

Indigenous Peoples Plan

PUBLIC

June 2024

Nepal: Irrigation Modernization Enhancement Project

Prepared by Department of Water Resource and Irrigation, Government of Nepal for the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 1 April 2024)

Currency unit	–	Nepali Rupee (NR)
NR 1.00	=	\$ 0.0075
\$1.00	=	NRs 133.20

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AKC	–	Agriculture Knowledge Center
CAMO	–	Central Agriculture Development Office
CPMO	–	Central Project Management Office
CPR	–	community property resources
DDR	–	due diligence report
DWRI	–	Department of Water Resources and Irrigation
FMIS	–	farmers-managed irrigation system
GRC	–	grievance redressal committee
GRM	–	grievance redress mechanism
ICWM	–	integrated crop and water management
IMEP	–	Irrigation Modernization Enhancement Project
IP	–	Indigenous Peoples
O&M	–	operation and maintenance
RIP	–	Rajapur Irrigation Project
RIMO	–	Rajapur Irrigation Management Office
SMU	–	subproject management unit
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
SPPR	–	subproject preparation report
WUA	–	water user's association
WUC	–	water user's cooperatives
WRIDD/SD	–	Water Resources and Irrigation Development Division/Subdivision

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Irrigation Modernization Enhancement Project is aligned with the following impact: national food security increased. The project will have the following outcome: productivity, sustainability, and profitability of farms increased. This will be achieved through the three outputs; (i) irrigation infrastructure modernized (ii) irrigation and agriculture agencies and farmer organizations strengthened; and (iii) modern agriculture and value chain facilities introduced.

In order to achieve the outcomes, the project will (a) rehabilitate the irrigation infrastructure of about 100 FMIS in Koshi, Madhesh, and Bagmati Provinces, using a participatory approach;¹ (b) construct 12 new hill lift irrigation systems to irrigate about 1,400 ha in the mid-hill areas of Gandaki and Lumbini Provinces; and (c) rehabilitate the Rajapur Irrigation Project which irrigates about 14,500 ha in Lumbini Province to improve agricultural water productivity and address the flood and sedimentation problems.

The objectives of the Indigenous Peoples Plan are (i) assessment of potential impacts to indigenous people's population in all three project components (ii) conduct and document detailed, meaningful consultations to understand and address the concerns of indigenous people; (iii) provision for culturally appropriate benefits and opportunities for participation of indigenous peoples in the subproject, making them realizing beneficiaries and project stakeholders; and (v) define appropriate institutional arrangements for implementation and monitoring of indigenous people's issues

In the project area, the population of IPs constitute slightly above half (51.72%) of total population which is higher than the share of IPs in national population (35%). Presentation of IP by project component shows that overarching majority (87%) of project beneficiaries are from IP community in Rajapur followed by 58.72% in hill lift schemes. Likewise, around 30.51% of beneficiaries of farmer managed irrigation system belongs to various indigenous communities.

The project is anticipated to have beneficial impacts on indigenous peoples. The livelihood of IPs of project area either depends on the agriculture or the agriculture contributes to sustain or improve their livelihood. Similarly, the agriculture practices being applied by the IPs are not differ than that of the general farmer, the advancement in agriculture practices will not result in any adverse impact on agriculture system adopted by the IPs. As the IP communities of FMIS and RIP area have been utilizing the irrigation facilities for a century or more, improvement of the same facilities will not cause any impact in the cultural practice, livelihood strategy and economic activities. More specifically, the project beneficial impacts on IPs are: (a) access to improved irrigation facilities in FMIS and RIP whereas the IPs of Hill lift schemes will be benefited with New irrigation facilities in their dry lands. (b) reduced annual labour contribution requirements to IPs of FMIS and RIP, (c) the project's GESI Action Plan will ensure the representation of disadvantaged farmer in WUA and WUC governance structure and farmer's groups created for the implementation and dissemination of improved agriculture practices. Furthermore, periodic community consultations, provision of at least 25% participants in training from disadvantaged group, provision of baseline survey to maintain the social disaggregated beneficiary profile, will have beneficial impacts on IPs. improved knowledge on agriculture technologies through farmer field school, on-farm irrigation infrastructure

¹ The past ADB supported irrigation sector projects also covered Koshi, Madhesh, and Bagmati provinces but there is still demand for more rehabilitation. The remainder of the country was covered by irrigation sector projects implemented by the World Bank. The FMIS will be selected by strictly adhering to the 18 predefined subproject selection criteria including size of the schemes, farmer's demand and willingness to participate, water availability, indicative socio-economic situation including vulnerable community, urgency for rehabilitation, cropping pattern, and distribution of landholdings.

(springle, drip irrigation etc.) agriculture facilities are yet another area beneficial to IP farmers. The project conducted consultation at the various locations of subproject area. A total of 500 participants attended the meetings of with around 213 (42.60%) were from indigenous communities. These consultations and participation of IPs were instrumental in understanding the local issue and reflecting their needs, priorities, interests and perspectives in project planning and implementation. The CPMO, WUA and WRIDD/SD will extend and expand the consultation and disclosure process post detailed design and during the construction period. The Project Implementation and Management Support (PIMS) Consultant at central and provincial will conduct training and public awareness campaign during project implementation.

In order to enhance the beneficial measures, the IPP identified and proposed following specific activities: (i) a baseline survey will be conducted to enable tracking of benefits to indigenous peoples within the project service area; (ii) proposed benefits (e.g. access to irrigation services and agriculture component) to indigenous peoples will closely be monitored ; (iii) training and capacity development activities will be culturally sensitive and appropriate when implemented; (iv) GRC has designated indigenous peoples representatives, if required. GRC will also ensure that grievance redress established is gender inclusive in receiving and facilitating resolution of the indigenous peoples concerns; (v) consultations with indigenous peoples will be conducted in all project stages which will help in identifying any culture-specific requirements and traditions like avoidance of any specific festival days, and/or other activities with cultural significance to the indigenous peoples during civil work; and any other indigenous peoples related issues and concerns that may be of importance to the community. An end-line sample survey will be conducted to document the views of indigenous people's households about project benefits. Such a survey is in line with project internal monitoring.

The CPMO will engage a Safeguard Liaison Officer (SLO), who will be responsible for overall IP safeguards coordination across the project. The SLO will be supported by six Social Development Specialist of the PIMS. The project will also engage 122 Social Mobilizers to facilitate social mobilization, consultation, and capacity support at the subproject level for a period of two years. The IPP activities are regularly monitored by the project and reported as an integral part of social safeguard monitoring report.

The IPP is tied to several elements: the individual sub-project implementation schedule, project consultation, RP implementation and compensation, GESI-AP's agriculture training and capacity development, and the project's GRM-related activities. Importantly, it requires no additional and separate resources.

I. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

A. Background

1. The Irrigation Modernization Enhancement Project (IMEP) will (i) improve productivity, profitability, and climate resilience of 113 farmer managed irrigation systems (FMIS) across five provinces, and (ii) institutionalize irrigation modernization and integrated crop and water management (ICWM). The project will help improve the incomes of approximately 56,000 families. The project will (i) modernize 32,000 hectares (ha) of surface water irrigation systems; (ii) pilot innovative hill lift irrigation systems to irrigate 1,400 ha of dry uplands (Tar); (iii) strengthen capacity of local government institutions in integrating agriculture, water management and irrigation; and (iv) introduce climate smart agriculture and support in agriculture value chain services.

2. The project is aligned with (i) Nepal's National Water Plan 2002–2027 which aims at increasing water use efficiency to provide year-round irrigation through modernization of FMIS;¹ and (ii) Agriculture Development Strategy 2015–2035 which promotes acceleration of agricultural intensification and diversification into high-value crops to achieve Nepal's over-arching goal of economic growth and poverty reduction;² (iii) National Water Resources Policy 2021 promotes round the year irrigation, lift water to irrigate uplands, and institutional strengthening of concerned stakeholders. The project will support the implementation of the Second Nationally Determined Contribution particularly to increase access to climate-smart agriculture technologies to smallholder farmers and marginalized groups.³ The project also aims at reducing rural poverty through: (i) empowering women farmers, (ii) ensuring water security and building climate resilience, and (iii) increasing food security and reduce rural poverty.⁴ It is also aligned with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) country partnership strategy for Nepal, 2020–2024,⁵ ADB's Water Sector Directional Guide that aims for poverty reduction, gender equality, climate resilience, food security, and capacity building,⁶ and ADB's increased focus on climate investments, and with operational priorities of ADB's Strategy 2030.⁷

3. The project will be aligned with the following impact: national food security increased. The project will have the following outcome: productivity, sustainability, and profitability of farms increased. To meet the project objectives the project will have three outputs as summarized

¹ Government of Nepal, Water and Energy Commission Secretariat. 2002. *National Water Plan, 2002–2027*. Kathmandu.

² Government of Nepal, Ministry of Agricultural Development. 2015. [Agriculture Development Strategy, 2015–2035](#). Kathmandu.

³ Government of Nepal, Ministry of Forests and Environment. 2021. [Vulnerability and Risk Assessment and Identifying Adaptation Options. Summary for Policy Makers](#). Kathmandu. Government of Nepal. 2020. [Second Nationally Determines Contribution](#). Kathmandu

⁴ Nepal has built an enabling legal and regulatory framework to spur climate action and its climate change commitments are embedded in a Green, Resilient and Inclusive Development (GRID) approach. The government issued the Kathmandu Declaration for the GRID Partnership in 2021.

⁵ ADB. 2019. [Country Partnership Strategy, Nepal, 2020–2024—Promoting Connectivity, Devolved Services, and Resilience](#). Manila.

⁶ ADB. 2019. [Strategy 2030](#). Manila and ADB. 2022. [Strategy 2030 Water Sector Directional Guide](#). Manila

⁷ The project is aligned with the following operational priorities: (i) Addressing remaining poverty and reducing inequalities; (ii) Accelerating progress in gender equality; (iii) Tackling climate change and building climate and disaster resilience and enhancing environmental sustainability; (iv) Promoting rural development and food security; and (v) Strengthening governance and institutional capacity. ADB. 2018. [Strategy 2030: Achieving a Prosperous, Inclusive, Resilient, and Sustainable Asia and the Pacific](#). Manila.

below.

4. **Output 1: Irrigation infrastructure modernized.** This output will modernize FMIS infrastructure in Bagmati, Koshi, Lumbini, and Madhesh provinces to improve performance and increase resilience to climate change. Across those irrigation systems, the project will (i) provide gated intake structures and protect riverbanks and hill slopes to reduce flood and sediment ingress; (ii) improve irrigation efficiency, stability, and equitable management of irrigation water through targeted canal lining and improved control structures and provision of cross drainage; (iii) support on-farm irrigation by upgrading minor canals and expanding use of modern pipe distributions; (iv) introduce hill lift irrigation schemes in the largely unirrigated mid hill upland areas (Tar). The program will include:

5. Rehabilitation and upgrading of about 33,000ha of surface water irrigation including (i) 66 hill irrigation schemes (5,889ha), 34 terai irrigation schemes (11,563ha) in Koshi, Madhesh and Bagmati provinces; and (iii) upgrading for modernization of key infrastructure of the Rajapur Irrigation Project (RIP- 14,500ha) in Lumbini Province. In addition, the project will construct 12 new pilot hill lift schemes (1,400ha) with modern lifting and high efficiency piped irrigation in the mid hill areas of Gandaki and Lumbini Provinces.

6. Improved on-farm irrigation will be supported at all the FMIS subprojects and Rajapur. Advanced on-farm irrigation including piped, micro irrigation and polyhouses will be supported at the hill lift sub projects.

7. Pilot community conjunctive groundwater program at three selected terai FMIS locations focusing on the electrification of farmers and other tubewells.

8. **Output 2: Irrigation and Agriculture Agencies and Farmer Organizations Strengthened.** The output is designed to develop the management and institutional framework to ensure the project investments meet their targets of irrigation efficiency, productivity, and sustainability. The program will be implemented through a new and modernized approach to integrated Crop and Water Management (ICWM) incorporating climate change; sustainable operation and maintenance (O&M) of the irrigation infrastructure, empowered farmer organizations, support the development of agri-enterprises, support in market chain and access to finance. The output will strengthen the capacity of WRIDDs, AKCs and the irrigation and agriculture units at the local level in integrating irrigation management and agriculture development in overall FMIS sector development. At the farm level, the project will; (i) strengthen WUAs capacity to better operate and maintain irrigation systems;^[1] and (ii) establish in selected irrigation systems Water User Cooperatives (WUCs) at pilot level who will have integrated irrigation management and agribusiness functions designed to maximize the opportunities of irrigation investments including improved access to government subsidies and rural finance, support for the market chain, facilitate agro-enterprises, and network with private agri-enterprises.^[2] For the hill lift irrigation schemes the WUCs will operate as water utilities using metered charging systems and will collect fees to help meet full cost recovery for operating costs. The output will develop new ICWM guidelines including design, management and extension support, climate change risks, and develop a road map for the long-term strategy for investment and management of the FMIS schemes in Nepal. The guidelines and parallel training modules will be used to support the project programs as well as wider training of irrigation and agriculture extension workers in Nepal.

9. The program will include:

(i) Training and strengthening of the devolved institutions with focus on the WRIDDs,

- AKCs and the irrigation and agriculture units at the local level.
- (ii) Strengthening of field level management including (a) strengthening of WUAs; and (b) explore for establishment of parallel new WUCs who could enhance support in irrigation management operations and agribusiness functions. The WUCs will be initially piloted in 20 subprojects (12 hill lift, 3 terai FMIS, 2 hill FMS and 3 Rajapur). Subject to the results of the pilots and farmer interest the WUC program would be upscaled to other sub-projects. The farmers will work with the WRIDDs who will support them in the initial establishment and registration of the WUCs through the cooperative units at the local level. Irrigation management functions will be supported by the WRIDDs/hill lift offices, and agribusiness functions supported by the AKCs. The WUC management will initially incorporate the key representatives of the WUA.

10. **Enhanced Access to Rural Finance:** The project will review current policy and programs for finance and subsidies for irrigation and agriculture. Based on the review the project will work with selected local administrations, lending agencies, private sector, WUA and WUC to train and pilot new and workable models to improve access and better target financial support for farmers to invest in farm enterprises, on-farm irrigation, upgrading of irrigation etc. The program will also address alternative ways to meet financing costs for irrigation maintenance and repairs beyond the capacities of the farmers themselves.

11. **Output 3: Modern agriculture and value chain facilities introduced:** The program will address core weaknesses in agriculture including the limited uptake of modern agriculture technologies, lack of mechanization and agriculture facilities. The program will explore upstream and downstream opportunities to promote value addition including demonstration and training in: (i) adopting climate-smart agricultural practices to improve crop yield, quality and production (ii) adopting advanced agricultural technologies including modern farm machineries and equipment to enhance efficiency, productivity, and address labor shortages; (iii) value adding through agriculture facilities including crop collection and processing, crop storage, and buying and selling of inputs and outputs. The Project will support the establishment of digital advisory services which through digital apps and mobile phones will provide information on weather, marketing and agriculture advisory services which will improve farmers' operational efficiency and decision-making. As the farmers and farmer organizations lack access to finance the project will pilot the provision of partial financing to selected WUAs/WUCs who based on viable and sustainable business models want to invest in modern agriculture machineries and construction or rehabilitation of agriculture facilities including marketing, storage and processing. The WUA/WUC will be required to contribute 50% of financing for machinery and 15% for facilities, following working directives of DOA. The program will include:

- (i) Development: of agricultural technologies and enterprise development focusing on the interventions that will make the most impact to the needs of farmers in the sub-project areas and will include planning and management of cropping patterns using farmer field school approach, training and demonstrations including seed multiplications, green manuring, zero tillage, nature-based solution for soil conservation, and consolidated farming amongst others. The training will identify potential business opportunities and promote the establishment of agriculture enterprises.
- (ii) Demonstrations: of (a) agriculture equipment and machinery to support mechanization to reduce reliance on scarce agricultural labor; (b) agriculture facilities to improve the marketing and processing including agriculture collection centers, grain storage, WUC storage facilities and polyhouses. The project will procure equipment to be used in the demonstrations which will be assigned to the

- WUAs/WUCs for future rental to farmers once the demonstrations are completed.
- (iii) **Upscaling:** Following on from the demonstrations the project will provide financial support for selected WUAs/WUCs to invest in modern agriculture machinery, polyhouses, and agriculture facilities. Support will be provided to WUA/WUCs to construct or rehabilitate WUA/WUC facilities for crop storage and agro processing. The aim will be to support selected investments that can demonstrate a viable and sustainable management and business model, be self-financing, and can show significant impact to the viability of the subproject. The project will procure and assign equipment and facilities to the relevant WUA/WUC who will contribute 50% of the costs for machinery and 15% for the WUA/WUC facilities.
 - (iv) **Establishment:** of communications through digital advisory services to provide cost effective access to information to the dispersed and remote irrigation areas and stakeholders. The program will include targeted weather, climate change, marketing, and agricultural advisory services. The system will build on existing social media and include videos, SMS, and apps with emphasis on user experience focusing on how to meet the needs of different demographic groups of farmers, government, private sector, and small-scale entrepreneurs.

12. The estimated costs of the project are summarized below.

Table 1. Summary of Cost Estimates

Table 1: Summary of Cost Estimates			Amount (US\$) million	
A. Base Cost				
Output 1. Enhanced Irrigation Infrastructure			86.07	
Output 2. Modernized Irrigation and Agricultural Institutions			3.86	
Output 3. Modernized Agricultural Systems			10.40	
Project Management			8.24	
Subtotal (A)			108.58	
B. Contingencies			19.99	
C. Financial Charges During Implementation			5.92	
Total (A+B+C)			134.49	
Figures may not sum due to rounding.				
a Includes taxes and duties of \$10.5 million to be financed by the Government.				
b. Base costs in 2024 prices.				
c. Physical contingencies computed at 10% for all activities except for training, agriculture facilities, consultants and project management which are computed at 5%. Price contingencies computed at 1.8% in 2024 to 2027, 1.9% in 2028 and 2029 and 2.0% thereafter for foreign currency costs; and 6.2% in 2024 and 63.0% per year thereafter for local currency costs; conversion between currencies assumes purchasing power parity.				
d. Interest during construction for the ADB COL loan of 1.124%, for five years is added to the loan.				
Source: Asian Development Bank estimates				
Summary Financing Plan				
	Amount	Share of Total		
Source	(\$ million)	(%)		
Asian Development Bank				
ADB	115.00	85.51%		
Nepal Government	14.78	10.99%		
Beneficiaries	4.70	3.50%		
Total	134.49	100.0%		
Source: Asian Development Bank				

Notes:

¹ The WUAs will remain as core organization for irrigation management in all subprojects.

² The WRIDDs will support farmers in the initial establishment and registration of the WUCs through the cooperative units at the local level. Irrigation management functions will be supported by the WRIDDs, and Agribusiness functions supported by the AKCs. The board of directors of the WUCs will initially incorporate the key representatives of the WUA. The twenty pilot WUCs will initially include 12 hill lift, 3 terai FMIS, 2 hill FMS and 3 Rajapur). Subject to the

results of the pilots and farmer interest, the WUC program would be upscaled to other sub-projects.

B. Description of the Project Component

13. The project will support (a) rehabilitating the irrigation infrastructure of approximately 100 FMIS in Koshi, Madhesh, and Bagmati Provinces, using a participatory approach; (b) constructing 12 new lift irrigation subprojects to irrigate about 1,400 hectares in the mid-hill areas of Gandaki and Lumbini Provinces; and (c) rehabilitating the Rajapur Irrigation Project,⁸ which irrigates about 14,500 hectares in Lumbini Province, to improve agricultural water productivity and address the flood and sedimentation problems. All these interventions will help modernize systems to withstand extreme climatic events, increase system resiliency, pump water to uphill dry land to boost agriculture production and ensure water availability despite declining water sources, protect infrastructure and farms from high floods and sediment loads, and encourage farmers to adopt climate-resilient agricultural practices. The scope of the project is summarized in the following table. List of the scheme with province, district and municipality is given in **Appendix 1**.

Table 2. Overview of Project Component

Project Component	Number of Systems	Command area
FMIS	100	17,452
HLIS	12	1,416
RIP	1	14,500
Grand Total	113	33,367

Source: Compiled from Subproject preparation report, Detail design report 2022-23

14. **Rajapur Irrigation Project:** The Rajapur Irrigation Project (RIP) is a long-established traditional FMIS taking water from the Karnali River and is situated between the two branches of the river - western (Karnali) and eastern (Geruwa). The RIP covers the 15,000 hectares island formed by these two branches, and originally comprised six individual irrigation systems which were rehabilitated between 1991 and 2001 with financial support from ADB, under the Rajapur Irrigation Rehabilitation Project (RIRP). Originally there were six intakes; three were merged into the *Budhi kulo*, and three remain separate – these are the eastern intakes which take water from the Geruwa river.

15. Problems of access to water for the *Budhi kulo* were largely resolved in RIRP, but there remains a serious problem of sediment control which both damages irrigation and leads to flooding downstream of the island. This problem has become even worse as the increased water supply brings extra sediment into the system. This is the major issue to be addressed in the present project. The eastern intakes have been adversely affected by recent changes in river morphology which cannot easily be resolved and require further studies and environmental assessments.

16. The system is fully functional, although it requires continued maintenance for silt removal and gabion repair and a small amount of locally managed upgrading and repair. A separate GON program has extended the flood alleviation/river training works with the target of protecting the entire island. Agriculture remains important for local livelihoods and for national food security. For these reasons a further project is required

⁸ The Rajapur Irrigation Project, which is jointly operated by government and farmers, is an integrated system of many traditional FMIS. It is located in Terai between two braided and shifting channels of Karnali River. The system suffers from floods and high silt-laden inflows causing siltation of intakes, canals, and fields. Geruwa channel of river has been silted rendering three intakes of RIP dysfunctional. Rajapur command area is cereal pocket of Nepal.

17. Around 87 percent of project beneficiaries belong to the Tharu ethnic group, who are classified as marginalized Indigenous Peoples (IPs) group. The irrigation system under the proposed intervention has been built and operated by the Tharu community for more than 100 years. The beneficiaries of the system are likely to benefit due to improved irrigation services and other development activities financed under the project. As the interventions are limited within the existing canal system, which is being operated by the people of Tharu community, the improvement initiatives will not involve any adverse impacts on them.

18. **Hill Lift Irrigation Project.** The project will pilot 12 subprojects to provide reliable irrigation to the agricultural lands located on old river terraces, called *Tar* in Nepal, by pumping water from perennial rivers located in the river valleys below. The Tar lands have relatively flat and/or mildly rolling topography located along the major rivers, ranging from a few hectares to several hundred hectares in size, are potential arable lands with the potential of multiple cropping but availability year-round irrigation is very limited. These are complex schemes involving high head pumping (100-140m) and the development of new approaches to ensure the long-term viability and sustainability of the investments is required.

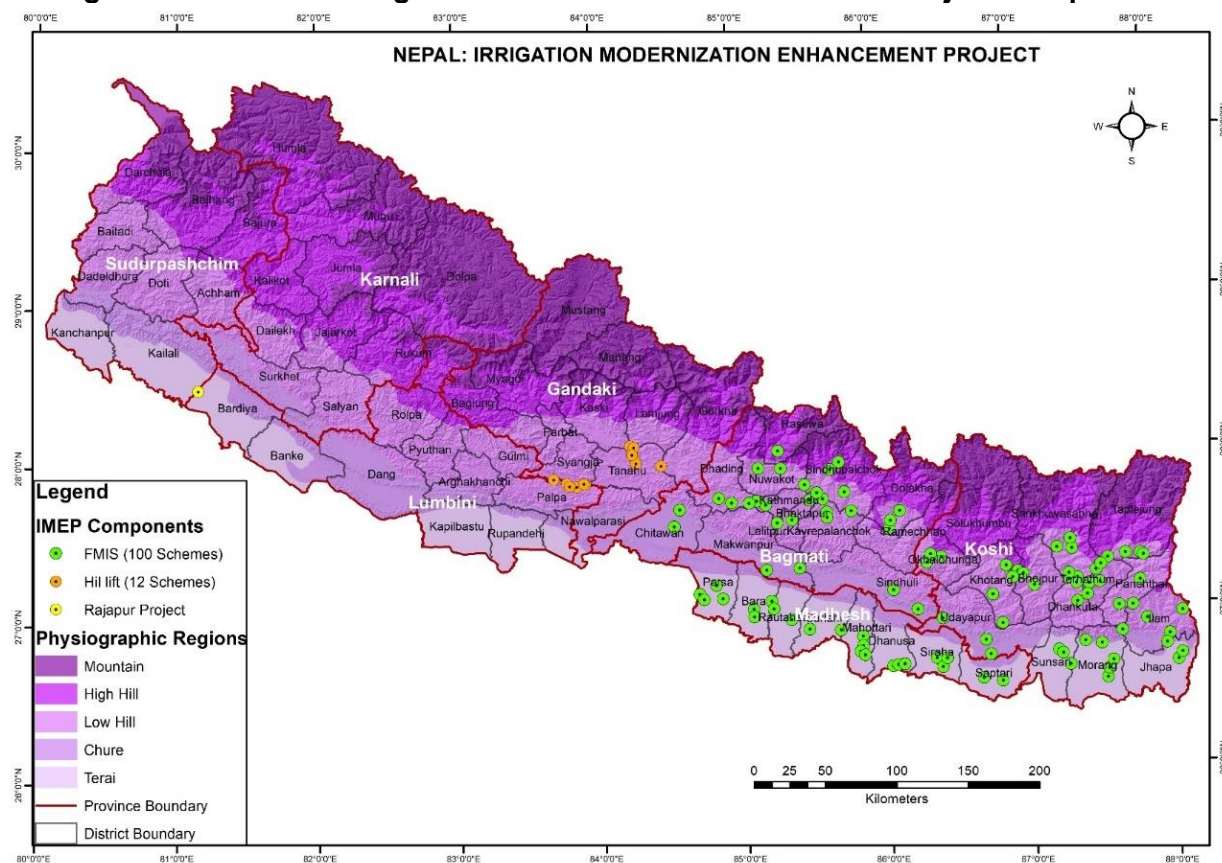
19. Around 58.72 percent of project beneficiaries belong to the IPs. Gurung, Kumal, Bote are the major IPs living with the general population in the project command area. The tubewell drilling work and construction of reservoir is proposed in GON land which is not claimed by IPs as their ancestral domain or asset. The recipient communities, including the IPs who constitute above half of the project beneficiary are likely to benefit after having irrigation facilities in their dry land.

20. **Modernization of Farmer Managed Irrigation System:** The proposed Irrigation Modernization and Enhancement Project will rehabilitate/modernize the irrigation infrastructure of about 100 FMIS in Koshi, Madhesh, and Bagmati Provinces, using a participatory approach;⁹. Traditionally, farmers have built temporary weirs from riverbed materials, often reinforced with brushwood, but these need reconstruction after each flood – possibly several times per season. These FMIS are suffering from (i) water shortage, with numerous schemes on small rivers; (ii) high costs of maintenance of weakly-developed irrigation infrastructure on unstable hillslopes; and (iii) unreliable livelihoods, resulting in labor shortages for irrigation management and agriculture and (iv) inability to obtain sufficient water from seasonal rivers with large flood flows.

21. Around 30.51 percent of project beneficiaries belongs to the indigenous communities. The project area of FMIS component is spread over 35 districts with varied ecological regions. Almost all ethnic groups available in the country will be the beneficiaries of the FMIS. All FMIS under proposed intervention are operational since long time, upgrading/improvement of the existing system will not have adverse impacts on indigenous people.

⁹ The past ADB supported irrigation sector projects also covered Koshi, Madhesh, and Bagmati provinces but there is still demand for more rehabilitation. The remainder of the country was covered by irrigation sector projects implemented by the World Bank. The FMIS will be selected by strictly adhering to the 18 predefined subproject selection criteria including size of the schemes, farmer's demand and willingness to participate, water availability, indicative socio-economic situation including vulnerable community, urgency for rehabilitation, cropping pattern, and distribution of landholdings.

Figure 1. Location of Irrigation Modernization Enhancement Project Components



Source: Administrative boundary, Survey department Nepal: Project location plotted based on the design report 2022/23

C. Objective of Indigenous Peoples Plan

22. In line with the above assessment, this IPP focuses on: (i) assessment of potential impacts to indigenous people's population in all three project components (ii) conduct and document detailed, meaningful consultations to understand and address the concerns of indigenous people; (iii) provision for culturally appropriate benefits and opportunities for participation of indigenous peoples in the subproject, making them realizing beneficiaries and project stakeholders; and (v) define appropriate institutional arrangements for implementation and monitoring of indigenous people's issues.

23. The IPP will cover the entire project components. This IPP will be updated during detailed design and implementation, if required. All required assistance, mitigation measures and compensation to affected Indigenous Peoples (if identified in later stage) shall be completed before award of civil works contract package of the related project components.

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A. GON Policies for Indigenous Peoples

24. **Government of Nepal Laws.** The Constitution of Nepal (2015) in preamble obligates the

country as multi-ethnic, multi-lingual, multi-religious, multi-cultural and diverse regional characteristics. In part I, **Article 3**; Nation is defined as 'All the Nepalese people, with multiethnic, multilingual, multi-religious, multicultural characteristics and in geographical diversities. It recognizes the status of different mother languages as national languages in **Article 6**. Each individual and community has the right to use, preserve and promote its own language, script, culture, and cultural heritage (**Article 32**). The **Article 51 (j) 8** articulates that the state shall pursue policy to make the indigenous nationalities participate in decisions concerning that community by making special provisions for opportunities and benefits in order to ensure the right of these nationalities to live with dignity, along with their identity, and protect and promote traditional knowledge, skill, culture, social tradition and experience of the indigenous nationalities and local communities.

25. In addition, the Constitution has authorized the establishment of an Indigenous Nationalities Commission in part-27, **Article 261** to address the issues and concerns of such communities.

26. The provision in **Article 42 (1)** recognizes the rights of Adivasi/Janajati to "participate in State structures on the basis of principles of proportional participation. Provided that nothing shall be deemed to prevent the making of special provisions by law for the protection, empowerment or development of the citizens including the socially or culturally backward women, Dalit, indigenous people, indigenous nationalities, Madhesi, Tharu Muslim, oppressed class, minorities, the marginalized, farmers, laborers, youths, children, senior citizens, gender and sexual minorities, persons with disabilities, persons in pregnancy, incapacitated or helpless, backward region and indigent Khas Arya in **Article 18 (3)**.

27. Specific policy initiatives for the welfare and advancement of Indigenous Peoples (adivasi/janajati) were initiated in 1997, when a National Committee for Development of Nationalities (NCDN) was set up. In 2002, the Nepal Parliament passed a bill for the establishment of an autonomous foundation named "National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities," which came into existence in 2003 replacing the NCDN.

28. The National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities (**NFDIN**) **Act 2002** established the first comprehensive policy and institutional framework pertaining to adivasis/janajatis. The NFDIN is a semi-autonomous body that acts as the State's focal point for indigenous policy, with a mandate to recommend measures to promote the welfare and development of Indigenous Peoples focusing on social, economic, and cultural rights and requirements. The NFDIN Act 2002, National Human Rights Action Plan 2005, the Local Government Operational Act 2017 Environmental Act 2022, and Forest Act 2022 provide for the protection and promotion of Janajatis' traditional knowledge and cultural heritage.

29. According to the NFDIN Act 2002, "indigenous people/nationalities are 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." The following are the characteristics of the Indigenous Peoples:

- (i) those who have their own ethnic languages other than Nepali.
- (ii) those who have their own distinct traditional customs other than those of the ruling high castes.
- (iii) those who espouse a culture distinct from that of the Aryan/Hindu culture of dominant groups.
- (iv) those who have distinct social structures that do not fall under the hierarchical varna or caste system.

- (v) those who have a written or oral history that traces their line of descent back to the occupants of the territories before their annexation into the present frontiers of Nepal; and
- (vi) those who are listed in the schedule of indigenous people/nationalities published by Government of Nepal.

30. The GoN has signed the **ILO convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples** and **UN Declaration for the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP, 2007)** 2007. Both UNDRIP and **ILO 169** advocate for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of IPs. ILO Convention 169 is a legally binding international treaty. Following **ILO 169**, the GoN has identified 59 indigenous ethnic groups. All development projects are required to pay high attention to such groups during consultation and mitigation of potential project impacts on them.

B. ADB SPS (2009) on Indigenous Peoples Safeguards

31. The objective of ADB SPS 2009 related to IP safeguards is to design and implement projects in a way that fosters full respect for IPs' identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by the IPs themselves so that they can (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects, and (iii) can participate actively in projects that affect them.

32. The ADB SPS 2009 states that the IP safeguards are triggered if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of IPs or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that IPs own, use, occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset. The term IPs is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region. In considering these characteristics, national legislation, customary law, and any international conventions to which the country is a party should be considered. A group that has lost collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area because of forced severance remains eligible for coverage under the SPS. Projects financed and/or administered by ADB are expected to observe the following policy principles related to IPs:

- (i) Screen early on to determine (i) whether IPs are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area; and (ii) whether project impacts on IPs are likely.
- (ii) Undertake a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive social impact assessment or use similar methods to assess potential project impacts, both positive and adverse, on IPs. Give full consideration to options for the affected IPs prefer in relation to the provision of project benefits and the design of mitigation measures. Identify social and economic benefits for affected Indigenous Peoples that are culturally appropriate and gender and inter-generationally inclusive and develop measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate adverse impacts on IPs.
- (iii) Undertake meaningful consultations with affected IPs Peoples communities and concerned IPs Peoples organizations to solicit their participation (i) in designing, implementing, and monitoring measures to avoid adverse impacts or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects; and (ii) in tailoring project benefits for affected Indigenous Peoples communities in a culturally appropriate manner. To enhance IPs' active participation, projects affecting them

should provide for culturally appropriate and gender inclusive capacity development. Establish a culturally appropriate and gender inclusive grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the Indigenous Peoples' concerns.

- (iv) Ascertain the consent of affected IPs communities to the following project activities: (i) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples; (ii) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (iii) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of IPs. For the purposes of policy application, the consent of affected IPs communities refers to a collective expression by the affected IPs communities, through individuals and/or their recognized representatives, of broad community support for such project activities. Broad community support may exist even if some individuals or groups object to the project activities.
- (v) Avoid, to the maximum extent possible, any restricted access to and physical displacement from protected areas and natural resources. Where avoidance is not possible, ensure that the affected IPs communities participate in the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of management arrangements for such areas and natural resources and that their benefits are equitably shared.
- (vi) Prepare an IPP that is based on the social impact assessment with the assistance of qualified and experienced experts and that draw on indigenous knowledge and participation by the affected Indigenous Peoples communities. The IPP includes a framework for continued consultation with the affected IPs communities during project implementation; specifies measures to ensure that IPs receive culturally appropriate benefits; identifies measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for any adverse project impacts; and includes culturally appropriate grievance procedures, monitoring and evaluation arrangements, and a budget and time-bound actions for implementing the planned measures.
- (vii) Disclose a draft IPP, including documentation of the consultation process and the results of the social impact assessment in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected Indigenous Peoples communities and other stakeholders. The final IPP and its updates should also be disclosed to the affected Indigenous Peoples communities and other stakeholders.
- (viii) Prepare an action plan for legal recognition of customary rights to lands and territories or ancestral domains when the project involves (i) activities that are contingent on establishing legally recognized rights to lands and territories that IPs have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, or (ii) involuntary acquisition of such lands.
- (ix) Monitor implementation of the IPP using qualified and experienced experts; adopt a participatory monitoring approach, wherever possible; and assess whether the IPP's objective and desired outcome have been achieved, taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of IPP monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

C. Comparison Between Government of Nepal Policy on Indigenous Peoples and ADB SPS 2009

33. A gap analysis of laws and policies of Government of Nepal and ADB SPS 2009 is undertaken and presented in the table below. Indigenous Peoples will be identified based on the definition of Indigenous Peoples by Government of Nepal in the NFDIN Act, 2002. Level of impact to Indigenous Peoples and process to be followed in case of adverse impacts to Indigenous Peoples, will be as per ADB SPS 2009. In case of any discrepancy between the policies of ADB and the government, ADB policy will prevail.

Table 3. Comparison of Government of Nepal and ADB Policy on Indigenous Peoples, Gap Analysis and Recommended Measures

ADB SPS 2009 Indigenous Peoples Policy Principles	Government of Nepal Policy Provision for Indigenous Peoples	Gaps between Government of Nepal Law and ADB SPS 2009 Requirements	Gap Filling Measures
1. Project Screening: Screen early on to determine (i) whether IPs are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area; and (ii) whether project impacts on IPs are likely.	Nepal recognizes the existence and the marginalized conditions of the indigenous nationalities. The Local Government Operation Act 2017 mandates that municipalities commit to the promotion, preservation, and protection of language, religion, culture of indigenous people.	Lack of specific guidelines pertaining to screening of project impacts on IPs	Project screening procedures are developed and included in the project document. Training and capacity support program coupled with periodic refresher targeting to project stakeholder will regularly be organized to internalize the IP issues solving mechanism in project implementation arrangement.
2. Social Assessment Undertake a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive social impact assessment or use similar methods to assess potential project impacts, both positive and adverse, on IPs. Consider options for the affected IPs prefer in relation to the provision of project benefits and the design of mitigation measures. Identify social and economic benefits for affected Indigenous Peoples that are culturally appropriate and gender and inter-generationally inclusive and develop measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate adverse impacts on IPs.	Framework policies, prepared by development projects are guiding the social assessment: standalone GON policy applicable to all development does not exist	Specific guidelines for social assessment are not existed	Social assessment will be undertaken following standard procedures (as defined by SPS), to identify different levels of impact on Indigenous Peoples. The IPP/RIPP will include the process and area to be focused on while designing SA.
3. Meaningful Consultation. Undertake meaningful consultations with affected IPs Peoples communities and concerned IPs Peoples organizations to solicit their participation (i) in designing, implementing, and monitoring measures to avoid adverse impacts or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects; and (ii) in tailoring project benefits	Meaningful participation in the political, social, and administrative spheres will be ensured for the economically, socially, and geographically backward citizens through 'positive discrimination' and reservation. (15 th Five-year plan) In states and districts in which several indigenous peoples live, the minority and marginalized indigenous peoples shall	There is a lack of regulation and guidelines for implementation of policy provision in practice.	Meaningful consultation will be carried out throughout the project from the very beginning of project identification down to the monitoring of project results. Capacity of stakeholders on planning for impact mitigation will be developed for long term sustainability.

ADB SPS 2009 Indigenous Peoples Policy Principles	Government of Nepal Policy Provision for Indigenous Peoples	Gaps between Government of Nepal Law and ADB SPS 2009 Requirements	Gap Filling Measures
for affected Indigenous Peoples communities in a culturally appropriate manner. To enhance IPs' active participation, projects affecting them should provide for culturally appropriate and gender inclusive capacity development. Establish a culturally appropriate and gender inclusive grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the Indigenous Peoples' concerns.	be ensured special representation in all decision-making levels, including at village, local, district and state levels. (Rights of Minorities and Marginalized Communities – constitution of Nepal):		
4. Broad Community Support: Ascertain the consent of affected IPs communities to the following project activities: (i) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples; (ii) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (iii) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of IPs. For the purposes of policy application, the consent of affected IPs communities refers to a collective expression by the affected IPs communities, through individuals and/or their recognized representatives, of broad community support for such project activities. Broad community support may exist even if some individuals or groups object to the project activities	The ownership, occupation, possession and use of lands, territories and natural resources by indigenous peoples shall be protected through special measures that prevent land alienation and exploitation without the free, prior and informed consent of the legitimate representatives of the peoples concerned. (Right on Natural Resources, Economic Rights and Revenue Allocation Constitution of Nepal)	No specific regulations/guidelines to translate the constitutional guarantee	All possible options will be explored to address impacts to Indigenous Peoples through a meaningful consultative process, consent-seeking (broad community support) and culturally sensitive response.
5. Avoid Impacts: Avoid, to the maximum extent possible, any	Principally, the national policy and plans broadly speaks on the protection	No formal mechanism to integrate protection measure in development	Based on the social assessment, multiple social, economic and

ADB SPS 2009 Indigenous Peoples Policy Principles	Government of Nepal Policy Provision for Indigenous Peoples	Gaps between Government of Nepal Law and ADB SPS 2009 Requirements	Gap Filling Measures
restricted access to and physical displacement from protected areas and natural resources or ensure that project benefits are equally shared.	of IPs,	projects, Local laws are silent (not specific) on assessment of differential impact and vulnerability	project design/ technical alternatives and options will be explored to avoid or minimize adverse impacts to Indigenous Peoples, Possible measures will be explored for protection of Indigenous Peoples and their inclusion in project benefits, both direct and indirect through the stand-alone document (IPP) or incorporated into RIPP
6. IPP Preparation Prepare an IPP that is based on the social impact assessment with the assistance of qualified and experienced experts and that draw on indigenous knowledge and participation by the affected Indigenous Peoples communities. The IPP includes a framework for continued consultation with the affected IPs communities during project implementation; specifies measures to ensure that IPs receive culturally appropriate benefits; identifies measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for any adverse project impacts; and includes culturally appropriate grievance procedures, monitoring and evaluation arrangements, and a budget and time-bound actions for implementing the planned measures.	Project focused framework policies are guiding/ applicable to particular project only. Local Government Operational t Act 2017 includes the provision of GRC at municipal level.	The existing structure of GRC may lack the representation of IP in GRC. The GRC may require specific expertise to handle the specific natured grievances	Indigenous Peoples Plans (IPP) will be prepared wherever ADB SPS safeguards on Indigenous Peoples are triggered. IPPs will explore possible options to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts to Indigenous Peoples. Capacity of stakeholders on planning for impact mitigation will be developed. A project specific grievance redressal mechanism will be crafted and placed with a specific mandate.
7. Disclose IPP Disclose a draft IPP, including documentation of the consultation process and the results of the social impact assessment in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to	Public hearing on development projects is widely exercised through all three levels of government. The Local Government Operational Act recognizes the disclosure of information.	Specific mechanism essential to reach out to IPS may lacking in ongoing public hearing process	The IPP will be disclosed following multiple channels ensuring that the contents of the plan are understandable to the concerned communities

ADB SPS 2009 Indigenous Peoples Policy Principles	Government of Nepal Policy Provision for Indigenous Peoples	Gaps between Government of Nepal Law and ADB SPS 2009 Requirements	Gap Filling Measures
affected Indigenous Peoples communities and other stakeholders. The final IPP and its updates should also be disclosed to the affected Indigenous Peoples communities and other stakeholders.			
8. Action Plan Prepare an action plan for legal recognition of customary rights to lands and territories or ancestral domains when the project involves (i) activities that are contingent on establishing legally recognized rights to lands and territories that IPs have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, or (ii) involuntary acquisition of such lands.	All government project requires preparing annual action plan with project targets and integrate the cross-cutting issues	The indicator is very generic (not disaggregate by IP)	An activity-based action plan with implementation timeline and specific targets will be included as an integral part of IPP/RP.
9. Monitoring Of IPP Implementation Monitor implementation of the IPP using qualified and experienced experts; adopt a participatory monitoring approach, wherever possible; and assess whether the IPP's objective and desired outcome have been achieved, taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of IPP monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	No specific government policies exist for IPP monitoring		The IPP/RIPP will define the monitoring indicators ensuring enough resources as an integral part of IPP/RP. Project design monitoring framework will include specific monitoring indicator and targets from IPP/RIPP.

III. SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

A. General Background of IPs in Nepal

34. According to National Population and Housing Census 2021, there are 142 castes/ethnic groups living in Nepal. In Nepal the term Indigenous Peoples denotes to *Adivasi*, *Janajati* or ethnic groups with distinct identity in terms of their culture, language, and social association from the prevalent dominant culture. National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities (NFDIN) Act, 2002 defines “nationalities” (*Adivasi*) and Indigenous Peoples (*Janajati*) as people having their own mother tongue, distinct separate traditional cultural identities, and social structure. This definition apparently is very close to the ADB definitions of the Indigenous People.

Table 4. Classification of Adivasi/Janajati Group in Nepal

Region	Classification of Adivasi Janajati				
	Endangered (10)	Highly Marginalized (12)	Marginalized (21)	Disadvantaged (15)	Advantaged (2)
Mountain (18)		Shiyar, Shingsawa (Lhomi), and Thudam	Bhote, Dolpo, Larke, Lhopa, Mugali, Tokpegola, and Walung	Bara Gaule, Byansi (Sauka), Chhairotan, Maparphali Thakali, Sherpa, Tangbe, and Tingaunle Thakali	Thakali
Hill (24)	Bankariya, Hayu, Kusbadiya, Kusunda, Lepcha, and Surel	Baramu, Thami (Thangmi), and Chepang	Bhujel, Dura, Pahari, Phree, Sunuwar, and Tamang	Chhantyal, Gurung (Tamu), Jirel, Limbu (Yakthumba), Magar, Rai, Yakkha, and Hyolmo	Newar
Inner Terai (7)	Raji, and Raute	Bote, Danuwar, and Majhi	Darai, and Kumal		
Terai (11)	Kisan, and Meche (Bodo)	Dhanuk (Rajbansi), Jhangad, and Santhal (Satar)	Dhimal, Gangai, Rajbansi (Koch), Tajpuriya, Tharu and Rana Tharu		

Source: National Federation of Indigenous Nationalities

35. There are disparities in terms of socio-economic standing in IP groups across the country. The NFDIN has declared 60 groups (59 initially and one “Rana Tharu” is added in marginalized category) as ethnic nationalities and classified them into five categories based on their population size and other socio-economic variables such as literacy, housing, land holdings, occupation, language, and area of residence. The national wide distribution of IP population with their marginalization is presented in **Table 5**.

Table 5. National Wide Distribution of IP Population with their Marginalization

Total Population of Nepal	Total IP Population of Nepal	IP Population by Marginalization					
		Endangered	Highly Marginalized	Marginalized	Disadvantaged	Advantaged	Total
29164578	10208543	24197	640130	4213786	3977326	1353104	10208543
Percentage	35.00	0.24	6.27	41.28	38.96	13.25	100.00

Source: <https://censusnepal.cbs.gov.np/results/downloads/caste-ethnicity>

36. Out of the total population of Nepal, about 10,330,274 (35.00%) belongs to IPs. While disaggregating the IP population by their marginalization, around 41.28% lies in the the marginalized category whereas 38.96% falls in disadvantaged category. Likewise, 13.25% belong to the advanced class (Newar & Thakali), 6.27% highly marginalized and 0.24 % of IP population is rated as endangered category.

B. Socio-economic Conditions of IPs in Nepal

37. In Nepal, the Janajati comprise the most diverse groups, not only in terms of languages/dialects that they speak but also in social, economic, religious, cultural and other spheres. Their food habits, housing structures, and way of life from birth to death also differ widely among them. The IPs exist across the districts of Nepal. Despite these diversities, there are certain commonalities among them; they follow the Hindu caste structure and primarily worship nature.

38. In the 1960s, Nepal had adopted the state-led land reform program by enacting Land Reforms Act of 1964. The 2nd amendment of the Land Act in 1968 abolished “Kipat” system, which was based on clan or community owned land ownership. After the elimination of such a system, the issues of ancestral domain had no longer remained in the country.

39. The livelihood of IP depends on the mix of farm and non-farm activities. For example, a large segment of the Gurung and Magar communities of Gandaki and Lumbini Provinces are widely known for their bravery, and the major source of their household income is remittance, especially the British Gorkha or the Gorkha Regiment under Indian Armed Forces. Almost one person from each family joins the army, and working in the army is considered as a symbol of social status. They are also engaged in agriculture and produce food grains like corn, rice, millet, and wheat, along with domesticating sheep and goats. Similarly, in the eastern hills, most of the Rai people earn their living through employment in the Indian and British armies. Apart from agriculture, they also produce textile clothes and rear pigs, chickens, and sheep to generate additional income. For their home consumption, they produce spirits and beer. There are some IPs like Bote, Majhi who are traditionally well-known for ferrying travelers across the rivers to make their living by fishing and wage earning. As a traditional occupation, boating no longer remains viable after the development of bridges across the river. These groups of people are also engaged in agriculture, as well as remittance and wage labor, to sustain their livelihoods. Likewise, the Kumal, who are well-known for producing clay pots, reside near the riversides in warm areas.

40. There are also some groups who depend on business, trade, and wages for their livelihood. Among the Janajati groups living in Nepal's northern region, many engage in trade with people across the Nepal-China border in Tibet.

41. The review of IP livelihood revealed that none of the IPs nowadays depend on their traditional occupations; instead, all of them are engaged in agriculture to varying degrees. The agricultural cultivation practices followed by the IPs are similar to those of general farmers.

C Indigenous Peoples in Project Area

42. In the project area, the population of IPs constitute slightly above half (51.72%) of total population which is fairly higher than the share of IPs in national population (35%). Presentation of IP by project component shows that overarching majority (87%) of project beneficiaries are from IP community in Rajapur followed by 58.72% in hill lift schemes. Likewise, around 30.51% of beneficiaries of farmer managed irrigation system belongs to various indigenous communities.

43. The IP communities have their own social and cultural practices blended with different religious ideologies. Each IP community has distinct cultural practices such as dressing, celebrating festivals, marriage process etc., as well as its own language. However, all of them also speak and understand the Nepali language. These IP communities are organized, maintained, and regulated through their social institutions. During the consultation and observation of irrigation system, the assessment did not identify any impact on cultural heritage sites such as built shrine structures, sacred places, monasteries, crematory sites etc. owned by IP communities.

Table 6. Component-wise Population of IPs in Project Area

Project Component	Beneficiary Households	Beneficiary Population	IP Population
FMIS	26406	141390	43133
Percentage			30.51
Hill lift	5329	18612	10929
Percentage			58.72
RIP	14501	81206	70702
Percentage			87.07
Grand Total	46236	241208	124764
Overall Percentage			51.72

Source: Subproject preparation reports and DDRs 2022/23

D. Project Impacts on Indigenous Peoples

44. The project intervention will be limited to the improvement/rehabilitation/modernization of existing canal system which are being utilized by the beneficiaries including the IPs since time before. The interventions in RIP and FMIS will mostly focus on improving existing irrigation services being utilized by IP, is not expected to have any adverse impacts on them.

45. In case of the Rajapur – where most project beneficiaries are the Tharus – and are not in a disadvantaged position in terms of their participation in the current governance structure of the irrigation systems as they are more than 95% of Water User Association (WUA) functionaries. According to indigenous management structure, the system had been headed by a Kulopani Chaudhary, a supreme authority to deal with the managerial tasks related to the operation and management of irrigation system in Tharu community. In the course of the management of canal system, the Chaudharies are supported by some village based traditional Tharu institutions. In order to manage the irrigation tasks at Mauja (settlement) level, "Badghar" are the second most important positions having key roles in the implementation of the decision of Chaudharies for the management of canal system for equitable distribution of irrigation water. The Badghar is an elected chief of a village or settlement for the period of one year and responsible for the welfare of the village. Additionally, institutions like "Chiragis" (village messenger), "Guruwa" (Tharu priest responsible for conducting rituals both before initiating and after completing the canal maintenance work) still exist and functioning for the management of irrigation system. This indicates that the common issues of exclusion and low level of participation from indigenous group does not exist in the WUA governance of RIP.

46. As the livelihood of the project beneficiaries including the IPs either depends on the agriculture or the agriculture contributes to sustain or improve their livelihood. Similarly, the agriculture practices being applied by the IPs are not differ than that of the general farmer, the advancement in agriculture practices will not result in any adverse impact on agriculture system adopted by the IPs.

47. After reviewing the project documents, consulting with beneficiaries, and analyzing the nature of intervention, it can be concluded that the project will neither directly nor indirectly affect IPs' dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture nor affect their territories or natural and cultural resources they own, use, occupy, or claim, as their ancestral domain. The project aims to support indigenous communities and their families, preventing impoverishment through its implementation. The project intervention will enhance conditions for IPs, with no expected adverse impacts. As the IP communities of FMIS and RIP area have been utilizing the irrigation facilities since a century or more, improvement of the irrigation facilities does not cause any impact in the cultural practice, livelihood strategy and economic activities of those communities. More

specifically, the project beneficial impacts on IP are summarized as:

- (i) The project will have beneficial and positive impacts on the recipient communities, including Janajatis or IPs, through improved access to irrigation facilities in FMIS and RIP. Additionally, IPs of hill lift subprojects will benefit from new irrigation facilities in their dry lands, as well as reduced annual labor contribution requirements resulting from system modernization.
- (ii) The project inclusive policy, through the GESI Action Plan will ensure the representation of IP in WUA and WUC governance structure and farmer's groups created for the implementation and dissemination of improved agriculture practices. Furthermore actions/activities proposed under GESI AP such as recruitment of subproject based social mobilizer from the disadvantaged community, periodic community consultation (minimum 3 in each subproject), provision of 25% participants in training from disadvantaged group, provision of baseline survey to maintain the social disaggregated beneficiary profile, engage beneficiary from disadvantaged class as worker under WUA community contract etc. will benefit to IPs as IPs are also considered disadvantage class
- (iii) The project beneficiaries including IPs will benefit with improved knowledge on agriculture technologies through farmer field school, on-farm irrigation infrastructure (springle, drip irrigation etc.) agriculture infrastructure.

48. The project has been screened against the standard checklist to understand the impact on IPs. Impact assessment (screening) result is given in Appendix 2.

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

A. Meaningful Consultation

49. Meaningful consultations with IPs and their communities at selected locations of project area were conducted during site visits. The objectives of consultations were to share project related information with local communities and stakeholders and to understand how indigenous peoples' communities in particular can be directly benefited under the project and can be involved in the development activities proposed under IMEP. As the irrigation systems under improvement are being operated jointly by all beneficiaries, the consultations were also attended by all beneficiaries regardless of their caste and ethnicity.

50. A total of 500 participants attended the meetings of with around 213 (42.6 %) were from indigenous communities. These consultations and participation of IPs were instrumental in understanding the local issue and reflecting their needs, priorities, interests and perspectives in project planning and implementation. In term of irrigated agriculture, specific IPs issues only related to IPS were not identified. The summary of consultation is highlighted in **Table 6**. The details are presented in **Appendix 3**.

Table 7. Summary of Public Consultation

No	Date	Persons Consulted	Number of Participants	Key Points Discussed and Findings
1	Rajapur Irrigation Project 12-13 February 2024 (3 meetings)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mayor/Deputy Mayor and other elected government representatives of Rajapur and Geruwa municipalities - WUA members and beneficiaries of RIP - Staff member of Rajapur Irrigation Management Office 	<u>Total Participants = 81</u> Women = 15 Men = 66 Janjati = 61	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ADB safeguard requirements on IPs, GRM procedures etc. were shared with Municipal authorities and WUA. ▪ Local government and support from IP community was noticed in favor of the proposed intervention. ▪ Overarching majority of IP has been found in WUA governance structure. ▪ The local government representatives, WUAs benefactrices were found in favor of project and assured to the project for support
2	Hill Lift Irrigation Project <u>15-17 February</u> (7 Meetings)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mayor/Deputy Mayor and other elected representatives of Rampur Municipality, Palpa District. - WUA representatives, and beneficiaries of proposed system 	<u>Total Participants = 153</u> Women = 35 Men = 108 Janjati = 44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ADB safeguard requirements on indigenous people, GRM procedures etc. were shared with Municipal authorities and WUA. ▪ The locations proposed for reservoir tanks (forest and public land) were observed and found free from any use. ▪ The municipal authority authorizes to conduct series of consolation with proposed beneficiaries to share the likely O&M cost ▪ The agriculture system adopted by the IP is not different than that of the general population
2	Baireni HLIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WUA representative - Ward Chairperson - Chief and engineer from Palungtar-Kundutar Irrigation project - AKC representatives - Beneficiary farmer 	<u>Total participants: 33</u> <u>Women 14</u> <u>Men: 19</u> <u>IP: 3</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explained the status of project. ▪ Explained Safeguard requirements, voluntary land donation and likely damage of standing crops. ▪ Explained the need of the land ownership certificate of the land proposed for overhead tank
3	FMIS 5-12 February (8 meetings)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WUA executive committee member, ward chairperson and beneficiary farmer 	<u>Participants = 233</u> Women = 49 Men = 184 Janjati = 105	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ADB safeguard requirements on IPs, GRM procedures etc. were shared with Municipal authorities and WUA.
Total			<u>Participants = 500</u> Women = 113 (22.06%) Men = 368 Janjati = 213 (44.96%)	

51. It is expected that findings of the community and stakeholder consultations during preparation of IPP will also help provide inputs for preparation of community friendly project DPR addressing the key issues of Indigenous Peoples, Dalits, and vulnerable groups. Particularly, the findings are useful to define IPP and project scope and arrive at a mutually beneficial arrangement for all parties concerned.

B. Information Disclosure and Dissemination

52. To provide for more transparency in planning and ensure the active involvement of IPs and other stakeholders in future, the summary of the IPP in Nepali will be shared with IPs and other stakeholders at subproject locations and the outcomes of these consultations will be collected and incorporated in the final IPP. The IPP and other relevant project related information will also be made available at public places including the offices of WUA, WRIDD/SD, AKC and other institutions engaged in project implementation. Project signboards shall be put up at strategic locations in the project area. A copy of the IPP will be disclosed on the ADB, Department of Water Resource and Irrigation and project related websites and will also be available from CPMO and CAMO on request.

53. Information related to works progress (related to the community's development needs that government has agreed to meet), potential temporary disruptions during construction if any, grievance redress process, subsidies, local employment, and other benefits available under the project and procedures for access etc. will be communicated to the local community.

C. Continued Consultation and Participation

54. The CPMO, WUA and WRIDD/SD will extend and expand the consultation and disclosure process post detailed design and during the construction period. The Project Implementation and Management Support (PIMS) Consultant at central and provincial will be recruited, which will also conduct training and public awareness campaign during project implementation. According to the project's communication strategy, a consultation and participation plan will be prepared for the project by the CPMO. As per this plan, all the consultation activities will be coordinated by the CPMO assisted by PIMS, WRIDD and WUA to ensure that the communities including Indigenous Peoples in project areas are fully aware of project activities at all stages of construction. Indigenous Peoples communities and neighborhood (tole) groups will be consulted and made aware of proposed civil works and project activities prior to construction. It is also proposed that community meetings and discussions with the Indigenous Peoples in various project locations will be continued in the coming phases of project execution.

V. BENEFICIAL MEASURES

A. Project Benefits

55. Around 52% of the project beneficiaries belong to indigenous communities: 87% in RIP, 58% in HLIP, and 30% in FMIS. Agriculture serves as the means of livelihood for IPs or contributes to sustaining their livelihood. Similarly, the current agricultural practices adopted by the IPs are similar to those of the general farmers. The project intervention will be limited to the existing canal system, and upgrading the facilities currently utilized by the beneficiaries will not result in any adverse impacts. After reviewing the project documents and the nature of the intervention, and conducting field visits to assess likely impacts, it is envisioned that the IP population will experience beneficial impacts.

B. Indigenous Peoples Plan

56. The project activities will be undertaken in a culturally appropriate manner and ensure that project beneficial impacts are equally distributed without any barriers. The activities proposed in the IPP will enhance the ability of IPs to receive additional project benefits resulting from the project intervention.

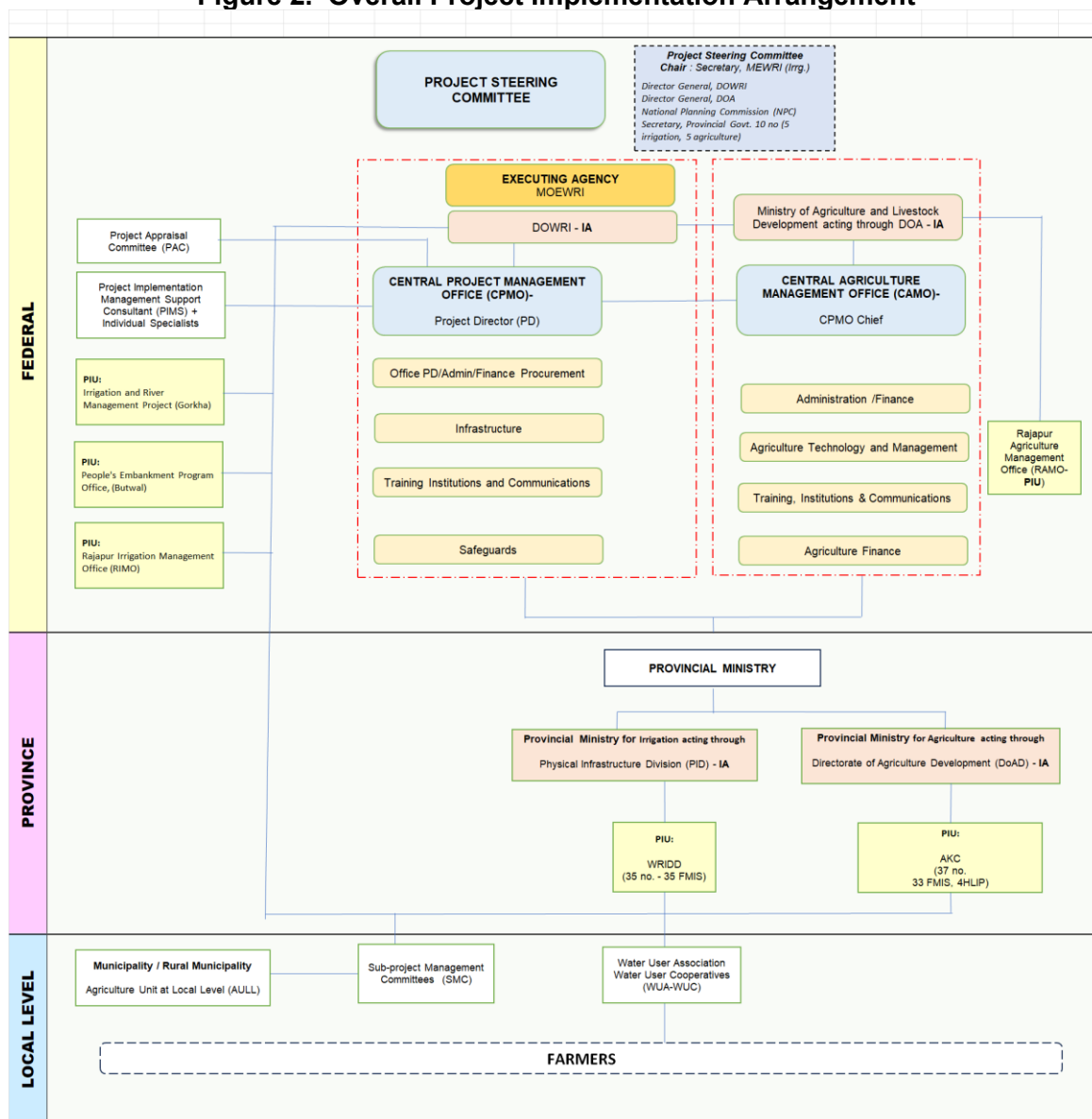
57. The IPP will carry out the following specific activities: (i) a baseline survey will be conducted to enable tracking of benefits to IPs within the project service area; (ii) proposed benefits (e.g., access to irrigation services and agriculture components) to IPs will be closely monitored; (iii) training and capacity development activities will be culturally sensitive and appropriate when implemented; and (iv) GRC will have designated IP representatives if required. GRC will also ensure that grievance redress is gender-inclusive in receiving and facilitating the resolution of the IPs' concerns. Consultations with IPs will be conducted at all project stages to help identify any culture-specific requirements and traditions, such as avoiding specific festival days or other activities of cultural significance to the IPs during civil work, and any other IP-related issues and concerns important to the community. The project will sensitize external construction workers about the culture, belief systems, and practices of the IPs to ensure they are treated with due consideration and respect. An end-line sample survey will be conducted to document the views of IP households about project benefits. This survey is in line with project internal monitoring. The IPP will be used for project monitoring to ensure that IP activities are undertaken on a timely basis, reported semi-annually, and to determine whether project objectives have been achieved.

58. The CPMO, with support from the PIMS, will conduct and ensure the inclusion of IPs in all activities. Training and consultation events will be reflected in the annual program and budget of CPMO. The Social Development Specialist under the PIMS will be responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the IP implementation. The IPP will be updated and finalized based on new information from the 11 HLIP locations once they are identified, as well as other project components to be identified after loan approval. Meaningful consultation with the IPs shall continue. Any unanticipated impacts on IPs will be addressed through the IPP. Based on the assessment and magnitude of impacts, if necessary, separate individual IPPs/RIPPs will be developed for HLIP. All new subprojects and project components will be screened through the IP screening checklist outlined in **Appendix 2**.

VI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR IPP IMPLEMENTATION

59. The executing agency of the project is the Federal Ministry of Energy, Water Resources, and Irrigation through the Department of Water Resources and Irrigation (DWRI). The beneficial measure proposed in this IPP will be spearheaded by Central Project Management Office, District based Water Resource and Irrigation Development Divisions under provincial government, Irrigation and river basin management office Gorkha and People's Embankment program office Butwal for HLIP and Rajapur Irrigation Management Office for RIP. The agriculture component will be implemented by the central agriculture management office and AKCs under provincial government. These project management units will also be responsible for the implementation of IPP activities.

Figure 2. Overall Project Implementation Arrangement



60. **Social Safeguards Roles and Responsibilities.** The CPMO will engage a Safeguard Liaison Officer (SLO), who will be responsible for overall safeguards coordination across the project. The SLO will be supported by six Social Development Specialist of the PIMS. The project will also engage 122 Social Mobilizers to facilitate social mobilization, consultation, and capacity support at the subproject level for a period of two years.

61. **Safeguards Liaison Officer**

- Design and organize capacity building and training programs for safeguards staff as well as the other project staff at all levels.
- Lead the preparation of annual safeguard implementation program and include in CPMOs' annual program and budget.
- Organize formal communications required for awareness campaigns, consultations and participation programs and participate in all consultations/meetings.

- (iv) Ensure adoption and compliance of resettlement framework in all project activities.
- (v) Endorse all RP, IPP and corrective action plan, if any, prepared under the project to ADB and obtain timely approvals.
- (vi) Submit semi-annual social safeguards monitoring reports (SMRs) to ADB and obtain timely approvals.
- (vii) Monitor the overall implementation of RP and IPP.
- (viii) Ensure payment to all affected persons is completed before commencement of civil works.
- (ix) Ensure timely resolution of complaints and maintain an updated record of complaints.
- (x) Monitor implementation of GESI-AP.
- (xi) Ensure that RP implementation and monitoring are integrated in the Project's information and technology monitoring system.
- (xii) Disclose the RF, RP, IPP, IR-DDR and social safeguards monitoring reports.
- (xiii) Ensure that the land donation process is verified and certified by an independent third-party.

62. **PIMS Social Development Specialist – (1 position in CPMO)**

- (i) Prepare and update the RP and IPP based on detailed designs and RF prepared for the project.
- (ii) Ensure the timely disclosure of draft and final RP and IPP in locations and formats accessible and understandable to the public and affected persons.
- (iii) Guide the CPMO to coordinate across the project components in the overall management, implementation, monitoring and reporting of social safeguards compliance.
- (iv) Provide oversight on the social safeguard management aspects of projects and ensure that RP and IPP and impact avoidance measures outlined in the RF are implemented by project implementation offices and contractors.
- (v) Review, monitor, and evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of RP and IPP, and recommend necessary corrective actions.
- (vi) Facilitate as a resource person in social safeguards training activities conducted by CPMO for the project implementation offices, contractors, and WUAs for capacity building to implement the RP and IPP.
- (vii) Guide the CPMO and other project implementation offices in addressing any grievances brought about through the grievance redress mechanism in a timely manner.
- (viii) Consolidate monthly and quarterly social safeguard monitoring reports (including specific activities proposed under IPP) from FMIS, HLIP and RIP and submit quarterly and semi-annual social safeguard monitoring reports to ADB through CPMO.
- (ix) Guide the CPMO to prepare and implement a community awareness and participation plan and support in preparing other information and campaign materials.
- (x) Identify any non-compliances and assist in preparing time-bound corrective action plans, if and as required.

63. **PIMS Social Development Specialist – (3 positions in FMIS)**

- (i) Assist WRIDD/AKC in overall management, implementation, monitoring, and reporting of social safeguards compliance.
- (ii) Ensure that information on safeguard planning and implementation is updated and submitted to CPMO with the support of WRIDD and the contractor.

- (iii) Hold consultations with beneficiary farmers, update IR-DDR (if required), and submit it to CPMO for review and approval, then further submission to ADB.
- (iv) Be responsible for the day-to-day implementation and monitoring of IPP.
- (v) Conduct continuous public consultations and information disclosure with the support of Community Organizers.
- (vi) Ensure timely submission of monthly and quarterly progress reports, as well as semi-annual social monitoring reports to CPMO, with the support of WRIDDs.
- (vii) Lead implementation, monitoring and reporting of the activities under IPP and prepare monitoring reports against the indicators outlined in IPP
- (viii) Facilitate the establishment of project-GRM at the subproject and SMC level, ensuring it is fully functional prior to or during the award of the first contract, or within three months of loan effectiveness, whichever is earlier. Address any grievances brought about through the grievance redress mechanism in a timely manner as per the RF.
- (ix) Identify any non-compliances and assist in preparing time-bound corrective action plans, if and when required.
- (x) Maintain and update a subproject-wise database of grievance-related issues and report to CPMO for timely actions.
- (xi) Support WRIDDs/AKC/WUA in all awareness, training, and capacity-building activities related to social safeguards and GESI-AP implementation.

64. PIMS Social Development Specialists – (1 position in HLIP)

- (i) Update sample RP of HLIP in Baireni based on detailed designs and prepare new RPs for remaining HLIPs in accordance with the RF prepared for the project.
- (ii) Ensure that all conditions in the RP and IPP are implemented and/or complied with before the execution of project works.
- (iii) Supervise voluntary land donation and temporary economic impacts with crop compensation and provide any assistance required for conducting independent third-party verification.
- (iv) Support HLIP implementation offices in supervising voluntary land donation and compensation-related surveys, including: (a) census/inventory of loss surveys for permanent and temporary land use/impacts; and (b) socio-economic surveys of affected landowners donating lands for the reservoir tank if required.
- (v) Assist implementation offices in the implementation of the community awareness and participation plan in the HLIP area.
- (vi) Conduct continuous meaningful consultations and information disclosure with the support of the Community Organizer. e courses for training contractors, preparing them for resettlement RP implementation, social safeguard monitoring requirements, and taking immediate action to mitigate IR impacts during RP implementation.
- (vii) Lead implementation, monitoring and reporting of IPP and prepare monitoring reports against the indicators outlined in IPP
- (viii) Ensure timely submission of monthly, quarterly progress reports, and semi-annual social safeguards monitoring reports to CPMO, with the support of implementation offices.
- (ix) Facilitate the establishment of project-GRM at the subproject and SMC levels and ensure it is fully functional prior to or during the award of the first contract or within three months of loan effectiveness, whichever is earlier. Address any grievances brought about through the grievance redress mechanism in a timely manner as per the RF.
- (x) Identify any non-compliances and assist in preparing time-bound corrective action

- plans, if and when required.
- (xi) Maintain and update project component-wise database of resettlement/grievance-related issues and inform implementation offices for timely actions.
- (xii) Support CPMO/CAMO/HLIP implementation offices/AKC/WUA in all awareness, training, and capacity-building activities related to social safeguards and GESI-AP.

65. PIMS Social Development Specialists – (1 position in RIP)

- (i) Assist the Rajapur Irrigation Management Office (RIMO) in overall management, implementation, monitoring, and reporting of social safeguards compliance.
- (ii) Ensure that information on safeguard planning and implementation is updated and submitted to CPMO with the support of RIMO and contractors.
- (iii) Hold consultations with beneficiary farmers, update IR-DDR (if required), and submit it to CPMO for review, approval, and further submission to ADB.
- (iv) Be responsible for the day-to-day implementation and monitoring of IPP.
- (v) Conduct continuous public consultations and information disclosure with the support of Community Organizer
- (vi) Ensure timely submission of monthly, quarterly progress reports, and semi-annual social monitoring reports to CPMO, with the support of RIMO.
- (vii) Lead implementation, monitoring and reporting IPP and prepare monitoring reports against the indicators outlined in IPP
- (viii) Facilitate the establishment of project-GRM at the project and SMC levels and ensure it is fully functional prior to or during the award of the first contract, or within one month of loan effectiveness, whichever is earlier. Address any grievances brought about through the grievance redress mechanism in a timely manner as per the RF.
- (ix) Identify any non-compliances and assist in preparing time-bound corrective action plans, if and when required.

66. Community Organizer (122 Positions: 100 FMIS, 12 HLIP and 10 in RIP)

- (i) The Community Organizers will work closely with the WUA, beneficiary farmers, and implement as instructed by the Social Development Specialist, especially in consultation, training, awareness, institutional development, and coordinating various activities at the subproject level. A total of 122 positions of community organizer will be deployed by concerned project implementation offices. The main duties include:
- (ii) Assist the Social Development Specialist in organizing public consultations to disseminate project information and GRM, ensuring the participation of women, the poor, Dalit, and IP beneficiary households at the subproject level.
- (iii) Assist the Social Development Specialist in identifying vulnerable households (marginal farmers, female-headed households, and landless sharecroppers) and conducting separate meetings to ensure their needs are fully incorporated into project-supported activities.
- (iv) Support the implementation of training, ensuring the representation of women, IPs, Dalit, and marginal farmers, and maintaining records disaggregated by sex, and caste.
- (v) Facilitate CAMO/AKC in the implementation of agriculture development programs, ensuring that women, small and marginal farmers are consulted in the process, and data on farmer group composition are collected and maintained, disaggregated by sex, caste.
- (vi) Support WUAs in their works related to WUA formation/reorganization and mobilization, conduct meetings, WUA contribution, monitoring of construction

- works, and mobilization of farmers, linking them to AKC and AULL.
- (vii) Support the Social Development Specialist in conducting safeguard and gender capacity and sensitization training for WUA executives at the community level.
- (viii) Support the Social Development Specialist in identifying the need for voluntary land donation for irrigation subproject rehabilitation and discussing arrangements with beneficiaries for such land donation.
- (ix) Collect and maintain disaggregated socioeconomic data in close coordination with WUA and facilitate WUA in attaining equitable representation of Dalit, IPs, and marginal farmers in the WUA executive committee.

67. Contractor

- (i) In close coordination with the project implementation offices and the PIMS Social Development Specialist/Environmental Safeguard Specialist, finalize detailed designs while adhering to the social safeguard principles adopted for the project.
- (ii) With the assistance of the PIMS Social Development Specialist/Environmental Safeguard Specialist, ensure that all design-related measures (e.g., special considerations for vulnerable populations related to project locations or design, mitigation measures for affected persons, etc.) are integrated into project designs.
- (iii) Conduct joint walk-throughs with design engineers from project implementation offices and the PIMS Social Development Specialist/Environmental Safeguard Specialist at sites/sections ready for implementation. Assist in identifying the need for detailed measurement surveys and support PIMS in jointly conducting/updating detailed measurement surveys and census surveys to arrive at the final inventory of loss.
- (iv) Support PIMS Social Development Specialist in updating the draft RP, IRDDR and IPP for submission to CPMO and to ADB for review and approval.
- (v) Ensure strict adherence to agreed impact avoidance and mitigation measures outlined in the RP and IPP during implementation.
- (vi) Assist with grievance redressal and ensure recording, reporting, and follow-up for resolution of all grievances received.
- (vii) Submit monthly progress reports including safeguards, health and safety, and sex-disaggregated data as required for monitoring.

VII. CAPACITY BUILDING

68. Substantial social, cultural, and gender awareness and capacity will be required for all project staff, including engineering and safeguards personnel. Staff with relevant experience working on IP development issues and proficiency in IP languages will be given preference in appointment to safeguards positions, especially when appointing the social mobilizer at WRIDD level to facilitate the implementation of IPP. Training of trainers (CPMO/PIMS/CAMO/AKC/WRIDD), capacity building of project implementation staff including contractors' personnel, and WUA executives on IP issues will be facilitated with the support of ADB. This is to ensure that ADB SPS 2009 requirements on IP safeguards are met.

69. Concerned government employees such as staff from WRIDD/SD AKC and WUA/WUC executive committee members will be provided training and orientation on applicable Government of Nepal and ADB SPS 2009 IP safeguards policies, requirement of social impact assessment, establishment of functional GRM, formulation of IPP, consultation, communication and disclosure requirements, monitoring and reporting on IPP implementation, including monitoring methods and tools. It is expected that such training and orientation will enhance legal, social, and technical capabilities of WUA/WUC committee and government institutions

directly related with the project to address indigenous people's issues in project areas.

70. The PIMS Social Development Specialist in CPMO will be responsible for development of a training program based on a capacity assessment of targeted participants mentioned above and for implementation of the required training and orientation programs. Another key responsibility of CPMO and PIMS will be to enhance the capacity of WUA committee to engage IPs.

71. While organizing the training at community(subproject) level, the participation of IPs will be ensured in all training program finance under the project. The GESI-AP has a number of activities proposed for the inclusion of disadvantaged farmers which will also cover the IP farmers.

VIII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A. Common Grievance Redress Mechanism

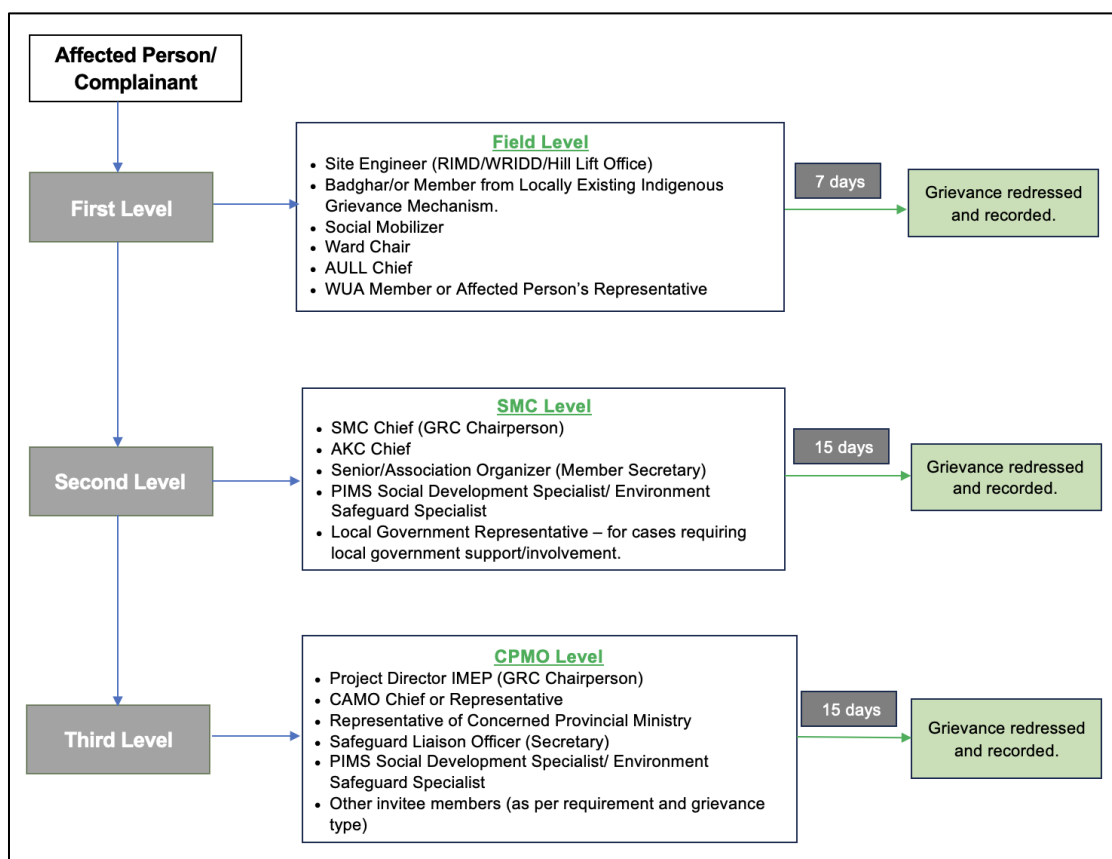
72. A common GRM will be in place to redress environmental and social safeguards concerns about the project. Grievance is defined as any issues/concerns that resulted to non-performance of obligations of any of the parties involved in project processes, particularly in safeguards implementation. The GRM described below has been developed in consultation with the stakeholders and will be applicable to all subprojects implemented by DWRI and CAMO under the IMEP. The GRM is anchored on the five principles, underpinning the grievance redress processes and the arrangements envisaged to implement these:

- (i) **Transparency.** The GRM encourages comments and feedback (negative and positive) to improve the Project. The community must be aware of all complaints, grievances and problems reported; must be involved in their redress; and must be kept informed on progress made in resolving grievances. Public awareness campaign will be conducted to ensure that awareness on the project and its grievance redress procedures is generated. The campaign will ensure that the poor, women, IPs, the vulnerable and the disadvantaged groups are made aware of grievance redress procedures and CPMO (the central office of the DWRI) and the CAMO (the central agriculture management office of DOA) will ensure that their grievances are addressed according to the time schedule, and feedback will be provided to the affected person or the complainant.
- (ii) **Socially Inclusive.** The whole community, and even those outside, are given the opportunity to raise concerns and the right to receive a response. The GRM provides an accessible, inclusive, gender-sensitive, and culturally appropriate platform for receiving and facilitating resolution of affected persons' grievances related to the project.
- (iii) **Simple and Accessible.** Procedures to file complaints and seek redress are kept simple and easy to understand by the affected people, most especially the non-literate, and their communities. Affected persons will have the flexibility of conveying grievances/suggestions through verbal narration from walk-in affected person, by dropping grievance redress/suggestion forms in complaints/suggestion boxes put up at accessible locations, through telephone hotlines, by e-mail, by post, or by writing in a complaint register at project site, SMC (Subproject Management Committee), and CPMO offices.
- (iv) **Anonymity and Security.** To remain accessible, open, and trusted, the GRM ensures that the identities of those complaining are kept confidential. This encourages people to openly participate and file grievances. Careful

documentation of the name of the complainant, date of receipt of the complaint, address/contact details of the person, location of the problem area and the grievance detail will be maintained by the project. The project will ensure a system for grievance tracking and monitoring, response accorded, its resolution status and closure. SMC together with CPMO's Social Development Specialists will have the joint responsibility for timely grievance redressal on safeguards and gender issues and for registration of grievances, related disclosure, and communication with the aggrieved party.

- (v) **Institutional Capacity Building.** Through the GRM, the SMC and CPMO will strengthen channels of communication and mechanisms for grievance redress at the community/project area level.
- (vi) **Grievance Redress Arrangements and Role Functions.** The GRM is a three-tier arrangement that facilitates time-bound grievance resolution at each level. Responsible persons and agencies/offices are identified to address grievances and seek appropriate advice at each stage, as required. Institutional arrangements, including constitution of grievance redress committees (GRC) at various levels, will be ensured to function throughout the project duration. The CPMO shall ensure the constitution of these committees and oversee the implementation of grievance redress processes, including adherence to time limits, record keeping, and documentation at each level.

Figure 3: Grievance Redress Mechanism



73. **Field Level:** The first level of the GRM will function at the project location/site (field level). The field-level arrangement will consist of ground implementation staff led by the project's Site Engineer, contractors engineer or representative, a Community Organizer, a Barghar¹⁰ or a member from a locally existing indigenous grievance settlement mechanism or a representative from local community and a representative of the affected persons. All minor issues and those perceived as immediate and urgent by the complainant will be resolved at the field level itself (within 7 days). For cases requiring input and involvement of local bodies, the field-level grievance cell will be strengthened by including a Ward Chair. The cell will consist at least one female member and one representative from the local indigenous community. In cases of larger issues that cannot be resolved at the field level, the matter will be escalated to the SMC level GRC, the second level arrangement. The Community Organizer will be responsible for documentation and record-keeping. A summary of grievance records and resolution status will be submitted to the CPMO monthly. The province-based PIMS Social Development Specialist will both monitor and provide guidance and support to the field staff in grievance redress and its record-keeping.

74. **SMC Level:** A GRC will be established at the SMC level, headed by the SMC chief. The Senior/Association Organizer of the Institutional Development section of WRIDD/SD/RIMD will function as the member secretary of the GRC, supported by the PIMS Social Development Specialist/Environmental Safeguard Specialist. The committee will include a representative from concerned local government, AKC Chief, as per the nature of the grievance. All grievances that cannot be resolved at the field level and those directly registered at this level will be addressed by this body within 15 days of complaint receipt. Proper documentation of grievances (including records of grievances redressed at the field level) will be maintained by the Institutional Development unit of WRIDD/RIMO and offices responsible for hill lift schemes. In cases where the GRC at this level is unable to resolve a grievance within the stipulated period, the case will be escalated to a CPMO level GRC for resolution. The SMC level will also maintain follow-up for each grievance, periodically disseminate information to complainants on the status of their grievance and record their feedback (satisfaction/dissatisfaction and suggestions).

75. **CPMO Level:** The arrangement at the highest level will involve the constitution of a project-level committee headed by the CPMO PD as the chairperson. The committee will receive support from the Social Development Specialist/Environmental Safeguard Specialist or technical experts relevant to grievances, CAMO Chief or representative, representative or senior officer from the concerned provincial ministry, and other members as required based on the type of grievance¹¹. All grievances that cannot be resolved by the SMC level GRC will be brought to the attention of this body, seeking its advice or referral for resolution at this level. Grievances received or referred to this committee will be resolved within 15 days. Periodic information will be provided to complainants on the resolution status of their grievance. The Safeguard Liaison Officer will act as the secretary for the CPMO level committee and will also be responsible for compiling grievance redress records, including project-level documentation and reporting.

76. The affected person/complainant shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage. Furthermore, accessing the country's legal system can run parallel to accessing the GRM and is not dependent on the negative outcome of the GRM.

¹⁰ The Barghar is an elected/selected chief of a Mauja/village or settlement for the period of one year and responsible for the wider range of activities such as organization and management of cultural traditions of the community, mobilization of villagers for repair and maintenance of canal and development work, resolve all social conflicts etc. The Badghar system only exists in Rajapur area and may not be applicable to another project component

¹¹ In case of complaints related to IPs, the CPMO level GRC will include representative from the affected indigenous people's community or group.

77. **ADB Accountability Mechanism.** At any point during the project cycle, any affected person can directly write to the Complaint Receiving Officer of ADB's Accountability Mechanism¹² at ADB headquarters. However, before submitting a complaint to the Accountability Mechanism, affected/aggrieved person/s should make a good faith efforts to resolve their problems by working with the concerned ADB operations department and/or Nepal Resident Mission (NRM). If they are still dissatisfied only after doing so, the Accountability Mechanism considers the processing of the complaints.^[1] The complaint can be submitted in any of the official languages of ADB's developing member countries. Information on ADB Accountability Mechanism will be included in the project-relevant information to be distributed to the affected communities

78. **Consultation arrangements and information dissemination.** The GRM will adopt a consultative and participatory approach to grievance resolution, which may, in some cases, require one-to-one consultation with individual complainants or the aggrieved community. Furthermore, the CPMO with support from the PIMS Social Development Specialist/Environmental Safeguard Specialist will be responsible for disseminating information to affected persons on the grievance redressal procedure, ensuring affected communities and other concerned stakeholders understands the grievance redress mechanism and process, and encouraging them to register complaints. Adequate consultations, meetings, and public awareness campaigns will be conducted to achieve this objective. Information on grievances received and responses provided will be documented and reported back to the affected persons. All grievances will be treated with utmost confidentiality, and the identity of the complainant will not be disclosed. A sample grievance registration form is provided in **Appendix 5**.

79. **Record Keeping.** Records of all grievances received, including contact details of complainant, date the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed actions and the date these were taken, and outcome will be maintained by the CPMO (with the support of PIMS Social Development Specialist/Environmental Safeguard Specialist). As part of record-keeping and reporting practices, information on grievance tracking will also be maintained. Grievance reporting by SMC and CPMO at their respective levels will include information for the reporting period and the cumulative data on select parameters such as total grievances received, redressed, pending, etc., since the project's inception. A summarized information will be included as part of periodic reporting by the CPMO, with support from PIMS, to ADB.

80. **Periodic review and documentation of lessons learned.** The CPMO will periodically review the functioning of the GRM and record information on the mechanism's effectiveness, particularly in preventing and addressing grievances within the project.

81. **Costs.** All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication, and reporting/information dissemination) will be borne by the project.

IX. MONITORING AND REPORTING

82. The CPMO's Sociologist assisted by PIMS Social Development Specialist will monitor IPP implementation and submit monitoring report to CPMO assessing progress and identifying potential difficulties. A participatory approach, involving IPs, IP institutions, IP leaders, and other concerned stakeholders will be followed while monitoring the implementation of IPP activities. Monitoring will involve administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and issues are dealt with on a timely basis; socio-economic monitoring during and

¹² <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

after implementation of IPP activities utilizing baseline information established through sample socioeconomic household survey which will be carried out during first year of project implementation. The PIMS Social Development Specialists will prepare monthly progress reports on IPP implementation, which will then be consolidated by the CPMO. The CPMO will submit semi-annual social safeguards monitoring report (SSMR) to ADB within 30 days after each monitoring and reporting period for disclosure on the ADB website. The start of SSMR report submission is six months from date of loan effectiveness. The monitoring and reporting will continue until a project completion report is issued by ADB.

83. The semi-annual safeguards monitoring report should include the implementation of the IPP. The monitoring system will involve the following monitoring indicators as outlined in the table below.

Table 8. IPP Monitoring Indicators

Category	Data requirements/ Indicators
Affected IP Database (based on Census/ Socio-economic surveys)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of affected IPs by type of impacts, location (village/municipality), age, sex, ethnic group, income, land size, housing ownership, and education. • Number of females headed IP household. • Number of IPs households fulfilling other vulnerability criteria (physically handicapped, BPL, elderly etc.)
IPP Impacts and Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of affected IPs by loss of land/structure/assets and crop losses; disaggregated by sex and ethnic groups. • Is there any displacements and relocation for IPs? • Status of compensation payment. • Is there any impact on IPs social networks, cultures and traditions? • Number of IPs receiving compensation and resettlement assistance, and status of disbursement of payment for each. • Percentage participation of IPs in various consultations/meetings/workshops. • Number of separate consultations conducted for IPs by village/ municipality, and percentage of women participation in each consultation. • Timely disclosure of required documents. • IPs' representation in GRCs • Number of grievances received and addressed for IPs
IPs' Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of IPs who are members of the WUA and WUC. • Number of IPs received agriculture trainings according to the GESI AP. • Number of IPs involve in demonstrations organized agriculture equipment and machinery supporting mechanization to reduce reliance on scarce agricultural labor.

X. BUDGET AND FINANCING

84. The IPP is tied to several elements: the individual sub-project implementation schedule, project consultation, RP implementation and compensation, GESI-AP's agriculture training and capacity development, and the project's GRM-related activities. Importantly, it requires no additional and separate resources.

Table 9. Indicative IPP Activities

Budget Line	Activities	Budget Source
Baseline and endline survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline survey – Year 1 • Endline survey – End year 	GESI-AP
Training	Agriculture training and capacity development	GESI-AP
Consultation and participation	Consultation, focus group discussion, meetings	GON Annual Program and Budget
GRM	Meetings	GON Annual Program and Budget
IPP monitoring and reporting	Monitoring, site visit, and reporting	GON Annual Program and Budget
Involuntary resettlement related impacts	Compensation to loss of crops, land, or asset.	Resettlement Plan

APPENDIX 1. LIST OF IRRIGATION SUBPROJECTS

S. No	Project Component	Province	Ecological Belt	District	Rural/Municipality	Wards	Name of ISP	Implementation priority	CCA
1	FMIS	Madhesh	Terai	Bara	Mahagadhimai Municipality	5	Jokaha Dora ISP	Priotity 1a:	300
2	FMIS	Madhesh	Terai	Bara	Karaiyamai RM	1	Bhaluhi Suklaiya Patti	Priotity 1a:	360
3	FMIS	Madhesh	Terai	Mahottari	Balawa Municipality	11	Rato Bhagwatipur ISP	Priotity 1b	515
4	FMIS	Madhesh	Terai	Mahottari	Bhangaha	7	Ladakawa ISP	Priotity 1a:	345
5	FMIS	Madhesh	Terai	Mahottari	Balawa Municipality	8	Chakkarghatta ISP	Priotity 1a:	670
6	FMIS	Madhesh	Terai	Mahottari	Loharpattei and Jaleswor NP	9	Rato Kokila ISP	Priotity 1b	1120
7	FMIS	Madhesh	Terai	Sirha	Sukhipur-8,10, 6 & 4	8,10, 6 & 4	Gagan ISP	Priotity 1a:	835
8	FMIS	Madhesh	Terai	Sirha	Laxmipur patari	4	Baburam	Priotity 1b	400
9	FMIS	Madhesh	Terai	Sirha	Laxmipur patari	2	Saraswati	Priotity 1b	276
10	FMIS	Madhesh	Terai	Sarlahi	Haripurwa	6	Haripurwa ISP	Priotity 1a:	414
11	FMIS	Madhesh	Terai	Sarlahi	Bansbariya RM	4 & 5	Laukat Dhangada ISP	Priotity 1a:	375
12	FMIS	Madhesh	Terai	Rauthat	Garuda	9	Dorapaini Raghunathpur ISP	Priotity 1a:	255
13	FMIS	Madhesh	Terai	Rauthat	Phatuwa, Bijayapur	11	Aruwa Khola ISP	Priotity 1a:	430
14	FMIS	<u>Madhesh</u>	<u>Terai</u>	<u>Rauthat</u>	<u>Fatuwa Bijaypur</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>Aruwa Aknowa ISP</u>	Priotity 1b	<u>264</u>
15	FMIS	Madhesh	Terai	Dhanusha	Bideha	2	Soharna ISP	Priotity 1a:	430
16	FMIS	Madhesh	Terai	Dhanusha	Bideha	1 & 4	Bachharaja ISP	Priotity 1a:	325
17	FMIS	Madhesh	Terai	Dhanusha	Kamla	2	Let ISP	Priotity 1b	250
18	FMIS	Madhesh	Terai	Parsa	Jagarnathpur RM	4	Hadahi ISP	Priotity 1a:	275
19	FMIS	Madhesh	Terai	Parsa	Paterwa sugauli RM	2	Gadi ISP	Priotity 1a:	280
20	FMIS	Madhesh	Terai	Parsa	Jagarnathpur	1	Oriya	Priotity 1b	145
21	FMIS	Madhesh	Terai	Parsa	Parsagadhi	6	Megha	Priotity 1b	200
22	FMIS	Madhesh	Terai	Saptari	Dakneswari	9	Kajra ISP	Priotity 1a:	400
23	FMIS	Madhesh	Terai	Saptari	Mahadeva RM	2	Jita Khola ISP	Priotity 1a:	227

S. No	Project Component	Province	Ecological Belt	District	Rural/Municipality	Wards	Name of ISP	Implementation priority	CCA
24	FMIS	Bagmati	Mountain	Dhading	Thakre RM	8	Sopyang Khola Gatta Ko Kulo ISP	Priotity 1a:	50
25	FMIS	Bagmati	Mountain	Dhading	Dhunibesi Municipality	9	Jhagadiya Sikre ISP	Priotity 1a:	45
26	FMIS	Bagmati	Mountain	Dhading	Gajuri Rural Municipality	8	Parbang ISP	Priotity 1b	100
27	FMIS	Bagmati	Mountain	Dhading	Thakre RM	4&5	Liti ISP	Priotity 1b	110
28	FMIS	Bagmati	Mountain	Dhading	Gajuri Rural Municipality	3	Dharmasala ISP	Priotity 1b	120
29	FMIS	Bagmati	Mountain	Dolkha	Baiteshwor	5&6	Nimkot Besi ISP	Priotity 1a:	50
30	FMIS	Bagmati	Mountain	Dolkha	Melung RM	4&5	Nause Besi Kulo ISP	Priotity 1a:	72
31	FMIS	Bagmati	Mountain	Dolkha	Melung Rural Municipality	1	Ghyang Khola ISP	Priotity 1b	301
32	FMIS	Bagmati	Hill	Kavre	Panchkhal	6	Barasai Saathi ISP	Priotity 1a:	58
33	FMIS	Bagmati	Hill	Kavre	Bhumlu RM	2	Salleni Khola Pahari Basti ISP	Priotity 1b	50
34	FMIS	Bagmati	Hill	Kavre	Mandan Deupur	6	Muhane Mul Kulo ISP	Priotity 1a:	65
35	FMIS	Bagmati	Hill	Kavre	Panchkhal Municipality	3,5	Kumaitaar ISP	Priotity 1b	25
36	FMIS	Bagmati	Hill	Sindhuli	Dudhauri Municipality	5	Purwari Pachiyari ISP	Priotity 1a:	170
37	FMIS	Bagmati	Hill	Sindhuli	Tinpatan	2	Sakhamadi Chadaha ISP	Priotity 1a:	90
38	FMIS	Bagmati	Mountain	Sindhupalchowk	Chautara Sangachowgadi	4	Pokhre Tipling Khola Siran Kulo ISP	Priotity 1a:	65
39	FMIS	Bagmati	Mountain	Sindhupalchowk	Paanchpokhari Thaangpal	6	Mahadev Khola Sisneghari Dittiya ISP	Priotity 1a:	76
40	FMIS	Bagmati	Mountain	Sindhupalchowk	Melamchi	3	Bimreni Dhunge ISP	Priotity 1b	66
41	FMIS	Bagmati	Hill	Lalitpur	Godawari	1 & 2	Godavari (Right) Rajkulo ISP	Priotity 1a:	80
42	FMIS	Bagmati	Hill	Lalitpur	Paanchpokhari Thaangpal	4	Chimti	Priotity 1b	105
43	FMIS	Bagmati	Hill	Makwanpur	Bakaiya RM	6	Chyau Chyau ISP	Priotity 1a:	80

S. No	Project Component	Province	Ecological Belt	District	Rural/Municipality	Wards	Name of ISP	Implementation priority	CCA
44	FMIS	Bagmati	Hill	Makwanpur	Bagmati RM	4	Bagmati ISP	Priotity 1a:	75
45	FMIS	Bagmati	Terai	Chitwan	Kalika Municipality	8	Majuwa ISP	Priotity 1a:	45
46	FMIS	Bagmati	Terai	Chitwan	Ratnanagar	5	Tarauli ISP	Priotity 1b	80
47	FMIS	Bagmati	Mountain	Rasuwa	Naukunda RM	1	Dhuple Khola ISP	Priotity 1a:	35
48	FMIS	Bagmati	Hill	Nuwakot	Bidur	8	Samari ISP	Priotity 1a:	25
49	FMIS	Bagmati	Hill	Nuwakot	Tadi RM	5	Dorkhu Khola ISP	Priotity 1a:	40
50	FMIS	Bagmati	Hill	Kathmandu	Dakshinkali	8	Phaku Khola	Priotity 1b	30
51	FMIS	Bagmati	Hill	Kathmandu	Shankharapur	5	Bishombhar	Priotity 1a:	90
52	FMIS	Bagmati	Hill	Kathmandu	Sankharapur	1	Chisapani Laharedevi ISP	Priotity 1a:	30
53	FMIS	Koshi	Hill	Bhojpur	Bhojpur Municipality	12	Simle Ghatte ISP	Priotity 1a:	25
54	FMIS	Koshi	Hill	Bhojpur	Temkemaityung RM	2	Yangtang Khola Mailung Kulo ISP	Priotity 1a:	45
55	FMIS	Koshi	Hill	Bhojpur	Temkemaityung	2	Hinkuwa Khola ISP	Priotity 1b	30
56	FMIS	Koshi	Hill	Dhankuta	Mahalaxmi Municipality	3 & 4	Birendra ISP	Priotity 1a:	106
57	FMIS	Koshi	Hill	Dhankuta	Dhankuta Municipality	2	Tin Dovane Kerabari ISP	Priotity 1a:	98
58	FMIS	Koshi	Hill	Dhankuta	Mahalaxmi Municipality	2	Chayalu Laktang ISP	Priotity 1b	188
59	FMIS	Koshi	Hill	Dhankuta	Mahalaxmi Municipality	3	Leguwa Khola ISP	Priotity 1b	250
60	FMIS	Koshi	Hill	Ilam	Rong Rural Municipality	2	Mangaltar Dhansar ISP	Priotity 1a:	95
61	FMIS	Koshi	Hill	Ilam	Fakfokathum RM	1	Satake ISP	Priotity 1b	121
62	FMIS	Koshi	Hill	Ilam	Chulachuli RM	6	Nunsari ISP	Priotity 1a:	91
63	FMIS	Koshi	Hill	Ilam	Deumai Municipality	8	Lewa Khola ISP	Priotity 1a:	70
64	FMIS	Koshi	Hill	Ilam	Suryodaya Municipality	3	Runsung ISP	Priotity 1b	70
65	FMIS	Koshi	Terai	Morang	Sunbarshi Municipality	1	Sita Dans Kerkha ISP	Priotity 1a:	370
66	FMIS	Koshi	Terai	Morang	Kerabari RM	6&7	Sira Jimdari ISP	Priotity 1b	300

S. No	Project Component	Province	Ecological Belt	District	Rural/Municipality	Wards	Name of ISP	Implementation priority	CCA
67	FMIS	Koshi	Terai	Morang	Pathri Sanischare	5,6&7	Adarsa Paini ISP	Priotity 1a:	230
68	FMIS	Koshi	Terai	Morang	Letang Municipality	5,6	Bhuwa ISP	Priotity 1b	225
69	FMIS	Koshi	Terai	Morang	Pathari Sanischare Municipality	2,3 & 7	Indreni ISP	Priotity 1b	200
70	FMIS	Koshi	Hill	Okhaldhunga	Champadevi RM	7	Dhuseni Khola Kangrange Kolchaur Besi ISP	Priotity 1a:	53
71	FMIS	Koshi	Hill	Okhaldhunga	Molung RM	4	Kul Khola ISP	Priotity 1a:	50
72	FMIS	Koshi	Hill	Okhaldhunga	Champadevi RM	9	Thotneri ISP	Priotity 1b	54
73	FMIS	Koshi	Hill	Panchthar	Phidim	11	Khang Khola Tetire Bibire Falate Kulo ISP	Priotity 1a:	110
74	FMIS	Koshi	Hill	Panchthar	Miklajung RM	2	Naya Kulo ISP (3.86)	Priotity 1a:	115
75	FMIS	Koshi	Mountain	Sankhuwasabha	Khandbari Municipality	7&8	Pangma Khola Badreni ISP	Priotity 1a:	41
76	FMIS	Koshi	Mountain	Sankhuwasabha	Dharmadevi Municipality	9	Kenwa Khola Fituwa Malibheg ISP	Priotity 1a:	55
77	FMIS	Koshi	Mountain	Sankhuwasabha	Panchakhapan Municipality	2	Thado Khola	Priotity 1b	44
78	FMIS	Koshi	Mountain	Sankhuwasabha	Savapokhari RM	6	Sang Khola	Priotity 1b	38
79	FMIS	Koshi	Mountain	Taplejung	Sirijangha RM	1	Nebu Khola ISP	Priotity 1a:	87
80	FMIS	Koshi	Mountain	Taplejung	Pathibhara Yangbarak RM	1	Khokse Nangkholyang ISP	Priotity 1a:	63
81	FMIS	Koshi	Mountain	Taplejung	Sirijangha RM	1	Major Singh ISP	Priotity 1b	67
82	FMIS	Koshi	Mountain	Taplejung	Aatharai Tribeni Gaunpalika	3	Chuwa ISP	Priotity 1b	90
83	FMIS	Koshi	Hill	Terhathum	Laliguras RM	6&7	Lambu Kulo ISP	Priotity 1a:	300
84	FMIS	Koshi	Hill	Terhathum	Menchhayayem RM	5&6	Maynkuwa Khola ISP	Priotity 1b	135
85	FMIS	Koshi	Hill	Terhathum	Chhathar RM	1	Teliya Khola ISP	Priotity 1b	150
86	FMIS	Koshi	Hill	Terhathum	Menchhayayem RM	3&4	Guranse ISP	Priotity 1b	85
87	FMIS	Koshi	Hill	Terhathum	Myanglung Municipality	4	Karange ISP	Priotity 1a:	85

S. No	Project Component	Province	Ecological Belt	District	Rural/Municipality	Wards	Name of ISP	Implementation priority	CCA
88	FMIS	Koshi	Hill	Khotang	Sakela Rural Municipality	1	Sabju Khola Bhalu Khola ISP (4.19)	Priotity 1a:	86
89	FMIS	Koshi	Hill	Khotang	Diprung Chuichumma RM	3	Kharuwa Khola Aek Chhahe ISP (4.69)	Priotity 1a:	234
90	FMIS	Koshi	Hill	Khotang	Diktel Rupakot Majhuwagadi	10	ChimChima Khola ISP	Priotity 1b	53
91	FMIS	Koshi	Hill	Khotang	BarahaPokhari RM	4	Lapuwa Khola ISP	Priotity 1b	85
92	FMIS	Koshi	Terai	Sunsari	Ramdhuni	6 & 7	Kajara Khola Kataghara Bandh ISP	Priotity 1a:	131
93	FMIS	Koshi	Terai	Sunsari	Ramdhuni	7	Shankar Beli	Priotity 1b	72
94	FMIS	Koshi	Terai	Sunsari	Itahari	10 & 11	Tengra Khola Sera Bandh ISP	Priotity 1a:	220
95	FMIS	Koshi	Hill	Udaypur	Katari	5	Beladaha ISP	Priotity 1a:	105
96	FMIS	Koshi	Hill	Udaypur	Triyuga N.P.	10	Upper Baruwa ISP	Priotity 1a:	215
97	FMIS	Koshi	Hill	Udaypur	Triyuga N.P	2	Bablya Khola ISP	Priotity 1b	116
98	FMIS	Koshi	Terai	Jhapa	Arjundhara Municipality	2 & 3	Halder Paini ISP	Priotity 1a:	250
99	FMIS	Koshi	Terai	Jhapa	Mechinagar Municipality	11,12	Hadiya Khola Abi Nahar ISP	Priotity 1a:	265
100	FMIS	Koshi	Terai	Jhapa	Mechinagar Municipality	13 & 14	Pathivara Krishi Kulo (NOT IN SPPR)	Priotity 1b	165
101	Rajapur	Lumbini	Terai	Bardiya	Rajapur Municipality and Gewa RM	All	Rajapur Irrigation Project	Priotity 1a:	14500
102	Hil lift	Gandaki	Hill	Tanahun	Vyas Municipality	10	Baireini Hill lift	Priotity 1b:	49.35
103	Hil lift	Gandaki	Hill	Tanahun	Vyas Municipality	10	Dumsi Hill left	Priotity 1b:	102.2
104	Hil lift	Gandaki	Hill	Lamjung	Madhya Nepal	4	Duipiple hill lift	Priotity 1b:	124.96
105	Hil lift	Gandaki	Hill	Lamjung	Madhya Nepal	4	Sirshaghat Hill left	Priotity 1b:	50.4
106	Hil lift	Lumbini	Hill	Palpa	Rampur Municipality	6	Tilakpur Hill left	Priotity 1b:	105.53
107	Hil lift	Lumbini	Hill	Palpa	Rampur Municipality	6	Pyakluk Hill left	Priotity 1b:	109.73

S. No	Project Component	Province	Ecological Belt	District	Rural/Municipality	Wards	Name of ISP	Implementation priority	CCA
108	Hil lift	Lumbini	Hill	Palpa	Rampur Municipality	8	Alketar Hill left	Priotity 1b:	157.97
109	Hil lift	Lumbini	Hill	Palpa	Rampur Municipality	10	Ramtar- Kumalgaun	Priotity 1b:	90.55
110	Hil lift	Lumbini	Hill	Palpa	Rambha Rural Municipality	1	Majhigaun Hill left	Priotity 1b:	60.93
111	Hil lift	Gandaki	Hill	Gorkha	Palungtar Municipality	7	Chyanglitar Hill Left	Priotity 1b:	415
112	Hil lift	Gandaki	Hill	Tanahun	Byas Municipality	7	Kalesti Hill left	Priotity 1b:	135
113	Hil lift	Lumbini	Hill	Palpa	Rampur Municipality	10	Siko Danda hill left	Priotity 1b:	14
							Total		33,367

APPENDIX 2. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IMPACT CATEGORIZATION CHECKLIST

A. Introduction

Each project component needs to be screened for any indigenous people impacts which will occur or have already occurred. This screening determines the necessary action to be taken by the project team.

B. Information on project//component:

- (i) District/Province: _____
 (ii) Municipality: _____
 (iii) Civil work dates (proposed): _____
 (iv) Technical description: _____

C. Indigenous Peoples Impact Assessment Results – IMEP

KEY CONCERNS	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
A. Indigenous Peoples Identification				
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological research/studies that consider these groups present in or using the project area as belonging to "ethnic minorities", scheduled tribes, tribal peoples, national minorities, or cultural communities?	√			In the project area, the population of indigenous people constitute slightly above the half (52.26%) of total population. Presentation of IP by project component shows that overarching majority (87%) of project beneficiaries are from IP community in Rajapur followed by 56.44% in hill lift schemes. Likewise, around 32.3% of beneficiaries of FMIS belongs to various indigenous communities
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?	√			
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?		√		
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?	√			
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?	√			The indigenous peoples group speak a distinct dialect, but they also understand and speak Nepali language.
7. Has such groups been historically, socially, and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?	√			The project will not entail any differential adverse impact to them due to project implementation- only beneficial measures for which IPP is prepared.

KEY CONCERNS	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
8. Are such groups represented as "Indigenous Peoples" or as "ethnic minorities" or "scheduled tribes" or "tribal populations" in any formal decision-making bodies at the national or local levels?	√			Indigenous peoples' groups are represented in the municipal councils, ward council a decision-making body at local government through reservations by country's law
B. Identification of Potential Impacts				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?	√			The project is anticipated to have beneficial impacts on indigenous peoples due to access to improved irrigation facilities, reduced annual labour contribution requirements resulted from system modernization, benefits from built-in training and capacity support for agriculture advancement and, benefit from the inclusive provisions proposed under GESI AP.
10. Will the project directly or indirectly affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g., child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)		√		
11. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)		√		
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?		√		
C. Identification of Special Requirements <i>Will the project activities include:</i>				
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?		√		
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?		√		
15. Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples?		√		
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied, or claimed by Indigenous Peoples?		√		

KEY CONCERNS	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied, or claimed by Indigenous Peoples?		√		

D. Anticipated project impacts on Indigenous Peoples

Project component/ activity/ output	Anticipated positive effect	Anticipated negative effect
Output 1: Irrigation Infrastructure Modernized	The project will have beneficial/positive impacts on the recipient communities including janajatis/indigenous peoples through the access to improved irrigation facilities, reduced annual labour contribution requirements resulted from system modernization, benefits from built-in training and capacity support for agriculture advancement and, benefit from the inclusive provisions proposed under GESI AP improved access to water supply, livelihood and disaster resilience measures.	No negative impact to indigenous peoples' groups/communities anticipated.
Output 2: Irrigation Management Strengthened	The project inclusive policy will ensure the representation of IP in WUA and WUC governance structure and farmer's groups created for the implementation and dissemination of improved agriculture practices.	None.
Output 3: Agriculture and Irrigation practices Modernized.	The project beneficiaries including IPs will benefit with improved knowledge on agriculture technologies through farmer field school, on-farm irrigation infrastructure (springle, drip irrigation etc.) agriculture infrastructure	None.

APPENDIX 3. CONSULTATION DETAILS

(i) Rajapur Irrigation System

Table-1: Rajapur Irrigation System - Summary of Public consultation

S. No.	Date and Place	Persons Consulted	Number of Participants		
			Male	Female	Janjati (IP)
1	Rajanpur Municipality office Bardiya, 12 February 2024	- Mayor /deputy mayor and other elected government representatives of Rajapur and Geruwa municipalities - WUA members and beneficiaries of RIP - Staff member of Rajapur irrigation management office - TA social and environment consultant.	10	2	5
2	Geruwa Rural Municipality office Geruwa. 12 February 2024		5	1	3
2	13 February 2024, WUA Main canal committee office, Rajapur		51	12	53
Total			66	15	61







Source: Focus group discussion, February 2024

Key Point Discussed and Findings:

- ADB safeguard requirements on land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, GRM procedures etc. were shared with Municipal authorities and Water User Association (WUA).
- The key intervention sites were visited and confirmed that canal rehabilitation and improvement works will be limited within the existing irrigation canal systems, the intervention will not result in any IR and IP impacts. Likewise, the sections proposed for improvements are free of encumbrances, having no formal or informal use or occupation.
- For further confirmation on the legal status of land, the team requested Rajapur Irrigation Management office to obtain the legal status of the land of the particular sections where interventions are proposed. (even it existed in canal section)
- Local government and community support was noticed in favor of the proposed intervention.

Rajapur irrigation System- Photographs of consultation and field activities.

	
<p>Consultation with Mayor of Rajapur Municipality</p>	<p>Consultation with Mayor of Geruwa Rural Municipality</p>
	
<p>Consultation with Bardiya National Park authorities.</p>	<p>Consultation with Rajapur WUA central Committee</p>
	
<p>Separate Meeting with women WUA member and beneficiaries</p>	<p>Consultation with WUA at headwork site</p>

	
<p>Existing Intake site – proposed for water regulating gate</p>	<p>Existing approach canal: proposed for improvement</p>
	
<p>Canal section proposed for cross regulator</p>	<p>River bank near intake: proposed for protection work</p>
	
<p>Existing Intake of Khairichandan Canal system - Proposed repair and maintenance</p>	

(i) Hill Lift Irrigation system

Table 2: Hill lift Irrigation System - Summary of Public consultation

S. N	Date and Place	Persons Consulted	Number of Participants			
			Male	Female	Total	Janjati (IP)
1	15 February 2024 Rampur Municipality	Mayor /deputy mayor and other elected representatives	11	3	14	3
2	15 February 2024 Tilakpur & Pyakluk hill lift scheme Ward -6, Pyakluk	Ward member and beneficiaries of proposed system	5	2	7	2
3	15 February 2024 Akletar Irrigation system Ward -8 Ramtar	Ward member and beneficiaries of proposed system	22	7	29	6
4	16 February 2024 Majhigaun Lift system Ward -1 Rambha RM, Hungu	Ward member and beneficiaries of proposed system	8	3	11	0
5	16 February 2024 Ramtar-Kumal Gaun 2and Siko Danda schemes Ward -8 Rampur	Ward member and beneficiaries of proposed system	29	2	31	9
7	17 February 2024 Sirsaghat scheme Ward -4 Madhya Nepal Municipality	WUA representatives, beneficiaries of proposed system	26	18	54	24
7	17 February 2024 Baireni & Dumsi scheme Byas Municipality - 10	WUA representatives, beneficiaries of proposed system	7	0	7	0
Total			108	35	153	44

Source: Focus group discussion, February 2024

Key Points Discussed and Findings.**a) Rampur Municipality, Tilakpur and Pyakluk schemes: Rampur Municipality Ward no 6**

- ADB safeguard requirements on land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, GRM procedures, etc. were shared with Municipal authorities and beneficiaries of proposed hill lift systems.
- The mayor of Rampur municipality suggested organizing a series of discussion/consultations to assess the acceptability of the system. The municipal authority advises to confirm whether the farmers will be ready to accept the system having higher O&M cost when they have access to surface irrigation?
- Two proposed hill lift schemes lie in the existing command area of Rampurphant irrigation system. In addition to this, four small FMIS are also operational in the same area. The project needs to revisit the scope of both Hill lift schemes.

- A small portion of the proposed area (*Kumal gaun of Tilakpur system*) seems not to have access to water from Rampurphant, hence a small system to be designed for about 5 ha could enough instead of entire system.
- The land proposed for reservoir of Tilakpur is public land, being managed by *Talpokhara Conservation Committee. (a committee formed to manage the natural pond redeveloped for recreational purposes)*. A consent or agreement with the conservation committee and Rampur Municipality is required to use the land for reservoir.
- Similarly, the the proposed location of reservoir of Pyakluk schemes lies on public land, during the field visit the land was barren having no use. The project has to initiate the process to obtain the right to use public land.
- The local people also requesting to provide a connection to recharge the *Talpokhara pond*. This may require to be negotiated with the committee as they will have to provide the land. In this context, the water requirement may need to be recalculated addressing the community demand.
- In the proposed area of both systems, above 75% of land was covered by winter crops, hence distribution pipeline laying work may be required to compensate the standing crops.

b) Akletar hill lift system, Rampur Municipality - 8

- The construction of reservoir is proposed in Public Land. The land is not being used for any purpose; hence no IR and IP issues were envisioned. However, the project needs to initiate the process to obtain the right to use the public land.
- In the proposed area of Ekletar hill scheme, there is a defunct hill lift scheme developed by the provincial government. Pipelines for lifting water to reservoir and distribution network were already installed, however due to technical issues in tubewell, the system is nonfunctional.
- As informed during consultation, the government has allocated some resources for the repair and maintenance of defunct system. The operation of the system after repair and maintenance will reduce the proposed command area which will require revising the entire scope of the scheme.
- Around 30 percent of the proposed area was found to have winter crops, this may require assessing the real time data of standing crops before initiating the pipeline laying work.

c) Ramtar-Kumalgaun & Siko Danda

- The command area proposed under Ramtar-Kumalgaun is being served by an old Farmer Managed Irrigation System, "*Helkung Fanth Sinchai Aayojana*." The farmers were found reluctant to accept the proposed hill lift irrigation.
- A lift scheme "*Chahare Lift irrigation Project*" was developed but was not functional due to issue in water pumping. The farmer did not follow with concerned agency for repair and fixing of the pumping issues mainly because, the O&M cost of the lift irrigation was considered too high. This indicates the need for in-depth assessment of farmer's willingness to pay for O&M cost.

- During consultation the farmer and ward representatives enquired about their share of contribution for system development and likely O&M cost. The project needs to analysis the cost (beneficiary's contribution in system development and O&M cost) and the mode of system development and inform during immediate next consultation.
- The proposed *Siko Danda Hill lift Irrigation system* is well accepted by the farmer as there is no other source of irrigation.
- For Siko Danda scheme, the proposed location of reservoir lies on the private land of Mr. Ramchandra Chapagain. It was reported that the owner of the proposed land was ready for voluntary donation of the land, Although, the team could not meet him during the field visit. A consent letter may need to be obtained from the owner with third party certification.
- The consultant's team observed that around 10 percent of command area was covered with winter crops using the water from small streams available nearby the field, hence assessment of the real time data of standing crops will be required before initiating the pipeline laying work.

d) Ramgha-1, Kumalgaun Hill lift, Rambha Rural Municipality - 1

- The proposed location for reservoir construction is on public land, hence the project needs to initiate the process to obtain the right to use of public land. The proposed land is free of encumbrances, having no formal or informal use or occupation. The local government was found supportive to provide the land essential for reservoir construction.
- The municipal team showed one defunct lift irrigation system which was designed and constructed for 35 ha. (same area proposed under IMEP). The local people were requested to explore the possibilities of utilizing the distribution network, overhead tank and all structures developed and existed.
- If the local request discussed above is accepted, the scope of the project will be limited to constructing the tubewell in the river and expansion of pipelines.

e) Sishaghat and Duipiple Scheme: Madhya Nepal Municipality - 4

- The proposed location of reservoirs in both systems in national forest managed by communities. The proposed locations are free of encumbrances, having no formal or informal use or occupation; hence no IR and IP impacts are envisioned. However, the project needs to be initiated to obtain the right to use of the forest land following the process detailed in Forest Regulation 2022.
- The major portion of command area (above 60%) of Duipiple schemes lies in the command area of "*Ramghatar Irrigation project*." Hence, the design of the system may need to be revised to limit its use within the area which has no irrigation facilities at present.

f) Bays Kalesti, Dumsi and Bairaini Subprojects

- The proposed location of reservoir in Kalesti lies in forest land. Similarly, out of the two reservoirs proposed in Bairaini one lies in national forest managed by communities and one in public land. The proposed locations are free of any kind of uses, however in both






cases the right to use the land has to be obtained from the concerned government authorities.

- The reservoir in Dumse is proposed in public land, not being utilized for any purposes. The proposed land is free of encumbrances, having no formal or informal use or occupation, hence no IR or IP issues are assessed.
- In Dumse, "*Parewa Raha Dumsi Darai Gaun Lift Irrigation system*" for 25 ha is already developed. A review of the command area to identify the remaining irrigation requirements need to be assessed. This will result in a change in the size of the reservoir and other components.
- A farmer's share of contribution with likely O&M cost has to be analyzed and discussed with farmer prior to detailed design. This will be the key factor whether the farmer will accept the system or not.

g) Chyanglitar Hill lift, Palungtar Municipality -7 Gorkha

- The proposed location of reservoir is on national forest managed by communities. The proposed land is free of encumbrances, having no formal or informal use or occupation.

Hill lift irrigation System- Photographs of consultation and field activities.

	
<p>Meeting with Mayor and Municipal Team- Rampur Municipality</p>	
	
<p>Consultation with Ward -6 Rampur Municipality – Palpa</p>	<p>Consultation with Beneficiaries of Akletar system- Rampur -8 Palpa</p>
	
<p>Observation of poposed reservoir location Rambha Rural Municipality – 8 Palpa</p>	<p>Observation of existing system - Rambha Rural Municipality 8 Palpa</p>



Consultation with the benefacaries of Ramtar and Siko danda schemes – Rampur-8 Palpa



Consultation with the benefacaries of Sirshaghat schemes – Madhyanepal- Lamjung



Discussion with the benefacaries of Kalesthi scheme Byas – 7 Tanahun



Discussion with WUA member of Bairaini scheme, Byas 10 Tanahun



Discussion with Ward Chairperson about the project and observation of proposed location of Changlitar hill lift cscheme, Palungtar-7, Gorkha



(ii) Farmer Managed Irrigation systems

Table-3: Farmer Managed Irrigation systems - Summary of Public consultation

S. N	Date and Place	Persons Consulted	Number of Participants			
			Male	Female	Total	Janjati (IP)
1	12 February 2024 Munsari Khola Irrigation Subproject Ilam	WUA representatives /local elected leaders	14	7	21	13
2	13 February 2024 Mangal tar Irrigation Subproject Ilam	WUA representatives ward chairperson, beneficiary farmer	18	8	26	20
3	12 February 2024 Maebashi Irrigation Subproject Dolkha	WUA representatives, elected ward chairperson, beneficiary farmer	29	11	40	23
4	5 February 2024 Nimkotbesi Subproject Dolkha	WUA representatives, elected ward chairperson, beneficiary farmer	37	8	45	3
5	5 February 2024 Karange Kulo Irrigation subproject, Tehrathum	WUA representatives and beneficiary farmer	11	3	14	2
6	12 February 2024 Munsari Khola Irrigation Subproject Ilam	WUA representatives, elected ward chairperson, beneficiary farmer	22	5	27	6
7	9 February 2022 Lewa Khola ISP Ilam (Hill)	elected ward chairperson, beneficiary farmer	19	7	26	23
8	6 February 2024 Gagan Irrigation subproject Siraha (Terai)	WUA representatives, elected ward chairperson, beneficiary farmer	34	0	34	0
Total			184	49	233	90

FMIS- Photographs of Public Consultation

	
Public consultations in Ilam	
	
Consultation and observation of command area in Dolkha	
	
Consultation with beneficiaries and snapshot canal observation: Gagan ISP Siraha	
	
Consultation and observation of command area in Therathum	

[illegible][illegible]

Hill Lift Irrigation Project - Attendance Sheet

आज मिति २०७० फागुन ३ गते सोमबार नगरपालिकाका नगर प्रमुख लगायत कार्य निर्वाहका अधिकारीको कार्यालय तथा राखेगाल विकास बैठको परामर्शदाताहरूको नेपाल सरकार तथा राखेगाल विकास बैठको वृद्ध सहयोगी प्रस्तावित "सिमाई काँधुकोटको" तथा "काँधुकोट" आवासीय (Infrastructure Modernization and Enhancement Project) कार्यान्वयनको वर्तमान अवस्था, कार्यान्वयन गर्दा पर्ने सम्बन्धी समस्याहरू तथा पाताव (सीप) प्रसार, लैंगिक समानता तथा समावेशी योजनाहरूको (०) अवस्थाको बारेमा विवरणहरू सहित, जानकारी गराउन प्रार्थना तथा सुझाव संकलन गर्ने कार्य गरियो ।

उपस्थिति

नगर प्रमुख श्री रमेश बहादुर थापा, १८५१०३३९२१

नगर उपप्रमुख श्री काल कुमारी थापा, १८५१०८२५८८

नगर कार्यपालिकाका सदस्यहरू श्री सुपुल खड्का, १८५१०८२०९६

श्री ८१ वडा अध्यक्ष श्री विमल आचार्य, १८५१०८२०९६

श्री १० वडा अध्यक्ष श्री लोचन राई, १८५१०८२०९६

श्री ६ नं वडा अध्यक्ष श्री हरिनाथ बुढा, १८५१०८२०९६

प्रमुख, कृषिपालिका रामप्रसाद श्री नारायण राई, १८५१०८२०९६

प्रमुख, विपद् रक्षा पालिका श्री कान्छा

वडा नं ६-उपस्थिति

वडा अध्यक्ष तथा का.वा. अध्यक्ष :- प्रकाश बहादुर कुमाल १८५१०८२०९६

वडा सदस्य :- हरिनाथ बुढा

वडा निर्वाहक सदस्य :- धिरालाल ठकाल

वडा कार्यपालिका सदस्य :- रामराज आचार्य

वडा समिति :- मोहन प्रसाद भट्टराई

वडा कार्यलय सदस्यगण :- गौरी लाल

" :- समरता ओष

वडा नं ८ उपस्थिति (स्केलर)

१. वडा अध्यक्ष विशेष आचार्य	वि.स.
२. वडा अध्यक्ष श्री	वि.स.
३. वडा अध्यक्ष श्री	वि.स.
४. वडा अध्यक्ष श्री	वि.स.
५. वडा अध्यक्ष श्री	वि.स.
६. वडा अध्यक्ष श्री	वि.स.
७. वडा अध्यक्ष श्री	वि.स.
८. वडा अध्यक्ष श्री	वि.स.
९. वडा अध्यक्ष श्री	वि.स.
१०. वडा अध्यक्ष श्री	वि.स.
११. वडा अध्यक्ष श्री	वि.स.
१२. वडा अध्यक्ष श्री	वि.स.
१३. वडा अध्यक्ष श्री	वि.स.
१४. वडा अध्यक्ष श्री	वि.स.
१५. वडा अध्यक्ष श्री	वि.स.
१६. वडा अध्यक्ष श्री	वि.स.
१७. वडा अध्यक्ष श्री	वि.स.
१८. वडा अध्यक्ष श्री	वि.स.
१९. वडा अध्यक्ष श्री	वि.स.
२०. वडा अध्यक्ष श्री	वि.स.
२१. वडा अध्यक्ष श्री	वि.स.
२२. वडा अध्यक्ष श्री	वि.स.
२३. वडा अध्यक्ष श्री	वि.स.
२४. वडा अध्यक्ष श्री	वि.स.
२५. वडा अध्यक्ष श्री	वि.स.
२६. वडा अध्यक्ष श्री	वि.स.
२७. वडा अध्यक्ष श्री	वि.स.
२८. वडा अध्यक्ष श्री	वि.स.
२९. वडा अध्यक्ष श्री	वि.स.
३०. वडा अध्यक्ष श्री	वि.स.

नाम	फोन नं.	ठेला नं.
२०) नवल पात्रा	५८३६०५५५५	५८३६
२१) पार्वती जोशी		५८३६
२२) कमला जोशी		५८३६
२३) अमिता चापा		५८३६
२४) देवि जोशी		५८३६

मिति २०८० फागुन २ गते वडा नं १०, वडामा नगरपालिकामा वडा नं. १० लिफ्ट आयोजनाको विषयमा छलफलमा उपस्थिति -		
नाम	फोन नं.	ठेला नं.
१. श्री. रामचन्द्र प्रसाद अधिकारी	९८३०५८३२९ (वि.सं. सन्ताना)	५८३६
२. श्री. त्रिभुवन पौडेल	९८३०५८३२९ (वि.सं. सन्ताना)	५८३६
३. श्री. बाबुराम पौडेल	९८३०५८३२९ (वि.सं. सन्ताना)	५८३६
४. श्री. आशुतोष शिवाचार्य	(वि.सं. सन्ताना)	५८३६
५. श्री. वैद्यनाथ पौडेल	(वि.सं. सन्ताना)	५८३६
६. श्री. तुलासीराम व्यापारी (वि.सं. सन्ताना)	(वि.सं. सन्ताना)	५८३६
७. श्री. विमलाका शर्मा (वि.सं. सन्ताना)	(वि.सं. सन्ताना)	५८३६
८.		
९.		
१०.		

APPENDIX 4: SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS MONITORING REPORT TEMPLATE

A. Executive Summary

1. This section provides a concise statement of project scope and impacts, key findings and recommended actions.

B. Background of the Report and Project Description

2. This section provides a general description of the project, including:
 - (i) Background and context of the monitoring report, which includes the information on the project, project components, safeguards categorizations and general scope of the social safeguards impacts;
 - (ii) Information on the implementation progress of the project activities, scope of the monitoring report and requirements, reporting period, including frequency of submission, and changes in project scope and adjusted safeguard measures, if applicable; and
 - (iii) Summary table of identified impacts and the mitigation actions.

C. Scope of Impacts

3. This section outlines the detail of
 - (i) Scale and scopes of the project's safeguards impacts;
 - (ii) Vulnerability status of the affected people and/or communities; and
 - (iii) Entitlements matrix and other rehabilitation measures, as applicable, as described in the approved final resettlement plans and IPPs.

D. Compensation and Rehabilitation

4. This section describes the process and progress of the implementation of the safeguards plan and other required activities as determined in the plan, including: ¹⁴
 - (i) Payment of compensation for the affected assets, allowances and/or loss of incomes to the entitled persons; and
 - (ii) Provisions of other types of entitlement as described in the matrix and implementation of livelihood rehabilitation activities as determined in the plan.
 - (iii) Specific provisions or beneficial and mitigation measures identified for indigenous peoples.

5. Quantitative as well as qualitative results of the monitoring parameters, as agreed in the plan, should be provided.

E. Public Participation and Consultation

6. This section describes public participation and consultations activities during the project implementation as agreed in the plan. This includes final consultations with affected

¹⁴ Depending on the status of the final detail design during the submission of the report, this activity might not yet have started. Provide instead the information on the expected date the activity will be conducted.

people/indigenous peoples during resettlement plan/IPP/RP finalization after the completion of the detail design, the numbers of activities conducted, issues raised during consultations, and responses provided by the project team, implementing nongovernment organizations, project supervision consultants, and/or contractors.

F. Grievance Redress Mechanism

7. This section described the implementation of the project's grievance redress mechanism (GRM) as designed in the approved resettlement plan. This includes evaluations of its effectiveness, procedures, complaints received, timeliness to resolve issues and complaints, and resources provided to solve the complaints. Special attention should be given if there are complaints received from the affected people or communities.

G. Institutional Arrangement

8. This section describes the actual implementation, or any adjustment made to the institutional arrangement for managing the social safeguards issues in the projects. This includes the establishment of safeguards unit or team and appointment of staff in the executing agency and/or implementing agency, implementation of the GRM and its committee, supervision and coordination between institutions involved in the management and monitoring of safeguards issues, and the roles of nongovernment organizations including indigenous people's organizations and women's groups in the monitoring and implementation of the plan, if any.

H. Monitoring Results – Findings

9. This section provides a summary and describes the key findings of the monitoring activities. The results are compared against previously established benchmarks and compliance status (e.g., adequacy of involuntary resettlement compensation rates and timeliness of payments, adequacy and timeliness of involuntary resettlement rehabilitation measures including livelihood support measures, and training; budget for implementing EMP, resettlement plan, or RIPP, timeliness and adequacy of capacity building.). The section also compares the findings against the objectives of safeguards or desired outcomes documented (e.g., involuntary resettlement impacts avoided or minimized; livelihood restored or enhanced). If noncompliance or any major gaps are identified, include the recommendation of corrective action plan.

I. Compliance Status

10. This section will summarize the compliance status of the project activities with the loan covenants, ADB SPS (2009) and the approved final social safeguards planning documents.

J. Follow-up Actions, Recommendations, and Disclosure

11. This section describes recommendations and further actions or items to focus on for the remaining monitoring period. It also includes lessons learned for improvement for future safeguards monitoring activities. Disclosure dates of the monitoring report to the affected communities should also be included. A time-bound summary table for required actions should be included, with the following:

- (i) List of affected persons and entitlements;
- (ii) Summary of resettlement plans with entitlement matrix
- (iii) Copies of affected people's certification of payment (signed by the affected peoples);
- (iv) Summary of minutes of meetings during public consultations; and
- (v) Summary of complaints received and solution status.

APPENDIX 5. SAMPLE GRIEVANCE REGISTRATION FORM

The _____ Project welcomes complaints, suggestions, queries and comments regarding project implementation.

Aggravated persons may provide grievance with their name and contact information to enable us to get in touch for clarification and feedback.

In case someone chooses not to include personal details and wants the information provided to remain confidential, please indicate by writing/typing *(CONFIDENTIAL)* above Grievance Format.

Thank you.

Date		Place of registration			
Contact Information/Personal Details					
Name		Gender	* Male *Female	Age	
Home Address					
Place					
Phone no.					
E-mail					
Complaint/Suggestion/Comment/Question Please provide the details (who, what, where and how) of your grievance below: If included as attachment/note/letter, please tick here:					
How do you want us to reach you for feedback or update on your comment/grievance?					

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Registered by: (Name of Official registering grievance)	
Mode of communication: Note/Letter E-mail Verbal/Telephonic	
Reviewed by: (Names/Positions of Official(s) reviewing grievance)	
Action Taken:	
Whether Action Taken Disclosed:	Yes No
Means of Disclosure:	

गुनासो दर्ता फारम

सिँचाई आधुनिकरण अभिवृद्धि आयोजना सम्पूर्ण सरोकारवाला ब्यक्ति/संस्थाहरुलाई आयोजना कार्यान्वयन सम्बन्धमा कुनै गुनासा/जिज्ञासा/सल्लाह/सुझाव भए सो बारे जानकारी गराउन अनुरोध गर्दछ । तपाईंले दर्ता गर्नु भएका गुनासा, जिज्ञासा, सल्लाह, सुझाव उपर गरिएका निर्णय बारे जानकारी गराउन सहज होस् भन्नका लागि आफ्नो नाम तथा ठेगाना प्रदान गर्न अनुरोध गर्दछौ

। यदि तपाईं आफ्नो व्यक्तिगत विवरण गोप्य राख्न चाहनुहुन्छ भने आफ्नो नाम को माथि “गोप्य” अंकित गर्नु होला ।

मिति:	दर्ता गरिएको स्थान:	आयोजनाको नाम:
सम्पर्क विवरण		
नाम:		
ठेगाना	गा.पा/न.पा: वार्ड: गाउँ /टोल:	फोन: इमेल:
गुनासा, जिज्ञासा, सल्लाह, सुझाव: गुनासो सम्बन्धित बिषय, स्थान, कारण तथा सो मा संलग्न व्यक्ति आदि बारे बिस्तृत विवरण उल्लेख गर्नुहोला ।		
दर्ता भएका गुनासा/जिज्ञासा/सल्लाह/सुझाव उपर गरिएको छानविन / निर्णय बारे तपाईंलाई जानकारी गराउने उपयुक्त माध्यम		
कार्यालय प्रयोजनका लागि		
दर्ता गर्ने व्यक्तिको नाम:		पद:
संचार को माध्यम: (क) चिट्ठी (ख) इमेल (ग) मौखिक (घ) अन्य		
प्राप्त गुनासो सम्बोधनमा संलग्न पदाधिकारी:		
नाम:		पद:
प्राप्त गुनासो सम्बोधन गर्न लिईएका निर्णय कार्यान्वायनको अवस्था:		
प्राप्त गुनासो सम्बोधन गर्न लिएका/कार्यान्वयन गरिएका निर्णय सार्वजनिकीकरण : (क) भएको (ख) भएको छैन		
सार्वजनिकीकरण गर्न उपयोग गरिएको माध्यम:		