

Indigenous Peoples Plan

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Sadhutar-Madanpur-Laxmipur-Gherabari Sub-Project, Jhapa

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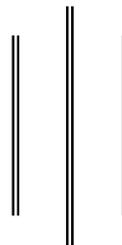
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INDIGENOUS PEOPLE DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IPDP)



**Sadhutar-Madanpur-Laxmipur-Gherabari
SUB-PROJECT
Jhapa**



**Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Project
District Project Office, Jhapa**

May, 2011

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Indigenous People Development Plan (IPDP)

1. Background and Context

1.1 Description of project and project components

The Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development programme (RRRSDP) has been implemented in 38 districts of Nepal (20 cores and 18 non-cores). The impact of the program would be reduction in the level of poverty and social exclusion and enhance economic growth in the rural areas. The project outcome will be improved connectivity, enhanced economic and employment opportunities, and increased access to market and social services of rural communities. The key indicators for the outcome for the project period are (i) reduction in proportion of population in project districts that have to walk 4 hours in hill and 2 hours in Terai to reach the road head from about 36% to less than 25%; (ii) average household travel time to market cents in road- influence area reduced by 50%; (iii) traffic counts and/or passenger movements increased by at least 30%; (iv) improved access to assured supply of drinking water for about 30,000 households; (v) employment of 15.8 million person-days in civil works provided, with at least 70% from the poor and disadvantaged groups, and income and skills of people from district road corridors improved; and (vi) increased social capital at village level. The Project outputs include (i) improved rural roads; (ii) developed and improved community-based supplementary rural infrastructure; (iii) enhanced equity, employment, and income opportunities for the poor and disadvantaged; (iv) strengthened institutional capacity of Ministry of Local Development (MLD), Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads (DOLIDAR), district development committees (DDCs), and communities; and (v) improved project management. The program comprises of Component 1): Rural Roads, Component 2): Supplementary Infrastructure, Component 3): Community Empowerment, Component 4): Institutional Capacity Development: Subcomponent a): Strengthening Implementation and O&M, Subcomponent b): Enhancing Fiduciary Management and Social Safeguard Compliance, Subcomponent c): Donor Harmonization and Component 5): Project Management Services.

1.2 Brief description of indigenous peoples in the relevant country

Indigenous peoples account for an astonishing diversity of cultures, and have a vast and irreplaceable amount of knowledge, skills and ways to understand and relate to the world. They number over 370 million individuals in more than 70 countries worldwide and have more than 5,000 languages and cultures (International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs 2001). Most of them live in developing countries and are disproportionately represented among the poor. They account for an estimated 5 percent of the world's population, but 15 percent of those people living in poverty. IPs is also found in Nepal. For the purpose of RRRSDP, the following 24 groups (recognized by NEFIN as highly marginalized/endangered at present but the number may be revised in higher side) have been defined as Indigenous Peoples (IPs). They include:

Mountain Districts: Lhomi-Singsa, Siyar, and Thudam (3 groups)

Hill Districts: Baramu, Chepang, Hayu, Kusunda, Lepcha, Raute, Surel and Thami (9 groups)

Inner Terai Districts: Bote, Bankariya, Danuar, Majhi and Raji (4 groups)

Terai Districts: Dhanuk, Jangad/Dhangad/Urau, Khadiya, Kisan, Kusbadiya; Satar/Santhal, Meche and Munda (8 groups)

Santhal (IPs) are found along the road corridor.

1.3 Relevant legal framework

ADB's Indigenous People's Policy (1998) defines IPs as "groups with social or cultural identities distinct from the dominant or mainstream society. IPs is a generic concept that includes cultural minorities, ethnic minorities, indigenous cultural communities, tribal people, scheduled tribes,

natives, and aboriginals.” It recognizes the potential vulnerability of IPs in the development process and requires that development interventions should ensure that IPs have opportunities to participate in, and benefit equitably from, the interventions. The interventions affecting IPs should (i) be consistent with the needs and aspirations of affected indigenous peoples; (ii) be compatible in substance and structure with affected indigenous peoples’ cultures and social and economic institutions; (iii) be conceived, planned, and implemented with the informed participation of affected communities; (iv) be equitable in terms of development efforts and impacts; and (v) not impose the negative effects of development on indigenous peoples, but, if such effects are unavoidable, appropriate and acceptable compensation must be ensured.

1.4 Baseline data on indigenous peoples in the project area

Data on socio-economic status of project affected community was collected during the feasibility study of Sadhutar-Madanpur-Laxmipur-Gherabari sub-project and it has been verified by zone of influence survey (Zol), household survey and focus group discussion. As per the information collected from relevant informants, stakeholders, indigenous people and survey format; 7129 people and 1296 households from various ethnic nationalities live in the Zone of Influence where 713 population attributing to 130 households are from Indigenous People and they are IPs namely Santhal. The Santhal (IPs) people are scattered in all over the three VDCs. The highly marginalized indigenous people are living in poor condition. Most of the households are suffering from lack of food after 3-6 months. Population of general Indigenous Nationalities and indigenous people is mentioned below:

Table-1: Distribution of Indigenous Peoples along the road sub project

S.N	Influenced VDCs	Population of general Indigenous Nationalities	Population of specific Indigenous Peoples (IPs) as defined by RRRSDP	Percentage of IPs	Remarks
1	Chakchaki	2124	172	8	Population of B/C : 955
2	Rajgadh	3171	342	10.7	Population of B/C : 1165
3	Gherabari	1834	199	10.8	Population of B/C : 67
	Total	7129	713		

1.4.1 Maps of the area of project influence and areas dwelled by indigenous peoples (IPs), analysis of social structure and income sources of affected indigenous peoples.

The road sub project influences only three VDCs of Jhapa district namely Chakchaki, Rajgadh and Gherabari. Almost 12 wards of three VDCs fall in zone of influence (Zol) of the road corridor. The IPs as specified and defined by RRRSDP is present in all over the three VDCs. There are 713 IPs in road corridor though adequate numbers of other categories of indigenous nationalities are present there.

As stated in preceding chapter, Santhal IPs is only found within the road corridor. They are found to have settled mingling with other caste groups. They belong to Negro caste groups and are somehow identical with African. Almost all the IP HHs (Santhal) in the VDCs depends on non-subsistence agriculture. Off farming income sources are still very limited. Almost 85% of the IPs populations in the VDC cannot meet their subsistence requirements from the outputs of their small size land holdings. Large-scale circular migration of labor force has become an important strategy of survival for the IPs community of people in the VDCs. The main income sources of IPs peoples in the VDCs are labor and agriculture.

The land of IPs is not used in the most effective manner due to lack of access to improved inputs (seeds, breeds etc) and to the sales markets. Long distances, non accessibility of most villages by motorized means of transport and an ineffective, socially selective service delivery system have contributed to the exclusion of the majority from access to inputs and market outlets.

They don't have any distinct occupation related to their ethnicity. They are depending upon agro-based activities for their livelihood but they don't possess adequate cultivable land. Whatever they grow from their farming is sufficient only for 3-4 months. They visit out of their village for wage labor and some of them have been in foreign land for better earning. They rear goat, pig, cow, poultry and buffaloes for household use only. Adult generation of the community works as a servant, illiterate and some of the youngsters too have been deprived from education.

The IPs people are located in all the VDCs of road corridor, although they have primary, secondary and higher secondary school, beside their own settlement, due to the lack of education of parents, they are facing a lot of problem in the proper education. They have to march towards in Birtamod and district headquarters for better facilities of education, health and modern utensils which are one and half hours away from their settlement. The lack of knowledge on health and sanitation is common phenomenon for them too. Almost the households are without toilet. They know about immunization, pregnancy check up, delivery at hospital or health center but don't utilize these facilities properly.

1.4.2 Information on relevant cultural practices and patterns

The prevalent IPs viz. Santhal indigenous peoples believe on Christian and Hinduism. They think themselves as the devotee of nature and worship it. Mainly worship Jesus Christ and different god and goddess as their main god or deities during Christmas, Dashain and Tihar. They do sacrifice living creature to goddess. Nowadays most of them speak in Nepalese language but they have their own language which is Satar (Mituwa) language. They don't have any written documents of religion and tradition. They have formed their norms and values based on the traditions transferred to them by their forefathers. They mark Christmas and Hindu festivals like Dashain, Tihar, and Holi. This group has strongly prohibited to child marriage, widow marriage and Polyandry. Santhal people are listed as highly marginalized groups as per the categorization of National Federation of Indigenous Nationalities.

1.4.3 Relationships of Indigenous peoples to other local/national groups

The IPs people being indigenous Nationalities (Aadivashi/Janajatis) in the VDCs are affiliated with district networks of Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) and IPs peoples based organization. The some Santhal (IPs) people were mobilized and a group was formed by local NGO and supported by the VDC and DDC. Further processes of social mobilization, awareness raising and economic empowerment haven't launched. The saving and credit mobilization has got continuation to solve their general financial problem but it is not mobilized systematically.

1.5 Key positive project impacts on indigenous peoples

The Santhal people being indigenous Nationalities (Aadivashi/ Janajatis) are affiliated with district networks of Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN). Further processes of social mobilization, awareness rising have been launching. The saving and credit groups are formed and mobilization has got continuation to solve their general financial problem but it is not mobilized systematically. They have various problems like: pure drinking water, health, irrigation, sanitary toilet, community building, school building and ignorance on various sensitive matters.

1.6 Key negative project impacts on indigenous peoples

The sub-project won't have any unfavorable outcomes and impact on socio-cultural, economic and daily life of indigenous peoples like Santhal. Moreover, intervention of road sub project doesn't prohibit the right of entry and use of natural resources and land belonging to indigenous peoples.

2. Objectives of IPDP

An IPDP is prepared to guide the preparation of sub-projects under RRRSDP to ensure proper distribution of the benefits and promote development of the IPs along with other disadvantaged

social groups in all sub-project areas of influence. The IPDP is developed based on the national policies/strategies as well as ADB's Indigenous Peoples Policy. The principal objectives of the IPDP are to:

- Ensure the participation of the affected IPs in the entire process of preparation, implementation, and monitoring of sub-project activities,
- Ensure that sub-project benefits will accrue to IPs, and mitigate any adverse impact,
- Define the institutional arrangements for screening, planning, and implementation of IP plans for sub-projects, and
- Outline the monitoring and evaluation process.

Indigenous people development plan is prepared to mitigate any adverse impact of sub-project to indigenous people. According to concept of ADB's policy there shouldn't be any undesirable impact on culture, language, community and economic life of indigenous people. Development initiatives should be visible, organized and applicable on the consent of indigenous people regarding the dignity, human rights and cultural strength.

3. Development and/or mitigation activities

3.1 Detail description of development activities

Extensive consultations with key stakeholders and IPs community were made so as to identify the problems and needs in the program VDCs. The problems identified and needs assessed are as follows.

- **Problems identified**

Lack of awareness among IPs i.e. Santhal community, lack of agriculture and livestock based income generating and employment opportunities, lack of household toilets, lack of safe drinking water supply facilities (tube well), lack of skill enhancement training, lack of irrigational facilities so as to enhance the productivity of lands and cropping systems, lack of proper transport and market facilities, lack of community buildings and lack of school buildings

- **Needs identified**

Provisions of tailoring / stitching training have been identified as development activities of Santhal along the road corridor. These training packages are envisaged to be instrumental in course of improving the livelihood conditions of Santhal along the road corridor. The details of development activities have been presented below.

Sn	Development activities	Lots	Duration of training	Beneficiaries	HHs	Beneficiaries by gender		
						Male	Female	Total
1	Tailoring, stitching Training	1	2.5 months	Santhal (IP)	16	0	16	16
Total					16	0	16	16

These skill based trainings are based on needs, interest, potentialities and market led. Having imparted these trainings, Santhal peoples will commercially promote the production and marketing of these commodities in course of improving their livelihood conditions.

3.2 Detail description of mitigation activities

In the same way, reproductive health; health and sanitation; gender and social inclusion; human right, women right and child right and saving /credit & mobilization trainings/orientations have been proposed as mitigating activities. Based on needs and interest of IPs, following mitigating activities have been proposed to be undertaken.

S n	Development activities	Lots	Duration of training	Beneficiaries	HHs	Beneficiaries by gender		
						Male	Female	Total
1	Orientation on reproductive health	1	3-4 hour's event	Santhal	30	10	20	30
2	Orientation on health and sanitation	1	3-4 hour's event	Santhal	30	10	20	30
3	Gender and social inclusion Training	1	3-4 hour's event	Santhal	30	10	20	30
4	Human right, women right and child right		3-4 hour's event	Santhal	30	10	20	30
5	Saving /credit and mobilization		3-4 hour's event	Santhal	30	10	20	30
Total					150	50	100	150

Having provided the afore-mentioned training packages, it is expected that the livelihood conditions of IPs will be substantially improved.

4. Strategy for Indigenous People's participation

4.1 Description of mechanism for ensuring participation of IPs in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation

The overall development of any target beneficiaries cannot be achieved without their active participation. This IPDP focuses on the target beneficiary i.e. Santhal so that with appropriate opportunities, support and disciplined guidance; they will be able to participate in their development activities. Their communicative as well as problem solving skills will increase their confidence. This IPDP also considers the empowerment of IPs (Santhal) as an important strategy, which will enable them to defend their rights. Thus, they become the key role players in their own development. For mainstreaming and empowerment of IPs, the issue regarding them will be tackled by the project having necessary safeguards and promotional elements in every activity and with compulsory participation by them in user groups and committees. The planning framework of the project will demand the promotion of these categories of peoples participation at all levels of project implementation. The rationale for increasing their participation is more far reaching than just a numerical expression of their participation. The active participation of these categories of people (IPs) in all facets of development would gradually lead them to a state of empowerment through their economic growth and path of social transformation. The participation of IPs in implementation, M&E will also be ensured in an effective and well coordinated ways.

4.2 Description of procedures for project related grievances

The IPDP will consist of a number of activities and include mitigation measures of the potential negative impacts through modification of sub-project design and development assistance to enhance distribution of sub-project benefits to IPs. Where there is land acquisition or structural losses in the ethnic/indigenous communities, the program will ensure that their rights will not be violated and that they will be compensated for the use of any part of their land in a manner that is culturally acceptable to them. The compensation measures will follow the Resettlement Framework of the RRRSDP.

5. Institutional arrangements

5.1 Identification of main tasks and responsibilities in planning, managing and monitoring development and/or mitigation activities

Social Development Specialist in the CISC will support PCU and DPO to implement IPDP. Social Development Specialist and Social Mobilizers of the DIST in all participating districts under DPO will support in planning and Implementation of IPDP at the sub-project level. The PCU will establish a trimester based monitoring system to monitor the implementation of the IPDP. A set of monitoring indicators will be determined during IPDP preparation. A survey of existing socio-economic status and cultural practices of IPs, which will be carried out during sub-project feasibility study/design, will be the basis for establishing the baseline data to monitor the sub project impacts on IPs. The IPDP will also specify the system to collect data and monitor the changes and will include ToR for any

monitoring agency/consultant. The CISC/PCU will prepare trimester monitoring reports, post them on its website, and submit to ADB for its review. The DPO/DIST and especially Social team of DIST will report in trimester bases on the format developed by CISC/PCU regarding progress and challenges for implementation and progress of IPDP. The social mobilizers will timely monitor IPDP and its activities. Likewise, the SDS of DIST will monitor the implementation of development and mitigation activities and handles some of the activities himself/herself.

5.2 Identification of role of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) or indigenous organizations in implementing the development and/or mitigation activities

A. Role of NGOs in implementing the development and/or mitigation activities

The NGOs working in the field of IPs will be linked up for harnessing common efforts for the collaborative action. In course of linking such NGOs, series of coordination meetings will be organized in regular trimester bases. Planning and monitoring activities will be jointly undertaken. Further, written agreements with NGOs will also be made for technical and other backstopping supports as far as possible. The DIST and CISC will coordinate with NGOs through organizing coordination meetings to get their support for IPs based development activities.

B. Roles of indigenous peoples based organizations

IP based organizations can help Santhal (IPs) to obtain better access to justice through lobbying and policy advocacy and undertaking massive awareness campaigns about their rights and dignities. The DIST and CISC will coordinate with IPs based development organizations through organizing coordination meetings to get their support for IPs based development activities.

6. Budget and financing

6.1 Identify cost of development and/or mitigation activities (including contingency funds) and funding resources.

S n	Development activities	Unit	Training source	Quantity	Rate/unit	Total budget (NRs)
1	Tailoring, stitching training for IP women	No	Out sourcing (GARELU)	1	7750	124000*
Total						124000

*included skill test fee

The budget for aforesaid trainings will be borne by the DPO budget.

6.2 Detailed cost estimates for mitigating activities and investments.

S n	Activities	Unit	Sources	Quantity	Rate/unit	Total budget (NRs)
1	Orientation on reproductive health	No	Internal source	1	0	0
2	Orientation on health and sanitation	No	DO	1	0	0
3	Gender and social inclusion	No	DO	1	0	0
4	Human right, women right and child right	No	DO	1	0	0
5	Saving /credit and mobilization	No	DO	1	0	0
Total						

7. Supervision and implementation

7.1. Specify arrangements for supervision of the IPDP, including progress reports, midterm review and inspections.

The IPDP will be duly managed and supervised by the DIST social staffs along with active participation of IPs. All the data regarding the performance will be recorded. The social mobilizers will primarily carry out the supervision of development and mitigation activities regarding IPs (Santhal). Similarly, the SDS of DIST will also be involved in monitoring and supervision of the ongoing IPDP activities. The follow up and supervision of IPDP will also be made intermittently by PCU and CISC teams. The DIST social team will prepare and submit the work progress report of IPDP in monthly bases having devised standard formats. The IPDP will establish a strong and precise reporting system to timely report the progress of different aspects of the program till the previous month, work during current month and cumulative progress. This will enable to monitor functioning and progress of the IPDP.

8. Monitoring

8.1 Prepare a plan for internal and independent monitoring and evaluation of the targets of the major development and/or mitigation activities related to indigenous peoples' including incorporation of indigenous peoples' own indicators of success that were gathered during the social analysis.

Monitoring and evaluation are important means in assessing the performances or in measuring the success or failures of any developmental programs. It helps to pave new ways for achieving desired program outcomes. It also helps the program management to change/ modify implementation strategies in improving the conditions and positions of the program activities. In this regard, ongoing monitoring will be an in built process and accordingly the plan of actions for the forth coming days will be charted out. The programme will develop well-established monitoring and evaluation [M&E] systems to timely self evaluate the impacts of the programme with strong monitoring tools. At the central level, PCU/CISC will meet and monitor the progress as per the requirement. Monitoring visits will be planned and the programme achievements will be reported on the spot. These monitoring visits will be a key to developing micro-macro linkages and increasing level of realization of ground realities and influencing policy formulation appropriate to local situations. In this regard, the programme will be regularly monitored and evaluated on: monthly and trimester regular bases.

- **Monthly Monitoring and Evaluation**

The monthly follow up, supervision, monitoring and evaluation of project activities will be carried out by the DIST social staff. The DIST will ensure timely implementation of development and mitigation activities by supervising the target beneficiaries and will provide on-the spot feed –backs. They will regularly interact with the beneficiaries (IPs) so that the core members of the beneficiaries share the progress and problems encountered in course of implementing the project activities.

- **Trimester Review a Planning (QRP)**

In addition to the monthly M & E, the project will also facilitate project review and planning exercises. Trimester reviews and planning will be regularly carried out having organized the workshops in participation of PCU/CISC, DIST, IP representatives and relevant stakeholders at district level for monitoring and evaluation of ongoing programme activities and accordingly to chart out the plan of action for forth coming trimester.

9. Implementation schedule

9.1 Prepare a timetable of major IPDP activities indicating the sequence, length of activities, time line and responsible agent.

Table: - 5, Implementation schedule

Components/Activities	Duration of activities	Outputs	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	Means of Verification	Years																Responsible agent
					2010				2011				2012								
					Quarters																
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4						
Component-A: Development Activities																					
1.Tailoring stitching training for IP women	3 months training package for women	Santhal women people will be start tailoring business after training.	At least 16 HH IPs women Participant in the tailoring training,	Training report														DIST/DPO			
Component-B: Mitigation Activities																					
1. Reproductive health (RH) training to vulnerable women of IPS community	3-4 hour event	Vulnerable RH conditions of IPs women improved.	One day RH orientation to vulnerable IPs women provided.	Training report														DIST/DPO			
2. Imparting health and sanitation training	3-4 hour event	Poor health conditions of IPs peoples improved.	One day health and sanitation orientation to vulnerable IPs provided.	Training report														DIST/DPO			
3. Gender and social inclusion	3-4 hour event	Vulnerable women IPs improved in participant	One day social inclusion orientation to vulnerable IPs women	Training report														DIST/DPO			
4. Saving /credit and mobilization	3-4 hour event	Access in saving /credit program in IPs women.	One day Saving/ credit orientation to IPs women	Training report														DIST/DPO			
5. Human right women and child right	3-4 hour event	Vulnerable women conditions of IPs improved.	One day WR orientation to vulnerable IPs women provided.	Training report														DIST/DPO			

Annex-1: Indigenous People Development Plan (IPDP)
Sadhutar-Madanpur-Laxmipur-Gherabari Road sub project

Details of budget

S.N.	Activities	Particular	Rate	participant	Months	Amount	Total amount	Responsibility	
1	Tailoring/Stitching	Trainee fee	800.00	16.00	all	12800.00	124,000.0	DPO/DIST	
		Room rent (T/P)	2000.00		all	3.00			6000.00
		Tool and Equipment	30000.00		all	three			30000.00
		Certificate	200.00	16.00		0.00			3200.00
		Training Co-ordinato	5000.00		all	3.00			15000.00
		Stationery	200.00	16.00		all			3200.00
		Reading Material	100.00	16.00		1.00			1600.00
		DSA	1000.00	16.00		3.00			48000.00
Misscellaneous	1500		all	3 months	4500				



3	Toilet Construction	20 toilet	20000/- per toilet	20 cluster	1 year	SI	Supplementar y Infrstructure	It would be linked with SI Project
4	Tubewell (DWS)construction	20 tubewell	7000/- per tubewell	20 cluster	1 year	SI	Supplementar y Infrstructure	linked with SI Project
Total Cost of IPDP Activites							149,000	

