



Government of Nepal

Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development



Indigenous Peoples Policy Framework

Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Rural Economic and Enterprise Development Project of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD) aims to develop rural-based enterprises by, among others, (i) supporting formation of productive partnerships (PP) between smallholder farmers and business players in agricultural commodities value chain and extending grants to finance start-up businesses; (ii) construction of value chain related infrastructures and semi-public infrastructures; and (iii) establishments of Regional Market Centers and a Center for Excellence in agriculture facility to promote market and export of agricultural commodities. The project is being considered for World Bank funding and hence is required to comply with the World Bank Standards under the new World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). A quick survey of the country's socioeconomic situation indicates that the project will likely encounter indigenous peoples in the project sites. Hence, this Indigenous Peoples Policy Framework (IPPF) will guide project management and staff on how to engage with IPs in compliance with World Environmental and Social Standards for Indigenous People (ESS7).

Risks and Potential Impacts of the Project to Indigenous and Vulnerable Communities. Nepal has 59 groups of indigenous ethnic nationalities collectively referred to as Adivasi/Janajatis (AJs) scattered all over the country constituting 36 percent of the population. There is a risk that project's design and approach are not in accord with the AJ group's culture, traditional knowledge and practices and hence may contribute to the marginalization of indigenous people. Although the project's intervention on the ground are small-scale, the possibility of AJs being excluded from the benefits and/or disproportionately impacted cannot be ruled out.

Nepal's Legal Framework on Indigenous People in Development Projects and Gaps with respect to WB ESS7. Nepal recognizes the existence and the marginalized conditions of the indigenous nationalities. The Local Government Regulation Act 2017 mandates that municipalities commit to the promotion, preservation, and protection of language, religion, culture of indigenous people. In 2002, the Nepal Parliament passed a bill for the establishment of National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities (NFDIN). Nepal is also signatory to the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007) and International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention 169 which includes provisions on cultural integrity, land and resource rights and non-discrimination, and instructs states to consult indigenous peoples in all decisions affecting them. However, existing laws do not have provisions for development projects to undertake measures to ensure AJ group's rights and culture are respected. Specifically, the laws do not require that: (i) development projects conduct focused assessment of the IP's socioeconomic and cultural conditions; (ii) no provision for the preparation of indigenous people's plan in conjunction with

the project or at least to link the project with the local government IP development plans; and, (iii) the lack of requirement for Free and Prior Informed Consent/Consultation (FPIC).

Project's Engagements with Adivasi/Janjatis. The project shall conduct separate consultations and social mapping with the AJs representatives at the economic corridor/provincial levels at the start of the project implementation, and later at the individual subproject levels. The purpose of the consultations at the economic corridor levels are to explore areas of involvement of AJ groups in the ground interventions of the project, and to seek their inputs in identifying specific areas to develop and potential productive partnerships specifically targeted and designed for AJs. Consultations at the individual subproject levels are at first undertaken to assess the AJ's socio-economic conditions, the subproject's potential impacts to their respective groups, to develop mitigation measures to address those impacts, including possible provision of development assistance. Initial consultation would also confirm the AJ's situation in respect to the World Bank ESS7, i.e. to validate their presence, their cultural attachment to the land, presence of cultural heritage structures or sites, and whether they constitute the majority of the direct beneficiaries of the subproject. This will be the basis if further consultations will be conducted and an IP Plan will be developed and/or a FPIC will be required.

Internal Control Process on IP. The screening, assessment, planning review and approval and implementation and monitoring of subprojects in regard to this framework will follow the process described in the ESMF. The key steps in the implementation of this IPPF are:

- 1) ES Screening - ES Screening shall determine presence of AJs and the scope of the ESIA, IEE, Concise Assessment.
- 2) ESIA, IEE, Concise Assessment and ESMP - Assessment shall determine if AJ Plans and FPICs will be required
- 3) Review and Approval - The OPD shall review and approve the ESMP of the subproject, containing the general measures for AJ.
- 4) Preparation of IP Plan, FPIC - These (if any will be required) shall be prepared by the Proponent and ECO. ECO shall submit the plans to the OPD.
- 5) Review and Approval of IP Plan FPIC (if required) by OPD - Subprojects that requires an IP Plan and/or FPIC shall not commence procurement process until the IP Plan has been approved and the FPIC from the AJ has been secured.
- 6) Implementation of ESMP, IP Plan and FPIC - ECO will provide technical assistance in the implementation.
- 7) Monitoring - The proponent shall update progress to ECO who in turn submit periodic reports to the OPD.

- 8) Evaluation - An evaluation of the effectiveness of the measures will be conducted at the end of the project as part of the overall evaluation of projects safeguards performance.

Institutional arrangement capacity building and cost estimate. This framework will be implemented as part of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). At the subproject level, the project proponent or the unit responsible for the preparation and development of the subproject proposal shall also be responsible for the ES screening, assessment and preparation of IP Plans (if they are required). A social safeguards specialist shall be designated among the members of the subproject proposal development team and later on the subproject implementation team. The social safeguards specialist point person shall be required to attend seminars on the familiarization of this framework. The hiring of social safeguards specialists at the OPD and ECOs are already reflected under the ESMF capacity building. Grievances related to the implementation of this framework will be accommodated in the project's Grievance Redress Mechanism described in the ESMF. The cost of implementation of this framework has been incorporated in the overall cost of ESMF.

ACRONYMS

AJ	Adivasi Janajati
ECO	Economic Corridor Office
ECTCC	Economic Corridor Technical Coordinating Committee
EIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESA	Environmental and Social Assessment
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
FPIC	Free and Prior Informed Consent/Consultation
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
ILO	International Labor Organization
IPs	Indigenous Peoples
IPPF	Indigenous Peoples Policy Framework
MoALD	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
NFDIN	Nepal Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities
OPD	Office of Project Directors
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
PP	Productive Partnership
PSC	Project Steering Committee
REED	Rural Economic and Enterprise Development
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
TA	Technical Assistance

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I. BACKGROUND

The Rural Economic and Enterprise Development Project of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD) aims to develop rural-based enterprises of Nepal by supporting and nurturing formation of productive partnerships (PP) among smallholder farmers/entrepreneurs and players in agricultural commodities value chain. The interventions on the ground would involve, among others: (i) technical support for the development of PP business plans and a grant support for the implementation of key PP business subprojects under those plans; (ii) construction of value chain related infrastructures and semi-public infrastructures to support the partnerships and their communities; and (iii) establishments of Regional Market Centers and a Center for Excellence in agriculture facility to promote market and export of agricultural commodities.

The project is being considered for World Bank funding and is required to comply with the World Bank Standards under the new World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). The project will be implemented in key economic corridors of the country. However, the exact types and locations of these interventions is still not known and will be determined as part of the project implementation. A rapid Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) undertaken as part of the ESMF indicates that the project will likely encounter indigenous ethnic minorities which would qualify as indigenous peoples (IP) as defined in the World ESS7. This Indigenous Peoples Policy Frameworks (IPPF) sets out the policies and procedures for engaging with the IP communities in compliance with World Environmental and Social Standards for Indigenous People (ESS7).

Purpose

This framework will supplement the REED Project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and will provide guidance to project staff and management on issues related to the presence of indigenous nationalities (Adivasi Janajatis) at the project sites.

Guiding Principles

The IPPF is guided by the following principles:

- The project shall ensure that indigenous peoples are fully informed and adequately consulted about the project activities, including its impacts and implications to their way of life, customs, traditions and cultural heritage. The local project teams shall ensure at all times that development processes implemented by the Project foster full respect for the indigenous peoples' self-determination and human rights.

- The project will not conduct any project activities within IP territories without their broad community support and/or consent.
- The participation of the IP communities in the planning and the process by which they arrive at a consensus shall be documented.
- The IPPF recognizes that indigenous women are also important custodians of their customary law, traditional knowledge and practices, and systems yet their knowledge, values and perspectives are often negated in policies, programs and decision making due to inherent patriarchal structure and their identity as indigenous. The project will aim to mitigate this intersectional discrimination that indigenous women face and ensure measures to optimize their effective participation in consultations and achieve benefits from the project activities.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project will have the following four core components:

Component 1 (Strengthening Market Linkages through Productive Partnerships) - Budgeted at US\$ 40 million, this component aims to promote the development of sustainable business partnerships between Producer Organizations (POs), represented by small farmers and rural producers organized in groups, organizations, cooperatives or other forms of association, such as cottage industries and buyers. The component will support a comprehensive communication campaign, including women-focused campaign, brokering support for prospective buyer and POs to develop joint profiles, technical assistance to jointly develop business plans, start-up grants to POs, and support to formalize POs into legal entities.

Component 2 (Strengthening the entrepreneurship ecosystem in the federal structure) - With a proposed budget of US\$ 8 million, the component aims to support the POs by strengthening ecosystems of both public and private sectors to ensure their sustainability. In order to achieve the goal, the component will focus on building capacity in the federal structure to strengthen agri-business competitiveness, entrepreneurship development and build capacity of expert intermediary institutions that, in turn, will strengthen SMEs and agri-start up entities. The project will undertake a comprehensive capacity needs assessment to identify the capacity gap and design appropriate measures to bridge the gap. The interventions would include: (Subcomponent 2a) Capacity building of provincial and local government and related agencies to maintain service delivery and address capacity constraints at the provincial and local government levels, especially in terms of implementation capacity to ensure proper utilization of available resources; and (Subcomponent 2b) Capacity building of Intermediary Institutions and SMEs to strengthen the capacity and

coordination mechanism of the concerned public agencies at provincial and local level in the agriculture sector in the Project area.

Component 3 will support to restoring and strengthening COVID-disrupted food supply chain and local economy. With the proposed budget of US\$ 22 million the project as part of COVID-19 response will support investments in restoring the regional food and inputs supply disrupted due to the limited movement, lockdown and the restriction of border trade and their long-term safe storage at municipal level to ensure food and inputs security. As the recovery actions, the project will support transfer of technologies and knowledge to farmers and agriculture related public and semi-public infrastructure and facilities. The project will also support to build public and semi-public agri-infrastructures and facilities by using labor-intensive Cash for Work (CfW) to create jobs in the rural area and contribute to enhancing rural income. The project will also support upgrading and building demand-driven market centers, value chain related infrastructures and semi-public infrastructures at local level, which could include regional market centers, collection centers, storage centers, cold-chain centers, packaging and processing centers, value addition facilities, among others. The value chain related infrastructures will be managed and operated by private sector/cooperatives to generate fees and businesses to ensure sustainability. The project will support upgrading or building municipal agriculture centers to ensure safe storage at municipal level to ensure food and agriculture inputs security. These centers will also provide agriculture related training to returnee migrant workers to reengage them in agriculture sector on demand basis. This will also support post-COVID-19 rural economic recovery as restoring of supply and storage through municipal centers. All of the infrastructure and facilities will be constructed/upgraded by the project in the land owned either by the government or participating municipalities in COVID-19-compliant physical venues. The project will reinforce climate and environment considerations during the construction of the infrastructure in line with the ESMF to ensure that local knowledge and users' needs, and concerns are adequately addressed. In addition, the project will actively promote the use of renewable energy for the proposed infrastructures.

Component 4: Project Management with a proposed budget of US\$ 7.5 million will provide for the project management. This will cover the activities of the Federal-level Office of the Project Director (OPD) in Kathmandu within MoALD and Economic Corridor Offices (ECOs) that will be established in four selected locations (Province 1, 2, 5 and Sudurpaschim) including the Technical Assistance (TA) firms to support the OPD at the higher-level of project management, including setting up operational procedures and manuals, and developing and implementing communication strategy.

Project Organization

The project will be implemented through a Project Management Unit (PMU) in the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD). The PMU shall be composed of the Project Steering Committee (PSC); the Office of the Project Director (OPD); Economic Corridor Technical Coordination Committees (ECTCCs) at the provinces; and) and at least four Economic Corridors Offices (ECOs). Chaired by the Secretary for the MoALD with representatives from other agencies, the PSC will provide the overall strategic oversight and coordinating body, providing overall guidance during the project implementation. The OPD, headed by the Project Director will be responsible for the daily management and operations of the project. The OPD will be supported by a TA firm which will provide technical services to, among others, develop and set up operational procedures and criteria; develop communication campaign strategy; and, training. Based at the provincial Agricultural Ministries, the ECTCCs will be responsible for the overall coordinating and oversight body of the project at the economic corridors and provinces. The ECOs which will be under MoALD will be responsible for implementing the project activities at the economic corridor levels. Each ECO will also be supported by a TA firm which support the formation of productive partnerships and alliances between entrepreneurs and value chain players, help build capacities at the provincial ministries, and provide technical support to the rural municipalities to develop semi-public and value-chain infrastructures

Subprojects

There are basically two types of activities/subprojects that may impact Indigenous peoples /AJ in the project sites:

Productive Partnership (PP) Subprojects - This would come from Subcomponent 1a. Each PP supported by the project will have its Business Plan which shall provide for the core business enterprise of the partnership. Selection of PPs should prioritize IPs particularly women, Dalits, PWD and other vulnerable groups. As per specification of its contents, the Business Plan will include a Subproject which the project will fund through a 50% grant to finance assets, working capital and capacity building. The nature, specific types, partnership organization, and locations of these Subprojects will be determined during implementation. The Business Plan will be prepared with the help of the Technical Assistant (TA) to be provided by the project through the Economic Corridor Office (ECO). The partnering municipality will provide land for PP facilities. However, possibility of a third party in particular AJs to be affected (e.g. an informal tenant, an IDP or informal dweller, or economic displacement if the land is used for income sources, or other livelihoods cannot be ruled out.. The project will provide safeguards to these transactions.

Value chain related and semi-public infrastructures Subprojects -The subprojects will support to restoring and strengthening COVID-disrupted food supply chain and local economy by restoring

the regional food and inputs supply disrupted due to the limited movement, lockdown and the restriction of border trade. The activities under the component 3 of the project will support to build public and semi-public agri-infrastructures and facilities by using labor-intensive. The project will also support upgrading and building demand-driven market centers, value chain related infrastructures and semi-public infrastructures at local level, which could include regional market centers, collection centers, storage centers, cold-chain centers, packaging and processing centers, value addition facilities, among others. The project will support upgrading or building municipal agriculture centers to ensure safe storage at municipal level to ensure food and agriculture inputs security. There would be strong community ownerships for these subprojects due to its demand-driven approach and the IP groups are likely themselves beneficiaries of the infrastructure, particularly in terms of employment opportunities. Still, there is a possibility that IP groups are minorities in the community and are not necessarily supportive of the entire or certain aspects of the subproject. In broader community consultation, differing views of indigenous women might be dominated therefore, consultation with targeted indigenous women will also be carried out, where needed. These infrastructures will be constructed in municipality land. However, possibility of a third party in this case AJs to be affected (e.g. an informal tenant, an IDP or informal dweller, or economic displacement if the land is used for income sources, or other livelihoods cannot be ruled out. The project will provide safeguards to these transactions.

Project Location

The project is expected to cover six (6) provinces, with a phased approach, using a provincial or district focus, depending on the agreed criteria with the GoN. The project will prioritize project locations based on North-South and East-West road corridors, which connect provinces, and where main roads have created opportunities to link rural agriculture catchment with markets.

The criteria could include economic potential of the project areas, including SME intensity, scalable value chains identified by Country Private Sector Diagnostic for Nepal and other studies, intensity of financial access as well as density of youth population. The following highways/main roads have been identified as such economic corridors (Figure 1):

- a. Mid-hill highway (Province 1 and 3)
- b. East-West Highway¹ and Postal Highway (Province 2)
- c. Mid-hill Highway (Gandaki)
- d. Bhalubang-Rolpa Highway (Province 5)
- e. Dhangadhi-Darchula Highway (Sudurpashchim)

¹ East-West Highway in Province 2 will overlap with Kamala-Dhalkebar-Pathlaiya (KDP) Road under Strategic Road Connectivity and Trade Improvement Project (SRCTIP)

Risks and Potential Impacts

Because of their scales, community ownership (i.e. PP subprojects) and community-based selection and planning, the project's ground activities are unlikely to have major adverse impacts on the Adivasi Janajatis (AJs). However, the possibility of AJs rights being ignored, and members of the group being excluded from the benefits and/or disproportionately impacted by the project interventions cannot be ruled out. Among the risks are:

- (1) Project design and approach are not in accord with the IP's culture and hence contribute to the marginalization of indigenous people; and,
- (2) Project's adverse impacts and benefits disproportionately fall on IP groups.
- (3) Members of the IP group are unable to participate in the planning and execution and are excluded from the benefits of the project.

As part of monitoring project outcomes of specific sub- components and the extent to which Adivasi Janajati (AJ) representatives are benefitting from, that results to tangible outcomes in favor of AJs an IP plan at the subproject level will be developed. The IP plan with targeted activities based on thorough ES assessment, consultation with targeted IP and vulnerable groups will be developed executed under the guidance and supervision of the local unit of ECO social safeguards specialist. A detailed implementation and arrangement plan will be reflected in the PIM. In addition, the monitoring of results framework will also capture disaggregated data of beneficiaries based on gender, caste and ethnicity which will measure the benefits going to IPs including IP women. The project monitoring and evaluation plan will also serve as a further guidance to developing a subproject level monitoring mechanism that will disaggregate/monitor and document outcomes benefitting IPs. The year-end third-party monitoring and 6-month implementation plan will also ensure and capture the benefits to IPs.

The IP plan will also have focused capacity building activities for IPs such as communication outreach and awareness raising, information dissemination in local languages and to the local IP networks and federations, CSOs, recruitment of local IPs as facilitator/Social Mobiliser at the local level, and adoption of inclusive criteria in the selection of grant recipients, ensuring that intermediary institutions, startups, POs and agribusiness adopt inclusive practices in their operation and management and while providing services to farmers.

III. ISSUES ON THE PRESENCE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND VULNERABLE POPULATION

Presence of Indigenous People in the Project Areas

In Nepal, the term indigenous people (Adhibasi) equates with ethnic groups (Janajati). The Constitution of Nepal (2015) recognizes indigenous people as Janajatis or Nationalities. The Nepal

Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities has defined indigenous people as "those ethnic groups or communities who have their own mother tongue and traditional customs, distinct cultural identity, distinct social structure and written or oral history of their own". According to the 2011 census, the indigenous nationalities (Adhibasi/Janajati) of Nepal comprise 36% of the total population or about 8.5 million.

Indigenous peoples have been traditionally discriminated and marginalized by the dominant caste groups in terms of land, territories, resources, language, culture, customary laws, political and economic opportunities, and collective way of life. One contributing factor of their marginalization was that the Adivasi/Janajati had been assigned in the lower rung of the hierarchy when they were incorporated into the Hindu caste system in the early version of the Nepal Civil Code i.e. from the codification of Muluki Ain in 1854 (Hofer, 1979) until it was amended in 1963 (UNDP, 2008). This had effectively traditionally excluded the AJs from the government leadership or the ruling class. Most of the indigenous peoples were either classified as non-enslavable alcohol-drinkers (Namasinya Matawali) or enslavable alcohol-drinkers (Masinya Matawali) whose duty was to serve the ruling class (Indigenous Voice, 2020). Although the specific provision of law on caste system has long been abolished, many in the mainstream society still personally and culturally practice the caste system especially in rural areas. The Adhibasi/Janajati themselves are a diverse group. Following the definition of Adivasi/Janajati, a total of 59 groups has been identified as ethnic indigenous nationalities (Table 1).

Table 1. List of AJ Groups by Region

Region	Names of AJ Groups	No. of Groups
Mountain	BarahGaunle, Bhote, Byansi, Chhairontan, Dolpo, Larke, Lhomi(Shingsawa), Lhopa, Marphali, Mugali, Siyar, Sherpa,Tangbe,Thakali,Thudam, Topkegola and Wallung	17
Hills	Baramo, Bhujel,Chepang,Chhantyal,Dura,Fri,Gurung,Hayu,Hyolma,Jirel,Ku sunda,Lepcha,Limbu,Magar,Newar,Pahari,Rai,Sunuwar,Surel,Tamang,Thami, Kumal,Yakkha and Tin Gaunle Thakali.	24
Inner Terai	Bankaria, Bote,Danuwar,Darai,Majhi,Raji and Raute.	7
Terai	Dhanuk(Rajbanshi),Dhimal,Gangai,Jhangad,Kisan,kushubadia,Meche,Rajbanshi (Koch)Satar(Santhal),Tajpuria and Tharu.	11
	Total	59

Source: Source: NFDIN, Indigenous Nationalities Bulletin (Issue 3) 2005.

The century of discrimination has taken a toll on the social, economic and cultural status of the AJ groups. According to the Indigenous Voice, about 65% of ancestral land of indigenous people are occupied by protected areas like national parks and wildlife reserves; seven out of every 10 victims of trafficking in person are indigenous women and girls in Nepal; and, majority of school drop-out are indigenous students, indigenous youth make up the largest migrant workers and indigenous

peoples in Nepal make up the largest number of prisoners, victims and being killed in the conflict (Indigenous Voice, 2020). The NFDIN has classified the Adivasi/Janajati groups into five different categories based on their current socio-cultural status: (i) endangered, ii) highly marginalized, iii) marginalized, iv) disadvantaged and v) advantaged groups. See Table 2 below.

Table 2. Socio-cultural status of AJ groups

Category	AJ Group	No.
Endangered	Bankariya, Hayu, Kisan, Kusbadiya, Kusunda, Lepcha, Meche, Raji, Raute, Surel	10
Highly Marginalized	Bote, Baramu, Chepang, Danuwar, Dhanuk, Jhagar, Majhi, Santhal, Shiyar, Shingsawa, Thami, Thudam	12
Marginalized	Bhote, Bhujel, Darai, Dhimal, Dolpo, Dura, Gangai, Kumal, Larke, Lhopa, Mugal, Pahari, Phree, Rajbansi, Sunuwar, Tajpuriya, Tamang, Tharu, Topkegola, Walung	20
Disadvantaged	Baragaule Thakali, Byansi, Chhantyal, Chhaintan, Gurung, Jirel, Limbu, Magar, Marphali Thakali, Rai, Sherpa, Tangbe, Tingaule Thakali, Yakkha, Yolmo	15
Advantaged	Thakali, Newar	2
	Total	59

Source: NFDIN 2004

As the project is expected to cover all seven provinces, below is a snapshot of the indigenous population in each province as outlined in the National Population and Housing Census, 2011.

Province 1: In Province 1, Janajatis (including Tarai Janajati) make up the majority of the population accounting for 50% of the total population. Janajatis include culturally diverse ethnic groups such as Rai (11.3%) and Limbu (8%) communities which are predominant in the province. Other major hill Janajati communities of the province are Tamangs, Magars, and Newars. The Khas Aryas make up the second largest group (27.8%), followed by Madhesis (7.5%), Hill Dalits (6.1%), Tharus (4.2%), Madhesi Dalits (3.2%), Muslims (3.6%), and others (0.7%).

Province 2: In this province, Madhesis constitute the largest ethnic group at 67.2% of the total population with the inclusion of Madhesi Dalits (15.4%). Within the Madhesi identity, the Madhesi “high” caste group include Madhesi Brahmins (with surnames such as Jha) and Bhumihars (with surnames such as Mishra) making up 2.9% of the total population. Yadav caste makes up nearly a third of all Madhesis in the province. Other caste groups, not including Madhesi Dalits, make up 34.1% of the total population whereas, Madhesi Dalits separately make up 15.4% of the total population in the province. Other ethnic groups include Khas Arya, Tharu and Hill Janajati, who together make up less than one-fourth of the total population.

Bagmati Province: Hill Janajatis constitute a majority with 53% of the total population. Further disaggregation into three key groups - Tamang (20.4%), Newar (16.9%), and other Janajatis (Sherpa, Chepang, Thami, Jirel, Hyolmo, Pahari, and others at 15.4%). Khas Aryas make up 37.1% and Dalits, 5.66% of the total population.

Gandaki Province: Hill Janajatis constitute the majority in the province at 39.3% of the total population with the population of Magars and Gurungs at 17.4% and 11.3% respectively. Khas Aryas are the second largest at 36.1%. Hill Dalits are 17.6% and other groups such as Thakalis, Bhujels, Darais, Chhantyal, Duras, Barams, and others make up 10.5% of the population.

Province 5: Khas Aryas make up 30% of the total population. Magar, which makes up 15.7% of the total population in the province, is the second largest group. Other hill Janajati groups together make up only 3.9% and Tarai Janajati, which mostly comprises Tharus, is 14.8%. Hill Dalits are 9.9% and Madhesi Dalits are 4.2%, making up 14.1% of the total population in the province. Madhesi also make up a relatively large group in the province at 14.5%, while the population of Muslims is at 6.6%.

Sudur Paschim Province: Khas Aryas make up the largest social group in the province with 60% population share, followed by Tarai Janajatis including Tharus at 17.2%. Hill Dalits make up 12.9% of the province's total population. Khas Arya and hill Dalit groups together make up 72.9% of the total population. Other minor social groups are hill Janajati (3.5%) and Madhesi (1.6%). In total, the population of hill origin makes up 76% against 19% of population of Tarai origin.

Table 3. Table Structure of Indigenous Population in provincial level

Province name	Khas Ayra	Hil Janajati	Tarai Janajati	Dalit	Madhesi	Muslim	Other
One	27.84	39.77	11.03	9.31	7.54	3.59	0.92
Two	4.88	6.45	8.49	16.30	51.80	11.58	0.51
Bagmati	37.10	52.68	1.77	5.66	1.65	0.67	0.45
Five	30.03	19.58	14.88	14.07	14.50	6.65	0.29
Sudur Paschim	60.02	3.50	15.25	12.94	1.73	0.23	4.32
Nepal	31.25	27.28	7.70	12.94	15.37	4.39	1.07

Source: National Housing and Population Census (CBS,2012)

IV. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Nepal's Legal Framework on Indigenous People

Constitutional Provisions on Indigenous People. Nepal's Constitution 2015 includes a provision to involve indigenous nationalities in the decision making that concerns their community, by ensuring their rights to protect and promote their identity, tradition and culture through special provisions for opportunities and benefits. For example, Article 51(J)(8) of the Constitution ensures rights to the indigenous people to participate in the state positions based on principle of inclusion

while Article 32 protected the right to preserve and promote its language, script, culture, cultural civilization and heritage. Also, the constitution has set up a constitutional body named Indigenous Nationalities Commission to promote development of indigenous nationalities by preserving their culture and mainstreaming them their development related decision-makings.

The Policy on Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation for Infrastructure Development 2015 calls for identification of vulnerable communities within the project affected families, including the indigenous nationalities and calls to provide additional supports for them. “If the affected people include socially and economically marginalized groups such as Dalits, indigenous nationalities and single women, then additional assistance will be provided to them and programs for their inclusion will be prepared,” says the policy.

Local Government Operation Act, 2017) commits municipalities for the promotion, preservation, and protection of language, religion, culture of indigenous people and their welfare in the municipal area. The Act empowers municipalities to formulate and implement periodical and annual plans within their own jurisdiction. Periodic plans integrate different thematic plans according to social, economic, environment, physical, financial, and institutional aspects.

NFDIN Act. In 2002, the Nepal Parliament passed a bill for the establishment of an autonomous foundation named “National Foundation for Upliftment/Development of Indigenous Nationalities (NFDIN),” which came into existence in 2003. The NFDIN Act 2002 established the first comprehensive policy and institutional framework pertaining to Adivasis/Janajatis. The act defines indigenous groups or Adivasi Janajati in Nepali as "a group or community having its own territory, own mother tongue, traditional rites and customs, distinct cultural identity, distinct social structure and written or unwritten history". The government, through NFDIN, has identified and officially recognized 59 such indigenous communities.

International Conventions and Treaties

Nepal is also signatory to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) (2007) and party to International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention (169) of 1989 ratified in September 2007. The ILO Convention no. 169 of 1989 is the most comprehensive legally binding treaty on the rights of indigenous peoples. The Convention includes provisions on cultural integrity, land and resource rights and non-discrimination, and instructs states to consult indigenous peoples in all decisions affecting them. Articles 1-4 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007) ensures the individual and collective rights of indigenous peoples, as well as their rights to culture, identity, language, employment, health, education and other issues while implementing any development activities in the traditional territory of the IP. The UNDRIP and Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial

Discrimination (ICERD) of which Nepal is a party also recognize IPs’ right to self-determination, meaning their free will to decide on development activities. Article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966 (ICCPR) which mentions about the right to self-determination and Article 27 of the same instrument which provides rights to the people belonging to ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, the right to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practice their own religion, or to use their own language are also relevant while discussing rights of indigenous people. Article 1 of the ICESCR also mentions the right to self-determination. Nepal is party to these two covenants.

The World Bank ESS7

The World Bank Environmental and Social Standard on Indigenous People defines indigenous people as the term use to refer exclusively to a distinct social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees:

1. Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous social and cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; and,
2. Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats, ancestral territories, or areas of seasonal use or occupation, as well as to the natural resources in these areas, even if the collective attachment has been lost during their lifetime due to forced severance, conflict, government resettlement program, dispossession of their land, natural disasters, or urbanization; and,
3. Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are distinct or separate from those of the mainstream society or culture; and,
4. A distinct language or dialect, often different from the official language or languages of the country or region in which they reside.

The WB ESS7 requires the following:

Table 4. Requirements of WB ESS7 on projects in Indigenous People territories

Case	Requirements
Case 1: If the project is designed mainly to benefit the IP group and the overwhelming majority of the beneficiaries are members of the IP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation to ensure ownership and participation and cultural appropriateness of services and facilities, and address economic and social constraints
Case 2: When the IP group are not the only beneficiaries of the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation to address concerns and preferences and ensure equitable access of IP to project benefits

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time bound IP Plan containing the measures and actions
Case 3: When the project will have adverse impacts on land and natural resources; cause relocation of IP from their traditional land; or have impacts on their cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation • Time bound plan • Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC)

Gaps in the Country System with Respect to the World Bank ESS7

The main gap in the existing laws on Indigenous People in Nepal relates to the lack of specific requirements for development projects in IP territories. Specifically, the existing country laws have: (i) no provision for focused social assessment on the IP population during the preparation of the project; (ii) no provisions for the preparation of indigenous people’s plan in conjunction with the project or at least to link the project with the local government IP development plans; and, (iii) no provision for a requirement of Free and Prior Informed Consent/Consultation.

ILO 169

The country laws and ILO Convention 1969 does not specifically require projects to undertake a development plan for the indigenous communities in the project’s area of influence. The Local Government Operation Act, 2017 does not require the development of IP plan and is not linked to development projects. Currently government or private entity projects in IP areas do not require consultation, proof of support, or consent from the concerned IP communities, although the EIA system does require consultation for development projects, the consultations are for the general community residents and not specifically required to be conducted for the IP group.

V. POLICY ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

Policy on Adivasi Janajatis

Corridor and district levels planning. The project shall conduct consultation with the AJs at the economic corridor/provincial down to district level planning, including the identification of prospective value chain related infrastructures and semi-public infrastructures. ECO should be able to show evidence that AJs' participation including indigenous women, different generation members, different socio-economic groups within IPs has been sought during planning, in terms of identifying the types and locations of interventions. The Project Implementation Manual (PIM) should reflect this requirement.

Subproject screening for AJs. Subprojects will be subject to screening for presence of AJ groups. The Screening Form [Annex 1](#) of ESMF contains guide questions about the presence of IP. If the Screening indicates presence of IP as defined in the ESS7 and per the government of Nepal’s

definition, the subproject ES assessment (i.e. EIA, IEE or Concise Assessment as part of the ESMP) should cover AJ and further assessment their socioeconomic conditions but most especially, to determine the following:

- a) Validate or confirm the presence of certain extinct community/communities of AJ in the influence area of the subproject, which qualifies as indigenous people under the World Bank ESS7 and the government's definition;
- b) Assess whether the subproject is within the area/region where an AJ group has cultural attachment to or the subproject site is adjacent or within a place considered sacred by the AJ or within or adjacent to a site containing objects, buildings or structures that have religious, cultural or historical significance to the AJ group;
- c) Assess whether the AJ group is not the majority of the proponents of the subproject, or whether they are not the majority of the direct beneficiaries of the subproject. Being beneficiaries or proponents should be affirmed by the AJ themselves.

The AJ shall be closely consulted during the ES Assessment and much of the data and information about the AJ should be gathered through consultations with the concerned AJ groups themselves. If the assessment indicates that the AJ group is not the majority of the beneficiaries of the subproject, an IP Plan shall be prepared through a continuation of the consultative process with the AJ. Depending on the result of the consultations, the IP Plan may include other AJs that are not traditional inhabitants of the area (e.g. economic migrants, etc. as noted in the next paragraph below). In such case, a community development plan may be the appropriate instrument to prepare. The IP Plan/Community Development Plan shall be incorporated into the overall subproject design and shall be implemented within contemporaneously with the subproject. A template for the Subproject IP Plan is provided in [Annex 1](#). Moreover, if the assessment indicates that the Subproject is going to adversely affect the AJs land and natural resources or cultural heritage in the IP's territory or result in the relocation of their members from their lands which they have traditionally occupied, a Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) shall be obtained. In most cases, the FPIC will be in a form of certificate, contract or agreement about the development to undertaken and other agreed measures supported by documentation. However, the Indigenous People may have their own format and process of arriving at FPIC.

It is noted that AJs in the villages may actually consist of various ethnic nationalities coming from all over Nepal, many could be just economic migrants. For the purpose of this framework, only the AJ groups that are traditionally the inhabitants of the area where the subproject site is located shall be subject to the above policy. This would ensure that IP's collective attachment to their traditional homeland is respected, consistent with the spirit and intent of the ESS7. All the other

AJs in the project site shall be considered part of the other vulnerable groups whose needs, and circumstances are being addressed in the ESMF and the RPF.

Potential impact on AJ/IP community and mitigation measures

The project area of the REED project is diverse and complex in socio- cultural composition. During the field survey, the participants from IP community and women were encouraged to participate and seek their opinion. The consultation identified following potential impact in IP community and propose mitigation measures. Similarly, they focused preservation of indigenous agricultural knowledge for sustainable environment and social management.

Table 5: Potential impact to IP community and mitigation measures

Potential impact on indigenous/vulnerable groups	Proposed mitigation measures	Phase of implementation	Responsibility
Issue of representation of vulnerable groups in project selection	Encourage IP community in every step of project development	All stage of project cycle	Project Management Unit
Loss of Indigenous knowledge and skill in agriculture farming		In project implementation	Project Management Unit
Potential loss of local seed and cropping pattern	Encourage preserving		
Consultative and participatory approach in subproject selection	Prioritizing investment on the needs of IP Ensure representation of IP in public consultation	Planning stage	
Baseline data not disaggregated and thus assessment of needs, benefits and impacts of the project inadequate	Public consultation duration baseline survey	Social Assessment / Planning stage	Ward committee
Lack of proper attention to measures to empower vulnerable group	Engaging representation of IP in decision making	Feasibility and implementation stage	
Disruption of customary rights use and access to land and natural resources	Compensation and livelihood restoration	Feasibility and construction stage	

Undermining of indigenous knowledge	Engage VC including IP in decision making throughout project cycle	Sub project selection and feasibility construction stage	
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Indigenous Peoples Plan

The IP Plans will prepare a list of activities that the subproject will undertake with the AJ group and the activities include undertaking further consultations and focused group discussion with the IP groups and agreement on the FPIC if required, making them aware of the subproject-induced opportunities and benefits, encouraging them to participate in the discussions and implementation of IPP related activities. The project will adopt a policy of encouraging and prioritizing the member of the IP communities to take up the opportunities of the subproject, particularly under the provision that funds a 50% grant to finance assets, working capital and capacity building under the Productive Partnership sub-component of the project. There are additional activities that may include extension of technical assistances, seeds, inputs, specific livelihood skills training, employment opportunities in project works to the extent possible.

In addition, the SEP, which will be implemented along with the IPPs, has envisaged IP focused activities, which include capacity building measures, such as raising awareness about the project activities among the IP communities, facilitating and seeking their participation in the discussions and participation the IP related activities, and dissemination of information in local languages. Moreover, the SEP has also envisaged a separate engagement strategy for the indigenous community and vulnerable groups. The PIM will also define a process of piecemeal capacity building activities and implementation procedure for IPs and vulnerable groups.

VI. INTERNAL CONTROL PROCESS FOR REED SUBPROJECTS

The screening, assessment, planning review and approval and implementation and monitoring of subprojects in regard to this framework will follow the process described in the ESMF. The criteria for screening subprojects in terms of IP impacts are incorporated in the ES Screening Form (Annex 1 of the ESMF). The screening will initially identify if AJ have significant presence in the subproject sites then as described above this will trigger furthermore detailed assessment as part of the overall environmental and social assessment (ESA) in the form of either ESIA, IEE, or Concise Assessment. Then depending on the results of the assessment, the ESMP will include measures to address the risks and impacts on the IP, including the compliance of ESS7 requirements such as further consultation, IP Plan or FPIC, if required. Otherwise, a simple mitigation measure item in the ESMP should suffice.

The ESMP along with other safeguards documents shall be reviewed and approved by the OPD Safeguards specialist. Only after the approval by OPD of the subproject's ESMP shall the subproject proponent proceed to prepare the IP Plan and to undertake FPIC, these are required. The ECO safeguards specialist shall assist/provide technical guidance to the project proponent in the preparation of the IP Plan and in securing FPIC. The IP Plan and FPIC once obtained shall be submitted to the OPD for approval. Subprojects that requires an IP Plan and/or FPIC shall not commence procurement process until the IP Plan has been approved and the FPIC from the AJ has been secured.

The implementation of the specific measures on the ESMP on IP shall be the responsibility of the subproject owner/proponent and will be monitored closely by the ECO Social Safeguard Specialist. The subproject owner/proponent may submit periodic report to the ECO. However, the ECO should be responsible in obtaining information about the progress in the implementation of the ESMP measures as well as IP Plan. The ECO shall submit periodic (i.e. quarterly) report to the OPD. The OPD will conduct random visits to site to validate progress report. Purposive visits by the OPD will also be conducted to help resolve issues pertaining to IP. The key steps in the implementation of this IPPF is summarized in Table 2 below.

Table 6. Summary of steps involved in the preparation of subprojects IPP

Steps	Description
1. ES Screening	ES Screening based on Annex 1 Form of the ESMF. ES Screening shall determine presence of AJs and scope of the ESIA, IEE, Concise Assessment.
2. ESIA, IEE, Concise Assessment and ESMP	Assessment shall determine if AJ Plan and FPIC are required
3. Review and Approval of ESMP by OPD	OPD shall review and approve the ESMP
4. IP Plan, FPIC (if required) Preparation by Proponent and ECO	Prepare IP Plan if it is required. Pursue FPIC if required. ECO to submit these to the OPD. Otherwise, prepare a simple mitigation measure item in the ESMP.
5. Review and Approval of IP Plan FPIC (if required) by OPD	OPD shall review and approve the IP Plan, FPIC if any of these are required.
6. Implementation of ESMP, IP Plan and FPIC.	Proponent to implement the plans or the ESMP measures.
7. Monitoring	Proponent to undertake periodic monitoring of the plans and progress to ECO. ECO to monitor progress and assist in the implementation of the plans.

8. Evaluation	End of the project evaluation
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VII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND CAPACITY BUILDING

This framework will be implemented as part of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). At the subproject level, the project proponent or the unit responsible for the preparation and development of the subproject proposal shall also be responsible for the E&S screening, assessment and preparation of IP Plans (if required). The ECO shall provide technical assistance and quality control of the instruments and process of preparation including the consultation process and the process of FPIC. The OPD is responsible for approving the ESMPs and the IP Plans and, may conduct purposive site visits to the Subproject during preparation and implementation to resolve technical and procedural issues.

A social safeguard specialist shall be designated among the members of the subproject proposal development team and later on the subproject implementation team. The safeguard specialist shall be responsible for coordinating team activities to comply with the provisions of the IP Plan and shall be required to attend seminars on the familiarization of this framework. The hiring of social safeguards specialists at the OPD and ECOs are already reflected under the ESMF capacity building. Grievances related to the implementation of this framework will be accommodated in the project's Grievance Redress Mechanism described in the ESMF.

VIII. M&E AND REPORTING

The monitoring of the implementation of/compliance with the IPPF will be undertaken in conjunction with the ESMF. Based on the E&S screening, the monitoring will start from the ES Screening of proposed subprojects. The subproject proposal development team (i.e. proponent and project staff on site) will report to the ECO in writing on whether the AJs are present in the project sites or have an attachment to the land where the subproject will be constructed. From then on, the team will have to include progress and milestones in the subproject preparation (i.e. progress in consultation, preparation of the IP Plan, FPIC process) in accordance with the provisions of this IPPF. [Annex 2](#) provide a simple template for the monthly report of the subproject proponent. During the project's construction and operation, the proponent will continue to report on the progress of the IP Plan (if any had been required) implementation. The ECO will monitor and occasionally validates the report on the ground. The ECO will consolidate all reports ([Annex 3](#)) on a quarterly basis from the various subproject development teams in their respective corridors and submit the report to the OPD Safeguards specialist who will consolidate them and include in the project's progress report and submit a half-yearly report to the World Bank. The OPD may conduct purposive visits in the case of problematic subprojects or random validation visits to particular subproject in coordination with the ECO.

IX. COST ESTIMATE

The cost of implementation of this framework has been incorporated in the overall cost of project's compliance with the ESS7 which is summarized in the ESMF. It is estimated that there would be about 16 IP-related consultation meetings to be undertaken at the corridor levels at the start of the implementation of the project. Further consultations during implementation on the IP will be undertaken as part of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), the cost of which will be reflected in that plan. The actual cost of the mitigation measures and benefits in the ESMP and/or in the IP shall be incorporated into the cost of the subproject and shall be factored into the financial and economic feasibility studies of the subprojects.

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ANNEXES

Annex 1. Indigenous People Plan Template for REED Subprojects

(Note: This IPP template shall be used only when there is an extant Adivasi Janjati community in the subproject area of influence that traditionally live in the area where the land/lands to be used by the subproject are situated, and when the members of the AJ group do not constitute a majority among the direct beneficiaries of the subproject. This template may be modified and/or enhanced as necessary during the implementation of the REED project).

I. Basic Information

Name of Subproject: _____

Address (Village, District, Province): _____

Type of Subproject (Check):

_____ PP Subproject _____ value chain related infrastructures _____ Market
Promotion

Nature of the Subproject (Small Irrigation, etc. Describe, provide information on the scale such as estimated cost, length and right-of-way, capacity, etc.):

II. Introductory Consultation

1. Discuss Purpose of the Consultation. That is to develop a plan that address impacts of or enhances the outcomes of the subproject to the AJ community.
2. Discuss thoroughly the nature of the project, its potential benefits and impacts to the AJ and to the individual beneficiary.
3. Brainstorm about AJ member's concerns, plans and needs related to their plans, as follows:
 - a. What are the benefits accruing to the Community from the Subproject (describe/enumerate if there are any):

- b. What are the perceived disadvantages or adverse impacts of the Subproject to the AJ Community or individual members of the AJ Community (describe if there are any):

c. What are the development needs of the AJ community that are related to the proposed Subproject (describe, if there are any and indicate their respective priorities):

A. Identification and Prioritization of plans

[Choose at least three priority development needs by the AJ Community from Section II above. For each development need, identify any activity/ies that might be funded as part of the project. Fill in the rest of the table. Note that more than one activity may be identified for each development need.]

Expressed development need or concerns of the AJ members	How the project may help address this need? Identify any development activity.	Priority Rank to the AJ (1 is top priority) (R)	How is this activity related to the Subproject's outcome? (Check one)
1. _____			<input type="checkbox"/> enhances benefits/outcomes of Subproject <input type="checkbox"/> enhances outcomes/benefits to the AJ Community <input type="checkbox"/> mitigates impacts to the AJ Community <input type="checkbox"/> not related to the Subproject
2. _____			<input type="checkbox"/> enhances benefits/outcomes of Subproject <input type="checkbox"/> enhances outcomes/benefits to the AJ Community <input type="checkbox"/> mitigates impacts to the AJ Community <input type="checkbox"/> not related to the Subproject
3. _____			<input type="checkbox"/> enhances benefits/outcomes of Subproject <input type="checkbox"/> enhances outcomes/benefits to the AJ Community <input type="checkbox"/> mitigates impacts to the AJ Community <input type="checkbox"/> not related to the Subproject

4. _____			<input type="checkbox"/> enhances benefits/outcomes of Subproject <input type="checkbox"/> enhances outcomes/benefits to the AJ Community <input type="checkbox"/> mitigates impacts to the AJ Community <input type="checkbox"/> not related to the Subproject
N=4			

B. Ranking of Possible Additional Activities

[Assign scores to each of the possible additional activities as follows]

Proposed Additional Development Activity that may address development need	Priority to the AJ Score = (total number of activities considered minus (-) priority rank of that activity) (A = N-R)	Relations to the subproject Score = (3 for activities that mitigate impact and at the same time also enhance benefits; 2 for activities that enhance benefits; 2 for activities that mitigate impacts; and, 1-not related to the subproject) (B)	Total Score TS=(A+B)

III. Agreed Development Activities to be Funded

A. Determining Priorities and Costs

[Based on II-B, list down activities the from highest to lowest scores and indicate their cost estimates].

Score (highest to lowest) (TS)	Development Activity that may address this development need	Estimated Cost to be borne by the project (C)	Cost borne by the AJ (D)	Total Cost (C+D)

B. Final List of Additional Activities to be Funded

The following are the Development Activities to be Funded by the subproject. Transfer the list of activities above to the table below in the same order. Cut off the list up to the cumulative total cost of up to an equivalent of _____ or approximately 20% of the subproject's total cost.

Development Activity to be Funded	Cost	IP/ICC contribution if any	How would this development activity be implemented? (Through a modification of the project design; Through additional item in the project; Through a separate construction/service contract by contractor; Through supply of materials and separate service contract by AJ themselves; through other MoALD programs; others please specify.)
1.			
2.			
3.			
Total Cost <20% of Subproject's cost			

IV. Signatories

The preparation of this IPP was facilitated by:

ECO Specialist

Date

In behalf of the AJ Community, we hereby concur with the above plan and certify that the final list of additional activities was arrived at by consensus among the members of the AJ whose signatures and thumb marks are hereby attached:

AJ Leader/Representative

Date

Ward Representative

Date

(Please attach sheets containing the signatures of the AJ members present during the final consultation. The sheet containing the signature must also have a heading containing the title of the Subproject, the Name of the AJ Group, the Date and the Location of the final consultation conducted.)

Annex 2. IPPF Implementation Report for Subproject

**Rural Economic and Enterprise Development Project
Report on IPPF Implement on the Subproject**

Reporting Period: _____

Name of Subproject: _____

Address of Subproject: _____

Requirements as Per Screening (Checked):

_____ N/A (Not yet Screened) _____ FPIC _____ IP Plan
_____ IP Policy not triggered

Status of Subproject:

_____ Preparation Stage:

_____ N/A (IP not triggered)
_____ Pre-Screening Consultation
_____ Screening Completed
_____ FPIC and IP Plan Preparation
_____ IP Plan and FPIC approved by IP community
_____ IP Plan and FPIC Under Review
_____ Subproject IP Plan/FPIC already approved by OPD

_____ Implementation Stage:

Names of the AJ Group: _____

Number Members in the Community: _____

Status of the IP Plan (Copy from IP Plan the Development Activity Items --See IPPF Annex 1):

Dev Activity	Cost	Status	Issues and Constraints	Agreed Action
1.				

2.				
3.				

Prepared by: _____

Annex 3. Template for Consolidated Monitoring Report of ECO

Rural Economic and Enterprise Development Project Consolidated Report on IPFF

Reporting Period: _____

Name of ECO: _____

Status of Subprojects with IP (Use landscape orientation for more space)

Name of Subproject	Status of P Plan (NP, PU, PAC, PUR, PUI)	Status of FPIC (NF, FUP,	No. of IP HH beneficiaries	Budget/ Cost of IP Plan	Main Issues and Constraints	Recommended Actions
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						

NP=No IP Plan required; PU=Plan under preparation; PAC=Plan Approved by Community; PUR=Plan under Review; PUI= Plan Under Implementation.

NF =N FPIC Required; FUP=FPIC Under Process; FGC=FPIC Granted by Community; FAP=FPIC approved by OPD.

Prepared by:

Social Safeguard Specialist