

Indigenous Peoples Plan

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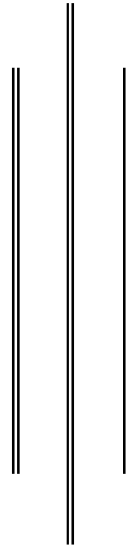
Virkot-Sahare-Wawa Road Sub-Project, Dolakha

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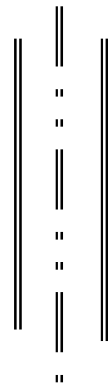
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Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP)



Virkot- Sahare- Hawa Road Sub-project Dolakha



**Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development
Program
(RRRSDP)**

**District Project Office, Dolakha
24 February, 2011**

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Indigenous Peoples 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 centers 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 are 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-Singha, Siyar, and Thudam (3 groups)
- Hill Districts: Baramu, Chepang, Hayu, Kusunda, Lepcha, Raute, Sural 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)

Thamis (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

The baseline data on indigenous Peoples (IPs) was collected during the feasibility study of Namdu - Marbu- Chhap sub-project and it has been verified by the zone of influence (ZOI), household survey, focus group discussion and key informant surveys. As per the information collected from various sources including ZOI HH survey; the total population within zone of influence (Zoi) along the road corridor was revealed to be 13234 (6679 males and 6555 females) attributing to 2730 HHs. Out of this total population, the population of IPs (Thami) was found to be 97 attributing to 21 HHs. Thami IPs were revealed to have settled in 2 influenced VDCs along the Namdu -Marbu-Chhap road corridor. These Highly marginalized people are being suffered by abject poverty. The VDC wise population of indigenous people is mentioned below:

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

Sn	VDCs within ZOI	HHs	Population distribution by sex		
			Male	Female	Total
1	Namdu	14	32	32	64
2	Chhetrapa	7	17	16	33
Total		21	49	48	97

Source: ZOI Survey of RRRSDP/DRSP, 2009

Only one types of IPs was found along the road corridor. It includes Thami. Indeed, Thami are the devotees of nature (Prakriti pujak). They have their own traditional languages, religions, customs and cultures. Thami people lack influential role in the modern politics and state governance of Nepal. Overwhelming majority of Thami children are deprived of educational opportunities because of illiteracy and economic hardship of their parents. The rate of school enrolment of Thami children seems to be minimal and the rate of school dropouts seems to be higher in the influenced VDC along the road corridor. The health conditions of this IP in the influenced VDC seem to be more vulnerable due to various socio-economic factors. The life expectancy of this category of people is comparatively lower than the district average. Most of them are deprived of socio-economic enhancement opportunities like income generating, self-employment, employment, and skill development opportunities.

Like other IPs, overwhelming majority of Thami has been facing new challenges and threats posed by food insecurity, socio-economic insecurity and lack of livelihood earning option. They are falling behind in every aspect of their lives. They have been facing exclusion from normal service delivery mechanisms on grounds such as inaccessibility, approaches and flaws in the intervention process based on gender, caste and ethnicity. 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 of Thami people from access to inputs and market outlets in the influenced VDC. On the other side, they have been discouraged to make full use of their self help capacities due to wrong expectations from 'development' provided from outside, due to indebtedness and dependence on exploitative patron-client relationship. The Thami also possesses low capability to tapping resources available.

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

The IPs as specified and defined by RRRSDP was revealed to be present in Namdu, Chhetrapa, Jungu VDCs. As stated in preceding chapter, Thami IPs is found in Namdu and Chhetrapa influenced VDCs along the road corridor. They were found to have settled mingling with other caste groups in the VDC. They belong to Mongoloid race /caste groups. Almost all the IP HHs belonged to Thami. The main source of incomes for these groups of IPs is agriculture which is not subsistence in nature. Off farming income sources are still very limited. The Thami population in the VDCs can not 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 Thami community of people in the influenced VDCs. The main income sources of Thami peoples in the VDC are labor work and agriculture which is not subsistence in nature. The land of Thami (IP) 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. Thami IPs doesn'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 4-6 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, poultry and buffaloes for household use only. Adult generation of the community is illiterate and some of the youngsters too have deprived from education. Lack of knowledge on health and sanitation is common phenomenon for them too. All 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 Inventories of resources used by indigenous peoples and technical data on their production system

Majority of the Thami (IPs) households in influenced VDCs have land holdings less than 10 ropanies and the family size is 4.62 persons per HH. Given with limited land base, poor Thami community seems to increase production either through increasing productivity of land or through crop diversification to more productive high value crops for increased income to meeting the subsistence requirement and improving their livelihood conditions. Overwhelming majority of Thami community in the VDCs has been facing a new challenge and threat posed by food insecurity, socio-economic insecurity and livelihood earning options. The existing cereal based farming system

(conventional/traditional one) is not able to even meet the subsistence need of these communities in the VDCs. They have to rely on wage labor and other off farm activities going far away their home, which is not a sustainable means of livelihoods.

1.4.3 Information on relevant cultural practices and patterns

The prevalent IPs viz Thami indigenous peoples are very near to BOON religion. They believe that it is their ancestral religion. But because of the influence of acculturation, they believe on Hinduism and observe Hindu's festivals. They run their rites and ritual by their own priest called BOMBO. They think themselves as the devotee of nature and worship it. They mainly worship goddess, Bhumi as their main god or ancestral deities twice a year before plantation and after harvest. They sacrifice living creature to goddess. Nowadays most of them speak in Nepalese language but they have their own dialect which is called Thami dialect. They don't have any script and 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 Hindu festivals like Dashain, Tihar, Teej and Holi, Maghi Sankranti along with Uvauli and Udhauli. This group has prohibited to child marriage, but a bit liberal to widow marriage and Polyandry. Thami people are listed as Marginalized as per the categorization of Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN).

1.4.4 Relationships of Indigenous peoples to other local/national groups

The Thami people being indigenous Nationalities (Aadhivashi Janajatis) is affiliated with district networks of Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN). They have formed their own organization which is called Thami Samaj. This group was formed by themselves and supporting by JANSEEB in course of social mobilization in its initial phase. This group was formed in 2039 BS among Thami community people in the District. 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.

1.5 Key positive project impacts on indigenous peoples

The IP focused development programs will have positive impacts on IP communities (Thami community) along the road corridor.

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 people like Thami. 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 and
- Define the institutional arrangements for screening, planning, and implementation of IP plans for sub-projects.

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 Thami 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**

Thamis are facing wide ranges of problems. They mostly include: lack of awareness among IPs i.e. Thami community, lack of agriculture and livestock based income generating and employment opportunities, lack of household toilets, lack of safe drinking water supply facilities, lack of skill enhancement training, lack of irrigational facilities so as to enhance the productivity of lands and cropping systems, lack of transport and market facilities, lack of community buildings, lack of school buildings, and deprived from quality education due to lack of educational materials, furniture, hostels, child development centers, child clubs, library, lack of adult literacy classes and lack of knowledge about off season vegetable farming, veterinary/ animal health.

- **Needs identified**

Provision of citrus fruit cultivation training, off season vegetable production training and goat rearing trainings have been identified as development activities of Thamis along the road corridor. These training packages are envisaged to be instrumental in course of improving the livelihood conditions of Thamis along the road corridor. The details of development activities has been presented below.

Sn	Development activities	Lots	Duration of training	Beneficiaries	HHs	Beneficiaries by gender		
						Male	Female	Total
1	Citrus fruit cultivation and marketing training	1	3 days	Thamis	7	3	4	7
2	Off season vegetable production and marketing training	1	4 days	Thamis	7	3	4	7
3	Goat raising training	1	5 days	Thamis	7	3	4	7
	Total				21	9	12	21

These skill based trainings are based on needs, interest, potentialities and market led. Having imparted these trainings, Thami 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, health and sanitation, reproductive cum maternity health care and leadership development trainings have been proposed as mitigating activities. Based on needs and interest of IPs, following mitigating activities have been proposed to be undertaken.

Sn	Development activities	Lots	Duration of training	Beneficiaries	HHs	Beneficiaries by gender		
						Male	Female	Total
1	Health and sanitation training	1	3 days	Thamis	7	0	21	21
2	Reproductive cum maternity health care training	1	3 days	Thamis	7	0	21	21
3	Leadership development training	1	3 days	Thamis	7	10	11	21
	Total				21	10	53	63

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. Thami 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 (Thami) 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 non governmental 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

The IPs based development organizations will also be linked up for quality service delivery to the women along the road corridor. For this series of coordination meeting with IPs based organizations including district networks of NEFIN will be organized. Joint planning and monitoring exercises will be carried out. Further, written agreements with IPs based organizations will also be made for technical and other backstopping supports as far as possible. 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.

Sn	Development activities	Unit	Quantity	Rate/unit	Total budget (NRs)
1	Citrus fruit cultivation and marketing training	No	1	20000	20000
2	Off season vegetable production and marketing training	No	1	20000	20000
3	Goat raising training	No	1	20000	20000
	Total				60000

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

6.2 Detailed cost estimates for mitigating activities and investments.

Sn	Development activities	Unit	Quantity	Rate/unit	Total budget (NRs)
1	Health and sanitation training	No	1	25000	25000
2	Reproductive cum maternity health care training	No	1	25000	25000
3	Leadership development training	No	1	25000	25000
	Total				75000

The budget for above-mentioned trainings will be borne by the DPO budget.

7. Supervision and implementation

7.1. Specify arrangements for supervision of the IPDP, including progress reports, mid term 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 (Thami). Similarly, the SDS of DIST will also be involved in monitoring and supervision of the on going IPD P 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, on going 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 (TRP)**

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 on going programme activities and accordingly to chart out the plan of action for forth coming trimester.

9. Implementation schedule

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

Components/ Activities	Length of activities	Outputs	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	2012			Means of Verification	Responsible agent
				Tri-1	Tri-2	Tri-3		
A. Development Activities								
Citrus fruit cultivation and marketing training	3 days	Commercial promotion &marketing of citrus fruits	At least 1 Citrus fruit cultivation and marketing training provided to 7 Thami peoples				Training report	DPO/DIST
Off season vegetable production and marketing training	3 days	Commercial off season vegetable farming and marketing activities promoted	At least 1 offseason vegetable production and marketing training provided to 7 Thami peoples				Training report	DPO/DIST
Goat raising training	3 days	Commercial promotion and marketing of goats	At least 1 goat raising and marketing training provided to 7 Thami peoples				Training report	DPO/DIST
B. Mitigating activities								
Health and sanitation training	3 days	Health conditions of IPs improved	21 IPs (women) trained on health and sanitation issues				Training report	DPO/DIST
Reproductive cum maternity health care training	3 days	Improved maternity and reproductive health conditions of Thami women	21 IPs (women) trained on leadership development				Training report	DPO/DIST
Leadership development training	3 days	Leading capacity of IPs (Thami) enhanced	21 IPs (both women and men) trained on leadership development				Training report	DPO/DIST