



***Achieving Inclusive Development in Nepal: World Bank
Engagement with Indigenous Peoples and
Other Stakeholder Groups***

Date: 12-13 August 2019

Venue: Godavari Village Resort, Lalitpur

Workshop Report

November 2019

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SAR Social Development Unit Workshop Team
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Executive Summary

The World Bank successfully organized a two-day workshop on ‘*Achieving Inclusive Development in Nepal: World Bank Engagement with Indigenous Peoples and Other Stakeholder Groups*’ on 12-13 August 2019 at the Godavari Resort Village in Lalitpur, Nepal. The workshop was organized with the broad aim of establishing a constructive platform of information sharing, feedback and engagement, to introduce indigenous peoples (IP) and civil sector participants to the Bank’s new framework for managing environmental and social risks (including the new standard on Free, Prior and Informed Consent), and to take stock of lessons from various initiatives in the forest and infrastructure sectors.

The two-day residential workshop was well attended. 80 participants from different indigenous peoples organizations, Dalit organizations, and civil society organizations working in forestry and natural resource management, scholars/researchers, and local government bodies were on hand. 38% of the participants were women, and about 54% of the participants came from outside of the Kathmandu valley, from all seven Provinces.

Workshop Agendas and outcomes:

The workshop included a series of highly interactive activities, including plenary sessions and break-out discussions, focused on topics such as the present state of the indigenous rights movement in Nepal, popular attitudes towards infrastructure development at a time of political decentralization, lessons from the World Bank’s engagement with indigenous peoples and CSOs in relation to forestry and natural resources management (NRM), and forthcoming opportunities for further engagement.

The World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and ESS7

- The workshop provided an opportunity to share the World Bank’s new Environmental and Social Framework, particularly ESS7 on ‘Indigenous Peoples and Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities’, with the IPs and other participants.
- The IP participants appreciated the World Bank for bringing out a stronger ESF policies including the policy of mandatory Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) for any development projects that affect indigenous peoples. But they also expressed their concerns regarding the meaningful implementation of FPIC and the role of indigenous representatives, including IP women, in the FPIC process.
- The issue of FPIC was further discussed in relation to the key concerns such as meaningful consultation, rights to information on development projects, fair and equitable compensation, benefit sharing, and minimizing adverse impacts of development the IP participants raised during the plenary sessions and thematic group works.
- This workshop has underlined an urgent need to disseminate and discuss the World Bank’s ESF, and ESS7 in particular, with stakeholders, IPs and local communities, including in appropriate local languages.

The Need and Relevance of an ‘Indigenous Forum’

- One important element of the workshop has been the dialogue on the need and relevance of some kind of forum or platform for information sharing, feedback and better engagement between the World Bank and IPs in Nepal. It also underlined the need for further consultations and discussions on the relevance of this forum.

- The workshop participants expressed consensus on the need for an indigenous platform for better engagement between the WB and IPs in the country, and proposed different modalities for such platform/forum. They also made some common-sense suggestions:
 - the IP platform/forum needs to be inclusive and representative, with at least 50% of IP women, and cover all Provinces.
 - Instead of creating a parallel IP organization, the forum should include and work with the existing IP organizations such as Nepal Indigenous Women’s Federation (NIWF), Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN), and others.
 - The forum should include representatives of indigenous experts, lawyers, and customary institutions.
- Regarding the World Bank’s role in supporting this platform, the participants suggested that:
 - The WB should provide technical and financial supports for the forum, and
 - The WB should support the platform to get approval and recognition from the state.

Lessons learned from Forests / Natural Resource Management and Large-Scale Development:

The workshop also focused on learning lessons from socially inclusive approaches to: a) forests and natural resource management, and b) large-scale infrastructure development projects in Nepal. There was a plenary session focused on these two sectors from gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) and indigenous peoples’ perspectives, identifying additional multi-stakeholder engagement opportunities. Similarly, a group work discussion was held to understand regional (mountains, hills, and Tarai) experiences and concerns in relation to these two sectors. The key points and concerns point out in these two sectors were:

Forests / Natural Resource Management System:

- There is high engagement of poor women across all caste and ethnic groups in day-to-day management and use of forests- and agriculture-related activities, but these poor women have very low participation in decision-making processes and economic transactions.
- There is a need to do deep analysis if concerned institutions are to be equipped to integrate and consider Gender and Social Inclusion in their programs (institutional analysis) and if programs and activities are to take a proper consideration of gender and inclusion issues (programmatic analysis).
- The key concerns of the IPs and local communities across the three ecological regions include: development-induced destruction of forest and environment; non-recognition of customary forest-resource based subsistence practices of IPs (pastoralism, sheep and yak herding, and so on); destruction of sacred-religious sites and cultural heritage; excessive fees and taxation on use of forest and natural resources; displacement from protected areas; non-recognition and denial of customary ownership rights, and; exclusion of Dalit and poorer women from all caste and ethnic groups in the decision-making and benefit sharing of the community forestry user groups.

In terms of addressing these concerns, the workshop participants suggested:

- FPIC should be mandatory
- Sacred and cultural heritage sites should be declared “no development/infrastructure zones”
- Full and meaningful participations of all sections of IPs (women, youth, customary leaders and practitioners: Lama, shamans, and others) and local communities should be ensured
- Proportional representation in the management committee of the community forest user groups
- Ensuring that Dalits are represented in the key leadership positions of CFUGs

- Roads should not be built through forested areas, or should otherwise be built with minimal impacts to forests
- Ensure that fair compensation is provided
- There should be an inclusive forest policy whose implementation is ensured
- Recognize customary resource management practices and customary rights within forests and natural resource management systems

What the World Bank should do:

- Provide technical and financial support for the preparation and implementation of forest natural resource management plans
- Enforce the implementation of FPIC and ESS7 effectively
- Work and mobilize networks of women groups and federations
- Recognize distinct identity and needs of Dalits and IP women
- Promote and facilitate dialogue between stakeholders and project implementers

Large-scale development projects

- The discussions of the workshop reinforced the concerns of the IPs and local communities that (a) large-scale development should cause minimal adverse impacts to the environment and the IPs and local communities, (b) the affected IPs and communities should have meaningful participation setting out their priorities including the benefit sharing, and (c) there should be fair compensations if IPs and local communities are going to be affected by the development projects.
- Lack of FPIC, land acquisition and involuntary displacement, destruction of forests, impacts on sacred and cultural heritage sites, exclusion from consultation and participation, lack of or inadequate compensation, development-led conflicts and other socioeconomic problems, violence against women, and loss of cultural and identity were the other specific concerns.

Suggestions on what can be done to address these concerns:

- Meaningful implementation of FPIC
- Meaningful participation of the local and affected people and communities in conducting EIA and IEE
- Participation of the local and affected communities in employment opportunities created by the projects
- Recognition of the local customary practices and ways of life
- Direct relationships and communication between donors, investors, and local communities
- Protection of sacred and cultural heritage sites
- Guarantee of employment for the local and affected communities
- Disclosure of information in local languages
- Recognition of and respect for IPs' lands, territories, resources, and identities

What the World Bank should do:

- Enforce and implement ESS7 and FPIC for the state and project investors
- Provide technical and financial support for empowering the communities affected by the projects
- Create a national-level indigenous forum and address the local problems and issues through this forum

- Set and enforce adequate standards so that project implementers will be compelled to (a) provide fair and adequate compensations, and (b) address the just social demands of the local communities.
- Promote and facilitate dialogue among local people, other stakeholders and project implementers

Discussion of Indigenous Women's Issues

- This workshop has reinforced the importance and need for targeted consultations and engagement with women, including indigenous and Dalit women.
- IP women participants raised their concerns that the workshop could have benefitted from a separate and focused session on women.
- Party in response to these concerns, a breakfast meeting was held between the World Bank team and the IP women participants (only IP women participated in this meeting) which provided the much-needed interactive space to inform the World Bank team on the issues of IP women issues and the NWIF-led movements and networks in Nepal.
- The presence and participation of the IP women was very significant for asserting their concerns and agendas in the workshop.

Introduction

The World Bank successfully organized a two-day workshop on *‘Achieving Inclusive Development in Nepal: World Bank Engagement with Indigenous Peoples and Other Stakeholder Groups’* on 12th and 13th August 2019 at the Godavari Resort Village in Lalitpur, Nepal. The workshop was organized with a broader aim of establishing a more constructive platform of information sharing, feedback and engagement, to introduce people to the Bank’s new framework for managing environmental and social risk (including the new standard on Free, Prior and Informed Consent), and to take stock of lessons from various initiatives in the forest and infrastructure sectors. More specifically, the workshop was organized with the following objectives:

1. To bring IP leaders and community-level representatives--including from organizations and groups that the World Bank has not interacted with before--into fruitful contact with Bank officials, thereby promoting mutual understanding and learning
2. To prepare those who are active around forests and natural resource management issues to represent Nepal in a ‘regional dialogue’ workshop that takes stock of current and potential future capacity building actions for forest-dependent IPs, intermediary support CSOs and local communities in the Asia-Pacific region as a whole, and
3. To permit those who are participating directly in the Bank’s latest ENR-sector operations--such as the members of the National Steering Committee for the FIP-supported Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) project--to inform on their current and upcoming programming

The two-day residential workshop included a series of highly interactive activities, including plenary sessions and break-out discussions, focused on topics such as the present state of the indigenous rights movement in Nepal, popular attitudes towards infrastructure development at a time of political decentralization, lessons from the World Bank’s engagement with indigenous peoples and CSOs in relation to forestry and natural resources management (NRM), and forthcoming opportunities for further engagement.

Participants

The workshop was well attended and participated by 80 participants which included: indigenous leaders and activists affiliated with NIWF, NEFIN, and other ethnic organizations, indigenous scholars and researchers, Dalit rights activists, members of civil society organizations working in forestry and natural resource management including FECOFUN, Himawanti, ACOFUN, CFM, and representatives of local governments (see Annex II for details).

FIGURE 1: WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS BY GENDER

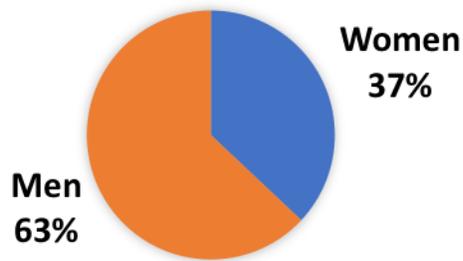
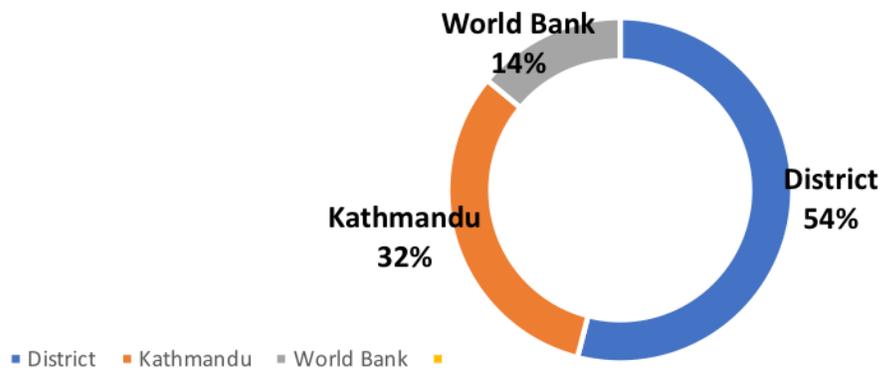


Figure 2 : Workshop Participants by Region



Of the participants, 38% of the participants were women, and about 54% of the participants were from outside of Kathmandu. IP participants in particular had come from different districts in the Mountains, Hills and Tarai regions, and from all seven provinces. For the majority of participants, it was the first time that they had participated in any event organized by the World Bank.



Photo 1 Workshop Participants

Expectations of the Workshop

Broadly speaking, workshop participants wanted to learn more about the World Bank’s perceptions and efforts towards securing, understanding and uplifting IPs rights in Nepal. There were some specific expectations that the World Bank will help in setting up a Thakali language school and make effort to save the disappearing Kusunda language. There were also inquiries about the WB’s work in the area of indigenous communities, its application of relevant environmental and social safeguard policies/standards and securing IPs right to natural resources. Some participants wrote they were simply glad to be at the workshop. The shared expectations of the participants from the workshop included:

- Large development projects have affected traditions and habitats of IPs. How can the WB mitigate this?
- Awareness programs to indigenous communities.
- World Bank’s effort in the sector of forest management and media engagement.
- World Bank’s partnership with the IPs to strengthen their movement and mobility by supporting education, preservation of cultural heritage, funding research for IPs, etc.
- Inclusive development for Dalits.
- To learn more about the infrastructure policies and marginalized communities in the context of Nepal.
- Concern about losing traditional grazing rights due to various encroachment policies of the state.
- Hopes that similar program will be organized in districts outside of the Kathmandu Valley.
- Secure access of women to the natural resources and collaborate with local IP organizations to provide trainings, workshops, etc.

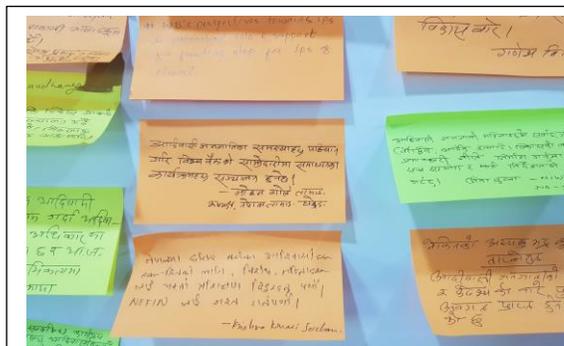


Photo 2 Participants' expectations from the workshop

Workshop Agenda and Format

The first day of the workshop focused on IPs issues, and hence were attended and participated by IP representatives, Dalit rights activists and the WB staff. The second day focused on engaging with IPs, CSOs and Local Communities to identify engagement strategies for better forest management and infrastructure development. On the second day, new participants – namely, representatives from civil society organizations working in forests, natural resource management, and infrastructure development sectors – joined the workshop.



Photo 3. Dr. Caroline Sage, the World Bank, SASSO, welcoming the workshop participants

The workshop was conducted almost exclusively in the Nepali language, and there was a facility for simultaneous translation between English and Nepali.

Workshop Processing and Outcomes

Day 1 ‘Engaging with Indigenous Peoples (IPs) for more socially inclusive development in Nepal’

The focus of Day 1 was on identifying better platforms for engagement between the World Bank and indigenous peoples, in line with the IPs’ priorities and agendas. Beside the introductory session, there were two thematic plenary sessions on: (i) the indigenous peoples movement and development in Nepal, and (ii) presentations and discussions on the World Bank and IPs, and group work and presentations on future possibilities for the indigenous rights movement, and linkages to and interactions with the World Bank. This section of the report summarizes and highlights the major points discussed in the two sessions and the outcome of the group work discussions.

Plenary Session 1: Presentation on ‘The present state of the indigenous rights movement in Nepal, and current positions/attitudes towards development’

Dr. Mukta Lama, Professor of Anthropology, Tribhuvan University, and a scholar of indigenous peoples’ rights movements, was the keynote speaker for the first plenary session of the day. Dr. Lama provided an overview of the major achievements of the indigenous rights movement in Nepal during the last 27 years and pointed out that the movement at present is focused on creating awareness at the grassroots level and mobilizing youths. His key points were:

- The IP movement in Nepal is simultaneously led by (a) NEFIN and other IP organizations, (b) political parties of the IPs, and (c) by indigenous political leaders within the mainstream political parties
- The key demands and concerns of IPs are recognition of their political, economic, social, cultural and linguistic rights. These rights are indivisible and include both collective and individual rights, and these rights must ensure gender equality
- The major concerns of the Indigenous People on ‘inclusive development’ are: collective ownership over ancestral lands, forest, pastureland, water and natural resources; appropriate employment in the labor market (modern education and technical skill); and nondiscriminatory access to state services
- *Sambridhi* or Development/Progress with Indigenous Identity (compatible with IP culture and identity)

Dr. Mukta also highlighted the need for ‘Indigenous Auditing’ in the development process to:

- ensure indigenous peoples are not excluded from development
- avoid or minimize the negative impacts of development for IPs
- ensure development does not become source of conflict for IPs
- ensure development projects abide by the relevant national and international conventions and declarations (ILO 169, UNDRIP)
- promote development compatible with culture and identity of IPs

Discussion

Dr. Mukta's presentation was followed by an engaged question-answer session. Participations raised questions on the role of indigenous women in Nepal's IP movement, and on the relevance of indigenous auditing in development. Some of the participants – for example, the representative of the Chepang, Rana Tharu, and Bote – also shared about the marginalizing experiences and impacts of development for their respective communities. Some participants also wanted to know how the World Bank works with IPs and if it follows a system of indigenous auditing.

Many IP women participants pointed out that Dr. Mukta's presentation missed out the historic



contribution of indigenous women leaders and their organizations and requested him to incorporate the important role and contribution of indigenous women and their federation (NIWF) in the indigenous rights movement in Nepal. They also called on the World Bank to focus on IP women's issues.

Some participations shared and provided examples of how development negatively impacts the IPs (see the box below).

Photo 4: IP women participating in the discussion

The Bote people are clustered in Chitwan, Nawalpur and Parasi districts— alongside and within the Chitwan National Park. Traditional fishing occupation is difficult to continue. Initially, the government issued licenses allowing us to fish in the river but lately the renewal is not easy. The NP agreements are prepared in such a way that it puts at a risk more than others. Their condition is we stop using the plastic net for fishing to renew our license. How does the WB look at this?

Bina Bote, Nepal Bote Women Association

Chepangs rely on forest resources. Recent forest policies have converted the wild forests into community forest. We were preserving it in our customary ways. Under the community forest act, you can sell timber. What can the state do? More than 80% of Chepangs do not have registered land. The lands that Chepangs had been relying on for decades are now limestone mines. How can we secure our ownership of our land?

Ajit Man Chepang, Nepal Chepang Association

Ms. Premawati Rana, an IP woman activist from Kanchanpur, shared how the local government is displacing indigenous communities in the name of development by taking away land for roads and other

infrastructure development. She argued that ‘development should not compromise culture’ and wanted to know how the World Bank works in such situations and helps the indigenous communities.

Participants questioned if the practice of indigenous audit is implemented by the development agencies. ‘The Indigenous Audit does not seem to be practiced in any project. This should be documented. How come the indigenous communities have no idea about such a thing called the Indigenous Audit?’ asked Khagendra Limbu, Taplejung. Similarly, Smile Chaudhary, Kailali, asked ‘If the indigenous audit happens at the very end, what’s the point of doing it? Who is doing the audit? The World Bank or Nepal government?’

Training received over the years have encouraged women from the Sherpa community to speak up, speak in Nepali and speak in front of an audience. But most funding is secured by NEFIN. Hopefully, the WB will focus on the National Indigenous Women’s Federation (NIWF).

Nimi Sherpa, Sherpa Women Association

There should be a separate panel focused on the issues of the IP women. We need more focused and discussions on this issue. IP women are perceived differently. Their issues are different. In rural settings, women are close to natural resources. As long as women are neglected, you cannot get the outcome you expect in terms of preservation of the natural resources.

Chini Maya Majhi. Chairwomen, NIWF

Responses

Responding to questions about his presentation on IP women, Dr. Mukta acknowledged the important contribution of IP women in the indigenous rights movement. On the question of indigenous audit, he shared that some organizations have adopted the practice of indigenous auditing, but the practice has yet to be enforced through laws and policies even when Nepal has already ratified ILO 169 and endorsed UNDRIP.

Caroline Sage, the Senior Social Development Specialist from the World Bank Social Development Team (Nepal) responded that the WB has its roles and limitations. The Bank, she made it clear, is not an advocacy organization. “International treaties are our only way to make politicians and state leaders do things. We need your help to abide by the rules”, she said. On the question of IP women, she said that women’s voices tend to get sidelined when there is a common platform. She believed this workshop would help them to know about IP women’s issues, and about the various commonalities and divergences of the IP issues.

Plenary Session II: Presentations on the World Bank

The second plenary session of the Day 1 focused on the World Bank, its policies on IPs, and its existing initiatives to engage with IPs on the global and regional level through different types of ‘indigenous peoples platforms’. The session included three presentations by the Social Development Team of the World Bank. Rekha Shreesh, Social Development Specialist from the World Bank Social Development Team in Nepal, presented (in Nepali) an overview of the World Bank’s Environment and Social Framework with a focus on ESS7, including provisions related to FPIC. Kenn Rapp, Senior Social Development Specialist from the South Asia Region-Social Development Unit in Washington D.C., presented on ‘World Bank Plans for an Inclusive Forum for Indigenous Peoples (IFIP)’. Caroline Sage, Senior Social Development Specialist from the World Bank Social Development Team (Nepal) presented on options for setting up a new national platform for engagement between the World Bank and IPs.



Photo 5: Rekha Shreesh and Kennan Rapp, the World Bank, presenting in the plenary session

Discussion/Comments on the Presentations

The presentations by the World Bank team were followed by engaging discussions and question-answer session. The majority of the participants had no or limited information and knowledge on how the World Bank works with the indigenous peoples globally and in Nepal. NEFIN and other indigenous organizations have been demanding the implementation of the Free, Prior and Informed Consent as per the mandate of ILO 169 and UNDRIP. Hence, following Rekha Shreesh’s presentation, participants asked many questions related to FPIC. These questions can be summarized as follows:

- What are the practices of FPIC in other places? What has the Bank’s experience been on this? What is the mechanism to carry out an FPIC process?
- WB management’s and IPs’ roles are clear but what is the role of the government during the FPIC process? For example, if complains are registered but not followed up (case of Dhalkebar Road). Perhaps the World Bank should think about making the government accountable?
- In reference to the FPIC slide, if few people express dissent, the project will still be carried out. What is the ratio?
- Which policy talks about benefit sharing? Please clarify.
- What constitutes a high-level dialogue? Who qualifies as a “high level” in Nepal? NEFIN? The local community? Perhaps replace the term altogether.
- Is the World Bank’s twin poverty alleviation and shared prosperity approach achievable?
- IPs’ demands for control and ownership over land, water, and forest have always been their priority.
- How will the proposed Inclusive Forum for Indigenous Peoples (IFPF) represent IPs in the case of Nepal?

The Bank’s realization that it needs a better strategy and mechanism to work with and respect the rights of IPs is very commendable. But how can we be assured that the laws such as ILO 169 and the FPIC will really be implemented?
One workshop participant

- Case of Upper Trishuli-1 is not as rosy as it seems. Can the WB also be held accountable? The FPIC process in Upper Trishuli did not provide the option where they cannot give consent (referring to a report by Shradha Ghale and Subha Ghale).
- Any Indigenous Forum created by the World Bank must ensure that IP women have at least 50% representation in it.
- For FPIC, who will represent the communities? Who does the selection of these representatives? And will this be done via communication with the World Bank?

Responses

The World Bank team (Caroline and Kennan) provided the following responses:

- There have been shortfalls in implementing FPIC.
- On the question related to the study on Upper Trishuli, Caroline Sage clarified that the said report was published before the FPIC process for the Upper Trishuli dam was carried out.
- Each situation is different (for FPIC). Nepal needs a qualified institution to facilitate the FPIC process.
- FPIC and government: The WB's approach is not enough. The WB brings people in dialogue with the government. The WB can facilitate where such dialogue is not happening. The government has an important role in the auditing.
- FPIC does not give a veto power to disaffected indigenous people within the larger group. Everyone needs to be consulted with; both the agreements and the dissents must be documented. The WB might go ahead even if there is some opposition.
- Some MDGs have been achieved. This makes us hopeful that the WB's twin goals can also be achieved.
- FPIC is not done on behalf of the affected communities. Representative groups might help facilitate but in the end, it is the affected communities who provide their "consent". Reference case: FPIC in the Upper Trishuli Hydropower project. NEFIN facilitated the FPIC process but they did not provide the consent.
- The last resort is the withdrawal of funding in case FPIC or other criteria are not met. The Social Team needs IPs and local communities that can help the teams to do their jobs better.
- We can think of improving the existing practice of benefit sharing.

Day 1: Group Work: 'Possibility of creating an indigenous forum for better engagements between the World Bank and Indigenous Peoples'

The Group work for the Day 1 focused on the relevance and possibility of setting a reference group of IPs in the form of a platform for information sharing, feedback, and engagement between the World Bank and IPs. The participants were divided into seven groups and each group had at least eight members who were randomly selected. The groups were asked to discuss around the following three broader questions for an hour and report back to the plenary:

- i. What kind of platform would be useful/ required to facilitate/enhance dialogue, engagement, and collaborations between the IPs and the WB?

- ii. What can be done to make such platform inclusive and representative to the fullest, and make it accountable to the community it represents?
- iii. What can the WB do support the process of setting up and proper functioning of such platforms?



Photo 6: Group Work, Day 1

Group Presentations

The national-level indigenous platform:

- All the seven working groups came up with suggestions to form a national-level indigenous peoples platform to facilitate engagement and collaborations between the IPs and the WB.
- One group suggested that such a platform should be formed both at the national and provincial levels.
- The groups had different ideas about who should be included in the platform. Hence, they came up with multiple models and numbers for the composition of the proposed platform ranged from 17 members to 30 members.
- All the seven groups suggested that the proposed indigenous platform should be inclusive and include representatives from (but not limited to):

Nepal Indigenous Women Federation (NIWF)

Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN)
The platform should have at least 50% of IP women
Indigenous experts and lawyers including representation of customary institutions
Representation from all seven Provinces

- Members of the platform must be held accountable to the communities and organizations they represent.

The role of the indigenous platform:

- The platform can coordinate between IP communities and the World Bank, and also between the state and the World Bank on the issues related with IPs
- It can inform the World Bank on IP issues and concerns
- It can inform IPs about the World Bank's policies on and programs for IP communities
- The platform should help the World Bank identify areas of support for IP communities
- The platform can build an alliance with the regional and global IP networks for advocacy of IP rights

The role of World Bank:

- The WB should provide technical support such as training, orientation, consultation, exposure visit to enhance the functioning of this platform
- The WB should provide financial support or help in accessing such support from national and international partners
- The WB should support the platform to get the approval and recognition from the state

Discussion

The workshop participants seemed to agree on the need for an indigenous platform for better engagement and interaction between the IPs and the WB. Though there was no consensus on the modality, role and scope of this indigenous platform, this workshop initiated this important dialogue on the need for the indigenous peoples forum.

Some participants asked the WB team if they intend to create a new IP organization parallel to already existing national-level IP organizations such as NEFIN. Many participants also emphasized that the proposed forum should work through the existing national-level IP organization such as NEFIN and NIWF and their provincial- and local-level networks. The WB team made it clear that they envision the proposed platform to be an ad hoc type forum, not a permanent or parallel IP organization. And, such forum needs to be a small working group. The World Bank team also underlined that the need to have at least 50% of women participating in such a forum.

Day 2: Engaging with IPs, CSOs, and Local Communities to identify engagement strategies for better forest management and infrastructure development

The focus of Day 2 was on learning lessons from socially inclusive approaches to (a) Forest and natural resources management, and (b) large-scale infrastructure construction. The second day was attended by

new participants representing CSOs and local community organizations working mainly in the fields of forest and natural resource management.

The second day began with a breakfast meeting between the World Bank team and the IP women participants on hand for the workshop. And, there was one plenary session that included two presentations, a panel discussion, and group work.

Breakfast meeting with the Indigenous women participants

This meeting between the IP women participants and the Social Development Team of the World Bank – Caroline Sage, Jaya Sharma, Rekha Shreesh and Ashmita Khanal – provided an opportunity to discuss IP women’s issues and concerns. The following were the key issues they discussed in this meeting:

Involvement in the policymaking process & understanding the policy process

- The IP women participants highlighted that the state and the development organizations do not recognize the distinct identity and issues of the indigenous women. ‘The Nepal government looks at us the second-class citizens’ they reiterated.
- The constitution has reservations for Dalit women but not for the IP women. They underlined the need for reservation quotas for Janajati women as well.
- Women should be involved the decision-making process. The participants suggested that the World Bank should support increased women’s participation in politics and help in capacity enhancement of the elected women members of local government bodies.
- Future inclusive policies should ensure at least 50% of women in all governmental and non-governmental positions and committees.

Indigenous people’s access to traditional natural resources

- In Chitwan National Park, the Bote people have the right to fish, a traditional occupation they have followed since ancient times. But now they are having a hard time renewing their licenses for fishing. They survive on ferns. But they cannot pick up the ferns anymore. Mushrooms that they have been eating for generations are now off-limits and illegal to pick.
- Issue with the army at Chitwan National Park: The Madi municipality is part of the National Park where many women have been impregnated by the soldiers. The fathers cannot be identified as they leave after 1-2 years of their posting. The children, in turn, have not been able to acquire citizenship. How does the WB look at this? Can the WB do something about this? Even to become a laborer, one needs citizenship. The government has the policy of conferring citizenship to their children, but it is not strictly enforced. Hence, these children born out of wedlock have become ‘non-citizens’.

The World Bank’s role

- When the WB invests in projects, it should also consider the occupation of the IPs in the community. When the WB hires staff, there should be one woman whose role could be to focus specifically on IP women’s issues.
- Financial and political awareness are crucial for women. The WB can carry out skills-based training to empower women in these areas.

As the chairperson of NIWF, I now know about the World Bank but other members in my team have no idea about these platforms. WB can perhaps directly support such groups with their logos and name.

Chairwomen of the NIWF

- When working with the indigenous communities, the WB should mobilize and work with the NIWF and its networks.
- The World Bank should collaborate with Himawanti Nepal to work on women's issues in natural resource management.

Closing Points:

- Two-day sessions/training for IP women would be more helpful.
- Representation of Janajati women is insufficient.
- An assessment of targeted IP women's needs to be carried out at project sites.
- Need for decision-making skills and opportunities for women.

Plenary Session: Lessons from Forestry and Large-Scale Infrastructure Development

The Plenary session had two presentations focused on lessons learned from forestry and natural resource management on one hand, and large-scale infrastructure development on the other:

- i. Forest Management- Lessons from multi-stakeholder engagement around forests and NRM in Nepal in the context of national development priorities and international commitments. The keynote speaker was Dibya Gurung, Coordinator of Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (WOCAN). She has more than twenty years of experience in gender, development, and natural resources management.
- ii. Lessons from IP engagement with large-scale development projects. The keynote speaker was Tahal Thami, indigenous rights activist and the Director, Lawyers' Association for Human Rights of Nepalese Indigenous Peoples (LAHURNIP). Mr. Thami has more than 15 years of experience working with indigenous organizations.

In her presentation entitled "Stakeholder Engagement in Natural Resource Management: What does it mean for women and the excluded?", Dibya Gurung highlighted how poorer women from marginalized communities (IPs and Dalits) have lower participation in the decision-making and benefit sharing of the community-based forest management system in Nepal. Her major arguments were:

- Key issues in community-based forest management system in Nepal: Unpaid and undervalued work in forest management such as collection of fuelwood, fodder, and leaf litter, cleaning and planting, and so on; these tasks are labor intensive and mostly performed by poor women. However, these tasks, which take up much of women's time, are not paid.
- In the community forest management system, 'consultation' with the local people is a well-established practice. However, studies show that such 'consultations' are more ritualistic than meaningful. Poor and marginalized communities and the women from these communities have lower participation in such consultations.

- There is a higher engagement of poor women across all caste and ethnic groups in day-to-day management and use of forest and agriculture-related activities but these poor women have very low participation in the decision-making processes and economic transactions.
- Women's leadership and engagement are high in mostly women-centered or women-targeted forums and decision-making processes.
- While socially, economically and politically privileged women leaders are the main decision makers, poor and marginalized women are excluded from leadership positions and benefit sharing from community forestry.
- These poor women who are members and non-members have high access to resources that reinforce their unpaid traditional roles and low access to resources that can improve their incomes, roles in decision-making and status in society
- There is a need to do a deep analysis in terms of:
 - Institutions: Are concerned institutions ready and equipped to integrate and consider gender and Social Inclusion in their programs?
 - Programs/Activities: Do programs and activities consider gender issues?
 - GESI Analysis
 - Ensure women and men particularly poor and excluded groups are engaged and benefit from forests and forest products – e.g. engaged in valued work; decision making; equal employment etc.

In his presentation on 'Indigenous Peoples' experiences with the large-scale infrastructure development in Nepal', Tahal Thami pointed out the large-scale development projects have brought numerous adverse impacts for the indigenous communities. His major arguments were:

- The major adverse impacts of these large-scale development projects for IPs include:
 - Displacement from their ancestral territories
 - Destruction of the forest and other natural resources which are inalienable to IP culture, livelihoods, and ways of life
 - Various social and economic impacts such as conflicts, gender-based violence, loss of traditional subsistence, negative impacts on livelihoods, and so on.
 - Cultural impacts
 - Impacts on sacred and heritage sites (damage, destruction, displacement)
 - Impacts on identity
- Problems, Concerns and Issues
 - Little or no sharing of relevant information (lack of full and factual disclosure of information)
 - No Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)
 - Lack of Participation
 - Lack of Consultation
 - Linguistic barriers (no use of local languages)

Ways Forward:

- Meaningful FPIC must be undertaken

- Recognition of and respect for IPs' lands, territories, resources, and identity
- Respect IPs' self-determined development
- Respect the human rights of IPs
- Meaningful participation of IPs in the development processes
- Disclosure of information in IP languages

Discussions

The plenary session was followed by an engaged discussion, Q-A session and responses from the presenters and the World Bank Team. Many IP participants expressed concerns regarding adverse impacts of large-scale development projects on their communities while others voiced their concerns about the corporatization of development projects – how the private companies in ‘partnership’ with the state are undertaking large-scale development projects such as the construction of cable cars, resorts (e.g. Champa Devi) that are not environmentally friendly. They also shared some experiences and examples to illustrate their points. Some of these experiences included:

Case of Hetauda Cement Factory displacing the Chepangs about 7 years ago. The Chepangs had been living on government land. Now they are fated to live as squatters. The land where people have been living for generations, is it really necessary to have development projects on those very lands?’

Participant from the Nepal Chepang Association.

‘In the Arun valley, multiple large hydro projects are being constructed. My knowledge has been that the cement used in such construction expires after some 50-100 years. With these many massive concrete structures, over time the whole province might be wiped away. I want some clarification on this’.

Temba Bhote, Bhotkhola RM, Sankhuwasabha

‘The building design permit from the state form has a problematic disclaimer in it. [Sample of a permit of a house was read out which states that the signatory accepts having her house land taken by the state for development-related activities.] IPs have been losing their traditional land because of all these tricky clauses. LAHURNIP should educate people about these clauses and advocate replacing such forms/ agreements which gives no leverage to the IPs.’
Chini Maya Majhi, NIWF

Similarly, some participants shared how the community forestry prevents their communities from continuing with age-old livelihood practices. From example, one participant from Bajura shared:

‘The Bhotes in Bajura raise sheep. Hardly educated, that is our way of life. But community forests have occupied the grazing fields and our occupation is in trouble. The community forest levies taxes to graze cattle. In my place, there are about 2,000 people and everybody is plagued by the lack of pastureland.

Another participant added how the National Parks and community forests affect the lives of IPs. In Mugu, the National Park altered the traditional salt transportation route to Tibet.

One participant from Himawanti Nepal pointed out how targeted budgeting – the mandatory spending of the 20% the local government’s budget on social development and marginalized groups such as women, Janajati, Dalits, disabled groups, and others – has been removed in the federal context. Such that there is no money to address the problem of women. She said, ‘If and when World Bank invests in these sectors, they should think about partnering with grassroots organizations such as Himawanti Nepal.’

Some participants pointed out the lack of FPIC and the practice of non-disclosure of project-related information to the affected and local communities. The representative from NEFDIN and FECOFUN commented that

We must be mindful of what constitutes development and/ or destruction. Projects are being carried out without acquiring the said FPIC, and in many cases we learn about the project after investments have already been made. With regards to the Sunkoshi Marin Diversion Multipurpose Project, the locals don't have much information about it.
General secretary of NEFDIN

EIA reports are not properly implemented. Development works do not consider the environment. Development plans should be sustainable. The World Bank should be considerate about the landscape of the Tarai, Hills and Mountains when investing in development projects.

Mr. Bhandari, FECOFUN-Bharta

Responses

Tahal Thami, LAHURNIP

- IPs are left with no option other than organized protests and collective action against the development projects that adversely impact our communities, cultures, and identities. LAHURNIP is also working with affected IPs through court cases, public litigation, and other means.
- So far, the practice of FPIC is almost non-existent in Nepal and we must pressure the government and the international development organizations to abide by ILO 169 and UNDRIP in undertaking FPIC with the affected and local IP communities.
- The state and development agencies must respect and abide by the people's right to information about development projects. This is a serious issue and problem. The hydropower projects and the investing banks either share no information or only provide misleading information.
- IPs have been demanding that project-related information be provided in the local languages.

Dibya Gurung, WOCAN

- My presentation is based on research I've carried out since 2014. For instance, the local government office allocates a budget of 1 lakh, 50 thousand for Dalit women. This amount is not enough. In case of Jajarkot, 7 women were invited for training with the local government's budget. Because there wasn't enough money for the training, the participants were handed out some money. 90% of the budget is spent on 'infrastructure projects'.
- In most cases, stitching and tailoring training provided to women came from the gender budget. Such training is nothing more than a joke.
- When it comes to securing access to grazing land, there is always some argument between the community forest users and locals. Those who are clever, secure access to pastureland. Those who don't will have nothing.

Caroline Sage, World Bank

Compensations are a complicated topic but I'm sure there is a fix to it. We understand that protecting culture and identity is invaluable. We all know these issues and possibly we can find better solutions if we work together. Suggestions are welcome. What works and how it works— these are things we need to hear from you.



Photo 7 Discussion on the Day 2 Plenary Session

Panel Discussion on the direct access to finance modality for the benefit of IPOs, CSOs and LCs via the FCPF Capacity Building Program

Panelists:

- 1 Mr. Tunga Bhadra Rai, NEFIN
- 2 Mr. Krishna M. Pradhan, Nepal Law Society
- 3 Mr. Sunil Pariyar, Dalit Alliance for Natural Resource (DANAR)
- 4 Dr. Bishma Subedi, Asia Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Bioresources (ANSAB)

Moderator: Kenn Rapp, World Bank

This panel presentation focused on the exchange of experiences re: the training and awareness activities these four civil society organizations carried out in 2013-2014 with funding support from the FCPF Capacity Building Program (CBP) for Forest Dependent Peoples and Southern CSOs.

Tunga Bhadra Rai shared NEFIN's work on climate change and REDD+ which started back in 2009 with a focus on awareness building, information dissemination and advocacy. His key points are summarized herein:

- With funding from the FCPF CBP, NEFIN carried out capacity and awareness building in 12 districts in the mountains, hills and Tarai regions, and trained more than 700 participants (of which 50% were women) from these regions.
- The knowledge sharing and awareness raising of youths in these regions were the major immediate output of this program.
- Major IP issues in REDD+ are: Rights to lands, territories and resources, human rights including the rights of IPs, Safeguards, Full and effective participation, Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) and Benefit sharing.

Sunil Pariyar shared DANAR's lessons learned from the project of Sub-National and Community Level Awareness Generation and Training on REDD+. The project was conducted in Province 3, Province 4 and Sudur Pashchim Province (no. 7) from May 2013 to October 2014. The project organized training workshops at sub-national levels; created a pool of resource persons; provided training to stakeholders from 450 civil society organizations, and promoted a mass information campaign on the issues through radio programs. Dalit communities were the main target group and stakeholder for this project.

Major lessons learned (for DANAR) included:

- There is a need for creating alternative livelihood options for the Dalit along with the forest management program.
- Child friendly and children-focused REDD+ program and activities are important and can be an effective way to reach the newest generations.
- REDD+ training manuals need to adopt more innovative and interactive styles (e.g. in the form of comic books).
- Involvement of local government bodies are important for the sustainability of the project.

Ways forward:

- Additional REDD+ awareness raising program is needed for Dalit women and men at the local level.
- Both awareness raising and REDD+ implementation-type projects are needed for learning purposes at the local level.

Krishna Man Pradhan of Nepal Law Society shared that organization's learnings from the project (August 2013- October 2014) on capacity building for a range of Nepalese civil society organizations. The major activities and outputs of the project included: national-level stakeholders meeting among civil society organizations, government representatives, and community level leaders (women, Dalits and IPs); dissemination of information on REDD+; and capacity enhancement of key civil society organizations on REDD+. Some good practices of the project were:

Lessons learned:

- Implementing programs through established networks and consortium will be effective. Similarly organizing programs among the targeted communities at the local level is effective.
- Holding programs in partnership with civil society, government, INGOs and policymakers enhances the effectiveness of the programs.
- Mobilization of women and Dalits /Janajatis can help ensure the sustainability of the project and empower those communities.
- Donors need to increase their supervision for overall quality control.

In August 2013, ANSAB was selected as a regional intermediary organization for East Asia & Pacific region (that is, going beyond Nepal's region) by the World Bank and the formal partnership began in July 2017. In his presentation, Dr. Bhishma Subedi provided an overview of ANSAB's project on 'Capacity Building on REDD+ for CSOs & Local Communities in East Asia and Pacific Region'. The overall objectives of this project are i) to strengthen the capability of targeted southern CSOs and local communities (LCs) on REDD+ Readiness at the national level, and ii) to promote knowledge exchange at the regional level. The key project activities have included three regional workshops between 2016 and August 2019, and regional sub-projects on REDD+ (two projects in Vietnam and one project in Fiji). Dr. Subedi also provided an overview of the key project achievements.



Photo 8 Tunga Bhadra Rai, NEFIN, presenting on the Day 2 Panel

Day 2 Group Work: Forest/natural resource management and large-scale developments: Experiences, Good Practices and Future Strategies

The participants were first divided into two big groups by the theme: forest/natural resource management and large-scale infrastructure development. Then they were further divided along ecological regions: Mountains, Hills and Tarai to explore the regional specificity of experiences and concerns of the participants’ communities. The groups were given one hour to discuss a number of suggested questions (without limiting themselves to them) and to present back to the plenary, as follows:

Suggested questions for discussion on Forest and Natural Resource Management	Suggested questions for discussion on Large Scale Infrastructure Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. What approaches of forest and natural resource management are being implemented in your community/area? ii. Any good example of forest natural resource management practices that have worked better for your community? Why did this particular NRM practice work better for your community? iii. What do you think are the major concerns of your community in the NRM? What needs to be done to address these concerns? iv. What does the World Bank need to do help your community address these concerns? (What you think should be the future strategies of the World Bank for effective engagements with IPs, women, local communities, and other marginalized groups for better forest natural resource management?) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. What are some examples of the large-scale infrastructure development projects in your area? ii. Any good examples of infrastructure development that have worked better for your community? Why do you think these particular infrastructure developments worked better for your community? iii. What are the major concerns of your community in the large-scale developments? What do you think needs to be done to address these concerns? iv. What do you think the World Bank can do to help your community address these concerns? (What do you suggest should be the future strategies of the World Bank for effective engagement IPs, women, local communities, and other marginalized groups for better infrastructure development?)

Summary of the major points from the group presentations:

Mountains Region

Forest Natural Resource Management System	Large-scale development projects
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Types</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Protected Areas · National Park · National Forest · Community Forest · Leasehold Forestry · Forest and Natural Resources managed under the customary Indigenous Practices (Kipat, Gumba, Guthi) · Pastureland · Burial lands, Nagthan, Sakela than, Magena than (religious and sacred sites) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · <i>Hydropower</i> Solu Corridor; Upper Solu Dovan; JunBesi, Dudh Koshi Sub-basin, Arun III, Upper Arun, Kimathanka Arun, Upper Marsyandi, Super Marsyandi, Manag Marsyandi, Myagdi Hydropower, Raaghu Ganga Hydro Power, Tamor Hydropower, Mewa Khola Hydropower · <i>Road</i> Mid-Hill Highway, Koshi Lasha Highway, Besi Sahar-Manag, Korala-Kaligandaki Corridor · <i>Airport</i> Yaring Airport (Sankhuwa Sabha) Maha Kulung Airport (Solu) Charange Airport (Mustang) · <i>Transmission Line</i>: Marsyandi Corridor
Good Practices	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Land and Forest managed under the indigenous peoples' customary practices · With the promulgations of laws and guidelines, Kanchenjunga Protected areas have been handed over to the local communities 	

Major Concerns of the IPs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Forest and NR management systems have hindered the customary forest-resource based subsistence practices of IPs (pastoralism, sheep and yak herding, and so on) · Negative impacts on income generation, culture, skill and knowledge · Destruction of sacred-religious sites and cultural heritage · Excessive fees and taxation on use of forest and natural resources · Non-recognition and denial of customary ownership rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Land acquisition and displacement · Destruction of forest and sacred sites · Destruction of environment · Landslides and flood · Displacement of scared and religious sites of natural worshippers · Social problems · Negative impacts on health · Violence against women · Economic impacts; migration · Forced displacement
What needs to be done to address these concerns?	
<p><i>IPs concerns over construction of infrastructure in forest:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FPIC should be mandatory - Evaluation of Social and environmental impacts should be correct and effective - Such infrastructures should have no or minimal negative social and environmental impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · FPCI should take place before the project begins · Fair compensation for the acquired land based on the existing market valuation · Proper and respectable resettlement of the displaced people · Plantation of trees in vacant-barren areas for forest management

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fair and adequate compensation should be made available on time in hassle free manner - Sacred and cultural heritage sites (including those related with intangible culture, which often do not have any built-in structures) should be declared “no development/infrastructure zone” - Full and meaningful participation of all sections of IPs (women, youth, customary leaders and practitioners: Lama, shamans, and others) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Ensuring the participation of the affected communities in the planning · Programs to prevent and control landslides and floods · Protection of sacred and cultural heritage sites · Guarantee of employment for the local and affected communities · Promoters’ shares · System for equitable distribution of the project’s dividends/benefits · Skill-based training for income generation and employment
<p><i>What the World Bank Needs to Do?</i></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Support for capacity enhancement and awareness raising programs · Support in the areas of health, education, and environment · Create an accessible mechanism to hear the grievances and complaints of the local communities in the project areas · Support for the protection of indigenous heritage sites

The Hills

Forest Natural Resource Management System	Large-scale infrastructure development
<p><i>Types</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Community Forest · Leasehold Forestry · Religious Forest · National Park · Protected Forest · Private Forest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · <i>Road</i> Mid-hill Lok Marga, Madan Bhandrai Marg, Prithivi Highways, Tamor Corridor Road · <i>Mining</i>: Lime stone, Crusher Factories (sand extraction and processing) · <i>Hydropower</i> Buddhi Gandaki · <i>High Dam</i> Sapta Koshi Dam
<i>Good Practices</i>	
<p><i>Jautar Community Forestry, Dhankuta</i> It used to be an empty land. Now with plantation of trees through CF, there are fish ponds, picnic spots, and so on</p> <p><i>Dhaireni Community Forestry, Parbat</i> Unused land inside the CF have been provided to the poorest families (members) on leasehold for income generation Dalits have meaningful presence and participation in the forest management committee</p> <p><i>Pairo Women Community Forestry, West Rukum</i> The barren forest has completely regenerated to full greenery; led by women group under women leadership.</p>	
<i>Concerns of IPs/Local Communities</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Road construction (destruction of trees and forest lands) · Displacement; exclusion from forest · Forest lands are used for the extension of the transmission line causing deforestation and other ecological problems (forest lands are used to avoid compensation costs for using other areas) · Threats and problems caused by wild animals · Problems in pastoralism – cattle raising due to restriction on grazing land and mobility of animals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Displacement · Destruction and exploitation of nature and natural resources · lack of meaningful and inclusive consultations and discussions · Employment · Adverse impacts on culture and traditions · Participation in benefit sharing · Impacts in agricultural and livestock herding · Development induced social problems · Lack of compensation for the affected communities
<i>What needs to be done?</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Proportional representation in the management committee of the community forest user groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Implementation of FPIC

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Ensure that Dalits are represented in the key leadership position of the CFUC · Roads should not be built through forested areas or roads should be built with minimal impacts to forest · Ensure that meaningful FPIC is undertaken · Ensure that fair compensation is provided · There should be Inclusive forest policy and its implementation should be ensured · Problems should be locally addressed through discussion and consultation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Meaningful participation of the local and affected people and communities in conducting EIA and IEE · Participation of the local and affected communities in the employment opportunities created by the projects · Recognition of the local customary practices and ways of life · There should be direct relationships and communication between donors, investors, and local communities
What the World Bank Should Do?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Support in technical assistance and capacity building · Support in Project Audit (social and environmental assistance) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Create indigenous forum and address the local problems and issues through this forum · The World Bank should set and enforce conditions so that project implementors will be compelled to (a) provide fair and adequate compensations, and (b) address the just social demands of the local communities.

**Tarai
Forest and Resource Management**

Types of Forest and NRM system

Community managed:

- Community Forest
- Partnership Forestry
- Leasehold Forestry
- Religious Forest
- Buffer zone CF

Protected Forest:

- Protected Areas
- National Parks

Government Managed:

- Chakla Forest

Private/Family Forest

Good Practices

Partnership Forest: Tilaurakot, Kapilvastu

- Recipient of the National Award
- Equal access to traditional users as well as those living in distant areas
- Scientific forest management has been implemented
- Easy supply of firewood, wood, and forest products for the members
- Condition and quality of forest improved
- Increased in revenue
- Employment opportunities at the local level
- Continuity in investment, implementation and monitoring
- 500 households have received employments; volunteer labor contribution worth of Rs 1 lakh

Buffer Zone CF, Chitwan

- Well protection
- Good forest/resource management practice
- Integrated with tourism
- Investment of income:
 - 30 % for organizational development
 - 30 % for community development
 - 20 % for income generation
 - 10 % on protection
 - 10 % for administration

Sarsawati CF, Bardiya

- Prepared the constitution of CF on its own
- Just system adopted for distribution of forest products (based on wealth ranking)
- women members in the executive body of 9; secretary and vice-chairperson are women
- Cultivation of herbs; tree plantation
- Use of the government budget to support farming groups for agro-economy
- Investment of the CF income: 35 % for income generation (priority for the poor and marginalized families), 25 % for community development, and 40% for forest management

Concerns

- Increase forest carbon storage
- Address the demands of timber

What can be done?

- Make forest more productive
- Sustainable and scientific management of forest

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Reducing forest degradation · Increase revenues · Removal of old trees and invasive plants · Minimize the conflict between human-wild life · Culture, identity and NRM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Prioritize and promote regeneration/plantation ■ State should provide fair compensation to the affected families ■ Promotion and protection of customary knowledge, skill and forest-based occupations of the poor, Dalit, women, marginalized communities, and indigenous communities
What the World Bank Should Do?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Provide technical and financial supports for the preparation and implementation of forest natural resource management plans · Provide support for protection and promotion of greenery in public lands · Provide support for construction and restoration of ponds/lakes · Provide support to promote agricultural forest (private forestry) · Ensure that 80 % to 90 % of the Bank's financial supports reach to the targeted communities/beneficiaries 	

Tarai: Large-Scale Infrastructure Development

Major Infrastructure Development Projects	
<p><i>Eastern Tarai</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Reserve water tank construction in Bijaypur Dharan (ADB supported) · Construction of Madan Bhandari Stadium instead of Adivasi (Indigenous People) Stadium in Jhapa · Expansion of the East-West Highway · Displacement of Tharu's village shrine to build Hindu temple (Morang, Gramthan Palika) · Encroachment of the land of Dhimal's cultural and religious heritage site to build health post (Morang, Belbari) 	<p><i>Mid- Western Tarai</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Rani Jamara Irrigation · Construction of East-West Hulaki Road · Western Seti Hydropower (hasn't started yet) · Plan to construct the capital of far western Province at Godavri Municipality by clearing large area of forest · Shikta irrigation project · Shukla Phat Protected area · Bardiya National Park · Expansion of Athariya-Dhangadi road · Nijgad Airport · Cement factories in Dang · Nijgad fast track · Container of bio hazards at Khajura/Amalejgunj · Many road projects (new construction and expansions) · Dam construction in Dang · Railway link · Rapti river diversion
Concerns	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Displacement · Protection of ancestral territories and lands · Cultural, religious and spiritual aspects of development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Displacement (Protected area, Seti Hydropower, Rail link, Nijgad airport and other projects) · Lack of compensation; unfair compensation distributed · Destruction of environment, and environment pollution · Conflicts between groups who are for and against development projects · Exploitation of natural resources · Non-disclosure of information; disclosure of fake information

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Flooding due to the construction of dam and hulaki road · Magar people have been denied their rights to practice customary cultural practices due to the fencing of Chure forest areas · Rise human-wild conflicts · Rise in road accidents · Guarantees of employment for the locals · Promotion of income generation activities
What the World Bank Should Do?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and facilitate dialogue between stakeholders and project implementers • The World Bank should not initiate the project unless the concerns of the local communities have been addressed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socio-economic development • Promotion and protection of customary practices • Adivasi responsive budget • Coordinating role with the state and stakeholders

Closing Comments and Next Steps

The closing comments were provided by Caroline Sage and Jaya Sharma of the World Bank. The main points of their remarks were as follows:

Caroline Sage, World Bank

- The platform of engagement (that was discussed on the Day 1) needs to be flexible and agile because it needs to be able to respond to various contexts and needs of Nepal's diverse indigenous communities with varied social norms and levels of development. The WB might be better at supporting a secretarial role or combined efforts through NEFIN and NIWF. Then the IPs could organize ad-hoc groups on various issues through these two organizations. This so that we can have consultations on a certain number of topics, not necessarily with the same group every time. They (the platform) could help us with the organization/mobilization of stakeholders at the local level.
- There is a critical need for IP women to have their voice. Engagement with IP and Dalit women needs to be strengthened. Hence, there are plans afoot to organize a workshop with IP and Dalit women this year. Two regional workshops: in province 1 and province 6 (open to discussion) with indigenous and Dalit women will be organized in November 2019. We will update the participants on the next steps.
- ESIA and consultations are not being done in meaningful ways. Indigenous organizations such as LAHURNIP and NEFIN have been effective in voicing IPs concerns for meaningful ESIA and consultations but there is still a need for some third-party monitoring. The World Bank has had academics doing independent research and publishing reports but that's not enough. The presence of Temba Bhote (from Bhot Khola) has helped us understand what's happening with the excavation going on in the village for the Upper Arun Hydropower project. We need similar communications from other people as well.
- In Nepal, people find it difficult to speak up about their dissatisfaction with development projects. But this is characteristically unique in a post-conflict state where expressing grievances/ dissent about

development projects is considered extreme. Possibly the fear of being associated with the rebel faction also comes into play. Elsewhere, it is a valid discussion.

Jaya Sharma, World Bank

- The WB team realized the need to inform the participants about the nature of the World Bank’s work. It didn’t happen this time around but next time, there will be a session informing participants about what the WB does.
- Many IP rights institutions exist but we didn’t know about them. NIWF has been active and has a nationwide network of IP women. We still need to learn more about organizations and groups working from the grassroots level that we didn’t know about. We understand that we need to go deeper than what we have been doing. The breakfast meeting on the morning of the second day was helpful in a lot of ways for us to understand the concerns of IP women.

Target Score Evaluation

Participants were asked to do a target score evaluation of the workshop in terms of (a) logistics and food, (b) workshop facilitation, (c) presenters, (d) quality of discussion topics, (e) materials, and (e) administrative support. Overall, participants provided a positive evaluation of the workshop. While participants evaluated the logistics and food, workshop facilitation, and presenters with higher positive scores, they had lower positive scores for quality of discussion topics, administrative support and especially materials provided in the workshop. The specific breakdown of the target score evaluation is as follows:

SN	Category	Best	Good	Okay	Bad	Total score ¹ received
1	Logistics and Food	22 (51.1%)	18 (41.9 %)	3 (7%)	0	43 (100%)
2	Workshop Facilitation	26 (52%)	17 (34%)	7 (14%)	0	50 (100%)
3	Presenters	20 (50%)	10 (25%)	10 (25%)	0	40 (100%)
4	Administrative Support	16 (36.4%)	11 (25%)	14 (31.8%)	3 (6.8%)	44 (100%)
5	Quality of Discussion Topics	17 (35.4%)	15 (31.2%)	13 (27.1%)	3 (6.3%)	48 (100%)
6	Materials	19 (35.9%)	12 (22.6%)	5 (9.4%)	17 (32.1%)	53 (100%)

¹ Based on scores received in each category. The differing total scores in each category suggest that not all participants put scores in the evaluation and they may have skipped some categories.

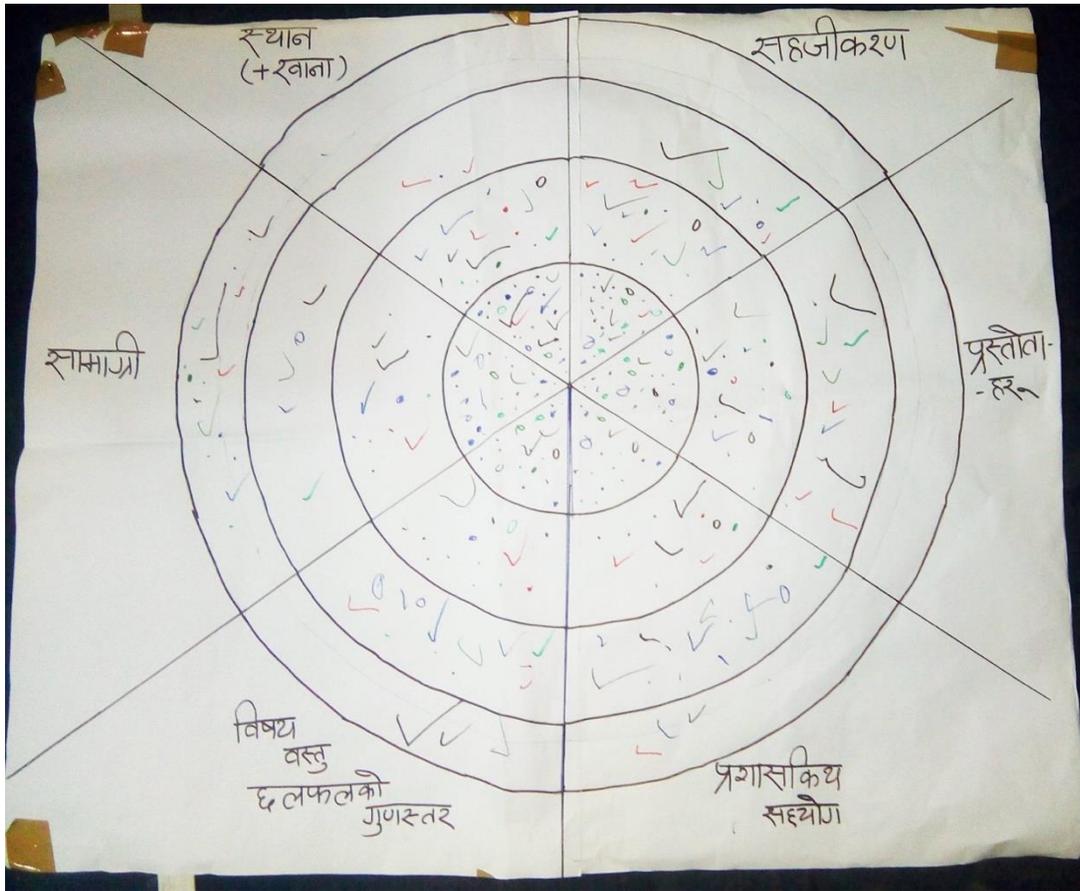


Photo 9 Target Score Evaluation of the Workshop

Annex 1: Workshop Agenda and Schedule

Achieving Inclusive Development in Nepal: World Bank Engagement with Indigenous Peoples and Other Stakeholder Groups Date: 12-13 August Venue: Godavari Village Resort, Lalitpur		
Day 1: Engaging with Indigenous Peoples (IPs) for more socially inclusive development in Nepal		
The focus of Day 1 will be on identifying better platforms for engagement between the World Bank and Indigenous Peoples, in line with the IPs' priorities and agendas.		
Time	Topic / Event	Person(s)
9:30am-10:00am	Arrival, Registration and Coffee/Tea	
10:00am-11:15am	<u>Introduction to the Overall Workshop:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome by the organizers of the workshop- WB Social Development Team, Nepal • Introduction to the workshop Facilitator and participants • Setting out the objectives of Day 1 • Review of the Agenda for both days • Explanation of the ground rules and simultaneous translation arrangements • Ice-breaker session/get-to-know-you activity for the participants 	WB Social Team and Dr. Janak Rai, Facilitator
11:15am-11:45am	Coffee/Tea Break with Snacks	
11:45am-1:00pm	<u>First Plenary Session:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Presentation on "The present state of the indigenous rights movement in Nepal, and current positions/attitudes towards development" (20 mins) 2) Q&A Session (55 mins) 	Dr. Mukta Singh Lama Tamang
1:00pm-2:00pm	Lunch Break	

2:00pm-3:15pm	<p><u>Second Plenary Session:</u></p> <p>1) Presentations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation on ESF overview with a focus on ESS7 (20 mins, Rekha Shreesh) • Presentation on Bank's existing initiative to engage with IPs- global and regional structure and Bangkok Workshop (10 mins, Kenn Rapp) • Presentation on options for setting up new national platform for engagement between the WB and IPs (5 mins, Caroline Sage) <p>2) Q&A session (40 minutes)</p>	WB Social team
3:15pm-4:15pm	<p><u>Group Work:</u></p> <p>Group discussion based on the day's presentations on future possibilities for the indigenous rights movement, and linkages to and interactions with the World Bank</p>	Dr. Janak Rai
4:15pm-4:30 pm	Coffee/Tea Break	
4:30pm-5:45pm	Reporting back to the Plenary: Conclusions of the group work	Dr. Janak Rai
5:45pm-6:45pm	Hotel Check-in	All Participants
7:00pm	Reception and Dinner	All Participants
<p>Day 2: Engaging with IPs, CSOs and Local Communities to identify engagement strategies for better forest management and infrastructure development</p> <p>Focus: The focus of Day 2 will be on learning lessons from socially inclusive approaches to: a) Forest and natural resources management, and b) large-scale infrastructure development projects in Nepal, and on identifying additional multi-stakeholder engagement opportunities.</p>		
Time	Topic / Event	Person(s)
8:00am-9:30am	Breakfast with Indigenous Women Representatives	Jaya Sharma, WB
9:30am-10:00am	Recap of the previous day's sessions	Dr. Janak Rai
10:00am-10:30am	<p><u>Introduction to the Continuation of the Workshop:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome by the organizers of the workshop- Social Development Team, Nepal • Introduction of the new participants • Setting out the objectives of Day 2 • Review of the Agenda for Day 2 • Explanation of the ground rules and simultaneous translation arrangements 	WB Social Team and Dr. Janak Rai

10:30am-11:40am	<p><u>First Plenary Session:</u></p> <p>1) Presentations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Management- Lessons from multi-stakeholder engagement around forests and NRM in Nepal in the context of national development priorities and international commitments (15 mins) • Lessons from IP engagement with large-scale development projects (15 mins) <p>2) Q&A sessions (40 mins)</p>	<p>Dibya Gurung, WOCAN</p> <p>Tahal Thami, LAHURNIP</p>
11:40am-11:55am	Coffee/Tea Break with Snacks	
11:55pm-1:15pm	<p>Panel Discussion on the direct access to finance modality for the benefit of IPOs, CSOs and LCs via the FCPF Capacity Building Program</p> <p>1) Panelists: Reps from NEFIN, Nepal Law Society, ANSAB, DANAR (40 mins)</p> <p>2) Q&A sessions (40 mins)</p>	<p>Kenn Rapp, WB, Moderator</p>
1:15pm-2:15pm	Lunch Break	
2:15pm-3:15pm	<p><u>Group Work:</u></p> <p>Break-out into two broad groups: forest management, and infrastructure programming, and then further break-out into smaller groups for discussion. The discussion will be based on the day's presentations and focus on future strategies for effective engagement in relation to these topics.</p>	<p>Dr. Janak Rai</p>
3:15pm-3:30pm	Coffee/Tea break	
3:30pm-4:45pm	Reporting back to the Plenary: Conclusion of the group work	<p>Dr. Janak Rai</p>
4:45pm-5:30pm	Closing Session: Sharing of key recommendations / action points	<p>WB Social Team and Dr. Janak Rai</p>

Annex II: List of Participants

SN	Title	Name	Category	Organization	Designation	District	Province
1	Ms.	Chini Maya Majhi	IP women	NIWF	Chairperson	Kathmandu	3
2	Ms.	Kanti Rajbhandari	Forest+IWomen+IP	Himawanti	Chairperson	Katmandu	3
3	Mr	Tunga Bhadra Rai	IP	NEFIN	Coordinator	Kathmandu	3
4	Mr	Ganesh BK	Dalit Right Activist	RDN	Chairperson	Kathmandu	4
5	Ms	Sabitree Pun	Forest+ IP+ Woman	FECOFUN		Banke	5
6	Ms	Rachana Chaudhary	IP + Women	NEFIN	Chairperson-DDC	Bardiya	5
7	Mr.	Sharma Chaudhary	Forest +I P	FECOFUN		Bardiya	5
8	Mr.	Dev Raj Chaudhary	IP	NEFIN	Chairperson-DDC	Nawalparasi	5
9	Ms.	Sangita Subba	IP+Women	NIWF	Chairperson-DDC	Sunsari	1
10	Mr.	Mohan Ghole	IP	Nepal Tamang Ghedung Sangh	Chairperson	Udaypur	1
11	Mr.	Aita Singh Chepang	IP	Nepal Chepang Sangh	General Secretary	Gorkha	4
12	Mr.	Temba Bhote	Upper Arun+IP+Local government			Sankhuwasabha	1
13	Mr.	Dambar Tembe	IP	Kirat Yakthung Chumlung		Kathmandu	3
14	Mr.	Iman Sing Lama	IP + Local Government	Rapti Municipality	Deputy Mayor	Chitwan	3
15	Ms.	Sanam Rajbhandari	IP + women	NIWF	Province Coordination Councils - Chair	Jhapa	1
16	Ms.	Bhaikhu Gurung	IP+women	NIWF		Kanchanpur	7
17	Mr.	Rajan Rai	IP+Forest	FECOFUN		Bhojpur	1
18	Mr	Buddhi Bogati Bhote	IP	Nepal Bhote Janajati Sewa Sangh		Bajura	7
19	Mr.	Padam Titung	IP + Forest	Parsa National Park Management Committee M	Chairperson	Parsa	2
20	Ms.	Jamuna Bhujel	IP + Women	NEFIN	DDC	Dhanusha	2
21	Ms.	Bina Bote	IP+Women	Nepal Bote Mahila Samaj	Chairperson	Chitwan	3
22	Mr.	Manoj Danuwar	IP	NEFIN	Chairperson+ Province 2	Janakpur	2
23	Ms.	Krishna Ku. Serchan	IP + Women	NEFIN+Former President of Thakali Sewa Samiti	Chairperson	Baglung	4
24	Mr.	Gopal Bhattachan	IP	Thakali Sewa Samiti	Regional Advisor	Myagdi	4
25	Mr.	Gyemjo Lhopa	IP	Locho Dhun Lhopa Sangh	Secretary	Kathmandu	3
26	Mr.	Khagendra Limbu	IP + Forest	Kanchanjunga Conversation Area Management Committee	Chairperson	Taplejung	1
27	Mr.	Mingma Kami Sherpa	IP	Kanchanjunga Conversation Area Management Committee	President	Kathamandu	3
28	Ms.	Parbati Rai	IP + Women	NIWF	DDC Chairperson	Dhankuta	2

29	Mr.	Bhadra K. Bhokim	IP	NEFIN	Chairperson	Taplejung	1
30	Ms.	Indra Maya Tamang	IP + Women	NIWF	Province Secretary	Kailali	7
31	Ms	Laxmi Magar	IP	NIWF	District Vice Chair person	Kapilbastu	5
32	Mr	Nava Bhujel	IP	NEFIN	DCC-Chairperson	Solukhumbu	1
33	Mr	Rinji Sherpa	IP	NEFIN	DCC	Panchthar	1
34	Ms	Prem Wati Rana Tharu	IP+Woman	NIWF	DCC	Kanchanpur	7
35	Ms	Pahal Singh Gharti Magar	IP	NEFIN	DCC	Rukum West	6
36	Mr	Pancha Singh Rokaya	IP	NEFIN	DCC	Surkhet	6
37	Mr	Singh Bahadur Gurung	IP	NEFIN	DCC	Manang	4
38	Mr	Dhan Kusunda	IP	Nepal Kusunda Bikas Manch	Chairperson	Dang	5
39	Ms	Tika Subba	IP	NIWF	Province Chair	Panchthar	1
40	Mr	Som Tulachan	IP	Thakali Sewa Samiti	President	Mustang	4
41	Mr	Ek Raj Chaudhary	IP+ Researcher			Bardiya	7
42	Ms	Sita Madema	IP+ Activist			Kathmandu	3
43	Mr	Kedar Dhimal	IP+ Youth Activist	Dhimal Jati Bikas Kendra	General Secretary	Morang	3
44	Ms	Nimi Sherpa	IP	Mahila Sherpa Sangh	Founder Member	Kathmandu	3
45	Dr	Tara Mani Rai	IP+Academician	Tribhuvan University United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII)	Sociolinguist/scholar/researcher.	Kathmandu	3
46	Mr	Phoolman Gurung			Vice Chair	New York	
47	Mr	Govinda Majhi		NFDIN	General Secretary	Kathmandu	3
48	Mr	Tahal Thami	IP+ Lawyer	LAHURNIP			
49	Mr	Tej Bahadur Dhimal	IP	Dhimal Jati Bikas Kendra	President	Morang	2
50	Ms	Lal Kumari Rocca	IP + Researcher				
51	Dr	Mukta Lama	IP+ Academician	TU, Central Dep. Of Anthropology	Professor	Kathmandu	3
52	Mr	Dev Sunuwar	IP+ Media	Indigenous Television	Chairperson	Kathmandu	3
53	Ms	Dhana Gurung	IP+ Woman	National Women Gurung Council	National Chairperson	Lalitpur	3
54	Ms	Kailash Rai	IP+ Woman	Martin Chautari		Kathmandu	3
55	Ms	Sangita Thebe Limbu	IP+ Researcher	Martin Chautari		Kathmandu	3
56	Mr	Smile Chaudhary	IP	United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII)	Assistant	Kathmandu	
57	Mr.	Birkha Shahi	Forest	FECOFUN	Secretary	Kathmandu	3

58	Ms.	Sunita Lama	Forest	Ashmita Nepal	President	Kathmandu	3
59	Mr.	Bhishma Subedi	Forest	ANSAB		Kathmandu	3
60	Mr.	Bhola Bhattarai	Forest	NAFAN	Chairperson	Kathmandu	3
61	Mr.	Dil Raj Khanal	Forest	FECOFUN		Kathmandu	3
62	Ms.	Sarita Lama	Forest+ Woman+IP	Himawanti	Executive Committee	Kathmandu	3
63	Mr	Sunil Danar	Forest	DANAR		Kathmandu	3
64	Mr	Krishna Man Pradhan	Forest	Nepal Law Society		Kathmandu	3
65	Mr	Shraddha Ghale	IP+Academician			Kathmandu	3
66	Ms.	Bharati Pathak	Forest	FECOFUN	General Secretary	Kathmandu	3
67	Ms.	Dibya Gurung	IP+Woman	WOCAN		Kathmandu	3
68	Mr	Yadav Bhandaru	Forest	ECOFUN-Bhartal/Forest Activist		Kailali	7
69	Mr	Jay Prakash Pandey	Forest	Tilaurakot CFM group		Kapilbastu	5
70	Mr	Keshab Bharati	Forest	NAFAN		Makwanpur	3
71	Mr	Nil Bahadur Thapa	Forest	FECOFUN		Dhankuta	2
72	Dr.	Janak Rai	WB	Consultant			
73	Mr.	Kenn Rapp	WB	SASSO			
74	Ms.	Caroline Sage	WB	SASSO			
75	Ms.	Jaya Sharma	WB	SASSO			
76	Ms.	Rekha Shreesh	WB	SASSO			
77	Ms.	Sailja Shrestha	WB	SACNP			
78	Ms.	Ashmita Khanal	WB				
79	Mr	Bhaskar Guatam	WB				
80	Mr	Hari Bhattra	WB				
81	Mr.	Satkrit Gautam	WB	SASSO			