

Indigenous Peoples Plan

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NEP: Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Project

Surunga-Sarnamati-Tagandubba-Digalbank Sub-Project, Jhapa

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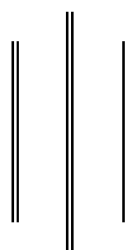
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INDIGENOUS PEOPLE DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IPDP)



**Surunga-Sarnamati-Tagandubba-Digalbank
SUB-PROJECT
Jhapa**



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

March,2010

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Indigenous People Development Plan (IPDP)

1. Background and Context

1.1 Description of project and project components

Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program (RRRSDP) is the bilateral program which has aimed to focus on post conflict development activities prioritized by Government of Nepal. The main objectives of the project is enhance equity, employment and income opportunities as well as enhance access to market and social services of rural communities through the improved rural roads. RRRSDP is financed by Asian Development Bank (ADB), OFID, OPEC fund for International Development, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and Government of Nepal which has been executed by the Ministry of Local Development/ Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agriculture Roads and implemented by District Development Committee, Jhapa. Surunga-Sarnamati-Tagandubba-Digalbank sub-project is the project selected by District Development Committee to be implemented under Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program,. The sub-project is located at four VDC. It begins from of Surunga, ward no 5 and ends at Lasuna bazaar of Kumarkhod VDC. The length of proposed sub-project is about 24 km. The project has proposed to construct into fair weather graveled road with 6 m formation width. Rehabilitation/upgrading of road is main activity and small scale supplementary projects along with livelihood promoting, income generation and awareness raising activities would be launched following Community -Driven Development (CDD) approach for the benefit of affected communities along the road corridor. The sub-project will be put into operation based on the labor based, environment- friendly and participatory (LEP) approach. The Indigenous People Development Plan (IPDP) is based on the appraisal of impacts (positive and negative) to the affected indigenous people along the sub-project Zone of Influence (ZOI) and affords procedures for boosting affirmative impact on them in compliance with ADB's Indigenous Peoples policy 1998. The main purposes of the Indigenous People Development Plan are to : (i) ensure the participation of the affected Indigenous people (IP) community in the whole process of preparation, implementation and monitoring of project activities; (ii) ensure project benefits to IP community and lessen any unfavorable impact; (iii) define the organizational arrangement for implementation of IP plans; and (iv) sketch the monitoring and evaluation process.

The Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program (henceforth, the Program) will involve the reconstruction of rural infrastructure (mainly rural roads, water supply and other social infrastructure) that have been either abandoned, left unfinished or rendered inoperable due to lack of maintenance resulting from the decade-long armed/political conflict in Nepal. Development of physical infrastructure will be combined with the establishment of mechanism to ensure that the services from the project flow directly to the intended beneficiaries. Its major aim is to reduce further the level of poverty and mainstream socially excluded groups and regions in the development process. The linkage between inadequate access and level of poverty and social exclusion is widely recognized.

The Project covers 20 districts including Panchthar, Ilam, Jhapa, Morang, Sunsari, and Dhankuta from the Eastern Development Region; Sindhuli, Dolakha, Sindhupalchowk, Kabhrepalanchok, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Kathmandu, and Chitwan from the Central Development Region; Manang, Mustang, and Parbat from the Western Development Region; Rolpa and Rukum from the Mid-Western Development Region; and Dadeldhura from the Far-Western Development Region.

The impact of the proposed Project would be reduction in the level of poverty and social exclusion and enhance economic growth in the rural areas. The outcome would be improved access and benefit to services and resources for rural population through better transportation and the output would be the reconstruction and rehabilitation of rural infrastructure. The Project will be prepared through a participatory approach and will incorporate measures that would ensure the participation of the poor and socially excluded groups, including women, disadvantaged castes and indigenous peoples in the planning, design, implementation, operation and maintenance of the Project.

The outcomes of the project will be improved connectivity, enhanced economic and employment opportunities, and increased access to market and social services of rural communities. The key indicators for outcomes for the project period are (i) reduction in proportion of population in project districts that have to walk 4 hours in hill and 1.5 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 assure 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, 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.

1.2 Brief description of indigenous peoples in the relevant country

Indigenous peoples account for an astonishing diversity of cultures, 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 represent poor disproportionately. Among the world's population it is estimated that they have 5 per cent hold but 15 percent of those people are living in poverty. In many countries, particularly in Latin America and Asia, rural poverty is increasingly concentrated in indigenous and tribal communities. IPs face economic, social, political and cultural marginalization in the societies where they live in, resulting in extreme poverty and vulnerability for a disproportionate number of them. To reach them; requires tailored approaches that respect their values and build upon their strengths.

Historically, many Indigenous peoples have suffered acts of genocide and lethal epidemics of diseases carried by colonialists and settlers from other countries. Oppression, land expropriation and environmental degradation have threatened the livelihoods of many Indigenous communities. Life for most is a struggle in the face of poverty, ill health and social disintegration, exacerbated by forced assimilation, consumerism, imposed modernization and institutional racism.

The UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights has been concerned about growing violations of rights to health, food and culture, particularly as a result of development-related activities. These often lead to the forced displacement of Indigenous peoples from their lands,

denying them their sources of nutrition and breaking their symbiotic relationship with the land. At the extreme, systematic repression and deprivation threaten their survival. Ironically, exploitation of their land is often due to demand for the very resources they have carefully managed and protected for centuries.

Intellectual and lexical debate on the definition of the term 'Indigenous' has gone on for several decades. Different states and communities adopt different definitions. In some countries, the very existence of Indigenous people is denied altogether. The most widely used definitions are those used by the UN Working Group on Indigenous Populations and the International Labor Organization's (ILO) Convention Concerning Indigenous and Tribal peoples in Independent countries (1989). These set out the principle of 'self-identification as indigenous or tribal' as a fundamental criterion. Specifically, the ILO Convention applies the term to:

- Tribal peoples in independent countries whose social, cultural and economic conditions distinguish them from other sections of the national community, and whose status is regulated entirely or partially by their own customs or traditions or by special laws or regulations.
- Peoples in independent countries who are regarded as indigenous on account of their descent from the populations which inhabited the country, or a geographical region to which the country belongs, at the time of conquest or colonization or the establishment of present state boundaries and irrespective of their legal status, retain some or all of their own social, economic, cultural and political institutions.

Nepal is a pluralistic society with diverse ethnic, caste, linguistic and religious communities-the consequence of several waves of migration over 2000 years. It is the home for more than 103 ethnic caste groups and 92 languages. The country has a crux of socio-cultural harmony, rich in its natural heritage and humanity in the world and international arena but such imagery boon is being downtrodden and has led to face complex hurdles due to geopolitical inequality, complex hierarchy and social structure, and deteriorating socio-economic condition. Out of 103 caste groups; 59 groups belong to indigenous ethnic groups (Aadivashi Janajatis) as per categorization of Nepal Federation of Nationalities (NEFEN). The categorization is based on their population size and other socio-economic variables such as literacy, housing, land holdings, occupation, language and area of residence at present. They include: a) Endangered Group (10); b) Highly Marginalized Group (12); c) Marginalized Group (20); d) Disadvantaged Group (15) & e) Advanced Group (2). Janajati in Nepal comprise 37.21% of total population (Population census, 2001). They are indigenous people of Nepal who call themselves "Janajati". They have a separate collective cultural identity. They have their own traditional languages, religions, customs and cultures but more significantly their traditional social structure is based on equality. These groups of people are traditionally located in particular geographic regions. They have "we feeling" within their communities.

But social scientists under PPTA reviewed the characteristics of the groups in the list and concluded that majority of these groups were integrated into the mainstream of society/culture. The following 24 groups (recognized by NEFIN as highly marginalized/endangered at present but the number may be revised in higher side) would be defined as Indigenous Peoples (IPs) for the purpose of this project. They include:

Mountain Districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lhomi-Singsa, Siyar, and Thudam (3 groups)
Hill Districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baramu, Chepang, Bankariya, Hayu, Kusunda, Lepcha, Raute, Surel and Thami (9 groups)
Inner Terai Districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bote, Danuar, Majhi and Raji (4 groups)
Terai Districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dhanuk, Jangad/Dhangad/Urau, Khadiya, Kisan, Kusbadiya; Satar/Santhal, Meche and Munda (8 groups)

Entire Aadhivashi /Janajati including the IPs as defined by RRRSDP don't have influential role in the modern politics and state governance of Nepal. Historically, they have been victims of the state's discriminatory policies and practices. Overwhelming majority of them in Nepal suffer from social and political exclusion, poverty, and low literacy level. The main cause of this is the result of state's discriminatory practices against them and their cultures, religions and languages. This came about as a central part of the state's strategy to establish the dominance of the so-called higher caste groups. The state's biasness to the dominant groups and failure to address the concerns of disadvantaged groups regularly added the level of exclusion and deprivation on the resources of state. IPs and remaining Aadhivashi/ Janajatis are socially most excluded groups in Nepal. For attaining the goal of social inclusion; requires fundamental changes in the structure of governance and economic opportunity as well as on the underlying hierarchical norms, values and behaviors of Nepalese society.

In the past Nepali society was described as homogenous with one king, one country, one religion, one language and one dress by the rulers, both the Ranas and the Panchas. The constitution, however, had recognized Nepal as multi-ethnic and multi-lingual society, but declaring the country as Hindu state it had undermined the equal status other religions while devotee of other religion were in remarkable number. Before 1990, the Nepalese society was mostly ruled by one or the other kind of autocratic rulers who implemented a project of homogenization by patronizing the Nepali language, Hindu religion, and Hindu culture. In spite of massive suppression of ethnic expression, many indigenous ethnic groups had formed their own ethnic organizations with the objective of cultural promotion. These ethnic groups and other regional groups had raised voices against the hegemony of the Nepali language but with little success.

The interim constitution of Nepal promulgated after peoples movement-2 is also not in favor of Aadhivashi /Janajatis including IPs as defined by the project. The government of Nepal has not yet been sincere enough to identify and recognize indigenous ethnic groups because of long inherited discriminatory practices of state against them. Various forms of resistance remain within Nepali society against pro-Janajati policies and programmes. Actors of the Aadhivashi/ Janajati movement have identified politicians and the bureaucracy as the complex stumbling blocks for realizing their demands. Nepal's largest parliamentary parties have very little to show in terms of concrete action to back up their commitments. The traditional resistance of established power against inclusive democracy is further compounded by the current political stalemate. The governments formed and ruled in the country till today were not responsible for decisions and actions committed with the people. As a result, various programmes promised and initiated by previous governments have been stalled. Legal conservatism is another form of elite resistance as Supreme Court is routinely making anti-Aadhivashi /Janajati decisions.

Like women, Dalits and Madhesis, Aadhivashi/ Janajatis are also severely underrepresented. In terms of representation in Nepal's power structures, Aadhivashi /Janajatis other than Newars constitute too small representation to challenge the stronghold of the Hill Brahmins and Kshetris. Aadhivashi

Janajati as a group faces multiple forms of exclusion and disparities. They are excluded from politics, economic and educational opportunities in comparison to high caste groups. There lacks proportionate representation in the legislature and judiciaries. It is relevancy of Aadhivashi Janajati to demand reservations as the most effective way to end inequitable representation in the civil service and other mechanism of the state. It is also relevancy of Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) to demand the reservations for Aadhivashi/ Janajati in civil service for equal share as per the population census, 2001.

Aadhivashi /Janajati throughout the country is facing the problems of discriminatory provisions in constitution, laws and acts. The demand for statutory changes highlighted several discriminatory articles in the 1990 Constitutions, laws and regulations. They included the declaration of Nepal as a Hindu kingdom, the discrimination between Nepali as the official language and other languages spoken in Nepal, and the prohibition against political parties based on solely on ethnicity. The demand for constitutional reform was both an overarching demand covering many other issues and an affirmation that Janajatis want a wholly reformed contract with state. It is inevitable to eliminate constitutional provisions that allow some fundamental rights to be legally curbed to protect the traditional ' harmonious relationship' between various castes and communities, including religious groups. This demand is justified since state interventions to promote and guarantee equality in an erstwhile caste and hierarchy driven society are bound to disrupt the ' traditional relationships' between various castes, communities and religious groups. Still there are discriminatory provisions in interim constitution, laws and acts.

Aadhivashi/ Janajatis in Nepal have been facing the problems of linguistic rights or use of mother tongues in state affairs. In Nepal, Nepali is the only national/ official language though there are existence of various languages belonging to Indo-Aryan, Tibeto-Burman, Munda and Dravid. It is mandatory for formal and non-formal education to be provided in Nepali. It is irrelevancy of the current education system in Nepal not allowing the children of these groups to read and write in their own mother tongues/ dialects at primary levels. Sanskrit has been made compulsory in school level education. News in Sanskrit language is being broadcast though there is no specific group using this language in daily life. A Sanskrit University and Sanskrit Hostels are being run by the government but Aadhivashi /Janajati is strictly prohibited in attaining their primary level education in their respective mother tongues. This is one of the solid evidence of disparity against Aadhivashi/ Janajati in Nepal.

Nepal Sambat (calendar) based on New Year has been mainly celebrated by the Newars of Katmandu valley. Lhosar is celebrated by Sherpa, Tamang, Gurung, Jirel, Thakali and etc. Many Newars and indigenous ethnic groups are not regarding the Vikram Samvat, which is currently being officially used. The state is still reluctant to validate these Aadhivashi /Janajati based calendars (Samvats) in Nepal, which is another example of discrimination against Aadhivashi Janajatis in Nepal.

The members of high caste groups expropriated common property resources, such as land, habitats and other natural resources that were once communally owned by specific Aadhivashi /Janajatis in Nepal. Some Aadhivashi/ Janajatis were displaced from land communally owned under the Kipat system, which the Panchayat system abolished in the 1996s. Clearly, non-Janajati groups have encroached on habitats traditionally controlled by Aadhivashi /Janajati communities. There should be fundamental demands of Janajati to secure their rights to resources. One measure to achieve that goal is the demand that the state should legally recognize the Aadhivashi /Janajatis' "traditional right of ownership and usage" over the resources, guaranteed under ILO convention 169-which Nepal has recently signed. But the Government of Nepal still seems reluctant in its proper

implementation. This is another discrimination of the state against Aadhivashi /Janajatis regarding traditional right of ownership and usage.

Another core demand of the Janajati movement in Nepal is the right to self-determination. Indigenous ethnic groups have identified themselves as nationalities. The nationalities' right to self-determination has been recognized by UN instruments as well. There is lack of right to self-determination and ethnic autonomy of Aadhivashi /Janajati in Nepal. Various demands are being made by Aadhivashi Janajatis to establish self-governing ethnic autonomous regions within the current unitary state or newly organized federal polity. One such demand, put forth by the Maoists (now renamed as unified UCPN Maoist), calls for complete autonomy of ethnic lands under autonomous regions. There lacks ethnically autonomous territories, which is parallel to the central Government in all.

Secularism is another issue of Aadhivashi/Janajatis. The interim legislatures, judiciaries and Government have recently declared Nepal a secular state. The Janajati, Christians, Muslims and Buddhists and others except Hindus were lobbying and advocating in declaring Nepal a secular state. Nepal now is already a religiously secular state and all religious groups have equal right and dignity as much as Hindus. The most important thing to be considered here is of its effective implementation. The religious secularism as stated in the interim constitution need to be fully implemented in practical life through out the country. Any one has right to follow any religion as per their wishes. There should be religious freedom throughout the country.

Another burning issue of Aadhivashi/Janajatis is of positive discrimination. Like women, Dalits, Madhesis, Muslims and Christians, the indigenous ethnic groups (Aadhivashi/Janajati) have problems of positive discrimination and they have been demanding for positive discrimination, because the constitution of 1990 and present interim constitution have also recognized its necessity. The human development report of 1998 prepared by NESAC for UNDP-Nepal revealed that 92% of the top civil service positions are held by the Brahmins and Kshetris. They used to hold 97% of those positions in 1854. Donor agencies, NGOs and INGOs routinely criticize the Nepali State for its lack of inclusive policies to increase gender and ethnic balance in public jobs. But when it comes to inclusive hiring, they are found to be only preaching, not practicing. A joint research report of SC/US and Informal Sector Service Center titled "Is there enough room?" brings into light the stark reality of ethnic imbalance in recruitment by donors and I/NGOs. The report shows a disproportionate recruitment of Newars (32.2%) by multilateral donor agencies, Brahmin and Kshetris (62%) by NGOs and Janajatis (25%) by INGOs. The government of Nepal now has accepted positive discrimination in scholarship and technical education but not in all facets. These issues should obviously be stated in the forth coming new constitution of Nepal.

In the beginning, the rulers used to analyze any demand for positive discrimination as divisive and anti-national. Various marginalized groups including Aadhivashi/Janajati believe that the state can and should play the key role in accepting and implementing positive discrimination to provide the long due opportunity to marginalized groups to join the mainstream of development. It is inevitable to provide substantive equality, not formal equality, to Aadhivashi/Janajati and other marginalized groups and this can be done by pursuing positive discrimination in education, including scholarship, job in the bureaucracy, police and military, and positions in political and public offices. As different groups are at different stages of development in different sectors, positive discrimination should be customized in the forth coming new constitution of Nepal to suit their needs and aspirations including Aadhivashi/Janajatis.

Lack of affirmative actions is another important problem of Aadhivashi/Janajati in Nepal. Affirmative action or distributive justice is related to the wider agenda of inclusion with political ramification. Its

emergence in Nepal is the making of the contradiction between the social reality and the ideology of homogenization. The spirited debate on affirmative action has spawned a plethora of terminologies either synonymous or proximate. Some of these areas: affirmative discrimination; distributive justice, equal opportunity, positive discrimination, preferential policy, race targeting, reservation or quota system, special measures/protection/ treatment, substantive equality and so forth. All of these mean to create space for opportunity to specified disadvantaged groups including Aadhivashi/Janajati. These issues of Aadhivashi/Janajatis could not be enacted until and unless the provision of affirmative actions is made in the new constitution of the country.

Aadhivashi/Janajatis are also facing a problem of social issues through out the country. There are existence of problems of discrimination related to Madhishis (plain dwellers), Muslims, Christians and Aadhivashi/Janajati which require a solution on the basis of the principles of equality and human rights having addressed this issue in the new constitution of the country.

Similarly, overwhelming majority of Aadhivashi/Janajati in Nepal has been facing new challenges and threats posed by food insecurity, socio-economic insecurity and by livelihood earning options. They are falling behind in every aspect of their lives. Because of low level of literacy, majority of them are not conscious about their rights and dignities. Majority of Aadhivashi/Janajati children are deprived of educational opportunities because of illiteracy and economic hardship of their parents. The rate of school enrolment of Aadhivashi/Janajati children seems to be minimal and the rate of school dropouts seems to be higher through out the country. The health conditions of Aadhivashi/Janajati people throughout the country seem to be vulnerable due to various socio-economic conditions. Most of them are deprived of socio-economic enhancement opportunities like income generating, self-employment, employment, skill development and economic opportunities.

All these problems, in the past, were created by the discriminatory provisions of constitution, laws and acts against Aadhivashi/ Janajatis.

1.3 Relevant legal framework

After the peoples' movement 2062/63 inclusion has become hot issue at all the corner of country. The people have raised their voices for the elimination of exclusion on the ground of caste, sex, color and geographical access. The constitution declared in 2047 BS had provisioned for the betterment of Indigenous People.

The Interim Constitution of Nepal commits the government for the protection and development of IPs. For the welfare of Aadhivashi/Janajati, the government set up a National Committee for Development of Nationalities in 1997. The parliament passed a bill in 2002 for the formation of 'National Foundation for the Development of Indigenous Nationalities,' which came into existence in 2003 replacing the previous committee. This Foundation has been working for the preservation of the languages, cultures, and empowerment of the marginalized ethnic nationalities.

The Three Year Interim Plan (TYIP) (2007-2010) includes the following policies for inclusive development of Aadhivashi/Janajatis and other disadvantaged groups: (i) creating an environment for social inclusion; (ii) participation of disadvantaged groups in policy and decision making; (iii) developing special programs for disadvantaged groups; (iv) positive discrimination or reservation in education, employment, etc.; (v) protection of their culture, language, and knowledge; (vi) proportional representation in development and (vii) making the country's entire economic framework socially inclusive.

The following Acts and other legislative measures and policies have emphasized protection and promotion of indigenous peoples' knowledge and cultural heritage: NEFIN Act 2002, National Human Rights Action Plan 2005, Environmental Act 1997, and Forest Act 1993. In 1999, the Local Self-Governance Act was amended to give more power to the local political bodies, including authority to promote, preserve, and protect the IP's language, religion, culture, and their welfare.

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 surunga-sarnamati-tagandubba-digalbank sub-project and it has been verified by zone of influence survey (ZoI), household survey and focus group discussion. As per the information collected from relevant informants, stakeholders, indigenous people and survey format; 7807 people and 1445 households from various ethnic nationalities live in the Zone of Influence where 1244 population attributing to 233 households are from Indigenous People and they are IPs namely Santhal and Meche. The Santhal (IPs) people are scattered in all over the VDCs but the Meche (IPs) people are only in two VDCs namely sarnamati and kumarkhod. These endangered and 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 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	Surunga	1418	276	4.89	Population of B/C : 3490
2	Sarnamati	1522	306	7.17	Population of B/C : 2145
3	Tagandubba	3614	382	7.88	Population of B/C : 820
4	Kumarkhod	1253	280	15.74	Population of B/C : 168
	Total	7807	1244	7.53	

Source: Field / ZoI Survey

Note: B/C : Brahmin/Chhetri

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 four VDCs of Jhapa district namely Surunga, Sarnamati, Tagandubba and Kumarkhod. Almost 12 wards of four VDCs fall in zone of influence (ZoI) of the road corridor. The IPs as specified and defined by RRRSDP is present in all VDCs. There are 1244 IPs in road corridor though adequate numbers of other categories of indigenous nationalities are present there.

As stated in preceding chapter, Santhal and Meche IPs are found within the road corridor. They are found to have settled mingling with other caste groups. They belong to Negro and Mongoloid race /caste groups and are somehow identical with African and Kirants respectively. Almost all the IP HHs (Santhal and Meche) 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 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 IPs community of people in the VDCs. The main income sources of IPs peoples in the VDCs are labor and agriculture which is not subsistence in nature.

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 posses 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 is works as a servant, illiterate and some of the youngsters too have 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, Damak, Surunga and district headquarter for better facilities of education, health, communication and modern utensils which are two hours away form 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 Inventories of resources used by indigenous peoples and technical data on their production system

Majority of the IPs households in the VDCs has less land holdings but family size is 5.54 persons per HH which is above the national average. Given with limited land base, poor IPs community has to increase production either through increasing productivity of land or through crop diversification to more productive high value crops for to meet the subsistence requirement and improving their livelihood conditions. Overwhelming majority of IPs community in the VDC 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 IPs 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. Santhal/Meche 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 and 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 and Meche 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 groups has strongly prohibited to child marriage, widow marriage and Polyandry. Meche and Santhal people are listed as endangered and highly marginalized groups as per the categorization of National Federation of Indigenous Nationalities.

1.4.4 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 Meche and Santhal (IPs) people were mobilized and a group was formed by local NGO and supported by the VDCs. Further processes of social mobilization, awareness raising and economic empowerment haven't been launched. The saving and credit 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

With the intervention of the road sub project including Supplementary Investment Projects, there may be immense social development opportunities for IPs community of peoples in the VDCs as outlined below.

- The Santhal and Meche peoples (IPs) in the VDCs will be well familiar with outside people and the world by frequent interaction with the mobile peoples especially the new comers, visitors and tourists etc.
- IPs (Santhal and Meche) will have easy access to transportation facilities while going from place to place or transporting the goods from one place to another.

- IPs (Santhal and Meche) will have better health care facilities by easy access of transportation and basic support services to the sub health post, health post and district hospital by the road construction.
- Children will have better educational opportunities by basic support services at schools by the SIP.
- IPs in the VDCs will have prompt and better access to communication by transportation facilities.
- Santhal and Meche peoples will be socio-economically enhanced and strengthened through intervention of socio-economic development activities and income and rural employment generation.
- Construction of road could be better livelihood earning options to Santhal and Meche peoples in terms of alleviating poverty, increasing rural employment and generating rural HH incomes for expanded economic opportunities in the VDCs.
- Agriculture, livestock, forest product and off farm based sustainable market linkage and networking will be established for enhanced economic opportunities and improvement in the living conditions of the poor majority including IPs peoples in the VDCs.
- The intervention of the road sub project will provide the opportunities to the IPs peoples to be organized into grass root level viable institutions like DPCC, VICCCs, VIUGs, RBIC and RBGs in exploring their potentialities in their self help development and social transformation.
- The IPs Women will have equal amount of wages for equal volume of the works performed as a social justice and gender equity as per the policy of the project in the project area in improving their pitiable conditions.
- Other cast of women and IPs women like Santhal and Meche will be directly benefited by the project through top priority setting in their involvement in construction works and socio-economic development activities of the project.
- The consciousness of IPs peoples on various issues will be enlarged through massive awareness raising campaigns.
- The IPs peoples as local beneficiaries will have opportunities in learning basic skills of construction works like masonry, dry wall making, weaving gabion nets, retention wall making etc.

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 and Meche. 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.

Field visit and interaction with Indigenous People had held before preparation of plan. All the development activities included in the plan too were recommended by the people and key informants of Santhal and Meche community. If possible, a member from each family (1244 households) would be encouraged to join BG and eventually SHG along with social empowerment. Their need for the preservation of language, economic empowerment, and awareness raising and livelihood promotion activities would be launched as per their consent. The detail information about RRRSDP and IPDP was shared with them to promote participation. During implementation phase of IPDP a network of coordination would be established with VDC, DDC, NEFIN and other stakeholders for effective results. The sub-project will enhance their life by offering them supplementary investment packages along with livelihood empowerment and training activities.

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 and Meche 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**

Reproductive health training, health and sanitation training, social mobilization training, women and children rights trainings, gender and social inclusion training, pig/goat rearing training, house wiring

training, motorcycle training, vegetable production trainings, toilet construction, tube well for drinking water construction, construction of community building and construction of school building

- **Prioritization of development activities**

There are extreme possibilities of commercial promotion of normal and off season fresh vegetables. In this background, the commercial promotion and marketing of normal and mostly off season fresh vegetables could be the best options in improving the food security and livelihoods for the Santhal and Meche people in the project area. The project area is being from Mahendra National highway and is accessed by the local markets like Surunga,, Damak, and Birtamod . Off season vegetable enterprise is highly profitable from the point of view of comparative advantage. Integration of off season vegetable farming into existing farming system will enhance the food security situation of the area. In the local markets of the project area, off season vegetable gets higher market price than the seasonal ones do (DADO report). Therefore, the off season vegetables seems to be more benefiting to the Santhal and Mache community in terms of economic return of their investment, labor and time. It is envisaged to be instrumental help create employment opportunity and increase the HHs incomes especially that of Santhal and Meche peoples (IPs) in the VDCs. Off season vegetables, being as one of the high value commodities, have tremendous scope for improving the food security and livelihoods of marginalized IPs community in the VDCs. As we all know that land is the most dependable resource on which livelihoods of the farming communities depend on. As a result, the exceedingly smallholding has marginalized the farm HHs so much that the communities are forced to look for the alternative source of livelihood. In this regard, IPs people can increase better access to income generating opportunities by commercial promotion and marketing of high value normal and off season vegetables as "window opportunities" for ensured food security and livelihoods In the VDCs. In course of promoting commercial production and marketing of fresh vegetables; commercial vegetable production and marketing trainings will be provided. They will also be backstopped by input supply such as improved varieties of seeds and seedlings, agricultural tools and materials.

In traditional agricultural system, livestock rearing was an income-generating enterprise. Livestock products like milk, egg and meat contribute about one third to the agricultural gross domestic product. This enterprise has been playing significant role to provide employment and income to the rural population mainly women. The APP has estimated that the growth rate of livestock product would be significant. To achieve this, commercialization of livestock production is necessary. In this background, commercial promotion of comparative advantageous small sized livestock animals like goats and pigs (swine) could be the best options in improving the living conditions of poor majority including IPs peoples through increased rural employment and rural HHs income generation in course of reducing the poverty in the project area.

There are ever increasing demands of quality meat and eggs in the district and in outlet markets. Goat is considered as one of the important livestock species as a source of income for rural household, which can be raised even in low resource base with minimum input supply. A study report (TLDP, 2003) revealed that goat meat accounts 1/5 of the total meat production. Yet, goats tend to be kept on non-commercial basis for meat production (TLDP, 2002). On the other hand, there is an increasing dependency upon the importation of animals and meat from neighboring countries, such as India and Bhutan. Kharel (1998) reported that about 0.2 millions goats were imported from India only for Kathmandu during 1998. This shows the need of developing commercial scale of goat meat enterprises by the Nepalese farmers including Meche and Santhal peoples in the program VDCs. This would directly benefit to goat farmers whilst import would be substituted at larger amounts. The present project area is best suited in commercial promotion of

goat farming for the project area and around in the district where goats will be better accessed for grazing and grasses could be easily availed for stall feeding.

Similarly, there is great scope of pig farming and quality meat production in the district including the present project area. In the same way, there is also ever increasing demands of pig meat in internal and external markets. Hence the project beneficiaries especially Santhal and Meche peoples who fall in indigenous people category of RRRSDP can take advantages by the adoption of commercial production and marketing of improved breeds of pigs for enhancing their living conditions. There are high scope and potentiality of commercial promotion of pig in the program VDCs due to suitable climate, topography, adequacy of biodiversity, relatively extensive road networks and accessibility of nearby markets. But the adoption of commercial rising of comparatively advantageous livestock animals like goats and pigs have not been materialized in the district including present project area due to which overwhelming majority of farmers especially IPs peoples are deprived of economic opportunities. There is no previous intervention of such projects in the project area though the area is highly potential for commercial promotion of goats and pigs. In this context, it is inevitable to promote the small livestock animal farming (goats & pigs) commercially among Santhal and Meche peoples through trainings and supply of improved breeds of goats, bucks and piglets and their meat based sustainable market networking in the program VDCs.

The access to safe drinking water facilities is one of the fundamental rights of the people. Access to safe drinking water, personal, domestic and environmental hygiene and sanitation are directly associated with health condition of the people including IPs. Many of the common and killer diseases are related to unsafe drinking water and poor hygiene and sanitation. There are acute problems of safe drinking water facilities at the VDCs especially in IPs peoples prevalent clusters/hamlets owing to which majority of the Santhal and Meche population in the VDC are being suffered by the problems of high morbidity and other water borne diseases. In this context, at least one drinking water supply scheme (Tube well) will be constructed. In course of constructing such schemes, there will be active participation of beneficiaries (Meche and Santhal peoples) in the project area. An L/NGO working in Jhapa district base has commenced for the safe drinking project in the hamlet of IPs people.

In the same way, lack of toilets at households and public places adversely affects in the health and sanitation of local people including IPs. There lacks HH toilets among the IPs communities. In this context, the campaigns of constructing community or cluster wise HH toilets seem crucial among Santhal and Meche communities in the VDC. Likewise, the existing school building or compound wall of school in the IPs peoples prevalent in the VDC lack of school building and other requirement facilities, so that a three roomed 1 story building or as per demand is proposed to be constructed in the VDC. It is envisaged that the living conditions of IPs peoples could be sustainably and significantly improved if aforesaid development activities are properly intervened and effectively managed in the program VDC. The narrative summary of development activities for Meche and Santhal IPs is presented below.

Table-2: Narrative summary of development activities for empowerment of Meche and Santhal IPs

Sn	Development activities	Beneficiary (IPs) HHs	Remarks
1	Imparting vegetable production and marketing	20	Imparting commercial vegetable production training and providing back stopping supports like input

	training		supply such as improved varieties of seeds and seedlings, agricultural tools and materials
2	Imparting improved pig/goat rearing and marketing training	20	Imparting improved goat and pig raising training and providing improved breeds of goats/piglets and bucks for animal diversification and productivity enhancement.
3	Construction of HH toilets	20 (settlement)	Providing material supports for construction of settlement wise toilets. (It would be linked with SI project)
4	Construction of tube well for drinking water	20 (settlement)	Providing material supports in construction of settlement wise tube wall for drinking water supply for santhal and meche community. (It would be linked with SI project)

3.2 Detail description of mitigation activities

Access to basic RH care by Santhal and Meche people (IPs) in the VDCs was far from adequate before the conflict began and has further worsened due to the decade of conflict in Nepal. Communities including IPs people in crisis were suddenly deprived of RH information and services. RH needs continue and actually increase during a crisis/conflict and post conflict transition period. The ten years of conflict in Nepal further aggravated the already weak public health system of delivering basic health services especially in the remote conflict affected areas including present project area. Health care providers are less prepared to deal with the RH needs arising from emergency, conflict or post conflict situations. In this regard, present project tends to provide Emergency Reproductive Health Services to Conflict affected and Vulnerable IPs Populations in the program VDC through RH trainings among the IPs communities in the program VDCs. It is envisaged that the intervention of this training package will be a milestone to achieve basic livelihood with good health of women of reproductive age, men and adolescents and to upgrade living standard of the IPs communities in the project area. Similarly the IPs peoples will be imparted health and sanitation trainings so that they will undertake home stead and community sanitation campaigns to keep their homes and community well sanitized. Leadership is an instrumental for the development of any individuals and communities. In this regard, leadership development training as a mitigation activity will be provided to the IPs youths and adolescents. The narrative summary of mitigation activities for IPs is presented below.

Table-3: Narrative summary for mitigation activities for empowerment of Santhal and Meche IPs

Sn	Mitigation activities	Beneficiary (IPs) HHs	Remarks
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1	Imparting reproductive health (RH) training to vulnerable women of IPs community	20	20 women selecting from 233 IPs HHs among the four VDCs will be imparted RH based orientation training
2	Imparting health and sanitation training	20	20 persons selecting from 233 IPs HHs among the four VDCs will be imparted health and sanitation training
3	Human Rights, women Right and Child Rights	20	20 person selecting from 233 IPs HHs among the four VDCs will be imparted Human Rights, women Right and Child Rights training
4	Saving/credit and social mobilization for IPs groups	20	20 person selecting from 233 IPs HHs among the four VDCs will be imparted saving/credit and social mobilization training
5	Gender and social Inclusion training	20	20 person selecting from 233 IPs HHs among the four VDCs will be imparted gender and social inclusion training
6	Interaction on RRRSDP among the old-age Indigenous people along the road corridor	80	80 person old-aged selecting from 233 IPs HHs among the four VDCs will be discussion about old-aged all ounce, social security and different type of problem of IPs community.

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 beneficiaries namely Santhal and Meche 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 and Meche) as an important strategy, which will enable them to defend their rights. Thus, they become the key role players in their own development.

In order to incorporate people centeredness, the IPDP provides settings where IPs can be more effective in meeting their needs for themselves. The strategy of the project here is to nurture initiative, self organization, local resource control and self-reliance with the current context of development promotion. Participatory processes will be utilized by the project in organized and well coordinated ways so, to increase the access of control over resources and movements of those who have been excluded from such control. Local ownership and control over resources will be the important focal points of the project enabling the IPs to control the forces that shape their livelihoods.

For reaching out to the target groups/communities particularly to IPs for building their confidence, for making them participate meaningfully in public discussions and activities and for getting them involved in community development work, the present IPDP will emphasize on massive awareness campaigns among them for ensured participation of these categories of people in the influenced program VDCs. Efforts and endeavors will be made to lobby and advocate the active participation of IPs in community development programs. The IPs will be emphasized while delivering the services and making project interventions.

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 with compulsory participation of 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 that at last will help to reduce the conflict and foster a culture of peace at local levels in the road influence area.

Persistent gender inequalities hinder development, especially for girls and women. The present project will incorporate gender equity as a critical element of its strategy by creating sensitivity and awareness of gender issues in the economic, social and legal spheres. Gender equity will also be incorporated in project portfolios and management for mitigating the conflict and fostering a culture of peace at local levels in the program VDCs.

Championing the rights of IPs is an important strategy for the project. They have rights to social, economic and cultural development. In order to ascertain that IPs have the freedom to enjoy their basic rights, the present project advocates on their behalf to create responsiveness to their needs, problems and talents. By giving a voice to the voiceless, the project aims at facilitating the involvement of IPs in the process of their own self help development.

The development programs will be emphasized focusing on IPs by mobilization of local resources through effective implementation of pro-poor activities. The project will raise awareness, enhance local capacity and develop social capital of IPs through social mobilization process to enable people to be organized for collective action, by pooling resources and building solidarity that will ultimately help to fostering a culture of peace at local levels in the road influence area.

The focus will be given to the entire communities through out the project area for the general programme and special programme will be designed for IPs. With the collected information, need assessment will be done and prioritization of the activities will be tested to assess the socio-economic and technological viability so as to assure optimal use of resources and efforts. The intended beneficiaries (IPs) will be organized into different functional groups/institutions/organizations to plan and undertake demand led development activities identified and prioritized by them.

The group (IPs groups) will be served with support structure and will provide collective strength, unity, skill and experiences to empower their groups/communities. Along with the identification of such groups/organizations, terms of partnership with highlighting the responsibilities and duties of all concerned will also be developed to pinpoint roles and responsibilities and avoid duplication of efforts during implementation of the developmental activities. On going monitoring, technical back stopping, supervision and the follow up of the programme will be an inbuilt process.

The planning, designing, implementation and supervision of the programme will be made in direct involvement of the target beneficiary groups/communities i.e. IPs. It will not only strengthen their capabilities to plan and implement the project activities but also helps them to make decisions of their own on programme activities relevant to their needs and interest in the program VDCs.

Further, the relevant stakeholders will be duly coordinated for harnessing common efforts for the collaborative actions in the project area having organized the coordination meetings among relevant stakeholders. The stocktaking of existing services and facilities will be made among IPs to prevent the duplication and make intervention of lacking program activities in the program VDCs.

The beneficiary groups and communities (IPs) will be linked up with existing service providers for quality service delivery in the project area. The plans and program will be developed and integrated having coordinated with local government bodies like VDCs, municipality and DDC, government line agencies, different I/NGOs, beneficiary communities, other project/programmes and relevant stakeholders.

For transparency and accountability of the support and inputs provided by the project to the beneficiary HHs and communities (IPs), public audits will be carried out so that the transparency could be maintained.

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 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 under DPO will support in planning and implementation of IPDP at the sub-project level.

The PCU will establish a quarterly 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 quarterly monitoring reports, post them on its website, and submit to ADB for its review on the basis of progress made at district level.

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.

A monitoring schedule will be prepared for monitoring of works and evaluated on the ground of indicators set during planning. The district team will visit the site at least thrice a month for assessing the progress as well as sharing feedbacks that IPs will be involved and interacted for the possible hazards which may encounter during implementation. Policy regarding social inclusion will be honestly adopted to ensure the meaningful participation of IPs (Meche and Santhal). The PCU and CISC too will monitor and analyze through reports sent; as well as being in the field share to district team along with beneficiaries about matters to be improved and updated. The district network of NEFIN will also be commissioned role for monitoring during implementation. The alliance of political parties at DDC and VDC level, DDC, DPCC and VICCC will also assess the progress and achievements.

5.2 Identification of role of Social team (SDS/SM) or indigenous organizations in implementing the development and/or mitigation activities

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

- Socially mobilizing peoples in implementation of development and/or mitigation activities.
- Provision of common efforts for the collaborative actions in regards to development and/or mitigation activities for IPs.
- Raising awareness among IPs/Santhal and Meche peoples in the VDC.
- Provision of resource persons (trainers) in multi disciplinary sectors.
- Providing backstopping supports like input supply such as improved varieties of seeds, seedlings, saplings, agricultural tools and materials.
- Attending in coordination, idea and experience sharing meetings and so forth.

B. Roles of indigenous peoples based organizations

- Helping Santhal and Meche peoples (IPs) to obtain better access to justice through lobbying and policy advocacy and undertaking massive awareness campaigns about their rights and dignities.
- Empowering Santhal and Meche people's thorough capacity building and institutional strengthening of Hayu peoples based organization.
- Helping IPs children to obtain better access to educational opportunities in the program VDC.
- Helping Santhal and Meche peoples to obtain better access to health services through basic health support services.
- Enhancing socio-economic conditions of Santhal and Meche peoples through implementation of massive income generating activities in the program VDC.
- Empowering IPs women through women focused program intervention

- Coordinating, collaborating and networking indigenous peoples based groups/organizations/associations.
- Promoting the indigenous peoples based development and mitigation activities and so forth.

6. Budget and Financing

6.1 Identify cost of development and/or mitigation activities

A. Development Activities and Cost:

The development activities proposed and discussed with IPs with financial expenditure has been mentioned below:

Table-4: Narrative summary of the activities

Awareness Raising Activities						
S. N	Activities	Duration	Participants	Cost (RS)	Responsibility	Remarks
1	Reproductive Health training	2 days	20	20500/-	DIST/DPO	
2	Health and sanitation training	2 days	20	20500/-	DIST/DPO	
3	Gender and Social Inclusion training	1 days	20	11800/-	DIST/DPO	
4	Human Rights, Women Right and Child Rights training	1 days	20	11800/-	DIST/DPO	
5	Saving/credit and social mobilization for IPs groups	2	20	20500/-	DIST/DPO	
6	Interaction on RRRSDP among the old-age Indigenous people along the road corridor	1	80	35200/-	DIST/DPO	
Income Generating Activities						
7	Pig and Goat rearing training	2 days	20	20500/-	DIST/DPO	
8	Vegetable farming and marketing	2 days	20	20500/-		
Physical Construction Activities						

9	Toilet Construction	20 toilets	20 settlement	SI	DIST/DPO	It would be linked with SI project
10	Tube well install for DWS	20 tube well	20 settlement	SI	DIST/DPO	It would be linked with SI project
Total				161900.0		

The detail break down of the IPDP budget has been mentioned in **annex-1**.

6.2 Provide detailed cost estimates for planned activities and investments. Such estimate should be broken down into unit costs by project year and linked to a financing plan.

The detail cost estimates is attached in **annex: 1**.

7. Supervision and implementation

7.1 Arrangements for supervision of the IPDP, including progress reports, mid term review.

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 and progress would be recorded. The social mobilizers will primarily carry out the supervision of development and mitigation activities regarding IPs (Santhal and Meche). 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 progress report of IPDP in monthly basis having devised standard formats. The IPDP will establish a strong and precise reporting system to report the progress of different aspects of the programme till the previous month, work during current month and cumulative progress. This will enable to monitor functioning and progress of the IPDP.

The midterm review of IPDP will be carried out in every six months each year in joint participation of PCU, CISC, DIST and IP communities and the inspection of implementation of IPDP will also be made simultaneously.

8. Monitoring

8.1 Monitoring and evaluation plan

Monitoring and evaluation are important means in assessing the performances or in measuring the success or failures of any developmental programs. 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 basis.

- **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. Regarding the physical construction activities a Supervisor would be managed at field on daily basis.

- **Trimester Review an 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, IPs 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.

- **Mid term Evaluation of IPDP**

The mid term evaluation of the IPDP will be carried out by the benefit evaluation team of beneficiaries (BETBs). For this, a BETB will be formed in involvement of the representatives of the IPs and they will be mobilized to evaluate the IPs based development programs by themselves.

- **Final Evaluation of IPDP**

The final evaluation of the IPDP will be carried out by PCU, CISC, DIST and IPs themselves.

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
					2009				2010				2011				
					Quarters												
					1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
Component-A: Development Activities																	
1.Vegetable production and marketing training	2 days' training	Commercial production and marketing of vegetables promoted	At least 2 days' commercial vegetable production and marketing training to Santhal and Meche peoples provided.	Training report													DIST/DPO
2. Improved pig and goat rearing and marketing training	2 days' training	Commercial goat and pig rearing and marketing activities promoted	2 days' commercial goat/pig rearing and marketing training to indigenous peoples provided.	Training report													DIST/DPO
3. Construction of settlement wise HH toilets	1 year	Local degraded environment and health conditions of santhal and meche peoples	20 toilets constructed as sample by which they can learn and make themselves	Reports of DIST/DPO													DIST/DPO

		improved																	
4. Construction of settlement wise tube well for drinking water	1 year	Health conditions of santhal and meche peoples improved	20 tube well constructed as sample by which they can learn and make themselves	Reports of DIST/DPO															DIST/DPO
Component-B: Mitigation Activities																			
1. Reproductive health (RH) training to vulnerable women of IPS community	2 days' training	Vulnerable RH conditions of IPs women improved.	Two days' RH training to vulnerable IPs women provided.	Training report															DIST/DPO
2. Imparting health and sanitation training	2 days' training	Poor health conditions of IPs peoples improved.	Two days' health and sanitation training to vulnerable IPs provided.	Training report															DIST/DPO
3. Saving/credit and social mobilization for IPs groups	2 days training	Indigenous people would be clear about saving and credit system.	Two days' saving and credit training to vulnerable IPs provided.	Training report															DIST/DPO
4. Gender and Social inclusion training	1 days' training	Concept on patriarchy and gender would be clear	One day Gender and social inclusion training to IPs provided.	Training report															DIST/DPO
5. Training on Human, Women and Child Rights	1 days' training	IPs people would start advocacy on their rights.	One day Human, Women and Child right training to IPs provided.	Training report															DIST/DPO

[illegible]

Annex-1: Indigenous People Development Plan (IPDP)**Surunga-Sarnamati-Tagandubba-Digalbank road sub project****Details of budget**

S.N.	Activities	Particulars	Rate	Number of Participants	days	Amount	Total Amount	Remarks
1	Training on Reproductive health	DSA	150	20	2	6000	20500/-	5 IPS people participants from each VDC
		Stationery	80	20	1	1600		
		Resource Person	800	4 class per day	2	6400		
		Reading material	50	20	1	1000		
		Hall rent	250		2	500		
		Tea and Snacks	90	25	2	4500		
		Mislleneous	500	0	0	500		

S.N.	Activities	Particulars	Rate	Number of Participants	days	Amount	Total Amount	Remarks
2	Training on health and sanitation	DSA	150	20	2	6000	20500/-	
		Stationery	80	20	1	1600		
		Resource Person	800	4 class per day	2	6400		
		Reading material	50	20	1	1000		
		Hall rent	250		2	500		
		Tea and Snacks	90	25	2	4500		
		Mislleneous	500	0	0	500		

S.N.	Activities	Particulars	Rate	Number of Participants	days	Amount	Total Amount	Remarks
3	Gender and social Inclusion	DSA	150	20	1	3000	11800/-	5 IPS people participants from each VDC
		Stationery	80	20	1	1600		
		Resource Person	800	4 class per day	1	3200		
		Reading material	50	20	1	1000		
		Hall rent	250		1	250		
		Tea and Snacks	90	25	1	2250		
		Mislleneous	500	0	0	500		

S.N.	Activities	Particulars	Rate	Number of Participants	days	Amount	Total Amount	Remarks
4	Human Right, Women Right and Child right training	DSA	150	20	1	3000	11800/-	5 IPS people participants from each VDC
		Stationery	80	20	1	1600		
		Resourcece Person	800	4 class per day	1	3200		
		Reading material	50	20	1	1000		
		Hall rent	250		1	250		
		Tea and Snacks	90	25	1	2250		
		Mislleneous	500	0	0	500		
S.N.	Activities	Particulars	Rate	Number of Participants	days	Amount	Total Amount	Remarks
5	Pig and goat rearing training	DSA	150	20	2	6000	20500/-	5 IPS people participants from each VDC
		Stationery	80	20	1	1600		
		Resourcece Person	800	4 class per day	2	6400		
		Reading material	50	20	1	1000		
		Hall rent	250		2	500		
		Tea and Snacks	90	25	2	4500		
		Mislleneous	500	0	0	500		
S.N.	Activities	Particulars	Rate	Number of Participants	days	Amount	Total Amount	Remarks
6	Vegetable production and marketing training	DSA	150	20	2	6000	20500/-	5 IPS people participants from each VDC
		Stationery	80	20	1	1600		
		Resourcece Person	800	4 class per day	2	6400		
		Reading material	50	20	1	1000		
		Hall rent	250		2	500		
		Tea and Snacks	90	25	2	4500		
		Mislleneous	500	0	0	500		
S.N.	Activities	Particulars	Rate	Number of Participants	days	Amount	Total Amount	Remarks
7	Saving / Credit and Social Mobilization for Ips	DSA	150	20	2	6000		
		Stationery	80	20	1	1600		
		Resourcece Person	800	4 class per day	2	6400		
		Reading material	50	20	1	1000		
		Hall rent	250		2	500		

		Tea and Snacks	90	25	2	4500	20500/-	5 IPS people participants from each VDC
		Mislleneous	500	0	2	500		
S.N.	Activities	Particulars	Rate	Number of Participants	days	Amount	Total Amount	Remarks
8	Interaction on RRRSDP among the old -aged Indigenios people along the road corridor	DSA	150	80	1	12000	35200/-	20 old age Ips participant from each VDC programm
		Stationery	80	80	1	6400		
		Resourece Person	800	4 class per day	1	3200		
		Reading material	50	80	1	4000		
		Hall rent	500		1	500		
		Tea and Snacks	90	90	2	8100		
		Mislleneous	1000	0	2	1000		
9	Toilet Construction	20 toilet	20000/- per toilet	20 cluster	1 year	SI	Supplementary Infrstructure	It would be linked with SI Project
10	Tubewell (DWS)construction	20 tubewell	7000/- per tubewell	20 cluster	1 year	SI	Supplementary Infrstructure	It would be linked with SI Project
	Total Cost of IPDP Activites						161900/-	