Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework

October 2012

NEP: TANAHU HYDROPOWER PROJECT

Prepared by Nepal Electricity Authority and Tanahu Hydropower Limited of the Government of Nepal

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# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADB</td>
<td>Asian Development Bank</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBO</td>
<td>Community-based Organizations</td>
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<tr>
<td>CDC</td>
<td>Compensation Determination (Fixation) Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>DDC</td>
<td>District Development Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ea</td>
<td>executing agency</td>
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<td>ESDD</td>
<td>Environmental and Social Development Division</td>
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<td>NEA</td>
<td>Nepal Electricity Authority</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organization</td>
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<td>IP</td>
<td>indigenous people</td>
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<tr>
<td>ISA</td>
<td>Initial Social Assessment</td>
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<tr>
<td>PAH</td>
<td>project affected household</td>
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<tr>
<td>RE</td>
<td>Rural Electrification</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPS</td>
<td>Safeguards Policy Statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THL</td>
<td>Tanahu Hydropower Limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TL</td>
<td>Transmission line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VDC</td>
<td>Village Development Committee</td>
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</table>
I. PROJECT INTRODUCTION

1. The Tanahu Hydropower Project (hence forth mentioned as ‘The Project’) is located on the Seti River banks in the Bhimad Village Development Committee (VDC) and Kahun Shivapur VDC, close to Damauli, the district capital of Tanahu District. The project is a storage type hydropower project with a rated capacity of 140 MW, with estimated average annual energy generation of 587.7 GWh (Years 1-10) and 489.9 GWh (Year 11 onwards). The Project is designed to supply power to the Nepalese grid. The main components of the project includes: Dam and spillway - a 140 m high concrete gravity dam with a crest length of 175 m will be constructed on the Seti River. A reservoir with a total surface area of 7.26 km$^2$ at FSL (EL 415 m) will be created. The waterway- a 7.4 m in diameter by 1,203 m long headrace tunnel will be constructed on the right bank for the reservoir. A 190 m long tailrace tunnel will be constructed to discharge the flow used for power generation back into the Seti River. An underground powerhouse will be constructed 6 km downstream of the dam. Two permanent access roads (totalling 7.3 km) and a number of temporary access roads will be constructed in the Project site. The temporary Facilities includes workforce camps, work areas and administration buildings project management staff camp etc. The main-affected areas of the Project consist of Chhang, Majhkot, Bhimad, Jamune, Kot Durbar, Rishing Ranipokhari, Savumbhagawati and Kahun Shivapur VDCs and the Vyas Municipality. To handle the Project mainly, the Tanahu Hydropower Limited (THL) was established in March 2012.

2. The project components will also include rural electrification (RE) and transmission line (TL). The new 220 kV TL with double circuits will evacuate power generated in a Tanahu hydropower plant to new substation facilities to be located in the existing substation area at Bhatatpur. The length of this transmission line corridor is 37 km. The Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) has already acquired land for the substation. Additionally, the project also intends to electrify the villages, through the RE program. The RE will cover non-electrified households of the 17 village Development Committees. The proposed RE component involves construction of distribution lines and new substations at Dharmapani and Maghkot.

3. Each of THL and NEA will be the executing agency (EA) for the Project. While THL will be the EA for the hydropower plant, NEA will be the EA to implement transmission and rural electrification components.

4. This Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) provides policy and procedures to screen project impacts on indigenous peoples (IPs) and to prepare an appropriate planning document, Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) to safeguard their rights in accordance with domestic laws, ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009) and JICA safeguard guidelines.

5. In Nepal, Janajati are recognized by domestic laws as indigenous/tribal people and their presence has been noted in the Project areas. These tribal communities trigger ADB’s safeguard policy requirements pertaining to IPs.

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1 A VDC is the lowest tier in district administration.
2 For the Project, “JBIC Guidelines for Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations, (April 2002)” is applied. However, as JICA updated the Guidelines in 2010, “Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (April 2010)” is also be referred.
II. SCOPE OF IMPACTS ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

2.1. Indigenous People in Nepal

6. In Nepal, indigenous/tribal communities are popularly known as Adibasi/Janajati. Out of 100-ethnic/caste groups listed by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Nepal (2001 Census), 59 are Janajatis. In terms of ecological zones, 18 of them are in mountain areas, 23 in hill areas, 07 in inner Terai region and 11 in Terai region. A Technical Committee (2010) established by the Government of Nepal updated the number of Janajati groups to 81. Among the key characteristics of these tribal communities are: distinct collective identity, own language (other than Nepali), distinct traditions and cultures, traditional egalitarian social structure (which is distinct from mainstream varna or caste system), and their written or oral histories.

7. Acknowledging the diversity in livelihood patterns, income sources and socioeconomic development status among Janajati groups, National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities (NFDIN) (2005) has classified them into five broad categories based on the level of their socioeconomic development status or the degree of marginalization (see Table 1 below).

Table 1: Distribution of Indigenous groups/nationalities by Ecological Zones and Levels of Vulnerability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ecological zones</th>
<th>Categories of Indigenous Groups/Nationalities</th>
<th>Endangered</th>
<th>Highly marginalized</th>
<th>Marginalized</th>
<th>Disadvantaged</th>
<th>Advantaged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mountain</td>
<td></td>
<td>Siya, Shingsawa (Lhomi), Thudam</td>
<td>Bhote, Dolpo, Larke, Lhopa, Mugali, Topkegola, Walung</td>
<td>Bara Gaunle, Byanshi, Chhairotan, Marpahali-Thakali, Sherpa, Tangbe, Tingeule</td>
<td>Thakali</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hill</td>
<td>Bankariya, Hayu, Kushbadiya, Lepcha, Surel</td>
<td>Baramu, Thami, Chepang</td>
<td>Bhujel, Dura, Pahari, Phree, Sunuwar, Tamang</td>
<td>Chantyal, Gurung, Jhrel, Limbu, Magar, Rai, Yakha, Hyolmo</td>
<td>Newar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner Tarai</td>
<td>Raji, Raute, Kusunda</td>
<td>Bote, Danuwar, Majhi</td>
<td>Darai, Kumhal</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarai</td>
<td>Kisan, Meche</td>
<td>Dhanuk, Jhangad, Satar</td>
<td>Dhimal, Gangai, Rajbanshi, Tajpuriya, Tharu</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities (NFDIN) 2005
2.2. Caste/ethnic Composition of Project area

8. The project-affected households (PAHs) fall into four main categories: i) *Janajatis*; ii) high/middle caste group, iii) *Dalit* (low castes), and iv) Muslims (a religious minority). Table 2 presents their composition. Of the four categories, *Janajati* consists of 75 percent of the total affected households (79 percent of the total number of persons).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic/Caste/Religious Groups</th>
<th>Project-affected Households</th>
<th>Number of persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Janajitis</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>3345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High/middle Caste Group</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalit</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>608</td>
<td>4257</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Caste and Ethnic/Religious Minorities in the Project Area


2.3. Affected *Janajati* Population in the Project Area

9. The 453 Janajati PAHs belong to seven *janajati* as stated in table 3. Amongst these, 75 percent of the PAH are Magars followed by Newars (11 percent) and Gurungs (7 percent).

Table 3. Description of the Affected *Janajati* population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Janajati Communities</th>
<th>Total Affected households</th>
<th>Total Affected Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magar</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newar</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gurung</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dura</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bote</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darai</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamang</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


2.3. Socio-economic Status of the Indigenous People in the Project area

10. The Magars are the dominant Janajati community in the project area, which belongs to the 'disadvantaged' category in the five-fold (level) categories of indigenous groups. This means that on a scale of “0”-“5”, it scores “4”, whereas the 'advantaged' group scores “5”. As per this scale, 82 percent of the total number of Janajati PAH score “4” on the continuum and are in the disadvantaged category (i.e., Magar and Gurung). Their socioeconomic status is provided in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Comparison of Magar *Janajati* Socioeconomic Status with other Social Groups at the National Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Janajati Communities</th>
<th>Total Affected households</th>
<th>Total Affected Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dura</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bote</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darai</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamang</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicators</td>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>Hill/ Mountain Janajati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human development index (HDI)</td>
<td>0.509</td>
<td>0.507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth</td>
<td>63.69</td>
<td>63.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under five mortality</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult literacy</td>
<td>52.42</td>
<td>53.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy rate (Male)</td>
<td>81.0</td>
<td>82.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy rate (Female)</td>
<td>54.5</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per capita income (PPP US$)</td>
<td>1597</td>
<td>1490</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


11. The socioeconomic surveys and the project census (2012) indicate that PAHs are predominantly Janajatis who share similar socioeconomic status with other affected PAHs. As a result, they are not noted to be any different from other hill population groups living in the Project areas in terms of livelihood patterns, and social, economic, health and educational statuses. The affected Janajati households are engaged predominantly in farming like the other (non-Janajati) Project affected households.

12. The project census confirmed that the cultivated lands that will be affected as a result of the Project does not comprise of traditional land or ancestral domains of any Janajati community. The census also confirmed that in Project affected areas, no shrines, temples or other religious structures or locations, regarded as traditionally sacred by the Janajatis will be affected as a result of the Project. In addition, no specific forestland or water body is linked with Magars’ rituals, ancestries or their spiritual realms. Each affected land plot is either individually owned or non-titled. In case of the agriculture land (owned by janajatis) getting affected as a result of the Project, the Janajati households are willing to handover the same to the Project if they can agree on an appropriate compensation with the EA. In line with this, the compensation rate will be mutually agreed between janajati landowners and the EA through a process of discussion and agreement. Once there is consensus between the two on the rate of compensation, then only land will be acquired.

### III. OBJECTIVES AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

13. IPPF seeks to ensure that IPs and tribal communities are informed, consulted, and mobilized to participate in the project preparation, implementation and impact monitoring. The Framework is prepared in accordance with ADB’s SPS and JICA guidelines, and national laws and the policies in Nepal.
3.1. Policies and Legal Framework in Nepal

14. The Interim Constitution of 2007 recognizes the diversity of Nepal (art. 3) and defines the country as a secular, inclusive and democratic State (art. 4). It further recognizes the status of different mother languages of various groups as national languages enabling their use in the state activities (art. 5). Each such community has the right to preserve and promote its own language and cultural heritage as well as to receive basic education in its mother tongue (art. 17). In addition, the Constitution recognizes the rights of Adivasi and Janajati to “participate in State structures on the basis of principles of proportional inclusion” (art. 21), and authorizes the State to implement special measures “for the protection, empowerment and advancement of indigenous nationalities” (art. 13).

15. The specific policy initiatives for the advancement of Adivasi, Janajati and other communities started in 1997. The National Committee for Development of Indigenous Nationalities was set up to ensure the welfare of Adivasi/Janajati. In 2002, the Parliament passed a bill enabling the establishment of NFDIN. The NFDIN Act 2002 established the first comprehensive policy and institutional framework pertaining to Adivasis and 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 of indigenous groups paying attention to their social, economic, and cultural rights and requirements.


17. The Three Years Interim Plan (2007-2010) included following policies for inclusive development of Adivasis/Janajatis and other disadvantaged groups: (i) creation of an environment for social inclusion; (ii) participation of disadvantaged groups in policy and decision making; (iii) development of special programs for disadvantaged groups; (iv) positive discrimination or reservation in education, employment; (v) protection of their culture, language and knowledge; and (vi) proportional representation in development.

3.2. ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)

18. The objective of ADB’s SPS on IPs is to help design and implement projects in a manner that would foster respect for IPs’ identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness, as defined by IPs themselves, so that they: (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. The SPS uses the term ‘IPs’ 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) Distinct language, often different from the official language of the
country or region.

19. The IPs’ safeguards in SPS trigger when a project 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.

3.3. JICA Guidelines

20. For the Project, “JBIC Guidelines for Confirmation of Environmental and Social
Considerations, (April 2002)” is applied. However, as JICA updated the Guidelines in
2010, “Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (April 2010)” is also be
referred. JICA respects the principles of internationally established human rights
standards such as the International Convention on Human Rights, and gives special
attention to the human rights of vulnerable social groups including IPs, women, persons
with disabilities, and minorities when implementing cooperation projects. JICA obtains
country reports and information widely about human rights that are issued by related
institutions, and seeks to understand local human rights situations by disclosing
information about cooperation projects. Thus, JICA integrates local human rights
situations into decision-making processes that relate to environmental and social
considerations.

21. As per the JICA guidelines, social impacts includes migration of population and
involuntary resettlement, local economy such as employment and livelihood, utilization of
land and local resources, social institutions such as social capital and local decision-
making institutions, existing social infrastructures and services, vulnerable social groups
such as poor and IPs, equality of benefits and losses and equality in the development
process, gender, children’s right, cultural heritage, local conflicts and diseases as
HIV/AIDS.

22. Out of the seven, the two core principles focus on stakeholder that includes IPs,
participation and disclosure of information. The two policy principles are as follows:

- **JICA asks stakeholders for their participation:** JICA incorporates stakeholder
  opinions into decision-making processes regarding environmental and social
  considerations by ensuring the meaningful participation of stakeholders in order
to have consideration for environmental and social factors and to reach a
  consensus accordingly. JICA replies to stakeholders’ questions. Stakeholders
  who participate in meetings are responsible for what they say.

- **JICA discloses information:** JICA itself discloses information on environmental
  and social considerations in collaboration with project proponents etc., in order to
  ensure accountability and to promote the participation of various stakeholders.

23. In the case of Category A projects, JICA encourages project proponents etc. to
consult with local stakeholders including IPs about their understanding of development
needs, the likely adverse impacts on the environment and society, and the analysis of
alternatives at an early stage of the project, and assists project proponents as needed.
In the case of Category B projects, JICA encourages project proponents etc. to consult
with local stakeholders when necessary.
3.4. Objectives of the IPPF

24. Following the National Policies on IPs, and incorporating indigenous peoples policies of ADB and JICA, the IPPF has been prepared to guide the formulation of project components, ensuring equal distribution of project benefits between IPs and non-IPs who are affected by the Project. The principal objectives of the IPPF are to:

(i) screen project components early to assess their impacts on IPs households;
(ii) ensure meaningful participation and consultation with affected Janajati persons in the process of preparation, implementation, and monitoring of project activities;
(iii) prepare an IPP to mitigate any adverse impacts found;
(iv) ensure that IPs receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits;
(v) define the institutional arrangement for screening, planning and implementation of IP plans for projects; and
(vi) outline the monitoring and evaluation process.

IV. PROCEDURES FOR PROJECT PLANNING

25. This section provides detailed procedures for screening, potential social impact assessment, meaningful consultation, and the formulation of IPP for the project/relevant project components. In preparing IPP, the EA will pay special attention to the requirement that that IPs are informed, consulted, and provided opportunities to participate in project planning, implementation and monitoring and benefit sharing in a meaningful and culturally appropriate manner.

4.1 Screening and Categorization of Impacts on IPs

26. Initial screening of a project component’s potential impacts on IPs needs to be conducted to categorize the significance of impacts as well as to ascertain the resource requirements to address potential impacts. The screening should be done by the EA and VDC representatives and a District Development Committee (DDC) of IPs. In case there are any changes in the scope and design of the project or project component, a fresh screening of potential impacts needs to be conducted. The EA will determine whether the affected community is an IP community. The EA will consult DDC and VDC and hold meetings with leaders and/or NGOs/CBOs representing the affected communities in the project or project component area in order to prepare a census of the affected population and the likely impacts of the project or project component on them.

27. The project or project component needs to be categorized according to the significance of impacts on IP communities. The significance of project impacts can be determined by the type, location, scale, nature, and magnitude of potential impacts. The project or project component should be categorized into one of the followings:

(i) Category A: expected to have significant impacts on IPs that require IPP;
(ii) Category B: expected to have limited impacts that require specific action for IP in resettlement plans and/or a social action plan; and
(iii) Category C: not expected to have impacts on IPs and therefore do not
require special provision for IPs.

28. The impacts on IPs should be considered significant, if the project or project component positively or negatively: (i) affect their customary rights of use and access to land and natural resources; (ii) change their socio-economic status and livelihoods; (iii) affect their cultural and communal integrity; (iv) affect their health, education, sources of income and social security status; and/or (v) alter or undermine the recognition of indigenous knowledge.

4.2 Social Impact Assessment and Preparation of IP Plans

29. The EA needs to undertake a social impact assessment (SIA) as part of the detailed feasibility/design of the project or project component. The SIA should gather relevant information on demographic data; social, cultural and economic situation; and social, cultural and economic impacts of the project or project component. The information can be gathered through focus group discussions and/or meetings with the IP community leaders, NGOs, CBOs, and/or their representatives. Discussions should focus on potential positive and negative impacts of the project or project component; measures to enhancing positive impacts on them; and strategies/options to minimize and/or mitigate negative impacts on them. Appendix 1 provides the outline for preparing an IPP. Based on the SIA findings, the project or project component can develop appropriate mitigation measures and livelihood enhancement activities for IPs. In case of limited impacts, specific actions for IPs can be spelled out in a Resettlement Plan for the project or project component. If SIA identifies significant differential impacts on IPs from the mainstream population, an IPP will be prepared to ensure that the distribution of project benefits would reach IPs.

30. The IPP should include mitigation measures for identified potential negative subproject impacts. Where there is acquisition of land and/or structures the EA should ensure that the rights of the IP households are not violated, and that they are compensated for the losses in a manner that is culturally acceptable to them. The compensation measures should be as per the Resettlement Framework of this Project.

31. Some of the key reasons to cover the impacts through resettlement entitlement matrix are as follows: 75% of the total affected households comprise of IPs; without any impacts on their ancestral domain or spiritually sacred locations or structures. The impacts experienced by IP households are mainly related to livelihood and ownership of agriculture land and similar to the impacts experienced by the non-IPs households in the area. The surveys brought forth that vulnerabilities in the affected IPs household mainly arise from economic status and not from their social status as IPs. Extensive consultations have been undertaken with IPs household to assess their specific needs, if any. These consultations with IPs brought forth that they are willing to give their land for project purpose, subject to agreement with EA on the compensation amount. In line with this, no land will be acquired until the EA reaches an agreement with the landowners (including Janajati) on the compensation rate through a process of discussion and agreement.

32. The main components of an IPP include (i) discussion on aspirations, needs, and preferred options of the affected IPs; (ii) local social organization, cultural beliefs, ancestral territory, and resource use patterns among the affected IPs; (iii) potential positive and negative project impacts on them; (iv) measures to avoid,
mitigate, or compensate for the adverse project effects on them; (v) measures to ensure project benefits will accrue to them; (vi) measures to strengthen THL capacity to address their issues; (vii) the possibility of involving local organizations and non-governmental organizations with expertise in IPs issues; (viii) their budget allocation; and (ix) IPs monitoring with a time frame. The EA will submit the IPP to ADB for review and approval prior to commencement of any civil works.

V. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

33. The consultation with and participation of IPs should be ensured in formulation of the project or project component to ensure that it adequately deal with their needs, priorities, and preference. IPs should be provided relevant project information in language(s) and manner suitable to them. Separate focus group discussions will be held with IPs groups to assess the project impacts and benefits to these groups. Accordingly, the project plans, including IPP, can be prepared in consultation with IPs. Outcome of social assessment and programs/measures for IPs will be presented in community workshops/meetings.

34. If required, the EA shall make available the following documents to the project affected IPs and disclose to the public:
   (i) Draft IPP,
   (ii) Final IPP, after completion of such an IPP; and
   (iii) Revised IPP in case of technical design change.

35. The project information will be made available to affected IPs as leaflets in Nepali language. The EA shall also post the summaries of approved documents on ADB website. During project implementation, The EA will prepare monitoring reports on the application of the IPP and submit the same to ADB for reviews.

VI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

36. Each of THL and NEA will be the EA. While THL will construct the hydropower plant, NEA will be responsible to implement transmission and rural electrification components. NEA has established THL as a special purpose vehicle. The THL has a dedicated Environment and Social Safeguard Management Unit (ESMU) to attend to social and environment safeguard issues and the NEA has the Environmental and Social Study Department (ESSD). The ESMU/ESSD will have a full time, qualified, and experienced staff to handle social and environmental safeguard issues of the Project and to ensure that all safeguard plans are diligently implemented. NGOs/consulting firms with local presence/partnership will also be engaged by the EA to implement IPP if required. The ESMU/ESSD will manage and supervise the activities and evaluate implementation of IPP.

VII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

37. The ESMU/ESSD will establish a quarterly monitoring system to monitor the implementation of the IPP. A set of monitoring indicators will be determined during IPP preparation. The IPP will also specify how monitoring data will be collected. The ESMU/ESSD will prepare semi-annual monitoring reports, and submit to ADB for review.

VIII. BUDGET FOR FORMULATING AND IMPLEMENTING
38. All costs of related to IPPs implementation will be provided if required. The IPP will include detailed cost estimates and indicate source of funds for the required activities. The EA will provide a budget in a timely manner to ensure smooth implementation of IPP.
APPENDIX 1:

OUTLINE OF AN INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PLAN

This outline is part of the ADB SPS safeguard requirements. An indigenous peoples (IPs) plan is required for all projects with impacts on IPs. Its level of detail and comprehensiveness is commensurate with the significance of potential impacts on IPs. The substantive aspects of this outline guide the preparation of an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), although not necessarily in the order shown.

A. Executive Summary of the Indigenous Peoples Plan

This section concisely describes the critical facts, significant findings, and recommended actions.

B. Description of the Project

This section provides a general description of the project; discusses project components and activities that may bring impacts on IPs; and identify project area.

C. Social Impact Assessment

This section:
(i) reviews the legal and institutional framework applicable to IPs in project context.
(ii) provides baseline information on the demographic, social, cultural, and political characteristics of the affected IPs communities; the land and territories that they have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied; and the natural resources on which they depend.
(iii) identifies key project stakeholders and elaborate a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive process for meaningful consultation with IPs at each stage of project preparation and implementation, taking the review and baseline information into account.
(iv) assesses, based on meaningful consultation with the affected IPs communities, and the potential adverse and positive effects of the project. Critical to the determination of potential adverse impacts is a gender-sensitive analysis of the relative vulnerability of, and risks to, the affected IPs communities given their particular circumstances and close ties to land and natural resources, as well as their lack of access to opportunities relative to those available to other social groups in the communities, regions, or national societies in which they live.
(v) includes a gender-sensitive assessment of the affected IPs’ perceptions about the project and its impact on their social, economic, and cultural status.
(vi) identifies and recommends, based on meaningful consultation with the affected IPs communities, the measures necessary to avoid adverse effects or, if such measures are not possible, identifies measures to minimize, mitigate, and/or compensate for such effects and to ensure that IPs receive culturally appropriate benefits under the project.
D. Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

This section

(i) describes the information disclosure, consultation and participation process with the affected IPs communities that can be carried out during project preparation;
(ii) summarizes their comments on the results of the social impact assessment and identifies concerns raised during consultation and how these have been addressed in project design;
(iii) in the case of project activities requiring broad community support, documents the process and outcome of consultations with affected IPs communities and any agreement resulting from such consultations for the project activities and safeguard measures addressing the impacts of such activities;
(iv) describes consultation and participation mechanisms to be used during implementation to ensure IPs participation during implementation; and
(v) confirms disclosure of the draft and final to the affected IPs communities.

E. Beneficial Measures

This section specifies the measures to ensure that IPs receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate, and gender responsive.

F. Mitigative Measures

This section specifies the measures to avoid adverse impacts on IPs; and where the avoidance is impossible, specifies the measures to minimize, mitigate and compensate for identified unavoidable adverse impacts for each affected IPs groups.

G. Capacity Building

This section provides measures to strengthen the social, legal, and technical capabilities of (a) government institutions to address IPs issues in the project area; and (b) IPs organizations in the project area to enable them to represent the affected IPs more effectively.

H. Grievance Redress Mechanism

This section describes the procedures to redress grievances by affected IPs communities. It also explains how the procedures are accessible to IPs and culturally appropriate and gender sensitive.
I. Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation

This section describes the mechanisms and benchmarks appropriate to the project for monitoring, and evaluating the implementation of the IPP. It also specifies arrangements for participation of affected IPs in the preparation and validation of monitoring, and evaluation reports.

J. Institutional Arrangement

This section describes institutional arrangement responsibilities and mechanisms for carrying out the various measures of the IPP. It also describes the process of including relevant local organizations and/or NGOs in carrying out the measures of the IPP.

K. Budget and Financing

This section provides an itemized budget for all activities described in the IPP.