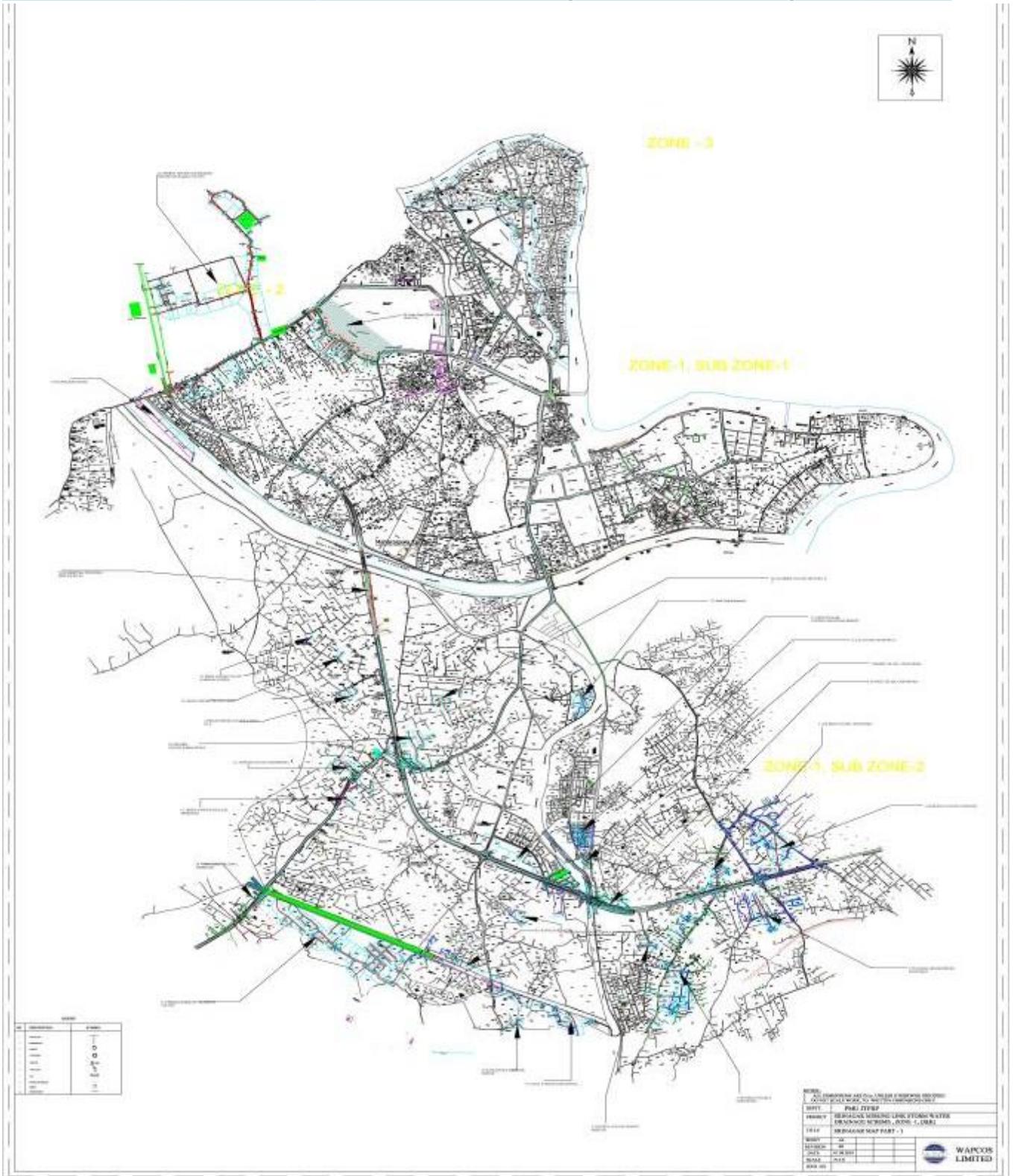
S. No.	Result/Outcome	Outcome
1.	Answer to all the questions is 'No' and only forest land is being acquired	No SIA/RAP required

2.	Answer to any question is 'Yes' and the sub-project does not affect more than 200 people (i.e. either complete or partial loss of assets and/or livelihood)	Abbreviated RAP is not required
3.	Answer to any question is 'Yes' and the sub-project affects more than 200 people (<i>i.e. either complete or partial loss of assets and/or livelihood</i>)	SIA/RAP is not required

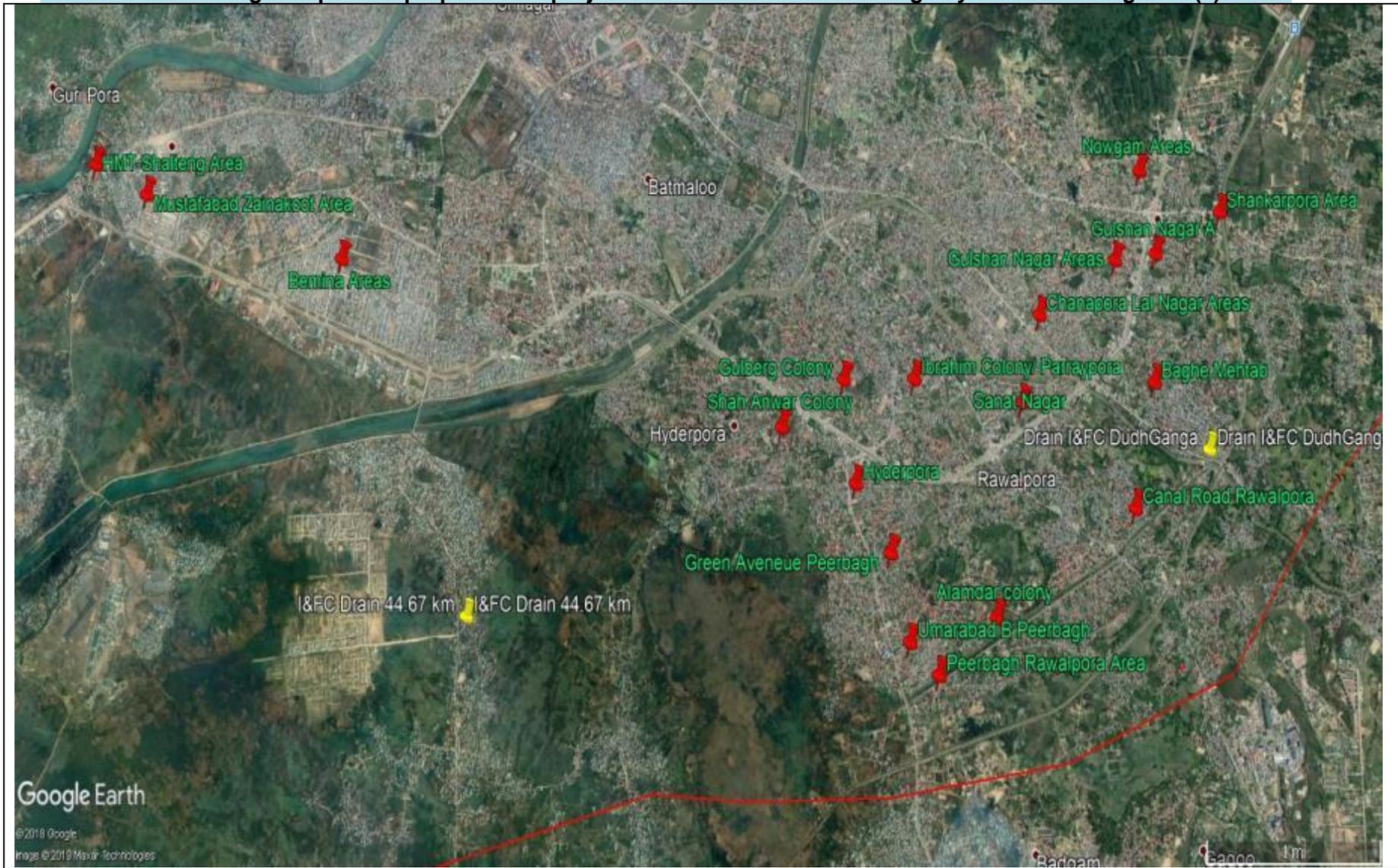
Outcome:

The proposed subproject does not involve the acquisition of land or structures as the proposed subproject is only laying of RCC drainage pipes within existing RoW following central road alignment.

ANNEXURE-II: (A) Network Map of Storm Water Drainage of Zone I in Missing Link (1) areas.



ANNEXURE-III: Google Map of the proposed subproject site of Storm Water Drainage System in Missing Link (1) areas.



Google Earth Imagery (Dated: October 2019), showing SWD sites and Landuse/ Land Pattern features.



Google Flood Imagery (10th September 2014) showing proposed SWD sites of missing link (1) areas in Zone I & II areas were completely flooded during floods.

Source: Google Earth Map

ANNEXURE-IV: Photographs showing the proposed Storm Water Drainage sites (Missing Links-1) of Zone I & II in Srinagar City.



Waterlogging/ submergence of roads, houses, lawns are common scenes during site visit. It was a difficult scene to explain or express in words, the amount of misery residents are facing on daily basis especially school going children, old and sick and living with the contaminated environment.





ANNEXURE-V: Public Consultation/ Meeting Photographs of Missing Link (1) Areas of Proposed Storm Water Drainage Scheme (Zone I & II)





Arranged public consultation was conducted in a residential house of Haji Gulam Hassan Bhat R/o: Gulshan Nagar, Nowgam. Most of the people were assembled there with the close coordination and support from the residents. And above photos of consultation conducted in Mustafabad, Bemina areas etc.



ANNEXURE VI: List of consulted stakeholders and their signatures during consultation with the residents of Gulshan Nagar, Nowgam etc areas

JHELUM TAWI FLOOD RECOVERY PROJECT (JTFRP), JAMMU & KASHMIR
World Bank Supported Project

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN PUBLIC CONSULTATION WITH SIGNATURES

SUB-PROJECT NAME: Missing Links Storm Water Drainage of Zone-1 in Srinagar City, J&K
 LOCATION OF MEETING/ CONSULTATION: Gulshan Nagar, Nowgam, Egbat Colony
 DATE AND TIME: 3:30 PM Public Consultation Conducted by: Akhbar L. Bhat

S. No	Name	Age/ Sex	Occupation	Address	Signature
1	Abdul Fani Bhat	70/M	Business	Gulshan Nagar,	[Signature]
2	Tariq A. Bhat	37/M	Business	Gulshan Nagar,	[Signature]
3	Gulshan Ahmad Bhat	42/M	Business	Gulshan Nagar,	[Signature]
4	Ab. Hameed Bhat	40	Business	Gulshan Nagar,	[Signature]
5	Mohd Sultan Bhat	65	Business	Gulshan Nagar Nowg.	[Signature]
6	Nisar Ah. Wani	50	Mechanic	G.N. Nowg.	MISSAR
7	Rijaz Ahmad Wani	43	Business	G.N. Nowg.	[Signature]
8	Maji Bashir Ahmad Bhat	65	Shopkeeper	Egbat Colony	[Signature]
9	Ali Mohd Rather	65	Farmer	Egbat Colony, G.N.	[Signature]
10	Mohd Yousuf Rather	67	Labour	Nowgam, G.N.	[Signature]
11	Mohd Yaseen Zadoo	43	Stamp Vendor	Nowgam, G.N.	[Signature]
12	Mohd Maqbool Rather	60	Farmer	Egbat Colony	[Signature]
13	Maji Abdul Resid Bhat	62	Reid. Cont. Embloye	Egbat Colony	[Signature]
14	M. Yaseen Bhat	59 years	Carpenter	Egbat Colony	[Signature]
15	M. Yousuf Bhat	45 years	Maron	Egbat Colony, G.N.	[Signature]
16	Shoukat Ah. Mub. Bhat	35 years	Mechanic	Nowgam G.N.	[Signature]

[Signature]

Environmental & Social Screening

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LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN PUBLIC CONSULTATION WITH SIGNATURES

SUB-PROJECT NAME: Missing Links Storm Water Drainage
 LOCATION OF MEETING/CONSULTATION: Mawya, S.N. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16
 DATE AND TIME: 4:30 PM Public Consultation Conducted by: Akhter K. Bhat

S. No	Name	Age/ Sex	Occupation	Address	Signature
1.	Naji Dasher Ahmad Bhat	62	Retd. Govt. Employee	Gulshan Nagar	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	Mohd. Altaf Bhat	50	Labour	Gulshan Nagar	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	Zameer Sh. Bhat	45	Carpenter	Gulshan Nagar	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	Gh. Mohi-ud-din Bhat	50	Govt. Employee	S.N., Mawya	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	Dr. Shabir Sh. Nangrao	45	Doctor	S.N., Mawya	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	Ab. Rasheed Shukh	60	Mason	Mawya, S.N. 7	<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	Shafiq Ahmad Bhat	50	Labour	Mawya, S.N. 7	<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	Ab. Shad Bhat	65	Labour	Dept. Colony, S.N. 7	<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	Dr. Ab. Manan Shukh	45	Doctor	Dept. Colony, S.N. 7	<i>[Signature]</i>
10.	Ali Mohd Khan	75	Contractor	Gulshan Nagar	<i>[Signature]</i>
11.	Dr. Riyaz Mahidami	65	Doctor	Mawya, S.N. 7	<i>[Signature]</i>
12.	Jawaid Sh. Bhat	35	Businessman	Mawya, S.N. 7	<i>[Signature]</i>
13.	Naji Murtaza Sh. Bhat	43	Businessman	Mawya, S.N. 7	<i>[Signature]</i>
14.	Fayaz Ahmad Bhat	55	Businessman	Mawya, S.N. 7	<i>[Signature]</i>
15.	Ab. Nareed Bhat	65	Retd. Govt. Employee	Mawya, S.N. 7	<i>[Signature]</i>
16.	Amir Rasheed Bhat	27	Student	Mawya, S.N. 7	<i>[Signature]</i>

Closed for the Consultation
[Signature]

JHELUM TAWI FLOOD RECOVERY PROJECT (JTFRP), JAMMU & KASHMIR

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN PUBLIC CONSULTATION WITH SIGNATURES

SUB-PROJECT NAME: Missing Links- 1 Storm Water Drainage in Zone 1 of Srinagar City, J&K
 LOCATION OF MEETING/ CONSULTATION: Mustafabad, Zainab Nagar Srinagar
 DATE AND TIME: 12:30 pm. Public Consultation Conducted by: Dalwinder

S. No	Name	Age/ Sex	Occupation	Address	Signature
1.	Muhammad Senior wani	78/M	Lt. SP	Mustafabad, Lane - D	[Signature]
2.	Qasim Az. Khan	70/M	Ex. HOD DIST/ Schm.	Mustafabad, Lane D.	[Signature]
3.	Qasim Az. Qasim	78/M	Lt. Policeman	Mustafabad, Lane - B.	[Signature]
4.	Gulzar Muhammad Siddiq	62/M	Ex. Asst. Commr	Mustafabad, Lane - 3rd	[Signature]
5.	Muhammad Shafi. Azam.	70/M	Head Ordnance	Mustafabad, Lane - B.	[Signature]
6.	Zahoor Az. Khan	68/M	Ex.:	Mustafabad, Hmt/ Schmt	[Signature]
7.	Muhammad Ghaffar	70/M	Lt. Ex. N/ PPO	Mustafabad, Lane - A.	[Signature]
8.	Gulzar Nabi Ghani	69/M	Business	Mustafabad, Lane 3rd.	[Signature]
9.	Dr. Muhammad Aslam Khan	70/M	Lt. Dir/CSB	Mustafabad, Lane - C.	[Signature]
10.	Aslam Khan Khan	50/M	Labour	Mustafabad, Lane - B.	[Signature]
11.	Dr. Az. Daryan Shah	62/M	Lt. MS	Mustafabad, Lane - C.	[Signature]
12.	Zahoor Az. Khan	59/M	Ex. (M8)	Mustafabad, Lane - D.	[Signature]
13.	Aslam Daryan	59/M	Business	Mustafabad, Lane - B.	[Signature]
14.	Muhammad Shafi. Gulzar	64/M	Lt. SML	Mustafabad, Lane - B.	[Signature]
15.	Muhammad Aslam	62/M	Business	Mustafabad, Lane - B.	[Signature]
16.	Siddiq. Az. Shah	62/M	Lt. Asst. Commr	Mustafabad, Lane - D.	[Signature]

Contact no.:-
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President
 Mizama Committee Srinagar
 President
 Mizama Committee Srinagar

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JHELUM TAWI FLOOD RECOVERY PROJECT (JTFRP), JAMMU & KASHMIR

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN PUBLIC CONSULTATION WITH SIGNATURES

SUB-PROJECT NAME: Missing Links- 1 Storm Water Drainage in Zone 1 of Srinagar City, J&K

LOCATION OF MEETING/ CONSULTATION: Mustafabad, Zainakote, Srinagar City, J&K

DATE AND TIME: 030/11/11 11:30 AM Public Consultation Conducted by: Mr. S. P. Singh & Mr. A. Khan

S. No	Name	Age/ Sex	Occupation	Address	Signature
1.	Masoor Az. Magorbandi	72	R.T. University	Mustafabad	[Signature]
2.	Ghulam Hassan Khanjari	55	Business	Mustafabad	[Signature]
3.	Imran Langar	22	Student	"	Imran
4.	Sulaiman Khaliq	22	Student	"	[Signature]
5.	Poorzads Shabir	62	Rt. Empty	" Lane D	[Signature]
6.	Abdullah	58	Repairer	Lane D	[Signature]
7.	Abdullah	62	Rt. Empty	Lane D	[Signature]
8.	Mohd Ramzan	75	Business Man	Lane D	[Signature]
9.	Mohd Subhan	75	Business Man	Lane B	[Signature]
10.	Mohd Yaqoob	57	Retiree	Lane B	[Signature]
11.	Mohd Ayub	58	Job Bank	Lane B	[Signature]
12.	Sh. Qadir Madni	69	Electrician	Lane B	[Signature]
13.	Asheed Khatlan	69	Govt. Educator	Lane B	[Signature]
14.	Bashir Ahmad	55	Business	Lane B	[Signature]
15.	Sh. Ahmad Sheik	58	Govt.	"	[Signature]
16.	Sh. Piroos Ahmad	30	Govt.	"	[Signature]

Countersigned

President
Muzania Committee Masjid-e-Rahmat
Mustafabad, Zainakote, Srinagar

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JHELUM TAWI FLOOD RECOVERY PROJECT (JTFRP), JAMMU & KASHMIR

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN PUBLIC CONSULTATION WITH SIGNATURES

SUB-PROJECT NAME: Missing Links- 1 Storm Water Drainage in Zone 1 of Srinagar City, J&K
LOCATION OF MEETING/ CONSULTATION: Muzaffarabad, Zainab Khan Building,
DATE AND TIME: Public Consultation Conducted by: Dalmia

S. No	Name	Age/ Sex	Occupation	Address	Signature
1.	Muhammad Senior Wari	75/M	Rt SP	Muzaffarabad, Lane - D	
2.	Bashir Az. Khan	70/M	Ex. HOD DIST/Secm.	Muzaffarabad, Lane - D.	
3.	Bashir Az. Bashir	75/M	Rt. Policeman	Muzaffarabad, Lane - B.	
4.	Gulzar Muhammad Biqri	62/M	Ex. Asst. Commr	Muzaffarabad Lane - 3rd	
5.	Muhammad Shafi. Nazki	70/M	Head Muzaffarabad	Muzaffarabad. Lane - B	
6.	Zakoor Az. Beg	50/M	Exm.	Muzaffarabad/ Hmt/Secm	
7.	Nazir Az. Geyaro	70/M	L.H. Exm/PDO	Muzaffarabad Lane - A	
8.	Gulzar Nabi Ghani	60/M	Business	Muzaffarabad Lane 3rd.	
9.	Dr. Muhammad Asad Khan	70/M	Asst. Dir/CSO	Muzaffarabad, Lane - C.	
10.	Ashraf Ahmad Khan	50/M	Labour	Muzaffarabad Lane - B.	
11.	Dr. As. Begam Shah	72/M	Asst. MS	Muzaffarabad Lane - C	
12.	Zakoor Az. Beg	57/M	Exm (M8)	Muzaffarabad Lane - D.	
13.	Ashraf Dada	57/M	Business	Muzaffarabad Lane - B	
14.	Muhammad Shafi Gulzar	64/M	Asst. SML	Muzaffarabad. Lane - B	
15.	Muhammad Asad	62/M	Business	Muzaffarabad Lane - B	
16.	Sidra. An Shah	62/M	Asst. SML	Muzaffarabad Lane - D.	

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ANNEXURE VII: Guidelines For Siting, Management And Redevelopment of Labour Camp

A. Overview

Labour camp include accommodation for workers/labourers along with other basic amenities such as kitchen, potable water supply, sanitation (toilets, bathrooms, washing areas and water supply for such needs), first aid room as well as garbage collection and disposal facility. The guidelines outlined here aims to facilitate the contractor in implementing the measures in the EMP there by reducing the impact on the environment.

B. Criteria for Locating the Site

To the extent possible, fertile lands shall be avoided for locating camp site.

C. Finalization of Selected Site

After identification of the site, the Contractor should fill up the prescribed reporting format provided in EMP as annexure and submit the same for approval to the Environmental Expert of PIU. The selected site shall be approved by Environmental Expert of PIU, after considering the compliance. No agreements or payments shall be made to the land owner/s prior to receipt of a written approval from the Environmental Expert of PIU. Any consequence of rejection prior to the approval shall be the responsibility of the Contractor and shall be restored at his own cost. After obtaining a written approval from the Environmental Expert of PIU for the selected site, the Contractor has to enter into an agreement with the landowner to obtain his/her consent before commencing any operation/activities in the land. The agreement should also mention its type, duration, amount and mode of payment as well as the preferences of the owner regarding site maintenance and redevelopment.

D. Designing And Setting Up of Labour Camp

The following facilities should be provided in a labour camp to ensure safe, clean and hygienic accommodation for the workers.

- (i) **Site preparation:** The site should be graded and rendered free from depressions such that the water does not get stagnant anywhere. Fencing should be constructed all around the camp to prevent the trespassing of humans and animals. The approved layout plan should be strictly adhered to while setting up the camp.
- (ii) **Accommodation:** Contractor will follow all relevant provisions of the Building and the other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 for construction and maintenance of labour camp. The height of the worker's and labour accommodation shall not be less than 3m from floor level to the lowest part of the roof. The camp shall be floored with concrete, shall be kept clean, with proper cross ventilation, and the space provided shall be on the basis of one sqm per head or as per the relevant regulation, whichever is higher. Fire and electrical safety pre-cautions shall be adhered to. Cooking, sanitation and washing areas shall be provided separately. The contractor will maintain necessary living accommodation and ancillary facilities (including provision of clean fuel to prevent damage to forests and to prevent fuel wood cutting and burning by labour) in functional and hygienic manner. The site must be graded and rendered free from depressions such that water does not get stagnant anywhere. The entire boundary of the site should be fenced all around with barbed wire so as to prevent the trespassing of humans and animals.

- (iii) **Drinking Water:** The Contractor should provide potable water within the precincts of every workplace in a cool and shaded area, which is easily accessible as per standards set by the Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996. All potable water storage facilities will be on a safely raised platform that is at least 1m above the surrounding ground level. Such facilities shall be regularly maintained from health and hygiene point of view. If necessary, water purifier unit shall be installed for providing potable water.
- (iv) **Sanitation Facilities:** Adequate nos. of toilets shall be provided separately for males and females (depending on their strength), with markings for identification in vernacular language. All such facilities must have adequate water supply with proper drainage and disposal facility. They shall be maintained, cleaned and disinfected daily using proper disinfectants. Location and design of soak pit should be in such a way that it doesn't pollute the ground water. Drains and ditches should be treated with bleaching powder on a regular basis. The sewage system for the camp must be properly designed, built and operated so that no health hazard occurs and no pollution to the air, ground or adjacent watercourses takes place.

Portable toilets may be brought to use at construction site and the night soil from such units has to be disposed through designated septic tanks so as to prevent pollution of the surrounding areas. In the main camp, no night soil or sewerage shall be disposed of at any place other than the septic tanks constructed at the site. All these facilities shall be inspected on a weekly basis to check the hygiene standards.

- (v) **Waste Disposal:** The Contractor should provide garbage bins in the camp and ensure that these are regularly emptied and disposed off in a hygienic manner. No incineration or burning of wastes shall be carried out by the Contractor. Separate bins shall be provided for biodegradable and non-biodegradable wastes. The disposal of kitchen waste and other biodegradable matter shall be carried out in pits covered with a layer of earth within the camp site. Discarded plastic bags, paper and paper products, bottles, packaging material, gunny bags, hessian, metal containers, strips and scraps of metal, PVC pipe scrubber and poly urethane foam, auto mobile spares, tubes, tires, belts, filters, waste oil, drums and other such materials shall be either reused or sold /given out for recycling.
- (vi) **Day Crèche Facility:** At construction site, provision of a day crèche shall be made so as to enable women to leave behind their children while going to work. At least one attendant shall be provided to take care of the children at the crèche. At construction site where 20 or more women are employed, there shall be at least one shelter for use of children under the age of 6 years belonging to such women.

Shelters shall not be constructed to a standard lower than that of thatched roof, mud walls and floor with wooden planks spread over mud floor and covered with matting. Such areas shall be safely barricaded (no sharp sheets or barbed wires that may injure a child) from rest of the camp for the safety of children. Shelters shall be provided with suitable and sufficient openings for light and ventilation. There shall be adequate provision to keep the place clean. The size of a crèche may vary according to the number of children on a camp site.

- (vii) **Mess and Kitchen Facilities:** The Contractor shall adhere to the sanitary/hygiene requirements of local medical, health and municipal authorities at all times. Adoption of such precautions as may be necessary to prevent soil and water pollution at the site while operating mess or kitchen facilities.

(viii) **First Aid Facilities:** At every workplace, a readily available first-aid unit including an adequate supply of sterilized dressing materials and appliances should be provided. Suitable transport should be provided to facilitate taking injured and ill persons to the nearest hospital. Adequate personal protective equipments and fire fighting equipments as detailed out in EMP should be made available in the camp and provided to the staff / workers.

(ix) **Health Care Facilities:** Health problems of the workers should be taken care of by providing basic health care facilities. If there is no hospital or clinic, which can be accessed in half an hour's time, then a temporary health center should be set up for the construction camp. The health centre should have at least a doctor and a nurse, duty staff, medicines and minimum medical facilities to tackle first aid requirements or minor accidental cases, linkage with nearest higher order hospital to refer patients of major illnesses or critical cases.

The health centre should carryout quarterly awareness programme of HIV – AIDS with the help of AIDS control society as well as about community living and hygiene practices in day to day living. Posters should be exhibited in the health care clinic.

E. Operation of Labour Camp

Throughout the functioning period of the camp, hygienic environment must be ensured by (i) provision of safe drinking water, (ii) proper maintenance of toilets including daily cleaning and disinfection using proper disinfectants, (iii) regular cleaning of drains by removing the silt and solid waste, (if any) and (iv) appropriate waste management practices. While it is of utmost importance to ensure that fire-fighting equipments like fire extinguishers are in working condition, it should also be monitored that construction workers use the personal protective equipments provided to them and they are replaced when necessary. All these facilities should be inspected on a weekly basis to achieve the desired levels of safety and hygiene standards.

F. Preparation of Labour Camp Management And Re-development Plan

After the site for the labour camp has been finalized and approved by Environmental Expert of PIU, the Contractor should prepare a labour camp management and redevelopment plan to be submitted to PIU for approval prior to setting up of the camp and it should comprise the following details:

- Section-1:** Details of site: Copy of approved site identification report along with location plan, showing the site, its survey no., access road, project stretch, distance from the project stretch, surrounding features and land use like residences, water bodies etc., photograph of the site showing the topography and other existing features.
- Section-2:** Site preparation: Activities that should be undertaken for preparing the site based on EMP and this guideline.
- Section-3:** Arrangements/ facilities within the camp: List of facilities to be provided along with its details like area, no of people to be accommodated and a layout plan showing the plan of the site with all the facilities planned like quarters, labour camp, mess, common facilities, toilet facilities, etc.
- Section-4:** Mitigation measures that should be undertaken as per the EMP and this guideline while setting up of the camp and operation of the camp should be separately listed out here.

- Sectoin-5:** Other details: Any other relevant detail like list of awareness camp to be provided to workers, details of information dissemination etc. should be included.
- Section 6:** Re-development plan, which should indicate following points: (i) List of structures to be demolished and list of the clean-up activities that needs to be undertaken, (ii) Proposed use of the land in the post construction stage, if it is a public property, (iii) Presence of existing facilities that could be put in use by the land owner if it is a leased out private land or by the community in case of a public property.
- Section-7:** Annexure-(a) Working drawings: Electrical plan showing the electrical network planned for the site, location of generators, master switch boards etc. and plumbing drawing showing the network of water supply lines, water tank, drainage facilities etc. (b) Copy of permissions obtained from local governing body / community etc. as applicable, (c) Copy of agreement entered with site owner, in case of leased out site.

All the drawings should have north direction marked in it along with prevailing wind direction. Necessary dimensions and specifications should be provided where ever necessary. The labour camp management plan should be submitted to the Environmental Expert of PIU for a written approval before any physical work is undertaken on a particular site. The Environmental Expert of PIU will carefully examine the proposals in light of the various EMP and regulatory provisions and provide suggestions, as necessary to the Contractor who shall incorporate it in the management plan. Contractor shall be responsible for satisfactory and timely implementation of these EMP requirements.

G. Re-development of The Labour Camp

The Contractor should clear all temporary structures; dispose all building debris, garbage, night soils and any other waste as per the approved debris management plan. All disposal pits or trenches should be filled in, disinfected and effectively sealed off. Entire camp area should be left clean and tidy, in a manner keeping the adjacent lands neat and clear, at the Contractor's expense, to the entire satisfaction of landowner and the Environmental Expert of PIU.

These activities should be completed by the Contractor prior to demobilization. Once the Contractor finishes his job, he needs to obtain a certificate from the owner, stating that the site has been re-developed to his/her satisfaction and in tune with the agreement. Then following documents needs to be submitted to the Environmental Expert of PIU by the

- Copy of approved site identification report
- Photographs of the concerned site 'before' and 'after' setting up the camp.
- Certificate from the owner stating his/her satisfaction about status of re-development of the site.

Environmental Expert of PIU shall ensure, through site verification that all clean-up and restoration operations are completed satisfactorily and a written approval should be given to the Contractor mentioning the same before the 'works completion' certificate is issued/recommended. The PIU shall ensure through site inspection that the Contractor. The site can then be handed over to the concerned owner or local bodies or for local communities as the case may be. Certification/documentation pertaining to approval for clean-up and restoration operations and thereafter handing-over to the owner shall be properly maintained by the Contractor.

ANNEXURE-VII: Guidelines to Ensure Worker's Safety During Construction

In order to ensure worker's safety while undertaking various operations/stages of construction many safety measures needs to be followed, which are listed down below:

A. Pumping Stations and Labour Camp

- Install perimeter fencing.
- Ensure good visibility and safe access at site entrances.
- Provide adequate warning signs at the entrance and exit, as necessary.
- Provide adequate space/area for loading and unloading, storage of materials, equipment and machineries.
- Display emergency procedure and statutory notices at conspicuous locations.
- Provide areas for collecting garbage and other waste material, and also arrange for their regular/periodic disposal.
- Arrange appropriate storage, transportation and use of fuel, other flammable materials and explosives in line with the license requirements obtained from concerned authorities.
- Provide defined access roads and movement areas within the site.
- Ensure availability of first aid facilities and display notices at various work places showing the location of first aid facilities and emergency contact numbers. Provide and enforce use of PPE at pumping stations.

B. House Keeping Practices

- Provide proper slope in kitchen, canteens, washrooms, toilets and bathrooms for easy and immediate draining of water.
- Keep all walkways and circulation areas clear and unobstructed at all times.
- Ensure that spillages of oil and grease are avoided and in case of accidental spills, these are immediately collected.
- Use metal bins for collection of oily and greasy rags.
- Do not leave tools on the floor or in any location where they can be easily dislodged.
- Keep windows and light fittings clean.
- Maintain the workplace floors dry and in a non-slippery condition
- Provide and maintain proper drainage system to prevent water logging and unhygienic conditions.
- Ensure that protruding nails in boards or walls are moved or bent over or removed so that they do not constitute a hazard to people.
- Store all flammable materials like HSD in appropriate container with proper cover and labels – as required for various products.
- Display 'no smoking' signs in areas with high risks of fire, (eg. near fuelling areas, diesel/oils/lubricant/paint storage area, hessians, rubber, wood and plastic etc.) in and around working area.

C. Safety During Excavation

- During excavation of foundations, necessary safety measures will be taken by the contractor.
- Excavation of 1.5 meters deep or greater require a sides protection unless the excavation is made entirely in stable rock
- Safe access and egress will be require including ladders, steps, ramps, or other safe means of exit of workers in excavated depth of 4 feet (1.22 meters) or deeper
- Excavated earth will be collected and disposed in pre-identified site with the approval of PIU.
- To ensure elimination of excavation hazards, excavation will be carried in the presence of competent person.
- Suitable barricading will be provided

D. Handling of Cement Bags

- Cement bags will be stored and emptied in covered area to control fugitive dust emissions.
- While handling and emptying cement bags, workers will wear mask and goggle and hand gloves.
- Manual transferring of cement bags from one place to another place will not be allowed. For this purpose, trolley will be used.

E. Steel Bars Reinforcement for Foundation and Roof

- Manual cutting of steel bars for reinforcement will be discouraged
- Only skilled workers will be deployed by the contractor for steel bar bending and rebaring reinforced structures.
- Correct hand and power tools will be used to tie and cut steel bars.
- Workers engaged in steel bar bending and reinforcement will be provided helmet, suitably strong and flexible leather gloves and safety shoes.
- Workers will take extra caution and attention when walking on steel bar mattes and areas that contain exposed steel bar.
- First aid facilities will be provided at the site to provide first aid incase of cuts or injuries to workers. After providing first aid, injured worker will be taken to hospital for further treatment.

F. Operation of Trucks And Dumpers

- Ensure that only trained, authorized and licensed drivers operate the vehicles.
- Enlist help of another worker before reversing the vehicle.
- Switch-off the engine when not in use to save fuel, prevent accidents and unnecessary noise and air pollution.
- Lower the tipping bodies when the machine is unattended, but if it is necessary to leave them in the raised position they should be blocked to prevent their fall by fixing a sturdy support below.

- Carryout periodic servicing as per the manufacturer's requirements. All records of maintenance and repairs should be in writing and available for verification.
- Keep the vehicle tidy and the cabin free from clumsy utilities, which might obstruct the controls and create hazards.
- Avoid carrying additional passengers in the cabin or on the body of the dumper, while in field operation other than the connected workers.
- Provide stop blocks when the vehicle is tipping into or running alongside excavations or when it is parked.
- Do not overload the vehicle.
- Carry only well secured loads and use proper covers and fasteners.

G. Manual Handling and Lifting

- Avoid manual handling of heavy materials.
- Pre-assess the actual requirement of manpower in case of emergency situations.
- All concerned persons shall be trained in proper methods of lifting and carrying.
- In all manual operations where groups of workers are involved, a team leader with necessary training to handle the entire work force in unison has to be provided for.
- Watch and ward to control/supervise/guide movement of equipments and machineries, loading and unloading operations, stability of the stockpiled materials and irregularly shaped objects have to be provided for safety and security of workers.
- Carriageway used by the workers must be free from objects.
- Loading and unloading from vehicles shall be under strict supervision.

H. Electrical Hazards

- Statutory warning leaflets/posters are to be distributed/displayed by the Contractor in the vicinity of work site for the benefit of all workers, officers and supervisors as well as the public, indicating the do's and don'ts and warning related to electrical hazards associated with operations to be executed/in progress.
- All wires shall be treated as live wires.
- Report about dangling wires to the site-in-charge and do not touch them.
- Only a qualified electrician should attempt electrical repairs.
- Train all workers about electrical safety.
- Shut down the equipment that is sparking or getting over heated or emitting smoke at the time of operation, if it is not the normal way of working of such machines.
- Inform technical person/s for required maintenance.
- Never use damaged wires for electrical connection.

I. Use And Storage of Flammable Gas

- Store filled gas/LPG cylinder in a secure area – mark this as a no smoking area.
- Transport, store, use and secure cylinders in upright position.
- Ensure proper ventilation at the ground level in locations where LPG is in use.
- Avoid physical damage to the cylinders.

- Never weld near the cylinder.
- Store empty cylinders secured and upright.
- Make sure that the cylinder is closed immediately after use.
- Investigate immediately if there is the smell of LPG or gas.
- Never use destenched gas/LPG on site.
- Make sure that there is no other unrelated fire in the vicinity of the cylinder.

J. Gas Welding

The welders and welding unit should follow all the basic principles of welding for safety and security:

- Use face shield to protect the eyes.
- Use goggles, particularly when chipping slag and cutting strips.
- Use gloves long enough to protect wrists and forearms against heat, sparks, molten metal and radiation hazards.
- Use high-top boots/gum boots to prevent sparks, splinters, sharp edges of metal and hot welded strips, welding rods, electric cables etc. from injuring the legs.
- Avoid inhaling the noxious fumes and gasses from burning electrodes by using gas masks and screen of the work area to prevent the glair moving outside it.
- Keep the key hung from the regulator control for split seconds operations to stop the valve in case of any accidental damage or leakage to supply pipeline that may catch fire and cause accidents in case Acetylene or LPG cylinder.
- The welding area should have sufficient openings with fixed exhaust ventilators or adequate air flow openings to remove poisonous fumes and gases.
- Take precautions of wearing hard hats or fiber helmets to prevent injury due to fall of any object and accidental injury from projections while welding.
- Welders operating above ground should have adequate safety belt secured to stable platform to prevent accidental fall or injury from the scaffold. All electrical and gas connection lines up to the welder should be sufficiently insulated and protected from sharp edges and sharp objects. These shall not come into contact with hot metal.
- Do not use gas cylinders for supporting work or as rollers.
- While using LPG cylinders for welding, follow all safety precautions as has been prescribed by the supplier company.
- Avoid fire hazards and accidents by posting safety supervisors to oversee the activities of workers.
- Do not store explosives, high inflammable materials, loose hanging overhead objects, hot welded strips etc. near gas cylinders.
- Close all valves, switches and circuits while leaving the work place under proper lock and key. In case of mobile units, proper carriage procedures have to be followed for safety and security of men and materials.

K. Fire Safety Practices

- Store flammable material in proper areas having adequate fire protection systems.

- Display sufficient warning signs.
- Install fire alarm wherever required and test regularly.
- Inspect fire extinguishers regularly and replace as necessary.
- Train selected personal on use of fire extinguishers
- Fire escape route should be kept clear at all times and clearly indicated
- Display escape route maps prominently on each side.
- Provide sufficient exit signs at prominent locations for directing people to the escape staircases and routes.
- Train workers about the escape route and assembly point/s.
- Carryout fire drill periodically.

L. Noise Hazards And its Control

- Plan camp lay-out in a manner that ensures barriers/buffers between residential/ office units and high noise generating zones.
- Use sound meters to measure the level of noise and if it exceeds 75 dB(A), then ensure preventive measures.
- Make personnel aware of noisy areas by using suitable warning signs and insist on use of ear protectors/ear plugs to prevent excess noise affecting the workmen.
- Reduce noise at source by: use of improved equipments; regular and proper maintenance of the machinery as per the manufacturer's manual; by replacing rickety and noisy equipments and machineries. Screening locations with noise absorbing material; making changes in the process/equipment; controlling machine speeds; ensuring that two noise-generating machines are not running at the same time close to each other at same location; using cutting oils and hydraulic noise breakers; providing vibration and noise absorbing platform and firm embedding of equipment's with fasteners.
- Appoint a competent person to: carryout a detailed noise assessment of the site; designate ear protection zone/s; give training/instructions on the necessary precautionary measures to be observed by site personnel including using suitable type of ear protection equipment's.

M. Personal Protective Equipment

General

- Provision of personal protective equipment has to be made over and above all measures taken for removing or controlling safety hazards on a work site.
- Ensure that sufficient personal protective equipment's are provided and that they are readily available for every person who may need to use them.
- The Contractor's Project Manager shall ensure that all persons make full and proper use of the personal protective equipment provided.
- Provide instruction/s and training for the proper use and care of personal protective equipment.
- Ensure that the personal protective equipment's are in good condition.

- Train workers to report unintentional damages for replacement and to always keep the personal protective equipment clean.
- PPE includes, but may not be limited to, hard hats, goggles, ear plugs, gloves, air filters/masks, boots, ropes etc.

Head Protection

- Hard hats are compulsory for all workers, supervisors and managers/officials while working and/or inspecting a work site.
- Hard hat areas shall be demarcated clearly.

Hearing Protection

- Provide ear plugs or ear muffs to the workers and to those who need to get in and out of a high noise area frequently. Use re-usable earplugs when the reduction required (15-25 dBA) is not excessive. Use earmuffs where a large attenuation of upto 40 dBA is demanded.
- Do not use dry cotton wool for hearing protection because it doesn't provide any such protection.
- Provide disposable ear plugs for infrequent visitors and ensure that these are never re-used.
- Replenish ear plugs from time to time for those who need to work continuously for a long period in a high noise area/s.
- Use ear muffs with replaceable ear cushions because they deteriorate with age or may be damaged in use.
- Avoid wearing spectacles with ear muffs.
- Use soap and water or the recommended solvent for cleaning ear muffs.

Respiratory (Protective) Equipment

- Wear suitable mask for protection when there is a potential for small particles entering the lungs, e.g. emptying of cement bags, etc.
- Provide training to all persons using the masks/respirators for their correct fitting, use, limitations and symptoms of exposure.
- Clean and inspect all respirators before and after use.
- Store respirators properly when not in use.

Safety Footwear

- Wear suitable footwear for work
- Use safety footwear on site or in other dangerous areas.
- Wear suitable safety shoes or ankle boots when working anywhere where there is high risk of foot injuries from slippery or uneven ground, sharp objects, falling objects etc.

- All safety footwear, including safety shoes, ankle boots and rubber boots, should be fitted with steel toecaps.
- Avoid wearing flip flops, high heeled shoes, slippers, light sport shoes in situations where there is a risk of foot injury.
- Keep shoelace knots tight.

Hand Protection

- Wear suitable gloves for selected activities such as welding, bending steel bars, cutting and manual handling of materials and equipment.
- Do not wear gloves where there is a risk of them becoming entangled in moving parts of machinery.
- Wash hands properly with disinfectant soap and clean water before drinking or eating.
- Wash hands immediately after each operation on site when the situation warrants.

N. First Aid

- Provide first aid boxes at every work site in a cool and shaded place.
- Ensure that training on the use of the first aid box is provided to at least every supervisor on the site.
- Display the list of persons along with their contact numbers who are trained on providing first aid.
- Ensure that every first aid box is marked "First Aid" in English and in local language.
- Check for expiry dates and replace the contents, as necessary.
- Maintain a register on health records including injuries/accidents.

O. Reporting of Accident and Investigations

- Any accident at the site will be reported.
- Carryout the investigation as quickly as possible.
- Investigation should be carried out both internally as well as through third party.
- Conduct interviews with as many witnesses as necessary including the affected persons and supervising officials.
- Do not rely on any one/limited source of evidence.
- Check all the log books, stock registers, issue registers, movement registers on site
- After completion of the investigation/enquiry, a summary of the facts recorded, sequence of happenings, persons-in-charge, persons examined, equipments and machineries tested, follow-up of action as per legal requirements, copy of station diary entry, hospital entry, safety regulations etc. to be prepared with a comparative analysis for proper assessment.

ANNEXURE-IX: Reporting Format for the Camp Site

A Project Details		Date of reporting	
1.	Name of project		
2.	Name and address of the Contractor		
3.	Contract date and duration		
B Site Details			
1.	Place Name	Landmark	
2.	Area of site	Current land use	
3.	Ownership of the land	Owned / leased	Survey no.
4.	If leased / rented, name, address and contact details of owner		
5.	Distance from SWD/ Pumping Station		
6.	Distance from Water Body, Forest (if any)		
7.	Distance from the Populated Area		
8.	No of trees with girth > 0.3m on the site		
9.	No of trees to be cut		
10.	Is top soil conservation required (Yes/ No)		
List of enclosures:	(a) Location map		
	(b) Layout plan		
	(c) Photographs of the site		
	(d) List of machinery, equipments and vehicles to be used		
	(e) List of schools and hospitals with in 200 m distance from the boundary of the camp		
C. Submission Details	Submitted by (Environment & Safety Officer of Contractor)		Approved / Rejected by (Environmental Officer of PIU)
Signature & date			
Name			
Designation			
Remarks by Environmental Expert of PIU			
<p>* All distances are to be measured from the boundary of the site. Note: Contractor has to fill and submit this format to the Environmental Expert of PIU upon identification of labour camp site. Subsequently, the Environmental Expert of PIU has to visit the site and approve / reject the site with reasons. The Environmental Expert of PIU has to give a copy of this format to the contractor after his approval / rejection with remarks. On approval of a site, the Contractor has to prepare the Management and Redevelopment Plan for this site as per the Guidelines given in EMP and submit to Environmental Expert of PIU for approval.</p>			

SWD: Storm Water Drainage

ANNEXURE-X: Format For Register of Complaints (Grievance) and it's Reporting

A		Project Details		Information	
1.	Name of project				
2.	Name and address of the Contractor				
3.	Contract date and duration				
B			Details of Complaint Received		Site Name
Sl. No.	Date of Complaint	Name and address of person with contact details	Complaint	Action taken with date	Signature of ESO of Contractor
1					
2					
3					

A register in this format shall be maintained at each site office of the contractor. This same format shall be used to compile and report the details of complaints received at all site to the Environmental Expert of PIU along with the Monthly Report of the Contractor. The Environmental Expert of PIU has to give instruction to the Contractor, if any further action has to be taken on any complaint.

ANNEXURE -XI: Checklist For Monitoring of Labour Camp Management

A Project Details		Date of Monitoring:			
1.	Name of project.				
2.	Name and address of the Contractor				
3.	Contract date and duration				
4.	Name of Labour Camp				
B Monitoring Details					
Sl. No.	Environmental Management Measures	Environmental Expert's observation (Yes / No / Not Applicable)	Corrective Proposed	Actions	Remarks
1.	Whether the camp are floored with concrete?				
2.	Are all the first aid facilities provided in the camp?				
3.	Whether the camp is located in such a way that there are no residences, public institutions or biosensitive area with in a radius of 500 m from the camp?				
4.	Whether the vehicle movement in and out of the camp is in a controlled manner?				
5.	Whether LPG for cooking is provided?				
6.	Whether safe drinking water is provided?				
7.	Whether all the drains and channels are covered?				
8.	Whether a green belt is provided along the periphery of camp?				
9.	Whether day care centres are provided with in the camp?				
10.	Whether sanitation facilities are provided separately for male and female?				
11.	Whether separate garbage bins are provided to collect the garbage?				
12.	Whether septic tanks with soak pits are provided?				
13.	Whether the location of soak pit is in such a away that it does not pollute the ground water?				
14.	Whether a qualified safety officer is appointed for ensuring safety?				

15.	Whether proper fencing of the camp is done?			
16.	Whether the workers are well aware of cleanliness, hygiene, community livings, AIDS etc.?			
17.	Whether all applicable clearances are obtained and valid till date?			

Signature of Environment and Safety Officer (ESO) of the Contractor with date

Signature of Environmental Expert of PIU with date

Note: The Environmental Expert of PIU has to use this format to monitor the implementation of Environmental Management Measures for each Labour Camp Quarterly. Corrective actions with specific timeframe should be proposed for each Environmental Management Measure, which is not implemented satisfactorily. A copy of the filled up format should be given to the ESO of the Contractor. Environmental Expert of PIU has to attach this format to the Quarterly Report, with details of corrective action taken by the Contractor.

ANNEXURE-XII: Check List For Monitoring of Redevelopment of Labour Camp Site

A Project Details		Date of Monitoring:			
1.	Name of project				
2.	Name and address of the Contractor				
3.	Contract date and duration				
4.	Name of Labour Camp				
B Monitoring Details					
Sl. No.	Environmental Management Measures	Environmental observation (Yes / No / Not Applicable)	Expert's	Corrective Actions Proposed	Remarks
1.	Are all the temporary structures cleared as per the list in the redevelopment plan?				
2.	Are all building debris, garbage, night soils and POL waste disposed off safely?				
3.	Are all disposal pits or trenches filled, disinfected and effectively sealed off?				
4.	Are the facilities that could be put to re-use maintained well?				
5.	Are all the spills within the camp site effectively disposed off from the site?				
6.	All the area within the camp site is leveled and spread over with stored top soil.				
7.	Has the residual top soil been utilized effectively?				
8.	Has the entire camp area been made clean and tidy without disturbing the adjacent lands?				
9.	Are the 'before' and 'after' scenarios of the site documented through photographs and submitted to PIU?				
10.	Are the conditions mentioned by the owner in the agreement adhered to?				
11.	If not, mention the details of the conditions that are not				

	adhered to and further steps to be taken.			
12.	Can 'works completion' certificate be issued to this site?			
<p>Signature of Environmental Expert of PIU with date</p>				
<p>Signature of Environment and Safety Officer (ESO) of the Contractor with date</p>				
<p>Note: The Environmental Expert of PIU has to use this format to monitor the implementation of Environmental Management Measures for the redevelopment of each Labour Camp Site as and when it is closed. Corrective actions with specific timeframe should be proposed for each Environmental Management Measure, which is not implemented satisfactorily. A copy of the filled up format should be given to the ESO of the Contractor. Environmental Expert of PIU has to attach this format to the Quarterly Report, with details of corrective action taken by the Contractor.</p>				

ANNEXURE-XIII: Reporting Format for Occupational Health And Safety Measures

A Project Details		Date of Reporting:	
1.	Name of project.		
2.	Name and address of the Contractor		
3.	Contract date and duration		
B	Implementation Status of Health and Safety Measures		
Sl. No.	Health and Safety Measures	Implementation Status (Yes / No)	Remarks
1	Appointment of qualified Environment and Safety Officer		
2	Approval for Construction Safety Management Plan by the Environmental Expert of PIU.		
3	Provision for flags and warning lights for potential hazards		
4	Provision of adequate staging, form work and access (ladders with handrail) for works at a height of more than 3.0 m		
5	Provision of adequate shoring / bracing / barricading / lighting for all deep excavations of more than 3.0 m depth.		
6	Provision for sufficient lighting especially for night time work		
7	Construction Workers safety – Provision of personnel protective equipment's		
	A. Helmets		
	B. Safety Shoe		
	C. Gumboot		
	D. Dust masks		
	E. Hand Gloves		
	F. Safety Belts		
	G. Reflective Jackets		
	H. Earplugs for labour		
8	Workers engaged in welding work shall be provided with welder protective shields		
9	All vehicles are provided with reverse horns.		
10	All scaffolds, ladders and other safety devices shall be maintained in as safe and sound condition		
11	Regular health checkup for labour/ Contractor's personnel		

12	Ensuring the sanitary conditions and all waste disposal procedures & methods in the camp.		
13	Provision for insurance coverage to the workers		
C.	Submission Details		
	Submitted by (Environment & Safety Officer of Contractor)	Approved by (Environmental Officer of PIU)	
Signature & date			
Name			
Designation			
Remarks by Environmental Expert of PIU			
<p>Note: Contractor has to fill and submit this format to the Environmental Expert of PIU along with the Monthly Report. The Environmental Expert of PIU has to visit the site and verify the details. Further mitigation measures, if required, can be suggested by the Environmental Expert of PIU. The Environmental Expert of PIU has to give back a copy of this format to the contractor after his approval with remarks.</p>			

ANNEXURE-XIV: Format For Register of Accidents and It's Reporting

A Project Details		Date of Reporting:	
1.	Name of project		
2.	Name and address of the Contractor		
3.	Contract date and duration		
B Details of Accident and People Involved in Accident			
	Name of site where accident happened		
	Name and address of people involved in the accident		
	Whether Contractor's personnel or General public		
	Details of Injury		
	Details of treatment given		
	Details of compensation given		
C Type of Accident (√)			
	Fall of person from a height		Explosion
	Slip, trip or fall on same level		Fire
	Struck against fixed objects		Contact with hot or corrosive substance
	Struck by flying or falling objects		Contact with poisonous gas or toxic substances.
	Struck by moving objects		Contact with poisonous gas or toxic substances
	Struck / caught by cable		Hand tool accident
	Stepping on nail etc.		Vehicle / Mobile plant accident
	Handling without machinery		Machinery operation accident
	Crushing / burying		Other (please specify)
	Drowning or asphyxiation		
D Agent Involved in Accident (√)			
	Machinery		Stair edge
	Portable power appliance		Excavation
	Vehicle or associated equipment /machinery		Ladder
	Material being handled, used or stored		Scaffolding
	Gas, vapor, dust, fume or oxygen		Construction formwork, shuttering and false work.
	Hand tools		Electricity supply cable, wiring switchboard and associated equipment
	Floor edge		Nail or chipping
	Floor opening		Other (Please specify)
	Left shaft		
E Unsafe Action Relevant to the Accident (√)			
	Operating without authority		Failure to use proper footwear
	Failure to secure objects		Failure to use eye protector
	Making safety devices inoperative		Failure to use respirator
	Working on moving or dangerous equipment		Failure to use proper clothing

	Using un-safety equipment			Failure to use warn others or given proper signals
	Adopting unsafe position or posture			Horseplay
	Operating or working at unsafe speed			No unsafe action
	Unsafe loading, Placing, mixing et			Others (please specify)
	Failure to use helmet			
F Lack of Safety Measures Relevant to the Accident (√)				
	No protective gear			Unsafe layout of job, etc.
	Defective protective gear			Unsafe process of job methods
	Improper dress / footwear			Poor housekeeping
	Improper guarding			Lack of warning system
	Improper ventilation			Defective tool, machinery or materials
	Improper illumination			No unsafe condition
	Improper procedure			Others (please specify)
G Personal Factor Relevant to the Accident (√)				
	Incorrect attitude /motive			No unsafe personal factor.
	Unsafe act by another person			Other (please specify)
H Details of Corrective and Preventive action taken				
1				
2				
3				
4				
I Submission Details				
	Submitted by (Environment & Safety Officer of Contractor)		Approved by (Environmental Officer of PIU)	
Signature & date				
Name				
Designation				
Remarks by Environmental Expert of PIU				
<p>Note: Contractor has to fill this format as and when an accident happens and submit to the PIU along with the Monthly Report. The Environmental Expert of PIU has to visit the site and verify the details. Additional safety measures, if required, can be suggested by the PIU. The Environmental Expert of PIU has to give back a copy of this format to the contractor after his approval with remarks.</p>				

ANNEXURE-XV: Reporting Format For Environmental Pollution Monitoring

A		Project Details			Date of Reporting:		
1.	Name of project						
2.	Name and address of the Contractor						
3.	Contract date and duration						
B Environmental Monitoring Details							
Sl. No	Details of Monitoring Location	Period of Monitoring	Details of values exceeding the relevant standards	Reasons for pollution	Details of Corrective actions taken	Remarks	
a. Ambient Air Monitoring							
1.							
2.							
b. Water Monitoring							
1.							
2.							
c. Noise Monitoring*							
1.							
2.							
C Submission Details							
		Submitted by (Environment & Safety Officer of Contractor)			Approved by (Environmental Officer of PIU)		
Signature & date							
Name							
Designation							
Remarks by PIU							
<p>* Noise monitoring at the site will be done by the <i>PIU</i>, using the Noise Meter. The PIU has to give the monitoring results to the Contractor for corrective actions, if any, required and including in this report. Note: The Contractor has to conduct Environmental Monitoring through a NABL approved Laboratory as per the Environmental Monitoring Plan given in the EMP, fill this format and submit to the PIU along with the Monthly Report, if monitoring was due in that month. A copy of the monitoring report given by the Laboratory has to be attached to this format. The PIU has to visit the site and verify the details. Additional mitigation measures, if required, can be suggested by the PIU. The Environmental Expert of PIU has to give back a copy of this format to the contractor after his approval with remarks.</p>							

ANNEXURE XVI: Network Distribution/ Catchment of Drainage in Missing Link Areas in Srinagar City.

Name of the Drain section		Name of Catchment	Drainage Area (in Hect.)	Drainage Area (in Sqm.)	Cumulative Area (in Hect.)	Residential Area of Total area (A1) 50% with 55% Imperviousness (A1)	Commercial Area of Total area (A2) 10% with 85% Imperviousness (A2)	Parks and undeveloped area of total area (A3) 40% with 10% Imperviousness	Weighted Average Imperviousness Area of total Area (A1+A2+A3)
HEAD	TAIL								
1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. BAGH-E- ISLAM, CHANAPORA									
1	3	C-1	0.04	425.00	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02
2	3	C-2	0.03	258.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
3	5	C-3	0.40	4012.00	0.47	0.13	0.04	0.02	0.19
4	5	C-4	0.25	2501.00	0.25	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.10
5	6	C-5	0.26	2648.00	0.98	0.27	0.08	0.04	0.39
6	7	C-6	0.49	4923.00	1.48	0.41	0.13	0.06	0.59
7	8	C-7	0.32	3185.00	1.80	0.49	0.15	0.07	0.72
8	9 (MH)		0.00	0.00	1.80	0.49	0.15	0.07	0.72
2. GULSHAN NAGAR, CHANAPORA					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	21	C-8	0.14	1413.00	0.14	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.06
21	23	C-9	0.39	3919.00	0.53	0.15	0.05	0.02	0.21
22	23	C-10	0.19	1899.00	0.19	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.08
23	29	C-11	0.02	186.00	0.74	0.20	0.06	0.03	0.30
24	26	C-12	0.13	1300.00	0.13	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.05
25	26	C-13	0.05	538.00	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02
26	28	C-14	0.03	274.00	0.21	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.08
27	28	C-15	0.16	1625.00	0.16	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.06
28	29	C-16	0.40	3993.00	0.77	0.21	0.07	0.03	0.31
29	29A	C-17	0.79	7882.00	2.30	0.63	0.20	0.09	0.92
3.. GULSHAN NAGAR 2, CHANAPORA					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
366	367		0.07	653.00	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.03
368	369		0.45	4494.00	0.45	0.12	0.04	0.02	0.18
381A	383		0.09	850.00	0.09	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.03
382	383		0.12	1191.00	0.12	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.05
383	386		0.01	105.00	0.21	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.09
384	385		0.25	2499.00	0.25	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.10
385	386		0.12	1180.00	0.37	0.10	0.03	0.01	0.15
386	388		0.02	175.00	0.60	0.16	0.05	0.02	0.24
387	388		0.12	1167.00	0.12	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.05
388	390		0.15	1504.00	0.87	0.24	0.07	0.03	0.35
389	390		0.26	2609.00	0.26	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.10
390	391		0.61	6132.00	1.74	0.48	0.15	0.07	0.70

Jhelum Tawi Flood Recovery Project (JTFRP)

Name of the Drain section		Name of Catchment	Drainage Area (in Hect.)	Drainage Area (in Sqm.)	Cumulative Area (in Hect.)	Residential Area of Total area (A1) 50% with 55% Imperviousness (A1)	Commercial Area of Total area (A2) 10% with 85% Imperviousness (A2)	Parks and undeveloped area of total area (A3) 40% with 10% Imperviousness	Weighted Average Imperviousness Area of total Area (A1+A2+A3)
HEAD	TAIL								
1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
391	392		0.16	1604.00	1.90	0.52	0.16	0.08	0.76
392	MH			0.00	1.90	0.52	0.16	0.08	0.76
393	395		0.11	1056.00	0.11	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.04
394	395		0.29	2889.00	0.29	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.12
395	397		0.20	1976.00	0.59	0.16	0.05	0.02	0.24
396	397		0.15	1488.00	0.15	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.06
397	399		0.01	85.00	0.75	0.21	0.06	0.03	0.30
398	399		0.34	3355.00	0.34	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.13
399	400		0.67	6707.00	1.76	0.48	0.15	0.07	0.70
401	402		0.69	6853.00	0.69	0.19	0.06	0.03	0.27
403	404		0.15	1543.00	0.15	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.06
405	407		0.32	3200.00	0.32	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.13
406	407		0.16	1647.00	0.16	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.07
407	408		0.77	7679.00	1.25	0.34	0.11	0.05	0.50
408	409		0.21	2059.00	1.46	0.40	0.12	0.06	0.58
409	412		0.05	468.00	1.51	0.41	0.13	0.06	0.60
410	411		0.82	8155.00	0.82	0.22	0.07	0.03	0.33
411	412		0.25	2494.00	1.06	0.29	0.09	0.04	0.43
412	413		0.61	6062.00	3.18	0.87	0.27	0.13	1.27
413	415		0.13	1340.00	3.31	0.91	0.28	0.13	1.32
414	415		0.58	5841.00	0.58	0.16	0.05	0.02	0.23
415	415A		0.62	6200.00	4.51	1.24	0.38	0.18	1.81
415A	416		0.46	4600.00	4.97	1.37	0.42	0.20	1.99
417	418		0.10	966.00	0.10	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.04
419	420		0.13	1281.00	0.13	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.05
421	422		0.05	476.00	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02
423	424		0.33	3340.00	0.33	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.13
426	427		0.53	5350.00	0.53	0.15	0.05	0.02	0.21
428	429		0.83	8281.00	0.83	0.23	0.07	0.03	0.33
430	431		0.33	3318.00	0.33	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.13
434	435		0.20	1976.00	0.20	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.08
435	436		0.76	7598.00	0.96	0.26	0.08	0.04	0.38
436	437		0.26	2568.00	1.21	0.33	0.10	0.05	0.49
438	440		0.06	621.00	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02
439	440		0.14	1446.00	0.14	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.06
440	442		0.08	847.00	0.29	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.12
441	442		0.26	2630.00	0.26	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.11
442	443		0.26	2563.00	0.81	0.22	0.07	0.03	0.32
444	445		0.08	846.00	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.03

Jhelum Tawi Flood Recovery Project (JTFRP)

Name of the Drain section		Name of Catchment	Drainage Area (in Hect.)	Drainage Area (in Sqm.)	Cumulative Area (in Hect.)	Residential Area of Total area (A1) 50% with 55% Imperviousness (A1)	Commercial Area of Total area (A2) 10% with 85% Imperviousness (A2)	Parks and undeveloped area of total area (A3) 40% with 10% Imperviousness	Weighted Average Imperviousness Area of total Area (A1+A2+A3)
HEAD	TAIL								
1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
446	447		0.12	1215.00	0.12	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.05
4. GOUSIYA COLONY, BAGH E MEHTAB						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
344	346		0.10	1018.00	0.10	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.04
345	346		0.12	1212.00	0.12	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.05
346	347		0.31	3088.00	0.53	0.15	0.05	0.02	0.21
348	349		0.27	2738.00	0.27	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.11
350	351		0.16	1621.00	0.16	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.06
5. WANABAL SHANKARPORA, NOWGAM						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
299	301		1.13	11250.00	1.13	0.31	0.10	0.05	0.45
302	304		0.13	1329.00	0.13	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.05
303	304		0.08	806.00	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.03
304	307		0.04	399.00	0.25	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.10
305	307		0.14	1376.00	0.14	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.06
306	307		0.08	809.00	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.03
307	309		0.28	2807.00	0.75	0.21	0.06	0.03	0.30
308	309		0.17	1733.00	0.17	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.07
309	310		0.44	4433.00	1.37	0.38	0.12	0.05	0.55
311	312		1.24	12435.00	1.24	0.34	0.11	0.05	0.50
313	315		0.17	1679.00	0.17	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.07
314	315		0.11	1069.00	0.11	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.04
315	316		0.24	2361.00	0.51	0.14	0.04	0.02	0.20
317	318		0.21	2079.00	0.21	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.08
319	320		0.35	3545.00	0.35	0.10	0.03	0.01	0.14
320	322		0.12	1203.00	0.47	0.13	0.04	0.02	0.19
321	322		0.28	2760.00	0.28	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.11
322	323		0.27	2708.00	1.02	0.28	0.09	0.04	0.41
323	324		0.00	0.00	1.02	0.28	0.09	0.04	0.41
6. RAILWAY COLONY, NOWGAM						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
249A	259		1.09	10852.00	1.09	0.30	0.09	0.04	0.43
259	267		0.12	1194.00	1.20	0.33	0.10	0.05	0.48
260	262		0.31	3138.00	0.31	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.13
261	262		0.14	1353.00	0.14	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.05
262	265		0.49	4873.00	0.94	0.26	0.08	0.04	0.37
263	265		0.27	2676.00	0.27	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.11
264	265		0.32	3220.00	0.32	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.13
265	267		0.74	7420.00	2.27	0.62	0.19	0.09	0.91
267	272		0.04	429.00	3.52	0.97	0.30	0.14	1.41

Jhelum Tawi Flood Recovery Project (JTFRP)

Name of the Drain section		Name of Catchment	Drainage Area (in Hect.)	Drainage Area (in Sqm.)	Cumulative Area (in Hect.)	Residential Area of Total area (A1) 50% with 55% Imperviousness (A1)	Commercial Area of Total area (A2) 10% with 85% Imperviousness (A2)	Parks and undeveloped area of total area (A3) 40% with 10% Imperviousness	Weighted Average Imperviousness Area of total Area (A1+A2+A3)
HEAD	TAIL								
1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
268	269		0.49	4936.00	0.49	0.14	0.04	0.02	0.20
269	270		0.35	3471.00	0.84	0.23	0.07	0.03	0.34
270	270A		0.47	4737.00	1.31	0.36	0.11	0.05	0.53
270A	271		0.75	7550.00	2.07	0.57	0.18	0.08	0.83
271	272		0.31	3087.00	2.38	0.65	0.20	0.10	0.95
272	273		0.61	6097.00	6.50	1.79	0.55	0.26	2.60
273	276		0.72	7191.00	7.22	1.99	0.61	0.29	2.89
274	275		0.28	2776.00	0.28	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.11
275	276		0.21	2129.00	0.49	0.13	0.04	0.02	0.20
276	277		0.60	6000.00	8.31	2.29	0.71	0.33	3.33
277	278		0.89	8890.00	9.20	2.53	0.78	0.37	3.68
7. MASJID COLONY, CHANAPORA					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
325	326		0.16	1629.00	0.16	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.07
326	328		0.11	1061.00	0.27	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.11
327	328		0.10	1006.00	0.10	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.04
328	329		0.00	0.00	0.37	0.10	0.03	0.01	0.15
330	332		0.11	1138.00	0.11	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.05
331	332		0.03	319.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
332	333		0.14	1379.00	0.28	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.11
8. LAL NAGAR CHANAPORA					0.00				
613	614		0.09	924.00	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.04
614	615		0.00	19.00	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.04
615	616		0.19	1925.00	0.29	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.11
617	619		0.17	1665.00	0.17	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.07
618	619		0.13	1293.00	0.13	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.05
619	620		0.00	0.00	0.30	0.08	0.03	0.01	0.12
621	623		0.07	738.00	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.03
622	623		0.10	961.00	0.10	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.04
623	624		0.12	1238.00	0.29	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.12
625	627		0.09	933.00	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.04
626	627		0.05	456.00	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02
627	628		0.03	271.00	0.17	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.07
628	629		0.00	0.00	0.17	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.07
630	631		0.08	808.00	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.03
631	633		0.01	129.00	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.04
632	633		0.11	1109.00	0.11	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.04
633	637		0.10	1050.00	0.31	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.12
634	636		0.11	1121.00	0.11	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.04
635	636		0.10	998.00	0.10	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.04

Jhelum Tawi Flood Recovery Project (JTFRP)

Name of the Drain section		Name of Catchment	Drainage Area (in Hect.)	Drainage Area (in Sqm.)	Cumulative Area (in Hect.)	Residential Area of Total area (A1) 50% with 55% Imperviousness (A1)	Commercial Area of Total area (A2) 10% with 85% Imperviousness (A2)	Parks and undeveloped area of total area (A3) 40% with 10% Imperviousness	Weighted Average Imperviousness Area of total Area (A1+A2+A3)
HEAD	TAIL								
1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
636	637		0.01	69.00	0.22	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.09
637	639		0.06	561.00	0.58	0.16	0.05	0.02	0.23
638	639		0.04	412.00	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02
639	640		0.04	410.00	0.67	0.18	0.06	0.03	0.27
640	641		0.00	0.00	0.67	0.18	0.06	0.03	0.27
642	643		0.06	622.00	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02
644	645		0.04	381.00	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02
645	646		0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02
9. CANAL AVENUE, RAWALPORA					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
657A	657B		0.13	1285.00	0.13	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.05
657B	658		0.03	292.00	0.16	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.06
657	658		0.45	4524.00	0.45	0.12	0.04	0.02	0.18
658	666		0.56	5573.00	1.17	0.32	0.10	0.05	0.47
659	661		0.43	4291.00	0.43	0.12	0.04	0.02	0.17
660	661		0.11	1133.00	0.11	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.05
661	663		0.12	1201.00	0.66	0.18	0.06	0.03	0.26
662	663		0.16	1596.00	0.16	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.06
663	665		0.06	646.00	0.89	0.24	0.08	0.04	0.35
664	665		0.61	6116.00	0.61	0.17	0.05	0.02	0.24
665	666		1.01	10058.00	2.50	0.69	0.21	0.10	1.00
666	659F		0.35	3461.00	4.02	1.10	0.34	0.16	1.61
659A	659C		0.53	5332.00	0.53	0.15	0.05	0.02	0.21
659B	659C		0.06	624.00	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02
659C	659E		0.45	4501.00	1.05	0.29	0.09	0.04	0.42
659D	659E		0.36	3632.00	0.36	0.10	0.03	0.01	0.15
659E	659F		0.30	2987.00	1.71	0.47	0.15	0.07	0.68
659F	659H		0.02	217.00	5.75	1.58	0.49	0.23	2.30
659G	659H		0.15	1527.00	0.15	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.06
659H	667B		0.70	6993.00	6.60	1.81	0.56	0.26	2.64
667A	667B		0.17	1653.00	0.17	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.07
667B	670		1.34	13429.00	8.11	2.23	0.69	0.32	3.24
667	669		0.76	7635.00	0.76	0.21	0.06	0.03	0.31
668	669		0.26	2575.00	0.26	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.10
669	670		0.04	383.00	1.06	0.29	0.09	0.04	0.42
670	668B		0.37	3654.00	9.53	2.62	0.81	0.38	3.81
668A	668B		0.35	3516.00	0.35	0.10	0.03	0.01	0.14
668B	668C		0.22	2233.00	10.11	2.78	0.86	0.40	4.04
10. RAWALPORA BUND				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
648	649		0.43	4293.00	0.43	0.12	0.04	0.02	0.17

Jhelum Tawi Flood Recovery Project (JTFRP)

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HEAD	TAIL								
1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
649	650		0.75	7452.00	1.17	0.32	0.10	0.05	0.47
650	651		0.48	4808.00	1.66	0.46	0.14	0.07	0.66
651	652		0.53	5350.00	2.19	0.60	0.19	0.09	0.88
652	653		0	0.00	2.19	0.60	0.19	0.09	0.88
653	654		0	0.00	2.19	0.60	0.19	0.09	0.88
654	655		0	0.00	2.19	0.60	0.19	0.09	0.88
655	656		0	0.00	2.19	0.60	0.19	0.09	0.88
11. HAKEEM BAGH, RAWALPORA (2)									
689	690		0.09	912.00	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.04
690	691		0.46	4610.00	0.55	0.15	0.05	0.02	0.22
692	693		0.46	4601.00	0.46	0.13	0.04	0.02	0.18
12. RAWALPORA PARBAGH, EIDGAH									
208	209		0.15	1482.00	0.15	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.06
209	210		0.09	873.00	0.24	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.09
209A	212		0.02	238.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
211	212		0.19	1943.00	0.19	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.08
212	213		0.30	2956.00	0.51	0.14	0.04	0.02	0.21
213	214		0.32	3244.00	0.84	0.23	0.07	0.03	0.34
214	215		0.11	1063.00	0.94	0.26	0.08	0.04	0.38
215	MH		0.00	0.00	0.94	0.26	0.08	0.04	0.38
13. PEERBAGH BRIDGE-ALAMDAR COLONY									
483	485		0.09	866.00	0.09	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.03
485	486		0.31	3094.00	0.40	0.11	0.03	0.02	0.16
486	487		0.22	2156.00	0.61	0.17	0.05	0.02	0.24
487	495		0.83	8344.00	1.45	0.40	0.12	0.06	0.58
488	490		0.39	3881.00	0.39	0.11	0.03	0.02	0.16
489	490		0.03	308.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
490	492		0.71	7120.00	1.13	0.31	0.10	0.05	0.45
491	492		0.24	2386.00	0.24	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.10
492	494		0.55	5541.00	1.92	0.53	0.16	0.08	0.77
493	494		0.35	3534.00	0.35	0.10	0.03	0.01	0.14
494	495		1.76	17577.00	4.03	1.11	0.34	0.16	1.61
495	497		0.43	4346.00	5.92	1.63	0.50	0.24	2.37
496	497		0.22	2163.00	0.22	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.09
497	525		0.32	3219.00	6.45	1.77	0.55	0.26	2.58
498	500		0.79	7906.00	0.79	0.22	0.07	0.03	0.32
499	500		0.51	5105.00	0.51	0.14	0.04	0.02	0.20

Jhelum Tawi Flood Recovery Project (JTFRP)

Name of the Drain section		Name of Catchment	Drainage Area (in Hect.)	Drainage Area (in Sqm.)	Cumulative Area (in Hect.)	Residential Area of Total area (A1) 50% with 55% Imperviousness (A1)	Commercial Area of Total area (A2) 10% with 85% Imperviousness (A2)	Parks and undeveloped area of total area (A3) 40% with 10% Imperviousness	Weighted Average Imperviousness Area of total Area (A1+A2+A3)
HEAD	TAIL								
1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
500	502		1.43	14281.00	2.73	0.75	0.23	0.11	1.09
501	502		0.52	5232.00	0.52	0.14	0.04	0.02	0.21
502	504		0.25	2516.00	3.50	0.96	0.30	0.14	1.40
503	504		0.09	903.00	0.09	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.04
504	506		0.05	534.00	3.65	1.00	0.31	0.15	1.46
505	506		0.11	1148.00	0.11	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.05
506	508		0.01	86.00	3.77	1.04	0.32	0.15	1.51
507	508		0.23	2321.00	0.23	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.09
508	510		0.15	1492.00	4.15	1.14	0.35	0.17	1.66
509	510		0.49	4859.00	0.49	0.13	0.04	0.02	0.19
510	518		1.17	11745.00	5.81	1.60	0.49	0.23	2.33
511	513		0.94	9416.00	0.94	0.26	0.08	0.04	0.38
512	513		0.56	5594.00	0.56	0.15	0.05	0.02	0.22
513	515		0.26	2618.00	1.76	0.48	0.15	0.07	0.71
514	515		0.14	1355.00	0.14	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.05
515	517		0.03	270.00	1.93	0.53	0.16	0.08	0.77
516	517		0.04	351.00	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
517	518		0.19	1940.00	2.15	0.59	0.18	0.09	0.86
518	520		0.18	1812.00	8.15	2.24	0.69	0.33	3.26
519	520		0.22	2241.00	0.22	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.09
520	521		0.63	6295.00	9.00	2.48	0.77	0.36	3.60
521	524		0.59	5876.00	9.59	2.64	0.82	0.38	3.84
522	523		0.42	4216.00	0.42	0.12	0.04	0.02	0.17
523	524		0.15	1495.00	0.57	0.16	0.05	0.02	0.23
524	525		0.75	7512.00	10.91	3.00	0.93	0.44	4.36
525	527		2.31	23150.00	19.68	5.41	1.67	0.79	7.87
526	527		1.08	10776.00	1.08	0.30	0.09	0.04	0.43
527	531		0.41	4080.00	21.17	5.82	1.80	0.85	8.47
528	530		0.26	2641.00	0.26	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.11
529	530		0.28	2844.00	0.28	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.11
530	531		0.46	4641.00	1.01	0.28	0.09	0.04	0.41
531	535		3.28	32801.00	25.46	7.00	2.16	1.02	10.18
532	534		0.13	1337.00	0.13	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.05
533	534		0.36	3559.00	0.36	0.10	0.03	0.01	0.14
534	535		0.07	715.00	0.56	0.15	0.05	0.02	0.22
535	563		0.33	3290.00	26.35	7.25	2.24	1.05	10.54
536	537		0.22	2227.00	0.22	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.09
537	538		0.36	3574.00	0.58	0.16	0.05	0.02	0.23
538	540		1.48	14834.00	2.06	0.57	0.18	0.08	0.83

Jhelum Tawi Flood Recovery Project (JTFRP)

Name of the Drain section		Name of Catchment	Drainage Area (in Hect.)	Drainage Area (in Sqm.)	Cumulative Area (in Hect.)	Residential Area of Total area (A1) 50% with 55% Imperviousness (A1)	Commercial Area of Total area (A2) 10% with 85% Imperviousness (A2)	Parks and undeveloped area of total area (A3) 40% with 10% Imperviousness	Weighted Average Imperviousness Area of total Area (A1+A2+A3)
HEAD	TAIL								
1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
539	540		0.08	800.00	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.03
540	545		0.07	657.00	2.21	0.61	0.19	0.09	0.88
541	543		0.97	9657.00	0.97	0.27	0.08	0.04	0.39
542	543		0.03	349.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
543	545		0.66	6556.00	1.66	0.46	0.14	0.07	0.66
544	545		1.08	10830.00	1.08	0.30	0.09	0.04	0.43
545	547		0.03	289.00	4.98	1.37	0.42	0.20	1.99
546	547		0.12	1190.00	0.12	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.05
547	557		0.51	5059.00	5.60	1.54	0.48	0.22	2.24
548	550		0.49	4870.00	0.49	0.13	0.04	0.02	0.19
549	550		0.18	1757.00	0.18	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.07
550	557		0.25	2532.00	0.92	0.25	0.08	0.04	0.37
551	552		0.95	9531.00	0.95	0.26	0.08	0.04	0.38
552	556		0.24	2400.00	1.19	0.33	0.10	0.05	0.48
553	555		0.05	493.00	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02
554	555		0.02	167.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
555	556		0.43	4286.00	0.49	0.14	0.04	0.02	0.20
556	557		0.27	2700.00	1.96	0.54	0.17	0.08	0.78
557	560		0.12	1178.00	8.59	2.36	0.73	0.34	3.44
558	560		0.74	7392.00	0.74	0.20	0.06	0.03	0.30
559	560		0.88	8837.00	0.88	0.24	0.08	0.04	0.35
560	562		0.23	2260.00	10.44	2.87	0.89	0.42	4.18
561	562		1.03	10302.00	1.03	0.28	0.09	0.04	0.41
562	563		0.32	3192.00	11.79	3.24	1.00	0.47	4.72
563	565		0.62	6219.00	38.76	10.66	3.29	1.55	15.50
564	565		0.29	2893.00	0.29	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.12
565	612		0.59	5935.00	39.65	10.90	3.37	1.59	15.86
602	603		0.34	3387.00	0.34	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.14
603	605		0.04	391.00	0.38	0.10	0.03	0.02	0.15
604	605		0.11	1065.00	0.11	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.04
606	607		0.43	4322.00	0.43	0.12	0.04	0.02	0.17
608	609		0.11	1055.00	0.11	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.04
610	611		0.20	2004.00	0.20	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.08
14. UMAR ABAD SECTOR C, PEERBAGH						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
363	364		0.18	1778.00	0.18	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.07
15. GREEN AVENUE ENCLAVE, PEERBAGH						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
352	353		0.79	7885.00	0.79	0.22	0.07	0.03	0.32
16. JAWHAR COLONY, HYDERPORA						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
161	162		0.61	6131.00	0.61	0.17	0.05	0.02	0.25

Jhelum Tawi Flood Recovery Project (JTFRP)

Name of the Drain section		Name of Catchment	Drainage Area (in Hect.)	Drainage Area (in Sqm.)	Cumulative Area (in Hect.)	Residential Area of Total area (A1) 50% with 55% Imperviousness (A1)	Commercial Area of Total area (A2) 10% with 85% Imperviousness (A2)	Parks and undeveloped area of total area (A3) 40% with 10% Imperviousness	Weighted Average Imperviousness Area of total Area (A1+A2+A3)
HEAD	TAIL								
1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
162	163		0.86	8650.00	1.48	0.41	0.13	0.06	0.59
163	164		0.71	7053.00	2.18	0.60	0.19	0.09	0.87
164	165		0.55	5539.00	2.74	0.75	0.23	0.11	1.09
17. SANAT NAGAR CHOWK-CHANAPORA BRIDGE						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
170A	170		1.92	19192.00	1.92	0.53	0.16	0.08	0.77
170	171		0.53	5282.00	2.45	0.67	0.21	0.10	0.98
171	172		1.69	16892.00	4.14	1.14	0.35	0.17	1.65
172	173		1.76	17608.00	5.90	1.62	0.50	0.24	2.36
173	174		1.83	18265.00	7.72	2.12	0.66	0.31	3.09
174	175		0.69	6900.00	8.41	2.31	0.72	0.34	3.37
175	177		0.08	837.00	8.50	2.34	0.72	0.34	3.40
176	177		1.23	12255.00	1.23	0.34	0.10	0.05	0.49
177	179		0.18	1789.00	9.90	2.72	0.84	0.40	3.96
178	179		0.72	7214.00	0.72	0.20	0.06	0.03	0.29
179	181		0.11	1074.00	10.73	2.95	0.91	0.43	4.29
180	181		0.56	5579.00	0.56	0.15	0.05	0.02	0.22
181	183		0.08	809.00	11.37	3.13	0.97	0.45	4.55
182	183		0.55	5466.00	0.55	0.15	0.05	0.02	0.22
183	185		0.25	2451.00	12.16	3.34	1.03	0.49	4.86
184	185		0.33	3304.00	0.33	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.13
185	186		0.14	1445.00	12.64	3.47	1.07	0.51	5.05
186	187		0.32	3177.00	12.95	3.56	1.10	0.52	5.18
187	188		0.18	1828.00	13.14	3.61	1.12	0.53	5.25
188	189		0.06	588.00	13.20	3.63	1.12	0.53	5.28
18. GULBARG COLONY, SECTOR 1 & 2						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
671	672		0.15	1457.00	0.15	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.06
673	674		0.12	1222.00	0.12	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.05
675	676		0.24	2427.00	0.24	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.10
677	678		0.29	2948.00	0.29	0.08	0.03	0.01	0.12
679	680		0.26	2637.00	0.26	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.11
19. SHAH ANWAR COLONY HAMDAN AVENUE						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
287	288		0.13	1261.00	0.13	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.05
20. SHAH ANWAR COLONY LANE I									
681	682		0.26	2590.00	0.26	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.10
682	683		0.13	1251.00	0.38	0.11	0.03	0.02	0.15
21. SHAH ANWAR COLONY LANE D, D1, F						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
279	280		0.33	3345.00	0.33	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.13
280	281		0.26	2598.00	0.59	0.16	0.05	0.02	0.24
282	283		0.41	4148.00	0.41	0.11	0.04	0.02	0.17

Jhelum Tawi Flood Recovery Project (JTFRP)

Name of the Drain section		Name of Catchment	Drainage Area (in Hect.)	Drainage Area (in Sqm.)	Cumulative Area (in Hect.)	Residential Area of Total area (A1) 50% with 55% Imperviousness (A1)	Commercial Area of Total area (A2) 10% with 85% Imperviousness (A2)	Parks and undeveloped area of total area (A3) 40% with 10% Imperviousness	Weighted Average Imperviousness Area of total Area (A1+A2+A3)
HEAD	TAIL								
1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
284	285		0.18	1796.00	0.18	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.07
285	286		0.29	2916.00	0.47	0.13	0.04	0.02	0.19
22. IBRAHIM COLONY,PARRAYPORA					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111	112		0.06	607.00	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02
112	113		0.21	2117.00	0.27	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.11
113	115		0.29	2896.00	0.56	0.15	0.05	0.02	0.22
114	115		0.65	6542.00	0.65	0.18	0.06	0.03	0.26
115	116		0.24	2415.00	1.46	0.40	0.12	0.06	0.58
116	119		0.24	2440.00	1.70	0.47	0.14	0.07	0.68
117	118		0.55	5477.00	0.55	0.15	0.05	0.02	0.22
118	119		0.57	5692.00	1.12	0.31	0.09	0.04	0.45
119	121		0.23	2298.00	3.05	0.84	0.26	0.12	1.22
120	121		0.07	660.00	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.03
121	122		0.32	3247.00	3.44	0.95	0.29	0.14	1.38
122	123		0.24	2434.00	3.68	1.01	0.31	0.15	1.47
123	MH		1.51	15100.00	5.19	1.43	0.44	0.21	2.08
23. BEMINA CHOWK-QAMARABAD CHOWK INC. HAMZA COLONY									
30	31		0.56	5575.00	0.56	0.15	0.05	0.02	0.22
31	32		1.87	18687.00	2.43	0.67	0.21	0.10	0.97
32	33		1.15	11509.00	3.58	0.98	0.30	0.14	1.43
33	34		2.62	26222.00	6.20	1.70	0.53	0.25	2.48
34	35		1.13	11265.00	7.33	2.01	0.62	0.29	2.93
35	36		1.15	11451.00	8.47	2.33	0.72	0.34	3.39
36	37		0.68	6774.00	9.15	2.52	0.78	0.37	3.66
37	38		1.35	13502.00	10.50	2.89	0.89	0.42	4.20
38	38A		1.35	13502.00	11.85	3.26	1.01	0.47	4.74
41	42		1.35	13502.00	1.35	0.37	0.11	0.05	0.54
42	43		0.75	7526.00	2.10	0.58	0.18	0.08	0.84
43	44		2.08	20803.00	4.18	1.15	0.36	0.17	1.67
44	46		1.98	19816.00	6.16	1.70	0.52	0.25	2.47
46	47		3.24	32377.00	9.40	2.59	0.80	0.38	3.76
47	48		2.46	24578.00	11.86	3.26	1.01	0.47	4.74
48	49		2.18	21753.00	14.04	3.86	1.19	0.56	5.61
49	50		4.36	43593.00	18.39	5.06	1.56	0.74	7.36
50	59		0.00	0.00	18.39	5.06	1.56	0.74	7.36
95	95B		1.10	10985.00	1.10	0.30	0.09	0.04	0.44
95A	95B		0.42	4165.00	0.42	0.11	0.04	0.02	0.17
95B	96		0.92	9237.00	2.44	0.67	0.21	0.10	0.98
96	91		1.07	10748.00	3.51	0.97	0.30	0.14	1.41

Jhelum Tawi Flood Recovery Project (JTFRP)

Name of the Drain section		Name of Catchment	Drainage Area (in Hect.)	Drainage Area (in Sqm.)	Cumulative Area (in Hect.)	Residential Area of Total area (A1) 50% with 55% Imperviousness (A1)	Commercial Area of Total area (A2) 10% with 85% Imperviousness (A2)	Parks and undeveloped area of total area (A3) 40% with 10% Imperviousness	Weighted Average Imperviousness Area of total Area (A1+A2+A3)
HEAD	TAIL								
1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
91	90		0.19	1940.00	3.71	1.02	0.32	0.15	1.48
90	89		0.19	1949.00	3.90	1.07	0.33	0.16	1.56
88	89		1.14	11409.00	1.14	0.31	0.10	0.05	0.46
89	51		0.70	6951.00	5.74	1.58	0.49	0.23	2.30
51	52		0.24	2359.00	5.97	1.64	0.51	0.24	2.39
52	53		0.53	5288.00	6.50	1.79	0.55	0.26	2.60
53	54		0.74	7368.00	7.24	1.99	0.62	0.29	2.90
54	55		0.91	9124.00	8.15	2.24	0.69	0.33	3.26
55	58		1.72	17210.00	9.87	2.72	0.84	0.39	3.95
56	57		2.27	22742.00	2.27	0.63	0.19	0.09	0.91
57	58		1.10	10963.00	3.37	0.93	0.29	0.13	1.35
58	59		0.47	4677.00	13.71	3.77	1.17	0.55	5.48
59	60		0.26	2556.00	32.36	8.90	2.75	1.29	12.94
60	61		2.12	21248.00	34.49	9.48	2.93	1.38	13.79
61	62		1.47	14731.00	35.96	9.89	3.06	1.44	14.38
62	63		2.67	26671.00	38.63	10.62	3.28	1.55	15.45
63	64		1.33	13264.00	39.95	10.99	3.40	1.60	15.98
64	65		0.12	1240.00	40.08	11.02	3.41	1.60	16.03
65	66		1.10	10995.00	41.18	11.32	3.50	1.65	16.47
66	67		0.76	7614.00	41.94	11.53	3.56	1.68	16.78
67	68		1.50	14969.00	43.43	11.94	3.69	1.74	17.37
68	84		0.11	1102.00	43.55	11.97	3.70	1.74	17.42
84	85		0.15	1460.00	43.69	12.02	3.71	1.75	17.48
85	86		0.96	9585.00	44.65	12.28	3.80	1.79	17.86
69	72		0.37	3706.00	0.37	0.10	0.03	0.01	0.15
70	71		0.45	4505.00	0.45	0.12	0.04	0.02	0.18
71	72		0.17	1720.00	0.62	0.17	0.05	0.02	0.25
72	76		0.25	2475.00	1.24	0.34	0.11	0.05	0.50
73	75		0.34	3366.00	0.34	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.13
74	75		0.07	673.00	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.03
75	76		0.13	1346.00	0.54	0.15	0.05	0.02	0.22
76	79		0.05	483.00	1.83	0.50	0.16	0.07	0.73
77	78		0.25	2502.00	0.25	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.10
78	79		0.12	1185.00	0.37	0.10	0.03	0.01	0.15
79	80		0.26	2614.00	2.46	0.68	0.21	0.10	0.98
81	83		0.71	7063.00	0.71	0.19	0.06	0.03	0.28
82	83		0.37	3686.00	0.37	0.10	0.03	0.01	0.15
83	83A		0.10	1044.00	1.18	0.32	0.10	0.05	0.47
83A	83B		0.27	2734.00	1.45	0.40	0.12	0.06	0.58

Jhelum Tawi Flood Recovery Project (JTFRP)

Name of the Drain section		Name of Catchment	Drainage Area (in Hect.)	Drainage Area (in Sqm.)	Cumulative Area (in Hect.)	Residential Area of Total area (A1) 50% with 55% Imperviousness (A1)	Commercial Area of Total area (A2) 10% with 85% Imperviousness (A2)	Parks and undeveloped area of total area (A3) 40% with 10% Imperviousness	Weighted Average Imperviousness Area of total Area (A1+A2+A3)
HEAD	TAIL								
1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
92	93		1.24	12366.00	1.24	0.34	0.11	0.05	0.49
93	94		2.23	22337.00	3.47	0.95	0.29	0.14	1.39
94	100		0.38	3761.00	3.85	1.06	0.33	0.15	1.54
97A	97		0.33	3326.00	0.33	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.13
97	98		1.04	10441.00	1.38	0.38	0.12	0.06	0.55
98	99		0.59	5906.00	1.97	0.54	0.17	0.08	0.79
99	100		0.60	6029.00	2.57	0.71	0.22	0.10	1.03
24. IQBAL ABAD TOTO GROUND									
124	125		0.34	3407.00	0.34	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.14
126	127		0.34	3401.00	0.34	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.14
128	129		0.13	1263.00	0.13	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.05
129	130		0.14	1380.00	0.26	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.11
131	132		0.24	2359.00	0.24	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.09
133	134		0.32	3152.00	0.32	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.13
135	136		0.29	2850.00	0.29	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.11
137	139		0.13	1303.00	0.13	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.05
138	139		0.19	1929.00	0.19	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.08
139	140		0.44	4449.00	0.77	0.21	0.07	0.03	0.31
141	142		0.43	4276.00	0.43	0.12	0.04	0.02	0.17
143	144		0.30	3041.00	0.30	0.08	0.03	0.01	0.12
145	146		0.35	3463.00	0.35	0.10	0.03	0.01	0.14
146	147		0.67	6658.00	1.01	0.28	0.09	0.04	0.40
148	149		1.36	13643.00	1.36	0.38	0.12	0.05	0.55
150	151		0.56	5553.00	0.56	0.15	0.05	0.02	0.22
151	152		0.50	4968.00	1.05	0.29	0.09	0.04	0.42
153	154		0.33	3254.00	0.33	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.13
155	156		0.39	3864.00	0.39	0.11	0.03	0.02	0.15
157	158		0.11	1079.00	0.11	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.04
159	160		0.08	784.00	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.03
25. QAMARABAD COLONY BEMINA						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
190	192		0.50	5025.00	0.50	0.14	0.04	0.02	0.20
191	192		0.10	986.00	0.10	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.04
192	194		0.17	1666.00	0.77	0.21	0.07	0.03	0.31
193	194		0.27	2696.00	0.27	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.11
194	196		0.12	1161.00	1.15	0.32	0.10	0.05	0.46
195	196		0.13	1320.00	0.13	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.05
196	200		0.29	2910.00	1.58	0.43	0.13	0.06	0.63
197	199		0.15	1538.00	0.15	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.06
198	199		0.14	1389.00	0.14	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.06

Jhelum Tawi Flood Recovery Project (JTFRP)

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HEAD	TAIL								
1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
199	200		0.04	368.00	0.33	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.13
200	202		0.12	1171.00	2.02	0.56	0.17	0.08	0.81
201	202		0.23	2342.00	0.23	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.09
202	204		0.19	1927.00	2.45	0.67	0.21	0.10	0.98
203	204		0.45	4500.00	0.45	0.12	0.04	0.02	0.18
204	206		0.04	435.00	2.94	0.81	0.25	0.12	1.18
205	206		0.09	902.00	0.09	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.04
206	207		0.39	3894.00	3.42	0.94	0.29	0.14	1.37
26. SIDIQUE COLONY BEMINA						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
290	291		0.73	7347.00	0.73	0.20	0.06	0.03	0.29
292	293		0.69	6853.00	0.69	0.19	0.06	0.03	0.27
292A	292B		0.24	2389.00	0.24	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.10
294	296		0.24	2356.00	0.24	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.09
295	296		0.65	6461.00	0.65	0.18	0.05	0.03	0.26
296	297		0.21	2093.00	1.09	0.30	0.09	0.04	0.44
297	298		0.30	2951.00	1.39	0.38	0.12	0.06	0.55
27. FRUIT MANDI(Left out Area)					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
684	685		0.11	1100.00	0.11	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.04
685	687		0.37	3667.00	0.48	0.13	0.04	0.02	0.19
686	687		0.21	2062.00	0.21	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.08
687	688		0.00	0.00	0.68	0.19	0.06	0.03	0.27
28. Areas on Right Side of Srinagar-Baramulla Road from HMT crossing to Noora Hospital (Shalteng)									
13C	13		0.55	5546.00	0.55	0.10	0.04	0.03	0.17
13	16		0.42	4155.00	0.97	0.17	0.07	0.05	0.29
14	15		0.16	1606.00	0.16	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.05
15	16		0.66	6616.00	0.82	0.15	0.06	0.04	0.25
16	18		1.12	11226.00	2.91	0.52	0.20	0.15	0.87
17	18		0.94	9443.00	0.94	0.17	0.07	0.05	0.28
18	41		1.26	12600.00	5.12	0.92	0.36	0.26	1.54
25	27		0.98	9800.00	0.98	0.18	0.07	0.05	0.29
27	29		1.87	18700.00	2.85	0.51	0.20	0.14	0.86
28	29		0.70	7034.00	0.70	0.13	0.05	0.04	0.21
29	31		0.98	9754.00	4.53	0.82	0.32	0.23	1.36
30	31		0.84	8373.00	0.84	0.15	0.06	0.04	0.25
31	34		1.44	14435.00	6.81	1.23	0.48	0.34	2.04
32	33		0.70	6977.00	0.70	0.13	0.05	0.03	0.21
33	34		0.47	4657.00	1.16	0.21	0.08	0.06	0.35
34	38		1.07	10709.00	9.04	1.63	0.63	0.45	2.71

Jhelum Tawi Flood Recovery Project (JTFRP)

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HEAD	TAIL								
1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
35	37		0.29	2932.00	0.29	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.09
36	37		0.62	6203.00	0.62	0.11	0.04	0.03	0.19
37	38		0.61	6102.00	1.52	0.27	0.11	0.08	0.46
38	40		0.64	6425.00	11.21	2.02	0.78	0.56	3.36
39	40		0.46	4572.00	0.46	0.08	0.03	0.02	0.14
40	41		1.08	10786.00	12.75	2.29	0.89	0.64	3.82
41	42		2.85	28490.00	20.71	3.73	1.45	1.04	6.21
42	211		0.68	6752.00	21.39	3.85	1.50	1.07	6.42
205	207		0.81	8098.00	0.81	0.15	0.06	0.04	0.24
206	207		0.05	522.00	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02
207	209		0.02	249.00	0.89	0.16	0.06	0.04	0.27
208	209		0.72	7224.00	0.72	0.13	0.05	0.04	0.22
209	210		0.23	2273.00	1.84	0.33	0.13	0.09	0.55
210	211		0.30	2974.00	2.13	0.38	0.15	0.11	0.64
211	92		0.12	1245.00	23.65	4.26	1.66	1.18	7.09
50	50B		0.13	1349.00	0.13	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.04
50A	50B		0.10	1019.00	0.10	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03
50B	52		0.15	1537.00	0.39	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.12
51	52		0.34	3432.00	0.34	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.10
52	54		0.00	0.00	0.73	0.13	0.05	0.04	0.22
53	54		0.97	9688.00	0.97	0.17	0.07	0.05	0.29
54	56		0.11	1136.00	1.82	0.33	0.13	0.09	0.54
55	56		0.40	3963.00	0.40	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.12
56	58		0.03	283.00	2.24	0.40	0.16	0.11	0.67
57	58		0.38	3832.00	0.38	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.11
58	58B		0.07	719.00	2.70	0.49	0.19	0.13	0.81
58A	58B		0.22	2160.00	0.22	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.06
58B	60		0.33	3302.00	3.24	0.58	0.23	0.16	0.97
59	59B		0.98	9787.00	0.98	0.18	0.07	0.05	0.29
59A	59B		0.19	1900.00	0.19	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.06
59B	59D		0.39	3917.00	1.56	0.28	0.11	0.08	0.47
59C	59D		0.09	855.00	0.09	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.03
59D	60		0.41	4114.00	2.06	0.37	0.14	0.10	0.62
60	60B		0.04	409.00	5.34	0.96	0.37	0.27	1.60
60A	60B		0.13	1274.00	0.13	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.04
60B	62		0.30	2980.00	5.77	1.04	0.40	0.29	1.73
61	62		0.96	9629.00	0.96	0.17	0.07	0.05	0.29
62	64		0.21	2086.00	6.94	1.25	0.49	0.35	2.08
63	64		0.79	7895.00	0.79	0.14	0.06	0.04	0.24

Jhelum Tawi Flood Recovery Project (JTFRP)

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HEAD	TAIL								
1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
64	69		0.09	905.00	7.82	1.41	0.55	0.39	2.35
65	66		0.86	8627.00	0.86	0.16	0.06	0.04	0.26
65A	66		0.04	416.00	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
66	66B		0.35	3478.00	1.25	0.23	0.09	0.06	0.38
66A	66B		0.08	804.00	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02
66B	68		0.44	4377.00	1.77	0.32	0.12	0.09	0.53
67	68		0.18	1799.00	0.18	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.05
68	69		0.18	1818.00	2.13	0.38	0.15	0.11	0.64
69	72		0.13	1260.00	10.08	1.81	0.71	0.50	3.02
70	72		0.30	2998.00	0.30	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.09
71	72		0.35	3480.00	0.35	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.10
72	74		0.11	1074.00	10.83	1.95	0.76	0.54	3.25
73	74		0.11	1097.00	0.11	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03
74	91		0.20	2027.00	11.14	2.01	0.78	0.56	3.34
81	83		0.74	7431.00	0.74	0.13	0.05	0.04	0.22
82	83		0.48	4817.00	0.48	0.09	0.03	0.02	0.14
83	84		0.48	4754.00	1.70	0.31	0.12	0.09	0.51
84A	84		0.12	1161.00	0.12	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03
84	86		0.18	1802.00	2.00	0.36	0.14	0.10	0.60
85	86		0.10	1045.00	0.10	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03
86	88		0.10	1031.00	2.20	0.40	0.15	0.11	0.66
87	87B		0.58	5764.00	0.58	0.10	0.04	0.03	0.17
87A	87B		0.05	524.00	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02
87B	88		0.12	1172.00	0.75	0.13	0.05	0.04	0.22
88	90		0.20	1995.00	3.15	0.57	0.22	0.16	0.94
89	90		0.33	3271.00	0.33	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.10
90	90A		0.34	3429.00	3.82	0.69	0.27	0.19	1.15
90A	91		0.27	2724.00	4.09	0.74	0.29	0.20	1.23
91	92		0.23	2280.00	15.46	2.78	1.08	0.77	4.64
92	94		1.24	12436.00	40.35	7.26	2.82	2.02	12.11
93	94		1.36	13574.00	1.36	0.24	0.10	0.07	0.41
94	94B		0.11	1089.00	41.82	7.53	2.93	2.09	12.55
94A	94B		0.24	2370.00	0.24	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.07
94B	96		0.70	7035.00	42.76	7.70	2.99	2.14	12.83
95	96		1.75	17511.00	1.75	0.32	0.12	0.09	0.53
96	98		0.19	1883.00	44.70	8.05	3.13	2.24	13.41
97	98		1.57	15680.00	1.57	0.28	0.11	0.08	0.47
98	98A		0.578	5784.00	46.85	8.43	3.28	2.34	14.05
29. Rawathpora									

Jhelum Tawi Flood Recovery Project (JTFRP)

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HEAD	TAIL								
1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
216	218		0.2483	2483.00	0.25	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.10
217	218		0.5265	5265.00	0.53	0.14	0.04	0.02	0.21
218	220		0.1644	1644.00	0.94	0.26	0.08	0.04	0.38
219	220		0.3816	3816.00	0.38	0.10	0.03	0.02	0.15
220	222		0.0630	630.00	1.38	0.38	0.12	0.06	0.55
221	222		0.6376	6376.00	0.64	0.18	0.05	0.03	0.26
222	224		0.2731	2731.00	2.29	0.63	0.20	0.09	0.92
223	224		0.4083	4083.00	0.41	0.11	0.03	0.02	0.16
224	225		0.2863	2863.00	2.99	0.82	0.25	0.12	1.20