



नेपाल सरकार

# वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालय

EX: पो.ब.न ३२८७  
सिंहदरबार, काठमाण्डौ

पत्र संख्या -

चलानी नं. -

प्राप्त पत्र संख्या र मिति -



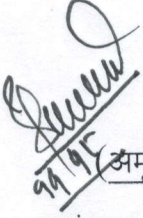
सूचना प्रकाशित मिति: २०७९।१।१८

विषय: नेपालमा जलवायु परिवर्तनमा समुदायको समानुकूलनको लागि जलाधार व्यवस्थापन (MaWRiN) परियोजनाको वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन ढाँचा (ESMF) र सरोकरवाला संलग्नता योजना (SEP) मा राय सुझाव उपलब्ध गराउने सम्बन्धी सूचना ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा यसैसाथ संलग्न Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) मा सम्बन्धित सरोकरवालाहरूले निम्नानुसारका ईमेल ठेगानामा ४५ (पैतालिस) दिनभित्र राय सुझाव उपलब्ध गराइदिन हुन यस मन्त्रालयको मिति २०७९।१।१७ गतेको निर्णय अनुसार (सचिवस्तरीय) अनुरोध छ ।

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११/१८ (अमृत शर्मा)  
स संरक्षण अधिकृत



नेपालमा जलवायु परिवर्तनमा समुदायको समानुकूलनको लागि जलाधार व्यवस्थापन (MaWRiN)  
परियोजना (GEF G0033)

कार्यकारी सारांश: वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन ढाँचा (ESMF)

यो दस्तावेज WWF GEF परियोजना “नेपालमा जलवायु परिवर्तनमा समुदायको समानुकूलनको लागि जलाधार व्यवस्थापन” (MaWRiN) (GEF G0033) को लागि तयार गरिएको वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन ढाँचा (ESMF), प्रक्रियागत ढाँचा (PF), र आदिवासी जनजाति योजना ढाँचा (IPPF) को सारांश हो। यो सारांश तथा परियोजनाको सरोकारवालाहरूको संलग्नता योजना (SEP) को सारांश नेपाली र अंग्रेजी दुवै भाषामा उपलब्ध छ।

वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालय (MoFE) र WWF GEF एजेन्सीको वेबसाइटमा ESMF र SEP को पूरा विवरण अंग्रेजी भाषामा उपलब्ध छ। साथै, ESMF/SEP का सारांशहरूका प्रतिलिपिहरू परियोजना क्षेत्र भित्रका सार्वजनिक स्थलहरू र परियोजना व्यवस्थापन ईकाई (PMU) कार्यालयमा पनि राखिनेछ।



## १. परिचय

जलवायु परिवर्तनले नेपालको दिगो विकासको लागि सबैभन्दा ठूलो चुनौती खडा गरेको छ। चुरेको मध्य-पूर्वमा स्थित मरिण जलाधार क्षेत्रलाई देशको सबैभन्दा जोखिमपूर्ण क्षेत्रहरूमध्ये एक पहिचान गरिएको छ। यस जलाधार क्षेत्र भित्र बढ्दो बाढी, पहिरो, खडेरी, तथा आगोलागीले आदिवासी समुदायहरूको जिवन निर्वाह प्रक्रियामा असर गरिरहेको छ। त्यसमा थप मानवीय गतिविधिहरूको कारणले प्राकृतिक स्रोतहरूको विनास, वनसम्पदाको क्षयीकरण, कृषि उत्पादनमा ह्रास र पानीको अभाव बढ्दै गएको छ।

MaWRiN परियोजनालाई आर्थिक सहयोग प्रदान गर्न Global Environment Facility (GEF) अन्तर्गतको Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) ले सन् २०२० को November महिनामा अवधारणात्मक रूपमा स्वीकृत गरेको थियो। WWF र राष्ट्रिय कार्यकारी निकाय- वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालयसँगको सहकार्यमा कार्यान्वयन हुने यो परियोजनाले सरकार तथा स्थानीय सरोकारवालाहरूलाई मरिण जलाधार संरक्षण गर्न सहयोग पुर्याउने उद्देश्य राखेको छ। ६ वर्ष सम्म कार्यान्वयन हुने यस परियोजनाले जलवायुजन्य जोखिमहरू विरुद्ध स्थानीय र आदिवासी समुदायहरूको दीर्घकालीन उत्थानशील क्षमतालाई बलियो बनाउँदै लग्नेछ।

MaWRiN परियोजना GEF को आंशिक आर्थिक सहायतामा र WWF द्वारा संचालन हुने भएकोले यसमा WWF को वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक सुरक्षा ढाँचा (ESSF) र सुरक्षा एकिकृत नीति र प्रक्रियाहरू (SIPP) विस्तृत रूपमा लागू हुनेछ। त्यसकारण यस परियोजनाले ESMF, आदिवासी जनजाति योजना ढाँचा (IPPF) र प्रक्रिया ढाँचा (PF) दस्तावेजहरू तर्जुमा गरेको हो।

**ESMF** का सिद्धान्त तथा प्रक्रियाहरू **GEF** को आर्थिक सहयोग रहेका परियोजनाका गतिविधिहरूमा मात्र लागू हुनेछन्।

यस परियोजनाको कार्यान्वयनले परियोजना प्रभावित क्षेत्रहरूमा बसोबास गर्ने समुदायहरूमा हुन सक्ने प्रतिकूल वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक प्रभावहरू/असरहरू स्थानीय स्तरमा नै सिमित हुने र उक्त प्रभावहरू सजिलै न्यूनीकरण गर्न सकिने प्रकारको भएको हुनाले यस **MaWRiN** परियोजनालाई **WWF** को वातावरणीय र सामाजिक सुरक्षा वर्गीकरण अन्तर्गत “श्रेणी बी” मा वर्गीकृत गरिएको छ।

## १.१ वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन ढाँचा (ESMF) को उद्देश्य

यस ESMF ले नेपालको विद्यमान कानून, नियमहरू र WWF को ESSF पालना गरी परियोजनासँग सम्बन्धीत वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक प्रभावहरूलाई सम्बोधन गर्न सिद्धान्त, प्रक्रिया र न्यूनीकरणका उपायहरू बनाउने लक्ष्य राखेको छ। परियोजना कार्यान्वयनको क्रममा गतिविधिहरू निश्चित भएपछि, यस ESMF अनुसार वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन योजनाहरूको (ESMPs) विकास गरिनेछ।

## १.२ प्रक्रिया ढाँचा (PF) को उद्देश्य

यो परियोजनाले सामुदायिक स्तरमा प्राकृतिक स्रोतहरूमा स्थानीयको पहुँच तथा जीविकोपार्जनका गतिविधिहरूमा परिवर्तन ल्याउन सक्ने भएकोले WWF को पहुँच प्रतिबन्ध तथा पुर्नवास मापदण्डलाई सकृय गर्दछ। यस प्रक्रिया ढाँचाले प्रभावित समुदायहरूलाई पर्ने प्रभाव, परियोजना गतिविधिहरू र न्यूनीकरणका उपायहरूको पहिचान, कार्यान्वयन र अनुगमनमा सलग्न हुनु पर्ने प्रक्रियाहरूलाई वर्णन गर्दछ। तसर्थ, प्रक्रिया ढाँचाको मुख्य उद्देश्य परियोजना प्रभावित मानिसहरूको सहभागितामा उनीहरूको अधिकार तथा लाभहरूको पहिचान र संरक्षण गर्दै परियोजनाको कारण स्थानीय बासिन्दाहरूमा नकारात्मक प्रभाव नहोस भनेर सुनिश्चित गर्नु हो।

परियोजनाले आदिवासी जनजाति तथा स्थानीय समुदायको जीविकोपार्जन र समानुकुलनलाई अभिवृद्धि गरी स्थानीय समुदायका सदस्यहरूका बीचमा परियोजनाका लाभहरूको पहुँच बढाउनेछ। यस ढाँचाले परियोजनाको कार्यान्वयनमा पारदर्शिता र समानता सुनिश्चित गर्दछ। यो ढाँचाले परियोजना गतिविधिहरूबाट हुने सम्भावित नकारात्मक प्रभावहरू पहिचान गरी उचित व्यवस्थापनको लागि समुदायहरूलाई सहयोग गर्नेछ। वास्तविक सामाजिक प्रभावहरू परियोजना कार्यान्वयनको क्रममा पहिचान गरिने भएकोले, PF ले प्रभावित सरोकारवालाहरूको समावेशी सहभागीता मार्फत नकारात्मक प्रभावहरूलाई न्यूनीकरण गर्न सुनिश्चित गर्नेछ। त्यसै गरि आयोजना क्षेत्रहरूमा आदिवासीहरूले परम्परागत अधिकारहरू प्रयोग गर्ने तरिकाहरूमा कुनै पनि परिवर्तनहरू ल्याउन परेमा उनीहरूसँग परामर्श गरिनेछ।

### १.३ आदिवासी जनजाति योजना ढाँचा (IPPF) को उद्देश्य

नेपालमा सुचिकृत ५९ जातजातिहरू आदिवासी जनजाति मध्ये, यस मरिण जलाधार क्षेत्रमा तामाङ्ग, मगर, नेवार, माभी, गुरुङ्ग, सुनुवार, दनुवार, पहरी, मुसहर, थामी, घले, घर्ती/भुजेल, हायु, राई, लिम्बु, धानुक, शेर्पा, कुमाल, राजवंशी, चेपाङ्ग, सत्याल/सत्तर, भागड, धिमाल, भोटे, याख्या, दराई, थकाली, छन्त्याल, बोटे, जिरेल, मेचे, राजी, व्यासी लगायतका समुदायहरू रहेका छन् ।

WWF को आदिवासी जनजाति सम्बन्धी मापदण्डको आधारमा यस परियोजनाबाट प्रभावित मानिसहरूलाई आदिवासी, जातीय वा आदिवासी अल्पसंख्यक भनेर वर्गीकरण गरिएको छ । IPPF को उद्देश्य MaWRiN परियोजनाका लागि आदिवासी जनजाति (IPs) मा लागू हुने सिद्धान्त, प्रक्रिया र संगठनात्मक व्यवस्थाहरू स्पष्ट पार्नु हो । यस ढाँचाले परियोजना टोलीलाई (क) WWF को वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक सुरक्षा एकिकृत नीतिहरू र प्रक्रियाहरूको आधारमा गतिविधिहरूको लागि आदिवासी जनजाति योजनाहरू (IPPS) तयार पार्न, (ख) आदिवासी जनजातिहरूलाई समानरूपमा परियोजनाबाट फाईदा पाउन, र (ग) प्रभावित आदिवासी जनजातिहरूलाई स्वतन्त्र तथा पूर्वसूचित सहमति (FPIC) प्रक्रियामा संलग्न गराउन सहयोग गर्दछ ।

### २. परियोजनाको विवरण

MaWRiN परियोजनाको उद्देश्यहरू, यसको अवयवहरू, तथा प्रमुख गतिविधिको संक्षिप्त जानकारी यस भागमा उल्लेख गरिएको छ ।

#### २.१ परियोजनाका उद्देश्यहरू र अवयवहरू

यस परियोजनाको प्रमुख उद्देश्य “प्रकृतिमा आधारित समाधान र जीविकोपार्जन सुधारको माध्यमबाट मरिण जलाधार क्षेत्रमा आदिवासी जनजाति र स्थानीय समुदायहरूको जलवायु समानुकुलनता बढाउनु हो” । जसको लागि जलाधार स्तरमा निम्नलिखित दृष्टिकोण अपनाइनेछ:

स्थानीय सरोकारवालाहरूको बीचमा समन्वय सुदृढ गरी र उनीहरूको क्षमता विकास गरी जलवायु जोखिमहरूको मूल्याङ्कन गर्ने र उपयुक्त जलवायु अनुकुलन रणनीति तथा कार्यक्रमहरूलाई स्थानीय विकासको मूलधारमा ल्याउने;

स्थानीय जीविकोपार्जनका स्रोतहरू, समुदायमा आधारित व्यवस्थापन र प्रकृतिमा आधारित समाधानहरू (Nature-based Solutions NbS) प्रयोग गरी जलवायु प्रकोप र जोखिमहरूको प्रभावलाई कम गर्ने; र

राम्रा अभ्यासहरू सिर्जना गर्दै परियोजना परिणामहरूको दिगोपनाको लागि ज्ञानको विकास र विस्तार गर्ने ।

परियोजनाको उद्देश्य निम्न तीन अन्तर- सम्बन्धीत अवयवहरू मार्फत हासिल गरिनेछ :

**अवयव १ :** पालिकाहरू तथा प्रमुख स्थानीय निकायहरूको क्षमता विकासको माध्यमबाट जलवायु जोखिमहरूको मूल्याङ्कन गरी सो अनुसार स्थानीय नीति र योजनाहरूमा जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलन रणनीति र कार्यहरू तयार गर्ने । साथै जलाधार स्तरीय समन्वयात्मक कार्यहरूको जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलनमा संवादको लागि बहु-सरोकारवाला मञ्चको स्थापना गर्ने ।

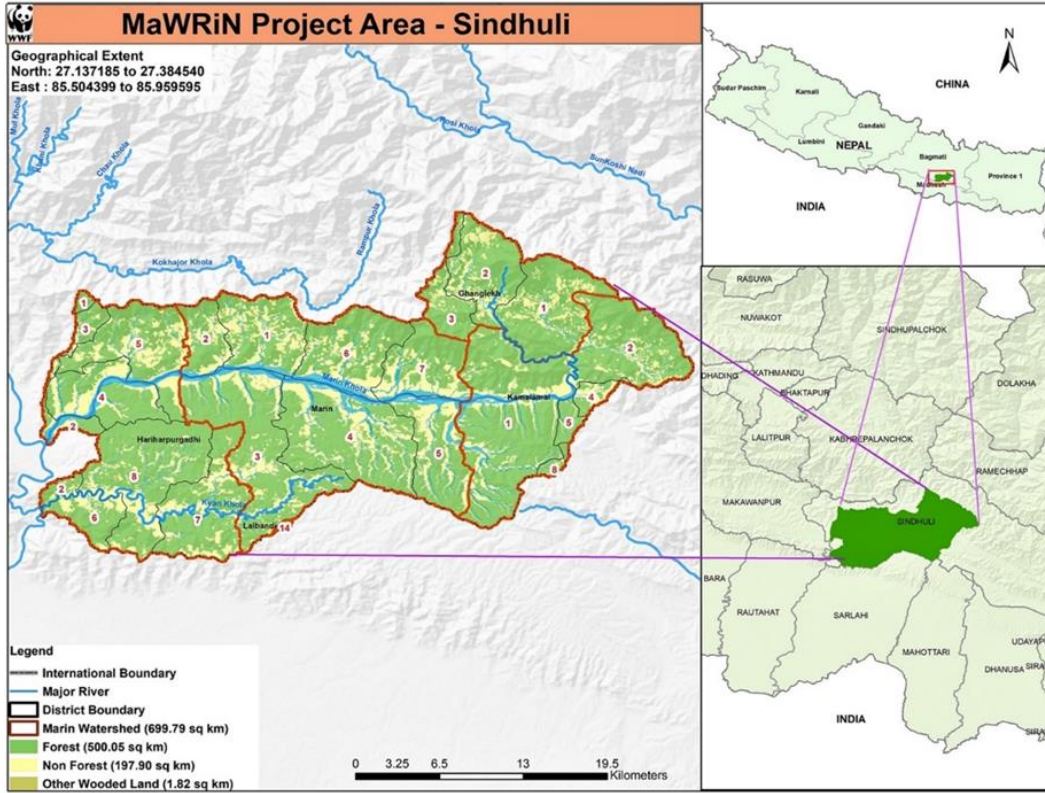
**अवयव २ :** समुदायमा आधारित प्राकृतिक स्रोत व्यवस्थापन, दिगो र जलवायु-उत्थानशील कृषि र पशुपालन अभ्यासहरूमा सहायता, पानी व्यवस्थापन, सामुदायिक तथा कवुलियती वनहरूको व्यवस्थापन; जस्ता प्रकृतिमा आधारित अनुकूलन गतिविधिहरूको सामुदायिक पहिचान, कार्यान्वयन गर्दै जलवायु परिवर्तनको प्रभाव तथा जोखिमहरूको समाधान गरी स्थानीय समुदायहरूको जलवायु परिवर्तन समानुकूलन क्षमता बढाउने ।

**अवयव ३ :** नियमित आधारमा परियोजनाको प्रगतिको अनुगमन तथा मूल्यांकन गरी सिकाई तथा सकारात्मक अभ्यासहरूको संकलन र विश्लेषण गरी अवयवहरू १ र २ बाट अपेक्षित परिणामहरूलाई सफल र दिगो बनाउने ।

## २.२ परियोजना क्षेत्रको विवरण

मरिण र क्यान उप-जलाधार क्षेत्रहरू मिलेर बनेका यस परियोजना क्षेत्र करिब ७०,००० हेक्टरमा फैलिएको छ । परियोजना क्षेत्रमा उचाइ बढ्दै जाँदा उपत्यकामा उपोष्ण देखि मध्य पहाडी क्षेत्रमा हल्का चिसो हावापानी हुने गर्दछ । परियोजना क्षेत्रको जनसंख्याको सन्दर्भमा, जलाधार क्षेत्रको तल्लो भेगमा पातलो रूपमा बस्तीहरू छरिएको छ । यस क्षेत्रमा तुलनात्मक रूपमा न्यून आय भएको समुदायको बसोबास रहेकोले गरीबीको दर उच्च रहेको छ । आयोजना क्षेत्रमा लगभग आधा भन्दा बढी जनसंख्या ग्रामीण

पहाडी क्षेत्रहरूमा कमजोर भौतिक संरचनामा निर्माण भएको घरहरूमा बसोबास गर्दछन जसले गर्दा यस क्षेत्रको गरीबी-वातावरण-स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धीका जोखिमहरू प्रवल रहेको छ ।



### ३. वातावरण र सामाजिक नीति, नियम र निर्देशिकाहरू

यस अध्यायले नेपालका केही कानून तथा नियमहरू र परियोजनामा लागू हुने WWF को सुरक्षा एकिकृत नीति र प्रक्रियाहरूको ढाँचा (SIPP) प्रस्तुत गर्दछ र नेपालको कानून-नियमहरू र सुरक्षा एकिकृत नीति र प्रक्रियाहरू बीचको अन्तरलाई पनि छलफल गर्दछ । नेपालका केही कानून तथा नियमहरूमा कुनै प्रकारको विसंगति हुनगएमा यस परियोजनामा SIPP को सिद्धान्त नै लागु हुनेछ ।

#### ३.१ नेपालको नीति, कानून, नियम र निर्देशिकाहरू

नेपालको संविधान (२०१५) ले आफ्ना नागरिकको वातावरणीय र सामाजिक अधिकारलाई स्वीकार गर्दै सामाजिक समानता र समावेशी शासन व्यवस्था लागू गरेको छ । साथै वर्गीय, जातिय, क्षेत्रीय, भाषीक, धार्मिक र लैङ्गिक सम्बन्धी कुनै पनि प्रकारको भेदभाव अन्त्य गर्ने प्रतिबद्धता जनाएको छ । यसको दफा

५१ मा प्राकृतिक स्रोतहरूको दिगो व्यवस्थापन, प्रयोग र वातावरण तथा सामाजिक सुरक्षाका लागि विशेष व्यवस्थाहरू रहेका छन् ।

वातावरण संरक्षण ऐन (२०१९) मा उल्लेख भए अनुसार, प्रस्तावकहरूले कुनै पनि योजना, कार्यक्रम वा परियोजनाहरूको तोकिएका मापदण्ड अनुरूप संक्षिप्त वातावरणीय अध्ययन/प्रारम्भिक वातावरणीय परिक्षण (IEE)/वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन (EIA) प्रतिवेदन तयार गर्नु पर्ने हुनेछ । त्यसैगरी राष्ट्रिय वातावरण नीति (२०१९) ले नेपालको अन्तराष्ट्रिय प्रतिबद्धताहरू पूरा गर्न र वातावरणीय व्यवस्थापन कार्यहरूमा सबै सम्बन्धीत सरकारी निकायहरू र गैर-सरकारी संस्थाहरू बीचको सहकार्यहरूलाई सक्षम पार्न वातावरण सम्बन्धीका कानूनहरूको कार्यान्वयनलाई मार्गदर्शन गर्दछ ।

राष्ट्रिय वन नीति (२०१९) र वन ऐन (२०१९) ले स्वस्थ वातावरण कायम गर्न वनको महत्वका साथै दिगो व्यवस्थापन मार्फत स्थानीय तथा राष्ट्रिय समृद्धिमा वनको योगदानलाई मान्यता दिएको छ ।

सन् २०२० सम्ममा नेपालको पारिस्थितिक प्रणालीलाई उल्लेखनीय रूपमा सुधार गर्न सरकारले जैविक विविधताको संरक्षण र स्थानीय जीविकोपार्जन र वातावरणमैत्री राष्ट्रिय जैविक विविधता रणनीति तथा कार्ययोजना (National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan - NBSAP) नामक बृहत् रणनीतिक कार्ययोजना तयार गरेको छ ।

नेपालमा आदिवासी जनजातिहरूका लागि एकल नीति नभएतापनि, दशौं योजना (२००२-२००७) ले आदिवासी समुदायहरू लगायतका पिछडिएका नागरिकहरूलाई आधारभूत सेवाहरू प्रदान गर्नमा विशेष जोड दिएको छ । त्यसैगरी FPIC मा कुनै स्पष्ट कानुनी र नीतिगत प्रावधान नभए पनि संविधानको धारा ५१ को उपधारा ३ (०८) (J 08) ले कुनै पनि निर्णय गर्दा आदिवासी जनजातिहरूलाई जानकारी गर्न जोड दिईएको छ ।

### ३.२ WWF को परियोजनामा लागू हुने सुरक्षा मापदण्ड र प्रक्रियाहरू

WWF को सुरक्षा मापदण्ड अनुसार कुनै पनि गतिविधि कार्यान्वयन गर्दा सम्भावित प्रतिकूल वातावरणीय र सामाजिक प्रभावहरू पहिचान गरी त्यसलाई न्यूनीकरण गर्न आवश्यक छ । यस परियोजनासँग सम्बन्धीत मापदण्डहरू निम्नानुसार छन् :



### (क) वातावरण तथा सामाजिक जोखिम व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धी मापदण्ड

MaWRiN एक जलाधार संरक्षण परियोजना भए तापनि यसको गतिविधिहरूले विभिन्न प्रकारका वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक प्रभावहरू निम्त्याउन सक्छ । परियोजनाको गतिविधिहरूको परिणामस्वरूप हुन सक्ने प्रतिकूल वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक प्रभावहरू क्षेत्र-विशेष, नगण्य तथा सजिलै न्यूनीकरण गर्न सकिने अपेक्षा गरिएको छ तर यस चरणमा विशेष गतिविधिहरूको निश्चित स्थान तथा प्रभावहरू निर्धारण गर्न सकिँदैन । तसर्थ, आवश्यकता अनुसार परियोजना संचालनको क्रममा ESMF को सिद्धान्त र निर्देशिकाहरूमा आधारित रहेर क्षेत्र-विशेष ESMPs तयार गरिनेछ ।

### (ख) प्राकृतिक बासस्थानको संरक्षण सम्बन्धी मापदण्ड

मरिण जलाधार क्षेत्रले प्रभावकारी रूपमा प्राकृतिक स्रोतहरूमा निर्भर रहेका परियोजना प्रभावित समुदायहरूलाई पर्यावरणीय सेवाहरू र जीविकोपार्जनका माध्यमहरू प्रदान गरिरहेको छ । समग्रमा, प्राकृतिक स्रोतहरूको संरक्षणमा MaWRiN परियोजनाका गतिविधिहरूको पनि महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रहनेछ । त्यसैगरी मानव जनसंख्या वा वातावरणीय रूपमा महत्व रहेका क्षेत्रहरू जस्तै: वन, घाँसे मैदान र अन्य प्राकृतिक बासस्थानहरूमा पर्ने सम्भावित प्रतिकूल वातावरणीय प्रभावहरू एकदम सीमित हुने अपेक्षा गरिएको छ । यद्यपि, त्यस्ता महत्वपूर्ण प्राकृतिक बासस्थानहरूमा पर्न सक्ने कुनै पनि अप्रत्याशित प्रतिकूल वातावरणीय प्रभावहरूको जोखिमलाई उचित रूपमा व्यवस्थापन र न्यूनीकरण गर्नको लागि सकारात्मक वातावरणीय परिणामहरू बृद्धि गर्ने उपायहरू सहित समेटिएको ESMF/PF/IPPF तयार पारिनेछ ।

### (ग) अनैच्छिक पुनर्वास सम्बन्धी मापदण्ड

MaWRiN परियोजनाको कारण अनैच्छिक पुनर्वासमा हुन सक्ने प्रतिकूल प्रभावहरू न्यून हुने अपेक्षा गरिएको छ । जग्गा अधिग्रहण वा कुनै पनि प्रकारको भौतिक विस्थापन हुने छैन । परियोजना अन्तर्गत आर्थिक पुनर्वासका अन्य प्रकारहरू जस्तै: प्राकृतिक स्रोत र जीविकोपार्जनमा पहुँचको प्रतिबन्ध, सामुदायिक सम्पत्तिको स्रोतहरूमा नोक्सानी, भूमि-उपयोग द्वन्द्व, आदि लाई निरुत्साहित गरिनेछ । यद्यपि, यदि त्यस्ता पुनर्वासहरू अपरिहार्य हुन्छन् भने, प्रभावित मानिसहरू र/वा समुदायहरूसँगको साभेदारीमा योजना तयार गरिनेछ र ESMF/PF/IPPF मा उल्लेख भएको निर्देशन अनुसार त्यस्ता प्रभावहरूलाई कम गर्न वा न्यूनीकरण गर्नको लागि उपयुक्त उपायहरूको अबलम्वन गरिनेछ ।

### **(घ) आदिवासी जनजाती (IP) सम्बन्धी मापदण्ड**

WWF को मापदण्ड अनुसार आदिवासी जनजातिहरूको अधिकारलाई सम्मान गर्दै परियोजनाहरूबाट प्रतिकूल असर पर्न नदिन र सांस्कृतिक रूपमा उपयुक्त फाइदाहरू प्रदान गर्न सुनिश्चित गर्नेछ। मरिण जलाधार क्षेत्र भित्र आदिवासी जनजातीहरूको उच्च बसोबास रहेकोले WWF को SIPP आवश्यकताहरू अनुरूप आदिवासी जनजाति योजना ढाँचा (IPPF) तयार गर्नु पर्ने आवश्यक रहेको छ। सबै प्रभावित समुदायहरू (PAP) परियोजना गतिविधिहरूको तर्जुमा र कार्यान्वयनमा सक्रिय रूपमा भाग लिन्छन् भन्ने सुनिश्चिता गर्न FPIC को उत्कृष्ट अभ्यासहरूसँग अवलम्बन गरि ESMF/PF/IPPF को कार्यान्वयन गरिनेछ।

### **(ङ) सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य तथा सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी मापदण्ड**

श्रम र कामको अवस्था सम्बन्धी निर्देशिकामा उल्लेख भए अनुसार कामदार तथा पर्यवेक्षकहरूले सुरक्षात्मक उपायहरू लागू गरेर कामदारहरूको स्वास्थ्य र सुरक्षाको रक्षार्थ सबै उचित सावधानीहरू लागू गर्न आवश्यक छ। त्यस्तै, WWF ESS Screening tool मा उल्लेख गरिए अनुसार परियोजना क्षेत्रमा रहेका कामदारहरूले पनि श्रम अधिकारहरूको पालना गर्न आवश्यक छ। साथै यस परियोजनाको गतिविधिहरूको कारण समुदायहरूमा पानीको गुणस्तर र आपूर्ति; परियोजना पूर्वाधार, जीवन र सम्पत्ति को सुरक्षा; खतरनाक सामग्रीको उपयोग को लागी सुरक्षात्मक संयन्त्र; रोग रोकथामका प्रक्रियाहरू; र आपतकालीन तयारी र प्रतिक्रिया सम्बन्धी हुनसक्ने प्रतिकूल प्रभावहरूलाई रोक्नु पर्दछ।

### **(च) कीटनाशक व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धी मापदण्ड**

परियोजनाले कुनै पनि प्रकारको कीटनाशकको प्रयोग वा प्रवर्द्धन नगर्ने हुँदा यो मापदण्ड यस परियोजनामा लागू हुने छैन। यसको विपरित, यस परियोजनाले कीट व्यवस्थापनका लागि रासायनिक/गैररासायनिक विकल्पहरूको उचित प्रयोग (जस्तै: एकिकृतकीट व्यवस्थापन र राम्रो कृषि अभ्यास) गरी किसान क्षमता सुदृढीकरण मार्फत हाल प्रयोग हुने रासायनिक मल तथा कीटनाशकहरूको संख्या घटाउने लक्ष्य राखेको छ।

### **(छ) सांस्कृतिक स्रोतहरू सम्बन्धी मापदण्ड**

परियोजना गतिविधिहरूले एकिकृत संरक्षण कार्यक्रमहरू मार्फत सांस्कृतिक स्रोतहरू (जसमा पुरातात्विक, जैविक, ऐतिहासिक, वास्तुकला र पवित्र स्थलहरू साथै अमूर्त सांस्कृतिक स्रोतहरू समावेश छन्) को

मैलिकतालाई कायम गर्नेछ । कुनै पनि प्रतिकूल प्रभावहरूबाट रोक्न, परियोजनाले यी स्रोतहरूलाई सम्भावित रूपमा क्षति पुऱ्याउन सक्ने गतिविधिहरूलाई आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान गर्ने छैन ।

#### **(ज) जवाफदेहिता र गुनासो प्रणाली सम्बन्धी मापदण्ड**

परियोजना प्रभावित समुदाय र अन्य सरोकारवालाहरूले र PMU र WWF लाई कुनै पनि समयमा गुनासो गर्न सक्नेछन् । यस उद्देश्यका लागि एक परियोजना-स्तरीय गुनासो संयन्त्र निर्माण गरिनेछ । परियोजना प्रभावित पक्षहरूलाई गुनासो संयन्त्र साथै उनीहरूलाई उपलब्ध विभिन्न माध्यमहरूको बारेमा जानकारी गराउनको लागि PMU पनि जिम्मेवार हुनेछ, साथै PMU / WWF को गुनासो संकलनको लागि सम्पर्क जानकारीहरू सार्वजनिक रूपमा उपलब्ध गराइनेछ । यससंग सम्बन्धीत सान्दर्भिक विवरणहरूलाई ESMF/PF/IPPF को गुनासो निवारण खण्डमा पनि समावेश गरिएको छ ।

यो संयन्त्र WWF को नीति र प्रक्रियाहरूको सम्भावित उल्लंघनहरूलाई सम्बोधन गर्न; स्वतन्त्र, पारदर्शी र प्रभावकारी बनाउन; परियोजना प्रभावित मानिसहरूको लागि पहुँचयोग्य बनाउन; उजुरीकर्ताहरूलाई मुद्दाहरूको प्रगतिको बारेमा जानकारी राख्न; र पुनः समीक्षाको लागि सबै मुद्दा मामिलाहरूको रेकर्ड राख्नको लागि निर्माण गरिएको हो ।

#### **(झ) सार्वजनिक परामर्श र जानकारी सम्बन्धी मापदण्ड**

यो मापदण्डको कार्यान्वयनको लागि परियोजनाको कार्यावधि भरि सम्बन्धीत सरोकारवालाहरूसँग चुस्त तथा अर्थपूर्ण परामर्श आवश्यक रहेको छ । यसको लागि परियोजना टोलीले समयमै विभिन्न सरोकारवालाहरूलाई उनीहरूले बुझ्ने भाषामा सान्दर्भिक जानकारीहरू उपलब्ध गराउन आवश्यक छ । यो मापदण्डले परियोजनासँग सान्दर्भिक वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक मुद्दाहरूको जानकारी, कार्यान्वयन हुनुभन्दा कम्तिमा ३० दिन अघि र यदि परियोजना क्षेत्रमा आदिवासी जनजातिहरू भएमा ४५ दिन अगाडी घोषणा गर्न आवश्यक छ । WWF ले पनि यसको रिसोर्स पेजमा सुरक्षा सम्बन्धीका दस्तावेजहरू प्रकाशन गर्नेछ । त्यसैगरी सुरक्षा दस्तावेजहरूको अन्तिम संस्करण कार्यान्वयन निकायहरूको वेबसाइटहरूमा प्रकाशित गरी स्थानीय रूपमा पनि तोकिएको स्थानहरूमा उपलब्ध गराइनु पर्नेछ । परियोजनाले सम्बन्धीत सरोकारवालाहरूलाई जानकारीहरूको लागि सार्वजनिक रूपमा उपलब्ध छ भनी जागरुकता प्रदान गर्न स्थानीय रूपमा सम्पूर्ण सुरक्षा सम्बन्धीका दस्तावेजहरूलाई स्थानीय भाषाहरूमा अनुवाद गरी साभ्ला गर्न आवश्यक छ ।

### (अ) सरोकारवाला संलग्नता सम्बन्धी मापदण्ड

यस मापदण्डले परियोजनाहरूको तर्जुमा र कार्यान्वयनमा अर्थपूर्ण र प्रभावकारी रूपमा सरोकारवालाहरूको संलग्नताको आवश्यकताको बारेमा विवरण दिन्छ। यस परियोजनाको अवधिभर कार्यान्वयनको लागि आवश्यक सरोकारवाला संलग्नता योजना (परियोजना दस्तावेजको परिशिष्ट ४) तयार गरिएको छ।

### ३.३ नेपालको कानून तथा नीतिहरू र WWF को SIPP बीचको अन्तर

नेपालको कानूनले विकास को कारण हुने वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक प्रभावहरूको विस्तृतरूपमा परिक्षण गर्दैन। यस्ता वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक प्रभावहरूको लागि WWF को मापदण्डहरू र ESMF ले निर्देशन दिनेछ।

नेपालमा पेशागत स्वास्थ्य र सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी विस्तृत कानूनको अभाव रहेको हुनाले (श्रम ऐन, सन् २०१७ ले यी मुद्दाहरूलाई सम्बोधन गर्दैन) यस मामिलासँग सम्बन्धीत मूल्याङ्कन WWF को मापदण्डहरू र ESMF अनुसार गरिनेछ।

त्यसैगरी, विद्यमान सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य कानूनले विकास र पूर्वाधार परियोजनाहरूको लागि सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य र सुरक्षा आवश्यकताहरू सम्बोधन गर्दैन। तसर्थ, यससँग सम्बन्धीत मुद्दाहरूका साथै चलिरहेको COVID-19 महामारीसँग सम्बन्धीत मुद्दाहरूलाई परियोजना कार्यान्वयनको क्रममा ESMPs द्वारा सम्बोधन गरिनेछ।

अनैच्छिक पुनर्वासको सम्बन्धमा, नेपालको कानूनमा क्षतिपूर्तिका विकल्पहरूमा PAP सँगको परामर्शको अनुमति; गैर-नगद क्षतिपूर्ति विकल्पहरू जस्तै वैकल्पिक भूमि विनियोजन; प्रतिस्थापन लागतहरू (केवल मूल्यहास मानिन्छ); आदि उल्लेख गरिएको छैन। तसर्थ, जीविकोपार्जनमा पहुँच वा आर्थिक पुनर्वासका अन्य कुनै पनि प्रकारको हानिहरूको क्षतिपूर्ति निर्णय ESMF को आधारमा लिइनेछ।

नेपालको कानूनले आदिवासी जनजातीहरूको सम्बन्धमा FPIC वा बृहद् सामुदायिक सहयोगको लागि कुनै प्रावधानहरू प्रदान गर्दैन त्यसैले उनीहरूलाई लक्षित वा अन्य प्रभाव पार्न सक्ने परियोजना गतिविधिहरू यस ESMF / IPPF अनुसार लागू हुनेछन्।

#### ४. पूर्वानुमानित वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक प्रभावहरु र न्यूनीकरणका उपायहरु

दस्तावेजको यो खण्डले परियोजना कार्यान्वयनको कारण सम्भावित प्रतिकूल वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक प्रभावहरुको विश्लेषण गर्दछ । तालिका नं. १ ले प्रत्येक सम्भावित वातावरणीय प्रभावहरुको र तालिका नं. २ ले सम्भावित सामाजिक प्रभावहरुको लागि प्रस्तावित न्यूनीकरणका उपायहरु, जिम्मेवार पक्षहरुको जानकारी दिन्छ ।

##### ४.१ प्रतिकूल वातावरणीय प्रभावहरु र न्यूनीकरणका उपायहरु

अवयव १ अन्तर्गत, यो परियोजनाले स्थानीय स्तरमा कृषि, पशुपालन, वन तथा खानेपानी व्यवस्थापन लगायतका क्षेत्रहरुमा सहयोग गर्नेछ । यी गतिविधिहरुले स्थानीय प्राकृतिक स्रोतहरु जस्तै: चरन क्षेत्र, जंगलमा दाउरा संकलन, पानीका स्रोतहरुको व्यवस्थापन, आदि को विद्यमान पहुँच र उपयोगमा परिवर्तन ल्याउन सक्छ ।

अवयव २ अन्तर्गत, स्थानीय समुदायहरुलाई कृषि, पशुपालन र चरन व्यवस्थापन तथा वन तथा जलस्रोत व्यवस्थापनमा जलवायु अनुकूल र दिगो अभ्यासहरु अवलम्बन गर्नको लागि यस परियोजनाले लगानी गर्नेछ । यस अवयव अन्तर्गतका गतिविधिहरुले मुख्य रूपमा दुईवटा परिणामहरु हासिल गर्नेछन्: (क) मरिण जलाधार क्षेत्रमा पहिरो, बाढी र खडेरी जस्ता जलवायुजन्य जोखिममा परेका घरपरिवारहरुको अनुकूलन क्षमतामा वृद्धि गर्ने; र (ख) प्रकृतिमा आधारित समाधानहरु (NbS) मार्फत जीविकोपार्जनको लागि सामुदायिक स्रोतहरुमा जलवायु परिवर्तनको कारण हुन सक्ने जोखिमहरुलाई कम गर्ने ।

पहिचान गरिएका वातावरणीय जोखिमहरु र तिनीहरुलाई न्यूनीकरण गर्न प्रस्तावित न्यूनीकरण उपायहरु तलको तालिकामा वर्णन गरिएको छन् ।

##### तालिका १. अनुमानित वातावरणीय प्रभाव र न्यूनीकरणका उपायहरु

संभावित प्रभावहरु	प्रभावको समयावधि	प्रस्तावित न्यूनीकरणका उपायहरु	जिम्मेवार निकाय
जलवायु-अनुकूलन प्रविधिका गतिविधिहरुको प्रयोगबाट पर्ने प्रतिकूल प्रभावहरु (आउटपुट २.२.१)			
नयाँ बीउको प्रजातिहरुको प्रयोगले स्थानीय	दीर्घकालीन	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>जैविक विविधता, पानीको दक्षता, स्थानीय आवश्यकता आदिको आधारमा बीउको उपयुक्तताको मूल्याङ्कन गर्ने ।</li> <li>रैथाने प्रजातिको बीउ रोपिएको सुनिश्चित</li> </ul>	प्राविधिक टोलि प्रमुख (Technical Team Leader)

<p>वनस्पतिलाई नोक्सान र माटोको उर्वराशक्ति घटाउने, आदि ।</p>		<p>गर्ने ।</p>	<p>लैंगिक समानता र सामाजिक समावेशिता (GESI) र सुरक्षा (Safeguards) विशेषज्ञ ठेकेदारहरु</p>
<p>अत्याधिक कीटनाशक तथा मलको प्रयोग गर्नाले माटोको उत्पादकत्व घट्ने, स्थानीय वनस्पति तथा अलक्षित प्रजातिहरुलाई क्षति, फोहोर उत्पादन, र तल्लो तटिय जलाशयमा युट्रोफिकेशन</p>	<p>दीर्घकालीन</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● स्थानीय स्तरमा कीटनाशक तथा मलको उपयुक्तता मूल्याङ्कन गर्ने ।</li> <li>● छनोट गरिएका कीटनाशक तथा मलको प्रयोग र प्रभावहरुको बारेमा ज्ञान प्रदान गर्न कार्यान्वयन साभेदारहरुको क्षमता विकास गर्ने ।</li> <li>● स्थानीय वनस्पति वा अलक्षित प्रजातीहरुलाई कुनै आकस्मिक क्षति नपुगेको सुनिश्चित गर्ने ।</li> <li>● प्राकृतिक बासस्थानको क्षय हुनबाट जोगाउनको लागि साइटहरुको उचित छनोट भएको सुनिश्चित गर्ने ।</li> <li>● कीटनाशकको वितरण र प्रयोगमा FAO को अन्तराष्ट्रिय आचार संहिता र यससंग सम्बन्धीत नीतिहरुको पालना गर्ने ।</li> <li>● स्वास्थ्य, वातावरण र जीविकोपार्जनमा न्यूनतम जोखिम हुने गरि उपयुक्त उपकरण र कीटनाशकहरु मात्र खरिद गर्ने ।</li> <li>● परियोजनाले कीटनाशक प्रवर्द्धन वा प्रयोगको लागि कुनै प्रकारको आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान गर्ने छैन ।</li> </ul>	<p>Technical Team Leader GESI र Safeguards विशेषज्ञ ठेकेदारहरु</p>
<p>प्राकृतिक बासस्थानको दमन</p>	<p>दीर्घकालीन</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● भारी/ठुला मेसिन तथा औजारहरुको प्रयोग नगर्ने ।</li> <li>● प्राकृतिक बासस्थानमा पर्ने प्रभावहरु कम गर्न माटोको उत्खनन् तथा ध्वनि प्रदुषण नगर्ने ।</li> </ul>	<p>Technical Team Leader GESI र Safeguards विशेषज्ञ</p>

<p>रुख तथा विरुवाहरु काट्दा पारिस्थितिक प्रणालीमा नकारात्मक असर (जस्तै चरन क्षेत्रहरु कम हुने)</p>	<p>दीर्घकालीन</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● स्थानीय बनस्पतिमा कुनै आकस्मिक क्षति नपुगेको सुनिश्चित गर्ने र काट्नु पर्ने रुखहरुलाई स्पष्ट रूपमा चिन्ह लगाएर मात्र काट्ने ।</li> <li>● रुख तथा विरुवाहरु हटाउनको लागि वातावरणीय मैत्री दिगो तरिका अवलम्बन गर्ने (जस्तै हाँगाहरु हटाउने) ।</li> <li>● वैकल्पिक चरन क्षेत्रहरुको पहिचान गर्ने ।</li> <li>● रुख तथा विरुवामा हुन सक्ने आगलागीबाट जोगाउने ।</li> </ul>	<p>Technical Team Leader</p> <p>GESI र Safeguards विशेषज्ञ</p> <p>ठेकेदारहरु</p>
<p><b>ध्वनि प्रदूषण:</b> उपकरणहरुको प्रयोग र निर्माण स्थल वरिपरि यातायात सवारी साधनको प्रयोगले ध्वनि प्रदूषणको सम्भावना</p>	<p>अल्पकालीन</p>	<p><b>पूर्व-निर्माण चरण :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● ध्वनि प्रदूषण सीमित गर्न ठेकेदार छनोटको क्रममा पूर्व शर्तको रूपमा बोलपत्रको दस्तावेजहरुमा नै समावेश गर्ने ।</li> </ul> <p><b>निर्माण चरण :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● निर्माण गतिविधिहरु सुरु गर्न अगाडी ध्वनीको स्तर नियन्त्रण गर्ने ।</li> <li>● उपकरणहरुमा उपयुक्त आवाज नियन्त्रण यन्त्र जडान गर्ने ।</li> <li>● रातको समयमा निर्माण कार्यलाई पूर्ण बन्द गर्ने र साइटमा गरिने कामहरु बिहान ७ बजेदेखि बेलुका ७ बजेसम्म सीमित गर्ने ।</li> <li>● अत्याधिक आवाज गर्ने सवारीसाधनहरुमा सुधारात्मक उपायहरु अपनाउने ।</li> </ul>	<p>Technical Team Leader</p> <p>GESI र Safeguards विशेषज्ञ</p> <p>ठेकेदारहरु</p>
<p><b>हावाको गुणस्तर:</b> निर्माण कार्यले धुलो र यातायातका सवारी साधनहरुबाट सम्भावित कार्बन उत्सर्जन</p>	<p>अल्पकालीन</p>	<p><b>पूर्व-निर्माण चरण :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● उत्सर्जन सीमित गर्नको लागि ठेकेदार छनोटको क्रममा पूर्वशर्तको रूपमा बोलपत्रको दस्तावेजहरुमा नै समावेश गर्ने ।</li> </ul> <p><b>निर्माण चरण :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● निर्माण स्थल, यातायात मार्गहरु र सामग्रीहरुको ह्यान्डलिंग साइटहरुमा धुलो उड्न नदिनको लागि नियमित रूपमा पानी छर्कने ।</li> <li>● धुलो कम गर्नको लागि निर्माण सामग्रीहरु उपयुक्त तथा ढाकिएको स्थानहरुमा भण्डारण गर्ने ।</li> <li>● धुलो उत्सर्जन हुने सम्भावित</li> </ul>	<p>Technical Team Leader</p> <p>GESI र Safeguards विशेषज्ञ</p> <p>ठेकेदारहरु</p>

		<p>सवारीसाधनहरूलाई छोप्ने ।</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● कामदारहरूले कार्यक्षेत्रमा सुरक्षात्मक मास्क लगाउने ।</li> <li>● सवारीसाधनको गति सिमित गर्ने ।</li> <li>● तेलको चुहावट, उत्सर्जन र प्रदूषणको फैलावटलाई कम गर्न सवारी साधन र निर्माण मेसिनरीहरूको नियमित मर्मतसम्भार गर्ने ।</li> </ul>	
<p><b>फोहोर:</b> निर्माण गतिविधिहरूको परिणामको रूपमा फोहोरको उत्पादन</p> <p>यसमा कृषि भूमिको प्रदूषण पनि समावेश हुन सक्छ । साना सिभिल कार्यहरूबाट उत्खनन हुन सक्ने स्पोर्ट्स मासहरूको उचित रूपमा व्यवस्थापन नगरिएको खण्डमा नजिकैको कृषि भूमि दूषित हुनेछ ।</p>	<p>अल्पकालीन</p>	<p><b>पूर्व-निर्माण चरण :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● उपयुक्त फोहोर व्यवस्थापन गर्नको लागि ठेकेदार छनोटको क्रममा पूर्व शर्तको रूपमा बोलपत्रको दस्तावेजहरूमा नै समावेश गर्ने ।</li> </ul> <p><b>निर्माण चरण:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● निर्माण स्थलमा विभिन्न फोहोरको पहिचान गरी कन्टेनर वा फोहोर संलन बक्सहरू उपलब्ध गर्ने ।</li> <li>● सडकको छेउमा, कृषि लगायत निजी जग्गामा, तथा वन, सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक, भिरालो क्षेत्र वा अन्य रूपमा संवेदनशील क्षेत्रहरूमा फोहोर फाल्न निषेध गर्ने ।</li> <li>● नियमित सबै फोहोर संकलन, ढुवानी र विसर्जन गर्ने ।</li> <li>● सम्भावित खतरनाक फोहोरहरू (मोटर आयल, गाडीको इन्धन, आदि) छुट्टाछुट्टै संकलन गरी र आधिकारीक संकलक तथा ट्रान्सपोर्टरलाई ढुवानी गर्न र अन्त्यमा डिस्पोज गर्नको लागि अनुबन्ध गराउनुपर्छ ।</li> <li>● फोहोर फैलिनबाट जोगाउनका लागि सबै निर्माण सामग्रीहरू छोपिएर ढुवानी गर्ने ।</li> <li>● उत्पन्न भएको फोहोर पुनः प्रयोग गर्ने विकल्पहरूलाई ध्यानमा राख्ने (जस्तै उत्खनन गरिएको माटो आदि) ।</li> <li>● अव्यवस्थित तरिकाले फोहोर जलाउन निषेध गर्ने ।</li> </ul> <p><b>निर्माण-पछिको चरण :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● सबै फोहोरहरू परियोजना क्षेत्रबाट हटाउने र क्याम्प साइटलाई पहिलेको अवस्थामा</li> </ul>	<p>Technical Team Leader</p> <p>GESI र Safeguards विशेषज्ञ</p> <p>ठेकेदारहरू</p>



		फर्काउने ।	
पानीको गुणस्तर: निर्माण क्षेत्रको फोहोर पानी तथा ढल निकासको कारण स्थानीय पानीको स्रोतहरूमा प्रदूषण	अल्पकालीन	<p><b>पूर्व-निर्माण चरण :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>जल प्रदूषण रोक्नका लागि उपयुक्त उपायहरूको ठेकेदार छनोटको क्रममा पूर्वशर्तको रूपमा बोलपत्रको दस्तावेजहरूमा नै समावेश गर्ने ।</li> </ul> <p><b>निर्माण चरण :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>परियोजनाका कामदारहरूका लागि स्थानीय स्तरमा उपलब्ध सामग्रीहरू प्रयोग गरि वातावरणमैत्री शौचालय निर्माण गर्ने ।</li> <li>परियोजना स्थल वरपरका क्षेत्रहरूमा खुला दिशा पिसाब गर्न र पानीको स्रोतहरूमा फोहोर फाल्न निषेध गर्ने ।</li> <li>संभावित खतरनाक फोहोरहरू (मोटर आयल, गाडीको इन्धन, लुब्रिकेन्टहरू) छुट्टाछुट्टै संकलन गर्ने र आधिकारीक संकलक तथा ट्रान्सपोर्टरलाई ढुवानी गर्न र डिस्पोज गर्नको लागि अनुबन्ध गर्ने ।</li> </ul> <p><b>निर्माण-पछिको चरण :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>पिट शौचालय भत्काइ खाडलहरू पुर्ने ।</li> <li>सबै फोहोरहरू परियोजना साइटबाट हटाउने र क्याम्प साइटलाई पहिलेको अवस्थामा फर्काउने ।</li> </ul>	<p>Technical Team Leader</p> <p>GESI र Safeguards विशेषज्ञ</p> <p>ठेकेदारहरू</p>
निर्माण प्रयोजनका लागि रुख तथा वनस्पतिको कटान	अल्पकालीन	<p><b>पूर्व-निर्माण चरण:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>सकेसम्म कम रुख तथा वनस्पतिहरू कटान हुने गरी निर्माण डिजाइन गर्ने ।</li> </ul> <p><b>निर्माण चरण :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>स्थानीय वनस्पतिहरूलाई कुनै पनि प्रकारको आकस्मिक क्षति नपुगेको सुनिश्चित गर्ने ।</li> <li>कटान गर्नु पर्ने रुखहरूलाई स्पष्ट रूपमा चिन्ह लगाउने र चिन्ह लगाइएका रुखहरू मात्र कटान गर्ने ।</li> </ul> <p><b>निर्माण-पछिको चरण :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>नेपाल वन ऐन (२०१९) बमोजिम १:२५ को अनुपातमा वृक्षारोपण गर्ने ।</li> </ul>	<p>Technical Team Leader</p> <p>GESI र Safeguards विशेषज्ञ</p>

## ४.२ प्रतिकूल सामाजिक प्रभावहरु र न्यूनीकरणका उपायहरु

परियोजनाको गतिविधिहरुले स्थानीय समुदायको जलवायु समानुकुलनलाई सुदृढ गर्ने र उनीहरुको जीविकोपार्जनका अवसरहरु बढाउने लक्ष्य राखेको भएतापनि आयोजनाका गतिविधिहरु विशेष गरी गतिविधि १.१.२.४ र आउटपुट २.१.१ तथा आउटपुट २.२.२ का कारण केहि प्रतिकूल सामाजिक प्रभावहरु पनि निम्त्याउन सक्छन् ।

### तालिका २. अनुमानित सामाजिक प्रभाव र न्यूनीकरणका उपायहरु

संभावित प्रभावहरु	प्रस्तावित न्यूनीकरणका उपायहरु	जिम्मेवार निकाय
परियोजना क्षेत्रमा प्राकृतिक स्रोतहरुको वर्तमान पहुँच (चरन क्षेत्र, दाउरा संकलन, पानीका स्रोतहरुमा पहुँच) र उपयोगको अधिकारहरुमा परिवर्तन	प्रक्रिया ढाँचा (खण्ड ४.४) को आधारमा प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरुलाई पूर्ण क्षतिपूर्ति समयमा उपलब्ध गराइनेछ । प्रभावित व्यक्ति वा समुदायहरुसँग समन्वय गरी जीविकोपार्जनहरुको प्रतिस्थापन मूल्य (बजार मूल्य+प्रतिस्थापन लागत) को आधारमा क्षतिपूर्तिको हिसाब गरिनेछ ।	GESI र Safeguards विशेषज्ञ Technical Team Leader
परियोजना गतिविधिहरुबाट लाभान्वित हुने स्थानीय घरपरिवारहरुको छनोटको क्रममा उत्पन्न हुन सक्ने सामाजिक तनाव ।	समुदायहरुबीच द्वन्द्व र तनाव उत्पन्न गराउन सक्ने परियोजनाका गतिविधिहरु सहजकर्ताहरुद्वारा आयोजित सामुदायिक परामर्श मार्फत मात्रै गरिनेछ । सबैभन्दा संकटासन्न समुदायका सदस्यहरुलाई सक्रिय रूपमा संलग्न गराउन विशेष प्रयासहरु गरिनेछ । पहिचान गरिएका स्थायी श्रोतहरुमा जलवायु जोखिमहरु न्यूनीकरण गर्न NbS कार्यान्वयनको लागि समुदायका सदस्यहरुबीच पहुँच, अधिकार र लाभहरुमा सहमति भएको सुनिश्चित गर्न सहभागितामूलक, समावेशी र परामर्शपूर्ण रूपमा योजनालाई विकास	Technical Team Leader GESI र Safeguards विशेषज्ञ वन उपभोक्ता समुहहरु

संभावित प्रभावहरु	प्रस्तावित न्यूनीकरणका उपायहरु	जिम्मेवार निकाय
	<p>गरिनेछ ।</p> <p>लाभग्राही छनोटका लागि स्पष्ट र पारदर्शी मापदण्डहरु समुदायहरूसँग सहकार्यमा समावेशी रूपमा विकास गरिनेछ, जसमा संकटासन्न समुहको (जस्तै, महिला, युवा, अपाङ्गता भएका, एकल परिवारका सदस्यहरु, आदि) र आदिवासी जनजाती समूहहरुको संलग्नतामा विशेष जोड दिइनेछ ।</p>	
<p>निर्माण कार्यको क्रममा र COVID-19 को बढ्दो जाखिमको कारणले गर्दा स्वास्थ्य तथा सुरक्षामा असर</p>	<p>परियोजनाका प्राविधिकहरु र कार्यान्वयन गर्ने ठेकेदारहरुले परियोजना गतिविधिहरुमा अन्तर्निहित हुन सक्ने भौतिक, रासायनिक वा जैविक जोखिमहरुलाई ध्यानमा राख्दै सुरक्षित तथा स्वस्थ वातावरण सुनिश्चित गर्नेछन् । उनीहरुले जोखिमका कारणहरुलाई यथासम्भव व्यवहारिक रूपमा न्यूनीकरण गरी, कामको क्रममा हुने दुर्घटनाहरु, चोटपटक तथा रोगहरु रोक्नका लागि पनि उपर्युक्त कदम चाल्नेछन् ।</p> <p>ठेकेदारले निम्नबमोजिम अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय उद्योग अभ्याससँग सुसंगत ढंगले, कार्यान्वयन गर्नेछः</p> <p>(क) कामदारहरुका लागि सम्भावित खतराहरु विशेष गरी जीवनलाई जोखिममा पार्न सक्ने खतराहरु पहिचान गर्ने;</p> <p>(ख) परिमार्जन, प्रतिस्थापन, वा खतरनाक अवस्था वा पदार्थहरुको उन्मुलन सहित रोकथाम र संरक्षणनात्मक उपायहरु प्रदान गर्ने;</p>	<p>Technical Team Leader</p> <p>ठेकेदारहरु</p>

संभावित प्रभावहरू	प्रस्तावित न्यूनीकरणका उपायहरू	जिम्मेवार निकाय
	<p>(ग) आवश्यकता अनुसार कामदारहरूलाई तालिम दिने;</p> <p>(घ) पेशागत दुर्घटनाहरू, रोगहरू र घटनाहरू रिपोर्ट गर्ने; र</p> <p>(ङ) आपतकालीन रोकथाम, तयारी, र प्रतिक्रियाको प्रबन्ध गर्ने ।</p> <p>निर्माण गतिविधि अघि र निर्माण समयमा कामदारहरूको लागि नियमित स्वास्थ्य जाँच सुनिश्चित गर्ने ।</p> <p>कानुनले तोके बमोजिम कम उमेरका कामदारहरू वा बच्चाहरू संलग्न भए नभएको सुनिश्चित गर्ने ।</p> <p>श्रममा संलग्न कुनै पनि व्यक्तिहरू जबरजस्ती काममा लगाइएका वा बेचबिखन मार्फत श्रममा लगाइएका छैनन् भनी सुनिश्चित गर्ने ।</p> <p>सबै कामदारहरूलाई उपयुक्त तलब, कामको अवधि, आवास र कामदारहरूका लागि खाना लगायत मर्यादित कामको अवस्था सुनिश्चित गर्ने ।</p> <p>समान अवसर र निष्पक्ष व्यवहारको सिद्धान्तमा, र रोजगार सम्बन्धका कुनैपनि पक्षहरूमा कुनै भेदभाव नभएको सुनिश्चित गर्ने । भर्ती/नियुक्ति, क्षतिपूर्ति (तलब तथा लाभहरू सहित), रोजगारीका सर्तहरूमा कामको अवस्था, तालिममा पहुँच, काम नियुक्ति, पदोन्नति, रोजगारी वा सेवानिवृत्ति को क्रममा अनुशासनात्मक अभ्यासहरू अवलम्बन गर्ने ।</p>	

संभावित प्रभावहरू	प्रस्तावित न्यूनीकरणका उपायहरू	जिम्मेवार निकाय
	<p>कार्यस्थलका कामदारहरूको लागि गुनासो संयन्त्र लागू गर्ने ।</p> <p>COVID-19 को सन्दर्भमा, WHO र सरकारी स्वास्थ्य प्राधिकरणद्वारा जारी गरिएका सावधानी, आकस्मिक र आपतकालिन उपायहरू सम्बन्धी प्रोटोकलहरूलाई पालना गर्ने ।</p>	
<p>निर्माण गतिविधिहरूको चरणमा पेशागत जोखिम तथा स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षामा असर</p>	<p>परियोजना र कार्यान्वयन ठेकेदारहरूले परियोजना गतिविधिहरूद्वारा प्रभावित समुदायको स्वास्थ्य र सुरक्षामा पर्न सक्ने जोखिम र प्रभावहरूको मूल्याङ्कन गर्ने र पहिचान गरिएका जोखिम र प्रभावहरू अनुरूप तिनीहरूलाई सम्बोधन गर्न रोकथामका उपायहरू स्थापना गरिनेछ ।</p> <p>परियोजना गतिविधिहरूले स्थानीय समुदायहरूमा हुने पानीको गुणस्तर र आपूर्तिमा प्रतिकूल प्रभावलाई रोक्न, निर्माण पूर्वाधार र उपकरणहरूको सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित गर्न, खतरनाक सामग्रीहरूको प्रयोगका लागि सुरक्षात्मक संयन्त्रहरू लागू गर्न र सबै आवश्यक आपतकालीन तयारी र प्रतिक्रियाका उपायहरू लागू गर्नेछ । विशेष उपायहरू निम्नानुसार समावेश छन्:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● माथिका आवश्यकताहरू अनुरूप सबै परियोजना सम्बन्धीत उपकरणहरूबाट सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित गर्ने ।</li> <li>● खतरनाक सामग्रीको प्रयोग कम गर्ने र समुदायसँग सम्पर्कमा नआएको सुनिश्चित गर्ने ।</li> </ul>	<p>Technical Team Leader</p> <p>ठेकेदारहरू</p>

संभावित प्रभावहरू	प्रस्तावित न्यूनीकरणका उपायहरू	जिम्मेवार निकाय
	<p>यदि त्यस्ता सामग्रीको प्रयोग आवश्यक छ भने, स्थानीय समुदायलाई पर्याप्त सूचना दिइ उनीहरूलाई सुरक्षा उपायहरूको बारेमा जानकारी दिने ।</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● पानीका स्रोतहरूमा फोहोर फाल्ने वा पानीको गुणस्तर दूषित नगर्ने ।</li> <li>● निर्माण गतिविधि र योजनाहरूको बारेमा स्थानीय समुदायहरूलाई जानकारी प्रदान गर्ने ।</li> </ul>	
<p>आयातित कामदार र सामुदायका सदस्यहरूबीचमा स्थानिय स्रोतहरू ( जस्तै दाउरा, खानेपानी) को उपयोगमा हुन सक्ने विवाद</p>	<p>कामदारहरूलाई स्थानीय संस्कृति र परम्पराहरूका साथै उत्पीडन र धम्कीका कानुनी परिणामहरू, विशेष गरी यौन उत्पीडन र लैङ्गिक हिंसाको सन्दर्भमा सचेत गराइनेछ ।</p> <p>परियोजना स्थलहरूमा अस्थायी कामदारहरूको संलग्नताबारे स्थानीय समुदायहरूलाई सचेत गराइनेछ ।</p> <p>द्वन्द्व न्यूनीकरण भएको सुनिश्चित गर्न अनुगमन गरिनेछ ।</p> <p>श्रमिकहरूलाई लैङ्गिक हिंसा र यससँग सम्बन्धीत कानुनी नतिजाहरूबारे तालिम दिइनेछ ।</p>	<p>Technical Team Leader</p> <p>GESI र Safeguards विशेषज्ञ</p> <p>वन उपभोक्ता समुहहरू</p>
<p>परियोजना गतिविधिहरूको परिणाम स्वरूप संस्कृतिक सम्पदा तथा स्रोतहरूको</p>	<p>अध्याय ५.४, आदिवासी जनजाति योजना ढाँचा (IPPF) मा प्रदान गरिएका निर्देशिकाहरू अनुरूप, पवित्र स्थलहरूमा पहुँच वा प्रयोगसँग सम्बन्धीत अस्थायी प्रतिबन्धहरू आदिवासी समुदायहरूसँगको परामर्शमा मात्र लागू गरिनेछ । परियोजना अन्तर्गत पवित्र</p>	<p>Technical Team Leader</p> <p>GESI र Safeguards विशेषज्ञ</p>

संभावित प्रभावहरू	प्रस्तावित न्यूनीकरणका उपायहरू	जिम्मेवार निकाय
पहुँचमा अस्थायी रूपमा प्रतिबन्ध	स्थलहरूमा पहुँचमा प्रतिबन्ध गर्न सक्ने कुनै पनि गतिविधिहरूलाई अनुमोदन गरिनेछैन ।	वन उपभोक्ता समुहहरू
बाल श्रम	परियोजना टोलीले स्थानीय किसानहरूमा बाल श्रमका जोखिमहरूको बारेमा व्याख्या गर्ने र बालबालिकालाई परियोजना सम्बन्धी कुनै पनि काममा संलग्न नहुने सुनिश्चित गर्नेछ ।	Technical Team Leader ठेकेदारहरू

### ४.३ प्रक्रिया ढाँचा : जीविकोपार्जन पुनर्स्थापनाका उपायहरू (PF)

आउटपुट २.१.१ र २.२.२ अन्तर्गत परियोजना गतिविधिहरूको कार्यान्वयनले स्थानीय समुदायहरूको जीविकोपार्जन र प्राकृतिक स्रोतहरूको पहुँचमा प्रतिबन्ध ल्याउन सक्छ । जमिनको प्रयोग, पानीको स्रोतमा पहुँच, चरन क्षेत्र, वा दाउराको पहुँच सम्बन्धी कुनै असर पर्ने भएमा प्रभावित समुदाय र सम्बन्धीत सरोकारवालाहरूको स्वतन्त्र, पूर्व तथा सूचित सहमति लिनु पर्नेछ ।

यदि कुनै श्रोतको पहुँचमा परिवर्तनले प्रभावित समुदायको आर्थिक आम्दानी वा जीविकोपार्जनमा नकारात्मक असर पुग्छ भने, तिनीहरूको औपचारिक भूमी स्वामित्व जस्तोसुकै भएतापनि, सबै प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूलाई पूर्ण र समयमै क्षतिपूर्ति उपलब्ध गराइनेछ । परियोजना क्षेत्र वरपरका सबै प्रभावित समुदाय र घरपरिवारहरूलाई उनीहरूको जीविकोपार्जनलाई कम्तीमा पूर्व-परियोजना स्तरमा पुनर्स्थापित गर्ने अवसरहरू प्रदान गरिनेछ । लक्षित क्षेत्र भित्रका सबै समुदायका घरधुरीहरूलाई परियोजना कार्यान्वयनको क्रममा जीविकोपार्जन सम्बन्धी सहयोग उपलब्ध गराइनेछ । यो प्रक्रिया निम्नानुसार व्यवस्थित गरिनेछ:

#### ➤ परिक्षण (Screening)

GESI र Safeguards विशेषज्ञ र Technical Team Leader द्वारा गतिविधिहरूको कार्यान्वयनबाट स्थानीय समुदायहरूमा सम्भावित पहुँच प्रतिबन्धहरूको परिक्षण गरिनेछ । यसमा परियोजना प्रभावित क्षेत्रहरूमा बसोबास गर्ने समुदायहरू समावेश हुनेछन् ।

### ➤ सामाजिक मूल्याङ्कन (Social Assessment)

प्राकृतिक स्रोतहरूमा पहुँच प्रतिबन्धको कारण प्रभावित घरधुरीहरू पुष्टि तथा पहिचान पश्चात प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूको सहभागीता सहितको परामर्शमा आधारित सामाजिक मूल्याङ्कन प्रक्रिया सञ्चालन गरिनेछ । सामाजिक मूल्याङ्कनले प्रभावित समुदायहरूको जनसांख्यिकी, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक तथा आर्थिक स्थितिहरू, साथै उनीहरूले परम्परागत रूपमा स्वामित्व वा प्रयोग गरेको भूमि तथा क्षेत्रहरू, साथै उनीहरू निर्भर हुने प्राकृतिक स्रोतहरूको विषयमा आधारभूत जानकारी दिनेछ । सामाजिक मूल्याङ्कनकले सम्भावित प्रभावहरू र समान स्रोतहरूमा पहुँचका विकल्पहरू सहित उपयुक्त न्यूनीकरण र सुधारात्मक उपायहरूको मूल्याङ्कन गर्नेछ ।

### ➤ जीविकोपार्जन पुनर्स्थापना योजनाहरू (Livelihood Restoration Plans)

परिक्षण र सामाजिक मूल्याङ्कनका निष्कर्षहरूको आधारमा, परियोजना गतिविधिहरूबाट जीविकोपार्जनमा नकारात्मक असर परेको खण्डमा जीविकोपार्जन पुनर्स्थापना योजना तयार गरिनेछ । प्रभावित व्यक्ति, समूह र समुदायका लागि प्रभाकारी हुनेगरी सरोकारवालाहरूसँग थप परामर्श गरेर विस्तृत योजना तयार गरिनेछ । प्रक्रिया ढाँचामा (अध्याय ५.५) उल्लेखित निर्देशिका अनुसार वैकल्पिक जीविकोपार्जनको बाँडफाँडमा सहमत हुनका लागि प्रभावित समुदाय, व्यक्ति र सरोकारवालाहरूसँग सहभागितामूलक र समावेशी परामर्श गरिनुपर्छ ।

वैकल्पिक जीविकोपार्जन सम्बन्धीका योजनाहरू प्रभावित व्यक्ति/समूहहरूसँग छलफल गरेर सहमतिमा तयार गर्नु पर्छ । यसबाहेक, प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूलाई उनीहरूको परम्परागत सीप तथा दक्षताको आधारमा जीविकोपार्जन र अन्य अवसरहरू प्रदान गरिनु पर्छ । कार्यान्वयन गरिएका गतिविधिहरू आउटपुट २.१.१ (स्थानीय कृषकहरूलाई जलवायु-अनुकूलन प्रविधि र कृषि, पशुपन्थी व्यवस्थापन तथा पानीको स्रोत व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धी तालिम र विस्तारका साथै सामग्री र उपकरण सहयोग गर्ने) मा समावेश हुन्छन् ।

ESMF/PF/IPPF को अध्याय ५.९ अनुसार पहुँचयोग्य र प्रभावकारी गुनासो निवारण संयन्त्र स्थापना गरी कार्यात्मक बनाउनुपर्छ । कुनै पनि प्रस्तावित उपायहरूले उनीहरूको आवश्यकता र प्राथमिकताहरूलाई पूर्ण रूपमा प्रतिबिम्बित गर्ने सुनिश्चित गर्न PAPs सँग समन्वय गरिनुपर्छ ।



## ➤ क्षतिपूर्ति

क्षतिपूर्तिको मूल्यांकन, GESI र Safeguard विशेषज्ञ र प्रभावित समुदाय वा व्यक्तिहरूसँगको सहकार्यमा, प्राविधिक टोली प्रमुखद्वारा प्रतिस्थापन मूल्य को आधारमा गरिनेछ। क्षतिपूर्तिमा वैकल्पिक स्रोतहरू (जस्तै, वैकल्पिक चरन क्षेत्रहरू) को छनौट प्रभावित व्यक्ति र समुदायहरूको सक्रिय संलग्नतामा गरिनेछ। उदाहरणका लागि, सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता समितिहरू (CFUGs) र स्थानीय सरकारहरूसँगको समन्वयमा स्थानीय समुदायहरूलाई वैकल्पिक चरन क्षेत्रहरू छुट्याउन सकिन्छ वा बाँझो र गैर/सिंचाइ (पाखा-बारी) जमिनहरूमा घाँस खेतीलाई सहायता प्रदान गर्न सकिन्छ।

स्थानीय अवस्थाहरूमा आधारित प्रत्येक क्षेत्र विशेष जीविकोपार्जन पुनर्स्थापना योजनामा क्षतिपूर्ति कसरी मूल्यांकन गर्ने र प्रदान गर्ने भन्ने बारे विस्तृत प्रक्रियाहरू उपलब्ध गराउनुपर्छ।

## ५. कार्यान्वयन व्यवस्थाहरू

ESMF को यो खण्डले सरोकारवालाहरू र अन्य संलग्न पक्षहरूको संस्थागत व्यवस्था, भूमिका र जिम्मेवारीहरूको विवरण दिन्छ। सामुदायिक संलग्नता र आदिवासी तथा जोखिममा परेका व्यक्तिहरूको समावेशीता यस खण्डको महत्वपूर्ण भागहरू हुन्, जसले सबै समूहहरू विशेष गरी परियोजना प्रभावित र जोखिममा परेका समूहको प्रतिनिधित्व सुनिश्चित गर्दै सबै सरोकारवालाहरूको जिम्मेवारी प्रष्ट पार्दछ।

### ५.१ वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक प्रभावहरूको पहिचान र व्यवस्थापनका लागि प्रक्रियाहरू

कुनै पनि परियोजना गतिविधि प्रारम्भ गर्नु अघि, PMU ले GESI र Safeguards विशेषज्ञद्वारा प्रत्येक परियोजना गतिविधि सम्बन्धी गतिविधि-स्तरीय विस्तृत जानकारी ESS फारममा भर्नुपर्छ र यदि Screening प्रकृत्यामा कुनै गतिविधि बहिष्कृत हुने श्रेणीमा परेमा यो परियोजना अन्तर्गत आर्थिक सहायताको लागि अयोग्य मानिनेछ। यद्यपि कार्यान्वयन गर्ने साभेदारहरूले सबै मापदण्डहरू पूरा गरी आवश्यकता अनुसार प्रस्तावित गतिविधिको प्रकृति वा स्थान परिवर्तन गर्न पनि सक्नेछन्।

कार्यान्वयन साभेदारहरूले फारमको भाग ३ मा प्रत्येक प्रस्तावित गतिविधिको मुख्य वातावरणीय र सामाजिक प्रभावहरूका बारेमा सामान्य निष्कर्षहरू प्रदान गर्नेछन्, आवश्यक अनुमतिहरू वा क्लियरेन्सहरूको ढाँचा तयार गर्नेछन्, र कुनै अतिरिक्त मूल्याङ्कन वा सुरक्षा कागजातहरू तयार गर्न पर्ने वा नपर्ने यकिन गर्नेछ। विशेष गरी, यदि Screening ले नियोजित गतिविधिबाट उत्पन्न हुन सक्ने

प्रतिकूल वातावरणीय वा सामाजिक प्रभावहरू पहिचान गर्छ भने, GESI र सेफगाड्स विशेषज्ञले PMU मा प्राविधिक टोली प्रमुखको सहकार्यमा ESMP तयार गर्नुपर्छ ।

## ५.२ ESMP विकासका लागि निर्देशिकाहरू

यदि वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक Screening प्रक्रियाले कुनै गतिविधिको परिणाम स्वरूप प्रतिकूल वातावरणीय वा सामाजिक प्रभावहरू पहिचान गर्छ भने, GESI र Safeguards विशेषज्ञले प्राविधिक टोली प्रमुखको सहकार्यमा उक्त गतिविधिहरू सुरु गर्नु अघि ESMF मा प्रदान गरिएको निर्देशन अनुसार साइट तथा गतिविधि-विशेष ESMP विकास गर्नुपर्छ ।

परियोजना गतिविधिको कारण उत्पन्न हुने प्रतिकूल वातावरणीय र सामाजिक प्रभावहरू वर्णन गरी प्रभावहरूलाई हटाउन वा न्यूनीकरण गर्न लिन पर्ने ठोस उपायहरूको ढाँचा सहितको ESMP बनाउनु पर्छ । यी उपायहरूको कार्यान्वयन र व्यवस्थापनको लागि आवश्यक प्रशासनिक प्रक्रियाहरू साथै संस्थागत संरचनाहरू सहित, भूमिका, सञ्चार, परामर्श, र रिपोर्टिङ प्रक्रियाहरू उल्लेख गर्नुपर्दछ ।

## ५.३ ESMF कार्यान्वयनमा सरोकारवालाहरूको भूमिका र जिम्मेवारीहरू

### (क) सामान्य जिम्मेवारी

परियोजना कार्यान्वयनको लागि संस्थागत रूपमा वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालय जिम्मेवार रहेको छ जसले परियोजना कार्यान्वयनको समग्र पर्यवेक्षण र समन्वयको जिम्मेवारी लिनेछ, WWF ले र GEF एजेन्सीको रूपमा कार्यक्रमगत निर्देशन र गुणस्तरको सुनिश्चितता प्रदान गर्नेछ ।

### (ख) सेफगाड्स कार्यान्वयन

यस ESMF/PF मा उल्लेख गरिए अनुसार वातावरणीय र सामाजिक सुरक्षा आवश्यकताहरूको कार्यान्वयनसँग सम्बन्धीत जिम्मेवारीहरूका विशेष व्यवस्था निम्नानुसार छ :

### WWF GEF एजेन्सी र परियोजना समन्वय समिति

- सुरक्षा प्रतिबद्धताहरूको अनुपालनको समग्र निरीक्षण र अनुगमन गर्ने ।
- आवश्यकता अनुसार विशेष सुरक्षा मुद्दाहरूमा समर्थन तथा सिफारिस गर्ने ।

## GESI र Safeguards विशेषज्ञ

- ESMF Safeguards र यस रिपोर्टका अन्य संलग्न कागजातहरूको अनुपालनको लागि समग्र जिम्मेवारी ।
- बिडिड कागजातहरू र अनुबन्धहरूमा कुनै पनि सान्दर्भिक वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक सुरक्षाहरू यस ESMF मा उल्लेख गरिए अनुसार सर्तहरू समावेश छन् भन्ने सुनिश्चित गर्ने ।
- पेशागत स्वास्थ्य र सुरक्षासँग सम्बन्धीत बिडिड कागजातमा आवश्यकताहरू समावेश गर्ने ।
- Safeguards को कार्यान्वयन र अनुपालनको नियमित रूपमा परियोजना संचालन समिति र WWF GEF एजेन्सीलाई रिपोर्टिड गर्ने ।
- सामाजिक तथा वातावरणीय प्रभावहरू पहिचान गर्न परियोजनाका सबै गतिविधिहरूको अनुगमन गर्ने ।
- वार्षिक कार्ययोजनाहरू र बजेटहरूको समीक्षा गर्दै Safeguards जोखिमहरू पहिचान गर्ने र तिनीहरूको वातावरण/सामाजिक प्रभावहरूको विश्लेषण गरी गतिविधिहरूको अनुगमन गर्ने ।
- आवश्यकता अनुसार साइट-विशेष ESMP हरू तयार गर्ने ।
- Safeguards आवश्यकता अनुसार ठेकेदारहरूको अनुपालनको अनुगमन गर्ने ।
- आवश्यकता अनुसार स्थानीय सरोकारवालाहरूसँग परामर्श बैठकहरू सञ्चालन गर्ने, उनीहरूलाई जानकारी दिने, र छलफलका आधारमा परियोजना गतिविधिहरू अद्यावधिक गर्ने ।
- स्थानीय समुदायहरूसँगको परामर्शमा समावेशी र सहभागितामूलक रूपमा कार्य सम्पन्न भएको सुनिश्चित गर्दै, आदिवासी जनजातिहरूसँग FPIC सिद्धान्तहरू प्रयोग गरी सबै परामर्शहरूको अभिलेख राख्ने ।
- परियोजना गतिविधिहरूको कार्यान्वयन र सुरक्षा आवश्यकताहरूको पालनाको अनुगमन गर्न आवश्यक रूपमा परियोजना क्षेत्रको भ्रमण गर्ने ।

- Safeguards सम्बन्धी कागजातहरूको घोषणा/प्रकाशन गर्ने ।
- Safeguards गतिविधिको कार्यान्वयन अवस्थाको अनुगमन गर्ने र ESMF मा समावेश गरिएका अभ्यासहरू तथा निर्देशिकाहरू अनुसार परियोजना संचालन भएको सुनिश्चित गर्ने ।
- परियोजनामा वातावरण र सामाजिक सम्बन्धीत मुद्दाहरूमा संलग्न सबै सरोकारवालाहरू सगं सम्पर्क गर्ने ।
- परियोजना- सम्बन्धी गुनासोहरूको संकलन/रिपोर्टिङ, गुनासो समाधानको अनुगमन, र उजुरीकर्तासंगको प्रतिक्रिया सहितको परियोजना गुनासो निवारण संयन्त्र (GRM) सञ्चालन गर्ने ।
- PMU र अन्य परियोजना सगं सम्बन्धीत सरोकारवालाहरूलाई वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक मुद्दाहरू सम्बन्धी क्षमता अभिवृद्धिमा सहायता प्रदान गर्ने ।
- कार्यान्वयन सहायता प्रदान गर्ने र अनुकूलन व्यवस्थापन सहित सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी मुद्दाहरूमा परियोजना प्रबन्धकलाई आवश्यक सल्लाह दिने ।
- परियोजना संचालन समिति, WWF GEF एजेन्सी र आवश्यकता अनुसार अन्य सरोकारवालाहरूलाई समग्र सुरक्षा कार्यसम्पादनको रिपोर्टिङ गर्ने ।

#### प्राविधिक टोली प्रमुख

- सेफगार्ड कागजातहरू तयार गर्न आवश्यक भएमा GESI र Safegaurds विशेषज्ञलाई सहयोग गर्ने ।
- स्थानीय समुदायहरूसँग परामर्श लिने, आयोजना क्षेत्र भ्रमणहरू सञ्चालन गर्दै ठेकेदारहरूको गतिविधि निगरानी र GRM लाई संचालन गर्ने ।

#### ५.४ आदिवासी जनजाति योजना ढाँचा (IPPF)

##### (क) परियोजना क्षेत्रमा आदिवासी जनजातिहरूको जनसंख्या

मरिण जलधारक्षेत्रमा तामाङ, मगर, ब्राह्मण, क्षेत्री, नेवार, माभी र दलित आदि गरि करिब ४५ जाति बसोबास गर्दछन् । आदिवासी जनजातिहरूको जनसंख्यामा गुरुङ, सुनुवार, दुनुवार, पहारी, मुसहर, थामी,

घले, घर्ती/भुजेल, हायु, राई, लिम्बु, धानुक, शेर्पा, कुमाल, राजवंशी, चेपाङ, सान्ताल/सत्तार, भङ्गड, धिमाल, भोटे, याक्खा, दराई, थकाली, छन्त्याल, बोटे, जिरेल, दुरा, मेचे, राजी र ब्यांसी रहेका छन् । जलाधार क्षेत्रमा बसोबास गर्ने अनुमानित ९० प्रतिशत जनसंख्याले बुद्ध धर्म मान्ने गरेका छन् भने बाँकी हिन्दू, प्रकृति, ईसाई, इस्लाम र किरात धर्म मान्दछन् ।

### **(ख) आदिवासी जनजाति समूहहरूमा परियोजनाको प्रभावहरू**

परियोजना क्षेत्रमा आदिवासी जनजातिहरूको उपस्थिति भएकोले सामाजिक मूल्याङ्कन आवश्यक छ । सामाजिक मूल्याङ्कनले मुख्य रूपमा प्रभावित समुदायहरूको जनसांख्यिकी, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक र राजनीतिक स्थिति साथै उनीहरूको परम्परागत रूपमा स्वामित्वमा रहेका भूमि तथा प्राकृतिक स्रोतहरू र ती आवश्यकताहरूको बारेमा आधारभूत जानकारी दिन्छ । सामाजिक मूल्याङ्कन प्रक्रियामा Safeguards कागजातहरू डेस्क समीक्षा, फिल्ड भ्रमण, र आदिवासी जनजातिहरूको संलग्नतामा तयार गरिएको थियो ।

परियोजना क्षेत्रमा आदिवासी जनजाति मुख्य जनसंख्या समूहको भएतापनि अन्य समुदायहरूमा पनि परियोजनाको सकारात्मक तथा प्रतिकूल दुवै प्रभावहरू पर्न सक्नेछ । परियोजनाद्वारा संचालित पुनर्स्थापना र यसका गतिविधिहरू तथा जलवायु-अनुकूलन प्रविधिहरूको प्रयोगले स्थानीय आदिवासी जनजाति समुदायहरूको जीविकोपार्जन र प्राकृतिक स्रोतहरूको दिगो व्यवस्थापनमा सकारात्मक तथा दीर्घकालीन प्रभाव पार्नेछ । वास्तवमा, आदिवासी जनजातिहरूको समुदायहरूले सबै परियोजना गतिविधिहरूबाट लाभान्वित हुनेछन् ।

परियोजना गतिविधिहरूको परिणाम स्वरूप आदिवासी जनजातिहरूको समूह वा अर्को समुदायमा कुनै प्रतिकूल प्रभावहरू नहुने अपेक्षा गरिएको छ । खण्ड ४ मा सूचीबद्ध सम्भावित नकारात्मक प्रभावहरू र न्यूनीकरण उपायहरू सबै आदिवासी जनजातिहरूका समूहहरूमा पनि लागू हुन सक्छन् ।

### **(ग) न्यूनीकरण योजना र आदिवासी जनजाति योजना (IPP)**

प्रभाव न्यूनीकरण योजनाको चरणहरू निम्नानुसार छन्:

- PMU द्वारा अवयव २ अन्तर्गत परियोजना क्षेत्र र विशेष गतिविधिहरूको पहिचान
- GESI र Safeguard विशेषज्ञ, प्राविधिक टोली प्रमुखको सहयोगमा गतिविधिहरूको परिक्षण

आदिवासी जनजाति सम्बन्धी WWF को नीतिले परियोजना प्रभावित आदिवासी जनजातिहरू, प्रतिकूल वा सकारात्मक रूपमा प्रभावित भए तापनि प्रभावित समुदायहरूको सहभागितामा IPP को सावधानीपूर्वक तयारी निम्न बमोजिम गर्न आवश्यक छ ।

- परियोजना क्षेत्रहरूमा प्रभावित आदिवासी जनजाति समूहहरू पहिचान गर्न र पुष्टि गर्न Screening गर्ने ।
- स्थानीय सन्दर्भ र प्रभावित समुदायहरूको बुझाइमा सुधार गर्न सामाजिक विश्लेषण गर्ने ।
- प्रभावित आदिवासी जनजाति समुदायहरूसँग उनीहरूका विचारहरू पूर्ण रूपमा पहिचान गर्न र परियोजनालाई समुदायिक समर्थन प्राप्त गर्नका लागि FPIC प्रक्रियाको अवलम्बन गर्ने ।
- प्रतिकूल प्रभावहरूबाट बच्न र सांस्कृतिक रूपमा उपयुक्त लाभहरू बढाउन परियोजना-विशेष उपायहरूको विकास गर्ने ।

परियोजना गतिविधिहरूको लागि छुट्याइएको बजेट प्रयोग गरी व्यवस्थापन योजनाहरू (IPPs/ Livelihood Restoration Plans) को Screening, सामाजिक मूल्याङ्कन, योजना तथा कार्यान्वयन र तिनीहरूको अनुगमन तथा मूल्याङ्कन PMU को जिम्मेवारीमा हुनेछ ।

### ५.५ सामुदायिक संलग्नता

परियोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूलाई उनीहरूको हक, हित र जीविकोपार्जनमा असर पार्ने प्रत्येक गतिविधिहरूको कार्यान्वयनका लागि अग्रिम संलग्न गर्नुपर्छ । परामर्शमा संलग्न हुनु पर्ने सामुदायिक सदस्यहरू ती व्यक्तिहरू हुन् जसले गतिविधिहरूको प्रत्यक्ष परिणामको रूपमा (क) आफ्नो सम्पत्ति वा सम्पत्तिमा पहुँच वा समुदाय र प्राकृतिक स्रोतहरूमा पहुँच गुमाउने, (ख) आम्दानीको श्रोत वा जीविकोपार्जनको साधन गुमाउने छन् । जोखिममा परेका र सीमान्तकृत समूहहरू (आदिवासी जनजाति, महिला, युवा, अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिहरू, वृद्धहरू) लाई परियोजना सम्बन्धी परामर्श र Livelihood Restoration Plan हरूको विकासमा सक्रिय रूपमा संलग्न गरिनुपर्छ ।

एकपटक सामुदायिक संलग्नता प्रक्रिया सुरु गरिएपछि, यसलाई कायम राख्नुपर्छ । समुदायमा सरोकारवालाहरूलाई सूचित गरी आवश्यक पर्दा सहयोग उपलब्ध गराउनुपर्छ, द्वन्द्वहरू समाधान गर्नुपर्दछ,

प्रक्रियालाई उचित रूपमा प्रभावकारी बनाउने विधिहरू निर्माण गर्नुपर्छ, र लक्ष्य तथा समयसीमा तोक्नुपर्छ ।

परियोजनाको सरोकारवाला संलग्नता योजना (SEP) ले विभिन्न सरोकारवालाहरूको संलग्नतामा विस्तृत निर्देशिकाहरू प्रदान गर्दछ । विभिन्न कार्यशालाहरू, सरोकारवाला बैठकहरू, क्षेत्र-स्तरीय परामर्शहरू (स्थानीय सरोकारवालाहरूको दायरा, सामुदायिक समूहहरू, साइट भ्रमणहरू, क्षेत्र निरीक्षणहरू, र लक्षित समूह छलफलहरू सहित), प्रस्तुतीकरणहरू र अन्तरक्रियाहरू SEP मा समावेश गरिएको छ । साथै SEP को सारांश पनि नेपाली भाषामा अनुवाद गरिएको छ ।

## ५.६ अनुगमन

ESMF कार्यान्वयन गर्न र परियोजनाको वातावरणीय सुरक्षा गतिविधिहरूको अनुपालनको अनुगमनको लागि समग्र जिम्मेवारी PMU मा निहित छ ।

GESI र Safeguards विशेषज्ञले गर्नुपर्ने कामहरू निम्नानुसार छन्:

- सबै क्षेत्रीय गतिविधिहरूको कार्यान्वयनको निरीक्षण गर्ने र ESMF सँग तिनीहरूको अनुपालन सुनिश्चित गर्ने ।
- परियोजनाका कर्मचारीहरूलाई वातावरणीय र सामाजिक जाँचहरू गर्ने र ESMP र अन्य आवश्यक कागजातहरू तयार गर्न प्राविधिक सहयोग प्रदान गर्ने ।
- सबै बाह्य ठेकेदार र सेवा प्रदायकहरूको अनुपालनको परिक्षण गर्ने ।
- परियोजनाको गुनासो निवारण संयन्त्र (GRM) को अनुगमन गर्ने र यसको प्रभावकारिता मूल्याङ्कन गर्ने ।
- PMU को परियोजना प्रबन्धक, प्राविधिक टोली प्रमुख, अनुगमन, मूल्याङ्कन, सिकाई (MEL) तथा सञ्चार अधिकृत, परियोजना समन्वय समिति, परियोजना संचालन समिति, र WWF GEF एजेन्सीलाई समग्र सुरक्षा अनुपालनको बारेमा रिपोर्ट गर्ने ।

परियोजना कोषको पूर्ण वितरण सुरक्षा मापदण्डहरूको अनुपालनमा निर्भर हुनेछ ।

परियोजना कार्यान्वयन गर्ने निकायका रूपमा WWF र MoFE रहेका छन् र यीनीहरू परियोजना संचालन समितिको अध्यक्षको रूपमा ESMF को अनुपालनको निरीक्षण गर्न पनि जिम्मेवार छन् ।

## ५.७ संचार तथा प्रकटीकरण

ESMF र SEP का कार्यकारी सारांशहरू नेपाली भाषामा अनुवाद गरिएका छन् र MoFE र WWF GEF एजेन्सीको वेबसाइटहरूमा (पूर्ण अंग्रेजी संस्करणहरू सहित) उपलब्ध गराइनेछ। ESMF लाई उपयुक्त सार्वजनिक स्थानहरूमा र PMU कार्यालयमा पनि राखिनेछ।

MaWRiN परियोजनाको कार्यान्वयनको क्रममा, प्रभावित समुदायहरूसँग परामर्श गरी गतिविधि विशेष ESMPs तयार गरिनेछ र परियोजना अवधारणालाई अन्तिम रूप दिनु अघि सबै सरोकारवालाहरूका लागि प्रकाशित गरिनेछ।

प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूलाई अर्थपूर्ण, बुझ्ने तरिका र सरल भाषामा प्रकाशित गरिनु पर्छ। यस उद्देश्यका लागि, ESMPs को कार्यकारी सारांश वा वातावरणीय क्लियरेन्सका नियम र सर्तहरू MoFE र WWF वेबसाइटहरूमा पनि प्रकाशन गरिनुपर्छ।

## ५.८ क्षमता विकास र प्राविधिक सहायता

यो ESMF/PF/IPPF को आवश्यकताहरू पूरा गर्न परियोजना कार्यान्वयन गर्ने निकायहरूको क्षमता विकास गर्न, साथै प्रभावित समुदायका प्रतिनिधिहरूको क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गर्न, तालिमहरू प्रदान गर्न, र परियोजना सम्बन्धीत गतिविधि/परामर्श मा भाग लिन विशेष सिफारिस गरिनेछ।

## ५.९ गुनासो संयन्त्र

MaWRiN परियोजनाले परियोजना क्षेत्र भित्र वा वरपर बसोबास गर्ने धेरै समुदायहरू र व्यक्तिहरूमा प्रत्यक्ष र ठोस प्रभाव पार्न सक्ने भएकाले सरोकारवालाहरूको सोधपुछ, सुझावहरू सङ्कलन र जवाफ दिने एक प्रभावकारी गुनासो निवारण संयन्त्र (GRM) को आवश्यकता पर्दछ। परियोजनाको अभिन्न अङ्गका रूपमा, GRM ले PMU लाई स्थानीय समुदायका आवश्यकताहरू पहिचान गरी सम्बोधन गर्न मद्दत गर्नेछ। परियोजना गतिविधिहरूको कार्यान्वयनबाट उत्पन्न हुने कुनै पनि गुनासोहरू सम्बोधन गर्न स्थायी तथा पहुँचयोग्य संस्थाको व्यवस्था गर्नुपर्छ।

MaWRiN परियोजना गतिविधिहरूसँग सम्बन्धीत सबै गुनासो वा द्वन्द्वहरूलाई माथिल्लो निकायसम्म वा अदालतको प्रक्रिया सम्म नपुग्दाइ उचित रूपमा निम्नतम उपयुक्त तहमा समाधान गरिएमा MaWRiN परियोजनाको हितमा रहने छ। साथै उजुरीकर्ताले सो आफ्नो हितमा भएको महसूस गर्न



सकछन् । यसकारण परियोजना प्रभावित समुदायहरूलाई उनीहरूको गुनासो सुरक्षित रूपमा सम्बोधन हुने आश्वासन दिई परियोजनाको GRM मा जान प्रोत्साहन गरिनेछ ।

GRM निम्न सिद्धान्तहरूमा आधारित हुनेछ :

१. **निष्पक्षता:** गुनासोहरू निष्पक्ष रूपमा मूल्याङ्कन गरिन्छ, र पारदर्शी हुनेछ ।
२. **उद्देश्यपूर्ण र स्वतन्त्रता:** GRM ले प्रत्येक मामिलामा निष्पक्ष र वस्तुनिष्ठ समाधानको सुनिश्चतता गर्न सबै इच्छुक पक्षहरूबाट स्वतन्त्र रूपमा सञ्चालन गर्नुपर्नेछ ।
३. **सरलता र पहुँचयोग्य:** उजुरी दर्ता गर्ने र समाधान खोज्ने प्रक्रियाहरू पर्याप्त रूपमा सरल, परियोजनाका लाभग्राहीहरूले सजिलैसँग बुझ्न सक्ने र समुदायमा सबैलाई पहुँचयोग्य भाषामा उपलब्ध गराईनेछ ।
४. **उत्तरदायित्व र कार्यकुशलता:** सबै उजुरीकर्ताहरूका आवश्यकताहरूलाई उत्तरदायी बनाउनेगरी GRM तर्जुमा गरिने छ । तदनुसार, गुनासोहरू सम्हाल्ने अधिकारीहरूलाई प्रभावकारी रूपमा काम गर्न र गुनासोहरू/सुभावहरूको छिट्टै जवाफ दिने गरी प्रशिक्षण दिइनेछ ।
५. **चुस्त र समानुपातिक:** सबै सरल वा जटिल गुनासोहरू सम्बोधन गरी सकेसम्म छिटो समाधान गरिनेछ । गुनासो वा सुभावमा लिइएको कारबाही द्रुत, निर्णायक र रचनात्मक हुनेछ ।
६. **सहभागिता र समावेशीता:** परियोजना कार्यान्वयन टोलीको ध्यानमा गुनासो र टिप्पणीहरू ल्याउन प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू/समुदायलाई प्रोत्साहित गरिनेछ । गरिब तथा सीमान्तकृत समूहहरू र विशेष आवश्यकता भएकाहरूको लागि पनि GRM पहुँच छ, भनी सुनिश्चित गर्न विशेष ध्यान दिइनेछ ।
७. **जवाफदेहिता र पृष्टपोषण:** सबै गुनासोहरूको रेकर्ड र निगरानी गरिनेछ । साथै उजुरीकर्ताको उजुरीको नतिजाको बारेमा सधैं सूचित गरिन्छ । अपीलको विकल्प सधैं उपलब्ध रहनेछ ।
८. **उजुरीकर्ताहरूको सुरक्षा:** गुनासोकर्ताहरूले गुनासोको परिणाम स्वरूप उनीहरूमा कुनै प्रतिशोध नपर्ने कुरा सुनिश्चित गरि उनीहरूको सुरक्षाको ध्यान राखिनेछ ।

उजुरीहरूमा निम्न मुद्दाहरू समावेश गर्न सकिनेछ :

(क) परियोजनाद्वारा कार्यान्वयन गरिएको कार्यक्रमहरू/गतिविधिहरूमा कर्मचारी वा अन्य सरोकारवालाहरूद्वारा ठगी, गल्ती वा भ्रष्टाचारको आरोप ।

(ख) परियोजनाद्वारा कार्यान्वयन गरिएका गतिविधिहरूबाट हुने वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक क्षति/हानि ।

(ग) परियोजना गतिविधिहरूमा संलग्न स्थायी वा अस्थायी कामदारहरूको गुनासोहरू ।

उजुरीहरू प्रदूषण रोकथाम; सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य, वातावरण वा संस्कृतिमा नकारात्मक प्रभाव; प्राकृतिक वासस्थान को विनाश; सीमान्तकृत र कमजोर समूहहरूमा असमान भेदभाव वा उत्पीडन; लागू कानून र नियमहरूको उल्लङ्घन; भौतिक तथा सांस्कृतिक सम्पदाको विनाश; परियोजना क्षेत्रहरूमा समुदाय/व्यक्तिहरूलाई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पार्ने र अन्य कुनै मुद्दाहरूमा सम्बन्धीत हुन सक्छन् । गुनासो सम्बोधन संयन्त्रलाई संवेदनशील रूपमा कार्यान्वयन गरिनेछ र जोखिममा परेका जनसंख्याको पहुँचलाई सहज बनाइनेछ ।

MaWRiN आयोजनाको GRM, PMU द्वारा प्रशासित हुनेछ । GESI / Safeguards विशेषज्ञ

GRM को सञ्चालनको र गुनासोहरू सङ्कलन र प्रशोधन गर्न जिम्मेवार हुनेछ । कुनै पनि बाह्य संस्थाहरू (जस्तै, स्थानीय सरकारी अधिकारीहरू) लाई गुनासोहरूको लगबुकमा पहुँच दिइने छैन ।

GRM ले निम्न निर्देशिकाहरू अनुसार काम गर्ने:

**गुनासोहरू पेश गर्ने:** परियोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू, कामदारहरू, सरोकारवालाहरूले फोन, चिठी, इमेल, एसएमएस, वा व्यक्तिगत रूपमा विभिन्न सञ्चार माध्यमहरू मार्फत PMU लाई गुनासो, प्रश्नहरू वा सुझावहरू पेश गर्न सक्छन् । गुनासो पेश गर्नका लागि धेरै माध्यमहरू उपलब्ध गराउनु महत्वपूर्ण छ जसले गर्दा परियोजना प्रभावित मानिसहरूले आफ्नो रोजाइ अनुसार निष्पक्ष र तटस्थ अधिकारीहरूलाई आफ्ना गुनासोहरू पेश गर्ने अवसरहरू पाउनेछन् ।

**गुनासोहरूको प्रशोधन:** PMU कार्यालयमा पेश गरिएका सबै गुनासोहरू दर्ता र छलफल गरिनेछ । सबै उजुरीकर्ताहरूलाई दर्ता नम्बर उपलब्ध गराई अनुसन्धानलाई सहज बनाउन गुनासोहरूलाई पाँच प्रकारमा वर्गीकरण गरिनेछ: (क) टिप्पणी, सुझाव वा जिज्ञासाहरू; (ख) MaWRiN दायित्वहरू र सुरक्षा- सम्बन्धीत उजुरीहरू; (ग) परियोजना गतिविधिहरू कार्यान्वयन गर्दा कानूनको उल्लङ्घन र/वा भ्रष्टाचारको सन्दर्भमा उजुरीहरू; (घ) MaWRiN परियोजना व्यवस्थापनमा संलग्न अधिकारीहरू र समुदायका सदस्यहरू विरुद्ध उजुरीहरू; र (ङ) माथिको वर्गीकरणमा नपर्ने कुनै पनि अन्य

गुनासो/समस्याहरू ।

**गुनासो प्राप्तिको जानकारी:** एक पटक गुनासो पेश गरेपछि, GESI र Safeguards विशेषज्ञले गुनासो समाधान प्रक्रियाहरू उजुरीकर्तालाई जानकारी गर्नेछ । त्यसैगरी गुनासो सम्हाल्ने जिम्मेवार व्यक्तिको सम्पर्क विवरणहरू प्रदान गरी दर्ता नम्बर उपलब्ध गराउनेछ, जसले उजुरीकर्तालाई उजुरीको स्थिति ट्र्याक गर्न सजिलो बनाउँछ ।

**गुनासोहरूका छानबिन:** GESI र Safeguards विशेषज्ञले सम्बन्धीत अधिकारीहरूद्वारा छानबिनको लागि गुनासो तोक्नेछन् । उदाहरणका लागि, जग्गासम्बन्धी गुनासोहरू स्थानीय गाउँ जग्गा परिषद् वा स्थानीय गाउँका नेताहरूलाई छानबिनको लागि तोकिनेछ । PMU कार्यालयले अनुसन्धानकर्ताहरू तटस्थ राख्दै अनुसन्धानको नतिजामा कुनै हस्तक्षेप नराख्ने कुरा सुनिश्चित गर्नुपर्छ । सबै गुनासोहरूको लिखित जवाफ उजुरीकर्तालाई १० कार्य दिन भित्र उपलब्ध गराइनेछ । यदि थप अनुसन्धान आवश्यक छ भने, उजुरीकर्तालाई तदनुसार सूचित गरिनेछ, र १० कार्य दिनको थप अवधि पछि अन्तिम प्रतिक्रिया प्रदान गरिनेछ । गुनासो प्राप्त गर्ने अधिकारीहरू/कार्यालयहरूले उनीहरूको स्तरमा समाधान गर्न नसक्ने गुनासोहरूलाई प्रमाणीकरण र थप अनुसन्धानको लागि माथिल्लो तहमा पठाउनुपर्छ ।

**अपील:** यदि गुनासोकर्ताहरू GRM द्वारा प्रदान गरिएको प्रतिक्रियासँग असन्तुष्ट छन भने, उनीहरूले निर्णय भएको मितिबाट १० दिन भित्र MoFE मा अपील पेश गर्न सक्नेछन् । यो अपील प्रक्रियामा पनि उही निर्देशिकाहरू लागू हुनेछन्, तर उजुरीकर्ताको स्वीकृति बाँकी रहँदा, पुनरावेदन समीक्षा गर्न अर्को PMU कर्मचारी सदस्य पनि ल्याउन सकिन्छ । पुनरावेदन समितिको निर्णयबाट पक्षहरू असन्तुष्ट भएमा, पक्षहरूले थप निर्णयको लागि WWF GEF एजेन्सी गुनासो संयन्त्र, GEF सचिवालय वा अदालतमा आफ्नो गुनासो पेश गर्न सक्नेछन् ।

**अनुगमन र मूल्याङ्कन:** GESI र Safeguards विशेषज्ञले PMU मा MEL र सञ्चार अधिकृतलाई प्राप्त गुनासोहरूको पूर्ण जानकारीको साथ त्रैमासिक रिपोर्ट पेश गर्नेछन् । प्रतिवेदनमा गुनासोहरू र तिनीहरूको अनुसन्धान स्थितिको विवरण समावेश हुनेछ । PMU को परियोजना प्रबन्धकलाई सीधै पेश गरिएका गुनासोहरूका सन्दर्भमा MEL र सञ्चार अधिकृतले रिपोर्ट तयार गर्नुपर्छ । संक्षिप्त GRM रिपोर्टहरू नियमित MaWRiN प्रगति रिपोर्टिङमा पनि उल्लेख गरी परियोजना संचालन समिति र WWF GEF एजेन्सीमा पेश गरिनेछ । यी रिपोर्टहरू MoFE/WWF GEF एजेन्सीको वेबसाइटहरूमा

पनि उपलब्ध हुनुपर्छ ।

गुनासो निवारणका लागि उपलब्ध माध्यमहरूको जानकारी सबै परियोजना प्रभावित समुदायहरूमा र सबै सम्बन्धीत सरोकारवालाहरूलाई व्यापक रूपमा सञ्चार गरिनेछ । PMU को सम्पर्क विवरणहरू (नाम, फोन नम्बर, इमेल ठेगाना, आदि) सबै सार्वजनिक सुनुवाइ र परामर्शको एक भागको रूपमा, स्थानीय मिडियामा, प्रभावित सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रहरूमा, परियोजना गतिविधि साइटहरू र कामदारहरूको शिविरको वरपर ठूला बोर्डहरूमा समेत प्रकाशित गरिनेछ ।

GRM ले प्रतिस्थापनको सट्टा न्यायिक प्रणाली र अन्य विवाद समाधान संयन्त्रहरू खोज्छ । तसर्थ सबै उजुरीकर्ताहरूले स्थानीय अदालतमा पनि आफ्नो गुनासो पेश गर्न सक्छन् वा कानून बमोजिम मध्यस्थकर्ताहरूसम्म पुग्न सक्छन् । परियोजना-विशेष GRM को अतिरिक्त, उजुरीकर्ताले WWF GEF एजेन्सीमा गुनासो पेश गर्न सक्छ । परियोजना उजुरी अधिकृत (PCO), परियोजना टोलीबाट पूर्ण रूपमा स्वतन्त्र WWF कर्मचारी सदस्य, जो WWF जवाफदेहिता र गुनासो संयन्त्रको लागि जिम्मेवार छन् र जसलाई निम्न बमोजिम सम्पर्क गर्न सकिन्छ र गुनासो पनि दायर गर्न सकिन्छ ।

इमेल : [SafeguardsComplaint@wwfus.org](mailto:SafeguardsComplaint@wwfus.org)

पत्राचार ठेगाना:

**Project Complaints**

**Project Complaints Officer, Safeguards Complaints, World Wildlife Fund**

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साथै, सरोकारवालाहरूले <https://report.whistleb.com/sw/wwf>. मा अनलाइन गुनासो पनि पेश गर्न सक्छन् ।

## ५.१० बजेट

EMSF कार्यान्वयन लागत, परियोजना प्रभावित मानिसहरूलाई क्षतिपूर्ति सम्बन्धीत सबै लागतहरू सहित MaWRiN बजेटमा पूर्ण रूपमा समेटिनेछ । EMSF को अनुपालनमा आवश्यक पर्ने सबै गतिविधि-विशेष न्यूनीकरण उपायहरूको लागि पर्याप्त बजेट उपलब्ध छ भनी सुनिश्चित गर्ने जिम्मेवारी PMU को हुनेछ ।

परियोजना अवधिको लागि स्थायी रूपमा GESI र Safeguards विशेषज्ञ नियुक्त गरिनेछ । वार्षिक आधारमा Safeguards को समग्र कार्यान्वयनको अनुगमनको लागि थप एक जना अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय Safeguards सल्लाहकार नियुक्ति गर्न पनि सिफारिस गरिएको छ ।

MaWRiN को अवयव ३ अन्तर्गत समग्र अनुगमन र मूल्याङ्कन बजेटमा, भ्रमण लागत, कार्यशालाहरू र सुरक्षा निगरानीका लागि बैठकहरू (भ्रमण, कार्यशाला र बैठकहरू सहित) को खर्च पनि समावेश गरिनेछ ।

WWF GEF Agency



## **Environmental and Social Management Framework & Process Framework**

### **Managing Watersheds for Enhanced Resilience of Communities to Climate Change in Nepal (MaWRiN) Project (GEF G0033)**

#### **Table of Contents**

1. INTRODUCTION.....	2
1.1. Objective of the ESMF.....	2
1.2. Objective of the PF.....	3
1.3. Objective of the IPPF.....	4
1.4. ESMF/PF/IPPF Preparation Methodology.....	4
2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION.....	6
2.1. Project Objectives and Components.....	6
2.2. Project Area Profile.....	7
2.3. Demographic information.....	8
2.4. Indigenous Peoples and Vulnerable Groups.....	9
2.5. Economic activity.....	9
2.6. Flora & Fauna.....	10
2.7. Livestock.....	11
2.8. Decision-making.....	11
3. ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL POLICY, REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES.....	12
3.1. Nepal's Policies, Laws, Regulations, Guidelines.....	12
3.2. WWF Safeguards Standards and Procedures Applicable to the Project.....	19
3.3. Gaps between Nepal's laws and policies and the WWF's SIPP.....	22
4. ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES.....	24
4.1. Activities Triggering Adverse Impacts.....	24
4.2. Adverse Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures.....	25
4.3. Adverse Social Impacts and Mitigation Measures.....	33
4.4. Process Framework: Livelihood Restoration Measures.....	41
5. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS.....	43

5.1.	Procedures for the Identification and Management of Environmental and Social Impacts	43
5.2.	Guidelines for ESMP Development .....	44
5.3.	Stakeholders' Role & Responsibilities in the ESMF Implementation.....	45
5.4.	Indigenous People Planning Framework (IPPF) .....	47
5.5.	Community Engagement.....	55
5.6.	Monitoring.....	56
5.7.	Communications and Disclosure.....	57
5.8.	Capacity Building and Technical Assistance .....	58
5.9.	Grievance Mechanisms.....	58
5.10.	Budget .....	61
Annex 1.	Safeguard Eligibility and Impacts Screening .....	62

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Safeguards
ESSF	Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan
IPPF	Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework
MaWRiN	Managing Watersheds for Enhanced Resilience of Communities to Climate Change in Nepal
NTFPs	Non-timber forest products
PAP	Project Affected People
PF	Process Framework
PMU	Project Management Unit
PSC	Project Steering Committee
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SIPP	Safeguards Integrated Policies and Procedures
WWF	World Wildlife Fund



## 1. INTRODUCTION

Climate change poses one of the biggest challenges to sustainable development in Nepal, which is featured among the ten countries most affected by climate change between 2010 and 2019 according to the Global Climate Risk Index 2021. The country is beset with climate-induced hazards such as floods, landslides and debris-flows along with extended dry spells and drying up of water sources along the mid hills and mountains while glacial melt is significantly increasing the potential risk of Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs) in the high mountains. Floods are frequent, triggered by rapid snow and ice melt in the mountains as well as by extreme, torrential rainfall occurrences in the foothills during the monsoon season (June-September). The heavy rains also wear away the geologically fragile mountains and foothills, especially where areas are exposed and degraded due to unsustainable land use and depletion of forest resources, causing landslides, soil erosion and expansion of river banks.

The Marin Watershed has been identified as one of the most vulnerable areas to the impacts of climate change in the country. Increasing floods, droughts, fires and associated landslides in the area affect the subsistence of agrarian, largely indigenous, communities in the area. Drought and fire are exacerbating the human-caused degradation and loss of forests, which is a resource upon which the subsistence living communities depend. Drought, floods and landslides also impact subsistence agriculture, and cause waterways to fill with debris.

The Managing Watersheds for Enhanced Resilience of Communities to Climate Change in Nepal (MaWRiN) Project, located in Marin watershed in the central-east of the Churia region, was conceptually approved in November 2020 by the GEF for funding from the GEF-managed Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF). To be implemented over a period of six years by WWF in close association with the Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE) as the national executing agency, the project will enable the government and local stakeholders to invest in protecting the Marin watershed while bolstering the longer-term resilience of local and indigenous communities against climate emergencies.

The MaWRiN Project will be partially financed by the Global Environment Facility and WWF is the implementing agency for this proposed GEF project. Hence, the WWF's Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF), as detailed in the Safeguards Integrated Policies and Procedures (SIPP) apply to the project, and require the preparation of an Environmental and Social Monitoring Framework (ESMF), Process Framework (PF), and Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework.

**The principles and procedures of the ESMF apply only to project activities that are funded through GEF.**

In general, the anticipated adverse environmental and social impacts on the population that resides within project affected areas are site-specific, reversible and can be readily mitigated. Thus, MaWRiN is classified as a **“Category B” project** under the WWF Environmental and Social Safeguards Categorization.

The overall Executing Agency for MaWRiN is the federal Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE) and the executing partner is the provincial Ministry of Forests and Environment of Bagmati.

### 1.1. Objective of the ESMF

The preparation of this ESMF was required in accordance with the WWF's ESSF in order to identify and manage the environmental and social risks and impacts of the MaWRiN project. The ESMF aims

to outline the principles, procedures, and mitigation measures for addressing environmental and social impacts associated with the project in accordance with the laws and regulations of Nepal and with WWF's ESSF.

Since the precise scope of activities that will be implemented as part of the project will only be determined during the implementation phase, site-specific social and environmental impacts are uncertain at this stage. Thus, the development of site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) is currently not feasible, and an ESMF is necessary to set out procedures for addressing potential adverse social and environmental impacts that may occur during project activities. Site-specific ESMPs will be developed pursuant to the guidance provided by this ESMF during project implementation.

The specific objectives of the ESMF include the following:

- Carry out a preliminary identification of the positive and negative social and environmental impacts and risks associated with the implementation of the Project;
- Outline the legal and regulatory framework that is relevant to the Project implementation;
- Specify appropriate roles and responsibilities of actors and parties involved in the ESMF implementation;
- Propose a set of preliminary recommendations and measures to mitigate any negative impacts and enhance positive impacts;
- Develop a screening and assessment methodology for potential activities, that will allow an environmental/social risk classification and the identification of appropriate safeguards instruments;
- Set out procedures to establish mechanisms to monitor the implementation and efficacy of the proposed mitigation measures;
- Outline requirements related to disclosure, grievance redress, capacity building activities, and budget required for the implementation of the ESMF.

## **1.2. Objective of the PF**

The Project triggers the WWF's Standard on Access Restriction and Resettlement as it may restrict or otherwise affect access to natural resources and the livelihood activities of project affected people (PAP). This Process Framework (PF) describes the process by which affected communities participate in identification, design, implementation and monitoring of relevant project activities and mitigation measures. The purpose of this PF is to ensure participation of Project Affected People (PAP) while recognizing and protecting their rights and interests and ensuring that they do not become worse off as a result of the project. Specifically, the PF will:

- Describe activities that may involve new or more stringent restrictions on use of natural resources in the project area.
- In partnership with them, establish the mechanism through which local communities can contribute to the project design, implementation and monitoring.
- Identify the potential negative impacts of the restriction on the surrounding communities.

- Specify the criteria for eligibility of economically displaced persons to receive compensation benefits and development assistance (no physical displacement is allowed under WWF funded projects).
- Describe the mitigation measures required to assist the economically displaced persons in their efforts to improve their livelihoods, or at least to restore them, in real terms, while maintaining the sustainability of the park or protected area, will be identified;
- Describe the grievance procedure or process for resolving disputes to natural resource use restrictions.
- Describe the participatory monitoring arrangements with neighboring community members.

As the project intends to enhance the livelihoods and resilience of indigenous peoples and local communities, the allocation of project benefits among local community members is particularly important. The intent of the framework is to ensure transparency and equity in the planning and implementation of activities by the project. This framework details the principles and processes for assisting communities to identify and manage any potential negative impacts of the project activities. Since the exact social impacts will only be identified during project implementation, the PF will ensure that mitigation of any negative impacts from project investments through a participatory process involving the affected stakeholders and rightsholders. It will also ensure that any desired changes by the communities in the ways in which indigenous peoples exercise customary tenure rights in the project sites would not be imposed, but would emerge from a consultative process.

### 1.3. Objective of the IPPF

*The target project areas include minority groups as per the definition of the National Foundation for Upliftment of Aadijati Janjati Act 2002 of Nepal, there are 59 indigenous nationalities recognized in Nepal of which Tamang, Magar, Newar, Majhi, Gurung, Sunuwar, Dunuwar, Pahari, Mushahar, Thami, Ghale, Gharti/Bhujel, Hayu, Rai, Limbu, Dhanuk, Sherpa, Kumal, Rajbanshi, Chepang, Santhal/Sattar, Jhangad, Dhimal, Bhote, Yakkha, Darai, Thakali, Chhantyal, Bote, Jirel, Dura, Meche, Rajhi, Byanshi are residing in the Marin watershed.*

*Based on WWF's Standard on Indigenous Peoples, the people affected by this project would thus be considered Indigenous, ethnic or tribal minorities. An Indigenous People/Ethnic Peoples Planning Framework thus has to be prepared.*

*The objective of the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) is to clarify the principles, procedures and organizational arrangements to be applied to indigenous peoples IPs for the MaWRiN project. This framework will serve as a guideline to the Project Team to (a) Enable them to prepare an Indigenous Peoples Plans (IPPs) for specific activities proposed consistent with WWF's Environment and Social Safeguard Integrated Policies and Procedures, (b) Enable IPs to benefit equitably from the project, and (c) Engage affected IPs in a Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) process.*

### 1.4. ESMF/PF/IPPF Preparation Methodology

The ESMF/PF/IPPF was prepared relying on a thorough desk review analysis, as well as consultations with project stakeholders carried out in December 2021:

- Ten percent of total vulnerable households of the identified micro watershed were surveyed.
- 7 Focal Group Discussions (FGDs) were carried out with Indigenous Peoples, Marginalized Groups (like Dalits, minor ethnicities like Hayu), and Women.
- Key Informant Interview (KII) were held with elected representative of local government, representative from Community Forest Users Group (CFUG), Drinking Water Users Group, local level indigenous organization (Hayu Leader) and representative from schools.

Overall, 79 IPs participated in consultations, 49% of whom were women.

S.N	Tools Used	Total Number	Total Female	Total Male	Dalit	Indigenous People
1	FGD	7	37	43	17	72
2	KII	9	2	7	0	7

Inputs and feedback provided by consultations participants were integrated into the project documents and into this ESMF.

**In order to avoid duplications and for ease of reference, the ESMF, PF, and IPPF components are combined into a single document.**

## 2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This chapter outlines the objectives of the MaWRiN project, its components, milestones, and major supported activities.

### 2.1. Project Objectives and Components

The objective of the project is “to enhance climate resilience of Indigenous people and local communities in the Marin watershed through nature-based solutions and livelihood improvement.”

The fundamental project approach will be to address climate change impacts using an integrated approach at the watershed level. This approach is to consider: (a) strengthening coordination between local stakeholders and their capacity to assess climate risks and vulnerabilities, and mainstream appropriate climate adaptation strategies and actions in local development; (b) enhancing the climate resilience of local livelihoods and the resources that the local communities depend upon including through community-based management, and reducing impacts of climate disasters and hazards employing nature-based solutions (NbS); and (c) generating lessons and good practices, and developing knowledge for replication, adaptation and sustainability of the project results.

The theory of change of the project presumes that when stakeholders (specifically municipalities, soil and watershed management office, Divisional and sub-divisional forest offices, community-based groups, and farmers) in the Marin watershed are capacitated to assess climate risks and vulnerabilities and accordingly integrate adaptation solutions into development plans through coordination and collaboration, and learning and knowledge is being complemented by demonstrated evidence of sustainable practices of livelihood and natural resources management, and NbS interventions to climate hazards and disasters, then the resilience of communities and ecosystems to climate change will improve.

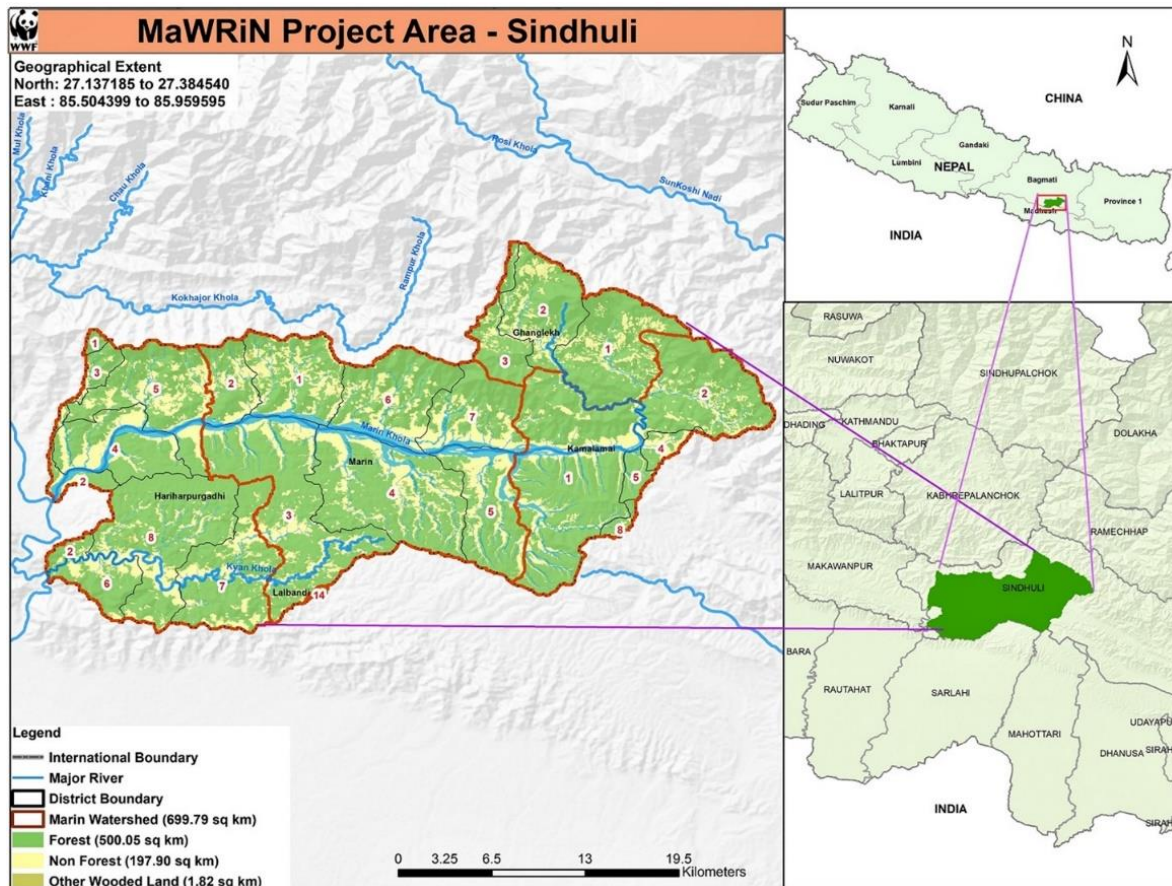
The project’s objective will be achieved through the following three inter-connected components:

- **Component 1:** Enabling environment for mainstreaming climate change, through development of capacity of the municipalities and other key local agencies to assess and understand climate risks and vulnerabilities, and accordingly mainstream climate change adaptation strategies and actions in local policies and plans, and establishment of a multi-stakeholder platform for dialogue and coordinated actions on climate change adaptation at the watershed level.
- **Component 2:** Enhanced Resilience of Local Communities to Climate Change through a) community-based natural resource management such as community identification of adaptation interventions, support and demonstration of sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture and livestock practices, improved water management, strengthened management of community and leasehold forests, and b) Nature-based Solutions that reduce climate impacts and risks.
- **Component 3:** Monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management, through tracking of project progress on a regular basis, garnering and analysis of lessons and good practices, and development and dissemination of knowledge that reinforces project results from components 1 and 2, providing sound basis for their replication, adaptation and sustainability.

## 2.2. Project Area Profile

The project area, Marin watershed, has a total area of about 70,000 hectares (ha), and is made up of Marin and Kyan sub-watersheds, and numerous catchments. The Marin river originates in the Churia hills and flows through four municipalities – Ghyanglekh Rural Municipality, Hariharpur Rural Municipality, Kamalamai Municipality, and Marin Rural Municipality – in the Sindhuli district. The altitude of the project area ranges between 165 meter in Kyaneshwor creek valley to 2,288 meter in hill tops of Mahabharat range. Thus, it has sub-tropical hot climatic condition in river valleys to mild cold in uphill.

The proposed area, Marin watershed lies in the Churia hills of Nepal that extends along the entire length of the country between the southern floodplains and the northern mountains. The Churia are the youngest hills in the Himalayan system and therefore, are more fragile than the older mountains to the north. Most of the ridges are under forest cover because of the coarse textured shallow soil and steep slopes, which make them unsuitable for cultivation. Soil erosion and landslides in are common in the Churia hills due to deforestation, poorly planned infrastructures, over-grazing, shifting cultivation, and over-exploitation of forest resources the steep slopes and intense rainfall, which is aggravated by steep slopes and intense rainfalls. Sand, stone and boulder mining is lucrative business for contractors, but unregulated mining has caused river channelization and widening, altering flood and flow regimes. These factors are responsible for the erosion of biological diversity, desertification of the Churia and lower areas and increasing threats to people’s access to food and water. Infrastructure development continues to fragment forests and convert them to other uses.



### 2.3. Demographic information

The population of Marin Sub-watershed is thinly scattered throughout the lower and less steep areas of the watershed. The watershed is made up of 18 wards<sup>1</sup> located in these four municipalities. These 18 wards have a total population of 63,722, including 30,276 males and 33,446 females (see table below).

Indigenous communities, such as Tamang, Magar, Newar, Danuwar and Majhi, make up 68.5% of the local population and another 8.28% is made up of Dalits, which include Kami, Sarki and Damai/Dholi, who are traditionally discriminated as low caste.

**Table 1: Population Distribution of the Project Area**

Municipality	Ward	Total Households	Total Population	Total Male	Total Female
Ghyanghlekh Municipality	Rural				
	Ward-1	415	2,261	1,047	1,214
	Ward-2	545	3,029	1,366	1,663
	Ward-3	445	2,346	1,102	1,244
Hariharpur Municipality	Rural				
	Ward-2	663	3666	1789	1877
	Ward-4	412	2432	1151	1281
	Ward-5	550	3583	1721	1862
	Ward-6	492	2839	1346	1493
	Ward-7	640	3756	1816	1940
Kamalamai Municipality	Ward-1	973	4,804	2,262	2,542
	Ward-2	848	4,415	2,074	2,341
Marin Municipality	Rural				
	Ward-1	441	2,922	1,360	1,562
	Ward-2	726	4,640	2,315	2,325
	Ward-3	836	4,962	2,378	2,584
	Ward-4	758	4,408	2,105	2,303
	Ward-5	528	2,865	1,345	1,520
	Ward-6	800	3,923	1,914	2,009
Ward-7	781	4,102	1,865	2,237	
Total	All Wards	11,338	63,722	30,276	33,446

<sup>1</sup> A ward is a subdivision of a municipality and the smallest administrative unit of local governance in Nepal. A municipality is to have a minimum of five wards and a maximum of 33 wards. Small areas of Wards 4, 5 and 8 in Kamalamai Municipality and Wards 1 and 3 in Hariharpur Gadhi Rural Municipality also fall in the Marin watershed but they have included in the project area.

## 2.4. Indigenous Peoples and Vulnerable Groups

**Indigenous peoples.** See the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (Section 5.4).

**Migrants.** The Churia region also has migrants from surrounding hills who in most cases may be residing in unregistered lands (usually fringes of forests or along landslide susceptible areas). These communities may not be registered in any formal institutions such as the local municipalities, community forestry user groups, irrigation user groups or farmers groups. This number could vary since the in-migration depends on various socio-economic and political contexts and in most cases is also impacted by natural disasters which displace communities or destroy their livelihood assets.

## 2.5. Economic activity

Low incomes and high poverty level characterize the project area. At 43%, poverty in the watershed is very high and ranges from 24% in Kamalamai municipality to 56% in rural municipalities, indicating significant economic disparity within the watershed. On the income index, the four municipalities in the watershed rank very low: Kamalamai at 76, Hariharpur at 78, Ghyanglekh at 82, and Marin at 97 out of the 119 municipalities in Bagmati province.<sup>2</sup>

78% of the local population relies on subsistence agriculture, forest, and fish farming for their livelihood with a significantly higher percentage (85%) of the female population depending on it as compared to male population (73%). While agriculture is the main source of livelihood for people living in the Marin watershed, only about 21.6% of the total land in the project area is agricultural land with average farm landholding of 0.92 hectares per household<sup>3</sup>.

Rice and maize are the dominant crops grown in the project area. Three types of rice are grown by the local farmers: Chaithe rice grown in irrigated fields; local rice grown in rain-fed fields; and hybrid rice. Similarly, three types of maize are grown: winter maize, rainy season maize, and spring maize. Among the rice types, local rice accounts for more than 95%, both in terms of production and land under rice cultivation. Similarly, rainy season maize makes up for more than 92%, both in terms of production and land under maize cultivation. These figures clearly suggest the enormous importance that rains have for the local farmers in the Marin watershed. Wheat, millet and buckwheat are the other cereal crops grown by the local farmers. Non-cereal crops include potato, soybean, vegetables, oil crops, spices and banana.

Livestock farming is integrated in the local livelihood system, with local people rearing cattle, buffalo, sheep and goat. While cattle are kept mainly for dairy products and tilling fields, buffalo, sheep and goat are reared mainly for meat. There are 33,917 cattle, 13,573 buffaloes, 643 sheep and 64,091 goats in the project area. Poultry farming and piggyery are also practiced to supplement domestic consumption as well as to make extra income.

A vast number of rural families and mainly indigenous communities in this area depend on Non-Timber Forests Products (NTFPs) for meeting their food and health care requirements. Many NTFPs, particularly the medicinal and aromatic plants are also important sources of cash income for thousands of rural families.

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<sup>2</sup> Province Policy and Planning Commission, Bagmati Province, Hetauda, Nepal, 2019.

<sup>3</sup> As per data from Sindhuli Agriculture Knowledge Center, 2020



Around half of the population lives in rural mountain areas with fragile physiography and low productivity thereby creating a very strong poverty-environment-health and vulnerability nexus. Many marginal agriculture lands in these areas have been temporarily abandoned in recent years primarily because of labour scarcity due to outmigration of youths seeking off-farm and foreign employment. Pressure on national forests through encroachments, deforestation and forest fires are much higher in the west than in the east. Local teashops, hotels and restaurants have been escalating the extraction of forest products, mainly firewood. The natural balance of the Chure region has fluctuated due to the excessive pressure on its natural resources, leading to the scarcity of the easily available products such as wild-fruits, root-vegetables, wildlife, fish, herbs, timber of special tree species, which in turn has created difficulty in the livelihood of the indigenous communities who are traditionally dependent on such products. A key challenge in the present scenario is a trade-off between local infrastructure development and forest conservation. Construction of rural roads through poorly planned excavation is leading to deforestation, drying up of water sources and landslides.

The indigenous peoples and Dalits living in the Churia region are highly marginalized, which may be attributed to the marginalization of the area. Extreme pressure on natural resources from the migrant populations, mainly from mid-mountains, from the people of the Tarai and the market forces for natural resources have highly degraded or destroyed the natural resource base. This has marginalized, or even displaced, large numbers of indigenous peoples.

## **2.6. Flora & Fauna**

Forest land makes up 78.39% of the project area. Several parts of the Churia including the Marin watershed have been encroached for settlement and cultivation, especially by those who have hardly any livelihood option other than farming.

Frequent forest fires and overgrazing are the dominant factors for degradation of the ecology of the area. Most of the forest fires are intentional; the local community or vested interest groups induce fire for collecting certain NTFPs, timber and firewood, or for growing new grasses for livestock. Large tracts of fertile agricultural land are either damaged by floods and riverbank-cutting in downstream areas. Surface erosion and decreasing use of forest leaf litter in agricultural land are also degrading the soil fertility.

Most of the rivers in this region have high drainage density. The erosion hazards are particularly very high in the Churia hills compared to other mountain areas of the country. Any human activity causing destruction of the vegetative cover leads to erosion in the Churia. This, in turn, results in high floods and damages agricultural fields in the downstream areas of the Tarai.

More than 31,000 hectares of forests have been handed over to the local communities for management as community forests to sustain their basic forest needs such as fuelwood, fodder and timber and make income through sale where there are surplus forest resources based on government-approved forest management plan. Altogether, there are 143 community forests registered in the project area but only 62 of them are operational currently. In addition, more than 740 hectares of forests have been handed over 119 leasehold forest groups comprising 1,157 poor households in the project area as leasehold forests to address the dual objectives of forest conservation and poverty alleviation.

## 2.7. Livestock

Due to the high population density of unproductive livestock, the forests in this region are experiencing grazing pressure, which retards forest regeneration and increases soil erosion along the slopes. However, recently livestock numbers have been decreasing due to the out-migration of people in rural areas and increased awareness among the local people of the consequences of over grazing.

## 2.8. Decision-making

In general, most of the residents of the watershed are members of community forests where special priorities are given to indigenous nationalities in the design and intervention of the livelihood improvement programs. Poor and vulnerable households are selected by the communities based on well-being ranking done during the community forest user group operational plan preparation and revision process. Also, priorities are given to include resources for alternative energy promotion activities to reduce women's workload in collecting firewood from nearby forest areas.

The community forest groups conserve and manage their adjoining forests handed over to them through Acts and Regulations, which include provisions to ensure participation and representation of the poor, vulnerable and marginalized communities including Dalits, Indigenous Peoples and minorities. The municipal level election system also has an established mechanism to ensure selection of women and marginalized Dalit community in the elections through a reserved quota for them. At the grassroots level, most of the government and non-government agencies work through the local Irrigation water user groups, Farmer Groups, Agriculture cooperatives which implement activities on the ground and also influence natural resource management within their immediate vicinities. The indigenous nationalities are represented by their formal organizations who are also the members of Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) as the apex coordinating organization.

Reportedly, law enforcement has been weak, particularly in dealing with encroachment, illegal settlement, and protection and conservation of natural resources, especially forest and largely due to remoteness of the area as well. The responsibility of resolving the issue of illegal settlers in the Churia area has not been assigned to any one single ministry, but to more than one ministry which have different priorities and interests. This has led to the continuation of the problem of illegal settlers in the Churia area till today. Political interferences are common to resolve social conflicts and disturbances. The law enforcement agencies do not have adequate human and other necessary resources. The contradictions between the various legislation and policies related to forest conservation and utilization have also acted as a constraint on effective law enforcement.

### 3. ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL POLICY, REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES

This chapter first outlines the laws and regulations of Nepal and the WWF's SIPP that are applicable to the project, and then discusses gaps between Nepal's laws and regulations and the SIPP. **For the purposes of the MaWRiN implementation, the principles and procedures of the SIPP shall prevail in all cases of discrepancies.**

#### 3.1. Nepal's Policies, Laws, Regulations, Guidelines

The current review of applicable national policies, legislation and regulations includes those that are pertinent to the project, as well as the broader policy and reform context within which the project takes place. Particular attention has been paid to laws and regulations governing the project's implementation and the access of poor and excluded groups to goods, services, and opportunities provided by the project.

**Constitution of Nepal:** The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nepal (2015) acknowledges environmental and social rights of its citizens and commits to safeguard them by applying social equity and inclusive governance and ending any kind of discriminations relating to class, caste, region, language, religion, and gender. Clauses 17, 18, 27, 30, 38, 39, and 40 of the Constitution have specific provisions related to right to freedom, equality, information, clean environment, women, and Dalits respectively.

Clause 51 of the Constitution has special provisions for managing and using natural resources sustainably and safeguarding the environment and society:

- The State shall pursue a policy of making a sustainable use of biodiversity through the conservation and management of forests, fauna and flora, and by minimizing the negative impacts of industrialization and physical development by promoting public awareness on environmental cleanliness and protection.
- The State shall pursue a policy of adopting appropriate ways of minimizing or stopping negative impacts on environment if it is there, or if there is a possibility of such an impact on nature, environment, or biodiversity.
- The State shall formulate policies and enact laws based on the principle of sustainable environment development based on pre-warning and pre-informed agreements regarding environmental protection. Those people who pollute the environment shall have to be responsible for their action.
- Creating a condition to ensure employment for all and employment opportunities in the country itself by making the labor force, which is the main social and economic force, competent and professional.
- Making special arrangements to ensure the rights of Adivasi/Janjatis (Indigenous ethnic groups) to lead a dignified life with their respective identities and ensuring they participate in decision making processes that concern them, and preserving and maintaining the traditional knowledge, skills, experience, culture and social practices of Adivasi/Janjatis and local communities.
- Making special arrangements for minority communities to exercise their social and cultural rights by maintaining their identity.
- Making special arrangements for the Madhesi community to have equal distribution of

benefits of economic, social and cultural opportunities, and for the protection, progress, empowerment and development of the very poor classes within the Madhesi community.

**Environment Protection Act (2019):** Environment includes all natural, cultural, and social systems, economic and human activities and their constituent parts, and the interaction and interrelationship among the constituent parts. This one of the most progressive definitions of the term 'environment' as it includes economic, human, and social dimensions. The Environment Protection Act requires the proponents to prepare a brief environmental study or initial environmental examination (IEE) or environmental impact assessment (EIA) report in relation to prescribed plans, programs, or projects which may cause changes in existing environmental conditions by physical activity, development activity, or change in land use. Thus, the word 'proposal' has been progressively defined to include plan. The general interpretation is that 'proposal' is limited to projects and therefore the act only requires EIA at the project level and does not cover plans, policies, and legislation. Another interpretation is that 'proposal' has been so comprehensively defined by this law that it includes plans, policies, and legislation thus requiring preparation of strategic environmental assessment in relation to any plan, policy, or legislation.

To improve the quality of the studies/documents the Act includes provision for restricting the proponent from preparing environmental study report for a period not exceeding 5 (Five) years if the submitted report does not adhere to that standard. The Act puts emphasis on the need of alternative analysis stating that the potential initial, mid-term and long-term adverse impacts on the environment and also the method and procedure to be adopted for minimizing the impact. After having prepared a brief environmental study or IEE or EIA, the proponent is required to submit it to the relevant government agency for approval. The Act delineates and defines the role and responsibilities of the three tiers of governments with regard to preparation of IEEs, EIAs, approval and clearance procedures.

**National Environmental Policy (2019):** The policy was framed to guide the implementation of environment related laws and other thematic laws, to realize Nepal's international commitments and to enable collaboration between all concerned government agencies and non-government organizations on environmental management actions. The policy aims to lessen and prevent all types of environmental pollution, to manage waste from all sectors, to expand parks and greenery in urban area and to ensure environmental justice for affected people. The policy specifies special measures, including setup of effective systems for checking and reducing pollution, encouragement for the use of environment-friendly technology, regulation of harmful pesticides and protection of human health from unauthorized food adulterants. The policy includes promotion of technologies to manage pollutants such as dust, smoke and water from industries; to promote the use of alternative energy in homes and for energy effective housing.

**National Forest Policy (2019):** Nepal adopted a new National Forest Policy in 2019 with the vision to contribute local and national prosperity through sustainable management of forests, biodiversity, and watershed. To achieve this vision, the following policies have been formulated:

- Increase forest productivity and production of forest products through sustainable forest management.
- Increase the benefits from ecosystem services including biodiversity and resource conservations and ensure equitable distributions.
- Increase productivity of land through integrated conservation and management of watersheds.
- Strengthen (i.e., ecologically, economically and socially) community-based forest management systems such as community forests, leasehold forests, collaborative forests, buffer zone community forests, protection forests and religious forests, and adopt justifiable benefit sharing.

- Through involvement of private sector in forest development and enhancement, enhance values of products and generate green employment by diversifying and commercializing forest-based enterprises and products.
- To reduce the impact of climate change, adopt options for mitigation and adaptation.
- Strengthen management to promote good governance, inclusiveness, and social justice in Forest Sector.

**Forestry Sector Strategy (2016-2025):** The Forestry Sector Strategy (FSS) is a guiding document to implement the Forest Policy (2015) for 10 years (i.e., 2016 to 2025). The FSS aims to deliver five major outcomes: sustainable production and supply of forest products; improvements of biodiversity; watersheds and ecosystem services; increased contribution to national economic development; and inclusive and accountable forestry sector institutions and organizations to develop a climate-resilient society and forest ecosystems.

**Forest Act (2019):** Forest Act, 2019 recognizes the importance of forests in maintaining a healthy environment. Section 49 of the act prohibits registration; setting fires; grazing, removing, or damaging forest products; felling trees or plants; hunting wildlife; and extracting boulders, sand, and soil from the national forest without prior approval. Regarding the non-forestry use of forest land, Clause 42 (1) of the Forest Act 2019 states that the government may permit the use of any part of government-managed forest, leasehold forest, or community forest if there is no alternative for the implementation of a plan or project of national priority without significantly affecting the environment. According to Clause 42 (2), While permission of use of forest land is granted under Clause 42 (1), at least equal areas must be provided for plantation in adjoining area or similar area somewhere else from the project proponent.

The Forest Act has given a bundle of rights to local communities for protection, development, management, and use of forest products under different institutional management modalities including community forests, collaborative forests, leasehold forests, and religious forests. The act and regulations define community forest user groups (CFUGs) as self-sustained, perpetual entities and have given absolute rights to them in managing their forests.

The regulatory provisions authorize CFUGs to formulate their own rules and enforce and sanction as appropriate. The CFUG constitution is a key regulatory document that defines decision making and benefit sharing mechanisms within the group as well as rights and responsibilities of different user members and forums. Within the legal framework defined by the rules, the CFUGs hold regular meetings, prepare and amend rules, and allocate an annual budget for overall forest development including different local development initiatives.

**The Forest Act (2019) and draft Forest Regulations (2019)** include some environmental and social safeguard related provisions:

- Land ownership remains with the state, while the land use rights belong to the CFUGs.
- User groups are recognized as independent, self-governing, autonomous, and corporate bodies with perpetual succession.
- All management decisions (land management and forest management) are taken by the CFUGs.
- Each household is recognized as a unit for the membership and every member has equal rights over the resources.
- Equitable distribution of benefits.
- CFUGs can accumulate their fund from grants received from GoN and other local institutions, sale of CF products, and amount received by other sources such as fines, etc.

- CFUGs have to spend 25 percent of their income in forest development, protection and management activities and 50 percent of remaining amount in poverty reduction, women empowerment and enterprise development in coordination with local level.
- CFUGs can use their funds in any kind of community development works.

There is a total 143 registered Community Forest Users Group in Marin Sub-watershed but only 62 are active.

**The Grazing Land Nationalization Act (1975) (Amendment 2010)** assigns management of grazing land to local authorities. The latter are responsible for demarcating grazing areas, as well as imposing taxes on grazing and ensuring that over-grazing is avoided. Land designated for grazing can solely be local government land (either municipal or rural), and it cannot be owned by either an individual or a group of persons. If the grazing land is located within the jurisdiction of several local authorities, its ownership will be split among these authorities. All local government residents who own livestock have grazing rights, and the local government can impose on them a tax of Rs 1 to Rs 3 per year per animal, depending upon the size of the animal. There are no distinct grazing rights for indigenous communities.

**National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) (2014-2020):** The Government of Nepal has developed a comprehensive strategy and action plan for biodiversity conservations for 2014 to 2020. The overall goal of the NBSAP is to significantly enhance the integrity of Nepal's ecological systems by 2020, thereby contributing to human wellbeing and sustainable development of the country. The objective of developing the NBSAP is to provide a strategic planning framework for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and biological resources of Nepal for enhancing local livelihoods and eco-friendly national development, and equitable sharing of the benefits accrued from the use of biological resources across all sections of society. The strategy includes eight underpinning principles and 13 approaches to address and respect traditional and cultural practices of IPLCs.

In addition to the policies and measures discussed above, some additional policies and measures are also in place that address cross-cutting issues of forests and their stakeholders and provide different requirements for overall environmental and social safeguards while implementing any development projects. These include: Land Acquisition Act (1977); Land Act (1964); Labour Act (1992); Water Resources Act (1993); National Foundation for the Development of Indigenous Nationalities (NFDIN) Act (2002); Right to Information Act (2007); Good Governance Act (2008); and National Dalit Commission NDC (2002).

### 3.1.1. Vulnerable Groups

Targeted legislation provisions are also available to address the specific needs and conditions of vulnerable groups.

**National Adaptation Plan- NAP (2021-2050):** Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI), Livelihoods and Governance (GESILG) are guiding principles of the NAP, which takes a dual approach of both mainstreaming GESI considerations into policies, programmes, and projects; and targeting excluded and vulnerable groups, where needed, through GESI-specific programs and projects.

The Plan recognizes that marginalized or indigenous groups, particularly Majhi, Raute, Chepang, Satar, are more vulnerable to food insecurity and are more likely to suffer from disasters like floods, landslides, and fire. Heat and cold waves impact those working outside, including the poor, women,

children, and the elderly. Women are particularly vulnerable to climate change because lack of income, limited ownership of land and property, limited access to credit and markets, and lack of capacity for diversification of livelihoods.

**The Agriculture Development Strategy (2015-2035):** The strategy includes various measures targeted at the most disadvantaged rural population including poor households, women, indigenous peoples, Dalits and other marginalized communities, especially with a focus on improved food security.

**National Climate Change Policy (2019):** The section 8.9 of the policy includes provisions on gender equality and social inclusion, livelihoods and good governance, and requires to address the particular concerns of women, Dalit, Indigenous People, Madhesi, Tharu, Muslim and other minorities with respect to climate change. Climate resilient livelihood program shall be targeted to such people and household and adaptation measures shall be taken in line with indigenous knowledge, skills and technologies.

**15th Development Plan of Nepal (FY 2019/20-2023/24):** It seeks to mainstream rights-based gender equality and inclusion. The participation of poor, marginalized, Dalit, women, children, adolescents, disadvantaged, and people with disabilities and senior citizens will be ensured in population and sustainable development-related programmes aligning it with the tenets of gender equality and social inclusion. A special programme will be operated and institutionalized for the protection of marginalized and near-extinct ethnic groups (Raute, Kusunda, Chepang, Rajbanshi, Chamar, Mushar, Badi, Raji, etc.). All the apparatuses and programmes of the state will be made friendly to people with disabilities.

**The Environment Protection Act (2019)** includes Chapter-4 of EPA includes **Provisions Relating to Climate Change, Section 24 (2)**. According to this Chapter, Adaptation Plans that are developed as part of the Act require prioritizing women, persons with disabilities, children, senior citizens and economically indigent communities who are more vulnerable to effects of climate change and the inhabitants of those geographical areas that have become more vulnerable to climate change.

**The Social Security Act (2018)** assures the economic and social security of senior citizen above 70 years old, senior citizens from Dalit community, and single women above 60 years old through social security allowance. "Helpless single women" (widows, divorced and unmarried, those who live alone after legal separation and unmarried) are eligible for an allowance after the age of 60. Disability allowance and Tribe on the verge of extinction allowance for indigenous tribes are also available.

**Local Government Operation Act (2017):** Schedule-6 Section 24 (2) requires that while developing and implementing local government plans, policies and programs, local governments should focus on gender and social inclusion, ensure the maximum participation of women, children, Dalits, Youths, Ethnic Minorities, Indigenous People, Disable and Elderly People; and promote plans and programs which promote gender balance and social inclusion.

**President Chure-Tarai Madhesh Conservation and Management Master Plan (2017)** includes a guiding principle to streamline the inclusion of women, Dalit, Indigenous and marginalized communities while planning and implementing the programs related to climate-adaptation and poverty reduction. It also requires the participation of local communities (especially women, Dalit, Indigenous and marginalized) in each step (planning, implementation, maintenance, monitoring and benefit distribution) of the programs. For the implementation of this Master Plan, capacity building activities will be provided through various trainings, and priority for training participation will be given to women, dalit, and indigenous and marginalized communities.

**Second Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of Nepal (2020) includes provisions on the development of** specific programs with dedicated resources (human and financial) to ensure full, equal and meaningful participation of women, children, youth, Indigenous Peoples and marginalized groups in climate change-related policy development; and during the planning, monitoring and implementation processes at local, provincial and national levels. The NDC promotes the leadership, participation and negotiation capacity of women, Indigenous Peoples and youth in climate change forums. It also requires to collect gender-disaggregated data while reporting on progress and achievements.

**The Forestry Sector Strategy, Nepal (2016-25)** includes several provisions that target vulnerable groups and aims to achieve the following objectives:

- Enhance the participation, competency and leadership of women, indigenous nationalities, and other poor and socially excluded groups and individuals in forestry sector institutions in its economic benefits;
- Promote community-based and private forest enterprises for livelihoods improvement and wealth creation, especially for the poorest of the poor;
- Enhance the representation of women, Dalits, ethnic and Indigenous People in leadership positions on key decision-making forums is proportionate to their population;
- Ensure proportional inclusion and representation of economically poor and marginalized groups of people at all levels of leadership and decision-making processes in community-based forest management;
- Promote gender equity, inclusive development and social and economic uplifting of the poor, women, Dalits, Janajatis, Adivasi and other marginalized groups of people;
- Establish and support sub-groups within CFUGs for women, Dalits, Janajatis, Adivasis (Indigenous People), specific forest users, etc and provide capacity development support for them;
- Establish representative GESI (Gender Equality and Social Inclusion) forums at national and sub-national levels comprising gender focal points from different organizations to highlight issues, share experiences and empower marginalized groups;
- Encourage and support CFUGs to create cash incomes and job opportunities for poor and marginalized households;
- Enhance capacity to reduce weak governance and strengthen transparency;
- Promote and develop community-based approaches and develop integrated site-specific conservation practices for protection forests with defined roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders and benefit-sharing mechanisms and by ensuring the rights of indigenous and local communities;
- Implement the forestry-related provisions of NAPA (National Adaptation of Plan of Action) and LAPA (Local Adaptation Plan of Action) through the approaches indicated in the Forestry Sector Strategy, e.g. participatory, transparent, community-based and gender and socially inclusive.
- Promote income diversification amongst the most vulnerable groups such as poor, women, dalit, indigenous and disadvantaged communities as well as household members of community-based forest management groups to enhance their resilience;



### **3.1.1.2 Community Engagement**

Consultations with all the vulnerable and marginalized groups noted above are mandatory in advance of any planning, implementation, and monitoring/evaluation program. See additional provisions in section on the engagement of vulnerable groups.

### **3.1.1.3. Indigenous People**

#### **Relevant national policies on IPs**

Nepal does not have a standalone policy on Indigenous Peoples, however in the Tenth Plan significant emphasis has been placed on delivering basic services to the disadvantaged people such as indigenous community. One of the main thrusts of the Tenth Plan is the implementation of targeted programs for the uplifting, employment and basic security of indigenous people.

The policy provision also outlines that the government should pilot strong and separate package of program of basic security for vulnerable sections of society. Policies and action for their protection and development have also been developed in the plan. The plan states that targeted and empowerment programs shall be promoted to enhance the wellbeing of the vulnerable, disadvantaged and exploited groups.

14th Development Plan adopts inclusive and equitable development strategy to uplift the living standard of the excluded groups including, Adivasi/Janajati, women, people with disability and remote geographical areas and poor people of the various regions of the country from the prevailing discriminatory practices in the society. One of the strategies of its Social Development Policy is to increase the accessibility of socially, economically and geographically deprived class, region and community in the available resources by empowering them through the principles of equity and inclusion.

The plan emphasized to increase investment to support development by promoting inclusion of excluded communities, region and gender in all structure, sector and processes of the nation. The plan has given emphasis in implementing different types of income generation supportive program targeting the poor and vulnerable people

Similarly, the National Foundation for Upliftment of Adivasi/Janjati Act, 2058 (2002), the National Human Rights Action Plan 2005, the Environmental Act 1997, and the Forest Act 1993 have emphasized protection and promotion of indigenous peoples' knowledge in particular. 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.

In 2007 the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples was adopted by the General Assembly. Nepal ratified ILO Convention No. 169 on September 14, 2007 (BS 2064/05/28). Article 1 of the convention provides a definition of tribal and indigenous peoples.

Article 6 requires consultation with the peoples concerned through appropriate procedures and, in particular, through their representative institutions, whenever consideration is being given to legislative or administrative measures which may affect them directly. In Article 15, it states that indigenous and tribal peoples shall, wherever possible, participate in the benefits of natural resource utilization activities and shall receive fair compensation for any damages which they may sustain as a result of such activities.

Article 16(2) clearly mentions that where the relocation of these peoples is considered necessary, such exceptional measures and such relocation shall take place only with their free and informed consent. Where their consent cannot be obtained, such relocation shall take place only following appropriate procedures established by national laws and regulations, including public inquiries where appropriate, which provide the opportunity for effective representation of the peoples concerned.

Article 16(3) mentions that, whenever possible, these peoples shall have the right to return to their traditional land as soon as the grounds for relocation cease to exist. Article 16(5) specifies the persons thus relocated shall be fully compensated for any resulting loss or injury.

### **Requirements of FPIC (Free, Prior and Informed Consent) of IPs**

The concept of FPIC has emerged as an international human rights standard that recognizes the collective rights of indigenous peoples to self-determination and to their lands and territories. FPIC is usually considered as a collective right of indigenous peoples to make decisions through their own freely chosen representatives and customary or other institutions and to give or withhold their consent prior to the approval by government, industry or other outside party of any project that may affect the lands, territories and resources that they customarily own, occupy or otherwise use. It is thus not a stand-alone right but an expression of a wider set of human rights protections that secure indigenous peoples' rights to control their lives, livelihoods, lands and other rights and freedoms.

In these regards, though Nepal has no explicit legal and policy provision on FPIC. The Constitution of Nepal 2015, Article 51, Sub article J (8) has some implicit elements requiring FPIC of Indigenous Nationalities while making any decisions concerning these people. The essence of this constitutional provision is to ensure the indigenous nationalities participate in decisions concerning their community by making special provisions for opportunities and benefits in order to ensure the right of these peoples to live with dignity, along with their identity, and protect and promote traditional knowledge, skill, culture, social tradition and experience of the indigenous nationalities and local communities.

### **3.2. WWF Safeguards Standards and Procedures Applicable to the Project**

WWF's safeguards standards require that any potentially adverse environmental and social impacts are identified, and avoided or mitigated. Safeguards policies that are relevant to this project are as follows:

#### **(i) Standard on Environment and Social Risk Management**

This standard is applicable because MaWRiN intends to support activities that result in a variety of environmental and social impacts. MaWRiN is a conservation project, and its environmental and social outcomes are expected to be generally positive. Adverse environmental and social impacts that may occur as a result of project activities are expected to be site-specific, negligible and easily mitigated.

The precise location and impact of specific activities cannot be determined at this stage, and will only be known during project implementation. Thus, an ESMF was prepared to set out guidelines and procedures on how to identify, assess and monitor environmental and social impacts, and how

to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts. Site-specific ESMPs will be prepared as required, based on principles and guidelines of the ESMF.

#### (ii) Standard on Protection of Natural Habitats

WWF's mission is to protect natural habitats, and it does not undertake any projects that would result in conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, especially those that are legally protected, officially proposed for protection, or identified as having high conservation value.

The Marin watershed, where project activities will be carried out, provides ecosystem services and livelihood to project affected communities. The mainstay of these communities is agriculture, livestock, and NTFP, and they are thus directly dependent on natural resources.

Overall, MaWRiN project activities will produce significant conservation benefits. Any potential adverse environmental impacts on human populations or environmentally important areas including forests, grasslands and other natural habitats are expected to be very limited. However, the ESMF/PF/IPPF is prepared to properly manage and mitigate the risk of any unforeseen adverse environmental impact on natural habitats, including critical natural habitats, as well as measures to enhance the project's positive environmental outcomes.

#### (iii) Standard on Involuntary Resettlement

The WWF's Standard seeks to ensure that adverse social or economic impacts on resource-dependent local communities as a result from conservation-related restrictions on resource access and/or use are avoided or minimized. Resolution of conflicts between conservation objectives and local livelihoods is sought primarily through voluntary agreements, including benefits commensurate with any losses incurred. Involuntary resettlement is avoided or minimized, including through assessment of all viable alternative project designs and, in limited circumstances where this is not possible, displaced persons are assisted in improving or at least restoring their livelihoods and standards of living relative to pre-displacement or pre-project levels (whichever is higher).

The adverse resettlement impacts of the MaWRiN project are expected to be minimal. Land acquisition or physical displacement will not take place. Other forms of economic resettlement (e.g., restrictions of access to natural resources and livelihoods, loss of community property resources, land use conflicts, etc.) will be discouraged under the project. However, if such resettlement impacts will be unavoidable, they will be planned in partnership with the affected peoples and/or communities, and mitigation measures will be taken to reduce and mitigate such impacts, in accordance with the guidance provided in the ESMF/PF/IPPF.

#### (iv) Standard on Indigenous Peoples

The WWF standard requires ensuring that indigenous rights are respected, that indigenous peoples do not suffer adverse impacts from projects, and that indigenous peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits from conservation. The policy mandates that projects respect indigenous peoples' rights, including their rights to FPIC processes and to tenure over traditional territories; that culturally appropriate and equitable benefits (including from traditional ecological knowledge) are negotiated and agreed upon with the indigenous peoples' communities in question; and that potential adverse impacts are avoided or adequately addressed through a participatory and consultative approach.

The ethnic composition of settlements within the Marin watershed is highly diverse with around 45 castes and ethnicities but dominated largely by Tamang along with Magar, Brahmin, Chhettri,

Newar, Majhi and Dalits making up around 90% of the population. The major indigenous communities within the watershed are Tamang (55%), Magar (9%), Newar (5%), Majhi (5%) with a small population of Gurung, Sunuwar, Dunuwar, Pahari, Mushahar, Thami, Ghale, Gharti/Bhujel, Hayu, Rai, Limbu, Dhanuk, Sherpa, Kumal, Rajbanshi, Chepang, Santhal/Sattar, Jhangad, Dhimal, Bhote, Yakkha, Darai, Thakali, Chhantyal, Bote, Jirel, Dura, Meche, Rajhi, and Byanshi. Nepali, Tamang, Majhi, Newari and Magar are the most widely spoken languages in the watershed.

The prevalence of IPs in the Marin watershed thus triggers the preparation of an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF), in line with the WWF's SIPP requirements. To avoid duplications and simplify the safeguards process, the IPPF constitutes a separate chapter of this ESMF. In order to ensure that all PAP take an active part in the design and implementation of project activities, the implementation of the ESMF/PF/IPPF will be done in alignment with FPIC best practices.

#### (v) Standard on Community Health, Safety and Security

This Standard ensures that the health, safety and security of communities are respected and appropriately protected. The Guidance on Labor and Working Conditions requires employers and supervisors to implement all reasonable precautions to protect the health and safety of workers through the introduction of preventive and protective measures. It also requires that the labor rights of project-employed workers are observed, as indicated in WWF ESS Landscape Screening Tool. Project activities should also prevent adverse impact involving quality and supply of water to affected communities; safety of project infrastructure, life and properties; protective mechanisms for the use of hazardous materials; disease prevention procedures; and emergency preparedness and response.

#### (vi) Standard on Pest Management

The project will not allow the procurement or use of formulated products that are in World Health Organization (WHO) Classes IA and IB, or formulations of products in Class II, unless there are restrictions that are likely to deny use or access by lay personnel and others without training or proper equipment. The project will follow the recommendations and minimum standards as described in the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides and its associated technical guidelines, and procure only pesticides, along with suitable protective and application equipment, that will permit pest management actions to be carried out with well-defined and minimal risk to health, environment, and livelihoods.

The project will not fund nor include the promotion or usage of pesticides. On the contrary, it will aim to reduce the amount of chemical fertilizers and pesticides used through strengthening of farmer capacity on the proper use of chemicals/non-chemical alternatives for pest management (e.g. integrated pest management and good agriculture practice). Thus, this standard is not triggered by the project.

#### (vii) Standard on Cultural Resources

This Standard requires that Cultural Resources (CR), which include archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, and sacred sites (e.g., graveyards, burial sites, sites of unique natural values, etc.) are appropriately preserved and their destruction or damage is appropriately avoided.

Project activities are not expected to negatively impact cultural resources (CR). Project activities will contribute to strengthening the sanctity of CR through integrated conservation actions. To avoid or at least mitigate any adverse impacts on CR, the project will not finance activities that could damage CR. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will also consult with local people and other relevant stakeholders in documenting the presence and significance of CR, assessing the nature and extent of potential impacts on these resources, and designing and implementing mitigation plans.

#### (viii) Standard on Accountability and Grievance System

Project-affected communities and other interested stakeholders may raise a grievance at any time to the Project Team and WWF, and to this end a project-level Grievance Mechanism will be created for this project. The PMU will be responsible for informing project-affected parties about the Accountability and Grievance Mechanism, including the various avenues available to them. Contact information of the PMU and WWF will be made publicly available. Relevant details are also provided in the Grievance Redress section of this ESMF/PF/IPPF.

The WWF Standard on Accountability and Grievance Mechanism is not intended to replace project- and country-level dispute resolution and redress mechanisms. This mechanism is designed to: address potential breaches of WWF's policies and procedures; be independent, transparent, and effective; be accessible to project-affected people; keep complainants abreast of progress of cases brought forward; and maintain records on all cases and issues brought forward for review.

#### (ix) Standard on Public Consultation and Disclosure

This standard requires meaningful consultation with relevant stakeholders, occurring as early as possible and throughout the project cycle. It requires the Project Team to provide relevant information in a timely manner and in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to diverse stakeholders. This standard also requires that information concerning environmental and social issues relevant to the project is disclosed for at least 30 days prior to implementation, and 45 days if there are Indigenous Peoples in the project area. WWF will disclose safeguards documentation on its Safeguards Resources web page. The final safeguards documents should be published on national websites of the Implementing Agencies and made available locally in specific locations. The project is also required to locally release all final key safeguards documents via hardcopy, translated into the local languages and in a culturally appropriate manner, to facilitate awareness by relevant stakeholders that the information is in the public domain for review.

#### (x) Standard on Stakeholder Engagement

This standard details the necessary requirements for meaningful, effective and informed stakeholder engagement in the design and implementation of projects. The project has prepared a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 4 of the Project document) that will be implemented during the project.

### **3.3. Gaps between Nepal's laws and policies and the WWF's SIPP**

Several gaps can be identified between Nepal's laws and policies and the WWF's requirements.

- **General environmental and social assessment:** Lack of a comprehensive screening of adverse environmental and social impacts of development interventions in Nepal's legislation. **Mitigation measure:** such a screening will be carried out in line with WWF's requirements and in compliance with this ESMF.
- **Natural habitats:** Natural habitats are not specifically required to be assessed in the EIA. **Mitigation measure:** impacts on natural habitats will be assessed in line with WWF's requirements and in compliance with this ESMF.
- **Occupational health and safety:** Lack of comprehensive legislation on occupational health and safety in Nepal (the Labour Act, 2017 does not address these issues). **Mitigation measure:** occupational health and safety measures will be undertaken in line with WWF's requirements and in compliance with this ESMF.
- **Community health and safety:** Public health legislation does not specifically impose requirements for development and infrastructure projects. **Mitigation measure:** ESMPs developed under the project will aim to address all community health and safety issues that arise during execution and operation of the project, including those related to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.
- **Involuntary resettlement:** Nepal's legislation does not allow for PAP consultation in the compensation options; does not allow non-cash compensation options such as alternative land allocation; Valuation of lost assets considers depreciation and hence not at replacement cost; does not make mention of compensating non-titleholders (tenants, encroachers and squatters). **Mitigation measure:** compensation for loss of access to livelihoods or any other forms of economic resettlement will be undertaken in compliance with this ESMF. Land acquisition will be prohibited and no project activities will be executed on privately-owned lands.
- **Indigenous peoples:** The provision of FPIC and broad community support in relation to IPs is absent. **Mitigation measure:** project activities that target or affect IPs will be implemented in line with this ESMF and IPPF.

**For the purposes of the MaWRiN project, the provisions of the WWF's SIPP shall prevail over Nepal's legislation in all cases of discrepancy.**

## 4. ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The MaWRiN project seeks to enhance climate resilience of Indigenous people and local communities in the Marin watershed through nature-based solutions and livelihood improvement, and it is thus expected to result in major positive environmental outcomes.

### 4.1. Activities Triggering Adverse Impacts

Minor and site-specific negative environmental and social impacts may result from activities under Component 1: Enabling environment for mainstreaming climate change, and Component 2: Enhanced Resilience of Local Communities to Climate Change.

As part of Component 1, the project will support the integration of CCA in agriculture, livestock, forestry, and water sectors at the municipality level. These activities may result in changes in existing access and usage rights of local natural resources—grazing areas, collection of firewood in the forest, management of water sources, etc.

As part of Component 2, the project will invest in supporting local communities to take up climate-resilient and sustainable practices of agriculture, livestock and grazing management, forestry and water resources management. While forest cover is still high in the project area, localized forest degradation is taking place due to encroachment, overgrazing, excessive collection of forest resources, and forest fires. Forest is also expected to be affected by haphazard development of rural roads, which is starting to take place in the recent years. The natural resources in the watershed will be under additional pressure with a large population of migrant workers having returned home due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Understanding the relative power of these migrant workers will be important during consultations.

The project will thus support community forest users' group and leasehold forest groups, contributing to improved livelihoods whilst also addressing forest degradation, which exacerbate climate hazards and disasters such as landslides, soil erosion, floods and forest fires. It will also support Nature-based-Solutions interventions to arrest land degradation and mitigate climate disaster risks in areas/ sites that are most vulnerable.

Activities under this component will seek to achieve two outcomes: (i) increased adaptive capacity of vulnerable households in the Marin Watershed to climate induced disasters such as landslides, floods and droughts; and (ii) nature-based solutions (NbS) reduce climate induced vulnerabilities of community livelihood assets. The following adverse impacts may result from each output.

- (a) Activities under Output 2.1.1: Climate-adaptive technologies and practices for agriculture, livestock management and water management introduced and demonstrated

This Output is part of Outcome **2.1**: Increased adaptive capacity of vulnerable households in the Marin Watershed to climate-induced disasters such as landslides, floods, droughts, and forest fire.

Activities under this output will “support local farm households to adopt climate-adaptive technology and practices relating to agriculture, livestock management and water management through training and extension as well as material and equipment support.” Among these, activities that may trigger adverse environmental or social impacts include:

**Activity 2.1.1.1:** Support for climate-adaptive and sustainable agriculture by means of:

- Introduction of high value crops and climate-resilient varieties of seeds and seedlings;

**Activity 2.1.1.2:** Support for sustainable livestock management by means of:

- fodder plantation;
- promotion of improved local breeds and their management;
- upgradation of animal sheds for improved management of farmyard manure and stall feeding;
- fishery development.

**Activity 2.1.1.3:** Support for water-efficient and farmer-managed irrigation systems including:

- renovation/ upgradation of existing irrigation canals/ channels for enhanced climate resilience and water efficiency;
- restoration and protection of water sources/ springs for irrigation and domestic purposes; and
- sub-surface water harvesting.

Climate-adaptive technology within the project context would include water-efficient and farmer-managed irrigation technology and practices, use of high-value crops and climate-resilient varieties of seeds and seedlings, tunnel/ greenhouse vegetable farming, sloping agriculture land technology (SALT), agroforestry, use of higher productivity/low impact small hand-tools and technologies that are labour- and energy-efficient, and also responsive to the needs of women and poor households. Improved livestock and grazing management will also be promoted through support for fodder plantation.

(b) Activities under Output 2.2.2: NbS implemented reducing climate disaster risks to vulnerable public livelihood assets and infrastructure in at least six prioritized catchment locations in the project area

This Output is part of Outcome 2.2: Nature-based Solutions (NbS) reduce climate-induced vulnerabilities of community livelihood (resources and) assets.

As part of this, Activity 2.2.1.4 may trigger adverse environmental and social impacts:

**Activity 2.2.1.4: Rehabilitate and protect degraded and vulnerable areas in Phulbari khola and Ghagar khola catchments against climate disaster risks through NbS interventions, which will include:**

- a) Bamboo plantation;
- b) Stepwise series of checkdams;
- c) Conservation ponds (for erosion control and landslide risk mitigation but will also contribute to improving water management – activity 2.1.1.3);
- d) Protection embankments;
- e) Wire net (reinforced cement concrete/ Shyaborokka) and jute netting.

## 4.2. Adverse Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The adverse environmental impacts of activities envisioned as part of Outputs 2.1.1 and 2.2.2 include



adverse impacts on agricultural and forest land, water sources, livestock, vegetation, and grazing areas. Such adverse impacts may include:

- Construction related impacts (e.g., pollution, dust, noise, waste, etc.) arising from civil works—excavation, waste and material management at site during construction or rehabilitation activities.
- Inappropriate usage of new seed varieties that may cause degradation of soil and damage to the local vegetation, reduce soil fertility, etc.
- Improper introduction of new seeds may affect the endemic seeds of the local areas and may affect the gene pool of such seeds. Such new seeds may be invasive and may have adverse effects in the local ecosystem.
- Inappropriate usage of pesticides and fertilizers that may degrade the soil, cause damage to the local vegetation and untargeted species, produce waste, and may lead to eutrophication of downstream water bodies. This may include misuse of agrochemicals by farmers due limited knowledge on safe use and handling of pesticides.
- Contamination of water sources.
- Contamination of agricultural lands: Earth excavated (Spoil mass) from small civil works, if not properly disposed will contaminate the nearby agricultural land.
- Disturbance of natural habitats, which may result in the loss of bio-diversity or loss of protected species.
- Cutting down of trees and plants may negatively affect the ecosystem (e.g., grazing areas are diminished)

A detailed overview of these impacts, potential mitigation measures, and responsible authorities is provided in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Anticipated Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Potential impact	Impact scale	Proposed mitigation measures	Responsible party
<b>Adverse impacts from usage of climate-adaptive technologies activities (Output 2.2.1)</b>			
Introduction of new seed varieties cause degradation of soil and damage to the local vegetation, reduce soil fertility, etc.	Long term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess appropriateness of seeds in terms of biodiversity, water efficiency, local needs, survival, etc.</li> <li>Ensure that only compatible and non-invasive seeds are planted</li> </ul>	<p>Technical Team Leader</p> <p>GESI and Safeguards Expert</p> <p>Selected contractors</p>
Pesticides and fertilizers might be inappropriately treated as part of the Nature-based Solutions and degrade the soil, cause damage to the local vegetation and untargeted species, produce waste, and may lead to eutrophication of downstream water bodies.	Long term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess appropriateness of pesticides and fertilizers in the local context.</li> <li>Build the capacity of executing partners to ensure full awareness and knowledge regarding the usage and impacts of selected pesticides and fertilizers.</li> <li>Ensure that no accidental damage is caused to local vegetation or untargeted species.</li> <li>Ensure proper selection of sites as to avoid damaging natural habitat.</li> <li>Comply with FAO's International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides and its associated technical guidelines, and procure only pesticides, along with suitable protective and application equipment, that will permit pest management actions to be carried out with well-defined and minimal risk to health, environment, and livelihoods.</li> <li>The project will not fund nor include the promotion or usage of pesticides.</li> </ul>	<p>Technical Team Leader</p> <p>GESI and Safeguards Expert</p> <p>Selected contractors</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce the amount of chemical fertilizers and pesticides used through strengthening of farmer capacity on the proper use of chemicals/non-chemical alternatives for pest management (e.g. integrated pest management and good agriculture practice).</li> </ul>	
Disturbance of natural habitats	Long term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure careful siting, alignment, design of rig sites, and/or timing of works (seasonal)</li> <li>Avoid using heavy machinery</li> <li>Avoid soil excavation and noise disturbance to minimize impact on natural habitats</li> </ul>	<p>Technical Team Leader</p> <p>GESI and Safeguards Expert</p>
Cutting down of trees and plants may negatively affect the ecosystem (e.g., grazing areas are diminished)	Long term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that no accidental damage is caused to local vegetation—major trees that are supposed to be cut shall be clearly marked, and only marked trees will be cut;</li> <li>Removal of trees and plants needs to be done in an environmentally sustainable way (e.g., removal of branches);</li> <li>Alternative grazing areas shall be identified;</li> <li>Burning of trees and other plants should be avoided.</li> </ul>	<p>Technical Team Leader</p> <p>GESI and Safeguards Expert</p> <p>Selected contractors</p>
<b>Adverse impacts from construction and rehabilitation activities (Output 2.2.2)</b>			
<b>Noise disturbance:</b> Possible noise disturbance as a result of outdoor equipment usage and transportation vehicles	Short term	<p>Pre-construction: requirements to limit noise pollution should be included in the bidding documents, as a precondition for the contractor’s selection</p> <p>During construction:</p>	Technical Team Leader

driving around the construction site		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noise level control should be performed before the start up of construction activities;</li> <li>• The equipment should be fitted with appropriate noise devices that will reduce sound level;</li> <li>• The construction work should not be permitted during the nights, the operations on site shall be restricted to the hours 7am—7pm;</li> <li>• Vehicles that are excessively noisy shall not be operated until corrective measures have been taken;</li> </ul>	<p>GESI and Safeguards Expert</p> <p>Selected contractors</p>
<p><b>Air quality:</b> dust as a result of construction works and possible emissions from transportation vehicles</p>	Short term	<p>Pre-construction: requirements to limit emissions should be included in the bidding documents, as a precondition for the contractor’s selection</p> <p>During construction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction site, transportation routes and materials handling sites should be water-sprayed on dry and windy days;</li> <li>• Construction materials should be stored in appropriate and covered places to minimize dust;</li> <li>• Before allowing vehicles on site, fitness and emission test of the vehicle shall be performed;</li> <li>• Vehicle loads likely to emit dust need to be covered;</li> <li>• Workers should wear protective masks if dust appears;</li> <li>• Vehicle speed should be restricted within the construction site;</li> <li>• Regular maintenance of the vehicles and construction machinery should be performed in order to reduce any leakages of motor oils, emissions and dispersion of pollution;</li> <li>• Burning of debris from ground clearance shall be prohibited.</li> </ul>	<p>Technical Team Leader</p> <p>GESI and Safeguards Expert</p> <p>Selected contractors</p>

<p><b>Waste:</b> generation of waste as a result of construction activities. This may also include the <b>Contamination of agricultural lands:</b> Earth excavated (Spoil mass) from small civil works, if not properly disposed will contaminate the nearby agricultural land</p>	<p>Short term</p>	<p>Pre-construction: requirements for appropriate waste management should be included in the bidding documents, as a precondition for the contractor's selection</p> <p>During construction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of the different waste types at the project site (soil, asphalt, food, etc.);</li> <li>• Ensure that camps are located away from existing stream, river, or water sources, and that no discharge from camps is made into nearby water bodies;</li> <li>• Proper containers/waste bins should be provided at the project site;</li> <li>• Dumping of waste on the sides of the road, on private land, or in other non-designated places should be prohibited;</li> <li>• Dumping waste shall be prohibited on fragile slopes, forests, religious or other culturally sensitive areas or areas where livelihood is derived;</li> <li>• Collection, transportation and final disposal of all waste should be undertaken regularly (weekly)</li> <li>• Possible hazardous waste (motor oils, vehicle fuels, etc.) should be collected separately and authorized collector and transporter should be sub-contracted to transport and finally dispose;</li> <li>• All construction materials should be covered during the transportation to avoid waste dispersion;</li> <li>• The options for reuse/recycling of the generated waste streams should be taking into consideration (e.g. excavated soil, etc.);</li> <li>• Burning of construction waste should be prohibited.</li> <li>• An environment-friendly toilet (e.g., pit toilet) should be made available for project workers, built with locally available materials</li> </ul>	<p>Technical Team Leader GESI and  Safeguards Expert  Selected contractors</p>
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		<p>After construction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All waste shall be removed from the project site and the camp site shall be reclaimed to the previous existing condition</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Water quality:</b> contamination of local water sources may occur due to wastewater and sewage from construction sites</p>	Short term	<p>Pre-construction: requirements for appropriate measures to prevent water contamination should be included in the bidding documents, as a precondition for the contractor's selection.</p> <p>During construction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An environment-friendly toilet (e.g., pit toilet) and washing facilities should be made available, built with locally available materials</li> <li>Open defecation in the vicinity of project sites should be prohibited</li> <li>Throwing waste in water sources should be prohibited</li> <li>Possible hazardous waste (motor oils, vehicle fuels, lubricants) should be collected separately and authorized entity should be transporting and disposing the hazardous waste;</li> </ul> <p>After construction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pit toilets are dismantled and pits are covered</li> <li>All waste is removed from the project site</li> </ul>	<p>Technical Team Leader</p> <p>GESI and Safeguards Expert</p> <p>Selected contractors</p>
<p><b>Cutting down of vegetation:</b> cutting down of trees and other vegetation for construction purposes</p>	Long term	<p>Pre-construction: Design the construction in a way that minimizes the need to cut down trees (by selecting proper activity sites and ensuring that damage to vegetation is minimized on each selected site)</p> <p>During construction: Ensure that no accidental damage is caused to local vegetation</p>	<p>Technical Team Leader</p> <p>GESI and Safeguards</p>

		<p>Major trees that are supposed to be cut shall be clearly marked, and only marked trees will be cut;</p> <p>After construction: Replant trees after construction in the ratio of 1:25 in line with the Forest Act (2019) of Nepal</p>	<p>Expert Selected contractors</p>
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### 4.3. Adverse Social Impacts and Mitigation Measures

While project activities aim to strengthen the climate resilience of local communities and enhance their livelihood opportunities, they may also result in some adverse social impacts.

Specifically, adverse social impacts may result from **Activity 1.1.2.4 Support formulation or revision of plans and policies at the municipality/ provincial level in accordance with the CCA-integration guidelines in agriculture, livestock, forestry, and water sectors at the municipality level.** These may include temporary or permanent restrictions related to access to natural resources (such as the collection of firewood, grazing areas, and watersheds), social conflicts related to beneficiary selection (e.g., selection criteria on who may benefit from project activities), occupational health and safety of workers employed by the project, community health and safety, and potential conflicts with temporary workers over the usage of local resources, as well as safety issues.

Adverse impacts may result from **activities under Output 2.1.1 and 2.2.2, which are related to construction and other types of civil works** (see details below).

No project activities will be implemented on privately owned land and any form of private land acquisition will be avoided.

#### (a) Restrictions of Access to Livelihoods

These would primarily include access to grazing land, access to firewood (for cooking), access to water sources, and access to sacred sites

- (a) **Access to grazing land:** Animal Husbandry is a major source of income in the Marin Watershed. Households depend on grass and fodder from the nearby forest, as well as on grazing land for rearing the livestock. Grazing management program that will be developed are expected to restrict open and uncontrolled grazing of livestock, thus affecting the livelihoods of local communities.
- (b) **Access to firewood for cooking:** Major households in Marin Watershed still rely on traditional cooking practices i.e. based on firewood. Locals fetch the firewood from the nearby community or national forest for daily use. Project activities are expected to restrict collection of firewood from the nearby forest by local communities.
- (c) **Access to rivers and water sources** may be disrupted as the project is going to implement various NbS interventions, including plantations and green embankments along riverbanks, bioengineering on slopes with landslide risk, and enrichment planting and vegetative fencing of water sources.

Further, by enhancing the livelihoods of local people, project activities may pose threats to traditional knowledge and practices. For example, the introduction of “effective water management practices” may pose threat to traditional water mills (ghatto) in that area.

**Mitigation measures.** If any of the activities implemented under Outputs 2.1.1 and 2.2.2 negatively impact sources of economic income or other types of livelihoods of affected communities, full and timely compensation shall be provided to all affected individuals, irrespective of their formal land title, in accordance with the Process Framework (see section 4.4 below). Compensation shall be calculated based on the replacement value of these livelihoods (market value plus any replacement costs) by PMU in coordination with the people whose livelihoods are being affected.



Project activities that affect traditional economic livelihoods and practices should only be undertaken upon consultation with all affected individuals—representatives of local communities, local authorities and other actors who are affected or have a stake in the usage of relevant land plots. If such negative impacts are unavoidable, the procedures outlined in the Process Framework shall be followed.

#### (b) Social Conflicts related to Land Usage and Beneficiary Selection

The introduction of climate-adaptive technologies, along with restoration and rehabilitation activities supported by the project, will have positive long-term impacts on the livelihoods of local communities and sustainable management of natural resources. However, these activities may result for the short-term in land use conflicts among different communities or among members of the same community. This is particularly worrisome given that local communities are already deeply affected by degraded forests and lack of access to fertile grazing lands.

Social conflicts may arise regarding the criteria for the selection of local households that would benefit from project activities. As these activities will include specific livelihood support measures, some community members may greatly benefit from them while others may be left behind. Vulnerable community members may thus be further marginalized.

#### **Mitigation measures:**

- Project activities that may trigger conflicts and tensions among communities should only be undertaken upon consultation with all affected individuals—representatives of local communities, local authorities and other actors who are affected or have a stake in the usage of relevant land plots.
- Plan for the implementation of NbS interventions to mitigate climate disaster risks to the identified public assets shall be developed in a participatory, inclusive, and consultative manner to ensure that access rights and benefits are agreed upon among community members. It is particularly important to engage vulnerable community members (e.g., women, youth, disabled, etc.) and IP groups in these consultations.

The Technical Team Leader in coordination with the GESI and Safeguards Expert and the communities themselves, shall develop criteria for beneficiary selection in an inclusive manner, putting special emphasis on the engagement of vulnerable community members (e.g., women, youth, disabled, members of single-headed households, etc.). Special attention should also be paid to the engagement of IP groups. The criteria for beneficiary selection should then be clearly outlined and widely publicized among community members. As CFUGs already have criteria for identifying the most vulnerable members of their community, it will be necessary to review this guidance and see if meets the requirements and needs of this project, where it could be used.

#### (c) Occupational and Community Health and Safety

The project is likely to engage temporary workers for construction, rehabilitation, and restoration activities, and such activities will be carried out in the vicinity of local communities.

It will be necessary to ensure that appropriate occupational health and safety (OHS) measures are in place and fully complied with by local contractors.

With regards to community health and safety, project activities may adversely affect the health and safety of the affected community, and put pressure on—already scarce—community resources. For instance, the quality and supply of water to local communities may be degraded,

and safety risks may arise from construction activities and from the potential usage of hazardous materials.

Both workers' and community health may also be at risk due to increased exposure to COVID-19 as a result of participation in project activities (for the workers) or residence in the vicinity of these activities (for the community).

**Mitigation measures:**

With regards to occupational health and safety, PMU and the implementing contractors shall provide a safe and healthy work environment, taking into account physical, psychological, chemical or biological risks that may be inherent in project activities, and specific threats to women. They shall also take steps to prevent accidents, injury, and disease arising from, associated with, or occurring in the course of work by minimizing, as far as reasonably practicable, the causes of hazards. In a manner consistent with good international industry practice, the implementing contractor shall (i) identify potential hazards to workers, particularly those that may be life-threatening; (ii) provide preventive and protective measures, including modification, substitution, or elimination of hazardous conditions or substances; (iii) train workers as necessary; (iv) document and report occupational accidents, diseases, and incidents; and (v) undertake emergency prevention, preparedness, and response arrangements. Specific mitigation measures are outlined in Table 2 below.

With regards to community health and safety, Technical Team Leader and the implementing contractors shall evaluate the risks and impacts to the health and safety of the affected community during the implementation of project activities, and shall establish preventive measures to address them in a manner commensurate with the identified risks and impacts. Project activities shall prevent adverse impact on the quality and supply of water to local communities, ensure the safety of construction infrastructure and equipment, introduce protective mechanisms for the use of hazardous materials; and undertake all necessary emergency preparedness and response measures. Specific measures are outlined in Table 2.

(d) Conflicts between migrant workers and community members

The influx of temporary workers in project sites may generate conflicts with local communities. First, temporary workers may place an additional strain on the local natural resources in case of using forest resources for cooking, or water resources for drinking, cleaning, and washing. Second, the presence and influx of temporary workers may also result in increased safety risks for local communities and gender-based violence risks.

**Mitigation measures.** It will be ensured that temporary workers are made aware of local culture and traditions, as well as the legal consequences of harassment and intimidation, especially with regards to sexual harassment and gender-based violence. Local communities shall be made aware of the engagement of temporary workers in project sites. Strict monitoring shall be carried out to ensure conflicts are minimized.

(e) Restriction of Access to Sacred Sites

The Marin watershed is predominantly inhabited by Tamang and Magar communities, who access various local sites and resources (such as sacred groves, graves, water sprouts and springs or parts of forests) as per their cultural faith and beliefs, without legal title over these sites. Access to these sites and resources may have to be temporarily restricted as a result of project activities.

**Mitigation measures.** Temporary restrictions related to access to or usage of sacred sites should only be undertaken upon consultation with the indigenous communities, in line with the

guidelines provided in Chapter 5.4 Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF). Permanent denial of access will be prohibited and no activities that may result in the denial of access to sacred sites can be approved under the project.

(a) Child labor

There might be risks of child labor in project activities as children from local communities are commonly engaged in labor-related activities supporting their parents. Given that this is a traditional practice, such risk can also arise as part of project activities unless mitigation measures are undertaken. The project team will carry out awareness raising among local farmers to explain the risks of child labor and ensure that children are not engaged in any project-related works.

Table 3. Adverse Social Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Potential impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Responsible party
<p><b>1. Changes in the current access and usage rights of natural resources in project sites (access to grazing areas, collection of firewood, access to water sources)</b></p>	<p>Full and timely compensation shall be provided to all affected individuals, irrespective of their formal land title, in accordance with the Process Framework (see section 4.4 below). Compensation shall be calculated based on the replacement value of these livelihoods (market value plus any replacement costs) in coordination with the affected people or communities.</p>	<p>GESI and Safeguards Expert, Technical Team Leader</p>
<p><b>2. Social tensions resulting from changes in land usage rights and selection criteria of local households that would benefit from project activities. Vulnerable community members may thus be further marginalized.</b></p>	<p>Project activities that may trigger conflicts and tensions among communities should only be undertaken upon through community consultations that will be organized by professional facilitators. Special efforts will be undertaken to proactively engaged the most vulnerable community members.</p> <p>The Plan for the implementation of NbS interventions to mitigate climate disaster risks to the identified public assets shall be developed in a participatory, inclusive, and consultative manner to ensure that access rights and benefits are agreed upon among community members.</p> <p>Clear and transparent criteria for beneficiary selection shall be developed in an inclusive manner with communities, putting special emphasis on the engagement of vulnerable community members (e.g., women, youth, disabled, members of single-headed households, etc.). Special attention should also be paid to the engagement of IP groups. The criteria for beneficiary selection should then be clearly outlined and widely publicized among community members.</p>	<p>Technical Team Leader, GESI and Safeguards Expert &amp; Forest User Groups</p>
<p><b>3. Occupational health and safety as a result of occupational hazards during construction works and due to increased exposure to COVID-19.</b></p>	<p>Project technicians and the implementing contractors shall provide a safe and healthy work environment, taking into account physical, chemical or biological risks that may be inherent in project activities. They shall also take steps to prevent accidents, injury, and disease arising from, associated with, or occurring in the course of work by</p>	<p>Technical Team Leader Selected contractors</p>

minimizing, as far as reasonably practicable, the causes of hazards. In a manner consistent with good international industry practice, the implementing contractor shall (i) identify potential hazards to workers, particularly those that may be life-threatening; (ii) provide preventive and protective measures, including modification, substitution, or elimination of hazardous conditions or substances; (iii) train workers as necessary; (iv) document and report occupational accidents, diseases, and incidents; and (v) undertake emergency prevention, preparedness, and response arrangements.

- Ensure regular health screening for the workers pre and during construction activities
- Ensure that no underage workers, or children are engaged
- Ensure that there is no forced labor or trafficked people engaged in labor
- Ensure decent work conditions, including an appropriate salary, working hours, accommodation and food for workers shall be provided to all workers
- Ensure that workers are employed on the principle of equal opportunity and fair treatment, and there is no discrimination with respect to any aspects of the employment relationship, such as recruitment and hiring, compensation (including wages and benefits), working conditions and terms of employment, access to training, job assignment, promotion, termination of employment or retirement, and disciplinary practices
- Implement a grievance mechanism for workers (and their organizations, where they exist) to raise workplace concerns

With regards to COVID-19, advisories on precautionary, exigency, and emergency measures by WHO and the government health authority will be heeded and complied with. These will be brought to the attention of all project personnel and anyone doing personal transaction with any project staff for the purpose of having a common understanding and as much as possible mutual agreement of the need for and benefits of compliance.

<p><b>4. Local community's health and safety as a result of occupational hazards during the construction activities and due to increased exposure to COVID-19.</b></p>	<p>Project and the implementing contractors shall evaluate the risks and impacts to the health and safety of the affected community during the implementation of project activities, and shall establish preventive measures to address them in a manner commensurate with the identified risks and impacts.</p> <p>Project activities shall prevent adverse impact on the quality and supply of water to local communities, ensure the safety of construction infrastructure and equipment, introduce protective mechanisms for the use of hazardous materials; and undertake all necessary emergency preparedness and response measures.</p> <p>Specific measures include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure the safety of all project-related equipment, in line with the requirements above;</li> <li>• Minimize the use of hazardous materials, and ensure that community members are not exposed to them. In case that the use of such materials is necessary, provide sufficient notice to local community members and inform them on safety and protection measures;</li> <li>• Avoid dumping any waste or otherwise contaminating community sources of water supply and water quality;</li> <li>• Provide information to local communities on construction activities and plans.</li> </ul> <p>With regards to COVID-19, advisories on precautionary, exigency, and emergency measures by WHO and the government health authority will be heeded and complied with. These will be brought to the attention of all project personnel and anyone doing personal transaction with any project staff for the purpose of having a common understanding and as much as possible mutual agreement of the need for and benefits of compliance.</p>	<p>Technical Team Leader Selected contractors</p>
<p><b>5. Conflicts between migrant workers and community members over local resource usage (firewood for</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workers shall be made aware of local culture and traditions, as well as the legal consequences of harassment and intimidation, especially with regards to sexual harassment and gender-based violence.</li> </ul>	<p>Technical Team Leader GESI and Safeguards</p>

<p><b>cooking, water for drinking and washing), safety and GBV</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local communities shall be made aware of the engagement of temporary workers in project sites.</li> <li>• Strict monitoring shall be carried out to ensure conflicts are minimized</li> <li>• Workers will be provided training on gender based violence and the legal consequences</li> </ul>	<p>Expert &amp; Forest User Groups</p>
<p><b>6. Access to cultural sites and resources may be temporarily restricted as a result of project activities.</b></p>	<p>Temporary restrictions related to access to or usage of sacred sites should only be undertaken upon consultation with the indigenous communities, in line with the guidelines provided in Chapter 5.4 Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF). Permanent denial of access will be prohibited and no activities that may result in the denial of access to sacred sites can be approved under the project.</p>	<p>Technical Team Leader ,GESI and Safeguards Expert &amp; Forest User Groups</p>
<p><b>7. Child labor: it is a cultural norm that children help their parents with farming activities.</b></p>	<p>The project team will carry out awareness raising among local farmers to explain the risks of child labor, and ensure that children are not engaged in any project-related works.</p>	<p>Technical Team Leader Selected contractors</p>

#### 4.4. Process Framework: Livelihood Restoration Measures

Project activities under Outputs 2.1.1 and 2.2.2 may result in restrictions of access to livelihoods and natural resources for local communities. Any change related to land use, access to water sources, grazing areas, or access to firewood shall be based on free, prior and informed consent of the affected communities and relevant authorities, which must be conducted prior to finalizing any of the changes.

If such a change negatively impacts sources of economic income or other types of livelihoods of affected communities, full and timely compensation shall be provided to all affected individuals, irrespective of their formal land title. All affected communities and households around the project-supported areas will be provided by the project with opportunities to restore their livelihoods to at least pre-project levels, and will be part of the decision-making process of what this restoration includes.

Livelihoods-related support during project implementation will be provided to the households (HH) of all communities within the targeted areas. This process will be organized in the following manner:

- Screening

The GESI and Safeguards Expert, with technical inputs from the Technical Team Leader, will undertake screening of all planned activities for likely access restrictions to local communities. This will include both communities that reside in project-affected areas, including those with and without land title, as well as communities whose customary practices include use of natural resources in the project area, but may not reside there full time.

- Social assessment and any community members that may lack land title.

If the screening confirms and identifies HHs affected due to access restriction to natural resources, a social assessment (SA) process based on participatory consultations with affected peoples will be carried out. The SA will generate the necessary baseline information on demographics, social, cultural, and economic characteristics of affected communities, as well as the land and territories that they have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, and the natural resources on which they depend. The SA will assess potential impacts and the extent of restriction of access to resources along with suitable mitigation and enhancement measures including options for alternative access to similar resources.

- Livelihood Restoration Plans

Based on the findings of the screening and social assessment, an action plan usually known as Livelihood Restoration Plans (LRP) will be prepared after holding further meaningful consultations with affected peoples and stakeholders which will provide tailored livelihood support and benefit sharing for affected persons, groups and communities based on feedback from the consultations.

The LRPs will be site-specific and include the following issues: (1) identifying and ranking of site-specific impacts; (2) setting out criteria and eligibility for livelihood assistance; (3) outlining the rights of persons who have been either customarily or legally/illegally using forest, water, or land resources for subsistence to be respected; (4) describing and identifying available mitigation measures alternatives, taking into account the provisions of applicable local legislation, and the available measures for mitigation promoted via project activities and considering any additional sound alternatives, if proposed by the affected persons; (5) outlining specific procedures on how compensation can be obtained.

- Mitigation measures as part of the LRPs



Participatory and inclusive consultations should be carried out with affected communities, individuals, and stakeholders to agree on the allocation of alternative livelihood. These consultations must ensure that the most vulnerable people are included in these consultations and that their concerns and needs are integrated into the decision-making. Eligibility criteria should be established according to guidelines provided in Chapter 5.5 Process Framework.

Alternative livelihood schemes should be discussed, agreed upon and provided for affected persons/ groups. The livelihood options to be built on and be based upon the traditional skills, knowledge, practices and the culture/world view of the affected peoples/groups and persons.

Affected persons should be provided with project-related livelihood support and other opportunities as part of the planned project activities. These may include activities implemented as part of

*Output 2.1.1: "Support local farm households to adopt climate-adaptive technology and practices relating to agriculture, livestock management and water management through training and extension as well as material and equipment support."*

An accessible and efficient grievance redress mechanism should be established and made functional (see Chapter 5.9 of this ESMF/PF/IPPF).

Special attention should be made to tailoring these mitigation measures to the needs of IP groups, in line with the guidelines provided in Chapter 5.4 of this ESMF/PF/IPPF. While some of them may be interested in the mitigation measures outlined above, others may necessitate an alternative approach (e.g., allocation of alternative grazing areas or preserving access to NTFP). Any proposed measures should be closely coordinated with PAPs to ensure that they fully reflect their needs and priorities.

- Compensation

In case that compensation is awarded, it shall be calculated based on the replacement value of these livelihoods (economic market value plus any replacement costs) by the Technical Team Leader, in collaboration with the GESI and Safeguards Expert and the affected communities or individuals. In cases where compensation will consist of the allocation of alternative resources (e.g., alternative grazing areas), measures will include identification of these resources with the active involvement of the affected persons/ communities and assistance to access these resources. For instance, alternative grazing areas could be allocated to local communities in coordination with CFUGs and local governments, or grass/fodder farming on barren/non-irrigated (pakha-bari) lands could be supported.

Detailed procedures on how compensation should be calculated and awarded should be provided in each site-specific LRP based on local conditions.

## 5. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

### 5.1. Procedures for the Identification and Management of Environmental and Social Impacts

The following activities will not be financed by the MaWRiN project:

1. Activities that involve procurement or use of any pesticides categorized IA, IB, or II by the World Health Organization;
2. Activities that require private land acquisition;
3. Activities that require physical displacement of persons from their homes or legal businesses, irrespective of ownership;
4. Activities that involve felling of trees in core zones and in critical watershed areas;
5. Activities that involve quarrying and mining;
6. Activities that involve commercial logging.

In advance of the initiation of any project activity, the PMU should fill in detailed information regarding the nature of the activity and its specific location in the Safeguards Eligibility and Impacts Screening form (Annex 3). Part 1 of this form comprises of basic information regarding the activity; Part 2 contains basic “pre-screening” questions. If the response to any of the questions in these two parts is “Yes”, the activity will be deemed ineligible for funding under MaWRiN. The executing partners will thus be required to change the nature or location of the proposed activity so that it complies with all safeguards requirements and all responses at the Safeguards Eligibility and Impacts Screening form are negative.

If the activity is deemed eligible according to Part 2, an environmental and social screening procedure will be carried out in accordance with Part 3 of Safeguard Eligibility and Impacts Screening format, which is based on the WWF’s SIPP and applicable Nepal laws and regulations. The executing partners shall respond to the specific questions in Part 3 of the form, provide general conclusions regarding the main environmental and social impacts of each proposed activity, outline the required permits or clearances, and specify whether any additional assessments or safeguard documents (e.g., ESMP) should be prepared.

Issues that are considered as part of this environmental and social screening include the following:

- a. Need for government-land acquisition;
- b. Environmental impacts (e.g., dust, noise, smoke, ground vibration, pollution, flooding, etc.) and loss or damage to natural habitat;
- c. Social impacts: identification of vulnerable groups, impacts on community resources, impacts on livelihoods and socio-economic opportunities, restrictions of access to natural resources, land usage conflicts, etc.; and
- d. Health and safety issues (both for workers and for local communities).

The screening of each activity should be undertaken by the GESI and Safeguards Expert. If the screening process indicates that additional assessments or safeguards documents shall be prepared, these should be carried out by the executing partners prior to the start of activities.

If the screening reveals adverse environmental or social impacts that may arise from the planned activity, an ESMP should be prepared. The ESMP should be prepared by the GESI and Safeguards Expert, in collaboration with Technical Team Leader at the PMU, as needed.

## 5.2. Guidelines for ESMP Development

In case that the Environmental and Social screening process identifies any adverse environmental or social impacts as a result of specific project activities, the GESI and Safeguards Expert in collaboration with the Technical Team Leader should develop a site- and activity-specific ESMP. The ESMP should be prepared before the initiation of the project activity and closely follow the guidance provided in this ESMF.

The ESMP should describe adverse environmental and social impacts that are expected to occur as a result of the specific project activity, outline concrete measures that should be undertaken to avoid or mitigate these impacts, and specify the implementation arrangements for administering these measures (including institutional structures, roles, communication, consultations, and reporting procedures).

The structure of the ESMP should be as follows:

- (i) **A concise introduction:** explaining the context and objectives of the ESMP, the connection of the proposed activity to the project, and the findings of the screening process.
- (ii) **Project description:** Objective and description of activities, nature and scope of the project (location with map, construction and/or operation processes, equipment to be used, site facilities and workers and their camps; bill of quantities if civil works are involved, activity schedule).
- (iii) **Baseline environmental and social data:** Key environmental information or measurements such as topography, land use and water uses, soil types, flow of water, and water quality/pollution; and data on socioeconomic conditions of the local population. Photos showing the existing conditions of the project sites should also be included.
- (iv) **Expected impacts and mitigation measures:** Description of specific environmental and social impacts of the activity and corresponding mitigation measures. In case of restrictions of access to livelihoods, this section should also integrate measures that are prescribed by the LRP (see section 7.2 for details).
- (v) **ESMP implementation arrangements:** Responsibilities for design, bidding and contracts where relevant, monitoring, reporting, recording and auditing.
- (vi) **Capacity Need and Budget:** Capacity needed for the implementation of the ESMP and cost estimates for implementation of the ESMP.
- (vii) **Consultation and Disclosure Mechanisms:** Timeline and format of disclosure.
- (viii) **Monitoring:** Environmental and social compliance monitoring with responsibilities.
- (ix) **Grievance Mechanism:** Provide information about the grievance mechanism, how PAPs can access it, and the grievance redress process.
- (x) **A site-specific community and stakeholder engagement plan:** In order to ensure that local communities and other relevant stakeholders are fully involved in the implementation of the ESMP, a stakeholder engagement plan should be included in

the ESMP. Specific guidelines on community engagement are provided in Part 11.2 below.

### 5.3. Stakeholders' Role & Responsibilities in the ESMF Implementation

#### (a) General

The Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE) will be the principal government agency for project execution. MoFE will have the overall supervision and coordination responsibility for project implementation, with WWF providing programmatic guidance and quality assurance in its capacity as the GEF implementing agency for the project.

#### **Project governing bodies**

At project area, a **Project Management Unit (PMU) office** will be established. The PMU will be responsible for project oversight and coordination for implementation of the activities planned for the delivery of project results in a timely and effective manner and as per standards set for WWF/GEF projects. Under the overall supervision and guidance of the Chief of Soil and Watershed Management Office, Ramecchap (on deputation) will serve as Project Manager.

The PMU will be run by the following staff: Project Manager (not financed by GEF project); Technical Team Leader (watershed and forestry expert); Project Officer; Finance and Compliance Officer; Overseer; Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Communication Officer; GESI and Safeguard Expert; Administration Assistant; and Project Assistants (2).

**A Project Steering Committee (PSC)**, made up of high-level officials from relevant government agencies, NGOs academia and WWF, will be established to provide executive and strategic guidance and to facilitate and enable effective implementation in keeping with national and GEF requirements and standards.

**A Project Coordination Committee (PCC)** will be established to ensure technical coordination, provide technical guidance and review annual project plans and budgets, and periodic progress reports. The PCC will be made up of executives from the local governments and technical officials from key sector agencies.

The PSC, PCC and PMU will constitute the overall governing bodies for the project.

#### **Field level management**

The PMU office will be established in the project area for day-to-day coordination and support for project implementation. The main project implementing agencies in the field will be the municipal and ward offices, divisional and sub-divisional forest offices, and the community forest users' groups and leasehold forest groups.

The PMU will include the following staff:

- Technical Team Leader (Watershed and Forestry Expert) for overall management and coordination of project activities in the field
- Project Officer (Agriculture and Livestock)
- Finance and Compliance Officer
- Overseer
- Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Communication Officer
- GESI and Safeguard Expert
- Administration Assistant
- Project Assistants (2)
- Outsourced support staff (driver, receptionist, messenger)

## (b) Safeguards Implementation

Specific arrangements and responsibilities related to the implementation of environmental and social safeguards requirements, as stated in this ESMF/PF are as follows:

### **Project Coordination Committee:**

- Overall oversight and monitoring of compliance with safeguards commitments.
- Support and specific recommendations on specific safeguard issues if needed.

### **WWF GEF Agency:**

- Overall oversight and monitoring of compliance with safeguards commitments.
- Support and specific recommendations on specific safeguard issues if needed.

### **GESI and Safeguards Expert**

- Overall responsibility for compliance with ESMF Safeguards and other annexed documents of this report;
- Ensuring that bidding documents and contracts include any relevant particular clauses or conditions relevant to environmental and social safeguards as set out in this ESMF. It is particularly important to include in bidding documents requirements related to occupational health and safety;
- Reporting on safeguards implementation and compliance to the PSC and WWF GEF Agency;
- Screening all project activities to identify social and environmental impacts;
- Reviewing annual work plans and budgets and analyze planned community/individual sub-projects and their environment/social impacts, in order to identify safeguards risks and initiate screenings of activities;
- Preparing site-specific ESMPs as needed;
- Monitoring contractors' compliance with safeguards requirements;
- Conducting consultation meetings with local stakeholders as required, informing them, updating them on the latest project development activities; Ensuring that consultations with local communities are carried out in an inclusive and participatory manner, and those with Indigenous Peoples are carried out using FPIC principles, and that all consultations are well documented;
- Carrying out field visits as necessary to monitor the implementation of project activities and their compliance with safeguard requirements;
- Disclosure of safeguards documents;
- Monitoring the state of safeguards implementation, and ensure that sub-projects are implemented in accordance with best practices and guidelines set out in the ESMF;

- Identifying and liaising with all the stakeholders involved in environment and social related issues in the Project;
- Operate the project's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), including compiling and reporting on project-related grievances, monitoring grievance resolution, and closing the feedback loop with the complainant.
- Providing capacity support to the PMU and other project-related stakeholders on environmental and social issues;
- Providing execution assistance and advise the Project Manager as necessary on safeguards related issues including adaptive management.
- Reporting on overall safeguards performance to the Project Steering Committee, WWF GEF Agency and other stakeholders as necessary.

#### **Technical Team Leader**

- Supporting the GESI and Safeguards Expert as necessary in the preparation of safeguards documents; convening consultations with local communities; carrying out field visits; monitoring contractors' activities; and operationalizing the GRM.

### **5.4. Indigenous People Planning Framework (IPPF)**

#### **(a) IP Population of Project Sites**

The ethnic composition of settlements within the Marin Sub-watershed is highly diverse with around 45 castes and ethnicities but dominated largely by Tamang along with Magar, Brahmin, Chhettri, Newar, Majhi and Dalits making up around 90% of the population. The major indigenous communities within the watershed are Tamang (55%), Magar (9%), Newar (5%), Majhi (5%) with a small population of Gurung, Sunuwar, Dunuwar, Pahari, Mushahar, Thami, Ghale, Gharti/Bhujel, Hayu, Rai, Limbu, Dhanuk, Sherpa, Kumal, Rajbanshi, Chepang, Santhal/Sattar, Jhangad, Dhimal, Bhoté, Yakkha, Darai, Thakali, Chhantyal, Bote, Jirel, Dura, Meche, Rajhi, and Byanshi. Nepali, Tamang, Majhi, Newari, Magar are the most widely spoken languages in the watershed. Nepali is generally the language of communication across all castes and ethnicities whereas other languages are usually limited to specific ethnicities. An estimated 90% of the population follows Buddhism in the watershed whereas the remaining follow Hindu, Prakriti (nature), Christianity, Islam and Kirat.

The marginalized IP group Tamang is particularly dominant in the area (43.47% of the Marin Valley's inhabitants according to the 2011 census), as well as the highly Marginalized Majhi Community and endangered Hayu Community who reside along the Ghagar Khola and Fulbari Khola sub-watersheds. Members of the Dalit community, which is not indigenous yet social marginalized, are present in the area. The IP groups (Tamang, Majhi, Hayu etc) depend upon agriculture, animal husbandry and utilize traditional skills. The Majhi Community depends upon fishing and Hayu community is employed in bamboo carpets making (mandro) for their livelihood. In general, 43% of the IPs residing in the area are below the poverty line (according to Census 2011).

## (b) Project Impacts on IP Groups

The presence of IPs in the project sites require a social assessment to generate the necessary baseline information on demographics, social, cultural, and political characteristics of affected IP communities as well as the land and territories that they have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, and the natural resources on which they depend. A social assessment process was carried out as part of the preparation of safeguard documentation, drawing on desk review and field visits and consultations.

As IP groups constitute the main population group in the project area, they will both take advantage of the project's positive effects and its potentially adverse impacts. Based on stakeholder consultations, no group among the IP population seems to be disadvantaged vis-à-vis other IP groups.

The introduction of climate-adaptive technologies, along with restoration and rehabilitation activities supported by the project, will have positive long-term impacts on the livelihoods of local IP communities and sustainable management of natural resources. In fact, IP communities will be able to take advantage of all project activities and opportunities.

There are expected to be no distinct adverse impacts as a result of project activities on one IP group or the other. The potential negative impacts and associated mitigation measures that are listed in Section 4 may thus apply to all IP groups.

## (c) Mitigation Planning

The following steps should be followed to screen and assess the project's potential social and environmental risks including project restriction of access to resources & livelihood, and to prepare the required management plans for avoiding, and where avoidance is not possible, reducing, mitigating and managing potential adverse impacts. The screening, social assessment, planning and implementation of the management plans (IPPs and LRPs) and their monitoring and evaluation will be the responsibilities of PMU using project budget allocated for project activities.

The mitigation planning steps are as follows:

1. Identification of the project site and of specific activities under component 2 (PMU)
2. Screening of the activity using the Screening Tool (attached in Annex 1) and questions in Box 1 below (GESI and Safeguards Expert, with support from Technical Team Leader).
3. Outcomes of the screening exercise would be:
  - a) Scenario 1: If screening indicates Project restriction of access to resources and sources of livelihood and other impacts on IPs/marginalized groups and also confirms FPIC requirement (using the Box 1 template), conduct social assessment of the activity.
  - b) Scenario 2: If Screening conforms no impacts on IPs, prepare an action plan to continue consultations with IPs and consider their feedback while designing and implementing the activities.
4. If FPIC required => Start process of seeking FPIC with the affected IPs and Tribal communities for the activity/subproject that required FPIC (See box 2 for steps and process;

If FPIC is NOT required => Initiate process for preparation of IPP for the activity impacting IPs

If IPs' livelihoods are affected, initiate process for designing LRP with communities (See Section 5.4) to restore livelihood and ensure access to common resources where access to

common resources and sources of livelihood of local communities are restricted by execution of the specific activity.

5. Implement IPP; FPIC agreed action plan/IPP and LRPs. If consent is not given for specific project activities, then those activities cannot proceed and must be adjusted based on the Indigenous communities' feedback or removed from the project.

#### (d) Steps for Formulating an IPP

WWF's Policy on Indigenous People requires that, regardless of whether Project affected Indigenous Peoples are affected adversely or positively, an IPP needs to be prepared with care and with the participation of affected communities.

The requirements include screening to confirm and identify affected IP groups in the project areas, social analysis to improve the understanding of the local context and affected communities; a process of free, prior, and informed consent with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities in order to fully identify their views and to obtain their broad community support to the project; and development of project-specific measures to avoid adverse impacts and enhance culturally appropriate benefits.

Minimum requirements for project working in areas with Indigenous/tribal Peoples are:

- Identification of Indigenous/tribal Peoples through screening;
- Assessment of project impacts;
- Consultations with affected IP communities following FPIC and seek their broad community support;
- Development of sites specific indigenous peoples plan (IPP) to avoid adverse impacts, ensure their participation in decision-making and provide culturally appropriate benefits decided on by communities themselves; and
- In activities with no impacts, the requirements could be limited to consultations during implementation to keep local communities informed about project activities and documentation of all consultations held.

#### (e) Social Assessments

WWF's Policy on Indigenous People requires screening for indigenous peoples to assess risks and opportunities and to improve the understanding of the local context and affected communities.

As mentioned in Section 4, the following activities may result in adverse impacts on local communities, which primarily consist of IPs:

- Activity 1.1.2.4 to "support formulation or revision of plans and policies at the municipality/ provincial level in accordance with the CCA-integration guidelines in agriculture, livestock, forestry, and water sectors at the municipality level"
- Activities under Output 2.1.1: Climate-adaptive technologies and practices for agriculture, livestock management and water management introduced and demonstrated;
- Activities under Output 2.2.2: NbS implemented reducing climate disaster risks to vulnerable public livelihood assets and infrastructure in at least 6 priority sites in the project area.

These activities may require site-specific Indigenous Peoples Plans (IPPs) to ensure equitable project benefits sharing and joint decision-making with indigenous communities present at the



project sites. For this purpose, screening and a social assessment (SA) will be conducted in consultation with the IP communities to identify project-affected IPs, potential impacts, and severity of impact among the different IP groups affected by each activity and ensure that the proposed mitigation are appropriate to their needs and based on their negotiations with project staff.

The social assessment should gather the following information about IP individuals affected for each project activity: overview of the indigenous communities affected by the project, project activities as they relate to the local communities, how project implementation will address the particular circumstances of Indigenous Peoples, and how they will participate in decisions affecting them during implementation.

#### (f) Development of Indigenous Peoples' Plans

Based on the results of the social assessments, an Indigenous Peoples' Plan shall be developed for each project site.

The contents of the IPP will depend on the specific project activities identified and the impacts these activities may have on Indigenous Peoples in the project area. As a minimum, the IPP should include the following information:

- ✓ Description of the Indigenous Peoples affected by the proposed activity;
- ✓ Summary of the proposed activity;
- ✓ Detailed description of IPs' participation in decision-making and consultation process during implementation;
- ✓ Description of how the project will ensure culturally appropriate benefits determined in partnership with the communities and avoid or mitigate adverse impacts;
- ✓ Budget;
- ✓ Mechanism for complaints and conflict resolution; and
- ✓ Monitoring and evaluation system that includes monitoring of particular issues and measures concerning indigenous communities.

For project activities that may result in changes in IPs' access to livelihoods (these primarily constitute access to grazing areas, firewood collection, and access to water resources and rivers), the provisions of the Process Framework (Section 4.4) should also be followed.

#### (g) Free, Prior and Informed Consent Framework

Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is an approach for ensuring that the rights of indigenous/tribal peoples are guaranteed in any decision that may affect their lands, territories or livelihoods. It ensures that they have the right to give or withhold their consent to these activities without fear of reprisal or coercion, in a timeframe suited to their own culture, and with the resources to make informed decisions.

FPIC is composed of four separate components:

- Free—Without coercion, intimidation, manipulation, threat or bribery.
- Prior—indicates that consent has been sought sufficiently in advance, before any project activities have been authorized or commenced, and that the time requirements of the indigenous/tribal community's consultation/consensus processes have been respected.
- Informed—Information is provided in a language and form that are easily understood by the community, covering the nature, scope, purpose, duration and locality of the project or activity as well as information about areas that will be affected; economic, social,

cultural and environmental impacts, all involved actors, and the procedures that the project or activity may entail.

- Consent—The right of indigenous/tribal peoples to give or withhold their consent to any decision that will impact their lands, territories, resources, and livelihoods.

The processes of consultation and seeking FPIC will be applied to all the aspects of the project (financed under WWF) that affect the rights of the IPs and tribal communities. FPIC will be required on any matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories (whether titled or untitled to the people in question) and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned.

Thus, FPIC is integral to the execution of the proposed project, as the project areas includes diverse indigenous/tribal stakeholder communities. WWF recognizes the strong cultural and spiritual ties many indigenous/tribal peoples have to their lands and territories and committed to strengthen these ties in all WWF/GEF funded projects. FPIC gives indigenous/tribal peoples the freedom to determine their own development path promoting conservation sustainably. The following checklist (Box 1) may assist in helping to determine whether some Project activities may require an FPIC process

#### **Box 1. Checklist for appraising whether an activity may require an FPIC Process**

1. Will the activity adopt or implement any legislative or administrative measures that could affect the rights, lands, territories and/or resources of indigenous peoples (e.g. in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources; land reform; legal reforms that may discriminate de jure or de facto against indigenous peoples, etc.)?
2. Will the activity involve natural resource extraction such as logging or mining or agricultural development on the lands/territories of indigenous peoples?
3. Will the activity involve any decisions that will affect the status of indigenous peoples' rights to their lands/territories, resources or livelihoods?
4. Will the activity involve the accessing of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities?
5. Will the activity affect indigenous peoples' political, legal, economic, social, or cultural institutions and/or practices?
6. Will the activity involve making commercial use of natural and/or cultural resources on lands subject to traditional ownership and/or under customary use by indigenous peoples?
7. Will the activity involve decisions regarding benefit-sharing arrangements, when benefits are derived from the lands/territories/resources of indigenous peoples (e.g. natural resource management or extractive industries)?
8. Will the activity have an impact on the continuance of the relationship of the indigenous peoples with their land or their culture?
9. Will the interventions/activities restrict on access to NTFPs, timber, lands, etc. and other sources of livelihoods and community resources?

If the answer is 'Yes' to any of these questions in Box 1, it is likely that FPIC will be required of the potentially affected peoples for the specific activity that may result in the impacts identified in the questions. When an FPIC process is required, a stakeholder consultation process will need to be initiated to define and agree on an FPIC process. The indigenous peoples who may be affected by the Project will have a central role in defining the FPIC process. The consultation process should be launched as early as possible to ensure full, effective and meaningful participation of Indigenous Peoples.

All consultations with indigenous peoples should be carried out in good faith with the objective of achieving agreement on the way forward. Consultation and consent is about indigenous peoples' right to meaningfully and effectively participate in decision-making on matters that may affect them. Consultations and information disclosure are integral parts of FPIC process and any development support planning for IPs to ensure that the priorities, preferences, and needs of the indigenous/tribal groups are taken into consideration and adequately incorporated into the project. With that objective in view, a strategy for consultation with IPs has been proposed so that all consultations are conducted in a manner to ensure full and effective participation. The approach of full and effective participation is primarily based upon transparent, good faith interactions, so that everyone in the community is empowered to join fully in the decision-making process. It includes providing information in a language and manner the community understands and, in a timeframe, compatible with the community's cultural norms.

The affected IPs will be actively engaged in all stages of the project cycle, including project preparation, and feedback of consultations with the Ips will be reflected in the project design, followed by disclosure. Their participation in project preparation and planning has informed project design and will continue to actively participate in the project execution. Once the IPP or LRP is prepared, it will be translated into local languages and made available to them before implementation.

The PMU shall ensure adequate flow of funds for consultation and facilitation of planned activities within IPP. Project brochures and pamphlet with infographic containing basic information such as sub-project location, impact estimates, and mitigation measures proposed, and implementation schedule will be prepared, translated into a language understandable to the different IPs groups- especially women and other marginalized groups, and distributed among them.

A range of consultative methods will be adopted to carry out consultation including, but not limited to: focus group discussions (FGDs), public meetings, community discussions, gender-specific focus groups, and in-depth and key informant interviews; in addition to the censuses and socioeconomic surveys.

The key stakeholders to be consulted during screening, impact assessment; design and implementation of IPP, LRP and Process Framework (PF) include:

- All affected persons belonging to IPs/marginalized groups;
- MoFE, National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN), Agriculture Knowledge Centre, IPLC
- Local government representatives
- Community Forest Users Groups; Drinking Water Users Groups.

The project will ensure adequate representation of each group of stakeholders mentioned above while conducting consultations using various tools and approaches.

The views of IP communities are to be incorporated into the project design and execution of project activities, while respecting their current practices, beliefs and cultural preferences. The outcome of the consultations will be documented into the periodical reports and included in project's trimester progress reports. The PMU with support of the GESI & Safeguards Expert will also ensure that affected persons are consulted and informed about the outcome of the decision-making process and will confirm how their views were incorporated.

### **Procedures to obtain FPIC**

Project interventions and activities affecting the indigenous peoples, whether adversely or positively, therefore, need to follow a process of free, prior, and informed consent, with the

affected indigenous peoples in order to fully identify their views and to seek their broad community support to the project; and development of project-specific measures to avoid adverse impacts and enhance culturally appropriate benefits.

Community involvement is a critical component of FPIC, as FPIC is a collective process, rather than an individual decision. In practice, FPIC is implemented through a participatory process involving all affected groups that is carried out prior to the finalization or implementation of any project activities, decisions or development plans. FPIC is established through good faith negotiation between the project and affected IPs. A facilitator should support this process, a person who will be available throughout the Project, who speaks the necessary languages and is aware of the project context. This facilitator should be selected in partnership with the communities to ensure they have the trust and support to facilitate these conversations effectively.

Box 2 below outlines some generic steps to be followed for FPIC with affected Indigenous/tribal Peoples in order to seek their broad community support.

### **Box 2. Steps for Seeking FPIC from Project Affected Indigenous Peoples**

1. Identify communities, sub-groups within communities, and other stakeholders with potential interests/rights (both customary and legal) on the land or other natural resources that are proposed to be developed, managed, utilized, or impacted by the proposed project activity.
2. Identify (and confirm with communities) any rights (customary and legal) or claims of these communities to land or resources (e.g., water rights, water access points, or rights to hunt or extract forest products) that overlap or are adjacent to the site(s) or area(s) of the proposed project activity;
3. Identify whether the proposed project activity may diminish the rights, claims, or interests identified in Step 2 above and also identify natural resources that may be impacted by this project and the legal and customary laws that govern these resources;
4. Provide the details of proposed project activities to be implemented along with their likely impacts on IPs either positively or negatively, in a language or means of communication understandable by the affected indigenous peoples;
5. Provide the project's initial assessment of corresponding proposed mitigation measures so that the communities can come prepared to negotiate their terms and proposed avoidance or mitigation measures;
6. All project information provided to IPs should be in a form appropriate to local needs. Local languages should usually be used and efforts should be made to include all community members, including women and members of different generations and social groups (e.g. clans and socioeconomic background);
7. Selection of facilitator, who will be available throughout the Project, who speaks the necessary languages and is aware of the project context, and is culturally and gender-sensitive. The facilitator should be trustworthy to affected indigenous peoples. It will also be helpful to involve any actors which are likely to be involved in implementing the project activities that will result from the FPIC process, such as local or national authorities
8. If the IP tribal communities are organized in community associations or umbrella organizations, these should usually be consulted.
9. Provide sufficient time for IPs' decision-making processes (it means allocate sufficient time for internal decision-making processes to reach conclusions that are considered legitimate by the majority of the concerned participants)
10. Support a process to create a mutually respected decision-making structure in cases where two or more communities claim rights over a project site.
11. If FPIC is not familiar to the community, engage in a dialogue to identify existing decision-making structures that support the principles underlying FPIC.

12. Ask the community to identify their self-selected representative(s) or “focal people” for decision making purpose-- identification of the decisionmakers and parties to the negotiation. Note that in some communities, it may be more or less collective, and there may not be one focal point available;
13. Agree on the decisionmakers or signatory parties and/or customary binding practice that will be used to conclude the agreement, introducing the chosen representatives, their role in the community, how they were chosen, their responsibility and role as representatives;
14. Document IPs’ needs that are to be included into the project, and agree on a feedback and a project grievance redress mechanism. Agreements reached must be mutual and recognized by all parties, taking into consideration customary modes of decision-making and consensus-seeking. These may include votes, a show of hands, the signing of a document witnessed by a third party, performing a ritual ceremony that makes the agreement binding, and so forth;
15. When seeking “broad community consent/support” for the project, it should be ensured that all relevant social groups of the community have been adequately consulted. This may take extra effort on the side of the project team in cases where equitable decision-making is not present in communities- for example, if women are customarily left out these processes. When this is the case and the “broad” majority is overall positive about the project, it would be appropriate to conclude that broad community support/consent has been achieved. Consensus building approaches are often the norm, but “broad community consent/support” does not mean that everyone has to agree to a given project;
16. When and if the community agrees on the project, document the agreement process and outcomes including benefits, compensation, or mitigation to the community, commensurate with the loss of use of land or resources in forms and languages accessible and made publicly available to all members of the community, providing for stakeholder review and authentication;
17. The agreements or special design features providing the basis for broad community support should be described in the Indigenous Peoples Plan; any disagreements should also be documented; and
18. Agree on jointly defined modes of monitoring and verifying agreements as well as their related procedures: how these tasks will be carried out during project implementation, and the commission of independent periodic reviews (if considered) at intervals satisfactory to all interest groups.

#### (h) Disclosure

The final ESMF, IPPF and PF and site specific IPPs and LRP will be disclosed on the website of the executing agency and the website of WWF and made available to affected IPs in a manner understandable to them; information dissemination and consultation will continue throughout project execution. Summaries of IPPs and mitigation measures proposed in IPPs will be translated into the local languages and paper copies will be made available to the affected persons in the office of relevant local authorities.

#### (i) Institutional and monitoring arrangements

The GESI & Safeguards Expert will be responsible for the development and implementation of the IPPF and IPP, with support from the Project officer and Assistants on logistical matters (e.g., conducting field visits, reaching out to IP communities, convening meetings, etc.).

The GESI & Safeguards Expert will periodically report on the implementation of the IPPF/IPP to the PMU’s Project Manager, PCC, PSC, and WWF US. Monitoring and reporting will be undertaken together with reporting on the other ESMF commitments (as indicated in Section 5.6).

## 5.5. Community Engagement

Public consultation and participation in the process of implementing project activities are essential because they provide local IP communities with an opportunity to participate in both the design and the implementation of activities.

WWF’s requirements include an environmental and social impact study with the participation of Indigenous Peoples to assess risks and opportunities and improve understanding of the local context and affected communities; a process of consultation with affected indigenous communities to fully identify their views and obtain their free, prior and informed consent to project activities that affect them; and developing and including elements of a project-specific Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), with measures to avoid negative impacts and enhance culturally appropriate benefits in each project.

**Consultations during project preparation.** Extensive stakeholder consultations were held to derive detailed understanding of the project situation and formulate the project execution strategy in detail. Major stakeholder consultation activities included:

- A series of three national-level workshops that engaged the Joint Secretary, MoFE, and participated by 19 officials from relevant government agencies including the provincial forest department, NGOs and international development agencies.
- Key informant interviews and focus group discussions were conducted from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, for GESI analysis. A total of 62 people were consulted during the GESI assessment in the project area. This included 52 women (83.8% of the total respondents), 47 indigenous people (75.8%), and eight Dalits (12.9%).

**Consultations as part of ESMF preparation.** 7 Focal Group Discussions (FGDs) were carried out with Indigenous Peoples, Marginalized Groups (like Dalits, minor ethnicities like Hayu), and Women. Key Informant Interview (KII) were held with elected representative of local government, representative from Community Forest Users Group (CFUG), Drinking Water Users Group, local level indigenous organization (Hayu Leader) and representative from schools. Overall, 79 IPs participated in consultations, 49% of whom were women.

S.N	Tools Used	Total Number	Total Female	Total Male	Dalit	Indigenous People
1	FGD	7	37	43	17	72
2	KII	9	2	7	0	7

Inputs and feedback provided by consultations participants were integrated into the project documents and into this ESMF.

### Consultations during project implementation

During project implementation, local communities in the project area will be regularly consulted on the following subjects:

- ✓ Choice of sites for carrying out specific activities;
- ✓ Choice of CCA technologies, practices and NbS that will be provided to local communities;
- ✓ Choice of the workforce to be recruited;
- ✓ Choice of selection criteria to determine the beneficiaries of project activities (given that benefits have to be allocated equally);

✓ Choice of IPs' representatives in the various decision-making structures.

A range of consultative methods will be adopted to carry out consultation including, but not limited to: focus group discussions (FGDs), public meetings, community discussions, and in-depth and key informant interviews; in addition to the censuses and socioeconomic surveys.

The GESI & Safeguards Expert will be responsible for convening and leading the meetings, with support from the Project Officer. All meeting will be documents, and their minutes will be provided to the PMU.

FPIC Consultations are discussed in Section 5.4(i).

## 5.6. Monitoring

The compliance of MaWRiN activities with the ESMF will be thoroughly monitored by various entities at different stages of preparation and implementation.

- **Monitoring at the project level**

The overall responsibility for implementing the ESMF and for monitoring compliance with the Project's environmental safeguard activities lies with the PMU. The GESI and Safeguards Expert shall oversee the implementation of all field activities and ensure their compliance with the ESMF. The GESI and Safeguards Expert shall also provide the project staff with technical support in carrying out environmental and social screenings and preparing ESMPs and any other necessary documentation. The GESI and Safeguards Expert shall also monitor the project's grievance redress mechanism (GRM) and assess its effectiveness (i.e., to what extent grievances are resolved in an expeditious and satisfactory manner).

The GESI and Safeguards Expert will also be responsible for reporting on overall safeguards compliance to the PMU's Project Manager, Technical Team Leader and MEL and Communication Officer, the PCC, PSC, and WWF GEF Agency.

- **Monitoring at the field activity level**

The GESI and Safeguards Expert shall closely monitor all field activities, and ensure that they fully comply with the ESMF and with the terms and conditions included in the environment clearances issued by the Nepali national authorities. The Expert is also fully responsible for the compliance of all external contractors and service providers employed as part of the project with the safeguards requirements outlined in the ESMF/PF/IPPF and ESMP (as applicable). The GESI and Safeguards Expert will provide the MEL & Communication Officer at the PMU with monthly monitoring reports. **Disbursement of project funds will be contingent upon their full compliance with the safeguards requirements.**

- **Monitoring at the GEF implementing and implementing agency level**

The WWF as the project's implementing agencies, and MoFE as the executing agency and chair of the Project Steering Committee, are responsible to oversee compliance with the ESMF.

In order to facilitate compliance monitoring, the PMU will include information on the status of ESMF implementation in the six-monthly Project Progress Reports (PPRs) and the annual Project Implementation Review (PIR) reports.

## 5.7. Communications and Disclosure

All affected communities and relevant stakeholders shall be informed about the ESMF requirements and commitments. The executive summary of the ESMF will be translated into the Nepali language and made available along with the ESMF and SEP on the websites of the MoFE, as well as the websites of the WWF GEF Agency. Hard copies of the ESMF will be placed in appropriate public locations and in the PMU Office. The GESI and Safeguards Expert will be responsible to raise community awareness regarding the requirements of the ESMF, with assistance from the Project Officer, and will also ensure that all external contractors and service providers are fully familiar and comply with the ESMF and other safeguards documents.

During the implementation of MaWRiN, activity-specific ESMPs shall be prepared in consultation with affected communities and disclosed to all stakeholders prior to project concept finalization. All draft ESMPs shall be reviewed and approved by the PMU in consultation with the PSC and WWF GEF Agency in advance of their public disclosure. The MaWRiN PMU must also disclose to all affected parties any action plans prepared during project implementation, including gender mainstreaming and action plans.

Disclosure should be carried out in a manner that is meaningful and understandable to the affected people. For this purpose, the executive summary of ESMPs or the terms and conditions in environment clearances should be disclosed on MoFE and WWF websites.

The disclosure requirements are summarized in Table 4 below.

**Table 4: Disclosure framework for ESMF related documents**

<b>Documents to be disclosed</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Where</b>
Environment and Social Management Framework, including the IPPF and PF	Once in the entire project cycle. Must remain on the website and other public locations throughout the project period.	On the website of MoFE and WWF. Translated copies should be available at the PMU Office
Environmental and Social Management Plan/s	Once in the entire project cycle for every activity that requires ESMP. Must remain on the website and other disclosure locations throughout the project period.	On the website of MoFE and WWF. Copies should be available at the PMU Office
Safeguards Monthly Progress Report	Monthly	PMU
Minutes of Formal Public Consultation Meetings	Within two weeks of meeting	On the website of the MoFE. Copies should be available at the PMU Office
Grievance redress process	Shared during every stakeholder engagement activity, regardless of the stakeholder	On the website of the MoFE. Copies should be available at the PMU Office. Physical copies should be shared with community members in a language they understand and shared verbally for those who may be illiterate.



## 5.8. Capacity Building and Technical Assistance

It is highly recommended to carry out capacity building activities of project implementing entities to comply with the requirements of this ESMF/PF/IPPF, as well as deliver trainings to affected communities' representatives, leaders, and members to enhance their capacity to take a meaningful part in project related activities and consultations

## 5.9. Grievance Mechanisms

The MaWRiN project will have a direct and tangible effect on a large number of communities and individuals residing within or in the vicinity of project sites. There is thus a need for an efficient and effective Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) that collects and responds to stakeholders' inquiries, suggestions, concerns, and complaints. The GRM shall constitute an integral part of MaWRiN and assist the PMU in identifying and addressing the needs of local communities. The GRM should be constituted as a permanent and accessible institutional arrangement for addressing any grievances arising from the implementation of project activities.

It is in the interest of the MaWRiN project to ensure that all grievances or conflicts that are related to MaWRiN activities are appropriately resolved at the lowest appropriate level, without escalation to higher authorities or the initiation of court procedures unless the grievance is severe enough to warrant that or the complainant feels it is in their own best interest. Project affected communities will therefore be encouraged to approach the project's GRM if they feel it is the appropriate level to safely address their grievance.

The GRM will operate based on the following principles:

1. **Fairness:** Grievances are assessed impartially, and handled transparently.
2. **Objectiveness and independence:** The GRM operates independently of all interested parties in order to guarantee fair, objective, and impartial treatment to each case.
3. **Simplicity and accessibility:** Procedures to file grievances and seek action are simple enough that project beneficiaries can easily understand them and in a language that is accessible to everyone within a given community, especially those who are most vulnerable.
4. **Responsiveness and efficiency:** The GRM is designed to be responsive to the needs of all complainants. Accordingly, officials handling grievances must be trained to take effective action upon, and respond quickly to, grievances and suggestions.
5. **Speed and proportionality:** All grievances, simple or complex, are addressed and resolved as quickly as possible. The action taken on the grievance or suggestion is swift, decisive, and constructive.
6. **Participation and inclusiveness:** A wide range of affected people—communities and vulnerable groups—are encouraged to bring grievances and comments to the attention of the project implementers. Special attention is given to ensure that poor people and marginalized groups, including those with special needs, are able to access the GRM.
7. **Accountability and closing the feedback loop:** All grievances are recorded and monitored, and no grievance remains unresolved. Complainants are always notified and get explanations regarding the results of their complaint. An appeal option shall always be available.

8. **Complainants' safety and protection:** It should be ensured that complainants suffer no repercussions as a result of their complaints and their safety shall be guaranteed.

Complaints may include, but not be limited to, the following issues:

- (i) Allegations of fraud, malpractices or corruption by staff or other stakeholders as part of any project or activity financed or implemented by the project;
- (ii) Environmental and/or social damages/harms caused by projects financed or implemented (including those in progress) by the project;
- (iii) Complaints and grievances by permanent or temporary workers engaged in project activities.

Complaints could relate to pollution prevention and resource efficiency; negative impacts on public health, environment or culture; destruction of natural habitats; disproportionate impact on marginalized and vulnerable groups; discrimination or harassment; violation of applicable laws and regulations; destruction of physical and cultural heritage; or any other issues which adversely impact communities or individuals in project areas. The grievance redress mechanism will be implemented in a culturally sensitive manner and facilitate access to vulnerable populations.

MaWRiN's GRM will be administered by the PMU. The GESI and Safeguards Expert will be in charge of the operation of the GRM, and will be responsible for collecting and processing grievances. No external entities (e.g., local government officials) would be allowed access to the complaints' log book.

The GRM will operate according to the following guidelines.

- (1) Submitting complaints:** Project affected people, workers, or interested stakeholders can submit grievances, complaints, questions, or suggestions to the PMU through a variety of communication channels, including phone, regular mail, email, text messaging/SMS, or in-person. It is important to enable to multiple channels for complaint submissions in order to ensure that project affected people have sufficient opportunities to lodge their complaints to impartial and neutral authorities of their choice.
- (2) Processing complaints:** All grievances submitted to PMU office shall be registered and considered. A tracking registration number should be provided to all complainants. To facilitate investigation, complaints will be categorized into four types: (a) comments, suggestions, or queries; (b) complaints relating to nonperformance of MaWRiN obligations and safeguards-related complaints; (c) complaints referring to violations of law and/or corruption while implementing project activities; (d) complaints against authorities, officials or community members involved in the MaWRiN project management; and (e) any complaints/issues not falling in the above categories.
- (3) Acknowledging the receipt of complaints:** Once a grievance is submitted, the GESI and Safeguards Expert shall acknowledge its receipt, brief the complainant on the grievance resolution process, provide the contact details of the person in charge of handling the grievance, and provide a registration number that would enable the complainant to track the status of the complaint.
- (4) Investigating complaints:** The GESI and Safeguards Expert will assign the complaint for the investigation of relevant authorities. For instance, complaints on land issues would be directed for investigation at the local Village Land Council or the local village leaders. The PMU office should ensure that the investigators are neutral and do not have

any stake in the outcome of the investigation. A written response to all grievances will be provided to the complainant within 10 working days. If further investigation is required, the complainant will be informed accordingly and a final response will be provided after an additional period of 10 working days. Grievances that cannot be resolved by grievance receiving authorities/office at their level should be referred to a higher level for verification and further investigation.

**(5) Appeal:** In the event that the parties are unsatisfied with the response provided by the GRM, he/she will be able to submit an appeal to the MoFE within 10 days from the date of decision. This appeal process will follow the same guidelines, but an additional PMU staff member may be brought in to review the appeal, pending the complainant's approval. In the event that the parties are unsatisfied with the decision of the appeal committee, the parties can submit their grievances to the WWF GEF Agency Grievance Mechanism, the GEF Secretariat, or Court of Law for further adjudication.

**(6) Monitoring and evaluation:** the GESI and Safeguards Expert shall submit a quarterly report with full information on the grievances they received to the MEL & Communications Officer at the PMU. The report shall contain a description of the grievances and their investigation status. A similar report should be prepared by the MEL & Communications Officer with regards to grievances that were submitted directly to the PMU's Project Manager. Summarized GRM reports shall constitute part of the regular MaWRiN progress reporting, and shall be submitted to the PSC and WWF GEF Agency. These reports should also be available on the websites of MoFE and WWF GEF Agency.

Information about channels available for grievance redress shall be widely communicated in all project affected communities and to all relevant stakeholders. The contact details (name, phone number, mail and email address, etc.) of the PMU shall be disseminated as part of all public hearings and consultations, in the local media, in all public areas in affected communities, and on large billboards in the vicinity of project activity sites and workers' camps.

The GRM seeks complement, rather than substitute, the judicial system and other dispute resolution mechanisms. All complainants may therefore file their grievance in local courts or approach mediators or arbitrators, in accordance with the legislation of Nepal. In addition to the project-specific GRM, a complainant can submit a grievance to the WWF GEF Agency. A grievance can also be filed with the Project Complaints Officer (PCO), a WWF staff member fully independent from the Project Team, who is responsible for the WWF Accountability and Grievance Mechanism and who can be reached at:

Email: [SafeguardsComplaint@wwfus.org](mailto:SafeguardsComplaint@wwfus.org)

Mailing address:

Project Complaints Officer  
Safeguards Complaints,  
World Wildlife Fund  
1250 24th Street NW  
Washington, DC 20037

Stakeholders may also submit a complaint online through an independent third-party platform at <https://report.whistleb.com/sw/wwf>.

## 5.10. Budget

The EMSF implementation costs, including all costs related to compensation to project affected people, will be fully covered from the MaWRiN budget. It will be the responsibility of the PMU to ensure that sufficient budget is available for all activity-specific mitigation measures that may be required in compliance with the EMSF.

A permanent, full time GESI and Safeguards Expert will be employed by the PMU for the full project period. It is also recommended to recruit an international safeguards consultant who will monitor the overall implementation of safeguards requirements on an annual basis.

Budget for travel costs and workshops and meetings for safeguards monitoring (including travel, workshops and meetings) will be included in the overall monitoring and evaluation budget under Component 3 of MaWRiN.

## Annex 1. Safeguard Eligibility and Impacts Screening

This screening tool needs to be filled out for each activity or category of activities included in the annual work plan and budget. In addition, the screening tool needs to be completed whenever management measures or management plans are developed and/or when project intervention areas are determined.

The tool will be filled out by the GESI and Safeguards Expert and reviewed by the WWF GEF Agency Safeguards Specialist. The decision on whether a Site-Specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and/or Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) are required shall be made by the GESI and Safeguards Expert in consultation with the WWF GEF Agency Safeguards Specialists and Technical Team Leader, based on the information provided in this screening form, as well as interviews with PMU staff, local communities, and any other relevant stakeholders.

### Part 1: Basic Information

1	Activity Name	
	Description of Activity (“sub-activities”)	
2	Type of Activity:	New activity <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation of activity <input type="checkbox"/>
3	Activity location:	
4	Total size of site area	
5	Activity implementation dates	
6	Total cost	

(Move to Part 2 after filling in all information in the table above)

### Part 2: Eligibility Screening

No.	Screening Questions: Would the project activity	Yes	No	Comments/ Explanation
1	Lead to land management practices that cause degradation (biological or physical) of the soil and water?			
2	Negatively affect areas of critical natural habitats or breeding ground of known rare/ endangered species?			

No.	Screening Questions: Would the project activity	Yes	No	Comments/ Explanation
3	Significantly increase GHG emissions?			
4	Use genetically modified organisms or modern biotechnologies or their products?			
5	Introduce crops and varieties that previously did not grow in the implementation areas?			
6	Develop forest plantations?			
7	Result in the loss of biodiversity, alteration of the functioning of ecosystems, and introduction of new invasive alien species?			
8	Procure or supply pesticides or result in an increase in the use of pesticides?			
9	Lead to physical displacement and voluntary or involuntary relocation of people, including non-titled and migrant people?			
10	Contribute to exacerbating any inequality or gender gap that may exist?			
11	Involve child labour?			
12	Adversely affect indigenous peoples' rights, lands, natural resources, territories, livelihoods, knowledge, social fabric, traditions, governance systems, and culture or heritage (physical and non-physical or intangible) inside and/or outside the project area?			
13	Negatively impact areas with cultural, historical or transcendent values for individuals and communities?			

No.	Screening Questions: Would the project activity	Yes	No	Comments/ Explanation
Please provide any further information that can be relevant:				

If all answers are “No”, project activity is eligible and move to Part 3

If at least one question answered as “yes”, the project activity is ineligible and the proponent can reselect the site of project activity and do screening again.

### Part 3: Impacts screening

Answer the questions below and follow the guidance to provide basic information regarding the suggested activity and describe its potential impacts.

No.	Would the project activity:	Yes/No	Provide explanation and supporting documents if needed
Environmental Impacts			
1	Result in permanent or temporary change in land use, land cover or topography.		
2	Involve clearance of existing land vegetation		If yes, number of trees to be cut down: Species of trees: Are the trees protected: Total land area of vegetation cover removed: Estimated economic value of the trees, crops and vegetation to be cut down / removed and any replacement costs (e.g., fees, registration, taxes): Provide additional details:
3	Result in environmental pollution		
4	Trigger land disturbance, erosion, subsidence and instability		
5	Result in significant use of water, such as for construction		

6	Produce dust during construction and operation		
7	Generate significant ambient noise		
8	Increase the sediment load in the local water bodies		
9	Change on-site or downstream water flows		
10	Negatively affect water dynamics, river connectivity or the hydrological cycle in ways other than direct changes of water flows (e.g. water filtration and aquifer recharge, sedimentation)		
11	Result in negative impacts to any endemic, rare or threatened species; species that have been identified as significant through global, regional, national, or local laws		
12	Negatively affect forest lands		
13	Potentially increase the vulnerability of local communities to climate variability and changes (e.g., through risks and events such as landslides, erosion, flooding or droughts)		
<b>Socio-Economic Impacts</b>			
14	Negatively impact existing tenure rights (formal and informal) of individuals, communities or others to land, fishery and forest resources		
15	Restrict access to natural resources (e.g., watersheds or rivers, grazing areas, forestry, non-timber forest products) or restrict the way natural resources are used, in ways that will impact livelihoods		
16	Restrict access to sacred sites of local communities (including ethnic minorities) and/or places relevant for women's or men's religious or cultural practices		
17	Undermine the customary rights of local communities to participate in consultations in a free, prior, and informed manner to address interventions directly affecting their lands, territories or resources		
<b>Indigenous and Vulnerable Groups</b>			
18	Negatively affect vulnerable groups (such as ethnic minorities, poorer households, migrants, and assistant herders) in terms of impact on their economic or social life		



	conditions or contribute to their discrimination or marginalization		
19	Negatively affect the livelihoods and/or customs and/or traditional practices of indigenous groups		
20	Stir or exacerbate conflicts among communities, groups, within families or individuals? Also considering dynamics of recent or expected migration including displaced people		

**Occupational and Community Health and Safety**

19	Involve any risks related to the usage of construction materials, working high above the ground or in canals where slopes are unstable		
20	Expose local community to risks related to construction works or use of machinery (e.g., loading and unloading of construction materials, excavated areas, fuel storage and usage, electrical use, machinery operations		
21	Generate conflicts or pressure on local resources between temporary workers and local communities		

*List of documents to be attached with Screening form:*

1	<i>Layout plan of the activity and photos</i>
2	<i>Summary of the activity proposal</i>
3	<i>No objection certificate from various departments and others relevant stakeholders</i>

**Screening Tool Completed by:**

Signed:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Screening Conclusions [TO BE COMPLETED BY Safeguards Specialist]**

i. Main environmental issues are:

ii. Permits/ clearance needed are:.

iii. Main social issues are:

iv. Further assessment/ investigation needed and next step.

a. Need for any special study:.....

b. Preparation of ESMP (main issue to be addressed by the ESMP):.....

c. Preparation of LRP (main issue to be addressed by the LRP):.....

d. Any other requirements/ need/ issue etc:

**Screening Tool Reviewed by:**

Signed:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Exclusion list**

The following practices and activities will not be supported by the project:

1. Land management practices that cause degradation (biological or physical) of the soil and water.
2. Activities that negatively affect areas of critical natural habitats or breeding ground of known rare/ endangered species, in or outside Nature Reserves (NRs).
3. Development of irrigation schemes and construction of reservoirs.
4. Actions that represent significant increase in GHG emissions.
5. Use of genetically modified organisms, or the supply or use of modern biotechnologies or their products in crops.
6. Introduction of crops and varieties that previously did not grow in the implementation areas, including seed import/transfer.
7. Development of forest plantations.
8. Actions resulting in loss of biodiversity, alteration of the functioning of ecosystems, and introduction of new invasive alien species.
9. Procurement of pesticides or activities that result in an increase in the use of pesticides.

10. Activities that would lead to physical displacement and voluntary or involuntary relocation.
11. Activities that do not consider gender aspects or contribute to exacerbating any inequality or gender gap that may exist.
12. Child Labour, forced labor or trafficking in persons.
13. Activities that would adversely affect indigenous peoples' rights, lands, natural resources, territories, livelihoods, knowledge, social fabric, traditions, governance systems, and culture or heritage (physical and non-physical or intangible) inside and/or outside the project area.
14. Activities that would negatively impact areas with cultural, historical or transcendent values for individuals and communities.



नेपालमा जलवायु परिवर्तनमा समुदायको समानुकुलनको लागि जलाधार व्यवस्थापन (MaWRiN)

परियोजना (GEF G0033)

कार्यकारी सारांश: सरोकारवाला संलग्नता योजना (Stakeholder Engagement Plan-SEP)

फाल्गुण, २०७९

GEF एजेन्सी : WWF US

राष्ट्रिय कार्यकारी निकाय : वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालय, नेपाल

यो दस्तावेज सरोकारवाला संलग्नता योजना (SEP) को सारांश हो जुन WWF GEF को “नेपालमा जलवायु परिवर्तनमा समुदायको समानुकुलनको लागि जलाधार व्यवस्थापन परियोजना” (MaWRiN, GEF ID G0033) को लागि तयार गरिएको छ। यो सारांश, परियोजनाको वातावरणीय र सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन ढाँचा (ESMF), आदिवासी जनजाति योजना ढाँचा (IPPF) र प्रक्रिया ढाँचा (PF) को सारांश सहित अंग्रेजी र नेपाली दुवै भाषामा उपलब्ध छ।

ESMF र SEP, वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालय (MoFE) र WWF GEF एजेन्सीको वेबसाइटमा अंग्रेजी भाषामा उपलब्ध छ। ESMF र SEP को नेपाली भाषाको सारांशहरू परियोजना क्षेत्र, MoFE र उपयुक्त स्थानीय सरकारी कार्यालयहरूमा राखिनेछ।



## १. परिचय

जलवायु परिवर्तनले नेपालको दिगो विकासको लागि सबैभन्दा ठूलो चुनौती खडा गरेको छ। चुरेको मध्य-पूर्वमा स्थित मरिण जलाधार क्षेत्रलाई देशको सबैभन्दा जोखिमपूर्ण क्षेत्रहरूमध्ये एक पहिचान गरिएको छ। यस जलाधार क्षेत्र भित्र बढ्दो बाढी, पहिरो, खडेरी, तथा आगोलागीले आदिवासी समुदायहरूको जीवन निर्वाह प्रक्रियामा असर गरिरहेको छ। त्यसमा थप मानवीय गतिविधिहरूको कारणले प्राकृतिक स्रोतहरूको विनास, वनसम्पदाको क्षयीकरण, कृषि उत्पादनमा ह्रास र पानीको अभाव बढ्दै गएको छ।

MaWRiN परियोजनालाई आर्थिक सहयोग प्रदान गर्न Global Environment Facility (GEF) अन्तर्गतको Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) ले सन् २०२० को November महिनामा अवधारणात्मक रूपमा स्वीकृत गरेको थियो। WWF र राष्ट्रिय कार्यकारी निकाय- वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालयसँगको सहकार्यमा कार्यान्वयन हुने यो परियोजनाले सरकार तथा स्थानीय सरोकारवालाहरूलाई मरिण जलाधार संरक्षण गर्न सहयोग पुर्याउने उद्देश्य राखेको छ। ६ वर्ष सम्म कार्यान्वयन हुने यस परियोजनाले जलवायुजन्य जोखिमहरू विरुद्ध स्थानीय र आदिवासी समुदायहरूको दीर्घकालीन उत्थानशील क्षमतालाई बलियो बनाउँदै लग्नेछ।

MaWRiN परियोजना GEF को आंशिक आर्थिक सहायतामा र WWF द्वारा संचालन हुने भएकोले यसमा WWF को वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक सुरक्षा ढाँचा (ESSF) र सुरक्षा एकिकृत नीति र प्रक्रियाहरू (SIPP) विस्तृत रूपमा लागू हुनेछ। त्यसकारण यस परियोजनाले ESMF, आदिवासी जनजाति योजना ढाँचा (IPPF) र प्रक्रिया ढाँचा (PF) दस्तावेजहरू तर्जुमा गरेको हो।

हाल नगरपालिका तथा अन्य सरोकारवालाहरूलाई जलाधार तहमा छलफल, सूचना र ज्ञान आदानप्रदान गर्न र जलवायु परिवर्तनका विषयमा समन्वय गर्ने कुनै पनि संस्थागत संयन्त्र छैन। जलवायु परिवर्तनको असमान रूपमा बढी जोखिममा रहेका निजी क्षेत्र र महिला तथा गरिबहरू जस्ता समुदायका कमजोर वर्गहरू छलफल र निर्णय प्रक्रियाबाट छुटेका छन्। महिला, गरिब तथा दलित समुदायका समूहहरू सामान्यतया कम साक्षरता स्तर<sup>१</sup>, ज्ञान र सूचनामा सीमित पहुँच, र ग्रामीण समुदायहरूमा प्रचलित

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<sup>१</sup> केन्द्रीय तथ्याङ्क विभाग सन् २०१२ को तथ्याङ्क अनुसार आयोजना क्षेत्रमा महिला जनसंख्याको साक्षरता दर ५२.१ प्रतिशत र पुरुष जनसंख्याको साक्षरता दर ६९.५ प्रतिशत रहेको छ।

पितृसत्तात्मक मान्यताहरूका कारण निष्क्रिय रूपमा सहभागी हुन्छन् । यस परियोजनाले सरकार र स्थानीय सरोकारवालाहरूलाई जलवायु जोखिमहरू विरुद्ध स्थानीय र आदिवासी समुदायहरूको दीर्घकालीन समानुकूलनलाई सफल बनाउँदै मरिण जलाधार क्षेत्रको संरक्षणमा लगानी गर्न सक्षम बनाउनेछ ।

परियोजनाले निम्न फाईदाहरू मार्फत सरोकारवालाहरूमा सकारात्मक प्रभाव पार्ने लक्ष्य राखिएको छ :

- सरोकारवालाहरू बीचको सुदृढ समन्वयले अनुकूलनका स्रोतहरूको थप प्रभावकारी प्रयोग र विभिन्न अनुकूलन गतिविधिरूबीच तालमेल ल्याउन सहज बनाउनेछ । यसले महिला, गरिब तथा जोखिममा परेका समूहहरू लगायत सरोकारवालाहरूमा भएको ज्ञान र विचारहरू परिचालन गर्न मद्दत गर्नेछ, जसले सरोकारवालाहरूबीच जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलन (CCA) को बुझाईमा स्पष्टता ल्याउनुका साथै निर्णय गर्ने क्षमतामा पनि सुधार ल्याउनेछ ।
- परियोजनाले पर्यावरणीय एकाइको रूपमा जलाधारलाई विचार गरेर एकिकृत दृष्टिकोण मार्फत जलवायु परिवर्तनको प्रभावलाई सम्बोधन गर्न प्रयास गरेको छ । यसले मरिण जलाधार क्षेत्र भित्रका नगरपालिकाहरू र अन्य सरोकारवालाहरूसँग काम गर्दै जलाधार स्तरीय प्रभावको लागि जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलन उपायहरू सम्बन्धी सहयोग, समन्वय र मुलप्रवाहिकरण गर्न क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गर्नेछ । त्यसैगरी यसले जलवायु जोखिम र संकटासन्नताहरूको सहभागितामूलक मूल्याङ्कन गर्न पालिका र अन्य प्रमुख स्थानीय निकायहरूको क्षमता विकास गर्नेछ । साथै स्थानीय अनुकूलन कार्यहरूको योजना (LAPA) को राष्ट्रिय ढाँचामा आधारित भएर प्राप्त जानकारी र ज्ञानको प्रयोग गरी स्थानीय योजनाहरूमा जलवायु अनुकूलनलाई मूलप्रवाहमा ल्याउनेछ ।
- पारिस्थितिक एकाइको रूपमा जलाधारमा आधारित जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलन प्रवर्धनको लागि सरोकारवालाहरूबीच संवाद र समन्वयको लागि मञ्च स्थापना गरिनेछ । यसले महिला, गरिब तथा जोखिममा परेका समूहहरूको प्रतिनिधित्व गरी उनीहरूलाई पनि CCA को निर्णय प्रक्रियामा सहभागी गराई समान अवसरहरूको सुनिश्चितता गर्नेछ ।

## २. सम्बन्धीत नीति तथा मापदण्डहरू

### नेपाल सरकारको नीति

- **वन नीति २०१९:** वनलाई दिगो, सहभागितामूलक र जवाफदेही रूपमा व्यवस्थापन गरिनुपर्छ । त्यसैगरी, चुरे जलाधारको संरक्षण र व्यवस्थापन गरी तटिय क्षेत्रका सरोकारवालाहरूको

संलग्नतामा आधारित भएर जमिन तथा पानीको एकिकृत संरक्षण गरी जमिनको उत्पादकत्व बढाउन स्वस्थ जलाधारको संरक्षण गर्नुपर्छ ।

- **वन क्षेत्र रणनीति २०१६-२०२५:** पूर्व वन तथा भू-संरक्षण मन्त्रालयको भूमिका, जिम्मेवारी र कार्यहरू पुनः परिभाषित गरी गैरसरकारी संस्थाहरू, समुदायमा आधारित संस्थाहरू र निजी क्षेत्रले सबै प्रकारका वन सेवाहरूको अवसरहरू सिर्जना गरी वन क्षेत्रमा विभिन्न संस्थाहरू बीच औपचारिक साभेदारी स्थापना गर्न अवसर प्रदान गर्नेछ ।
- **जलवायु परिवर्तन नीति २०१९:** स्थानीय समुदायहरू लगायतका सरोकारवालाहरूको अनुकूलन र न्यूनीकरणका उपायहरू बुझ्ने क्षमता बढाउन जलवायु परिवर्तनका प्रभावहरू र जोखिमहरूबारे सचेतना अभिवृद्धि गर्न आवश्यक छ ।

### सरोकारवालाहरूको संलग्नतामा WWF को मापदण्ड

WWF GEF एजेन्सीले सबै GEF परियोजनाहरूमा सरोकारवाला संलग्नता GEF र WWF मापदण्डहरू, विशेष गरी WWF को सरोकारवाला संलग्नता मापदण्ड कार्यान्वयन सम्बन्धीत प्रक्रियाहरूको पालना गर्न आवश्यक छ । सरोकारवाला संलग्नताले परियोजना अवधि भरि सरोकारवालाहरूसँगको गतिविधि तथा अन्तरक्रियाहरूको प्रकृयालाई समेट्छ र यो सफल परियोजना व्यवस्थापनको एक आवश्यक पक्ष पनि हो ।

सरोकारवाला संलग्नता सम्बन्धी WWF को मापदण्ड अनुसार, कार्यान्वयन गर्ने एजेन्सीलाई परियोजनाको अवधिभर सरोकारवालाहरूलाई संलग्न गराउन आवश्यक छ । परियोजना सरोकारवालाहरूलाई महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तनहरूको बारेमा सूचना दिने र सम्भावित जोखिम र प्रभावहरूमा परामर्श गर्ने; गुनासो निवारण संयन्त्र स्थापना गर्ने, दर्ता गर्ने, र परियोजना कार्यान्वयन अवधिभर गुनासोहरूको जवाफ दिने; सान्दर्भिक, पारदर्शी, वस्तुनिष्ठ, अर्थपूर्ण, सजिलै पहुँचयोग्य तरिकामा सूचना आदि दिनेछ । सरोकारवाला संलग्नताको मापदण्डले जोखिमहरू पहिचान गर्न र व्यवस्थापन गर्न मद्दत गर्छ । साथै रचनात्मक र उत्तरदायी सम्बन्धहरूको विकास गरी र समावेशी प्रक्रियालाई बढावा दिई यसले सरोकारवालाहरूलाई सकारात्मक परिणाम ल्याउन प्रोत्साहित गर्दछ ।



\*परियोजनाले विश्वव्यापी COVID-19 भाइरसको फैलावट रोक्न WWF र सरकारी प्रतिबन्धहरूको पालना गर्नेछ। यात्राको क्रममा सामाजिक दूरी कायम गरी व्यक्तिगत सुरक्षा उपकरण (PPE) को प्रयोग गरिनेछ।

### ३. परियोजनाको सरोकारवालाहरू

WWF ले सरोकारवालाहरू भन्नाले आयोजनाबाट प्रत्यक्ष वा अप्रत्यक्ष रूपमा प्रभावित भएका व्यक्ति वा समूहहरू, साथै परियोजनामा चासो राख्ने वा यसको नतिजाले सकारात्मक वा नकारात्मक रूपमा प्रभाव हुने सबैलाई समावेश गर्दछ। परियोजनाको सरोकारवालाहरू निम्नानुसार रहेका छन् :

**राष्ट्रिय स्तरका सरोकारवालाहरू:** राष्ट्रिय सरकारी निकायमा वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालय, कृषि तथा पशुपन्छी विकास मन्त्रालय, संघीय मामिला तथा सामान्य प्रशासन मन्त्रालय, गृह मन्त्रालय, राष्ट्रपति चुरे-तराई मधेस संरक्षण विकास बोर्ड, वन तथा भूसंरक्षण विभाग, राष्ट्रिय योजना आयोग, अर्थ मन्त्रालय, UNDP र FAO परियोजनाहरू।

**प्रादेशिक स्तरका सरोकारवालाहरू:** प्रादेशिक राष्ट्रिय योजना आयोग; वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालय; भूमि व्यवस्था, कृषि तथा सहकारी मन्त्रालय; क्षेत्रीय वन निर्देशनालय; क्षेत्रीय कृषि तथा पशुपन्छी निर्देशनालय; सम्बन्धीत निकायमा लैङ्गिक समानता तथा सामाजिक समावेशीकरण (GESI) मा संलग्न व्यक्तिहरू।

**जिल्ला स्तरका सरोकारवालाहरू:** मरिण डिभिजन वन कार्यालय, सिन्धुली डिभिजन वन कार्यालय, भू तथा जलाधार व्यवस्थापन कार्यालय (सिन्धुलीको जलाधार व्यवस्थापनको जिम्मेवारी), जिल्ला पशु चिकित्सा अस्पताल तथा पशुपन्छी विज्ञ केन्द्र, जिल्ला कृषि ज्ञान केन्द्र, जिल्ला विपद् जोखिम न्यूनीकरण तथा व्यवस्थापन समिति, जिल्ला समन्वय समिति, जिल्ला प्रशासन कार्यालय, जिल्ला खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई कार्यालय, जिल्ला सिँचाई कार्यालय, आदिवासी जनजाति संगठन (NEFIN) को जिल्ला शाखा, नेपाल स्वास्थ्यको लागि पानी (NEWAH), मरिण सुनकोशी डाइभर्सन आयोजना, जिल्ला सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता महासंघ नेपाल (FECOFUN) च्याप्टर।

**स्थानीय स्तरका सरोकारवालाहरू:** ४ पालिकाहरू (मरिण, कमलामाई, हरिहरपुर गढि, घ्याडलेख)/१४ वडाहरू, पशु सेवा केन्द्र, कृषि सेवा केन्द्र, राष्ट्रपति चुरे-तराई मधेस संरक्षण तथा विकास बोर्डको क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय।

**गैरसरकारी संस्थाहरू:** नेपाल आदिवासी जनजाति महासंघ (NEFIN), नेपाल गैरसरकारी संस्था महासंघ, FECOFUN, हिमालयन ग्रासरूट महिला प्राकृतिक स्रोत व्यवस्थापन संघ (HIMAWANTI), विपद् पूर्वतयारी नेटवर्क (DP Net), नेपाल रेडक्रस सोसाइटी, आदि । गैरसरकारी संस्थाका प्रतिनिधिहरू परियोजना समन्वय समिति (PCC) बैठकमा पनि सहभागी हुनेछन् ।

**समुदायमा आधारित संस्थाहरू, सहकारीहरू, आदि:** सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता समूहहरू, कबुलियत वन प्रयोगकर्ता समूहहरू, दर्ता गरिएका निजी वन, अन्य स्थानीय सामुदायमा आधारित समूहहरू (जस्तै पिउने पानी प्रयोगकर्ता समूह, सिँचाइ प्रयोगकर्ता समूह, स्थानीय विपद् जोखिम न्यूनीकरण र व्यवस्थापन समिति, प्रारम्भिक सुचना प्रणाली व्यवस्थापन, सक्रिय स्थानीय क्लबहरू), स्थानीय गैरसरकारी संस्थाहरू, बचत तथा ऋण समूहहरू ।

**आदिवासी जनजाति र स्थानीय समुदायहरू:** पालिका/वडा स्तरीय आदिवासी जनजाति र तिनीहरूका संस्थाहरू, आमा समूह, दलित र पालिका/वडा स्तरमा तिनीहरूका संगठनहरू ।

**निजी क्षेत्र:** सरकारी निकायमा आधिकारिक रूपमा दर्ता भएका कृषि, पशुपन्छी र वनसँग सम्बन्धीत निजी क्षेत्रका साभेदारहरूले परियोजनालाई वस्तु तथा सेवाहरू उपलब्ध गराउन सहयोग गर्नेछन् । कार्यान्वयनको क्रममा निजी क्षेत्रका साभेदारहरूसँग थप परामर्श पनि लिइनेछ ।

#### ४. पूर्व सरोकारवाला संलग्नता गतिविधिहरूको सारांश

परियोजना विकासको क्रममा परियोजना विकास टोलीले मन्त्रालयहरू, आदिवासी जनजातिहरू, स्थानीय समुदायहरू, नगरपालिकाहरू, र NGOs/CBOs लगायत धेरै सरोकारवालाहरूसँग परामर्श गरेको थियो । सरकारी अधिकारी, स्थानीय पालिका, सामुदायिक सदस्यहरू लगायतका ६०० भन्दा बढी व्यक्तिहरूसँग परामर्श गरिएको र परियोजना क्षेत्रबाट ४०० भन्दा बढी घरपरिवार हरूको सर्वेक्षण गरिएको थियो । परामर्श रिपोर्टहरू, SEP को अंग्रेजी-भाषा संस्करणमा WWF US- GEF एजेन्सी र वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालयको वेबसाइटहरूमा उपलब्ध छ ।

#### ५. सरोकारवाला संलग्नता योजना

यस सरोकारवाला संलग्नता योजनाको मुख्य उद्देश्य परियोजना कार्यान्वयनको प्रत्येक चरणमा सरोकारवालाहरूको उपयुक्त र निरन्तर संलग्नता सुनिश्चित गर्ने, प्रभावकारी सञ्चार र कार्य

सम्बन्धहरूलाई समर्थन गर्ने हो । परियोजना व्यवस्थापन इकाई (PMU) ले सरोकारवालाहरूको विचार र सुझावहरूलाई परियोजना कार्यान्वयन अवधिभरी समेट्नु पर्नेछ । परियोजनाले सरोकारवाला संलग्नतामा महिलाहरूको सहभागितामा हुन सक्ने कठिनाईहरूलाई कसरी समायोजन गर्नेछ, भन्ने बारे विस्तृत जानकारी परियोजना दस्तावेजको परिशिष्ट ११ मा रहेको लैङ्गिक कार्य योजनाको अंग्रेजी संस्करणमा उल्लेख गरिएको छ । परियोजनाले आदिवासी जनजातिहरूलाई संलग्न गराउने विधि, र परियोजना कार्यान्वयनको क्रममा उनीहरूको अधिकारको सम्मान गरिएको छ भनी सुनिश्चित गर्ने बारे विस्तृत जानकारी, आदिवासी जनजाति योजना ढाँचा ESMF मा समावेश गरिएको छ । उक्त दस्तावेजको सारांश नेपाली भाषामा पनि अनुवाद गरिएको छ ।

जलाधार स्तरमा एकीकृत र लागत प्रभावकारी रूपमा जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलनलाई सम्बोधन गर्न स्थानीय सरोकारवालाहरूबीचको संवाद र समन्वयलाई सहज बनाउन परियोजनाले बहु-सरोकारवाला मञ्च स्थापना गर्ने र यसको संचालनलाई सहज बनाउनेछ । बहु-सरोकारवाला मञ्चको संरचना र परिचालन प्रणालीको विकास गरी पारदर्शी र समावेशी ढङ्गले मञ्चको सञ्चालन गर्नका लागि सहयोग गर्नेछ । मञ्च सुरु गर्न, सक्रिय गर्न र यसको बारेमा जागरूकताको लागि एक कार्यक्रम आयोजना गरिनेछ । त्यसपछि, परियोजनाले सरोकारवाला सचेतना र समन्वय अभिवृद्धि गर्न कार्यशाला, बैठक र मिडिया कार्यक्रमहरू आयोजना गर्न बहु-सरोकारवाला मञ्चलाई सहायता गर्नेछ । यस मञ्चले विशेष गरी आदिवासी जनजाति, सीमान्तकृत समुदाय र महिलाहरूको विचार तथा आवश्यकताहरूको सम्मान गरी मरिण जलाधार क्षेत्रमा समन्वयीत र एकीकृत ढङ्गमा जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलन कार्यक्रमको कार्यान्वयन गर्नेछ । निजी क्षेत्रको भूमिका पनि मञ्चमा समावेश गरिनेछ ।

परियोजनाले जलाधार स्तरमा सम्बन्धीत सरोकारवालाहरूको जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलनको बुझाईमा सुधार ल्याई एकीकृत रूपमा अपेक्षित नतिजहरू हासिल गर्न मद्दत गर्नेछ । साथै CCA मूलप्रवाह, जलवायु-उत्थानशील जीविकोपार्जन, र जलवायु जोखिम न्यूनीकरणका लागि प्रकृतिमा आधारित समाधानहरू (NbS) को बारेमा क्षमता वृद्धि गर्न खोजेको छ । परियोजनाको स्थान-सिमित प्रवृत्तिलाई ध्यानमा राख्दै, स्थानीय सरोकारवालाहरू, विशेष गरी पालिका र वडा अधिकारीहरू, डिभिजन र उप-डिभिजनल वन कार्यालयहरू, वन उपभोक्ता समूह र स्थानीय किसानहरूको मुख्य भूमिका हुनेछ । वाग्मती प्रदेशको वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालयले आयोजना कार्यान्वयनको क्षेत्रमा समन्वय, मार्गदर्शन, प्राविधिक ज्ञान बढाउन परियोजना कार्यान्वयन साभेदार निकायको रूपमा काम गर्नेछ ।

परियोजना कार्यान्वयनमा विभिन्न सरोकारवालाहरूको संलग्नतामा भूमिका तलको तालिकामा उल्लेख गरिएको छ :

सरोकारवालाको नाम	परियोजनाका अवयवहरू	परियोजना कार्यान्वयन/संलग्नतामा भूमिका
संघीय वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालय	WWF र MoFE बागमती प्रदेश बीच समन्वय गर्ने मन्त्रालयको रूपमा आवश्यक नीतिगत स्तरमा मार्गदर्शन	नीति स्तर र कार्यक्रमगत मार्गदर्शन र आवश्यकता अनुसार ब्याकस्टपिड ।
प्रदेश वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालय	सबै परियोजना अवयव र परियोजना व्यवस्थापन	राष्ट्रिय परियोजना कार्यकारी साभेदारको रूपमा, समग्र परियोजना समन्वय र व्यवस्थापनको लागि जिम्मेवार हुनेछ । PMU भू तथा जलाधार व्यवस्थापन कार्यालय, रामेछाप अन्तर्गत रहनेछ र मन्त्रालयका एकजना वरिष्ठ अधिकारीलाई आयोजना प्रबन्धकको रूपमा खटाउने । GEF परिचालन, परियोजना प्रगति र कार्यसम्पादन बारे सूचना राख्ने । सहमत परियोजना सञ्चालन प्रक्रियाहरू अनुसार WWF GEF एजेन्सीसँग समन्वय गर्ने ।
नगरपालिका/गाउँपालिका र वडाहरू	परियोजना अवयवहरू १ र २	जलवायु जोखिम र संकटासन्न मूल्याङ्कन (CRVA) र CCA मूल प्रवाहका लागि क्षमता विकासको प्राप्तकर्ता ।

सरोकारवालाको नाम	परियोजनाका अवयवहरु	परियोजना कार्यान्वयन/संलग्नतामा भूमिका
		आउटपुट १.१.२, १.१.३, २.१.१ र २.२.२ सम्बन्धी गतिविधिहरूको कार्यान्वयनमा प्रत्यक्ष कार्यान्वयनकारी भूमिका ।
डिभिजन र उप-डिभिजन वन कार्यालयहरू	परियोजना अवयव २	२.२.१ आउटपुट सम्बन्धी गतिविधिहरूका कार्यान्वयनका लागि निर्देशन र ब्याकस्टपिंग ।
FECOFUN: सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता समितिहरू/कवुलियती वन उपभोक्ता समितिहरू	परियोजना अवयव २	आउटपुट २.२.१ सम्बन्धी गतिविधिहरूको कार्यान्वयनमा प्रत्यक्ष कार्यान्वयनकारी भूमिका ।
स्थानीय समुदायहरू	परियोजना अवयवहरु २ र ३	लक्षित परियोजना लाभग्राहीहरूको परियोजना कार्यान्वयन कार्यालय, स्थानीय सरकार र वन एजेन्सीहरूको सहयोग र निर्देशनमा सबै घरपरिवार र सामुदायिक स्तरका कार्यक्रममा प्रत्यक्ष कार्यान्वयन र निर्णय लिने भूमिका हुनेछ ।
अर्थ मन्त्रालय, अन्य संघीय मन्त्रालयहरु: ऊर्जा, जलस्रोत र सिँचाइ; कृषि र पशुपन्क्षी विकास; भूमि व्यवस्थापन, सहकारी र गरिबी निवारण; र खानेपानी	परियोजना कार्यान्वयनमा प्रत्यक्ष नभएता पनि प्रमुख सल्लाहकारको भूमिका हुनेछ	परियोजना संचालन समिति र समन्वय समितिको बैठकमा सहभागी भई आ-आफ्नो मन्त्रालयको मामिलासँग सम्बन्धीत नीति तथा निर्देशन दिने ।

सरोकारवालाको नाम	परियोजनाका अवयवहरू	परियोजना कार्यान्वयन/संलग्नतामा भूमिका
गैर-सरकारी संस्थाहरू	परियोजना कार्यान्वयनमा प्रत्यक्ष नभएता पनि प्रमुख सल्लाहकारको भूमिका हुनेछ	प्राविधिक समन्वय समिति बैठकहरूमा भाग लिने, लैङ्गिक र सामुदायिक सशक्तिकरणका मुद्दाहरू र उनीहरूको संगठनको अनुभव र विशेषज्ञताको आधारमा जलवायु परिवर्तन र वातावरणसँग सम्बन्धीत विषयहरूमा मार्गदर्शन प्रदान गर्ने ।
अन्य सम्बन्धीत प्रादेशिक मन्त्रालय र निकायहरू		परियोजना सञ्चालन समिति र प्राविधिक समन्वय समिति बैठकहरूमा भाग लिने, प्रादेशिक-स्तर मार्गदर्शन प्रदान गर्ने र परियोजनासँग सम्बन्धीत ब्याकस्टपिड ।
जिल्ला प्रशासन कार्यालय (सिन्धुली जिल्ला)	परियोजना कार्यान्वयनमा प्रत्यक्ष नभएता पनि सल्लाहकारको भूमिका हुनेछ	क्षेत्रीय स्तर मार्गदर्शन र समुदाय र कवुलियत वन व्यवस्थापन गतिविधिहरूमा ब्याकस्टपिड ।
निजी क्षेत्रका उद्यमीहरू	परियोजनाको भाग र मा सहयोगी भूमिका	स्थानीय समुदायहरू र सहकारीसँगको सहकार्यमा परियोजनाको परिणाम स्वरूप कृषि र पशुधन उत्पादनहरूको व्यावसायीकरण । कृषि र पशु चिकित्सा सेवा प्रदायक र प्रविधि हस्तान्तरण मा प्रभावकारी भुमीका ।

प्रत्येक सरोकारवालाको विज्ञेतालाई ध्यानमा राख्दै कार्यान्वयनको क्रममा उनीहरूसँग परामर्श लिई समावेश गराईनेछ । योगदानका लागि प्रमुख क्षेत्रहरू र सरोकारवाला समूहहरू तलको तालिकामा सूचीबद्ध छन् ।

सरोकारवालाहरु	सरोकारवालाबाट हुनसक्ने योगदानको सम्भावित क्षेत्रहरु
<b>संघिय सरोकारवालाहरु</b>	
वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालय	जलवायु परिवर्तन, वन तथा जलाधार नीति मुद्दाहरु
राष्ट्रिय योजना आयोग	जलवायु परिवर्तन, वन तथा जलाधार सम्बन्धी योजना
अर्थ मन्त्रालय	जलवायु परिवर्तन, वन तथा जलाधार सम्बन्धी बजेट
कृषि तथा पशुपन्क्षी विकास मन्त्रालय	जलवायु परिवर्तन सँग सम्बन्धीत कृषि तथा पशुपन्क्षी नीतिका मुद्दाहरु
वन तथा भु-संरक्षण विभाग	वन तथा जलाधार कार्यक्रमहरु
गृह मन्त्रालय	विपद् जोखिम न्यूनीकरण तथा व्यवस्थापन (DRRM) नीति तथा रणनीतिहरु
राष्ट्रपति चुरे -तराई मधेश बोर्ड	DRRM तथा जलवायु परिवर्तन सम्बन्धीका नगर-स्तरिय निर्देशिकाहरु
NEFIN	आदिवासी जनजातीहरुको सहभागिता नीति तथा रणनीतिहरु
FECOFUN	सामुदायिक वन नीति तथा रणनीतिहरु
HIMAWANTI	प्राकृतिक स्रोत व्यवस्थापनमा महिलाको सहभागिता र नेतृत्व
DP Net	विपद् जोखिम न्यूनीकरण तथा व्यवस्थापनका अन्तर्गत राहतका कार्यक्रमहरु
नेपाल रेडकस सोसाईटी	विपद् जोखिम न्यूनीकरण तथा व्यवस्थापनका राहत कार्यक्रमहरु
WWF Nepal	GEF निर्देशिका र WWF निर्देशिका
<b>प्रदेश तथा जिल्ला स्तरिय सरोकारवालाहरु</b>	
वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालय	प्रदेश स्तरिय वन तथा जलाधार व्यवस्थापन, जलवायु परिवर्तन नीतिहरु, रणनीतिहरु
भूमि व्यवस्था, कृषि तथा सहकारी मन्त्रालय	कृषि तथा पशुपन्क्षी विकास सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमहरु र जलवायु परिवर्तनका मुद्दाहरु
प्रदेश योजना आयोग	प्रादेशिक योजना सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमहरु

सरोकारवालाहरु	सरोकारवालाबाट हुनसक्ने योगदानको सम्भावित क्षेत्रहरु
क्षेत्रीय वन निर्देशनालय	वन तथा जलाधार व्यवस्थापन र अनुगमन
क्षेत्रीय कृषि तथा पशुपालन निर्देशनालय	कृषि तथा पशुपालन व्यवस्थापन र अनुगमन
मरिण डिभिजन वन कार्यलय	मरिण जलाधार स्तरीय वन कार्यक्रमहरुको तयारी तथा कार्यान्वयन
सिन्धुली डिभिजन वन कार्यलय	मरिण जलाधार स्तरीय वन कार्यक्रमहरुको तयारी तथा कार्यान्वयन
भु तथा जलाधार व्यवस्थापन कार्यलय	जिल्ला-स्तरीय जलाधार व्यवस्थापन
जिल्ला भेटेरिनरी अस्पताल तथा पशु सेवा केन्द्र	जिल्ला-स्तरीय भेटेरिनरी सेवा
जिल्ला कृषि ज्ञान केन्द्र	जिल्ला-स्तरीय कृषि विकास
जिल्ला विपद् जोखिम न्यूनीकरण तथा व्यवस्थापन समिति	जिल्ला-स्तरीय DRRM सहायता
जिल्ला समन्वय समिति	पालिकाहरूसँग जिल्ला-स्तरीय समन्वय
जिल्ला खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई कार्यलय	जिल्ला-स्तरीय खानेपानी तथा सरसफाईमा सहायता
जिल्ला सिँचाई कार्यलय	जिल्ला-स्तरीय सिँचाईमा सहायता
आदिवासी जनजाति महासंघ जिल्ला च्याप्टर (NEFIN)	मरिण जलाधार स्तरीय वन कार्यक्रमहरुको तयारी तथा कार्यान्वयन
	मरिण जलाधार स्तरीय वन कार्यक्रमहरुको तयारी तथा कार्यान्वयन



सरोकारवालाहरु	सरोकारवालाबाट हुनसक्ने योगदानको सम्भावित क्षेत्रहरु
<b>सरकारी एजेन्सीहरु</b>	
पालिका/वडाहरु	जलवायु परिवर्तन सँग सम्बन्धीत मुख्य मुद्दाहरु, CCA को बर्गिकृत कार्यक्रमहरु, विपद् जोखिम न्यूनीकरण, कृषि क्षेत्र, वन, आदि ।
क्षत्रीय वन कार्यलयहरु	स्थानीय-स्तरिय वन कार्यक्रमहरु
पशुपन्क्षी सेवा केन्द्रहरु	पालिका-स्तरिय पशुपन्क्षी कार्यक्रम
कृषी सेवा केन्द्रहरु	पालिका-स्तरिय कृषी कार्यक्रम
स्थानीय विपद् जोखिम न्यूनीकरण समिति	पालिका-स्तरिय विपद् जोखिम न्यूनीकरण
<b>समुदायमा आधारित संस्थाहरु/गैरसरकारी संस्थाहरु</b>	
सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता समुहहरु	सामुदायिक वन कार्यक्रमहरु
कवुलियत वन समुहहरु	गरिवी निवारण कार्यक्रमहरु
दर्ता भएका निजी वनका मालिकहरु	निजी वन विकास
नगरस्तरिय आदिवासी जनजातीका संगठनहरु	प्रकृति संरक्षणमा आदिवासी जनजातीको कार्यक्रमहरु
आमा समुहहरु	विकासका कार्यक्रमहरुमा महिला अधिकार र सहभागिता
दलित संगठनहरु/संजालहरु	दलित शसक्तिकरण कार्यक्रम
खानेपानी उपभोक्ता समुहहरु	खानेपानी स्रोतहरुको संरक्षण
सिँचाइ उपभोक्ता समुहहरु	सिँचाइ स्रोतहरुको संरक्षण
स्थानीय विपद् जोखिम न्यूनीकरण समुहहरु/समितिहरु	स्थानीय स्तरमा विपद् जोखिम न्यूनीकरण तथा व्यवस्थापनका कार्यक्रमहरु
<b>निजी क्षेत्र</b>	
कृषि क्षेत्रसँग सम्बन्धीत निजी क्षेत्रहरु	कृषिसँग सम्बन्धीत वस्तु तथा सेवाहरुको वितरण

सरोकारवालाहरु	सरोकारवालाबाट हुनसक्ने योगदानको सम्भावित क्षेत्रहरु
पशुपन्क्षीक्षेत्रसँग सम्बन्धीत निजी क्षेत्रहरु	पशुपन्क्षीसँग सम्बन्धीत वस्तु तथा सेवाहरुको वितरण
वन क्षेत्रसँग सम्बन्धीत निजी क्षेत्रहरु	वनसँग सम्बन्धीत वस्तु तथा सेवाहरुको वितरण
ढुङ्गा खानी र क्रसर उद्योगहरु	ढुङ्गा तथा बालुवा आपूर्ति र स्थानीय वातावरणमा क्षति

## ६. स्रोत र जिम्मेवारीहरु

आयोजनाको कार्यकारी निकाय वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालय भएकोले, उक्त मन्त्रालय सरोकारवाला संलग्न गतिविधिहरु सञ्चालन गर्न जिम्मेवार हुनेछ। वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालयले भु तथा जलाधार व्यवस्थापन प्रमुखको नेतृत्वमा परियोजना व्यवस्थापन इकाई (PMU) स्थापना गर्नेछ। भु तथा जलाधार व्यवस्थापन कार्यालय, रामेछापका प्रमुखले आयोजना प्रबन्धक का रूपमा काम गर्नेछ। सरोकारवाला परामर्श र सरोकारवाला संलग्नताको पर्यवेक्षण PMU ले गर्नेछ। GESI र Safeguards विशेषज्ञ पनि PMU को एक हिस्साको रूपमा काम गर्नेछ साथै सीमान्तकृत समूहहरुको जीवन र जीविकोपार्जनमा कम असर हुनेगरी कार्यान्वयन गरिएका गतिविधिहरुमा परामर्श गर्दै र GESI अनुकूल डिजाइन अनुसार कार्यक्रमहरु संचालित गरिएको सुनिश्चित गर्नेछ। GESI र Safeguards विशेषज्ञले अन्य क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयका कर्मचारीहरूसँग समन्वय गरी लैङ्गिक कार्य योजना, आदिवासी जनजाति योजना, र वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक सुरक्षाको कार्यान्वयनको अनुगमन र प्रतिवेदन तयार गर्नेछ।

आवधिक रूपमा आयोजनाको प्रगतिको समीक्षा गर्ने, गतिविधिहरुको अनुगमन गर्ने, सम्बन्धीत निकायहरुबीच समन्वय र सहकार्य सुनिश्चित गर्न स्थानीय सरकारका प्रमुख तथा क्षेत्रीय निकायका प्रमुखहरु सम्मिलित परियोजना समन्वय समिति (PCC) गठन गरिनेछ। PCC ले परियोजना गतिविधिहरु कार्यान्वयन गर्न, प्राविधिक क्षमता प्रदान गर्न र सफल रूपमा परियोजना कार्यान्वयनको लागि सरोकारवालाहरुको संलग्नतालाई सहज बनाउनेछ।

WWF GEF परियोजना एजेन्सी निरीक्षणको लागि जिम्मेवार हुनेछ साथै सरोकारवाला संलग्नता योजना कार्यान्वयन गर्न र सरोकारवाला संलग्नतामा WWF मापदण्डको समग्र अनुपालनको लागि पनि जिम्मेवार हुनेछ ।

## ७. गुनासो संयन्त्र

गुनासो संयन्त्रको बारेमा पूर्ण जानकारीहरू ESMF मा पनि समावेश गरिएको छ । गुनासो निवारण संयन्त्र प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूको गुनासो र परियोजनाको वातावरणीय र सामाजिक कार्यसम्पादन सम्बन्धी सुझावहरू प्राप्त गर्न तर्जुमा गरिएको हो । संक्षिप्तमा, संयन्त्रको उद्देश्य प्रतिकूल प्रभाव परेका मानिसहरूलाई उनीहरूको गुनासो सुन्ने र समाधान गर्न सहयोग गर्ने अवसर प्रदान गरी परियोजना सँग समुदायहरूको सरोकारहरू लाई सम्बोधन गर्न, द्वन्द्व को मूल कारणहरूका पहिचान र समाधानका विकल्पहरूका लागी तर्जुमा गरिएको हो । तसर्थ गुनासो संयन्त्र, परियोजना सरोकारवालाहरूलाई सहयोग बढाउन र पूर्व सहमत भएका परिणामहरूको सफलता सुनिश्चित गर्ने सुत्र हो ।

यो संयन्त्र बनाउनको उद्देश्य निम्नानुसार छन् :

- WWF का नीति र प्रक्रियाहरूको सम्भावित उल्लङ्घनहरूलाई सम्बोधन गर्न
- स्वतन्त्र, पारदर्शी र प्रभावकारी बनाउन
- परियोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूको लागि पहुँचयोग्य बनाउन
- उजुरीकर्ताहरूले अगाडि ल्याइएका मुद्दाहरूको प्रगतिको बारेमा जानकारी राख्न
- समीक्षाको लागि अगाडि ल्याइएका सबै मुद्दाहरूको रेकर्ड राख्न

परियोजना प्रभावित पक्षहरूलाई गुनासो संयन्त्रको बारेमा जानकारी गराउनको लागि PMU जिम्मेवार हुनेछ । PMU मा गुनासो संयन्त्रको लागि जिम्मेवार कर्मचारी सदस्यको सम्पर्क जानकारी सार्वजनिक रूपमा उपलब्ध गराइनेछ ।

## परियोजना-स्तरीय गुनासो संयन्त्र

PMU को प्राविधिक र व्यवस्थापकिय सहयोगमा परियोजनाले क्षेत्र स्तरमा गुनासो संयन्त्र स्थापना गर्नेछ । त्यसैगरि नीतिको सम्बन्धमा उत्पन्न हुन सक्ने गुनासोहरू सम्बोधन गर्न PCC जिम्मेवार हुनेछ ।

## WWF GEF एजेन्सी गुनासो संयन्त्र

परियोजना प्रभावित समुदायहरू र अन्य इच्छुक सरोकारवालाहरूले WWF GEF एजेन्सीलाई कुनै पनि समयमा गुनासो गर्न सक्नेछन् । साथै WWF GEF एजेन्सीको सम्पर्क जानकारी सार्वजनिक रूपमा उपलब्ध गराइनेछ । WWF कर्मचारी सदस्य WWF GEF एजेन्सीबाट पूर्ण रूपमा स्वतन्त्र परियोजना उजुरी अधिकृत (PCO), जवाफदेहिता र गुनासो संयन्त्रको लागि जिम्मेवार छ । परियोजना उजुरी अधिकृत लाई इमेल मार्फत [SafeguardsComplaint@wwfus.org](mailto:SafeguardsComplaint@wwfus.org) मा सम्पर्क गरी गुनासो दायर गर्न सकिन्छ । पत्राचार ठेगाना: Project Complaints Officer Safeguards Complaints, World Wildlife Fund 1250 24th Street NW Washington, DC 20037

गुनासोहरू प्रभावित पक्षको मातृभाषामा पेश गर्न सकिन्छ र निम्न जानकारी समावेश गर्नुपर्नेछ :

- उजुरीकर्ताको नाम र सम्पर्क जानकारी;
- यदि उजुरीकर्ताद्वारा प्रत्यक्ष रूपमा दर्ता गरिएको छैन भने प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूको प्रतिनिधित्व गर्ने द्वारा उजुरी गर्ने अख्तियारी पत्र;
- परियोजना वा सरोकारको कार्यक्रम;
- परियोजनाको परिणाम वा हुन सक्ने हानि;
- सान्दर्भिक वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक सुरक्षा नीति वा प्रावधान (यदि थाहा छ भने);
- कुनै अन्य सान्दर्भिक जानकारी वा कागजातहरू;
- WWF लाई सम्पर्क गर्ने लगायत समस्या समाधान गर्न हालसम्म गरिएका कार्यहरू;
- प्रस्तावित समाधानहरू; र
- गोपनीयताको अनुरोध (कारण सहित) ।

PCO ले गुनासो प्राप्त भएको १० दिन भित्र जवाफ दिई दावीहरू अभिलेखिकरण गर्नेछ र परियोजना अनुगमन प्रतिवेदनमा पनि समावेश गरिनेछ । सरोकारवालाहरूले <https://secure.ethicspoint.com/domain/media/en/gui/59041/index.html> मा अनलाइन मार्फत पनि उजुरी पेश गर्न सक्नेछन् ।

## द. अनुगमन र प्रतिवेदन

सरोकारवाला संलग्नता योजनाको प्रगतिहरूको अनुगमन परियोजना कार्यान्वयनको अवधिभर रिपोर्टिङ गरिनेछ । PMU द्वारा सरोकारवालाहरूको संलग्नताको सन्दर्भमा सञ्चालन गरिने अनुगमन र रिपोर्टिङ गतिविधिहरू निम्नानुसार हुनेछन् ।

- नियमित रूपमा वार्षिक कार्यशालामा आवश्यक भएमा SEP को समीक्षा र अद्यावधिक गरिनेछ उक्त समीक्षाले परियोजना सरोकारवालाहरूको सूची र संलग्नताका विधिहरू उपयुक्त रहको सुनिश्चित गर्नेछ ।
- PMU द्वारा प्रत्येक ६ महिनामा परियोजना प्रगति प्रतिवेदनमा सरोकारवालाहरूको संलग्नतासँग सम्बन्धीत गतिविधिहरूको अभिलेखिकरण गरिनेछ । परियोजना परिणाम ढाँचा, वार्षिक कार्य योजना, र बजेट मार्फत परियोजनाका लाभग्राहीहरू र सरोकारवाला संलग्नता योजनासँग सम्बन्धीत गतिविधिहरूको अनुगमन गर्नेछ ।
- सरोकारवाला संलग्नता गतिविधि र प्रगति निम्न सूचकहरू मार्फत अनुगमन गरिनेछ ।
  - GEF कोर सूचक ११: GEF लगानीको सह-लाभको स्वरूप लैङ्गिक रूपमा विभाजित प्रत्यक्ष लाभग्राहीहरूको संख्या
  - सूचक SEP १: वार्षिक आधारमा परियोजना कार्यान्वयनको चरणमा संलग्न सरकारी निकाय, नागरिक समाज, निजी क्षेत्र, आदिवासी जनजाति र अन्य सरोकारवाला समूहहरूको संख्या
  - सूचक SEP २: वार्षिक आधारमा परियोजना कार्यान्वयन चरणमा संलग्न व्यक्तिहरू
  - सूचक SEP ३: वार्षिक आधारमा परियोजना कार्यान्वयन चरणमा सरोकारवालाहरूसँग संलग्नताहरूको संख्या (जस्तै बैठक, कार्यशाला, परामर्श, आदि)

परियोजनाको मध्यावधि तथा टर्मिनल मूल्याङ्कनको लागि नियुक्ति गरिएका स्वतन्त्र परामर्शदाताहरूद्वारा सरोकारवाला संलग्नताको मूल्याङ्कन गरिनेछ । **WWF GEF एजेन्सीले** अनुपालन सुनिश्चित गर्न वार्षिक सुपरिवेक्षण मिशनहरू संचालन गर्नेछ र परियोजना मार्फत GEF लाई वार्षिक रूपमा सरोकारवाला संलग्नता योजना प्रगति प्रतिवेदन पेश गर्नेछ ।

## Appendix 10: Stakeholder Engagement Plan



### 1. Introduction

This project, located in Marin watershed in the central-east of the Churia region, was conceptually approved in November 2020 by the GEF for funding from the GEF-managed Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF). The Marin watershed was selected for project focus due to the high level of vulnerability to landslides, floods and drought and its alignment with the national priority to support most vulnerable communities. The Marin watershed has a largely indigenous population (68.5% of the population) which depends on subsistence agriculture and was thus identified as having communities that are highly vulnerable to climate change risks and impacts.

The project will be implemented over a period of six years by WWF-US GEF agency in close association with the Ministry of Forests and Environment of Bagmati Province as the national executing partner. The objective of the project is ***“to enhance climate resilience of Indigenous people and local communities in the Marin watershed through nature-based solutions and livelihood diversification.”*** The fundamental approach will be to address climate change impacts using an integrated approach at the watershed level. This approach is to consider: (a) strengthening coordination between local stakeholders and their capacity to assess climate risks and vulnerabilities, and mainstream appropriate climate adaptation strategies and actions in local development; (b) empowering communities through training and site based interventions to enhance the climate resilience of local livelihoods and the resources that the local communities depend upon including through transfer of climate-adaptive technology and practices, sustainable forest management, and employment of nature-based solutions (NbS) to reduce vulnerability to climate hazards and disasters; and (c) generating lessons and good practices, and developing knowledge for replication, adaptation and sustainability of the project results.

At the present, there is no institutional mechanism to bring different municipalities and other stakeholders together to discuss, share information and knowledge, and coordinate on climate change issues at the watershed level. The private sector and vulnerable sections of the community, such as women and poor sections of the community groups who are disproportionately more vulnerable to climate change, are often left out from the discussion and decision-making process on climate change adaptation and watershed management issues. While there are community groups that include women, poor and Dalit, they generally remain passive participants due to relatively low literacy levels<sup>43</sup>, limited access to knowledge and information, and patriarchal norms which are still prevalent especially among the rural communities. The

project will enable the government and local stakeholders to invest in protecting the Marin watershed while bolstering the longer-term resilience of local and indigenous communities against climate emergencies.

The following benefits will be achieved through the project and aim to positively impact stakeholders.

- Improved coordination between stakeholders will enable more effective and efficient use of adaptation resources, and synergy between various adaptation interventions. It will also help mobilize knowledge and views from multiple stakeholders, including women, poor and vulnerable groups, leading to better understanding and decision-making for Climate Change Adaptation (CCA).
- The project seeks to address climate change impacts through a holistic and integrated approach at the level of watershed as an ecological unit. It will work with municipalities and multiple stakeholders within the Marin watershed and enhance their capacity to collaborate, coordinate and mainstream climate change adaptation and resilience measures for a larger impact at the watershed level. It will develop the capacity of municipal and other key local agencies to conduct participatory assessments of climate risks and vulnerabilities and use the resultant information and knowledge for mainstreaming climate adaptation in local plans, coherent with the national framework for the Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA).
- A multi-stakeholder platform will be established, providing the mechanism for dialogue and coordination between multiple stakeholders to facilitate a holistic and coordinated approach to climate change adaptation based on watershed as an ecological unit. This platform will ensure that women, poor and vulnerable groups are represented and have the equal opportunity to participate and contribute to decision-making for CCA.

## 2. Regulations and Requirements

### Government of Nepal Policies and Regulations

**Forest Policy 2019** has mentioned that forest should be managed based on sustainable, participatory and accountable manner. Likewise, Chure watershed should be conserved and managed based on upstream-downstream linkage of stakeholders and integrated conservation of land and water for maintaining healthy watershed to increase land productivity.

**Forestry sector strategy 2016-2025** has mentioned that give the greater opportunity for the establishment of formal partnership between different organizations in the forestry sector by re-defining the roles, responsibilities and functions of Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation (MFSC) (from center to district level) and by creating opportunities for NGOs, CBOs and the private sector to deliver forestry services of all kinds.

**Climate change policy 2019** has included that capacity of stakeholders including local community to espouse adaptation and mitigation measures will be enhanced by creating awareness on impacts and risk of climate change.

### WWF Standard on Stakeholder Engagement

The WWF GEF Agency requires all GEF projects comply with GEF and WWF Standards on Stakeholder Engagement, specifically the WWF Standard on Stakeholder Engagement and the associated Procedures for Implementation of the Standard on Stakeholder Engagement. Stakeholder engagement is an

overarching term that encompasses a range of activities and interactions with stakeholders throughout the project cycle and is an essential aspect of good project management.

The WWF Standard on Stakeholder Engagement requires the Executing Agency to engage stakeholders throughout the life of the project; communicate significant changes to project stakeholders and consult on potential risks and impacts; establish a grievance redress mechanism and register and respond to grievances throughout project execution, and; disseminate information in a way that is relevant, transparent, objective, meaningful, easily accessible. The Standard on Stakeholder Engagement promotes an inclusive process to support the development of strong, constructive and responsive relationships that help to identify and manage risks, and which encourage positive outcomes for stakeholders and project activities.

\*The project will comply with WWF and government restrictions to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus. During field visits and in-country travel, all attempts to practice social distancing will be made, as well as the use of personal protective equipment (PPE).

### **3. Project Stakeholders**

WWF defines stakeholders as “persons or groups who are directly or indirectly affected by a project, as well as those who may have an interest in a project and/or the ability to influence its outcomes, either positively or negatively.” Project stakeholders include the following:

#### **National Government Entities**

The national Government entities will include the Ministry of Forests and Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration, Ministry of Home Affairs, President Chure-Terai Madhesh Conservation Development Board, Department of Forest and Soil Conservation, National Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance, UNDP and FAO Projects working in Chure Conservation in Nepal.

**Provincial level stakeholders:** Ministry of Forests and Environment, Ministry of Land Management, Agriculture and Co-operatives, Regional Directorate of Forest, Regional Directorate of Agriculture and Livestock, GESI focal persons in the concerned organizations

**District Level stakeholders:** Marin Divisional Forest Office, Sindhuli Divisional Forest Office, Soil and Watershed Management Office, Sindhupalchok (responsible for watershed management at Sindhuli), District Veterinary Hospital and Livestock Expert Center, District Agriculture Knowledge Center, District Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee, District Coordination Committee, District Administration Office, District Water and Sanitation Office, District Irrigation Office, District Chapter of Indigenous People's Organization (NEFIN), NEWAH (Nepal Water for Health) organization, Marin-Sunkoshi Diversion Project, District Federation of Community Forest User Groups of Nepal (FECOFUN) Chapter

**Local Level Stakeholders:** Following, but not limited to, are the local level stakeholders:

**Government Agencies:** 4 Municipalities/14 Wards, Field Level Forest Offices, Livestock Service Center, Agriculture Service Centers, Field Office of President Chure-Terai Madhesh Conservation and Development Board

**NGOs**



Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN), NGO Federation of Nepal, FECOFUN, Himalayan Grassroots Women's Natural Resource Management Association (HIMAWANTI), Disaster Preparedness Network (DP Net), Nepal Red Cross Society.

#### **Community Based Organizations (cooperatives, etc.)**

Community Forest User Groups, Leasehold Forest User Groups, Registered Private Forest Owners, other local CBOs (Drinking Water User Groups, Irrigation User Group, Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee, Groups for Early Warning System Management, local active clubs), Local NGOs, Farmers' Field School Groups, Saving and Credit Groups

#### **Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities**

Indigenous Peoples and their Organizations (Municipal/Ward level Chapters), mothers Group, Dalit and their Organization at Municipal/Ward Level will participate in planning and monitoring of the activities.

#### **Private Sector**

Agriculture, livestock and forest related private sector partners which are officially registered in the government agencies will support in delivery of goods and services to the project. Further consultation with private sector partners is expected during implementation.

### **4. Summary of any previous stakeholder engagement activities**

The project development team consulted a number of stakeholders throughout the project development process, including government ministries, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, municipalities, and NGO's/CSO's.

#### **PIF Stage Consultations with Stakeholders on Project Design**

Preliminary stakeholder consultations were taken up at the time of project identification. These included municipal officials in the project area, federal, provincial and district government officials, and local community members. Altogether 28 individuals were consulted during the project identification phase; 21% of them were women. These consultations provided a basic understanding of key climate change and environmental issues in the project area, root causes of these problems, existing barriers and opportunities, priorities of the government, issues concerning implementation and the role of different organizations in project implementation, ongoing climate-related initiatives and activities, and potential project activities, which helped formulate the project concept.

#### **Project Document stage Consultations with Stakeholder on Project Design**

At first, Municipal Level Consultations were conducted in Marin Rural Municipality and Hariharpur Rural Municipality. After consultations with municipal level stakeholders, the national consultant team conducted vulnerability assessments with ward and community level stakeholders for the identification of vulnerable sites within each ward. The national team conducted a consultation workshop at the Ward Level focusing on identifying vulnerable settlements/toles/village within wards. Participatory resource and climate impact maps were prepared in working groups for mapping vulnerable settlements/toles/villages and compiling information, followed by a presentation and validation of the group work. These community consultations helped identify local experiences and impacts in relation to climate change and determine

the most vulnerable areas within these catchments. Vulnerable areas were determined based on climate impacts such as flooding, sedimentation, drying up of water resources, and impacts on local livelihood assets. Consultations led to a list of potential interventions and solutions that stakeholders have recommended for project implementation. This list can be found in **Appendix 2**.

During the project design preparation, extensive stakeholder consultations were held to derive detailed understanding of the project situation and formulate the project execution strategy in detail. Major stakeholder consultation activities included:

- A Project Planning Committee (PPC) was formed to provide strategic guidance and support to the project preparation team, and to coordinate and facilitate the participation of the project stakeholders, in particular the provincial and local governments, in the project design process. The PPC met three times over the course of the project preparation. The PPC was chaired by the Joint Secretary, Planning, Monitoring and Coordination Division, MoFE. Other members included the GEF Operational Focal Person from the International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division, Ministry of Finance, Under Secretary of the Planning, Monitoring and Coordination Division, MoFE, Department of Forests and Soil Conservation, MoFE, Climate Change Management Division, MoFE, Gender and Climate Change Focal Person of MoFE, Provincial Forest Director of Bagmati Province, and WWF Nepal.
- A series of stakeholder consultation workshops as shown below:
  - **Project development inception workshop** on 1<sup>st</sup> October 2021, to familiarize the policy-level project stakeholders with the project, its key components and funding; introduce the plan and process for the project development and elicit initial feedback and suggestions for the project development from the participants. The workshop was chaired by the Joint Secretary, MoFE, and attended by 19 officials from relevant agencies including the provincial forest department, Non-Government Organization (NGOs) and international development agencies.
  - **Field-level project design workshops** were held with municipality officials and local communities from January 3<sup>rd</sup> to January 8<sup>th</sup>, 2022, to disseminate baseline assessment information and elicit feedback and clarifications. The objective of these consultations was to also closely consult community members to identify project sites, specific project activities in these identified sites, and assess capacity of municipalities in accordance with GEF capacity assessment indicators. At these workshops, the project activities were discussed with the government officials and local communities in the project area, to participatively appraise the feasibility of the activities and their suitability to local communities' needs for adaptation to climate change. Activities were modified, where necessary, in accordance with the suggestions from the local government officials and communities. Altogether, these workshops had 178 participants (104 from Kamalamai Municipality and 74 from Marin Rural Municipality). Of these 125 (70.2%) were men and 53 (29.8%) were women. In terms of ethnicity of the participants, 137 (77%) belonged to Indigenous group, 28 (15.7%) to Dalit caste, and 13 (7.3%) to Brahmin/ Chhetri castes.
  - **Project Implementation arrangement meetings** were held between 19-24 February 2022 with the Mayor/Chair of the three municipalities, Kamalamai, Marin and Hariharpur Gadhi and MoFE of Bagmati Province, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning of Bagmati and Ministry of Land Management, Agriculture and Cooperatives of Bagmati Province with

participation of the Honourable Minister and Secretary of Forests and Environment including representation from the GEF Operational Focal Point MoF.

- Key informant interviews and focus group discussions were conducted from September 3<sup>rd</sup> to September 9<sup>th</sup>, 2021, for the GESI analysis. A total of 62 people were consulted during the GESI assessment in the project area. This included 52 women (83.8% of the total respondents), 47 Indigenous People (75.8%), and eight Dalits (12.9%).
- Individual consultations and focus group discussions were conducted between September and December 2021, with a total of 385 participants. These consultations had several objectives including; to assess climate risks and vulnerabilities in the project area, assess capacity of municipalities and other local agencies for CCA mainstreaming (project component 1), assess community livelihoods, natural resources management, and vulnerable community livelihood assets and infrastructure in the project area (component 2). The consultations included 274 men (71.2%) and 111 women (28.8%). In terms of ethnicity, 137 (77%) belonged to Indigenous groups, 28 (15.7%) to Dalit caste, and 13 (7.3%) to Brahmin/ Chhetri castes.
- Household surveys were carried out in the project area to secure first-hand socio-economic baseline information of the local population in relation to agriculture, livestock management, water use, energy use, climate change knowledge, and income. A total of 419 households in the project area were included in the survey: 66 each in Kamalamai Municipality and Ghyanglekh Rural Municipality; 155 in Marin Rural Municipality; and 132 in Hariharpur Gadhi Rural Municipality. Women comprised 42% of the total respondents and men comprised 58%. The majority (80.2%) of the respondents were between 30 to 59 years old. Other respondents were between 18 to 29 years old and older than 60 years of age. In terms of ethnicity, 72.6% of the households belonged to Indigenous groups, 19.3% to the Dalit caste, and the remaining 8.1% to Brahmin/ Chhetri and other castes.

## **5. Stakeholder Engagement Plan**

The purpose of this Stakeholder Engagement Plan is to ensure appropriate and consistent involvement of project stakeholders in every stage of the project implementation, supporting effective communication and working relationships. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will ensure that the views and inputs of stakeholders are taken into consideration throughout project implementation. For detailed information on how the project will accommodate women's barriers to participation in stakeholder engagement, please refer to the Gender Action Plan in Appendix 11 of the project document. For detailed information about how the project will engage Indigenous Peoples and ensure their rights are respected during the project design and implementation, please refer to the ESMF, which contains an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework.

To facilitate dialogue and coordination between the local stakeholders to address CCA in an integrated and cost-effective manner at the watershed level, the project will support the establishment of a multi-stakeholder platform and facilitate its operationalization. This will entail the development of the operational modality, structure and functions of the multi-stakeholder platform so that it operates in a transparent, coherent and inclusive manner. An event will be organized to launch and activate the platform and create awareness about it. Subsequently, the project will support the multi-stakeholder platform to organize workshops, meetings and media events to enhance stakeholder awareness and coordination. A key function of the multi-stakeholder platform would be to provide an inclusive forum that ensures the knowledge, views and aspirations of all key stakeholders, particularly Indigenous Peoples, marginalized communities and women, are recognized and inform the development of a coordinated and concerted approach to climate change adaptation in the Marin watershed. The role of the private sector will also be examined for inclusion in the platform.

The project seeks to strengthen the engagement of all related stakeholders towards unified and coherent understanding and delivery of integrated approach to climate change adaptation at the watershed level, with enhanced capacity for CCA mainstreaming, climate-resilient livelihoods, and NbS for climate disaster risk reduction. Given the localized nature of the project, the engagement of local stakeholders, in particular the municipal and ward authorities, divisional and sub-divisional forest offices, CFUGs and LFGs, and the local farmers, will be the main actors in project implementation. The MoFE of Bagmati Province will function as the national project executing agency to coordinate, guide, backstop and enable project implementation in the field.

*The engagement of the various stakeholders in project implementation is outlined in the table below:*

<b>Stakeholder Name</b>	<b>Relevant Project Components</b>	<b>Role in Project Implementation/ Mode of Engagement</b>
Federal Ministry of Forests and Environment	Policy level guidance as necessary and function as the coordinating ministry between WWF and MoFE Bagamati Province	Policy level and programmatic guidance and backstopping as necessary.
Provincial Ministry of Forests and Environment	All project components, and project management.	As the national project executing partner, MoFE will be responsible for overall project coordination and management. The PMU will be located within the Soil and Watershed Management Office, Ramechhap of the MoFE, and a senior MoFE official will be deputed as the Project Director. Keep GEF Operational Focal Point informed of project progress and performance. Coordinate with WWF GEF Agency in accordance with the agreed project operation procedures.
Municipalities/ Rural Municipalities and constituent wards	Project components 1 and 2	Recipient of capacity development for climate risk and vulnerability assessment (CRVA) and CCA mainstreaming. Direct implementation role in implementation of activities related to Outputs 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 2.1.1 and 2.2.2.
Division and Sub-Division Forest Offices	Project component 2	Guidance and backstopping for implementation of activities related to Output 2.2.1
FECOFUN: CFUGs and LFGs	Project component 2	Direct implementation role in implementation of activities related to Output 2.2.1
Local communities	Project component 2 and 3	Will be target project beneficiaries and will have a direct implementation and decision-making role in all household and community-level project interventions with support and guidance from project executing office, and local government and forest agencies.

<b>Stakeholder Name</b>	<b>Relevant Project Components</b>	<b>Role in Project Implementation/ Mode of Engagement</b>
Ministry of Finance	No direct role in project implementation but will have major advisory role and influence in project decisions.	Participate in Project Steering Committee meetings, keeping track of project implementation and performance and providing executive guidance where necessary. Be informed by the MoFE of project progress and performance.
Other Federal Ministries: Energy, Water Resources, and Irrigation; Agriculture and Livestock Development; Land Management, Cooperatives and Poverty Alleviation; and Water Supply.		Participate in Project Steering Committee and Technical Coordination Committee meetings, providing policy and executive guidance relevant to the affairs of their respective ministries.
Non-governmental Organizations		Participate in Technical Coordination Committee meetings, providing guidance on gender and community empowerment issues and matters related to climate change and environment depending on their organization's experience and expertise.
Other relevant provincial ministries and agencies		Participate in Project Steering Committee and Technical Coordination Committee meetings, providing provincial-level guidance and backstopping relevant to the project.
District Administration Office (Sindhuli District)	No direct role in project implementation but will have an advisory role	Regional level guidance and backstopping to community and leasehold forest management activities.
Private sector enterprises	Collaborative role in project component 2	Collaboration with local communities and cooperatives in commercialization of agriculture and livestock products resulting from project interventions. Agricultural and veterinary service provider and influencer in technology transfer.

## 6. Resources and Responsibilities

The Ministry of Forest and Environment of Bagmati Province is the executing agency of the project. Thus, MOFE will be responsible for carrying out the stakeholder engagement activities. The Ministry of Forest and Environment will set up a Project Management Unit (PMU) of officials of SWMO and staff recruited through Technical Assistance. Chief of the Soil and Watershed Management Office, Ramechhap will serve as the Project Manager (PM). The PMU will be responsible for conducting stakeholder consultations and supervising Stakeholder Engagement. A Gender, Social Inclusion and Safeguards (GESI) specialist will ensure all marginalized groups are included in consultations, decision-making that impacts their lives and livelihoods and workshops, that activities implemented are GESI friendly, and that materials are designed in an inclusive manner. The GESI and Safeguards expert will monitor and report on the implementation of the Gender Action Plan, the Indigenous Peoples Plan, and the environmental and social safeguards in coordination with other field office staff.

To ensure coordination and cooperation among relevant agencies, carrying out activity monitoring, reviewing the project progress on a periodic basis, a Project coordination Committee (PCC), made up of chairpersons from the local governments and heads of the key sectoral agencies, will be formed. The PCC will also facilitate the implementation of project activities, provide technical backup and facilitate wider stakeholder engagement for the successful project execution.

The WWF GEF Project Agency is responsible for oversight. The lead Executing Agency is responsible for executing the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and overall compliance with the WWF Standard on Stakeholder Engagement.

## 7. Grievances Mechanism

The following is a brief overview- for full information about the Grievance Mechanism, please see the ESMF. The grievance redress mechanism is designed to enable the receipt of complaints of affected women and men and public concerns regarding the environmental and social performance of the project. In short, the aim of the mechanism is to provide people fearing, or suffering, adverse impacts with the opportunity to be heard and assisted with resolving their grievance. It is designed to address the concerns of the community(ies) with a particular project, identify the root causes of the conflicts, and find options for the resolution of grievances. Therefore, it is an essential tool to foster good cooperation with project stakeholders and ensure adequate delivery of previously agreed-upon results.

This mechanism is designed to:

- Address potential breaches of GEF and WWF's policies and procedures;
- Be independent, transparent, and effective;
- Be accessible to project-affected people;
- Keep complainants abreast of progress of cases brought forward; and
- Maintain records on all cases and issues brought forward for review.

**The PMU will be responsible for informing project-affected parties about the grievance mechanisms.** Contact information of the staff member responsible for the grievance mechanism in the PMU will be made publicly available.

**Project-Level Grievance Mechanism** At the field level, the PMU will provide technical and management support to the field level activities. This team will be responsible for establishing a grievance mechanism at field level. However, the PCC will be responsible for addressing grievances that may arise in relation to policy.

## **WWF GEF Agency Grievance Mechanism**

Project-affected communities and other interested stakeholders may raise a grievance at any time to the WWF GEF Agency. Contact information of the WWF GEF Agency will be made publicly available.

A grievance can be filed with the Project Complaints Officer (PCO), a WWF staff member fully independent from the WWF GEF Agency, who is responsible for the WWF Accountability and Grievance Mechanism and who can be reached at: Email: [SafeguardsComplaint@wwfus.org](mailto:SafeguardsComplaint@wwfus.org).

### **Mailing address:**

Project Complaints Officer Safeguards Complaints,  
World Wildlife Fund  
1250 24th Street NW  
Washington, DC 20037

Complaints may be submitted in the Affected Party's native language and should include the following information:

- Complainant's name and contact information;
- If not filed directly by the complainant, proof that those representing the affected people have authority to do so;
- The specific project or program of concern;
- The harm that is or may be resulting from the project;
- The relevant Environmental and Social Safeguards policy or provision (if known);
- Any other relevant information or documents;
- Any actions taken so far to resolve the problem, including contacting WWF;
- Proposed solutions; and
- Whether confidentiality is requested (stating reasons).

The PCO will respond within 10 business days of receipt, and claims will be filed and included in project monitoring. Stakeholders may also submit a complaint online or over the phone through an independent third-party platform at <https://secure.ethicspoint.com/domain/media/en/gui/59041/index.html>

## **8. Monitoring and Reporting**

Progress against the Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be monitored and reported on throughout implementation.

The following comprises the monitoring and reporting activities to be undertaken with respect to stakeholder engagement **by the PMU**:

- The SEP will be periodically reviewed and updated as necessary at an annual Reflection Workshop. The review will ensure that the list of project stakeholders and methods of engagement remain appropriate.



- Activities related to stakeholder engagement will be documented and reported by the PMU every 6 months in a Project Progress Report (as part of regular reporting). The project Results Framework and Annual Work Plan and Budget will track beneficiaries of the project and activities related to the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.
- Stakeholder Engagement activities and progress will be monitored through the following indicators:
  - GEF Core Indicator 11: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment
  - Indicator SEP 1: Number of government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector, indigenous peoples and other stakeholder groups that have been involved in the project implementation phase on an annual basis
  - Indicator SEP 2: Number persons (sex disaggregated) that have been involved in project implementation phase (on an annual basis)
  - Indicator SEP 3: Number of engagements (e.g. meeting, workshops, consultations) with stakeholders during the project implementation phase (on an annual basis)

Stakeholder Engagement will be evaluated by **independent consultants** recruited for the project midterm and terminal evaluation.

The **WWF GEF Agency** will undertake annual supervision missions to ensure compliance, and report on progress against the Stakeholder Engagement Plan annually to the GEF through Project

## Appendix 1: Systematic Documentation of Stakeholder Consultations

Stakeholder Name	Mandate	Role in the Project	Engagement during Project Preparation
Ministry of Forest and Environment	Federal ministry with overall mandate and responsibility for matters related to forest administration and management, biodiversity conservation and wildlife protection, watershed management, climate change, and environment.	Focal agency for the project development and implementation as the main national executing partner.	Led Project Planning Committee and provided strategic guidance for project design through the PPC; coordinated with stakeholders at the central level to ensure their views are incorporated in the project design; steered national-level stakeholder consultation workshops for project design and validation; provided guidance on engagement with stakeholders at the sub-national and local levels.
Ministry of Finance	The Joint Secretary of the International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division under MoF is the GEF Operational Focal Point for Nepal.	Keep track of project development and implementation and ensure these are taking place as planned and approved.	Participated in the Project Planning Committee, keeping track of project development and providing executive guidance as and when necessary.
Other Federal Ministries: Energy, Water Resources, and Irrigation; Agriculture and Livestock Development; Land Management, Cooperatives and Poverty	These federal ministries charged with the overall mandate and responsibility for agriculture and livestock development, land management, water resources management, irrigation and water supply.	As members of the Project Steering Committee, senior representatives from these ministries will provide policy-level and executive guidance on project implementation.	Participated in the Project Planning Committee, providing guidance and views during various stages of the project design.

Stakeholder Name	Mandate	Role in the Project	Engagement during Project Preparation
Alleviation; and Water Supply.			
Provincial Government (Bagamati Province)	Within the Bagamati Provincial Government: (a) Provincial Ministry of Forests and Environment has the mandate for forest, environment, soil and watershed management climate change and disaster risk management; and (b) Provincial Ministry of Land Management, Agriculture and Cooperatives has the mandate for sustainable land use and management, agriculture and livestock development, and community organization.	Provincial-level guidance and support on issues related to forest, climate change, disaster risk management, environment, agriculture and land use.	Participated in the project development inception workshop, technical design workshop, and validation workshop.  Consulted for information and suggestions on project development.
District Administration Office (Sindhuli District)	Mandated to provide development support and assistance to local development plans and programs within the district jurisdiction.	District-level support and backstopping for project implementation.	Consulted for information and suggestions on project development.
Local Governments: Municipalities/ Rural Municipalities and constituent wards (Ghyanglekh, Hariharpur, Kamalamai and Marin)	Municipalities have responsibilities for local level development plans and projects, including environmental protection, climate change management, agriculture and animal husbandry, disaster management, protection of watersheds and water supply.	Target agencies for capacity development and implementation of project activities in the field, including delivery of extension services and guidance for climate-adaptive practices in agriculture, livestock management, water management, and climate disaster risk reduction.	Involved in stakeholder consultations for project baseline assessments, appraisal of potential project sites, and identification of potential project interventions. Also consulted for appraisal of project implementation arrangement in the field.

Stakeholder Name	Mandate	Role in the Project	Engagement during Project Preparation
Division and Sub-division Forest Offices	Division Forest Office and their Sub-divisional Forest Offices are the designated authorities to manage the forest and conservation of biodiversity at the local level (outside the protected areas).	Target agencies for capacity development, and delivery of extension services and guidance for activities related to community forest and leasehold forest management including development of operational plans.	Involved in stakeholder consultations for project baseline assessments, appraisal of CFUGs, and identification of potential project interventions.
Federation of Community Forest User Groups of Nepal (FECOFUN)	FECOFUN is a network of community forest users' groups in Nepal. The network is organized into federal, provincial, district and local levels. CFUGs and LFGs have the responsibility for management of forests designated/ leased to them to meet their livelihood needs and forest conservation objectives as per approved operational plans.	Target agencies for capacity development, and implementation of community forest and leasehold forest management activities under the project.	Involved in stakeholder consultations for project baseline assessments and GESI analysis related to the functioning of CFUGs and LFGs.
Other community-based groups	There are other relevant community-based groups, including women groups, livestock groups, agriculture groups, water users' groups, and local disaster risk reduction committees.	No direct role in the project but will influence project activities, including GESI mainstreaming.	Involved in stakeholder consultations for project baseline assessments and GESI analysis.
Local communities	Responsible for self-initiative and participation in decision-making and development opportunities provided by projects and programs.	Target project beneficiaries of climate-adaptive practices in agriculture, livestock management, and water management supported by the project.	Involved in stakeholder consultations for project baseline assessments and GESI analysis, and decision-making in potential project interventions that may affect their lives or livelihoods.

Stakeholder Name	Mandate	Role in the Project	Engagement during Project Preparation
Private sector entities	Private sector contributes to local livelihood and income enhancement by creating markets, and	Important role in supply chain of inputs and materials for climate-adaptive livelihood practices and NbS, and important partner in strengthening value chain for products emanating from climate-resilient livelihoods. Will also have a crucial role in the multi-stakeholder dialogue and action platform.	Involved in stakeholder consultations for project baseline assessments.
Non-governmental Organizations	NGOs play a vital part in Nepal in grassroots level environment and community development, and empowerment of women and marginalized communities.	No direct role in project implementation but will influence project decisions, including in addressing the needs of women, poor and vulnerable communities.	Himalayan Grassroots Women's Natural Resource Management Association ( <i>HIMAWANTI</i> ), Disaster Preparedness Network (DP Net), and Nepal Red Cross Society were involved in the Project Planning Committee, providing views and suggestions for the project design.
WWF	WWF is an international conservation organization involved in the conserving biological diversity, ensuring sustainable use of renewable natural resources; and promoting the reduction of pollution and wasteful consumption.	As the GEF Agency for the project, WWF has the responsibility for managing and quality assurance of project development and implementation.	Managed the project development process in close coordination with the PPC.  Managed project development consultants and ensured their deliverables were in keeping with WWF/GEF project designs and requirements.

Stakeholder Name	Mandate	Role in the Project	Engagement during Project Preparation
			Participated in PPC meetings and national-level stakeholder consultation events.

*Listed Stakeholder consultations during Project Development*

Date	Type of Event	Venue	Objective of the consultation	Summary of Meeting outcomes	Total participants
5/17/2021	Consultation workshop with Palika official	Marin RM	To discuss on key issues for the project and potential prioritized area	Identified Ghagar and Phulbari as the most problematic micro-watershed carrying huge amount of siltation in Marin Khola and loss of properties	9
5/18/2021	Consultation workshop with Palika and Ward representative	Marin RM	Same as above	Same as above	12
5/18/2021	Consultation workshop with Palika and Ward Representatives	Haariharpur Gadhi RM	Same as above	Kyan khola as most problematic micro-watershed	14
5/19/2021	FGD with Majhi Community	Marin-04 Jutpani	Same as above	Shortage of drinking water, children cannot go to school during rainy season and Widening of Phulbari khola and loss of agricultural land	8
5/19/2021	Ward Level (1,2,6,7,) Discussion	Marin RM	Same as above	Identified and prioritized vulnerable sites and communities in Ward No. 1, 2, 6 & 7	26
5/20/2021	FGD with CFUG of Dalit Community	Marin-06 Dalit Basti	Same as above	Low participation of Dalits in CFUG	9
5/20/2021	FGD with Women Group of Dalit Community	Marin-06 Dalit Basti	Same as above	Drinking water problem in dry season as well as in rainy season due to wash away pipes	8

5/20/2021	FGD with Farmers and livestock rearing of Dalit Community	Marin-06 Dalit Basti	Same as above	Loan, technical support not readily available	11
5/20/2021	Ward Level (2,4,5) Consultation Workshop	Hariharpurgadi-04	Same as above	Identified and prioritized vulnerable sites and communities in Ward No. 2, 4 & 5	35
5/21/2021	FGD With Farmer and Livestock Groups	Hariharpur Gadhi-04	Same as above	Agriculture land is washed away by the Marin River	10
5/21/2021	FGD with Women Groups	Hariharpur Gadhi-04	Same as above	Shortage of drinking water during dry season and work burden to women to fetch water from river	8
5/21/2021	Group Discussion with Ward Level	Marin-04	Same as above	Identified and prioritized vulnerable sites and communities in Ward No. 4	16
5/22/2021	Group Discussion with Ward Level	Kamalamai-01	Same as above	Identified and prioritized vulnerable sites and communities in Ward No. 1	14
5/22/2021	FGD with FG, CFUG and women Group	Kamalamai-01 Kunda	Same as above	Identified issues in CF and low women participation in it	15
5/22/2021	Group Discussion with Ward Level	Marin-05	Same as above	Identified and prioritized vulnerable sites and communities in Ward No. 5	13
5/23/2021	FGD with FG and CFUG and Mother Group	Marin-06 Damidada	Same as above	Active participation of women in all women FUC	14
5/23/2021	FGD with Dalit and Janjati Community	Hariharpur Gadhi-02 Tudikhel	Same as above	Acute shortage of drinking water and work burden for women	15
5/23/2021	FGD with CFUGs	Hariharpur Gadhi-04	Same as above	Identified the issues in community forest	14
5/23/2021	FGD with Farmer Groups and Mother Groups	Hariharpur Gadhi-04	Same as above	Low productivity from the farmland due to erratic rainfall	12
5/24/2021	Consultation workshop with Ward Representatives	Kamalamai-02	Same as above	Identified and prioritized vulnerable sites and communities in Ward No. 2	6
6/15/2021	Project Inception Workshop at Lalitpur	Himalaya Hotel, Lalitpur	Familiarize the project with central level stakeholders	Shared the project status and get the feedback from the central level stakeholders to design project for the visible results in the field	19
7/11/2021	FGD with Forest Groups and Livestock Group	Ghanglekh-02	Same as above	Low productivity of local livestock breeds	12
7/12/2021	FGD with CFUGs	Ghanglekh-02	Same as above	Forest not source of income for poor people	9

7/13/2021	FGD with WUGs	Ghanglekh-01	Same as above	Acute shortage of drinking water in dry season	10
8/1/2021	FGD with CFUGs	Hariharpur-08 Kyan	Same as above	Forest management issues identified	9
8/2/2021	Group Discussion with Ward Level	Hariharpur-07 Kyan	Same as above	Identified and prioritized vulnerable sites and communities in Ward No.	9
8/17/2021	Group Discussion with Community	Marin-07 Maheshwata	Same as above	Badly affected by huge landslides but no intervention by the municipality or any government agencies	
8/19/2021	Group Discussion with Community	Kamalamai-01 Nepane	Same as above	Identify the key issues of Nepane area	22
8/20/2021	Group Discussion with Community	Marin-05 Piuri	Same as above	Identify the key issues of Piuri area as big landslides	14
8/21/2021	Group Discussion with Community	Kamalamai-01 Machhine	Same as above	Identify the key issues of Machhine area	7
8/22/2021	FGD with CFUG	Marin-04 Magani	Same as above	Identify the key issues of Magani khola area - river going down	8
8/23/2021	FGD with Janjati Women Group	Marin-05 Lamidamar	Same as above	Identify the key issues of Lamidamar area flooding from upstream area	9
9/19/2021	Group Discussion with Community	Kamalamai-01 Beltar	Identify the activities for the project	Identified the project activities by the local people of their own vicinity in Ghagar khola and its tributaries	63
9/20/2021	Group Discussion with Community	Marin-04 Phulbari	Same as above	Identified the project activities by the local people of their own vicinity in Phulbari khola and its tributaries	65
9/21/2021	Sharing Workshop	Marin RM	Sharing of the baseline information and GEF capacity development assessment of Marin RM	Assessed the GEF capacity development indicators of Marin RM with their participation	9
9/22/2021	Group Discussion with Community	Kamalamai-01 Beltar	Identify the location of proposed activity sites	Locate the activity site in the map	25
9/23/2021	Group Discussion with Community	Kamalamai-01 Subini	Same as above	Same as above for Subini sites	9
9/24/2021	Group Discussion with Community	Kamalamai-01 Lukwa	Same as above	Same as above for Lukwa sites	7



## Appendix 2: Stakeholder Recommendations Received to Address Climate Risks

*Climate Risks and Potential Risk Reduction Measures stakeholders would recommend, identified through participatory assessment with local stakeholders*

	<b>Risks</b>	<b>Possible Mitigation Measures</b>
1	Flooding affecting mid and downstream	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adopt integrated watershed management approach</li> <li>- Conserve the forest, agriculture and river ecosystems from upstream to downstream</li> <li>- Construct series of check-dams and bamboo plantations from upstream area of creeks (Jhora)</li> <li>- Construct series of conservation ponds to hold rainwater in stream area and along the reclaimed and recovered riverbeds</li> <li>- Involve and capacitate community forest user groups in the integrated watershed management and conservation ponds</li> <li>- Construct embankments and bamboo plantation along riverbanks to protect settlements and agriculture lands</li> </ul>
2	Siltation and deposition of silts in agriculture lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction of check dams and bamboo plantation from upstream to downstream of creeks and tributaries</li> <li>- Construct embankments, spurs and bamboo plantation along riverbank to protect settlements and agriculture lands</li> <li>- Application of Sloping Agriculture Land Technology (SALT) in slope land and barren land to reduce siltation from upstream to downstream</li> </ul>
3	Riverbank cutting and loss of agriculture lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction of embankments, spurs and bamboo plantations along the riverbank</li> </ul>
4	Reduction in agriculture production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maintenance support for irrigation canals</li> <li>- Harvesting and use of sub-surface level water for irrigation</li> <li>- Technical support to control disease in agriculture crops</li> <li>- Protection of agriculture land from siltation and riverbank cutting i.e., embankments</li> <li>- Resistant variety of seeds for agriculture</li> <li>- promote the Sloping Agriculture Land Technology - SALT in farmer's field and barren forest area to conserve soil in agriculture land and barren forest lands</li> </ul>
5	Forest degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Update the forest management plans of expired FOP</li> <li>- Protect the forest from grazing and forest fire</li> <li>- Manage the forest maintaining the ground cover in the forest area (only tall trees cannot conserve the soil)</li> </ul>

6	Low productivity of meat and milk production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cross-breeding or high-breed program of livestock</li> <li>- Support in fodder and forage development in forest and private lands</li> <li>- Focus on goat, fattening of young buffalo in rainy season, the project area is inaccessible due to lack of road access.</li> </ul>
7	Water shortage in dry season	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Water source conservation such as fencing</li> <li>- Plantations in water source area</li> <li>- Construction of conservation ponds in water source area</li> <li>- Sub-surface level water harvesting</li> </ul>
	Water-related Disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DRRM plans, strategy and resource allocation</li> <li>- Implementation of DRRM plans and its close monitoring</li> </ul>