Development Cooperation Implementation Division (DCID)

Jwagal, Lalitpur

Strategic Road Connectivity and Trade Improvement Project (SRCTIP)

Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF)

April, 2020
TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Tables ........................................................................................................................... ii
Acronyms and Abbreviations ................................................................................................... iii
Executive Summary ................................................................................................................... 1
Chapter-1: Introduction ........................................................................................................... 10
  1.1 Background .................................................................................................................. 10
  1.2 Project Description ....................................................................................................... 10
  1.3 Objectives of IPPF ....................................................................................................... 11
  1.4 Potential Issues and Impacts on IPs ........................................................................... 11
Chapter-2: Situation of IP communities in the Project Area ...................................................... 14
Chapter-3 Legal, Policy and Regulatory Frameworks ................................................................ 15
  3.1 National and international laws and policies ............................................................... 15
  3.2 World Bank policy ...................................................................................................... 16
Chapter-4 Preparation of the Indigenous People’s Development Plan (IPDP) .............................. 18
  4.1 Steps for IPDP preparation .......................................................................................... 18
  4.2 Suggested format for the IPDP ................................................................................... 19
  4.3 Sub-Project Approval................................................................................................. 19
Chapter-5 Implementation Arrangement .................................................................................. 20
  5.1 Key Milestones Linked with the Project Implementation .............................................. 20
  5.2 Implementation of the Specific Measures to IPs .......................................................... 22
Chapter-6 Stakeholder Engagement, Disclosure, and grievance mechanism ............................ 24
  6.1 Stakeholder engagement and information disclosure .................................................. 24
  6.2 Grievance Redress Mechanism .................................................................................. 25
Chapter-7 Monitoring and Evaluation of IPDP ....................................................................... 26
Annex 1: Outline of elements in an IPDP .............................................................................. 28

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Classification of Adivasi Janajatis in Nepal ................................................................. 20
Table 2: Key Milestone Linked with the Project Implementation ............................................ 27
Table 3: Specific Measures for Indigenous People ................................................................. 30
### ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CBO</td>
<td>Community-Based Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSC</td>
<td>Construction Supervision Consultant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCID</td>
<td>Development Cooperation Implementation Divisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOR</td>
<td>Department of Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESA</td>
<td>Environmental and Social Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EIA</td>
<td>Environmental Impact Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESF</td>
<td>Environmental and Social Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESIA</td>
<td>Environmental and Social Impact Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESS</td>
<td>Environmental and Social Standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FGD</td>
<td>Focus Group Discussions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPDP</td>
<td>Indigenous Peoples Development Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPPF</td>
<td>Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoPIT</td>
<td>Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROW</td>
<td>Right of Way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRCTIP</td>
<td>Strategic Roads Connectivity and Trade Improvement Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WB</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Introduction

The Government of Nepal (GoN) has requested financial support from the World Bank (WB) to prepare and implement the Strategic Road Connectivity and Trade Improvement Project (SRCTIP). Amongst other activities the proposed project will support the upgrading of the 130km Kamala-Dhalkebar-Pathlaiya (KDP) road, and will support periodic maintenance within the SRN road network. This Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) outlines the policy, process and procedures to understand project impacts on Indigenous Peoples (IPs) under the Strategic Road Connectivity and Trade Improvement Project (SRCTIP), and specifically with regards to the upgrading of the KDP road and to the periodic road maintenance subcomponent. The locations of periodic road maintenance have not yet been determined. As the exact scale of impacts from these project activities have not yet determined, this IPPF has been developed. The IPPF has been prepared according to the standards of GoN legislation and policy, and to the World Bank’s Environmental and Socials Standard (ESS) 7 on Indigenous People. During project implementation, when project environmental and social impact assessments (ESIAs) are developed, an Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP) will be prepared according to this IPPF.

2. Project Description

The KDP road is part of the Mahendra Highway, the longest highway in Nepal running across flat Terai region (lowland that lies south of the outer foothills of the Himalayas). The GoN considers the Mahendra Highway as a strategic corridor and is firmly committed to upgrading the 130km KDP Road to a 2-lane to a 4-lane, within the 366-km Kakarbhitta–Pathalaiya (KP) corridor of the Mahendra Highway. The KDP road section passes through districts of Dhanusa, Mahottari, Sarlahi, Rautahat and Bara of Province 2.

The periodic maintenance work which covers the activities on a section of road within the SRN at regular and relatively long intervals, aims “to preserve the structural integrity of the road” (WB Maintenance website). These operations tend to be large scale, requiring specialized equipment and skilled personnel. They cost more than routine maintenance works and require specific identification and planning for implementation and often even design.

3. Potential Issues and Impacts on Indigenous Peoples

The potential risks and impacts related to IPs of the proposed upgrading of the existing KDP road have been assessed on the basis of available information and knowledge of the existing corridor. Feasibility studies for the KDP road are underway. Detailed design of the project has not commenced, and therefore detailed impacts to IPs will be assessed during the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) exercise. As the road activities will be undertaken within the existing Right of Way (ROW), land acquisition is not expected. It is therefore not expected that the project will cause any adverse land impacts to IP communities. Further, based on current primary screening, it is also not expected that the project will cause relocation of IP groups from...
their land, nor that the project will have significant negative impacts to cultural heritage of IP groups.

4. Legal, Policy and Regulatory Frameworks

Nepal does not have a standalone policy on Indigenous Peoples, however in the Tenth Plan significant emphasis has been placed on delivering basic services to the disadvantaged people such as indigenous communities. One of the main thrusts of the Tenth Plan is the implementation of targeted programs for the uplift, employment and basic security of indigenous people. In 2007 the United Nations (UN) Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples was adopted by the General Assembly. Nepal ratified ILO Convention No. 169 on September 14, 2007. Article 1 of the Convention provides a definition of tribal and indigenous peoples. Article 6 requires consultation with the peoples concerned through appropriate procedures and, in particular, through their representative institutions, whenever consideration is being given to legislative or administrative measures which may affect them directly. Article 15 states that indigenous and tribal peoples shall, wherever possible, participate in the benefits of natural resource utilization activities and shall receive fair compensation for any damages which they may sustain as a result of such activities.

The World Bank ESS on indigenous peoples, ESS7, underscores the need for the project to identify indigenous peoples, consult with them, ensure that they participate in, and benefit from WB-funded operations in a culturally appropriate way, and that adverse impacts on them are avoided, or where not feasible, minimized or mitigated.

Requirements of Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC)

The concept of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) has emerged as an international human rights standard that recognizes the collective rights of indigenous peoples to self-determination and to their lands and territories. FPIC is usually considered as a collective right of indigenous peoples to make decisions through their own freely chosen representatives and customary or other institutions, and to give or withhold their consent prior to the approval by government, industry or other outside party of any project that may affect the lands, territories and resources that they customarily own, occupy or otherwise use.

Whilst Nepal legislation does not include any explicit legal and policy provision on FPIC, the Constitution of Nepal 2015, Article 51, sub-article J (8) has some implicit elements requiring FPIC of Indigenous Nationalities while making any decisions concerning these people.

FPIC criteria has been elaborated under ESS7. However the KDP road project is not expected to require FPIC given that project activities are unlikely to cause adverse impacts on land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation, relocate any IP community from their location with collective attachment, nor have any significant impact on the cultural practice/heritage sites, ceremonial or spiritual aspects of affected of IP communities. However, whether FPIC is required will be confirmed during detailed design.
5. **Preparation of the Indigenous People Development Plan (IPDP)**

An IPDP will be prepared if the subprojects are found to impact IPs. During the detailed design phase of the project, a screening survey will be carried out based on group discussions with communities in the sub-project area in order to identify presence of any IP communities which have collective attachment to the project area. The project will be responsible for conducting an ESIA and the development of an Environmental and Social Mitigation Plan (ESMP) with the help of IP communities and organizations working for them. The ESIA will gather relevant information on demographic, social, cultural; economic and networking aspects of IPs. The suggestion and feedback of the community taken through meaningful consultation will be incorporated into the project design to help ensure the broader IP support for the project. The IPDP will be prepared based on findings made in the ESIA, with feedback from consultation and addressing views, concerns, requests and recommendations of IPs.

6. **Implementation Arrangement**

At the central level, the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport (MoPIT) is the Executing Agency (EA), and the Development Cooperation Implementation Division (DCID) within DOR is the key implementing agency for the sub-projects. The project coordination unit (PCU) will be responsible for overall planning, budgeting, approval and implementation of IPDPs of sub-projects. All aspects relating to community level activities will be addressed in close consultation and collaboration with the Geo-Environmental and Social Unit (GESU) of DOR. At the municipality and wards level, offices of various line ministries such as Home, Finance, Agriculture and Co-operatives, Forest, Health, Education and Sports and others will be consulted during IPDP implementation. Similarly, community-based organizations (CBOs), non-government organizations (NGOs) and civil society of the concerned project area will equally be considered during the preparation and the implementation of the IPDP.

7. **Stakeholder Engagement, Public Consultation and Disclosure**

The development of the IPPF and IPDPs will follow a participatory approach to enable IPs to have a role in the project planning and development process. The detailed project activities, location of the IP communities, and impacts on IP community and IP households will be confirmed as detailed design is finalized. IPs that may be impacted due to the implementation of the project will be consulted on an individual basis, and in group discussions and meetings, in order to understand and collect their views on their needs, priorities, and preference regarding the project implementation. Separate focus group discussions (FGDs) will be held with IP communities to assess the project impacts and benefits to these groups.

8. **Grievance Redress Mechanism**

In order to address the grievances in regards to the project, a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established, which will include the formation of a two-level grievance redresses committee (GRC), one at the project level, and one at the Central DOR level. The project level GRC will record all the grievances at site office, will analyze the grievances, and will then submit its
recommendation to the central level GRC for further action. The central level GRC will take the decision of the grievance and sent the decision to the project level GRC for disclosure to the complaining parties. The GRM will be functional throughout the project cycle.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation of IPDP

Regular monitoring of IPDP implementation will be conducted by DoR-DCID project office with support from the construction, supervision consultant team. DoR will establish a quarterly monitoring system involving project staff, and with the participation of NGOs, affected IPs communities, and local organizations of the IPs communities to ensure participatory monitoring arrangements. A set of monitoring indicators will be developed during IPDP implementation. Appropriate monitoring formats will be developed for effective internal and external monitoring and reporting requirements. In particular, the monitoring aims to: ensure that the standard of living of IPs groups are restored or improved; monitor whether the time lines of the activities planned in the IPDP are being met; assess if social uplift measures or social development support program are sufficient; identify problems or potential problems; and identify measures of responding immediately to mitigate problems.
आदिवाशी जनजाती योजना तर्जुनाको ढाँचा
कार्यकारी सारांश

1. परिचय

यस आदिवाशी जनजाती योजना तर्जुनाको ढाँचा (आई.पी.सी.एफ.), बिश्रू बैठकको भूमि सहयोगमा रणनीतिक सहक तथा व्यापारिक सुधार योजनामा (एस.आर.मिटी.आई.पी.) अन्तर्गत करीब 130 की मार्गमा रहेको कल्याण-इंडस्ट्रीयर-प्रतिष्ठा सड़क तथा सामरिक सडक अन्तर्गतको केही सडकको पिरियोडिक मेन्टेनेंस कार्य को लागि बनाउनको हो। यस आदिवाशी जनजाती योजना तर्जुनाको रुपरेखाले कल्याण-इंडस्ट्रीयर-प्रतिष्ठा सडक योजनामा तथा पिरियोडिक मेन्टेनेंस कार्य अन्तर्गत आदिवाशी जनजाती समाजभर्मा पनि सलामी प्रतिकृति प्रभावको परिचय गर्न, प्रतिकृति प्रभावक स्वस्थ विशेष गर्न वा स्वास्थ्यकरण गर्न तथा सन्मिश्र नेपाल एउटा अत्यन्त उपयुक्त संगठनात्मक व्यवस्थाहरु र हिरास्त नापार गर्न र आवश्यक आदिवाशी जनजाती विकास योजनामा निर्माण गर्न गर्नु परीक्षा, रण्यात्मक, प्रकाशन र कार्ययोग्यता प्रदान गरेको छ। यो आदिवाशी जनजाती योजना तर्जुनाको हाँचा तयार हुनेले सम्म पिरियोडिक मेन्टेनेंस कार्य कहि गरे र एउटा भूमिका अन्तर्गत तयार गरे यसको प्रतिकृति प्रभावको प्रभाव गर्न सक्नुहोस्। यस आदिवाशी जनजाती योजना तर्जुनाको रुपरेखा नेपाल सरकारको प्रचारित कानून र विदेश बैठकको बातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक हाँचा/रुपरेखा (इ.ए.सी.एफ.) को स्ट्राइकहरु इ.ए.सी.एफ. (आदिवाशी जनजाती) भनिन्छ तयार गरिएको हो। कल्याण-इंडस्ट्रीयर-प्रतिष्ठा सडक आयोजनाको बातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक प्रभाव मूल्याङ्क अभ्यास गरिएको, आदिवाशी जनजाती विकास योजना (आई.पी.सी.एफ.) यसले आदिवाशी जनजाती योजना तर्जुनाको हाँचा भन्नु र बनाउने छ।

2. आयोजना विवरण

कल्याण-इंडस्ट्रीयर-प्रतिष्ठा सडक नेपालको महत्व राजमार्ग अन्तर्गतको एक हाँचा हो युन तराई क्षेत्र (हिमालयको दक्षिण तराईमा अवस्थित समय भूमि) भएर राखिएको हो। महत्व राजमार्ग अन्तर्गतको करिब 316 की मार्गमा लागू आएको कल्याण-इंडस्ट्रीयर-प्रतिष्ठा सडक खाँडको 190 किलो मार्गमा लागू हुने। कल्याण-इंडस्ट्रीयर-प्रतिष्ठा सडक प्रधान नम्बर २ को जिल्लाहार कम्पनी, फिलिदोर, महोतरी, सलाही, दीघर्ट र भाग भएको हुन्छ।

कल्याण-इंडस्ट्रीयर-प्रतिष्ठा सडकाखाँडको संपूर्णप्रभाव अभ्यास हालको मात्र समय भएको हो भने विश्लेषण इतिहासिक इतिहास (हिस्टोरिक इतिहास) गरिएको हो। प्रेक्षण हुन्छ। कल्याण-इंडस्ट्रीयर-प्रतिष्ठा सडकाखाँडको बातावरणीय र सामाजिक मूल्याङ्क भोक्सको हु। वहै अभ्यासको सामाजिक तथा बातावरण सम्बन्धी रणनीतिक समाजाको र यस सडक खाँडको तराइमार्गको कल्याण-इंडस्ट्रीयर-प्रतिष्ठा मल्टीको सुक्षोकहरुको उद्योग निर्माणको भएको हुन्छ। पिरियोडिक मेन्टेनेंस कार्य गर्ने सामाजिक सडक अन्तर्गतको केही किलोमिटर मल्टीको सुक्षोकहरुको उद्योग गरिएको हुन्छ।
पिरियोळक मेनेंटेन्स कार्य दुरुस्त संख्यामा देखि जनसाधक विवेश उपकरणको माध्यमबाट संचालन गरिन्छ। यसको लागायत र टिन मेनेंटेन्सको भन्ना र उघड हुनुको साधै यसको कार्यान्वयनमा तथा हिजाखेनमा समेता विवेश पवित्रान उल्लेखको योग्यता चाहिएका हो।

3. आविदावारी जनगती संबिधेत मुख्य सबान तथा प्रतिकूल प्रभावहरू

आविदावारी जनगती संबिधेत मुख्य सबान तथा प्रतिकूल प्रभावहरू प्रत्याशित रहेको सहक, कमला-डल्केन्द्र-पचार्न मुख्य पडको र भिन्नको अनिव, समस्त गरिएको हिजाखेन जनरलिनको भने र आविदावारी जनगतीलाई आउँदै नगरे र ग्रामिन र राष्ट्रिय प्रभावहरू यस्ता गरिन्छ। जसलाई रहनाने समस्त गरिएको यस हिजाखेनको सम्बन्धित माध्यम तथा प्रारंभिक वातावरणको सामाजिक राष्ट्रिय भूमिका निर्धारित गरिएका हुन भएको हो। यसको वितरण सबैभन्दा वितरण र वातावरणीय राष्ट्रिय तथा सामाजिक प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन भएको मूल्याङ्कन र भएको भूमिका सम्बन्धि हिजाखेनलाई आउँदै नगरे र ग्रामिन र राष्ट्रिय प्रभावहरू यस्ता गरिन्छ।

4. नीति नियम तथा कानूनी व्यवस्थाको स्पर्श

नेपालमा आदिवासी जनगती संबिधेत कुनै एको छैन निहाल नेपालमा समुदायको अधिकार तथा लागभग गरिन्छ पुढे कानूनी आधारहरू भने छन्। नेपालमा सबैभन्दा सबैभन्दा जनगती उत्पादकता तथा प्रविधिकरण एन० २००२, स्थायित्व सम्बन्धि संचालन एन० २०७३, बन एन० १९८३, यस महत्वास्तुको विवरण गरिएको हो। तेही नियम नियमले कुनै दिइएको छ आदिवासी जनगतीलाई तथा विभिन्न विभिन्न विभिन्न नियम भएका कानूनी आधारहरूको स्पर्श गरियो। यसको आविदावारी जनगतीलाई उन्नतिकृत आधारभूत सुविधाहरूको व्यवस्था गरियो।

सन् २००२ मा आदिवासी जनगतीलाई तथा आधारहरूको स्पर्श गरिन्छ। यसले नेपालमा जनगतीको विनिर्देश उपयुक्त र आहो तथा यसको आविदावारी जनगतीलाई उन्नतिकृत आधारभूत सुविधाहरूको व्यवस्था गरिन्छ। यसको आविदावारी जनगतीलाई उन्नतिकृत आधारभूत सुविधाहरूको व्यवस्था गरिन्छ। यसको आविदावारी जनगतीलाई उन्नतिकृत आधारभूत सुविधाहरूको व्यवस्था गरिन्छ। यसको आविदावारी जनगतीलाई उन्नतिकृत आधारभूत सुविधाहरूको व्यवस्था गरिन्छ। यसको आविदावारी जनगतीलाई उन्नतिकृत आधारभूत सुविधाहरूको व्यवस्था गरिन्छ। यसको आविदावारी जनगतीलाई उन्नतिकृत आधारभूत सुविधाहरूको व्यवस्था गरिन्छ।
स्थानीय अभियम जानकारी सहितको मन्दिरी (एफ.पी.भार.सि.) को आवश्यकता

अन्तर्दृष्टि मानव अभियम मापदण्डको रूपमा विकसित हुँदै गटहरै तन्त्र स्थान अभियम जानकारी सहितको मन्दिरी अभियमणाले आदेशको गर्न, धन र चाह अभियमको आह्मा निर्णय र सामूहिक अभियमको बुकाउँछ। स्थान अभियम जानकारी सहितको मन्दिरी (एफ.पी.भार.सि.) विवरण, आदेशको जानकारीका सामूहिक अभियम तथा निर्णय आदेशको छानोको प्रतिरिणि र चाहिएको प्रश्न र सञ्चालनार तरकारी आयोजनाहरू (गृह, उनिहरू र योजना) निर्माण वैसीहरू हुनु पूर्ण मन्दिरी दिनै नतिने भने प्रकाशपतलाङ बुकाउँछ।

नेपालको प्रचारित कार्यक्रम, प्रश्न निर्णयको तयारि स्थान अभियम जानकारी सहितको मन्दिरी (एफ.पी.भार.सि.) संबंधित स्पष्ट रूपमा छुने छुने नीति निर्माण तथा तापिन नेपालको सञ्चालनको अनुमा जैसौँ, सहयोग अनुसूची जैसौँ (२) ले यदि आदेशको जनाकारी संबंधित छुने निर्णय गर्न र वर्ग निर्माण तरकारी छुने उलेख गरेको छ।

स्थान अभियम जानकारी सहितको मन्दिरी (एफ.पी.भार.सि.) को मापदण्ड बारो विचार बैकको बालाजीपाली तथा सामाजिक स्थापना ई.एस.-३ मा स्पष्ट रूपमा उलेख गरेको छ। तापिन कमल-डल्कर्बन-पथरेरी सहकर्मीको आयोजनाको सर्वोत्तरताको करेका आदेशको, जनाकारी समुदायको सामूहिक रूपमा राष्ट्रवाणीक देखि भाग्यमा छैन आदिको गर्ना, परम्परागत व्यवसाय अतिष्ठ सम्पदा, सांस्कृतिक व्यवस्थापन, हिंदु लाइहरे, नृत्य र मन्दिर, मान्य, पाठ्यपुस्तक आदि कृतिमा पनि प्रतिकृत प्रश्न नसन तथा यस्ता समुदायको सामूहिक भवन गालिएको परम्परागत बालाजीपालीको स्थानात्मक रूपमा गर्नु तरकारी छुने विभिन्नको स्थान अभियम जानकारी सहितको मन्दिरी (एफ.पी.भार.सि.) गन्तुरून देखिएको तैलिए स्थान अभियम जानकारी सहितको मन्दिरी जानकारी प्रश्न युवाहुक्त अभियम पालमा आयोजनाको तथा विभिन्न प्रतिकृत विभिन्न प्रतिकृत (हिडिजङ्ग हिडिजङ्ग) बाट प्रतिकृत गरिएको छ।

५. आदेशको, जनाकारी विकास योजना (एफ.पी.भार.सि.) को तयारी

यदि यस आयोजनाले आदेशको, जनाकारी समुदायको प्रतिकृत प्रश्न पारेमा आदेशको, जनाकारी विकास योजनाले तयार गरिएको छ। विभिन्न प्रतिकृत विभिन्न प्रतिकृत (हिडिजङ्ग हिडिजङ्ग) को चरणमा गर्ने सामूहिक छलफल्टा आदेशको, जनाकारी समुदाय र उनका गालिएको समुदायको भवन यस आयोजनाले अन्तर्दृष्टि पछि कि पदीय भनेर निर्देश गरिएको छ। कमल-डल्कर्बन-पथरेरी सहकर्मीको आयोजनाको विभिन्न बालाजीपाली तथा सामाजिक प्रभाव युवाहुक्त (ई.एस.-भार.ए.) विभिन्नको लागि उत्तरकारी हुन तथा आदेशको, जनाकारी समुदाय, उनका गन्तु संस्था र समाजको रजस्तारा बालाजीपाली तथा सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन योजना (ई.एस.-भार.ए.) तयार गन्तुरून छ। के उपको तथा भारी, विभिन्नको कृतिका चाहिएको, सामूहिक, सांस्कृतिक, आधिकर्षिक र आदेशको, जनाकारी सामाजिक संस्था समुदायको छैन गर्नु गर्नु गर्नु।

तरल गरी अध्येताका सामूहिक छलफल्टा समुदायको प्रभाव तथा प्रतिकृत विभिन्न प्रतिकृत आयोजनाले किन्नौलहुन्ला समुदायको गरी आयोजनाले यागी एउटा दूसरो सामाजिक आदेशको, जनाकारी समुदायको तयारीको निर्देश दिने। युवा आदेशको, जनाकारी विकास योजना (एफ.पी.भार.सि.) को ई.एस.-भार.ए. को सामूहिक प्रभाव प्रतिकृत प्रभाव, विचार, अनुरोध तथा सुभाषको निर्देशकार्य तयार गरिएको छ।
6. कार्यालय व्यवस्थापन

केंद्रीय स्तरमा यस आयोजना कार्यालय व्यवस्थापनको लागि भौतिक योग्यता तथा निर्माण सहायता कार्यालयीय निर्माण सहयोग भएको गर्नुहुन्छ र सहकर विभागको विकास सहायता कार्यालयवार महाशक्ति (हिंदी व इ.सं.) आयोजनाको योग्यता तथा सहभागीता कार्यालयवार समूहको कामका लागि जिम्मेदार हुनेछ। आयोजना समस्या शाखा (पिंत. यु. ) यस आयोजनाको जनगणितीय योग्यता तथा सहभागीता कार्यालयवार समूहको कामका लागि जिम्मेदार हुनेछ। स्थानीय तहामा र प्रमुख आयोजनाको विकास विभाग आयोजनाको कार्यालयवार सहभागीता बनाउँगै गर्नेछ। नगरपालिका तथा बाह्य तथा धेरू मन्त्रालयहरु बन्दी गृह, वाणिज्य, वाणिज्य तथा पारिपूर्ण साथ सहकारी, बन, स्थापना, डिजाइनिङ निर्माण गर्न साथ प्राधिकृत गर्न। तपाईं सरकार इ.सं. नगर गर्न बैठामा सायकल गर्नेछ। तपाईं गर्ने बैठामा र निर्माण गर्ने बैठामा आयोजनासँग संबंधित सामाजिक संग्रह (सि. रि. आ.सि.), साथ सरकारी संस्थाहरू (एन. रि. आ.सि.) र नागरिक समाजका उत्तरको महत्त्व दिइँ। आयोजनाको जनगणितीय विकास योग्यता कार्यालयवार सहभागीता बनाउँगै गर्न सम्पूर्ण दायित्व आयोजना प्रभाव गर्नेर गर्नेछ।

7. सरोकारवाद ब्यक्तिकर्त्ताहरूको सार्वजनिक छापेका तथा सार्वजनिकरण

आयोजनाको जनगणितीय योग्यता तरुणाङ्को उत्पत्ति र आयोजनाको जनगणितीय विकास योग्यता सहभागीसँग सहभागीय सुधारणा नृत्योंको उन्नयन र आयोजनाको योग्यता तरुणाङ्को विकास प्रभाववर प्रभाव गर्नेछ। आयोजनाको ही भ्रमनापूर्वक गरिएको सम्पूर्ण कार्यक्रम आयोजनाको सम्पूर्ण प्रभाव परिवर्तन प्रभाव पर्ने आयोजनाको निर्माणको साथ हरूको आयोजनाको साथ हरूको आयोजनाको विकास आयोजनाको प्रभाववर भ्रमनापूर्वक गरिएको सम्पूर्ण प्रभाव पर्नेको आयोजनाको साथ हरूको आयोजनाको विकास आयोजनाको प्रभाववर भ्रमनापूर्वक गरिएको सम्पूर्ण प्रभाव पर्ने विद्युत रासायनिक छापेका गरिएको सम्पूर्ण प्रभाव पर्ने। विद्युत रासायनिक पर्यावरणात आयोजनाको निर्माणको प्रक्षेपण तथा सार्वजनिक छापेका बनाउँगै गर्न सार्वजनिकरण गरिएको सम्पूर्ण प्रभाव पर्ने। विद्युत रासायनिक पर्यावरणात आयोजनाको निर्माणको प्रक्षेपण तथा सार्वजनिक छापेका बनाउँगै गर्न सार्वजनिकरण गरिएको सम्पूर्ण प्रभाव पर्ने। विद्युत रासायनिक पर्यावरणात आयोजनाको निर्माणको प्रक्षेपण तथा सार्वजनिक छापेका बनाउँगै गर्न सार्वजनिकरण गरिएको सम्पूर्ण प्रभाव पर्ने।

5. उद्घाटन सम्पर्क

विशेष गर्ने उद्घाटनको लागि आयोजनालाई उद्घाटन सम्पर्कको स्थापना गरिएको हुनेछ। जसमा हुँदै तक्सी उद्घाटनको स्थापना गरिएको हुने। उद्घाटनको स्थापना गर्ने उद्घाटनको स्थापना गरिएको हुने। उद्घाटनको स्थापना गर्ने उद्घाटनको स्थापना गरिएको हुने। उद्घाटनको स्थापना गर्ने उद्घाटनको स्थापना गरिएको हुने। उद्घाटनको स्थापना गर्ने उद्घाटनको स्थापना गरिएको हुने। उद्घाटनको स्थापना गर्ने उद्घाटनको स्थापना गरिएको हुने। उद्घाटनको स्थापना गर्ने उद्घाटनको स्थापना गरिएको हुने। उद्घाटनको स्थापना गर्ने उद्घाटनको स्थापना गरिएको हुने।
सहयोगमा वैमानिक अनुगमनको व्यवस्था गरिनेछ। अनुगमन सूचकहरू मादिवासी जनजाति विकास योजना निर्माणको लागायतमा तार्किक गरिनेछ। साथै उपयुक्त आलारू हत्याको तथा बाहुबल अनुगमन र प्रतिवेदनको धारा तार्किक गरिनेछ। विशेषता अनुगमनले मादिवासी जनजाति समुदायको जीवनस्तर पुनर्जीवितना अथवा सुधारेको नभएको, आयोजना प्रभावित गरिएको उद्देश्य, रोगमारीको रोकन, जिन्दगीकौशलको अवस्था जल्दी विस्पष्टतालाई कृपया गरिनेछ।
CHAPTER- 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Government of Nepal (GoN) has requested financial support from the World Bank (WB) to prepare and implement the Strategic Road Connectivity and Trade Improvement Project (SRCTIP). Amongst other activities the proposed project will support the upgrading of the 130km Kamala-Dhalkebar-Pathlaiya (KDP) road, and will support periodic maintenance within the strategic roads network (SRN). This Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) provides the policy, process and procedures to inform the preparation of Indigenous Peoples Development Plans (IDPD) in relation to the upgrading of the KDP road (under Component 2 Regional Road Connectivity), and in relation to the periodic maintenance activities (under Component 3 Institutional Strengthening). Feasibility studies for the KDP road are underway and the locations of the proposed periodic road maintenance have not been determined. During project implementation, when project ESIA are developed, IPDPs will be prepared according to this IPPF. The IPPF has prepared relevant strategies in accordance with GON and the World Bank’s Environmental and Socials Standard (ESS) 7 on Indigenous Peoples. The IPPF is developed at this feasibility stage of KDP road sub- project given that the exact scale of impacts of project activities have not yet been determined. Details of impacts will be determined when the ESIA is conducted during the detailed design phase.

1.2 Project Description

The KDP road is part of the Mahendra Highway, the longest highway in Nepal running across flat Terai region (lowland that lies south of the outer foothills of the Himalayas). The GoN considers the Mahendra Highway as a strategic corridor and is firmly committed to upgrading the 130km KDP road to a standard 4-lane road. Improvement and upgrading activities will involve the provision of 2x2 roads with 2 traffic lanes in each direction and appropriate shoulders. This work would require the widening of the existing bridges or construction of new bridges adjacent to existing ones. The Kamala- Dhalkebar- Pathlaiya (KDP), project road section of Mahendra Highway, within the 366-km Kakarbhitta–Pathalaiya (KP) corridor of the Mahendra Highway, passes through districts of Dhanusa, Mahottari, Sarlahi, Rautahat and Bara of Province 2.

The KDP road is currently under the stage of feasibility study and detailed design has yet commenced. An Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) of the KP corridor was carried out to screen strategic environmental and social issues of the corridor and to inform the detailed ESIA that will be carried out at the detailed design phase of the KDP road. KDP road detailed design expected to be completed within the first year of the project implementation and an IPDP will be prepared during detail design phase.

The periodic maintenance work, which covers the activities on a section of road at regular and relatively long intervals, aims “to preserve the structural integrity of the road” (WB Maintenance website). These operations tend to be large scale, requiring specialized equipment and skilled personnel. They cost more than routine maintenance works and require specific identification and
planning for implementation and often even design. Activities can be classified as preventive, resurfacing, overlay, and pavement reconstruction. Resealing and overlay works are generally undertaken in response to measured deterioration in road conditions. For a paved road, repaving is needed about every eight years; for a gravel road re-graveling is needed about every three years. Under periodic maintenance program for the preservation of road assets, 3,200 lane-km from within the core highway network would be taken up during the project duration.

1.3 Objectives of IPPF

The principal objectives of the IPPF are to:

i. Ensure that the undertakes consultations with IP communities wherever they are affected

ii. Achieve free, prior and informed Consent (FPIC) with IP communities, as required

iii. Ensure that project benefits are accessible to IP communities living in the project area

iv. Avoid any adverse impacts on IP communities to the maximum extent possible and if unavoidable ensure that adverse impacts are minimized and mitigated

v. Ensure the participation of IP communities in the entire process of preparation, implementation and monitoring of sub-project activities

vi. Minimize further social and economic imbalances within IP communities; and

vii. Develop the appropriate training / income generation activities in accordance to IPs own defined needs and priorities.

1.4 Potential Issues and Impacts on IPs

The potential risks and impacts related to IPs from the proposed upgrading of the existing KDP road have been primary assessed based on available information and knowledge of the existing corridor. However, as the feasibility study is ongoing and detailed design has not commenced, detailed impacts have not been assessed. Based on the current primary screening, it is unlikely that the project will cause any adverse impacts to land of IP communities, give that land acquisition is not expected. It is also unlikely to cause the relocation of IP groups from their land, and it is unlikely to have significant negative impacts to the cultural heritage of IP groups. The possible potential impacts related to IPs could be summarized as followed.

Whilst the project will have some adverse impact on indigenous communities, it has been assessed that they will also experience some positive impacts due to various development interventions such as improved road access. Given the employment and supply chain opportunities that will be created from the project, labor influx in project areas is expected and assessed as Substantial risk. Specific requirements to manage risks associated with labor influx, related to the interaction between project workers, local communities and IPs, such as communicable diseases and gender-based violence most specifically sexual
exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment, will be managed through contractual requirements, code of conduct and training set out in this document. These procedures are guided by national legislation, ESS2 and ESS4. Measures to address impacts resulting from labor influx will be specified in the project’s Labor Management Plan (LMP).

GBV risk assessment for the project is Substantial, indicating the potential for labor to create or exacerbate patterns of GBV, SEA risk. A large influx of male labor may lead to an increase in exploitative sexual relationships and human trafficking whereby women and girls are forced into sex work. This can lead to inappropriate and criminal behavior, such as sexual harassment of women and girls, exploitative sexual relations, and illicit sexual relations with minors from the local community in general and IP community in particular.

OCHS risk is likely to be high based on previous project experience. The expected risks relate to potential for injury, traffic-related accidents, fall from height, poor working and living conditions of workers, and lack of PPEs. The PCU has corporate requirements for contractor training and safety which will apply to contracts and sites under the project.

Trafficking in persons is defined as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power, or of a position of vulnerability, or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purposes of exploitation. IPs as well as women and children are particularly vulnerable to trafficking practices. Some of the sub-projects are located near the Nepal-India boarder area where the occurrence of human trafficking is existing. The project will enforce stringent requirements to against trafficking.

After finalization of the relevant ESIA and the impact on the IPs are identified, the project will develop a separate IPDP which may include some IP specific programs which will be prepared and implemented to minimize adverse impacts whilst maximizing project benefits to IPs. These program activities are proposed based on the assessment of project impacts, both positive and negative, and on the consultation and feedback of concerns and requests from IP communities.
CHAPTER-2: SITUATION OF IP COMMUNITIES IN THE PROJECT AREA

As per ESS7, the term “indigenous peoples” (IPs) is used in a generic sense to refer exclusively to a distinct social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees:

a) Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous social and cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; and

b) Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats, ancestral territories, or areas of seasonal use or occupation, as well as to the natural resource in these areas; and

c) Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are distinct or separate from those of the mainstream society or culture; and

d) A distinct language or dialect, often different from the official language or languages of the country or region in which they reside.

The indigenous (Adibasi/janjati) groups in Nepal are defined as social groups with a social and cultural identity distinct from the dominant society. The National Foundation for Upliftment of Adivasi/Janjati Act (2002) defines those ethnic groups and communities who have their own mother language and traditional rites and customs, distinct cultural identity, distinct social structure and written or unwritten history. The Act has recognized 59 indigenous communities in Nepal.

These indigenous communities are known as Adivasi/Janjati in Nepali and Indigenous Nationalities in English as per the Act. These groups as a whole are generally considered to be a marginalized segment of the population who engage in economic activities ranging from hunting/gathering and shifting agriculture in or near forests, to wage laborers or undertaking small-scale market-oriented activities. However, Adibasi Janajati among themselves are diverse groups who do not all come under one economic system.

There are disparities among different Adivasi Janajati groups in Nepal. While Adivasi Janajati groups such as Rautes are still engaged in hunting and collecting food, Chepangs and Kusundas are a practiced slash and burn, shifting cultivation and depend mainly on natural resources. On the other hands, Newars, Thakalis and Gurungs are more exposed to modernity and are involved in foreign employment, government and non-government services, industry and commerce.

Considering their diverse socioeconomic status, the Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (Adivasi Janajati) (NEFIN) 2004, an umbrella organization of Adivasi Janajati groups, has classified Adivasi Janajati groups into five categories (Table 1). Of the total 59 Adivasi Janajati groups, 10 groups are categorized as "endangered", 12 groups as "highly marginalized", 20 groups as "marginalized", 15 groups as "disadvantaged" and 2 groups as "advanced" or better off, on the basis of a composite index consisting of literacy, housing, land holdings, occupation, language, education, and population size.
Table 1: Classification of Adivasi Janajatis in Nepal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Classification of Adivasi Janajatis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Endangered (10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain (18)</td>
<td>Shiyar, Shingsawa (Lhomi), and Thudam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hill (24)</td>
<td>Bankariya, Hayu, Kusbadiya, Kusunda, Lepcha, and Surel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner Terai (7)</td>
<td>Raji, and Raute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terai (10)</td>
<td>Kisan, and Meche (Bodo)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NEFIN, 2004

The proposed project area is a mixed type of community and there are no homogenous settlements for any particular group. The indigenous (Adivasi Janjati) communities of the project area although belong to a different ethnicity and/or group, and share a common approach to their economic and livelihood activities. These groups will experience similar impacts from the project as part of a mosaic community.
CHAPTER-3 LEGAL, POLICY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS

3.1 National and international laws and policies

Nepal does not have a standalone policy on Indigenous Peoples, however in the Tenth Plan significant emphasis has been placed on delivering basic services to the disadvantaged people such as indigenous community. One of the main thrusts of the Tenth Plan is the implementation of targeted programs for the uplift, employment and basic security of indigenous people.

The policy provision also outlines that the government should pilot strong and separate package of program of basic security for vulnerable sections of society. Policies and action for their protection and development have also been developed in the plan. The plan states that targeted and empowerment programs shall be promoted to enhance the wellbeing of the vulnerable, disadvantaged and exploited groups.

14th Development Plan adopts inclusive and equitable development strategy to uplift the living standard of the excluded groups including, Adibasi/Janajati, women, people with disability and remote geographical areas and poor people of the various regions of the country from the prevailing discriminatory practices in the society. One of the strategies of its Social Development Policy is to increase the accessibility of socially, economically and geographically deprived class, region and community in the available resources by empowering them through the principles of equity and inclusion.

The plan emphasized to increase investment to support development by promoting inclusion of excluded communities, region and gender in all structure, sector and processes of the nation. The plan has given emphasis in implementing different types of income generation supportive program targeting the poor and vulnerable people.

Similarly, the National Foundation for Upliftment of Adivasi/Janjati Act, 2058 (2002), the National Human Rights Action Plan 2005, the Environmental Act 1997, and the Forest Act 1993 have emphasized protection and promotion of indigenous peoples’ knowledge in particular. In 1999, the Local Self-Governance Act was amended to give more power to the local political bodies, including authority to promote, preserve, and protect the IP's language, religion, culture, and their welfare.

In 2007 the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples was adopted by the General Assembly. Nepal ratified ILO Convention No. 169 on September 14, 2007 (BS 2064/05/28). Article 1 of the convention provides a definition of tribal and indigenous peoples.

Article 6 requires consultation with the peoples concerned through appropriate procedures and, in particular, through their representative institutions, whenever consideration is being given to legislative or administrative measures which may affect them directly. In Article 15, it states that indigenous and tribal peoples shall, wherever possible, participate in the
benefits of natural resource utilization activities and shall receive fair compensation for any damages which they may sustain as a result of such activities.

Article 16(2) clearly mentions that where the relocation of these peoples is considered necessary, such exceptional measures and such relocation shall take place only with their free and informed consent. Where their consent cannot be obtained, such relocation shall take place only following appropriate procedures established by national laws and regulations, including public inquiries where appropriate, which provide the opportunity for effective representation of the peoples concerned.

Article 16(3) mentions that, whenever possible, these peoples shall have the right to return to their traditional land as soon as the grounds for relocation cease to exist. Article 16(5) specifies the persons thus relocated shall be fully compensated for any resulting loss or injury.

3.2 World Bank policy

The World Bank ESS7 on indigenous peoples underscores the need for borrowers and Bank staff to identify indigenous peoples, consult with them, ensure that they participate in, and benefit from Bank-funded operations in a culturally appropriate way - and that adverse impacts on them are avoided, or where not feasible, minimized or mitigated.

Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC)

The concept of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) has emerged as an international human rights standard that recognizes the collective rights of indigenous peoples to self-determination and to their lands and territories. FPIC is usually considered as a collective right of indigenous peoples to make decisions through their own freely chosen representatives and customary or other institutions and to give or withhold their consent prior to the approval by government, industry or other outside party of any project that may affect the lands, territories and resources that they customarily own, occupy or otherwise use. It is thus not a stand-alone right but an expression of a wider set of human rights protections that secure indigenous peoples’ rights to control their lives, livelihoods, lands and other rights and freedoms.

In this regard, although Nepal does not have an explicit legal and policy provision on FPIC, the Constitution of Nepal 2015, Article 51, Sub article J (8) has some implicit elements requiring FPIC of Indigenous Nationalities while making any decisions concerning these people. The essence of this constitutional provision is to ensure the indigenous nationalities participate in decisions concerning their community by making special provisions for opportunities and benefits in order to ensure the right of these peoples to live with dignity, along with their identity, and to protect and promote traditional knowledge, skills, culture, social traditions and experience of the indigenous nationalities and local communities.

The upgrading of the KDP road and periodic road maintenance work are unlikely to cause:
• Adverse impacts on the land nor natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation
• The relocation of any IP community from their location with collective attachment
• Any significant impacts on the cultural practice/heritage sites, ceremonial or spiritual aspects of affected of IP communities

According to the above criteria, the project will likely not require FPIC of the Indigenous community. However, if any of the sub projects fall within the above mentioned criteria, the process of obtain FPIC from IP communities will be undertaken. The ESIA carried out during detailed design will determine the extent of any impacts on IPs and whether FPIC is required.
CHAPTER-4 PREPARATION OF THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IPDP)

4.1 Steps for IPDP preparation

An IPDP will be prepared if it is determined that IPs are present in or have collective attachment to the subproject area. The steps for preparing an IPDP are as follows:

i. Screening to identify whether IP communities are present in or have collective attachment to the project area

ii. Social assessment and analysis to address the social concerns of the sub-project area from identified IP groups

iii. Identifying the views of the affected IP communities at each stage of the project, and particularly during project preparation

iv. Where FPIC is determined to be required, conduct FPIC according to ESS7, with the FPIC process documented

v. Where FPIC is determined to not be required, meaningful consultation is needed, and with the consultation process process

vi. Determining institutional arrangements (including capacity building wherever necessary) for screening project-supported activities, evaluating their effects on IP, preparing IPDP (if required), and addressing grievances

vii. Preparation the IPDP and obtaining approval of and disclosure by DoR-DCID and the World Bank

viii. Conducting monitoring and reporting.

**Screening**

During the planning and design phase of the subproject, a screening survey will be carried out based on group discussions with the communities in the sub project area in order to identify the presence of any IP communities which have a collective attachment to the subproject area. Apart from consultations with community members, consultations and in depth interviews will also be carried out with the NGOs working in the area and with representatives of local self-government. The screening will look into the details of IP households, assessing the number of such households in proposed sub project area. If the result shows that there are IP communities, issues related to the community will be included in the ESIA survey.

**Social Impact Assessment**

The project will be responsible for conducting the ESIA and the development of an action plan with the help of IP communities and organizations working for them. The ESIA will
gather relevant information on demographic, social, cultural, economic and networking aspects of each household and needs of the community as a whole. Discussions will focus on both positive and negative impacts of the sub project. The suggestions and feedbacks of the community taken through meaningful consultations will be incorporated on the design hence to ensure the broader community support for the project.

4.2 Suggested format for the IPDP

The suggested format for the IPDP is as follows:

- Summary of targeted social assessment, including the applicable legal and institutional framework and baseline data. Baseline data to include: gender disaggregated data on number of IP households by impact category; social, cultural and economic profile of the households/communities; land tenure information
- Description of sub projects and implications for IP communities
- Summary of the results of meaningful consultations tailored to IP communities
- Summary of FPIC exercise when relevant (since FPIC is not expected to be required, consultation exercise needs to be documented)
- Findings of the needs assessment of the IP communities
- Community development plan based on the results of need assessment
- Modalities to ensure regular and meaningful engagement with the community
- Institutional arrangements and linkages with other national or state level programs
- Institutional mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation of IPDP implementation and grievance redress
- Implementation schedule and cost estimate for IPDP implementation

Further details outlining the main elements required in an IDPD are provided at Annex 1.

4.3 Sub-Project Approval

In the event that the sub-project has an IP group in its subproject area, the project shall not approve the subproject until a satisfactory IPDP has been prepared and shared with the affected IP community. When a standalone IPDP is not needed because the majority of beneficiaries of the sub component are specific IP HHs, the project design should ensure that all elements of ESS7 are incorporated into the sub-project level as recommended by ESIA.
CHAPTER-5 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

At central level, the Ministry of Physical Infrastructures and Transport (MoPIT) is the Executing Agency (EA) and DoR-Development Cooperation Implementation Division (DCID) is the key implementing agency. For all sub-projects forthcoming under this project, a project coordination Unit (PCU) will be established within DCID, headed by the Project Manager (PM). This PCU will be responsible for the overall planning, budgeting, approval and implementation of the IPDP of the sub-projects. All aspects relating to community level activities will be addressed in close consultation and collaboration with GESU of DoR.

At municipality and wards level, offices of various line ministries such as Home, Finance, Agriculture and Co-operatives, Forest, Health, Education and Sports and others will be consulted during IPDP implementation. Similarly, CBOs, NGOs and Civil Society of the concerned project area will equally be considered during the preparation and the implementation of the IPDP.

The IPDP will have, as applicable, its own budget. A detailed budget will be prepared by the consultant taking into account of all activities associated with the formulation and implementation of the IPDP. The budget will include cost associated with recommended program activities, human resource cost, monitoring and other associated cost. Such budgets will be an integral part of the project cost, to be included in the cost item in the IPDP.

The budget will be made available during project implementation. The EA will ensure that an adequate budget is available to implement the IPDP.

5.1 Key Milestones Linked with the Project Implementation

The following table provides the key milestones associated with the project implementation of the IPPF.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Milestone</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feasibility Study (By July 2020)</td>
<td>Commission a consultant assess and advise on whether the project is technically feasible, financially viable, socially acceptable, and environmentally friendly</td>
<td>➢ Conducted feasibility study and identified anticipated social adverse impact with the level of screening</td>
<td>➢ DoR-DCID ➢ Feasibility consultant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detail Design</td>
<td>Based on the finding of the Feasibility Study, number,</td>
<td>➢ Need to conduct Detailed design</td>
<td>➢ DoR-DCID ➢ Design Consultant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(By February 2021) | nature infrastructure and alternative alignment will be identified, and corresponding design will be finalized | Identified Social Adverse impact  
Identify  
private asset loss  
Identified public properties loss  
Identified relocation activities of public utilities  
Meaningful Consultation with the IPs  
Identified impact related to IPs community  
Information disclosure of the project |
|---|---|---|
| E &S Assessment (By March 2021) | Need to conduct detail assessment of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) based on the provided feasibility study and during detailed design stage. All the potential environmental and social impact/risk assessment will be carried out and corresponding mitigation measures as per mitigation hierarchy will be proposed. | Identification of the affected IP Communities  
Impact on natural resources subject to traditional ownership and customary use  
Impact on IP communities and their social economical and political institutions  
Types of Impact  
Proposed Mitigation measures  
Preparation of IPDP  
Preparation of CESMP | ESIA Consultant |
| Bidding and Contract (By July 2021) | Based on the Detailed Design and E&S study the findings are incorporated in the bid document. The | Include CESMP & LMP in bidding document | DoR-DCID CSC |
bidders are examined and selected, and the contract will be awarded to the successful bidders.

- Include various plan related to environment and social safeguards
- Incorporation of the requirement in the contract document

| Construction (By July 2023) | Once the contract is awarded to the successful bidders the contractors have to fulfill all the requirements as listed in the Bidding document and construction is started once all the clearance is received | Implementation of the IPDP
Mitigation of the Potential Impact
Enhancement of the benefit
Monitoring of the IPDP implementation | DoR-DCID-Safeguards team, Project
CSC Safeguards team |

| Closure (July 2024) | This is also called the end of the implementation at this stage the project almost implemented | Monitoring and Evaluation of the IPDP and Post Audit | DoR- DCID Safeguards team and project |

5.2 Implementation of the Specific Measures to IPs

Specific implementation measures for IPs are outlined in table below. The source of funding and the agencies responsible to implement the proposed strategies are included in the table.

**Table 3: Specific Measures for Indigenous People**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed Strategies</th>
<th>Sources of Funding</th>
<th>Agencies Responsible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### A. Inclusion

- Ensure awareness raising, active participation and capacity building of the IP communities
- Ensure of participation in awareness campaign, project implementation and monitoring
- Ensure equal wages for similar work during implementation
- Launch project information campaign to inform the target groups about the key features of the project and sub project.

| GON | DoR-DCID |

### B. Program & Planning
## Proposed Strategies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed Strategies</th>
<th>Sources of Funding</th>
<th>Agencies Responsible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Asses and analyze the presence of IP communities in sub-project and sites</td>
<td>GON</td>
<td>DoR-DCID-PCU CSC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Treat and support IPs, preferentially</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Involve IPs in beneficiary groups to increase their participation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Define training/income generation activities based on the identified needs and priorities of IP in the subproject area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## C. Capacity Building

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed Strategies</th>
<th>Sources of Funding</th>
<th>Agencies Responsible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Conduct project related meetings in indigenous community areas to encourage their participation. Ensure a quorum which includes representation from IP groups.</td>
<td>GON</td>
<td>DoR-DCID-PCU CSC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Provide targeted assistance/training aimed at IP groups to enhance livelihoods and participation in the subcomponents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Built in awareness campaign about the project in the subproject</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Build capacity of indigenous peoples, promoting necessary knowledge and skills to participate in subcomponent activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Develop capacity through trainings on application of Agriculture Information system to small farmers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 6 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT, DISCLOSURE, AND GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

6.1 Stakeholder engagement and information disclosure

The development of the IPPF/IPDP will follow a participatory approach to enable IPs to have a role in the project planning and development process. Once detailed design is finalized, the detailed project activities and location of the IP communities and impacts on IPs community and IPs households will be determined. IPs that be impacted due to the implementation of the project were interviewed on an individual basis, consulted in group discussions and meetings in order to understand and collect their views on their needs, priorities, and preference regarding the project implementation. Separate focus group discussions were held with indigenous communities to assess the project impacts and benefits to these groups. Based on ESIA findings, an IPDP will be prepared with the feedback of consultation and respects their views, concerns, requests and recommendations and also fully considered.

The IPPF/IPDP implementation will continue this participatory approach to enable meaningful consultation and effective participation of IPs. The project’s IPPF includes a strategy for the ongoing involvement of IPs in project preparation and implementation. Core components of this strategy are (a) the representation of Indigenous people on IPPF/IPDP implementation structures; (b) a grievance management system for the resolution of grievances and disputes; and (c) monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track implementation issues. The detailed implementing plans will be developed jointly with the indigenous communities. The project team will work with them on the community schemes. For household-specific schemes and activities, the project team will work with individual households belonging to indigenous people to develop and implement their household-specific schemes.

Outcomes of IPPF/IPDP programs and plans developed for indigenous will be disseminated using appropriate means of communication. The Regional Connectivity Improvement component, and the Institutional Strengthening component of SRCTIP will use a range of communication/information dissemination mechanisms, including written documents (information sheets and newsletters), Social Media, FM radio broadcasts through local radio stations, community meetings, FGDs, participatory appraisal techniques, household interviews and social mobilization techniques. A key focus of these consultations will be the project’s Entitlement Matrix and impact mitigation measures. These topics will be further discussed extensively to ensure that individual households are aware of the different compensation and impact mitigation measures so that they can make informed choices. In particular, it will be important for the indigenous peoples to have an understanding of the following:

- Entitlements for the loss of private assets (land, trees and other assets);
• Entitlements for the loss of access to communal resources subject to traditional ownership or occupation

• Entitlements for the loss of culturally significant and historical ancient monuments and temples

• Entitlement eligibility criteria.

The project will adopt mainstreaming and targeted approaches to maximize the project benefits and opportunities for indigenous people.

Mainstreaming approach includes increased participation and proportionate representation of indigenous communities in various user groups and committees formed under the project promoted and sponsored social development activities so that their needs, priorities, interests and perspectives are reflected in project planning and implementation.

Targeted approach will cater indigenous people through livelihood enhancement skills training activities to enable them to take full advantage of project opportunities and benefit, including employment opportunities. Livelihood enhancement skills training will be targeted to these groups on the basis of their specific needs and priorities.

6.2 Grievance Redress Mechanism

In order to address the incoming grievances in regards to the implementation of the SRCTIP- Regional Connectivity Improvement and Institutional Strengthening Component, a two level grievance redresses committee will be formed; one at the project level and next at the Central DOR level. The project level GRC will record all grievances received at the site office and will analyze the grievances, and will submit its recommendation to the central level GRC for further action. The Central Level GRC will make a decision regarding the grievance and will forward the decision to the project level GRC for disclosure to the grievant. Grievances related to labor will be redressed through the GRM outlined in the LMP, and a separate GRM will be established to receive any grievances related to gender-based violence (GBV). The grievant will be notified about the decision through appropriate means. The GRM will be functional throughout the project cycle. Details of the project-level GRM are provided in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) developed for the project.
CHAPTER-7 MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF IPDP

A monitoring and evaluation program will be implemented to: (i) record and assess project inputs and the number of persons in the IPs households assisted; and (ii) confirm that former subsistence levels and living standards are being re-established. The implementation of the IPDP will be monitored both internally and externally with the objective of providing feedback to management on implementation of the IPDP and to identify problems and successes as early as possible to facilitate timely adjustment of implementation arrangements.

DoR will establish a quarterly monitoring system involving project staff, implementing NGOs, affected IPs communities, and local organizations of the IPs communities to ensure participatory monitoring arrangements. A set of monitoring indicators will be developed during IPDP implementation. Appropriate monitoring formats will be developed for effective internal and external monitoring and reporting requirements. In particular, the monitoring aims:

- To ensure that the standard of living of IPs groups are maintained or improved;
- To monitor whether the time lines of the activities planned in the IPDP are being met;
- To assess if social uplift measures or social development support program are sufficient;
- To identify problems or potential problems; and
- To identify measures of responding immediately to mitigate problems.

Monitoring indicators are in principle the same as identified in the IPPF applying two monitoring mechanisms i.e. ongoing internal monitoring of process and output indicators; and external monitoring by an independent monitoring agency or establishing social audit system to assess the extent to which IPDP objectives have been met.

An overall impact evaluation will be carried out in the final year of the project to assess the changes in the overall living standards contributed by the project. For effective monitoring of the project impacts on the IPs groups, the socio-economic baseline established for the project will serve as comparative basis to cross-check and to verify project-induced impacts (positive and negative) on representative IPs households. Monitoring indicators will include IP households as specific indicators, and monitoring reports will present data accordingly. Indicators that can be monitored for this purpose will include how many IPs people participated actively in project activities, benefited from target assistance to enhance their livelihoods, documentation of their opinions on project impacts and if any of their specific concerns were addressed during implementation.

Regular monitoring of IPDP implementation will be conducted by the PCU environmental and social (E&S) team through the help of the consultant to verify:

- Actions and commitments described in the IPDP are implemented fully on time;
- IPDP actions and mitigation measures are effective in sustainably enhancing the livelihood of IPs affected peoples’ living standards and income levels;
Complaints and grievances lodged by IPs are followed up and that where necessary, appropriate corrective actions are implemented; and

If necessary, changes in IPDP procedure are made to improve delivery planned action to IPs

The PCU E&S Team will prepare the monitoring and evaluation report of IPDP and will submit the report to the World Bank on a quarterly basis.
ANNEX 1: OUTLINE OF ELEMENTS IN AN IPDP

Outline of elements required for an Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP) include the following:

a. A summary of the targeted social assessment, including the applicable legal and institutional framework and baseline data.

b. A summary of the results of the meaningful consultation tailored to IPs, and if the project involves the three circumstances specified in paragraph 24 of ESS7, then the outcome of the process of FPIC carried out with the affected IPs during project preparation.

c. A framework for meaningful consultation tailored to IPs during project implementation.

d. Measures for ensuring IPs receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate and gender sensitive and steps for implementing them. If necessary, this may call for measures to enhance the capacity of the project implementing agencies.

e. Measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate IPs for any potential adverse impacts that were identified in the social assessment, and steps for implementing them.

f. The cost estimates, financing plan, schedule, and roles and responsibilities for implementing the IPDP.

g. Accessible procedures appropriate to the project to address grievances by the affected IPs arising from project implementation, as described in paragraph 35 of ESS7 and in ESS10.

h. Mechanisms and benchmarks appropriate to the project for monitoring, evaluating, and reporting on the implementation of the IPDP, including ways to consider input from project-affected IPDP in such mechanisms.