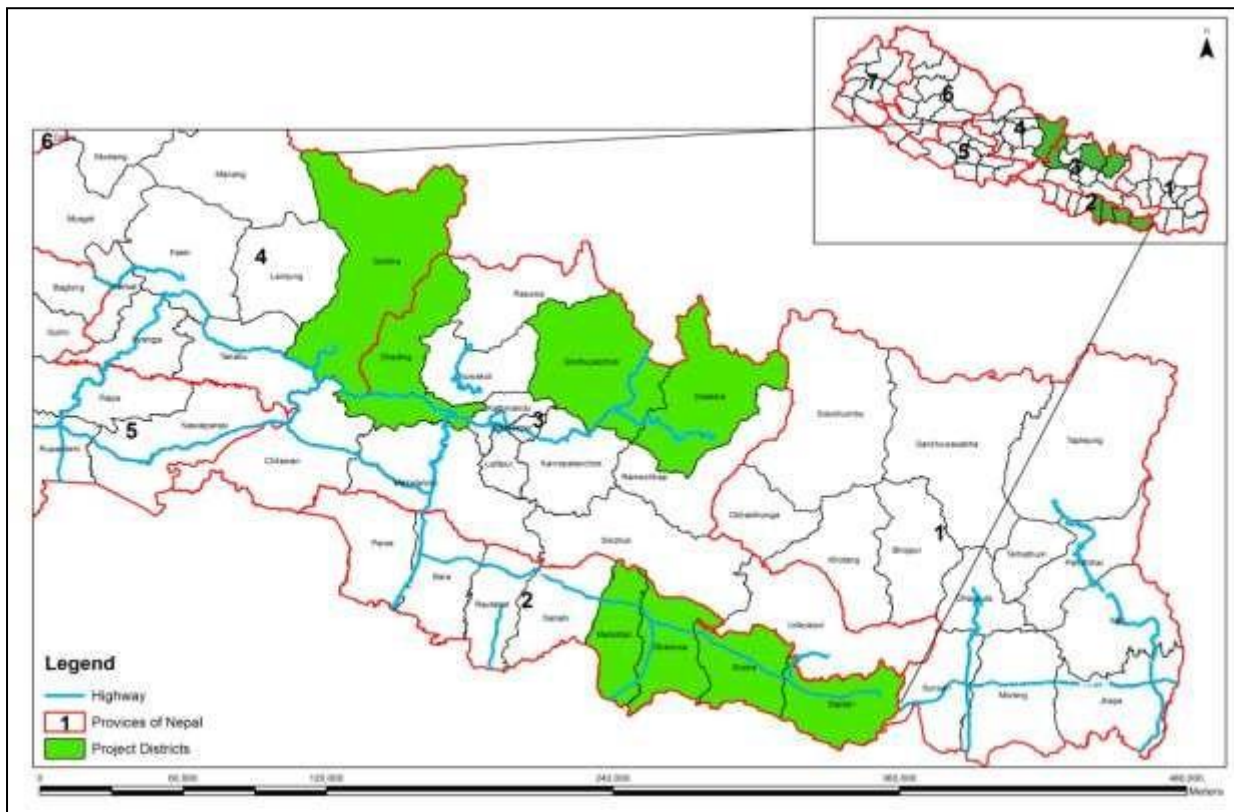


Government of Nepal
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development

Food and Nutrition Security Enhancement Project (FANSEP)

Kathmandu, Nepal
2018/19-2022/23



Environment and Social Management Framework

February, 2021

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| Table of Contents | 4 |
| Abbreviations and Acronyms | 5 |
| Executive Summary | 7 |
| वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक व्यवस्थापनको रूपरेखाको सारांश | 10 |
| PROJECT OVERVIEW | 13 |
| 1.1 Country Context | 13 |
| Project Description..... | 15 |
| 1.2.1 Location of the Project | 15 |
| 1.2.2. Project Districts | 15 |
| 1.3 Lessons Learnt from Agriculture and Food Security Project (AFSP) | 18 |
| 1.4 Project Development Objectives and Outcome Indicators | 20 |
| 1.5 Project Institutional and Implementation Arrangement | 20 |
| 1.6 Type and Nature of Components/Activities Supported Under the FANSEP..... | 20 |
| 1.6.1 COMPONENT A: Climate and Nutrition Smart Technology Adaptation and Dissemination,..... | 21 |
| 1.6.3 COMPONENT B: Income Generation and Diversification | 22 |
| 1.6.3 COMPONENT C: Improving Nutrition Security..... | 22 |
| 1.6.4 COMPONENT D: Project Management, Communication, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Communication | 22 |
| 1.6.5 COMPONENT E: Contingency Emergency Response | 23 |
| 2. PLAN, POLICIES, LEGISLATIONS AND DIRECTIVES APPLICABLE TO FANSEP | 24 |
| 2.1 Applicable Policies, Acts, and Regulations GON | 24 |
| 2.2 Applicable World Bank Policies..... | 34 |
| 2.2.1 Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01)..... | 34 |
| 2.2.2 Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04..... | 34 |
| 2.2.3 Forests OP/BP 4.36..... | 34 |
| 2.2.4 Pest Management 4.09..... | 34 |
| 2.2.5 Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4..... | 34 |
| 2.2.6 Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10..... | 34 |
| 2.2.7 Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12..... | 34 |
| 3 POTENTIAL IMPACT OF PROJECT INTERVENTIONS ON ENVIRONMENT | 36 |
| Component A: Climate and Nutrition Smart Agriculture Technology Adaptation and Dissemination..... | 36 |
| COMPONENT B: Income Generation and Diversification | 36 |
| COMPONENT C: Improving Nutrition Security..... | 37 |
| COMPONENT D: Project Management, Communication and Monitoring and Evaluation | 37 |
| 4 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT | 38 |
| 4.1 Rationale for Environment and Social Management Framework | 38 |
| 4.2 Objectives of the ESMF | 39 |
| 4.3 Application and implementation of the ESMF..... | 39 |
| 4.4 Processes Adopted for Preparing the ESMF | 39 |
| 4.5 Revision/Modification of the ESMF..... | 40 |
| 4.6 Limitations of the ESMF | 40 |
| 5. OPERATIONALISATION OF ESMF IN PROJECT ACTIVITIES | 41 |
| 5.1 Rapid Social and Environmental Review/Planning | 41 |
| 5.2 Environmental and social screening..... | 41 |
| 5.3 Environmental and social monitoring and auditing..... | 42 |

| | |
|--|----|
| 6 ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP) | 43 |
| 6.1 Process for Managing Environmental Impacts/Issues | 43 |
| 6.2 Environmental Code of Practice | 43 |
| 6.3 Pest Management Plan (PMP)..... | 44 |
| 6.4 Screening and Assessment Processes and Procedure | 44 |
| 7. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK | 47 |
| 7.1 Rationale | 47 |
| 7.2 Objective..... | 47 |
| 7.3 Resettlement Policy Principles | 47 |
| 7.4 Avoidance and/ or Minimizing Adverse Social Impacts | 48 |
| 7.5 Social Impact Assessment (SIA) | 49 |
| 7.6 Resettlement Action Plan..... | 49 |
| 7.7 Eligibility, Entitlement and Valuation..... | 50 |
| 7.7.1 Eligibility..... | 50 |
| 7.7.2 Entitlement..... | 50 |
| 7.3.1 Valuation..... | 50 |
| 8 SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK | 52 |
| 8.1 Social Planning | 53 |
| 8.1.1. Social Screening..... | 53 |
| 8.1.2 Resettlement Action Plan..... | 54 |
| 8.2 Indigenous People Development Plan | 54 |
| 8.2.1 Rationale..... | 54 |
| 8.2.2 Policy Objectives..... | 54 |
| 8.2.3 Potential Vulnerable Communities in Nepal | 55 |
| 8.2.4 Components of the VCDP..... | 55 |
| 8.2.5 Vulnerable Community Development Strategy | 56 |
| 8.2.6 Additional Supports..... | 57 |
| 8.2.7 Consultations | 57 |
| 8.2.8 Preparation of VCDP and Disclosure | 57 |
| 8.3 Gender Development Plan..... | 57 |
| 8.3.1 Gender Issues | 57 |
| 8.3.2 GoN Policies on Gender Mainstreaming | 58 |
| 8.3.3 Gender Inclusive Design and Preparation of GAP..... | 59 |
| 8.3.4 Gender Development Plan..... | 59 |
| 8.3.5 Monitoring..... | 60 |
| 8.4 Capacity Building for Integrated Environmental and Social Management..... | 60 |
| 9. ESMF IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT | 62 |
| 9.1 Preparation Phase | 62 |
| 9.2 Implementation Phase | 62 |
| 9.3 Technical Support for Implementing Environmental and Social Safeguard Measures | 62 |
| 9.4 Institutional Arrangement for Integrated Environmental and Social Management... | 64 |
| 9.5 Consultation and Communication Framework..... | 66 |
| 9.5.1 Public Consultation: Modes of Consultations | 66 |
| 9.5.2 Information Disclosure and Dissemination..... | 66 |
| 9.6 ESMF Disclosure and Dissemination | 67 |
| 9.7 Grievance Redress Mechanism | 67 |
| 10. MONITORING AND REPORTING..... | 69 |
| 10.1 Monitoring..... | 69 |
| 10.2 Responsibility of Monitoring | 69 |
| 10.3 Proposed Monitoring Framework for FANSEP Monthly Monitoring | 69 |
| 11. ANNEXES..... | 70 |
| Annex 1: Socio-economic condition of the project districts | 71 |
| Annex 2: Population status of indigenous people(IPS) | 72 |

| | |
|---|----|
| Annex 3: FANSEP Governance Structure | 74 |
| Annex 4: List of Banned Pesticides in Nepal | 75 |
| Annex 5: Environment Impact Identification Screening Checklist | 76 |
| Annex 6: Social Screening Checklist..... | 79 |
| Annex 7: WB Guidelines on entitlement for types of loss of assets | 81 |

List of Tables:

| | |
|---|----|
| Table 1.1: List of different Guidelines and Training Manual published by AFSP..... | 20 |
| Table 2.1: Other Relevant Plans, Policies and Legislation from the Perspective of Environment Safeguard Measures | 32 |
| Table 2.2: Operational Policies of the World Bank are relevant for FANSEP | 36 |
| Table 3.1: Ex-ante environment impact assessment | 37 |
| Table 8.1 Indigenous Groups in Different Regions | 56 |
| Table 8.2: Suggested Gender Development Plan | 60 |
| Table 9.1: Roles and Responsibilities in ESMF Implementation | 64 |

List of Figures

| | |
|---|----|
| Figure 1.1: Proposed Implementation Structure for the FANSEP | 22 |
| Figure 2.2: IEE Process within MoALD | 28 |
| Figure 9.1: Integrated Environmental and social steps and institutional arrangement | 67 |

Abbreviations and Acronyms

| | |
|---------|--|
| ADS | Agriculture Development Strategy |
| ASFP | Agriculture and Food Security Project |
| CCAP | Climate Change Adaptation plan |
| CCN | Component Concept Note |
| CO | Cluster Office |
| CPS | Country Partnership Strategy |
| CSA | Climate Smart Agriculture |
| DFTQC | Department of Food Technology and Quality Control |
| DoA | Department of Agriculture |
| DLS | Department of Livestock Services |
| ECOP | Environment Code of Practice |
| EIA | Environment Impact Assessment |
| EMP | Environment Management Plan |
| EPA | Environment Protection Act |
| EPR | Environment Protection Rule |
| ESA | Environment and Social Assessment |
| ESMF | Environment and Social Management Framework |
| ESMP | Environment and Social Management Plan |
| ESSM | Environment and Social Safeguard Measures |
| FANSEP | Food and Nutrition Security Enhancement Project |
| FANUSEP | Food and Nutrition Security Program |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FCHV | Female Community Health Volunteer |
| FFS | Farmers Field School |
| FNCCI | Federation of Nepal Chamber of Commerce and Industry |
| AFSP | Global Agriculture and Food Security Program |
| GAHP | Good Agriculture Husbandry Practices |
| GESI | Gender and Social Inclusion |
| GoN | Government of Nepal |
| DI | Human Development Index |
| HNG | Home Nutrition Garden |
| HPI | Human Poverty Index |
| IEE | Initial Environment Examination |
| IPs | Indigenous Peoples |
| IPM | Integrated Pest Management |
| KIS | Key Informant Survey |

| | |
|-------|---|
| LAPA | Local Adaptation Plan of Action |
| LGOP | Local Government Operation Act |
| MDG | Millennium Development Goal |
| MoALD | Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development |
| MoFE | Ministry of Forest and Environment |
| MoHP | Ministry of Health and Population |
| MSNP: | Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Plan |
| NAP | National Action Plan |
| NAPA | National Adaptation Plan of Action |
| NARC | Nepal Agriculture Research Council |
| NGO | Non-governmental Organization |
| NPC | National Planning Commission |
| PAD | Project Appraisal Document |
| PCN | Project Concept Note |
| PDO | Project Development Objective |
| PIP | Project Implementation Plan |
| PMP | Pest Management Plan |
| PMU | Project Management Unit |
| PMT | Proxy Means Test |
| RAP | Resettlement Action Plan |
| PRA | Participatory Rural Appraisal |
| RM | Rural Municipality (Gaun Palika in Nepali) |
| SAR | South Asia Region |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goal |
| SIA | Social Impact Assessment |
| VCDP | Vulnerable Community Development Plan |
| WB | World Bank |
| WHO | World Health Organization |
| ZHC | Zero Hunger Challenge |

Executive Summary

The Government of Nepal (GoN), Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD) is set to implement the Food and Nutrition Security Enhancement Project (FANSEP) for 5 years from the Fiscal Year 2018/19 in two selected Gaun Palikas (Rural Municipalities) of each of eight districts of Nepal namely Siraha, Saptari, Dhanusha, Mahottari, Dolakha, Sindhupalchok, Dhading, and Gorkha. The Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) and the GoN jointly finance this project with the World Bank as the supervising agency.

Of aforementioned eight districts, the first four are located in Province 2; fifth, sixth and seventh districts in Bagmati Province; and the last eighth district-Gorkha- is situated in Gandaki Province. The overall objective of this project is to improve agricultural productivity and nutrition practices of targeted smallholder farming communities in selected areas of Nepal. This project is comprised of five components and the fifth component (Contingency Emergency Response) is provisioned to enable the project to rapidly respond in the situation of emergency natural and man-made natural disasters and calamities such as floods, landslides, cool wave and hot wave. The following four are the key components of this project.

COMPONENT A: Climate and Nutrition Smart Agriculture Technology Adaptation and Dissemination

COMPONENT B: Income Generation and Diversification

COMPONENT C: Improving Nutrition Security

COMPONENT D: Project Management, Communication and Monitoring and Evaluation

This project is small and does not intend to invest in large, costly and complicated infrastructure having adverse impacts on environment and social harmony and cohesion. But, given that the project targets vulnerable (earthquake affected, acute food insecure, landless, disadvantaged, marginalized and women headed) households, and intends to reach approximately 65,000 direct beneficiaries, robust environment and social management framework is needed. This project would not compromise to any types and scale of activities which degrade environment and likely to harm environment/natural resources/assets irreversibly and/or disturb social harmony and cohesion. Use of child labor will not be allowed. In addition, project activities will be monitored to avoid increase in workload for women as well as far as possible.

The project and its activities have been so designed that they fully comply with environment and social safeguard measures (ESSM) and also to enhance awareness and capacity of its direct beneficiaries and stakeholders to comply and adopt practices on ESSMs. Hence, FANSEP's Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) includes explicit, doable and environment and social screening criteria. Also it is important to note that most of FANSEP's interventions contribute to improvements in soil and fertility, increase agricultural productivity and improvements in nutritional status of children, lactating mothers and pregnant women. This ESMF has reviewed all relevant laws, regulations, plans and policies including Constitution of Nepal 2015. Specifically, it needs to be reiterated that the proposed ESMF has been aligned with the Constitution and relevant laws and legislations of the country which, among others include the Environment Protection Act-2020 and the Local Government Operation Act 2017.

The objective of FANSEP's ESMF is to identify the potential environmental and social risks, to avoid, minimize and mitigate related to the project activities. Specific objectives of this framework are to

- Establish clear procedures and methodologies for screening, reviewing and managing environmental and social safeguards for the components to be financed under the FANSEP;

- Provide guidance regarding Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) requirements including the preparation of safeguards plans viz. ESMPs, RAP, VCDP, IEE, EIA etc. as relevant.
- Consolidate and facilitate understanding of all essential policies and regulations of the GoN as well as the World Bank's environmental and social safeguards regime that are applicable to this Project.

The emphasis of the ESMF is on vulnerable groups (poor, displaced, landless, elderly, women, children, indigenous people and ethnic minorities, and Dalits). A review of the plan, policies, legislations of the Government of Nepal and World Bank guidelines applicable to FANSEP was carried out to propose the ESMF. This ESMF provides clear steps, processes, procedures, and responsibilities including various tools to be used during project implementation for ensuring environmental and social integration in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of project-supported activities.

The ESMF has provided guidance on pre-investment works/studies (such as environmental and social screening, environmental and social assessment, environmental and social management plans, etc). This framework has proposed adequate environmental and social consideration and integration in each investment in the subproject-cycle; and has described the principles, objectives, and approach to be followed to avoid or minimize or mitigate adverse impacts.

The ex-ante environment impact assessment shows that most of the activities proposed for the project are environment friendly and will have a minimum adverse impact on the environment to be undertaken. Nevertheless, the framework requires each small and matching grant environmental and social screening to identify relevant environmental and social concerns and suggest appropriate mitigation measures. There will be a need to characterize each proposal/sub-projects or activities into Category I, II, III, and IV based on rapid site visit and monitoring by the Environment Screening Team before the approval of the sub-project. . FANSEP will not finance sub-projects falling under Category I. In category II, sub-projects requiring EIA as per EPA will not be financed and may be funded for sub-projects requiring IEE subject to the submission of Environment Management Plan together with the IEE reports approved by the MoALD. Category III sub-projects will be funded with submission of Environment Code of Practices (ECoP) and measures/plans to comply with environment safeguard measures. There will be no need for ECoP for Category IV sub-projects.

The ESMF requires social assessment to be undertaken as an integral part of Environmental and Social Safeguard analysis. This has two fold objectives. The first is to assess the social aspect of the project activities to facilitate project intervention and secondly to assess the potential constraints in the involvement of all sections of the population, particularly the vulnerable groups including Janajatis, Dalits, women, and landless.

The ESMF further proposes guidelines for the screening, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the activities of simple business plan/proposals with clear delineation of the roles and responsibilities of the Project Management Unit (PMU), FAO TA, Project Cluster Units (PCOs) and Rural Municipalities (RMs). When ESMP is formulated, the project will assess it for completeness, adequacy of information and clarity. The Project will make the best use of proposed social planning approaches and ensure that the potential social issues are avoided or minimized to the extent possible. This would require deploying stringent measures for site selection at the early stage of project design and planning by undertaking environmental and social screening.

The ESMF further proposes to recruit an independent third party to assess the status of ESSMs adopted by the provider in the mid-term and assist the project to ensure the implementation of

appropriate measures. Last but not the least, the ESMF provides a high priority to the grievances redressal mechanisms as well and proposes to establish appropriate committees at cluster and PMU levels.

वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक व्यवस्थापनको रूपरेखाको सारांश

नेपाल सरकार (सरकार), कृषि तथा पशु पन्छी विकास मन्त्रालयले खाद्य तथा पोषण सुरक्षा सुधार आयोजना (FANSEP) आर्थिक वर्ष २०१८/१९ देखि ५ बर्षका लागि सिरहा, सप्तरी, धनुषा, महोत्तरी, दोलाखा, सिन्धुपाल्चोक, धादिङ्ग र गोरखा जिल्लाहरूका छनौट गरिएको दूर्इवटा गाउँपालिकामा कार्यान्वयन संचालित भएका छन । विश्व कृषि तथा खाद्य सुरक्षा कार्यक्रम (GAFSP) र नेपाल सरकारले यस आयोजनालाई संयुक्त रूपमा आर्थिक सहयोग गरेका छन भने विश्व बैंक सुपरिवेक्षण एजेन्सीको रूपमा सहयोग गरेको छ ।

माथि उल्लेखित आठ जिल्ला मध्ये सिरहा, सप्तरी, धनुषा, महोत्तरी जिल्लाहरू प्रदेश दूर्इमा रहेका छन । त्यस्तै दोलाखा, सिन्धुपाल्चोक, धादिङ्ग पहिलो जिल्लाहरू वागमती प्रदेश र गोरखा गण्डकी प्रदेशमा पर्दछ । आयोजनाले जलवायु तथा पोषण मैत्री कृषि प्रविधिको अवलम्बनबाट तोकिएका कृषि बालीनाली तथा पशुजन्य पदार्थको उत्पादकत्व बढाई, आयआर्जन वृद्धि तथा विविधिकरणमा जोड दिदै लक्षित समुदायहरूको दैनिक खानपानमा विविधता ल्याई खासगरी गर्भवती महिला तथा दुई वर्ष मुनीका बालबालिकाहरूको खाद्य तथा पोषण सुरक्षामा सुधार ल्याउने लक्ष्य लिएको छ । हुनत यस आयोजनामा ५ वटा संभाग रहेका छन, पाँचौं संभाग- आकस्मिक आपतकालिन प्रतिक्रिया (Contingency Emergency Response) ले प्राकृतिक र मानव निर्मित प्राकृतिक प्रकोपहरू र आपतकालहरू जस्तै बाढी, पहिरो, चिसो र तातो तरंगका परिस्थितिमा सामना गर्न सक्षम पार्न प्रावधान गरिएको छ। अन्य चारवटा संभागहरू यस आयोजनाका मुख्य अंशहरू हुनः

- ❖ पहिलो संभाग: पोषण तथा जलवायु मैत्री प्रविधि विकास तथा प्रसार (Climate and Nutrition Smart Technology Adaptation and Dissemination);
- ❖ दोश्रो संभाग: आय आर्जन तथा विविधिकरण (Income Generation and Diversification);
- ❖ तेस्रो संभाग: पोषण सुरक्षामा सुधार (Improving nutrition security) र
- ❖ चौथो संभाग: आयोजना व्यवस्थापन, संचार र अनुगमन तथा मूल्याङ्कन (Project Management, Communication and Monitoring & Evaluation)

खाद्य तथा पोषण सुधार आयोजना आयोजनाको लगानी सानो भएकले ठूलो, महँगो र जटिल संरचना निर्माणमा लगानी गर्दै न त्यसकारण वातावरणीय र सामाजिक सद्भाव र एकतामा प्रतिकूल पर्दैन । तर पनि आयोजनाले जोखिममा परेका खासगरी भूकम्प प्रभावित, तीव्र खाद्यान्न असुरक्षित, भूमिहीन, विपन्न, सीमान्तकृत र महिलाले नेतृत्व गरेका ६५००० प्रत्यक्ष लाभग्राहीहरू घरपरिवारलाई लक्षित गरेको छ । यसकारण आयोजना संचालनका वेलमा हुनसक्ने वातावरणीय तथा समाजिक नकारात्मक असरहरूलाई पहिचान गर्ने, हटाउने वा प्रभाव कम गर्ने उपायहरूका लागी प्रभावकारी वातावरण र सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन रूपरेखाको आवश्यकता महशुस गरिएको छ । वातावरण, प्राकृतिक श्रोत/सम्पत्तीमा अपरिवर्तनीय हुने गरी हानी तथा सामाजिक सद्भाव र एकतामा बाधा पुऱ्याउने खालका कार्यक्रम भएका गतिविधिहरूमा आयोजनाले सम्झौता गर्दैन । आयोजनाबाट संचालनहुने कुनैपनि कार्यमा बाल श्रमको उपयोगको अनुमति दिदैन । यसका साथै आयोजनाको कार्यान्वयनबाट महिलाहरूको कार्य बोझ वढ्न नदिने र सो विषयमा सजग रही आयोजनाका गतिविधिहरूको यथासम्भव अनुगमन गरिनेछ ।

पर्यावरणीय र सामाजिक सुरक्षा उपायहरू (Environment Social Safeguard Measure-ESSM) लाई पूर्णरूपले पालन गर्ने गरी आयोजना र यसका गतिविधिहरूको ढाँचा

तयार गरिएको छ । यसका साथै आयोजनाका प्रत्यक्ष लाभाग्रही र सरोकारवालाहरूको जागरूकता र क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गरी **ESSM** का प्रावधानहरू लागू गर्नका लागि स्पष्ट र लागु गर्न सकिने वातावरण र सामाजिक प्रभाव छनौटका मापदण्ड समावेश गरिएको वातावरण तथा सामाजिक व्यवस्थापनको फ्रेमवर्क (**ESMF**) तयार गरिएको छ । यद्यपि खाद्य तथा पोषण सुरक्षा सुधार आयोजनाबाट संचालन गरिने अधिकांश कार्यक्रमहरूले माटोको उर्वरतामा सुधार, कृषि उत्पादकत्व वृद्धि र बालबालिका, स्तनपान गराउने आमाहरू र गर्भवती महिलाहरूको पोषण स्थितिमा सुधार गर्न योगदान पुऱ्याउँछ । वातावरण तथा सामाजिक व्यवस्थापनको रूपरेखा तयार गर्ने अवस्थामा नेपालको संविधान, २०१५ का साथै अन्य सान्दर्भिक कानून, नियम, योजना र समिक्षा गरिएको थियो । यस वातावरण तथा सामाजिक व्यवस्थापनको रूपरेखा नेपालको संविधान र अन्य प्रासंगिक कानून र नियमका साथै पर्यावरण संरक्षण ऐन, २०७६ र स्थानीय सरकार सञ्चालन ऐन, २०१७ समेत समावेश गरिएको छ ।

खाद्य तथा पोषण सुरक्षा सुधार आयोजनाको वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन रूपरेखाको उद्देश्य आयोजना गतिविधिहरूसँग सम्बन्धित वातावरणीय र सामाजिक मुद्दाहरू/जोखिमहरू पहिचान गर्नु हो । यस रूपरेखाका विशिष्ट उद्देश्यहरू निम्न अनुसार छनः

खाद्य तथा पोषण सुरक्षा सुधार आयोजनाको वित्तिय सहयोगमा संचालन हुने विभिन्न सम्भागहरू भित्रका कार्यक्रमहरूका लागि वातावरणीय र सामाजिक सुरक्षाको छनौट, समीक्षा र व्यवस्थापनका लागि स्पष्ट प्रक्रियाहरू र विधिहरू स्थापना गर्नु

वातावरणीय र सामाजिक मूल्यांकन (**ESA**) का लागि आवश्यकता पर्ने वातावरण तथा सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन योजना (**ESMPs**), पुनर्स्थापना कार्य योजना (**RAP**), जोखिममा परेका समुदायको व्यवस्थापन योजना (**VCDP**), प्रारम्भिक वातावरणीय परिक्षण (**IEE**), वातावरणीय प्रभाव मुल्याङ्कन (**EIA**) हरूको मार्गदर्शन प्रदान गर्नु हो ।

वातावरण तथा सामाजिक सुरक्षण रूपरेखाले नेपाल सरकार र विश्व बैंकको सबै ऐन, नीति र नियमहरूको समिक्षागरी खाद्य तथा पोषण सुरक्षा सुधार आयोजनाको वातावरणीय र सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणालीका लागि सान्दर्भिक हुने ऐन, नीति र नियमहरूको सहजीकरण गर्ने हो ।

वातावरण तथा सामाजिक व्यवस्थापनको रूपरेखाले कमजोर समूह (गरिब, विस्थापित, भूमिहीन, वृद्ध, महिला, केटाकेटी, आदिवासी र जातीय अल्पसंख्यक, र दलित) हरूलाई जोड दिएको छ । वातावरण तथा सामाजिक व्यवस्थापनको रूपरेखा तयार गर्दा नेपाल सरकारको योजना, नीति, कानून र यस आयोजनामा आकृष्ट हुने विश्व बैंकका दिशानिर्देशहरूको समेत समीक्षा गरिएको थियो । यस वातावरण तथा सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन रूपरेखाले आयोजना वनाउने, कार्यान्वयन तथा अनुगमनका क्रममा वातावरण तथा सामाजिक सुरक्षणका लागि आवश्यक पर्ने स्पष्ट चरणहरू, प्रक्रियाहरू र जिम्मेवारीहरू समेत किटान गरेको छ ।

वातावरण तथा सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन रूपरेखाले लगानी पूर्वको वातावरणीय र सामाजिक प्रभाव आंकलन, वातावरणीय र सामाजिक मूल्यांकन, वातावरणीय र सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन योजनाको मार्गदर्शन प्रदान गरेको छ । यस रूपरेखाले उप-आयोजना चक्रमा पर्याप्त वातावरणीय र सामाजिक विचार र समावेश प्रस्ताव गरेको छ र प्रतिकूल प्रभावहरूलाई रोक्न वा कम गर्न वा घटाउनका लागि अनुसरण गरिने सिद्धान्तहरू, उद्देश्य र दृष्टिकोणको वर्णन गरेको छ ।

आयोजनाका प्रस्तावित धेरै कृयाकलापहरू वातावरण मैत्री भएकाले यिनिहरूको कार्यान्वयनबाट

वातावरणमा न्यूनतम प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पर्ने आयोजना संचालन पूर्वको वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कनले देखाएको छ । तर पनि साना तथा पुरक अनुदान अन्तर्गतका उप-आयोजनाको वातावरणीय र सामाजिक प्रभाव छनौट गरी वातावरणीय र सामाजिक सरोकारहरू पहिचान गर्न र उपयुक्त समाधानका उपायहरूको सुझाव दिन आवश्यक भएको वातावरण तथा सामाजिक व्यवस्थापनको रूपरेखामा उल्लेख छ । प्रस्तावित उप-आयोजना/उप-परियोजना वा कृषाकलापहरूको स्विकृत गर्नु भन्दा पहिला वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकन समितिले स्थलगत निरीक्षणगरी प्रत्येक प्रस्ताव/उप-परियोजना वा कृषाकलापहरूलाई वातावरणीय सुरक्षणको दृष्टिकोणबाट I, II, III वा IV मध्ये कुन वर्गमा पर्दछ छुट्याउन पर्दछ । खाद्य तथा पोषण सुरक्षा सुधार आयोजनाले I वर्गमा पर्ने उप-आयोजनाहरूलाई वित्तीय सहयोग गर्दैन । नेपाल सरकारको वातावरण संरक्षण ऐन, २०७६ अनुसार वर्ग II मा पर्ने उप-आयोजनाहरूको वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन गर्नु पर्ने हुनाले यस्ता उप-आयोजनाहरूलाई पनि वित्तीय सहयोग दिईदैन तर प्रारम्भिक वातावरण परिक्षण आवश्यक पर्ने उप-आयोजनाहरूको वातावरणीय व्यवस्थापन योजना सहित कृषि तथा पशुपन्छी विकास मन्त्रालयले स्विकृत गरेको प्रारम्भिक वातावरण परिक्षण रिपोर्ट संलग्न भएका उप-आयोजनाहरूमा आर्थिक सहयोग गर्न सकिन्छ । III वर्गमा उप-आयोजनाहरू वातावरणीय आचार संहिता (ECoP) र वातावरण संरक्षण उपायहरूको अनुपालन गर्न योजना संलग्न गर्न लगाई अनुदान दिइनेछ । वर्ग IV उप-आयोजनाहरूको लागि वातावरणीय आचार संहिता (ECoP) को पनि आवश्यकता पर्दैन ।

वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक रूपरेखाको आवश्यकता रूपमा सामाजिक सुरक्षण मूल्याङ्कन विश्लेषण वातावरणीय एक अभिन्न हिस्साको रूपमा रहेको छ । यसका दुईवटा उद्देश्यहरू छन् । पहिलो हो, आयोजनाबाट संचालन हुने कृषाकलापहरूलाई सहज बनाउन यसका गतिविधिहरूको सामाजिक पक्षको मूल्याङ्कन गर्नु र दोस्रो: समुदायमा रहेका सबै वर्ग, विशेष गरी जनजाति, दलित, महिला र भूमिहीन लगायतका कमजोर समूहहरूको संलग्नतामा सम्भावित अवरोधहरूको मूल्यांकन गर्नु समेत हो ।

साना तथा पुरक अनुदानबाट संचालनहुने सरल व्यवसायिक योजना प्रस्तावहरूमा उल्लेख भएका कृषाकलापहरूमा सामाजिक तथा वातावरणको सुरक्षण दृष्टिकोणबाट छानबिन (Screening), कार्यान्वयन, अनुगमन र मूल्यांकनको लागि आयोजना व्यवस्थापन इकाई (पीएमयू), आयोजना क्लस्टर इकाई र गाँउपालिकको भूमिका र उत्तरदायित्वहरूका बारेमा सामाजिक तथा वातावरणीय रूपरेखामा स्पष्ट चित्रण र दिशानिर्देश रहेको छ । वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन रूपरेखा बनाउने वेलमा नै सरल व्यवसायिक योजना प्रस्तावहरूको पूर्णता, सूचनाको पर्याप्तता र स्पष्टताको लागि मूल्याङ्कन गरिन्छ । सरल व्यवसायिक योजना प्रस्तावहरूले सामाजिक तथा वातावरणीय रूपरेखामा प्रस्तावित सामाजिक योजना विधिहरूको प्रयोग गरी सम्भावित सामाजिक मुद्दाहरूलाई सम्भव हदसम्म हटाउने वा न्यून बनाउने कुरा सुनिश्चित गर्दछ । यसका लागि आयोजना डिजाइन र योजनाको प्रारम्भिक चरणमा गरिने स्थान छनौट वेलामा वातावरण तथा सामाजिक छनौट प्रकृयाकालाई कडाईकासाथ लागु गर्नु पर्ने हुन्छ ।

आयोजनाको वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक रूपरेखामा भएको प्रावधान अनुसार कार्यक्रम संचालनका समयमा अपनाईएको वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक सुरक्षण व्यवस्थापन योजनाको स्थिति आंकलन गर्न स्वतन्त्र बाह्य सेवा प्रदायक मार्फत अनुगमन तथा निरीक्षण गराउने प्रस्ताव गरेको छ । यसबाट कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयनमा वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक सुरक्षणका प्रावधानहरू कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित गर्न सहयोग पुऱ्याउँदछ । वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक रूपरेखाले गुनासो सम्बोधन संयन्त्रलाई पनि उच्च प्राथमिकता दिएको छ । यसका लागि क्लष्टर र आयोजना कार्यान्वयन ईकाइमा उपयुक्त गुनासो व्यवस्थापन संयन्त्रको विकास गर्ने प्रस्ताव गरेको छ ।

1. PROJECT OVERVIEW

1.1 Country Context

1. Nepal is one of the poorest countries in the world with per capita income of US\$ 762 in 2015. Eighty percent of Nepal's population reside in rural areas, and 66 % are engaged in agriculture. Nepal ranks 197th in terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita and 145th out of 186 countries in terms of Human Development Index. The country's agro- ecological areas are very diverse; they span the lowlands of Terai to the high mountains of the Himalaya through the mid-level hills area; these areas have specific potential for agro- economic development, and are populated by diverse ethnic groups with varied social norms. The nutritional status of Nepal's population is poor; it ranks 118 out of 162 in the world with an average daily dietary energy consumption of 2340 kilocalories per day and 2.3 million people (8.1%) are undernourished.

2. Agriculture is a major driving force of Nepal's economy and the dominant source of employment; in the last two decades, agriculture growth has been instrumental for reducing poverty but insufficient to ameliorate people's nutritional status. Data show poverty rates in Nepal has declined from 42% in 1994/95 to around 25% in 2015 but most of this income growth is attributed to increased commodity prices (78%), rather than productivity increases (22%). As high global commodity prices have now largely abated, it becomes even more imperative to unlock agriculture productivity and value-addition potential as the key engine for growth, poverty reduction, and shared prosperity. Poverty is overwhelmingly rural and most of the country's poor are small-scale farmers with low nutritional status. Increase in rural incomes will continue to drive poverty reduction and improved nutrition over the medium- term.

3. In Nepal, Agriculture exhibits persistent vulnerability to shocks, including climate change evidenced by the 7.8 magnitude earthquake of April 2015 which has set back the country's development. The rural areas were particularly hard hit, with crop losses and loss of post-harvest storage infrastructure. In September 2015, a second shock to the economy came in the form of a near-complete disruption of external trade by a seven-month-long blockade of borders following the adoption of the new Constitution. These events have contributed to a slowdown in agricultural growth to less than 1% in FY 2015 and 1.3 % in FY 2016, compared to annual growth rates for agriculture GDP over the previous decade of about 3 % per annum. The Climate Smart Agriculture Country Profile (2017) points to climate projections for Nepal which suggest a continued increase in mean annual temperature, faster warming of the country's western regions, (compared to the eastern region), changes in precipitation during the monsoon period (with variations from -14 to 40%), as well as the increased likelihood of heavy precipitation events. Changes in precipitation patterns are likely to affect rain fed agricultural activities, causing significant annual yield variability and higher production risks. Climate change is also expected to increase the frequency of weather-- related hazards (e.g., droughts and floods), further affecting croplands and yields. Costs associated with the impacts of climate variability and extreme events are estimated at US\$ 270-360 million/year (expressed in 2013 prices), representing 1.5 to 2% of the country's GDP.

4. Poor nutrition, food insecurity, and malnutrition continue to pose risks to Nepal's population, despite the country's progress in reducing stunting in under five years' children from 57 per cent in 2000 to 37.3 per cent in 2014 and 36 per cent in 2016 (NDHS 2016, MICS, 2014). There continues to be a need to accelerate the progress in this reduction in order to achieve the WHA target of reducing number of stunted children to 25 per cent by 2025. Inadequate Maternal, Infant and Young Child Feeding (MIYCF) practices, untreated episodes of acute malnutrition, infections, and deficiencies

in micronutrients all constitute immediate and underlying causes of stunting in Nepal. Improving nutrition is therefore an important area as the country confronts various forms of nutritional problems ranging from deficits in energy intake to imbalances in consumption of specific macro and micronutrients.

5. Achieving food and nutrition security and reducing poverty are national goals of the Government of Nepal (GoN), in line with commitments to realize the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Zero Hunger Challenge (ZHC). The country's agricultural development priorities are aligned with these two main goals and the Sustainable Development Agenda – particularly SDG1 and SDG2 - focusing on access to increased employment opportunities, sustainable management of natural resources, supportive infrastructures development, new avenues creation for economic growth, coping with emerging effects of climate change, social inclusion, and the development of farmer- responsive governance.

6. The 15th Five Year Development Plan of Nepal (2019/20-2023/24) aims to make the agriculture sector competitive and move towards self-reliance through sustainable and commercial agriculture development. In addition, if the Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan I (MSNP I) had guided the GoN's investment in nutrition for the period of 2013 to 2017, the second MSNP recently announced in January 2018 will continue to do so for the period of 2018 to 2022. The alignment of the ADS with both the Development Plan and the MSNP I and II is evidence that the GoN is committed to achieving both agriculture sector development, and food security and nutrition objectives through concerted efforts. The ranking of Nepal under the Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index (8th out of 45 countries) further testifies to the strong political commitment of the GoN to tackle hunger and malnutrition. Under that index, the country-level estimates of domestic allocation to nutrition ranged from 0.06 to 9.23 % in 2016 with a mean allocation of 2.1 %; Nepal ranked in the top five countries with a 3.59 % allocation. Yet, Nepal's food security situation is serious. Nearly 41% of the population of the country does not have access to minimum calorie intake (14th Plan, NPC). A recent FAO report indicated that almost two million people are undernourished in Nepal (FAO 2017). In terms of global hunger index estimated by the International Food Policy Report (IFPRI), Nepal's position is 72nd out of 118 countries in the list with index of 21.9 (IFPRI¹)

7. The Government of Nepal (GoN) is committed to achieve its development objectives set out by the Constitution of Nepal 2015, Fourteenth Development Plan (2016/17 - 2018/19) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 2016-2030 including Agricultural Development Strategy (2015-2035), Zero Hunger Challenge Nepal Action Plan (2016- 2025), the Food and Nutrition Security Plan of Action (2013-2022), Multi-sectoral Nutrition Plan (2018-2022), Health Sector Strategy (2015-2020).

8. Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP)² is supporting the Government of Nepal (GoN) to implement the Food and Nutrition Security Enhancement Project (FANSEP) for a period 5 year in 8 districts of Nepal from 2018 to 2023. This FANSEP is the second project financed by the GAFSP in Nepal. Before FANSEP, the Agriculture and Food Security Project (AFSP) was implemented in 19 districts of mid and Far-Western Development regions of Nepal from 2013 to 2018 through GAFSP's assistance. The World Bank is the supervising body for the GAFSP projects in Nepal.

¹ According to IFPRI, GHI score higher than 20 are considered serious, more than 35- alarming and with 50- extremely alarming.

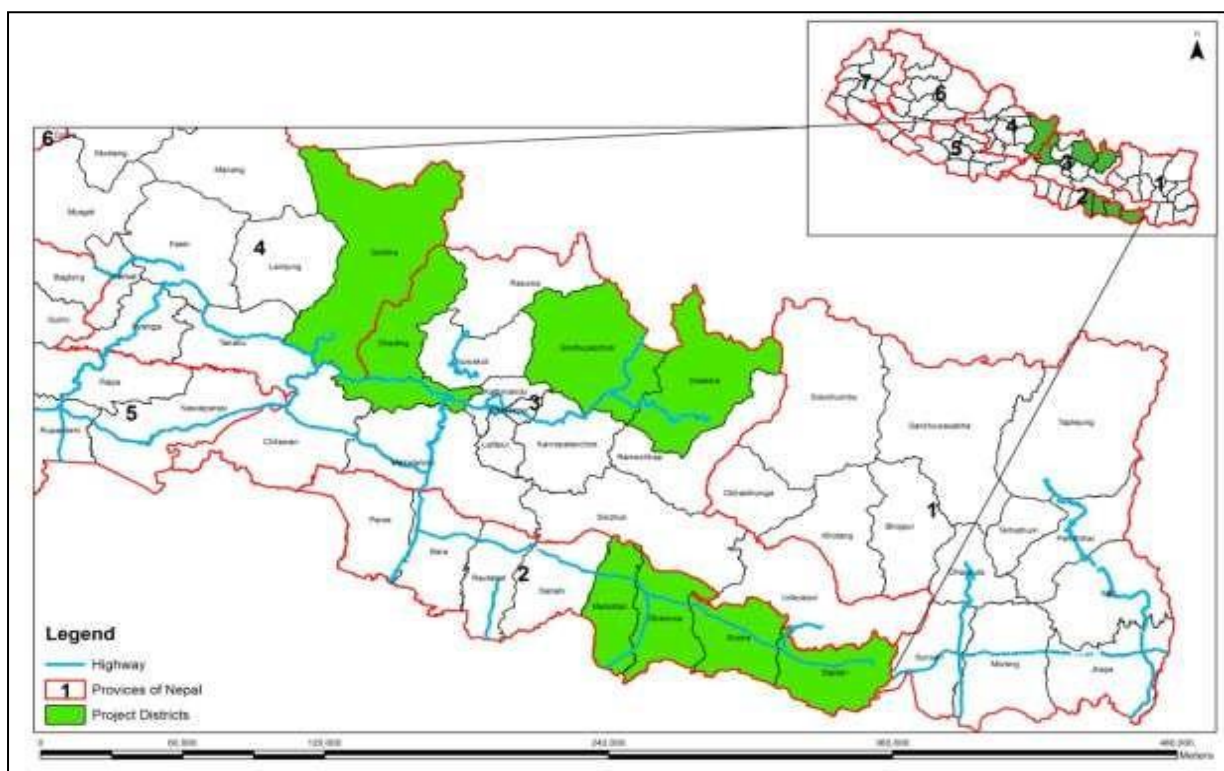
²A multilateral mechanism launched in response to the 2007-2008 food price crisis by G8 leaders in L'Aquila, Italy in July of 2009, and reaffirmed by the Summit of the G20 in Pittsburgh in September 2009

9. This Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared by the Ministry of Agricultural and Livestock Development (MoALD) as the governance and policy framework for ensuring environment and social safeguard measures for the FANSEP. Central to this ESMF is to avoid, minimize and mitigate against any environmental and social impacts of activities which may occur during the implementation of the project and enhance positive impacts. Environmental and social impacts refer to (i) any change, potential or actual, to the physical, natural or cultural environment, and (ii) impact on people (including social aspects of labor, health, safety, equity and security) resulting from the project implementation. The emphasis of the ESMF is on vulnerable groups (poor, displaced, landless, elderly, women, children, indigenous people and ethnic minorities, and Dalits).

Project Description

1.2.1 Location of the Project

10. Of the seven provinces, the project covers 8 districts of the three provinces with four districts- Dhanusha, Mahottari, Siraha and Saptari of Province 2, Sindhupalchowk, Dolakha and Dhading of Bagmati Province and Gorkha district of Gandaki Province representing Terai, Midhills and Mountain. Figure 1.1 shows these districts in a map of Nepal. Nevertheless, the project will be implemented in two Rural Municipality of each of 8 districts with a total of 16 Rural Municipalities. Socio-economic conditions of these 8 districts are shown in **Annex 1**.



1.2.2. Project Districts

11. **Siraha:** It is located in province two of the country in the southern plain (Terai) of the country with the altitude below 300 masl and has hot tropical climates. It has a land area of 1188 square kilometers and population of 636,360 people, living in 117,929 households. About 13.53% of

the total population are indigenous people (IPs). The detail district wise population of IPs is given in **Annex 2**. The Siraha district has been divided into 6 municipalities and 11 rural municipalities. Madeshi community with many castes and sects are the dominant population in this district with Maithili being the most common language spoken. With the cultivable area of 80,766 ha, agriculture is the predominant occupation of more than 90% of the population, but the production system is traditional and mostly subsistence. Integrated crop-livestock farming is the predominant production system. Rice and wheat are the predominant crops cultivated in 36000 ha and 15715 ha respectively, producing about 95300 MT of rice and 37500 MT of wheat. Buffaloes predominate the domestic livestock species with 28599 milking animals and 26650 MT of buffalo milk produced during 2014/2015 (MoAD, 2014/2015). The human development indices of the district have not been very encouraging with adult literacy rate of only 60.04%, under 5 years malnutrition of 39.7% and human poverty index of 42.62.

12. **Saptari:** Saptari district is located on the eastern boundary of Siraha district and west of Koshi River. With a geographical area of 1213 square kilometers divided between eight municipalities and nine rural municipalities. In the federal structure of the country, the district lies in province two. The population of the district has been estimated to be 625,573 with 121098 households. About 20.60% of the total population are indigenous people (IPs). Detail district-wise population of IPs is given in **Annex 2**. The climatic conditions are similar to the Siraha district but the district is much prone to flooding from the Saptakoshi and other rivers and streams during the summer monsoon months. The district has an estimated cultivated land area of 79796 ha and paddy is cultivated in 35000 ha and wheat in 15000 ha as the predominant crops producing 95000 MT and 40000 MT respectively during the year 2014/2015 (MoAD, 2014/2015). Also, jute, sugarcane, oilseed, and potato are other important cash crops of the district. Crop-livestock integrated farming is the standard practice adopted by almost all farmers with buffaloes, cattle, and goats being the predominant livestock species reared by the farmers. The 2014/2015 statistics showed that the district has 164847 cattle, 108870 buffaloes and 182180 goats with total production of 6046 MT milk and 2199 MT goat meat during 2014/2015 (MOALMC, 2014/2015). The communities and their distribution, language, culture, and social systems are similar with Siraha district. The human development indices of the district show the adult literacy rate of only 54.56%, under 5 years malnutrition of 33.4% and human poverty index of 38.34.

13. **Dhanusha:** This district lies west of Siraha with similar topography and climatic conditions as of Siraha and Saptari. Dhanusha is the ancient kingdom of King Janak and famous as the birth place of Janaki is the centre of Maithili culture as well. It has a total land area of 1180 square kilometers divided into one sub-metropolitan (Janakpur), eight municipalities, and eight rural municipalities. The district is inhabited by 754,777 people mostly belonging to Madhesi communities of different castes and groups. About 10.59% of the total population are indigenous people (IPs). The detail district-wise population of IPs is given in **Annex.2**. Agriculture is the backbone of the economy of the Dhanusha district with 90% of people involved in the cultivation of wheat and rice. Two-third area of Dhanusha district is cultivable; 90% of which (67,169 ha) is cultivated by 56536 landowners and 16455 tenants. In addition to rice and wheat, pulses, oilseeds, and sugarcane are also important crops. Only 44% of the cultivated land is irrigated and remaining is dependent on rain for agriculture. In addition to agriculture, livestock rearing is also an important aspect of the integrated agricultural production system. Cattle, buffalo and goat are the predominant livestock species with their population of 89012, 64334, 178114 respectively. District produced 25000 MT milk and 5000 MT meat during 2014/2015. The health indicators in the district is not very satisfactory with 43% women and 47% of children below 5 years suffering from anemia, 41% stunting, acute malnutrition in 10% and malnutrition in 43.6% in children below 5 years. The human poverty index shows the adult literacy rate of 58.11% and poverty of 41.72%.

14. **Mahottari:** Mahottari district is situated in province two and Jaleswor is the district

headquarter; covers an area of 1,002 square kilometers and has a population of 627,580 (in 2011) living in 111316 households with a population density of 630 people per square kilometer, of which, 8.5% are female-headed households. The district has been divided into three Municipalities and 12 Rural Municipals in the recent state restructuring of the federal system. The district is bordered by Dhanusha district in the east, Sarlahi in the west, Sindhuli in the north, and the Indian state of (Bihar) on the south. About 13.75% of the total population are indigenous people (IPs). Detail district wise population of IPs is given in **Annex 2**. Being located in the plains of Terai, it has tropical climatic condition. Agriculture is the predominant occupation with about 62944 ha of cultivable land and farmers adopt traditional agricultural practices under subsistence mixed farming system of crops and livestock. Rice and wheat are the predominant crops with the production of about 90500 MT of paddy and 76500 MT of wheat in the year 2014/2015. The district has livestock population of 87641 cattle, 66000 buffaloes as predominant species with the production of 29000 MT of milk. In addition, goats are also an important livestock species with the population of 140000 population (MoAD, 2014/2015). Most of the households use firewood (56%) or cow dung (36%) for cooking, and electricity (63%) or kerosene (35%) for lighting. Among the households, 51.7% are without a toilet. The adult literacy rate is 62.96%, malnutrition in below 5 years old is 43.6% with a human poverty index of 44.75. The Food Poverty Incidence in the district is 20.3% with low kilocalories intake of 21.8% and wasting of 11.9%. The human development index of the district is quite low and the district lies at 69th position among the 75 districts of the country.

15. **Dhading:** Dhading district is located in province number three; covers an area of 1,926 square kilometers with a population of 336,067 (CBS-2011). The district spreads from the mountain range of Ganesh Himal along with many other peaks over 7,000 meters. The district is bordered to Kathmandu and Rasuwa in the east, Gorkha in the west, Rasuwa and Tibet in the north and Makwanpur and Chitwan in the south. The elevation ranges from 488 meter to 7409 meter above sea level. Dhading is the only district of Nepal which spreads from the Himalayan Mountains to the Terai (Chitwan). The population of Dhading was 336,067 primarily composed of Brahmin and Chhetri in the south and Ghale, Gurung, and Tamang in the north. About 53.89% of the total populations are indigenous people (IPs). Detail district wise population of IPs is given in **Annex 2**. The district consists of 2 Municipalities and 11 Rural Municipals. The major climatic zones in Dhading includes sub-tropical, temperate to alpine according to the altitude range. The total cultivated land in the district is about 44383 ha; used for the cultivation of three major cereals paddy, maize, and wheat. The production of three major cereals during 2014/15 was 50000 MT, 37000 MT, and 10000 MT respectively. Potato is another important crop with the production of 23000 MT during 2014/2015. Farm livestock are important component of integrated agricultural system adopted by the farmers. During the year 2014/2015, the domestic livestock population in the district was 131000 cattle, 110000 buffaloes and 150000 goats and production of milk and meat was 36000 MT and 4800 MT respectively in the same year. It is one of the backward districts in the country with 41st rank in Human Development Index (HDI) among 75 districts of Nepal. The district statistic shows only 39% of the population in the district has access to clean drinking water and only small percentages of them have sanitary toilets. Most of the populations are dependent on subsistent agriculture and have low income for basic livelihood. The main marginalized ethnic communities in the district are Tamang (19%), Dalits (9%), Chepang (3%), and Kumal (1.2%). These ethnic communities have poor socio-economic condition than average population of the district. The human development index of the district is poor with the adult literacy rate of only 46.73%, 26.3% children below 5 years are malnourished with human poverty index of 33.38%.

16. **Gorkha:** Gorkha district is situated in province four of the Federal democratic republic of Nepal. The district stretches from the mid-hill mountains to the high Himalayas with climate ranging from sub-tropical to temperate, and alpine. The district is divided into two municipalities and nine rural municipals during the recent state restructuring. The total population of the district is 271,061; living in 66,506 households (CBS-2011). The major ethnic groups include Gurung, Magar, Newar, and

Tamang (44%), Brahmin and Chhetri (37%) and Dalit (19%). About 52.20% of the total populations are indigenous people (IPs). Detail district-wise population of IPs is given in **Annex 2**. The total cultivated land area in the district is 41482 ha being cultivated with a production of 45000 MT of maize, 39000 MT rice, and 16000 MT millet as the important crops. In addition, potato is an important crop with the production of about 26000 MT in the year 2014/2015. Livestock production is an important components of Agricultural production system, with the predominance of goats (132000), followed by cattle (101000), and buffaloes (85000) with the production of about 17000MT milk and 4000 MT meat in the year 2014/2015. The human poverty index of the district was reported to be 33.58 with adult literacy rate of 41.83% and 37% population without safe drinking water and about 31.3% of children below five years being malnourished. This status was further affected by the mega earthquake of 2015, with the epicenter at Barpak, Gorkha, causing massive destruction and severe casualties; including 470 deaths, 952 injured, and the complete destruction of more than 59,573 houses (89.5%), 3,074 school classrooms, and 79 health posts.

17. **Sindhupalchok:** Sindhupalchok district is located in province three, with an area of 2,542 square kilometer inhabited by 287,798 people (CBS, 2011) living in 66,688 households depending mostly on agriculture. About 59.57% of the total populations are indigenous people (IPs). Detail district wise population of IPs is given in **Annex 2**. The district is divided into three municipalities and nine rural municipals in the recent state restructuring. Climatically, Sindhupalchok can be divided into two areas; mountains (with elevations of above 3,500 meters) and the more densely populated hilly areas. The lower hill areas have sub-tropical climate and the upper mountainous regions have temperate to alpine climate. The cultivable land in the district is about 41485 ha with potato (64000 MT), maize (53000 MT), paddy (28000 MT) and millet (22000 MT) being the important crops produced in the year 2014/2015. In addition, livestock rearing is an important farming in the district. There are 164000 goats, 81000 buffaloes and 78000 cattle in the district that produced about 25000 MT milk and 4000 MT meat during 2014/2015. The adult literacy rate of the district was 50.5%, with 46.6% children below 5 years malnourished and human poverty index of 38.03. The district is well behind in the overall development indicator than other district of the country. This was further compounded by severe losses inflicted by the earthquake of 2015, damaging (96.8%) or 64,565 of houses fully and partially. The district suffered heaviest casualty with the death of more than 3,550 people and injury of thousands of people.

18. **Dolakha:** Dolakha district is located in Bagmati Province; Charikot is the district headquarter. It has an area of 2,191 Square Kilometer adjoining Solukhumbu and Ramechhap to the east, Ramechhap and Sindhupalchok to the south, Sindhupalchok to the west and Tibet to the north. The topography of the district lies between 723 masl to 7134 masl (Mt. Gauri Shankar), which governs the climatic variability of the district. About 35% area of the district lies in High-Himalaya, 40% in High-Mountain, and 25% in mid-mountain range, thus the climatic conditions vary between sub-tropical to temperate to the alpine. In the recent state restructuring, the district is divided into two municipalities and seven rural municipals. The population of the district was 186,557 (CBS, 2011), living in 45688 households; is a home to various caste and ethnic groups, predominated by Chhetri (33.4%), Tamang (16.8%), Newar (9.4%), Brahmin Hill (9.2%) and Thami (8.9%). About 47.34% of the total populations are indigenous people (IPs). Detail district wise population of IPs is given in **Annex 2**. The total cultivatable land in the district is about 29423 ha. Maize and Wheat are the major crop grown in the district and their production 12825 MT and 7050 MT respectively in the year 2014/2015. In addition, potato constitutes another important crop in the district and is cultivated in 3000 ha with the production of 36150 MT in the year 2014/2015. The livestock population of the district is predominated by goats (152000 no.) followed by cattle (79000) and buffaloes (52000) in the year 2014/2015. The district also has a sizeable population of yaks and chauries. Dolakha produced about 17000 MT of milk and 2800 MT meat in the year 2014/2015.

1.3 Lessons Learnt from Agriculture and Food Security Project (AFSP)

19. The lesson learnt from the on-going Agriculture and Food security Project (AFSP) is summarized as follows:

- Sensitizing field staff/grassroots level staff is crucial to ensure inclusion and appropriate ethnic composition of beneficiary when the project does not have indicator on inclusion. Further, this should be backed by robust monitoring. Otherwise, the project could slip to maintain ethnic composition as proportionate to the population.
- Though there is an increase in the yield of potato due to treatment effect, the yield of potato is still very low in comparison to national average yield (13.70 t/ha) in the year 2014 while that of the Far western region was (13.65 mt/ha). Thus, the focus should be given to increase the yield of potato either through the promotion of improved varieties and improved seed or through improved management practices, or both.
- The ownership pattern of animals (high number of local breed) per household for all three types of animals (goat, cow and buffalo) both in treatment and control VDCs show that there is a predominance of subsistence production. Given the big gap in productivity of local and cross breed animals (MoAD, 2014), there exists a great scope for breeding improvement. This is the main basis of productivity improvement.
- BCC nutrition activities have recently been initiated in the project VDCs. The increase intake of vegetable & animal protein by Pregnant and Nursing Women reveals that crop and livestock activities such as Village Model Farm, Homestead Nutrition Garden and rural poultry production package has helped a lot for increasing such food intake. Thus, additional focus should be given to such activities, which helps people to get access to nutritious foods directly.
- The use of improved crop varieties is around 39% in treatment VDCs, which reveals that efforts need to be focused on increasing adoption of improved crop varieties at farmers' level.
- The annual production of vegetable is estimated at 272 kg/household, which reveals that it is below the standard requirements, which comes around 533kg/household/in year 2014. Therefore, project should provide additional focus on vegetable production.

20. In this connection the AFSP has produced documents that would be relevant to the FANSEP also and that are presented below in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: List of different Guidelines and Training Manual published by AFSP

| | |
|----|--|
| 1 | Environmental Management Framework |
| 2 | Environment Safeguard Guideline |
| 3 | Environment Screening Training Manual |
| 4 | Social Screening Training Manual |
| 5 | Social Management Framework |
| 6 | Social Safeguard Guideline |
| 7 | Samajik Parichalan (Social Mobilization) Training Manual |
| 8 | Small Grant Operational Guidelines |
| 9 | Documents of Printed Nutrition Training Manuals (Farmers) |
| 10 | Document of Printing of Food Based Nutrition and Recipe Manual for Complementary Feeding and Other Promotional Materials |
| 11 | Document of Printed Nutrition Training Manuals (Mother's Group) |
| 12 | Environment and social technical guideline |

1.4 Project Development Objectives and Outcome Indicators

21. The project development objective (PDO) of FANSEP is to improve agricultural productivity and nutrition practices of targeted smallholder farming communities in selected areas of Nepal.
22. Specifically, the project targets vulnerable (earthquake, affected, acute food insecure, landless, disadvantaged, marginalized and women headed) households, and intends to reach approximately 65000 direct beneficiaries. The nutrition interventions will mainly target household with young children, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women. The project expects that at least 65% of the direct beneficiaries will be female.
23. The PDO-level expected outcome indicators are as follows:
 - Farmers adopting improved agricultural technologies (including CSA) of which at least 65% will be female (core indicator);
 - Farmers accessed with agricultural assets/ services, of which at least 65% will be female (core indicator);
 - Increased crop and animal productivity by direct beneficiaries (disaggregated by crop and animal species); improved score on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIEs) by direct beneficiaries (gender disaggregated);
 - Increased dietary diversity among nursing mothers and children under two years (NRs 1000 days' mother target).

1.5 Project Institutional and Implementation Arrangement

24. The implementing agency for FANSEP is the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD). A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established under the MoALD. As stated earlier, financed by GAFSP, the supervising entity for this project is the World Bank. Fig.1.1 shows the simplified proposed implementation structure. The detail governance structure is shown in Annex 3.

25. Despite that the PMU will be established under the MoALD, by nature of its objectives, components and activities, it will work closely with the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE) and the National Planning Commission (NPC) as well. The four Cluster Offices (CO) represent PMU at the cluster level. These government entities oversee project activities in two districts as shown above. They will work closely and ensure coordination with the respective Rural Municipality and related Provincial Ministries.

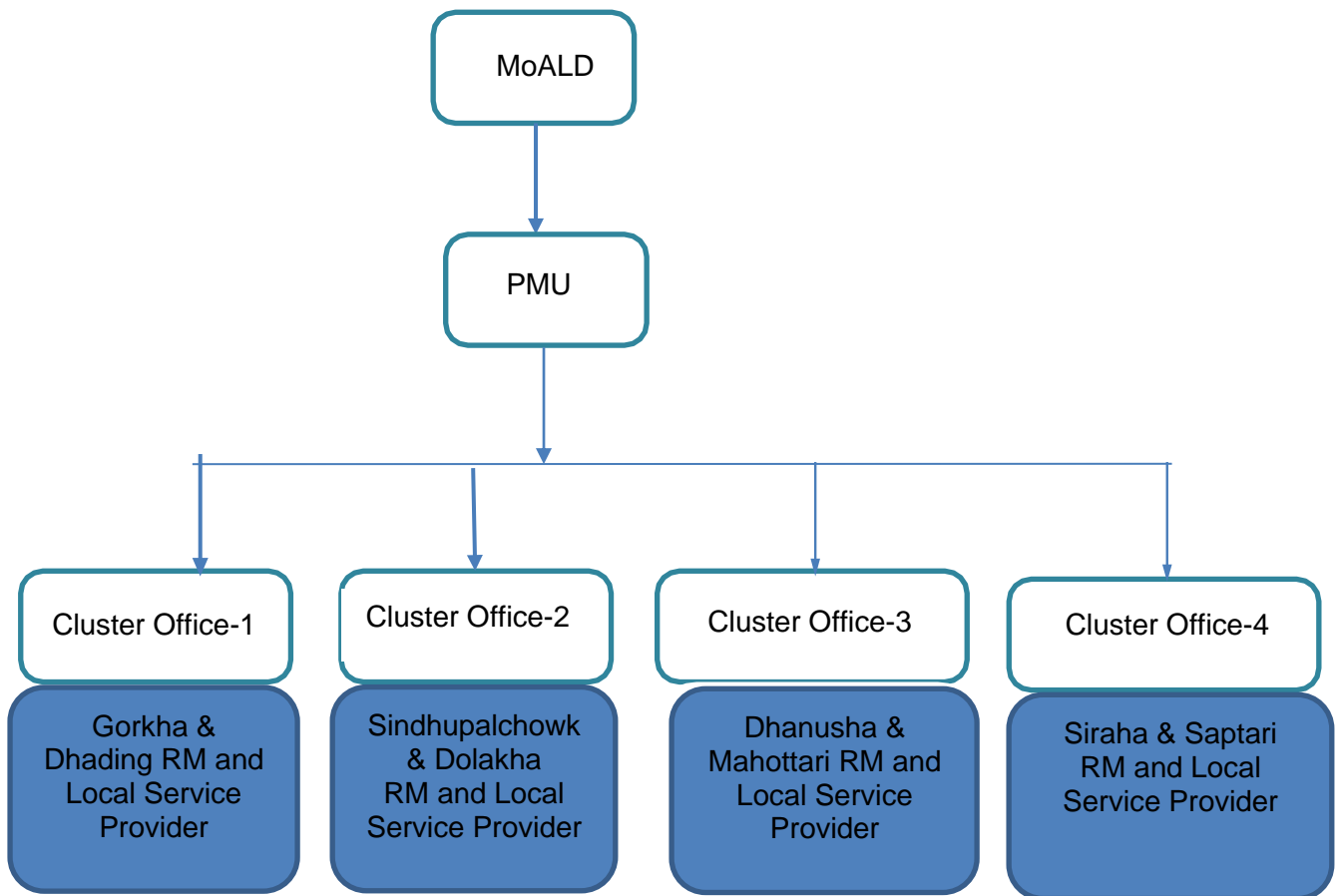
1.6 Type and Nature of Components/Activities Supported Under the FANSEP

26. The Project has four components–
 - (A) Climate and Nutrition Smart Agriculture Technology Adaptation and Dissemination
 - (B) Income Generation and Diversification;
 - (C) Improving Nutrition Securities;
 - (D) Project Management, Communication and M&E

These interrelated components contribute to sustained improvement in the key dimensions of food and nutrition security (i.e., availability and stability of food supply), accessibility and food safety.

27. Apart from above four components, the fifth component of the project E), Contingency for every Response. But this set a side provisionally to enable the project to mobilize funds rapidly in the event of a crisis or emergency following an adverse natural or manmade event.

Figure 1.1: Proposed Implementation Structure for the FANSEP



1.6.1 COMPONENT A: Climate and Nutrition Smart Technology Adaptation and Dissemination,

28. The objective of Component A is to introduce and promote climate smart and nutrition sensitive agricultural practices by availing adapted technologies, better performing plant and animal genetic resources, and capacitating farmers to master skills for improved agronomic and animal husbandry practices. Thus, this component is intended to improve productivity and post-harvest management of crops and livestock by promoting the introduction of appropriate climate smart technologies through improved extension and research services and efficient dissemination to producer groups by strengthening the decentralized government structures to ensure effective service delivery at the local level.

Sub-component A1: Technology adaptation and testing

29. The main objective of this sub-component is to support adaptation and test of climate smart and nutrition sensitive crop production and livestock technologies that fits best in the local context and farmer field. This sub-component aims to test and adapt appropriate CSA technologies, improved inputs (foundation seeds, and animal breeds) and improved agronomic, husbandry and post-harvest practices, with farmers' participation. The project will capitalize on technologies and innovations developed under the ongoing GAFSP project AFSP.

Sub-component A2: Technology dissemination and farmers' skills development.

30. This sub-component will enable farmers to master the management skills (Good Agricultural Practices-GAPs) required for sustainable production and intensification of agricultural practices and post-harvest processing. It aims to give farmers the practical skills required for informed decision-making based on accurate problem analysis in their local contexts. This will be achieved

from the Farmer Field School (FFS) approach which is best suited for enlisting farmer participation based on circumstances prevailing on the ground.

1.6.3 COMPONENT B: Income Generation and Diversification

31. Component B's objective is to improve and diversify the income generating capacity of targeted beneficiaries by increasing their competitiveness and resilience, reducing transaction costs through investments in critical market infrastructure, supporting value-added activities and building market linkages.

Sub-component B1: Strengthening Producer Groups (PGs)

32. This sub-component aims to organize and strengthen producer groups representing the targeted small and marginal farmers by organizing them around commodities of common interest, and enhance their capacity in terms of leadership skills, group dynamics, decision-making, problem-solving and risk management, book-keeping, meeting organization, agricultural seasonal planning, marketing, value addition, preparation of simple business plans, and simple monitoring and evaluation.

Sub-component B2: Market linkages through Productive Alliances (PAs)

33. This sub-component aims to consolidate the linkages between Producer Organizations (POs) and Agri-Business Enterprises (ABEs), including micro, small and mid-size enterprises (MSMEs), traders, and Rural Financial Institutions (RFIs). A matching grant scheme will be established to finance the Business Plans (BPs) developed under sub-component B1. These investments will focus on BPs that have not only significant potential for marketing and income generation but will also contribute to building resilience, ensuring food security and nutrition for smallholder farmers and their households.

1.6.3 COMPONENT C: Improving Nutrition Security

34. This component aims to help address the underlying causes of malnutrition by making the food system responsive to these causes with the view to provide adequate, safe, diversified, and nutrient-rich food. Established approaches and methodologies developed by FAO, and which are piloted in other food security and nutrition projects will be pursued under this component.

Sub-Component C1: Institutional Capacity strengthening

35. Focused on institutional capacity strengthening, the objective of this sub-component is to support sub-national (provincial and local governments) nutrition and food security coordination networks and public outreach delivery in the project areas based on capacity needs assessment and participatory diagnosis of the underlying causes of malnutrition. Therefore, the Project will conduct those training and capacity-strengthening related activities that would directly respond to causes of malnutrition.

Sub-Component C2: Nutrition Field Schools and Home Gardens

36. This sub-component will establish Nutrition Field Schools (NFSs), as part of a participatory and skills-based learning program involving groups of adolescent boys and girls enrolled in secondary-level schools, as an entry point for the communities to promote nutrition home gardens, household level consumption of healthy and diversified food, sanitation and hygiene, and food safety.

1.6.4 COMPONENT D: Project Management, Communication, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Communication

37. Component D's main objectives are to: (i) ensure effective strategic and operational planning, implementation, and Monitoring & Evaluation of project activities, and attendant efficient use of funds, as well as coordination of interventions across components A, B and C implemented by participating stakeholders and partners (e.g. FAO); (ii) evaluate the Project's outcomes and impacts on beneficiary groups, with special focus on mid-term and final results; and (iii) communicate efficiently to various public and private entities on project activities, outcomes, best practices and lessons learnt.

1.6.5 COMPONENT E: Contingency Emergency Response

38. This component with no funding assigned currently is provisioned to enable a rapid mobilization of funds in the event of an eligible crisis or emergency following an adverse natural or manmade event.

2. PLAN, POLICIES, LEGISLATIONS AND DIRECTIVES APPLICABLE TO FANSEP

2.1 Applicable Policies, Acts, and Regulations

Constitution of Nepal, 2015

39. The Constitution is the fundamental law of the country. Promulgated on September 20, 2015, this constitution establishes Nepal as an independent, indivisible, sovereign, secular, inclusive, democratic, socialism oriented, and federal democratic republican state. Any law inconsistent with this Constitution shall, to the extent of such inconsistency, be void. FANSEP's ESMF is directed by the constitutional provisions. Key legal provisions that have direct bearing on FANSEP's ESMF are briefly described below:

Part 3: Fundamental Rights and Duties

- **Right to equality:** Article 18 states that the State shall not discriminate citizens on grounds of origin, religion, race, caste, tribe, sex, economic condition, language, region, ideology or on similar other grounds.
- "Nothing shall be deemed to prevent the making of special provisions by law for the protection, empowerment or development of the citizens including the socially or culturally backward women, Dalit, indigenous people, indigenous nationalities, Madhesi, Tharu, Muslim, oppressed class, backward class, minorities, the marginalized, farmers, labors, youths, children, senior citizens, gender and sexual minorities, persons with disabilities, persons in pregnancy, incapacitated or helpless, backward region and KhasArya."
- "No discrimination shall be made on the ground of gender with regard to remuneration and social security for the same work".
- **Right to clean environment:** Article 30 states (1) every citizen shall have the right to live in a clean and healthy environment. (2) The victim shall have the right to obtain compensation, in accordance with law, for any injury caused from environmental pollution or degradation. (3) This Article shall not be deemed to prevent the making of necessary legal provisions for a proper balance between the environment and development, in development works of the nation.
- **Right relating to food,** Article 36 states (1) Every citizen shall have the right relating to food. (2) Every citizen shall have the right to be safe from the state of being in danger of life from the scarcity of food. (3) Every citizen shall have the right to foods over eighty in accordance with law.
- **Rights to housing:** Article 37 states (1) Every citizen shall have the right to an appropriate housing. (2) No citizen shall be evicted from the residence owned by him or her nor shall his or her residence be infringed except in accordance with law.
- **Rights of child:** Article 39(4) states no child shall be employed to work in any factory, mine or engaged in similar other hazardous work.
- **Right to social security:** Article 43 states the indigent citizens, incapacitated and helpless citizens, helpless single women, citizens with disabilities, children, citizens who cannot take care themselves and citizens belonging to the tribes on the verge of extinction shall have the right to social security, in accordance with law.

Part-4: Directive Principles, Policies and Obligations of the State

40. **Directive Principles,** Article 50 (3) states, the economic objective of the State shall be to achieve a sustainable economic development, while achieving rapid economic growth, by way of maximum mobilization of the available means and resources through participation and development of public, private and cooperatives, and to develop a socialism-oriented independent and prosperous economy while making the national economy independent, self-reliant and progressive in order to build an exploitation free society by abolishing economic inequality through equitable distribution of the gains.

Policies relating to political and governance system of State,

41. Article 51 (b) states that the State shall guarantee good governance by ensuring the equal and easy access of the people to the services and facilities delivered by the State, while making

public administration fair, competent, impartial, transparent, free from corruption, accountable and participatory.

Policies relating to agriculture and land reforms, Article 51 (e).

42. Enhance product and productivity by carrying out land pooling, while discouraging absentee land ownership, make proper use of lands, while regulating and managing lands on the basis of, inter alia, productivity, nature of lands and ecological balance, make land management and commercialization, industrialization, diversification and modernization of agriculture, by pursuing land-use policies to enhance agriculture product and productivity, while protecting and promoting the rights and interests of the farmers, provide for the farmers' access to agricultural inputs, agro-products at fair price and market

Policies relating to protection, promotion and use of natural resources Article 51 (g):

43. (1) protect, promote, and make environmental friendly and sustainable use of, natural resources available in the country, in consonance with national interest and adopting the concept of intergenerational equity, and make equitable distribution of fruits, according priority and preferential right to the local communities,(2) make multi-purpose development of water resources, while according priority to domestic investment based on public participation,(3) ensure reliable supply of energy in an affordable and easy manner, and make proper use of energy, for the fulfillment of the basic needs of citizens, by generating and developing renewable energy,(4) develop sustainable and reliable irrigation by making control of water induced disasters, and river management,(5) conserve, promote, and make sustainable use of, forests, wildlife, birds, vegetation and bio-diversity, by mitigating possible risks to environment from industrial and physical development, while raising awareness of general public about environment cleanliness,(6) maintain the forest area in necessary lands for ecological balance,(7) adopt appropriate measures to abolish or mitigate existing or possible adverse environmental impacts on the nature, environment or biological diversity,(8) pursue the principles of environmentally sustainable development such as the principles of polluter pays, of precaution in environmental protection and of prior informed consent and (9) make advance warning, preparedness, rescue, relief and rehabilitation in order to mitigate risks from natural disasters.

44. Environment Protection Act in Nepal, Environment Protection Act, 2019 (EPA ,2019) and the corresponding Environment Protection Rule, 2020 (EPR,2020) regulate environmental issues. The purpose of the EPA is to regulate the protection of the environment and to execute proper utilization of natural resources. This act has defined the terms such as environment, pollution, protection, proposal, proponent, Initial Environmental Examination, Environmental Impact Assessment, garbage, emission, biodiversity and national heritage. According to this Act, the proponent making a proposal shall have to carry out an initial environmental examination (IEE) or Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in the prescribed manner. Provisions for submission of a proposal for approval and conditions of approval are provided in the Act. The Act has the provision for the prevention and control of environmental safeguards and pollution control. For this purpose, this Act intends to appoint an environmental inspector with defined power, duties and functions. This Act also has provisions for the protection of national heritage and environmentally sensitive areas as well. Definitions of the key terms used in the EPA are provided in Box 1.1 below.

45. The act has the provision of a separate Environment Protection Council to issue guidelines, and provide views and suggestions to the Government of Nepal. Similarly, various committees may also be formed to handle the technical work. An Environmental Protection Fund is also established by the Act. A provision is also provided in the Act for compensation to the persons affected by environmental pollution.

Environment Protection Regulation (EPR), 2020.

46. This has come into force by virtue of the power given by Section 44 of the Environment Protection Act. The rule has the provision for Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) before establishing an industry, and developing physical infrastructure and any other works that may create environmental damage. A list of such industries and works requiring EIA and IEE are mentioned in the schedules. The government has the authority to prescribe pollution control standards for different industries. The methods and procedures for IEE and EIA are laid down in the rules. This rule has made IEE/EIA mandatory for the governmental as well as the private sector. Prior to this, this was mandatory only for the government sector. However, with the enforcement of EPR, the opportunity for the involvement of stakeholders has increased.

47. The rule has made provisions for establishing laboratory, handling of funds, and compensation. It provides seven different schedules. Industries related to agriculture also fall under the scope of environmental assessment and these are listed in the schedules.

Box 1: EPA's Definitions of Important Terms used in It.

"Environment" denotes the interaction and interrelationship among the components of natural, cultural and social systems, economic and human activities and their components.

"Protection" denotes the safety, care, maintenance, promotion, management and proper utilization of the environment and national heritage.

"Proponent" denotes a person, governmental agency or institution applying for a approval of a proposal and getting approval for the implementation of such a proposal

"Initial Environmental Examination" denotes a report on analytical study or evaluation to be prepared to ascertain as to whether, in implementing a proposal, it does have the significant adverse impacts on the environment or not, whether such impacts could be avoided or mitigated by any means or not.

"Environment Impact Assessment" denotes a report on detailed study and evaluation to be prepared to ascertain as to whether, in implementing a proposal, it does have the significant adverse impacts on the environment or not, whether such impacts could be avoided or mitigated by any means or not.

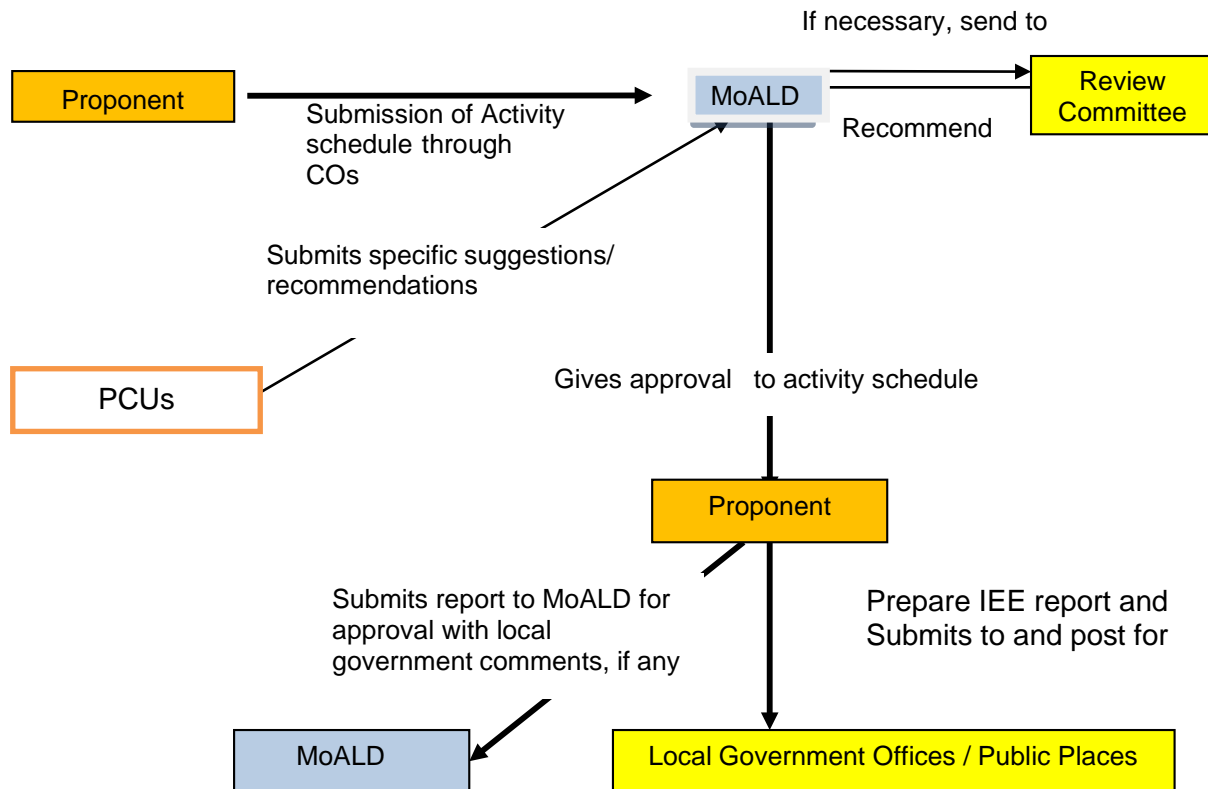
"National Heritage" denote any such object, site, plant and animal related with the environment available within the territory of Nepal as is likely to be important to the human beings from natural, cultural, historical, archaeological, scientific, spiritual, aesthetic or social point of view.

48. The Environment Protection Act of 2019 and rules 2020 have made initial environmental examination (IEE), or environmental impact assessment (EIA) mandatory in forests, agriculture and hydropower development based on investment and the capacity of the industry.

49. Besides these national level policies, sectoral development policies have also emphasized, the need of environmental management, including the adoption of EIA process. For instance, the Irrigation Policy, 2003 includes commitments regarding the design and implementation of irrigation projects based on the recommendations of the EIA and IEE reports, prepared as per EPR 2020. Similarly, the sectoral policies of agriculture, forests, industry, tourism, and solid waste management have accorded high priority to integrate environmental aspects in the respective development projects and programs.

50. In accordance with the EPA 2019 and EPR 2020, the MoALD has issued the Guidelines for IEE in the agricultural sector. For agricultural projects, the MoALD is responsible for approving the IEE reports. However, EIA reports will be approved by the Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE). The following flow diagram shows the process of IEE approval as per MoALD's IEE guidelines and the actors/agencies involved in it. The proposer receives MoALD's approval through respective.

Figure 2.2: IEE Process within MoALD



51. Box 2 below shows the agricultural sector projects for which IEE has to be undertaken pursuant to MoAD guidelines 2008, EPR 2020 and EPA 2019.

52. Proposals requiring EIA in the agricultural sector are mentioned below pursuant to Schedule 2, Rule 3 of the EPR 2020.

Local Government Operation Act,2017

53. Promulgated with the objective of institutionalizing legislative, executive and judicial powers and authorities of the local governments(LGs) developing local leadership through strengthening local governance system, the Local Government Operation Act (LGOA), 2017 mandates for the local governments (executive offices of Metropolitan Cities, Sub- Metropolitan Cities, Municipalities and Rural Municipalities) to formulate, implement, monitor, evaluate and regulate policy, legislation, standards, norms related to the development projects and programs including FNS sector. Specifically, the LGOA mandates local governments to implement the projects and delivery of services related to (a) agriculture and animal husbandry (b) formulation of local policies, legislations, standards, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of agricultural production management (b) agricultural and livestock market information, infrastructure construction of market and weekly market (Haat Bazar), construction of small irrigation, training, technology extension/dissemination, agricultural inputs supply and capacity development of farmers, in their respective constituencies. Therefore, this act will have several implications to this project and that there will be a need to implement this project in harmony with this Act.

Box 2: Proposals Requiring IEE in the Agricultural Sector

1. Any proposals requiring clearance of national forest up to 5 Ha in Terai and 1 Ha in hills for agricultural purposes.
 2. Construction activities involving the following:
 - (a) Domestic fowls keeping with their population more than 30,000,
 - (b) Large Livestock numbering more than 1,000,
 - (c) Small Animal (sheep and goats) numbering more than 5000,
 - (d) Pig/Hog numbering more than 2000,
 - (e) Establishment of agricultural wholesale market in more than 1 Ha of land in Metropolitan and sub-metropolitan areas of Terai and 0.5 Ha in other areas,
 - (f) Construction of fish pond to produce more than 25 crores of fish,
 - (g) Animal Disease Investigation and Control Laboratory building with the capacity of collecting and testing of more than 2,000 samples,
 - (h) Building for parent and grandparent poultry and hatchery, Approved slaughter house.
 3. Storage and disposal of obsolete (date expired) pesticides,
 4. Production, formulation, storage, repackaging and disposal of chemical fertilizers and inorganic pesticides,
 5. Establishment of blending industry of chemical fertilizer and chemical pesticides
 6. To establish the following agro-industries:
 - (A) Milk processing plant (including milk products) with a capacity of more than 10,000 liters per day.
 - (B) Fish and meat processing industry of more than 5 metric tons per day
 - (C) Cold storage with a storage capacity of more than 1,000 metric tons
 - (D) Industries producing veterinary vaccines and medicines other than traditional veterinary medicines.
 - (E) Industry processing more than 10 metric tons of fruits or vegetables daily
 - (F) industry producing 2 to 10 metric tons of organic manure daily
7. The proposals mentioned above and those below the standards of such proposals as well as the proposals below the standards of those mentioned in - Schedule 3 of the EPR 2020(see below) and those small-scale development activities and projects, programs and activities related to physical infrastructure works and land use change which involve investment from NRs 5,00,00,000 (Five Crore) to 25,00,00,000 (Twenty-Five Crore).

Source: EPR, 2020

54. Likewise, LGOA has authorized LGs to formulate, implement and regulate policies, legislations, standards related to basic health, sanitation and nutrition, local market management, environment conservation and biodiversity as well. This necessitates the FANSEP to work very closely with the rural municipalities to achieve synergistic result. The Act further provides an opportunity for the FANSEP to enhance their capacity and ensure the sustainability of the results/outputs in the long run. Therefore, support and cooperation of local government agencies will be crucial for the implementation of environment safeguard measures in the FANSEP areas.

Solid Waste Management Act, 2011

55. Solid Waste Management Act, 2011 was promulgated by the Constituent Assembly in the capacity of Parliament under Article 83 of the Constitution of Nepal, 2072, to manage the solid wastes in a systematic and effective way by reducing its source, re-using, processing or discharging and maintaining a clean and healthy environment through the reduction of the adverse effects on the public health.

56. Section 5 of this act, dealing on the issues related to the reduction of solid wastes that (1) any individual, organization or body shall, as far as possible, reduce the production of solid waste while carrying out some transaction or activity and (2) it shall be the duty of every individual, organization or body to reduce the amount of remaining solid waste by making arrangement for disposal or reuse of solid wastes, which might have been otherwise disposed of on such individual, organization or body's own area.

Plant Protection Act, 1972 and Regulations, 1974

57. This Act requires individuals and organizations importing plant products, biological control agents, beneficial insects, and medium for growing plants (such as soil), to get the permission from the designated authorities. As per the Act, the government can declare certain area as pest affected areas and adopt necessary measures to eradicate pests in those areas.

Pesticides Act, 1991 and Regulations, 1993

58. This Act requires all importers, exporters, users, sellers, and producers of pesticides to register pesticides to the authority designated by the Government of Nepal. National Plant Quarantine Office is the designated authority to register pesticides. The authority publishes names of allowed pesticides in the National gazette. As per the Pesticides Regulation 1993, the registration agency is responsible to evaluate the impacts of pesticides on humans, animals, and the environment. The authority can cancel the registration at any time if the general use of those pesticides is found to make adverse impacts on humans, animals, and the environment.

Animal Health and Animal Services Act, 1998 and Regulations, 1999

59. This act requires individuals and organizations importing animals and animal products to obtain quarantine certificates from the designated authorities. The act also makes provisions for the issuance of quarantine certificates for the exporters of animal and animal products.

Slaughterhouse and Meat Inspection Act, 1998 and Regulations, 1999

60. This Act was promulgated to protect human health by regulating meat quality through proper management of slaughterhouses and meat sale. This Act prohibits establishing a ~~slate~~ slaughterhouse or becoming a meat seller without obtaining a license. This act shall come into force at the prescribed area from the prescribed date as notified by the Government of Nepal in the gazette.

Forestry Policy, 2015

61. The GoN has promulgated Forest Policy 2015 by repealing the previous policy of 2000. All forest sector policies and strategies including forest, wetland, vegetation, wildlife, biodiversity, NTFP, and, Soil and watershed conservation are directed by this policy. "Forest, biodiversity, plant resources, wildlife, watersheds, and other ecosystems are protected, sustainably managed and

made climate-resilient through an inclusive, decentralized, competitive and well-governed forestry sector providing equitable employment, income and livelihoods opportunities” is the goal of this policy. This policy, among others, emphasizes on enhancing the climate resilience capacity of the society and forest ecosystems. It promotes payment for ecosystem services (PES) and biomass-based renewable energy. This policy further emphasizes on diversification and optimum utilization of forest products and services. Central theme of the policy is to manage and utilize the land and forest resources according to their ecological advantage. It includes contribution to food production through effective interaction between forestry and farming practices; and protection of land from degradation by soil erosion, landslides, desertification, and other ecological disturbances.

62. Table 2.1 below briefly shows the applicable plans, policies, acts and their salient features in addition to the aforementioned three key legislations.

Table 2.1: Other Relevant Plans, Policies and Legislation from the Perspective of Environment Safeguard Measures

| Plan/Policies/Act/Regulations | Key Features | Applicability |
|--|---|---------------|
| The Fifteenth Five Year Development Plan (2017-2020) | (a) Second plan prepared by the Government (i) after the promulgation of the Constitution of Nepal which adopts a federal governance system comprising of the three tiers of the government- federal, provincial and local government and (ii) committed to achieve sustainable development goals (SDGs). Of seventeen goals of SDGs, goal 2 is focused on zero hunger, improving food security and reducing malnutrition. | Yes |
| | (a) Provided continuity to the resultant framework concept, as initiated in the 13 th Plan. The 15 th plan identified Seven strategies and of which an goal of “To achieve inclusive and sustainable economic growth through the transformation of the agriculture sector into a competitive, climate-resilient, self-reliant, and export-oriented industry” | |
| | (c) Oriented towards socialism, self-reliance, independent and progressive, and committed to raise the status of the country from least developed to middle income country by 2030, achieving SDGs | |
| | (d) Most of the agriculture development tasks delegated to the local government followed by the provincial and federal government. | |
| | (e) the seven strategies set by this plan includes the following: i. To increase agricultural production and productivity by introducing agricultural policies, laws, and plans in coordination and collaboration with federal, provincial, and local levels and other stakeholders. ii. To integrate education, research, and extension services for increasing their effectiveness and ensure the availability of quality goods and services for increasing the productivity of the agriculture sector. iii. To carry out structural reforms, provide programme support, and facilitate the creation of an appropriate environment for private sector investment in the agriculture sector. iv. To increase competitiveness by developing agricultural infrastructure, establishing market information systems, developing entrepreneurship in small and medium agricultural enterprises, and improving food hygiene and quality. v. To make production and marketing profitable for productive farmers by enhancing their technical, professional, and institutional capacities on the basis of local feasibility and recognizing their rights. vi. To promote export through the marketing of high-value crops and other products having a comparative advantage. vii. To develop and expand agricultural technologies including climate adaptive and resilient organic farming by mitigating the adverse effects of climate change and disasters. | |
| ADS (2015-25) | (a) Government’s commitment to make this document as an overarching policy framework for the agricultural sector as a whole | |

| Plan/Policies/Act/Regulations | Key Features | Applicability |
|---|---|-------------------|
| | <p>(b) The ADS covers the agricultural crop, livestock, fisheries, forestry, water resources (for irrigation) and lands that provide the natural resource base for the farming systems</p> <p>(c) Strategies for developing the agricultural sector (crops, fisheries, livestock, irrigation and community forestry) are provided in this document</p> <p>(d) Formulation of 10 Year Action Plan (2015-2025) has provided opportunity to harmonize this plan with the SDG2</p> <p>(e) Food and Nutrition Security considered as one of the five pillars.</p> <p>(f) Acknowledges farmers' right</p> <p>(g) Higher agricultural productivity included as one of the outputs of the ADS.</p> <p>(h) High priority to environmental safeguard measures and adoption of climate sensitive agriculture</p> <p>(i) A GESI Strategy has been prepared for the ADS through UN Women assistance</p> | |
| <p>Nepal Zero Hunger Challenge_ National Action Plan (2016-2025)</p> | <p>(a) Level of commitment very high starting from the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister</p> <p>(b) Aligned with Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development in Brazil in 2012.</p> <p>(c) Aligned with Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan Recognizes the interconnection of food systems with the use of natural resources, that have impact on poverty, hunger and malnutrition.</p> <p>(d) Contributes to SDG2, but implementation of NZHC-NAP may not necessarily support monitoring of SDG2</p> <p>(e) Consistent with the ADS</p> <p>(f) All of the five pillars of the plan are relevant to this project:</p> <p>Pillar-1: Access to adequate food for all round the year</p> <p>Pillar-2: Zero stunted children less than two years of age</p> <p>Pillar-3: All food systems are sustainable</p> <p>Pillar-4: 100% increase in smallholder productivity and incomes</p> <p>Pillar-5: Zero loss or waste of food</p> | |
| <p>The Food and Nutrition Security Plan of Action (FANSPA) (2013- 2022)</p> | <p>(a) Formulated as an integral part of the ADS</p> <p>(b) Focused on reduction of hunger, malnutrition and poverty among the poorest households by improving sustainable agriculture-based livelihoods</p> <p>(c) Addresses issues related to severe malnutrition among the vulnerable population</p> <p>(d) Built along 10 components namely, agronomy/food grains, horticulture, animal health and livestock products, forestry, micro-credit and micro-insurance, food quality and safety and trade, nutrition education and training, gender equity and social inclusion (GESI) and Legislation</p> | <p>Yes</p> |
| <p>Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan II (2018-2022)</p> | <p>(a) Prepared by five key government sectors (MoALD, MoE, MoFALD, MoH and MoUD) under the lead of the National Planning Commission (NPC)</p> <p>(b) Government's key plan document for improving maternal and child nutrition and reducing chronic malnutrition.</p> <p>(c) Support socially inclusive and gender and children friendly approaches in the design and implementation of programs related to the reduction of malnutrition</p> <p>(d) Focused on inclusion of improved maternal, adolescents</p> | |

| Plan/Policies/Act/ Regulations | Key Features | Applicability |
|---|---|---------------|
| | and child nutrition, rights-oriented inclusiveness and gender equity, adoption of flexible and process-oriented approach, and transparency and accountability | |
| National Land Use Policy, 2012 | Facilitate optimal use of land for agriculture by classifying the country's land territory into seven land use categories— agricultural, forest, residential, commercial, public, industrial, and others. | Yes |
| The National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) for Climate Change 2010 | Provided processes and methodologies for the preparation of National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA) for Climate Change | Yes |
| The Climate Change Policy of 2011 | Provided methodologies/ process for the preparation of Local Adaptation Plans of Action (LAPA) for Climate Change. This was followed by the preparation of a LAPA Manual in 2011, which provides guidance to the local-level agencies for the preparation of LAPA | Yes |

2.2 Applicable World Bank Policies

63. World Bank's environmental and social safeguard policies are highly relevant to the purpose of this project and also crucial for sustainable poverty reduction. The objective of these policies is to prevent and mitigate negative implications to the people and environment in the development process. These policies provide guidelines for the identification, preparation, and implementation of programs and projects.

2.2.1 Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01)

64. Environmental Assessment used by the World Bank is to identify, avoid, and mitigate the potential negative environmental impacts associated with the Bank's operations early in the project cycle. The policy states that Environment Assessment (EA) and mitigation plans are required for all projects having significant adverse environmental impacts or involuntary resettlement. Assessment should include analysis of alternative designs and sites, including the "no project option" and require public participation and information disclosure before the bank approves the project.

65. In World Bank-funded operations, the purpose of Environmental Assessment is to improve decision making, to ensure that project options under consideration are sound and sustainable and that potentially affected people have been properly consulted and their concerns addressed. The World Bank's environmental assessment policy and recommended processing are described in Operational Policy (OP)/Bank Procedure (BP) 4.01: Environmental Assessment.

2.2.2 Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04

66. This policy aims to promote rehabilitation of degraded natural habitats, and prohibits WB's support to the projects that involve significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats.

2.2.3 Forests OP/BP 4.36

67. This policy prohibits the Bank from financing projects that "would involve significant degradation of critical forest areas or related critical natural habitats."

2.2.4 Pest Management 4.09

68. This policy favors the use of biological or environmental control methods for controlling pests. It recommends that integrated pest management (IPM) be used for controlling agricultural pests with the limited and safe use of pesticides when it is necessary. If a project leads to significant use of pesticides, a pest management plan is needed.

2.2.5 Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4

69. This policy advocates for the conservation and preservation of natural resources and their judicious use.

2.2.6 Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10

70. This policy directs to look into the rights of the indigenous people and ensuring their participation in the project activities.

2.2.7 Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12

71. This policy directs for the development of an appropriate mechanism for the relocation and resettlement of household/community displaced directly or indirectly by project activities.

72. The following six operational policies of the World Bank are relevant for FANSEP from an environmental and social point of view:

Table 2.2: Operational Policies of the World Bank are relevant for FANSEP

| Safeguard policies triggered by the FANSEP | Relevant | Not relevant |
|---|-----------------|---------------------|
| Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01 | X | |
| Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04 | X | |
| Forests OP/BP 4.36 | X | |
| Pest Management | X | |
| Physical and Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11 | | X |
| Indigenous People OP/BP 4.10 | X | |
| Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12 | X | |
| Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37 | | X |
| Projects on International Waters OP/BP 7.50 | | X |
| Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60 | | X |

3 POTENTIAL IMPACT OF PROJECT INTERVENTIONS ON ENVIRONMENT

73. As stated earlier, the GoN is set to implement FANSEP from the fiscal year 2018/19. This chapter assesses the positive/favorable and negative/adverse impact of project activities on the environment. Table 3.1 below assesses the ex-ante environment impact by different components.

Table 3.1: Ex-ante environment impact assessment

| SN | Components and Sub-components | Potential Environmental Impacts |
|---|--|---|
| Component A: Climate and Nutrition Smart Agriculture Technology Adaptation and Dissemination | | |
| A.1 | Technology adaptation and testing | <p>This component includes training and other awareness programs. Therefore, activities to be undertaken under this sub-component will have neither a positive nor negative impacts on the environment. However, it could further minimize any likely impact through the inclusion of awareness on environment safeguard measures. This sub-component, will make sure that it would not include trial and adaptation of any technologies that may have a negative impact on the environment. Likewise, focus on climate smart technologies will further contribute to enhance the positive impact on the environment.</p> <p>Activities like on-farm testing of component technologies (variety, soil management, pest management, water management, post-harvest management, etc.) may not have an adverse impact on water conservation, biodiversity conservation</p> |
| A.2 | Technology dissemination and farmers' skills development | <p>Similar to sub-component A1, activities to be implemented as part of this sub-component may not have an adverse impact on the environment. Methods such as FFS and IPM will further contribute to environment. Therefore, overall impact of component A on the environment will be positive.</p> |
| COMPONENT B: Income Generation and Diversification | | |
| B.1 | Strengthening Producer Groups (PGs) | <p>As part of strengthening producer groups/cooperatives, the project will provide training and capacity building relative activities to them to enable them to comply with environment safeguard measures and make them aware not to submit proposals for small grants that may have negative/adverse impact on the environment. Therefore, impact of implementing the activities of this component should be imparted through knowledge of environmental management via training and other awareness programs.</p> |

| SN | Components and Sub-components | Potential Environmental Impacts |
|--|--|--|
| 4 | Market Linkages through Productive Alliance (PA) | <p>Environment screening will be required for this sub-component since sub-projects may have adverse negative impact during the construction and implementation and later use of the resources. Although the level of financial assistance is small, any infrastructure built or rehabilitated must not destroy/damagenational and international heritage, dry water sources, usecommunity forest or any other natural resources.</p> <p>Therefore, this sub-component may have an adverse impactif not carefully planned and implemented.</p> |
| COMPONENT C: Improving Nutrition Security | | |
| C1 | Institutional Capacity Strengthening | <p>Adverse impact of this sub-component on the environment will be nil because the component has proposed various activities to strengthen the institutional capacity strengthening of public, non-governmental and private entities involved in improving nutrition security-related activities in the project areas. These activities among others, include program orientation and interaction to stakeholders, assessment, development and analysis of food recipes by DFTQC, training/orientation to local school teachers and students on the importance of locally produced nutritious foods, training for local government agencies particularly RM and selected CBOs.</p> |
| C2 | Nutrition Field Schools andHome Gardens | <p>The adverse impact of this sub-component on the environment will be nil since the focus of this component will remain on establishing nutrition field schools and home nutrition gardens. Rather, it will contribute to greenery and keep the environment clean. Meanwhile, the project will assist the target groups to grow nutritious green vegetables in such a way that it will not overexploit the nutritious.</p> |
| COMPONENT D: Project Management, Communication and Monitoring and Evaluation | | |
| <p>Given that the purpose of this component is to facilitate the implementation of the first three components and coordinate intra and inter-components, this component will ensure that there will be no adverse impact on the environment through any activities implemented under this project. Also, this component will assist independent monitoring and evaluation of the environment and social safeguard measures (mid-term) so that environment and social safeguard issues will receive priority throughout the project period.</p> | | |

4 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT

74. The four key components of the project discussed in chapter 1 and subcomponents briefly reflect the project intervention areas partly suggesting the nature of activities. No components involve major infrastructure works or other interventions that will have adverse social and environmental impacts. Nevertheless, there will be a need to undertake site-specific assessment of social and environmental implications of project activities during the implementation as the project activities and interventions are not known at this stage. Experience suggests that the project activities irrespective of their nature and types might cause some degree of adverse impacts warranting appropriate social and environmental planning and management. The activities under FANSEP components, particularly Component 1, 2 and 3 may trigger ESMF screening requirements. Such screening and other aspects are elaborated in ESMF as ready to use by the Project and relevant stakeholders.

75. This ESMF provides clear steps, processes, procedures and responsibilities including various tools to be used during project implementation for ensuring environmental and social integration in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of project-supported activities. The purpose of the ESMF is to guide on pre-investment works/studies (such as environmental and social screening, environmental and social assessment, environmental and social management plans etc.); ensure adequate environmental and social consideration and integration in each investment in the subproject-cycle; and describe the principles, objectives and approach to be followed to avoid or minimize or mitigate adverse impacts.

4.1 Rationale for Environment and Social Management Framework

76. In the above context, a safeguard framework document is needed to 'guide' the planning, design and construction elements of the project activities. A guiding document or a framework would help in integrating and harmonizing the environment and social management principles at the various stages of project preparation and execution. In this context, this Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared for the FANSEP.

77. This ESMF forms part of the comprehensive environmental and social management approach that has been adopted for addressing the potential environmental and social impacts even when these are considered minor. Reconnaissance visits to the proposed project districts show that there will be a need to assess the environment and social impact of the project interventions/activities even if it is well known at this stage that the impacts could be minimal.

78. This ESMF defines (a) the approach for identifying the environmental and social issues associated with the FANSEP activities, (b) the requirements for conducting environmental and social screening and environment and social assessment studies, and (c) measures to prevent, mitigate and manage adverse impacts and enhance positive ones. This ESMF includes an exclusion list and a simplified screening checklist, which will be used to determine what types of environmental and social assessment are required for the proposed initiatives. Environmental Management Plans/Social Action Plans (EMP/SAP) for specific initiatives will be prepared if required. This ESMF includes a resettlement policy framework describing mechanisms for addressing the possible temporary disruption of services and income (e.g., temporary displacement of informal vendors), and temporary restrictions on access to facilities while the construction work is ongoing in the project area. The ESMF includes a vulnerable community development plan, a gender development framework, and capacity-building measures and a monitoring mechanism.

4.2 Objectives of the ESMF

79. Primarily, the environmental and social screening exercise will be undertaken to determine the key environmental and social issues/concerns. The nature and magnitude of the potential environmental impacts that are likely to arise are influenced by the type, location, sensitivity and scale of the project activities. The main objectives of the environmental and social screening are as follows:

- Identify the potential environmental and social issues/risks related to the project activities
- Establish clear procedures and methodologies for screening, reviewing and managing environmental and social safeguards for the components to be financed under the FANSEP.
- Guide Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) requirements including the preparation of safeguards plans viz ESMPs, RAP, VCDP, IEE, EIA, etc. as relevant.
- Consolidate and facilitate understanding of all essential policies and regulations of the GoN as well as the World Bank's environmental and social safeguards regime that apply to the Project

4.3 Application and implementation of the ESMF

80. The ESMF will apply to the sub-projects as follows:

1. Support integration of environmental aspects into the decision-making process at all stages related to planning, design, execution, operation and maintenance of FANSEP investments, by identifying, avoiding and/or minimizing adverse environmental impacts at the early stage of the project.
2. Minimize environmental degradation to the extent possible resulting from either directly FANSEP component activities or through indirect, induced and cumulative effects of project activities.
3. Enhance the positive/sustainable environmental and social outcomes through improved/appropriate planning, design and implementation of activities of the project components.
4. Consider the level of environmental and social risk of each type of FANSEP component in allocating time and resources to be dedicated for stakeholder consultation.
5. Build the capacity of the MoALD to take up and coordinate responsibilities related to the application and implementation of the ESMF, including the preparation of the FANSEP component-specific Environmental Assessment and Management Plans.
6. Provide guidelines and procedures for further consultations during project implementation, in particular in defining and designing FANSEP component-specific activities.
7. Provide systematic guidance to address potential risks and to enhance quality, targeting, and benefits to the surrounding communities.
8. Ensure that those stakeholders, irrespective of whether they benefit from or are adversely affected by the project interventions, are well informed and can participate in the decision-making process.
9. Support compliance with applicable legal/regulatory requirements of GoN as well as of the requirements outlined in the relevant Bank policies.

4.4 Processes Adopted for Preparing the ESMF

81. The process adopted for the preparation of this ESMF includes: (a) review of project specific documents, relevant environmental and social policies, acts, regulations and

guidelines of GON, safeguard policies of World Bank, and (b) interactions and consultations with all concerned stakeholders.

82. Given that this ESMF has been prepared by using mainly from the secondary source of information and review of related plan, policies, legislations, guidelines, including review of similar projects with limited data collected from the field (primary source), there will be a need to screen environmental and social safeguard issues carefully before the implementation. Given the diversity of the project activities, the site specific physical, natural and social environmental factors may affect the implementation. This needs to be taken into account while assessing and supporting sub-projects.

4.5 Revision/Modification of the ESMF

83. The ESMF will be an 'up-to-date' or live document enabling revision, when and wherever necessary. Unexpected situations and/or changes in the project or components design would therefore be assessed and appropriate management measures will be incorporated by updating this ESMF. Such revisions will also cover and update any change/modification introduced in the legal/regulatory regime of the country. Also, based on the experience of application and implementation of this framework, the provisions and procedures would be updated, as appropriate, in agreement with the World Bank and the MOALD.

4.6 Limitations of the ESMF

84. This ESMF has been developed in line with World Bank's Operational Policies (Ops) and is based on GoN laws and regulations, as applicable at the time of preparation of this document. The ESMF is mainly based on the secondary source of information. Site specific subproject level data collection will be necessary to assess the impacts and devise an appropriate management plan during the project implementation.

85. The new political and government structures are in place at the federal, provincial and local levels with the provincial government and municipalities as per the constitution of Nepal. The government has decentralized its authority to the local bodies through the Local Governance Operation Act 2017. However, the local bodies lack managerial, financial and technical capabilities to carry on with the activities it has to perform at present. The government agencies at the local level are to provide support to the local bodies but due to the recent reorganization of government offices at the provincial and municipality level, it will take some time for them to become operational. Thus, the project will have to take additional measures for the implementation of project activities and also in strengthening the respective local and provincial offices by closely working with them.

5. OPERATIONALISATION OF ESMF IN PROJECT ACTIVITIES

86. The project has developed ESMF as a policy guideline for decision-making to ensure that all the activities under FANSEP are systematically assessed. The framework requires that each project activity, particularly a small grant apply adequate environmental and social safeguard measures. The ESMF recognizes the need for early environmental and social consideration and mainstreaming these aspects throughout the implementation phase. The ESMF will be applied during implementation so that any potential or likely environmental and social impacts would be identified early on and appropriately incorporated in detailed proposals and satisfactorily managed during implementation. In brief, the ESMF includes:

5.1 Rapid Social and Environmental Review/Planning

87. Cluster office with the support of the Environment and Social Safeguard Specialist will prepare an initial list of vulnerable communities together with their rapid environmental and social reviews and planning. A rapid environmental and social analysis of each of the identified communities is required to identify likely environmental and social issues in the selected activities. The rapid environmental and social analysis is subject to review and endorsement by the Project Management Unit (PMU) with support and participation from the Human Resources, Gender Development and Inclusive Section and Agricultural Biodiversity and Environment section of MoALD

5.2 Environmental and social screening

Each small grant will go through environmental and social screening to identify relevant environmental and social concerns to suggest appropriate mitigation tools. The screening will also determine the National environmental requirements. Proposals requiring IEE or EIA should have the respective examination or assessments done before approving them for funding (as part of pre-investment studies).

88. Based on the defined criteria, the proposal may fall in one of the following four categories:

- **Category I** - Sub-projects with significant adverse environmental impacts e.g. Sub-projects using banned pesticides in Nepal or fall in the WHO classes IA and IB, subprojects requiring EIA, subprojects located inside protected areas, critical habitat, world heritage sites and Ramsar sites will be rejected during screening. Likewise, sub-projects which are located in the high-risk zone such as landslide-prone area, steep slopes, highly degraded land in hills, riverine area susceptible to flooding annually and in areas causing large-scale soil erosion will also be rejected. Any activity that involves land clearance on slopes greater than 45 degrees will fall under this category. This category includes proposals/sub-projects which are likely to eliminate indigenous plant species of ecological significance. The list of banned pesticides is presented in Annex4.
- **Category II** - Activities requiring IEE. Threshold on environmental and social criteria for activities requiring IEE are identified based on the Environment Protection Act and Regulations 1997 as well as based on potential short-to-long-term adverse environmental and social impacts and their sensitivity. A quick visit of the proposal site and a quick review of the contents of the proposal will be made by the Environment Screening Team to ascertain the level of investigation as well as to indicate likely issues/impacts.

Proposals requiring IEE should prepare Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for approval. The proponent would furnish an IEE report along with the project proposal. In addition to thresholds defined by government regulation, potential adverse impacts and environmental/social sensitivity will be duly considered while conducting IEE or EIA study and writing IEE or EIA reports. The TOR for an IEE as well as an IEE report will be approved by the MoALD with necessary support from the PMU while the Ministry of Forest and Environment (MoFE) will approve these in the case of an EIA.

- **Category III** – Subproject /Activity to adapt Code of Practices. The eligible project activities that are not under the IEE or EIA requirements, but their implementation could still have some adverse environmental and social impacts fall under Category III. These activities will be recommended for FANSEP funding with contractual agreements to fully adopt environmental codes of practices. Some generic social and environmental practices that may have universal application are identified (page 95 Category II: sub-project required to adopt codes of practices, and page 100 7.3.2 Environmental codes of practice, the WB). However, the screening should specify the environmental and social code of practices to be adhered to in the respective activity of this category and approved by PMU/subproject/ MoALD.
- **Category IV** – Proposals to be recommended for approval without any environmental assessment. Proposals, which do not fall under any of the above categories, and the screening, do not indicate any adverse environmental and social impacts/sensitivity could be recommended for approval without further environmental and social investigation. However, an environmental and social monitoring mechanisms will regularly monitor samples of such grants/ activities to ensure that they are not having adverse environmental and social consequences during implementation.

89. FANSEP will ensure that all the activities implemented through GAFSP proceeds are environmentally sound and socially responsive. Therefore, FANSEP will not compromise to the environment safeguard measures and compliance with the ESMF before financing any activities.

90. As part of the ESMF, FANSEP will give a high priority to the environmental awareness-related activities, in particular educating the proposer on the social and environmental requirements of the project. Therefore, before the submission of the proposals/requests for project support, the project's target groups will be asked to consider the environment and social safeguard measures carefully and remain responsive to them throughout the implementation. Therefore, adequate funding arrangements should be made for environmental screening of the project activities.

91. Screening decides if further assessment e.g. IEE/EIA or SA is required. One output of such assessment would be sub-proposal/activity with a specific environmental/social management plan to be an integral part of the proposal. For example, specific pest and pesticide management plan will also be prepared as part of the Environmental Management Plan as the project is agriculture focus. Where a further assessment is not required, the detailed sub-proposal must include an environmental/social code of practice to be followed during implementation of the sub-proposal/activity.

5.3 Environmental and social monitoring and auditing

92. ESMF monitoring shall be an integral part of the overall project monitoring system. This also includes a mechanism to measure the indicators. Compliance with the social and environmental processes as well as the implementation of necessary mitigation measures/actions will be monitored at different levels and by different agencies. Regular monitoring at each activity level will be done by the ESM specialist at PMU; findings of this will be reported on a trimester basis to PMU. The ESM officer of PMU periodically (on trimester basis) will visit activities supported under the project that had larger environmental or social implications as decided by the PMU. However, all activities that are identified as relatively high-risk will be covered during this field visit. Findings of this will be reported to the PMU and feedback provided to the relevant implementers. An independent third-party environmental and social audit will be conducted during the mid-term selecting 10-15% of randomly selected samples/sub-projects.

6 ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP)

93. The EMP consists of “the set of mitigation, monitoring, and institutional measures to be taken during implementation and operation to eliminate adverse environmental and social impacts, offset them, or reduce them to acceptable levels. The details of the EMP would depend on the magnitude of environmental risks posed by the activities.

94. When EMP is formulated, the project will assess it for completeness, adequacy of information and clarity as follows:

- (a) Appropriate integration of agriculture, livestock and soil conservation, as necessary
- (b) Activities for mitigating soil conservation
- (c) Commitment not to use chemicals to catch fish
- (d) Follow minimum waiting period to harvest vegetable crops if pesticides are sprayed
- (e) Use of Integrated pest management practices
- (f) Decrease use of hormones to increase the growth of animals/livestock
- (g) Any other activities deemed necessary

6.1 Process for Managing Environmental Impacts/Issues

95. Environmental considerations should be envisioned right from the stage of the identification of the project activities. In general, projects are identified based on the technical requirement and need assessment, thus the project is selected without ~~environmental~~ environmental considerations. But this may cause serious environmental problems, disruption and even failure of the project. While identifying activities or collecting demands from stakeholders, possible alternatives should also be foreseen and noted. The FANSEP will collect the information on environmental setting; possible beneficiaries and possible generally foreseen environmental impacts of each alternative should also be taken from the proposers or demand providers. The proposers or demand providers and the general public should be made aware of the environmental issues of project implementation and should be requested to choose environmentally acceptable projects right from the project identification to avoid environmental problems at a later stage in FANSEP.

96. The environmental assessment for FANSEP is prepared for dealing with avoidance and minimization of the likely adverse impacts for the project as a whole. Proper integration of findings from the safeguard studies and public consultation process into the planning/decision-making process and engineering outputs (design and bidding documents) would help in avoiding/reducing the environmental that may arise due to the project activities.

97. To ensure that activities do not cause any significant adverse impacts, the identified propositions will undergo an environmental screening process. In case significant impacts are likely to occur, the activities in question will require environmental assessment and preparation of mitigation/management plans.

6.2 Environmental Code of Practice

98. IEE or EIA report of Category II activities will have built-in appropriate preventive and curative mitigation measures and their implementation procedures fully described. The Environment full report contains a generic Environment Code of Practice (ECoP) that could be adapted to certain types of Category III subproject (Category II: sub-project required to adopt codes of practices, and Environmental codes of practice). The ECoP will be included in the clauses of the contractual agreements. These ECoP will be modified and improved and new sector ECP will be developed during the project implementation phase. ECoP should be site-specific and activities-specific. ECoP primarily focuses on prevention i.e., controlling potential hazards. The commodity producers, processors/manufacturers, traders etc. will have to adopt good practices to meet safety and quality requirements; they have to meet hygiene requirements to earn the confidence of importing country

authorities and private sector importers as well as consumers inside the country. The good practices commonly used are Good Agricultural Practice (GAP), Good Veterinary Practice (GVP), Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) etc.

6.3 Pest Management Plan (PMP)

99. Little activity under FANSEP may require the preparation of a Pest Management Plan (PMP) as well. The project's nutrient and pest management framework would promote safe, effective and environmentally sound pest management practices, which are cost-effective, reduce reliance on synthetic chemical pesticides, use an ecological approach, and provide alternative pest control technologies. Site-specific subproject PMP will be prepared during the project implementation phase. Subproject / activity that uses pesticides prohibited by the World Bank Operational Policy OP 4.09 Pest Management are ineligible for support under the project. The World Health Organization's (WHO) classes IA and IB pesticides are not allowed and WHO Class II pesticides are permissible subject to i) compliance with GoN defined restrictions and conditions, and ii) only to be used by trained-person with proper training, equipment and facilities to handle, store and apply these products properly. FANSEP's pest management strategy adopts the following actions;

- i) **Screening for IPM:** Activities dealing with the production of commercial market-led crops will require a nutrient and pest management plan. It will be made mandatory to prepare IPM Plan by the proponent before approval of the 'commercial commodity promotion' subproject.
- ii) **Education and Awareness:** The project will ensure that all the stakeholders have access to the information regarding IPM practices. Awareness and training will be provided to concerned stakeholders involved in 'commercial commodity promotion' activities. This will cover alternatives to chemical pesticides as well as the proper use of pesticides.
- iii) **Continuity of Research:** There is a need to continue research on both integrated nutrient management and pest management. The recommendations for IPM need to be gradually refined to develop Integrated Nutrient and Pest Management for FANSEP activities.
- iv) **Pest Inventory and Soil Survey:** The project will identify the soil types and their composition, as well as the abundance and intensity of disease and pests by conducting regular surveys in the subproject areas.
- v) **Communication:** The project will communicate the soil types and the status of the disease and pest to farmer organizations or subproject participants.
- vi) **Planning:** Project will coordinate with concerned stakeholders and develop location-specific and commodity-specific IPM with wider participation of the farmers, extension and research institutions at the local level.
- vii) **Prevention of New Pest Infestations:** The project will manage new pest infestations as soon as they are identified. Pest surveys will be conducted regularly to detect new infestations and a rapid response process for the management of new infestations will be established.
- viii) **Management of Established Pests and Soil Related Issues:** The project will ensure effective and early management of pests. It will also ensure that the activities follow good management practices recommended for the soil-related issues as well as disease and pest management.
- ix) **Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting:** The project will regularly monitor and evaluate the status of nutrient and pest management in the project areas. The project will include pest and nutrient management status in its annual reports.

6.4 Screening and Assessment Processes and Procedure

100. Environmental monitoring and auditing –Compliance with the environmental processes as well as the implementation of necessary mitigation measures/actions will be carried out at Project Management and cluster level. The cluster office will do the initial assessment and will forward to the PMU for further actions as necessary. All the regular monitoring of activities will be done with the support from district level sectoral offices and COs and findings of this will be reported on trimester to PMU. Any activity requiring detailed investigation will be handled by the PMU with support from the cluster office. The Environmental and Social Safeguard Specialist (ESSS) of PMU will periodically (on a trimester basis) visit randomly selected samples of activities supported under the project. However, all the activities that are identified as relatively high-risk will be covered during this field visit. Findings of this will be reported to the PMU and feedback is provided to the relevant implementers.

101. The screening will decide and define the need and level of further environmental investigation necessary for each proposal together with the National environmental requirements. It will determine if a grant requires full EIA, or an IEE, or Environmental Code of Practice (ECP). During detailed proposal preparation, the project will provide services for conducting environmental investigations (IEE or EIA or for preparation of EMPs). Without IEE or EIA or ECoP or EMP or subproject specific Pest Management Plan (where applicable), the detailed proposal is incomplete and ineligible for processing for funding.

102. The Environment Screening Team will make a quick visit to the proposal site and a quick review of the contents of the proposal to ascertain the level of investigation as well as to indicate likely issues/impacts before the approval of the sub-projects/grant.

103. The projects or activities to be supported under it (proposals) will be characterized into three categories before deciding to finance and they are as follows:

Category I: Proposals falling under the following features will be classified as category I projects:

- (a) Projects that are likely to harm the environment/natural resources/assets irreversibly
- (b) Sub-projects using banned pesticides in Nepal
- (c) Projects using pesticides prohibited by the World Bank Operational Policy (OP 4.09 Pest Management. These include WHO Class IA and IB.
- (d) Subprojects located inside protected areas, critical habitat, world heritage sites and Ramsar sites
- (e) The projects which are located in high-risk zone such as landslide prone area, steep slopes, highly degraded land in hills, riverine area susceptible to flooding annually and in areas causing large-scale soil erosion
- (f) Any activity that involves land clearance on slopes greater than 45 degrees.
- (g) Projects affecting the international and national heritage site including Ramsar sites.
- (h) Proposal that is likely to eliminate indigenous plant species of ecological significance.

Category II: Proposals falling under the following features will be classified as category II projects:

- (a) Sub-projects may have short-to-long-term adverse environmental impacts but could be mitigated subject to the implementation of an environment management plan (EMP). The proponent should furnish EMP along with the proposals.
- (b) Subprojects requiring EIA and IEE,
- (c) Threshold on environmental and social criteria for activities requiring EIA and IEE. Proposals requiring EIA and IEE should prepare Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for approval. The proponent would furnish an EIA and IEE report along with the project proposal. In addition to thresholds defined by government regulation, potential adverse impacts and environmental/social sensitivity will be duly considered while conducting IEE or EIA study and writing IEE or EIA reports. The TOR for an IEE as well as IEE report will be approved by the MoALD with necessary support from the PMU while Ministry of Forest and Environment (MoFE) will approve these in the case of an EIA.

Category III: Proposals falling under the following features will be classified as category III projects. These include projects which do not require EIA or IEE but need to adopt Environment Code of Practices (ECoP) and implement measures to safeguard environment and social impact (negative):

- (a) Proposals/sub-projects likely to cause soil erosion
- (b) Proposals/sub-projects likely to harm cultivated/arable land
- (c) Proposals/sub-projects likely to degrade/reduce the quality of the drinking water
- (d) Proposals/sub-projects likely to use chemical fertilizers excess to the agreeable amount (beyond the recommendation)
- (e) Proposals/sub-projects intending to depend/use any resources of national parks and protected areas, water bodies, lake and ponds
- (f) Proposals/sub-projects which may involve logging
- (g) Proposals/sub-projects which may use/involve in any activities which could harm human health/hazard

Category IV. Projects/activities which do not fall under the aforementioned three categories and have negligible impact on the environment or could be implemented without any environmental assessment or preparation of EMP will be characterized as Category IV. This category includes proposals/projects for which there might be no need for the Environment Screening Team to make a quick visit of the proposal site to ascertain the level of impact (adverse) on environment and social impact. Sub-projects likely to improve the environment such as integrated plant nutrient management system (IPNMS), IPM could fall under category IV.

104. Environment screening criteria for FANSEP have been provided in **Annex 5**.

7. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

7.1 Rationale

105. Since the project activities are unknown at this stage, the involuntary resettlement issues and impacts as a result of the project are also not clear at the moment. However, FANSEP can't fully ignore the possibility of economic and /or physical displacement because of the project's diverse activities including the construction of several communities based small infrastructures and facilities.

106. Given the potential impacts that may result in the loss of private properties such as land, houses, structures and commercial places or disruption of formal /informal sources of income and livelihoods due to project interventions, World Bank's Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12) has been triggered. The OP/BP 4.12 recognizes that the displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and given opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs and assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living.

7.2 Objective

107. The objective of the RPF is to guide FANSEP to identify the impacts and take mitigation measures when private properties viz land, house, as well as employment and income sources, are affected. Specifically, it aims to achieve the followings

- Avoid, minimize and mitigate resettlement issues that arise due to the project activities
- Provide compensation at replacement value, and
- Support for livelihood restoration

108. The resettlement framework is developed based on the activities proposed in the Project Appraisal Document (PAD) for various components. Nevertheless, it has also taken into account the constitutional provisions of food security for all, provisions for the safeguard of the right of the indigenous people and ethnic communities and women along with the subsequent government policies, programs, and activities implemented to achieve them. **Annex 6** provides social screening criteria.

7.3 Resettlement Policy Principles

109. The Guiding Policy is that involuntary resettlement shall be avoided or minimized to the extent possible through the incorporation of social consideration into design options and alignment selections. Where displacement is unavoidable, i.e. people losing assets, livelihood and other resources shall be assisted in improving or at a minimum regaining their former status of living at no cost to themselves.

Common Principles

- a) The negative impact on persons affected by the sub projects would be either avoided to the extent possible or minimized. Where the negative impacts are unavoidable, the project-affected persons irrespective of their legal title will be assisted in regaining their standard of living. The PAPs will receive compensation for lost assets at replacement cost and the compensation will be available before taking over of assets. Vulnerable groups will be identified and assisted to improve their standard of living.

- b) All information related to resettlement preparation and implementation will be disclosed to all concerned, and people's participation will be ensured in planning and implementing the project.
- c) The broad entitlement framework of different categories of project-affected people has been assessed and is given in the entitlement matrix. PAFs will be surveyed / enumerated as of the cut-off date. Provisions will be kept in the budget for those who were not present at the time of enumeration. However, anyone moving into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to assistance.
- d) Appropriate consultations and grievance redressal mechanisms will be established at the project level to ensure speedy resolution of disputes.
- e) Avoid any negative effects on socially and culturally sensitive areas. If impacted, the same shall be conserved following the laws of the land.
- f) Delivering R&R entitlements and compensation for lost assets based on the entitlement framework.
- g) Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), if required, will be prepared in close consultation with the affected families to ensure their acceptability as well as timely delivery of entitlements and assistance.
- h) Physical works will not commence on any portion of land before compensation and assistance to the affected population have been provided following the policy framework.
- i) As far as possible, the project plans to conduct its construction activity after the harvests to avoid damage to crops. In case damage to standing crops is unavoidable, the project will provide compensation under Land Acquisition Act.

110. This is also in line with GON principles that provide for compensation to any private land or property acquired for any project activities of the government. The policy also supports for livelihood restoration of affected persons and families.

7.4 Avoidance and/ or Minimizing Adverse Social Impacts

111. The Project will make the best use of its social planning approaches and fully ensure that the potential social issues are avoided or minimized to the extent possible. This would require deploying stringent measures for site selection at the early stage of project design and planning by undertaking environmental and social screening. Ideally, the possibility of avoiding or minimizing the issues related to involuntary resettlement would be possible by taking into account the following considerations while selecting the subproject site.

Considerations for the selection of FANSEP Subprojects

- No private land or property will be used to develop the FANSEP subprojects;
- No land with any kind of disputes/ conflicts will be used for the subprojects;
- No land without a legal title of the implementing agency (ownership certificate of land) will be used for the subprojects;
- No land under protected forests/ national parks will be used; and
- No private land donated by the owners will be accepted and used without complying with the donation principles.

112. Based on the criteria suggested above, the screening process will:

- Determine potential impacts of selected sub-components as to whether they are likely to cause negative social impacts
- Determine the scope and focus of detailed social assessment
- Help in making an appropriate decision about inclusion or exclusion of the site/ location under consideration.

7.5 Social Impact Assessment (SIA)

113. In case screening result shows adverse social impacts to larger communities, the project will survey for the identification of the persons and their families likely to be affected by the project or subproject. Every survey shall contain the following municipality or ward / village-wise information of, the project affected families:

- Members of families who are residing, practicing any trade, occupation or vocation in the project affected area;
- Project affected families who are likely to lose their house, commercial establishment, agricultural land, employment or are alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of their trade occupation or vocation or losing any other immovable property.
- Agricultural laborers and non-agriculture laborers.
- Losing access to private property or common property resources or natural resources
- Information on the socio-cultural and political situation in the project area

114. The project on completion of the survey will disseminate the survey results among the affected community.

7.6 Resettlement Action Plan

115. The envisaged activities and scope of FANSEP are not expected to require SIA (Social Impact Assessment) or RAP (Resettlement Action Plan). However, as part of ESMF, this resettlement policy framework has been developed in case some adverse impacts are identified at a later stage. Small and limited land areas required for any project component limiting to less than 200 people in some of the candidate sites will be covered by the abbreviated RAP to be developed as per the policy provisions of the ESMF. In case more than 200 persons are impacted, a detailed RAP will be prepared along with detailed entitlements.

116. Based on the social impact assessment, the project will prepare an action plan to mitigate or minimize the adverse impacts and the draft resettlement action plan (RAP) will be disseminated among the affected individuals / community. The feedback received from the affected groups will be incorporated to the extent possible before the finalization of the RAP.

117. Every-draft Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) prepared shall contain the following particulars namely:

- The extent of the area to be acquired for the project, the name(s) of the corresponding village(s)/municipality area and the method employed for acquiring land with the relevant documentation.
- Village wise or municipality wise list of the project affected families and likely number of displaced persons by impact category
- Family-wise and the extent and nature of the land and immovable property in their possession indicating the survey numbers thereof held by such persons in the affected zone;
- Socio-economic survey of affected people including income/asset survey of RAPs.
- A list of agricultural laborers in such area and the names of such persons whose livelihood depend on agricultural activities;
- A list of persons who have lost or are likely to lose their employment or livelihood or who have been alienated wholly and substantially from their main sources of occupation or vocation consequent to the acquisition of land and / or structure for the project;
- Information on vulnerable groups or persons for whom special provisions may have to be made;
- A list of occupiers, if any
- A list of public utilities and government buildings that are likely to be affected
- A comprehensive list of benefits and packages which are to be provided to project affected families by impact category;
- Details of the extent of land available which may be acquired in settlement area for resettling

- and allotting of land to the project affected families;
- Details of the basic amenities and infrastructure facilities which are to be provided for resettlement;
- Entitlement matrix
- Schedule for shifting and resettling the displaced families in resettlement zones
- Grievance redressal mechanism
- Institutional mechanism for RAP implementation;
- Monitoring and evaluation indicators and mechanism; and
- Budget

7.7 Eligibility, Entitlement and Valuation

7.7.1 Eligibility

118. The World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement mandates compensation payment for the lost assets at replacement costs to both titled and non-titled holders (i.e., squatters, encroachers and tenants) and resettlement assistance for lost income and livelihoods. In the proposed project, the absence of formal titles will not be a bar to resettlement assistance and rehabilitation. Further, the principles adopted herein contain special measures and assistance for any vulnerable affected person (AP). Persons affected by land acquisition, and relocation and/or rehabilitation of structures/assets (businesses, houses, etc.) are entitled to a combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights of lost assets and scope of the impact, including social and economic vulnerability of the affected persons. Thus, the affected persons in the project will be entitled to various types of compensation and resettlement assistance that will help in the restoration of their livelihoods, at least, to the pre-project standards.

119. The cut-off date of eligibility for entitlement is when the census survey is completed and when publicly announced. Persons who have encroached the area after the given cut-off-date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.

7.7.2 Entitlement

120. The Entitlement Policy specifies compensation and/or rehabilitation measures for two units of entitlement; individuals (i.e., affected individuals and their households) and groups. Entitlements for each type of APs are based on the types and levels of losses. A generic entitlement matrix by type of loss is provided in Annex 7.

7.3.1 Valuation

121. All assets that will be affected, as identified by the survey teams, will be properly recorded and verified in the presence of the concerned persons. The detailed survey asset information will be computerized to monitor the reestablishment of Project Affected Families (PAFs). The valuation of affected assets will be undertaken by the District-level Compensation Fixation Committees (CFCs). The CFC for the project activities will be the district-level compensation fixation committee constituted by the Government of Nepal. The Project Director will represent the project on the committee. The decision of the committee will be binding to all.

122. The following definitions are used in the documents:

Definitions

Cut-off date: In the cases of land acquisition affecting legal titleholders, the cut-off date would be the date of issuing the preliminary notice under the Land Acquisition Act 2034. In cases where people lack a title, the cut-off-date shall be the date of start of the Census survey undertaken by the project authority.

Project Affected Person: Affected persons are those who stand to lose all or part of their physical and non-physical assets including homes, productive land, community resources, commercial properties; livelihood; and socio-cultural network.

Project Displaced person: A displaced person is a person who is compelled to change his/her place of residence and/or workplace or place of business, due to the project.

Affected family: A family whose primary place of residence or other property or source of livelihood is adversely affected by the acquisition of land for a project or involuntary displacement for any other reason

Wage Earner: A person who is working with a commercial establishment or working as a labor in an agricultural land, which is being affected by the project.

Encroacher: A person, who has trespassed Government land, adjacent to his/her land or asset, to which he/she is not entitled, and deriving his/her livelihood before the cut-off date.

Squatter: A squatter is a person who is landless and has settled on publicly owned land without permission and has been occupying publicly owned buildings without authority before the cut-off date.

Vulnerable Person: The vulnerable person includes both socially as well as economically disadvantaged persons such as janjatis, dalits, disabled/handicapped, woman headed households, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, abandoned women, or persons above sixty years of age; who are not provided or cannot immediately be provided with alternative livelihood, small and marginal farmers, and landless wage earners.

Entitled Person: person adversely impacted by the project and is entitled to some kind of assistance as per the project entitlement framework

Titleholders (THs): Persons who possess legal documents in support of claims made towards ownership of structure or land are titleholders.

Resettlement and Rehabilitation Benefits for Project Affected Families

123. The resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) benefits shall be extended to all the Project Affected Families (PAF). The details are provided in the entitlement matrix (Annex 7).

8. SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

124. The Social Assessment will be carried out as an integral part of Environmental and Social Safeguard analysis not only to assess the social aspect of the project activities to facilitate project intervention but also to assess the potential constraints in the involvement of all sections of the population, particularly the vulnerable groups including Janajatis, Dalits, women, and landless. Some of the social issues that will be addressed are as follows:

1) Acquisition/appropriation of land and other properties required for the project is one of the major activities for any infrastructure development. The land acquisition could be done by following the government procedure that is sometimes not feasible. In that case, the infrastructures are developed in government lands, donated land or land is leased from the private and public entity. However, the entitlement of the land is important in the continuity of the services and also ensuring the access of the majority of the people. Therefore, the issue of land use right needs to be ensured either in the construction of the infrastructures or access of the services. Sometimes, some of the households may have to be relocated or have to be resettled during land acquisition and land ownership transfer from one entity to another. In that case, the relocation and resettlement policy of the World Bank has to be followed besides the common practices prevailing in the area and the government policy.

2) Based on the experience of AFSP, donated lands are used for the construction and rehabilitation of minor physical infrastructures and facilities viz irrigation, markets, sheds, labs, farmer field schools, seed collection and processing center etc. In the case where donated lands are used, the project has to comply with the principles of land donation ensuring the following i) the donated land is not more than 10% of the total landholding size of the donor and does not lead to further impoverishment ii) land donation form is filled up and MOU is signed between donor and user groups, and iii) legal transfer is made for long term use of the facilities by the communities. The land donation shall be accomplished with due consultation with the land donors without any kind of pressure and intimidation.

3) The resulting impact on local people in terms of displacement (physical/economic) of families due to loss of residences /workplace and livelihood sources will be assessed and mitigated. Measures will be taken to avoid relocation and resettlement of the households/groups and communities due to project activities to the extent possible.

4) Exclusion of Janajatis, Dalits, marginal farm households, women, landless, etc. in the decision-making process at the village/community level is most common. The inclusion of these communities in the project activities needs appropriate mechanisms so that they could participate and benefit from the project activities. This requires disaggregation of data at the community and group level. The data needs to be disaggregated by household, ethnicity and gender to determine their appropriate representation in the project activities. The disaggregated data will provide a basis and the project activities should be directed to the intended beneficiary.

5) As per social safeguard guideline, the use of child labor in project activities is prohibited. This needs to be avoided through conditions attached to the implementation of the project activities by the concerned stakeholders. Close monitoring of the contracted-out activities to the contractor is necessary. Likewise, wage discrimination by gender, caste, and ethnicity is an area that requires closer scrutiny in the implementation of project activities.

6) The potential risk of spreading communicable diseases such as STDs and HIV/AIDS due to increased labor force also needs to be carefully assessed so that the project activities will not have an adverse effect on the health of individuals, groups and local communities.

7) The protection and conservation of natural resources –land, water and Forest is a primary concern in this type of project as these resources play an important role in the livelihood improvement of the participating households. Therefore, the judicious and efficient use of the common property resources, such as water and forest in the project activities needs to be emphasized for the benefit of a larger section of the society besides guaranteeing the rights of vulnerable communities have not been encroached.

8) The engagement of the general public in the project activities is done through required information dissemination through appropriate means. This will ensure transparency in the selection, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project activities. The radio, the local newspaper, FM radios and even the use of SMS through mobiles are some of the effective means. These have to be used selectively considering the local conditions. Therefore, a mechanism needs to be in place to ensure to collect participants' views, concerns and grievances, if they have any.

8.1 Social Planning

125. Social planning involves a set of actions from screening to social assessment and preparation resettlement plan, livelihood improvement plan, vulnerable or indigenous people plan, gender action plan etc. all of which will contribute not only to address adverse impacts to the affected people but also help restore and improve their livelihoods. All projects, irrespective of their nature and size, involve varied types of planning procedures.

8.1.1. Social Screening

126. Social screening will be undertaken at an early stage in all subprojects, which will provide necessary information on the potential social impacts likely to be encountered during implementation. This screening will be carried out in close consultation with various primary stakeholders: beneficiaries; affected people, women, Dalits and other local key informants. The social screening report will provide information as determined by the screening checklist presented in **Annex 6**.

127. Social screening provides first-stage information about the subproject and also identifies: (i) beneficiary population living in the subproject area (ii) land requirement and land availability for the subproject (iii) the number of landowners adversely affected (iv) impacts on poor and vulnerable groups including needs and priority for social and economic betterment, and (v) other impacts.

128. Social screening reports are crucial to deciding whether or not a particular subproject should be considered under the project. A particular subproject will be considered for funding under FANSEP only if the social screening confirms that the subproject i) does not result in serious adverse impacts to the people/communities ii) the impacts are manageable as per the ESMF, and iii) the subprojects take into account the social considerations in the design.

129. In FANSEP, the social screening checklist will be used by the project staff/consultant at an early stage of subproject planning. Trained social safeguard expert/specialist will use the checklist and prepare screening report with informed decisions on the level of impacts and further planning requirements viz preparation of social management plans, resettlement plan, vulnerable community development plan, etc.

130. If the screening identifies adverse social issues /impacts due to the project interventions, social management plans need to be developed to address the impacts. Each adverse issue/impact needs to be analyzed in detail and appropriate mitigation measure will be put in place. The management plans also commonly known as ESMP or EMP while integrated with environmental plans will be developed in a matrix along with the details of cost, management technique, implementation time, etc.

8.1.2 Resettlement Action Plan

131. Activities related to rural infrastructures, and the development of the market and other facilities could lead to land acquisition. This would affect the concerned families losing their prime farmland and assets on land and that may cause displacement of families requiring resettlement and/ or rehabilitation. A Resettlement Action Plan will be devised as per the World Bank policy guidelines in an attempt to minimize and/ or mitigate potential adverse social impacts as per the RPF provided in the previous chapter. The framework has defined different groups of potentially affected people with varied eligibility criteria. Based on the eligibility criteria and type of losses, the affected families/people will be provided compensation as well as resettlement and rehabilitation assistance.

132. The project will consider alternative designs to avoid land acquisition and minimize adverse social impacts. But where social screening indicates that land acquisition and/or loss of assets are unavoidable, a subproject Resettlement Action Plan will be prepared.

133. An entitlement policy matrix to this effect has been developed to mitigate the losses by types of categories of affected people viz owners, tenants, encroachers, squatters, communities, etc (*Annex 7*).

8.2 Indigenous People Development Plan

8.2.1 Rationale

134. Based on the brief visit to the FANSEP project area and the likely interventions under the project, the project activities are unlikely to have major adverse impacts on vulnerable communities (VC) which includes indigenous people (Janajatis), Dalits, small and marginal farmers, women and landless households. However, as the subproject interventions and the locations are not known at this stage, the possibility of VCs or IPs getting impacted adversely cannot be fully ruled out during implementation.

135. FANSEP project areas are scattered with complex population composition in many settlements. Because of multi-ethnic and caste composition where difficulties arise in separating indigenous population with vulnerable groups, the Bank Funded Projects often resort to the preparation, endorsement and implementation of Vulnerable Community Development Plan (VCDP) which is often interchangeable to IPDP.

8.2.2 Policy Objectives

136. Key objectives of the World Bank OP 4.10 Indigenous Peoples Policy are to i) ensure that indigenous peoples affected by World Bank funded projects have a voice in project design and implementation ii) ensure that adverse impacts on indigenous peoples are avoided, minimized or mitigated and iii) that benefits intended for indigenous peoples are culturally appropriate. The policy is triggered when there is the presence of indigenous peoples in the project area and there are likely potential adverse impacts on the intended beneficiaries of these groups. When this policy is triggered, an Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP) is prepared to mitigate the potential adverse impacts or maximize the positive benefits of the project interventions.

137. The social screening will help assess the potential impacts of sub-projects on VCs. If the activities, during social screening, are found to have adverse impacts on VCs, a Vulnerable Community Development Plan (VCDP) would be needed. However, if the activities are located in an indigenous people dominated area, an Indigenous People Development Plan (IPDP) will be prepared irrespective of the type of impact. The principal objectives of the IP- VCDP are to:

- Ensure that the project engages in free, prior, and informed consultation with affected communities, leading to broad community support for the project, with particular attention to

- vulnerable groups;
- Ensure that project benefits are accessible to the vulnerable communities living in the project area;
- Avoid any kind of adverse impact on vulnerable communities to the extent possible and if unavoidable ensure that adverse impacts are minimized and mitigated;
- Ensure vulnerable peoples' participation in the entire process of preparation; implementation and monitoring of the sub-project activities;
- Minimize further social and economic imbalances within communities; and
- Develop appropriate training / income generation activities in accordance with their own defined needs and priorities.

8.2.3 Potential Vulnerable Communities in Nepal

138. Generally, the vulnerable people and communities in Nepal are recognized as those living in remote locations who are commonly very poor, landless, marginal farmers living below subsistence level and bonded laborers, woman-headed, single women, households with disabled members. These are also the communities who have no or very limited access to public resources and have almost no participation in the national level planning and policy decisions on development initiatives. Resource-wise, these are the weakest section of people in the society depending upon the resources and income of other people and are always at high risk of getting into the vicious cycle of poverty.

139. In Nepal, the term indigenous people (Adhibasi) equate with ethnic groups (Janajati). The constitution of Nepal recognizes indigenous people as Janajatis or Nationalities. The National Foundation for Improving the Living Standard of Adhibasi/Janajati has defined indigenous people as 'those ethnic group or communities who have their own mother tongue and traditional custom, distinct cultural identity, distinct social structure and written or oral history of their own'. Following this definition, the same source identified 59 groups in Nepal as ethnic indigenous groups or nationalities (Table 8.1).

Table 8.1 Indigenous Groups in Different Regions

| Regions | Indigenous Groups | Total No. |
|-------------|---|-----------|
| Mountain | BarahGaunle, Bhote, Byansi, Chhairontan, Dolpo, Larke, Lhomi (Shingsawa), Lhopa, Marphali, Mugali, Siyar, Sherpa, Tangbe, Thakali, Thudam, Topkegola and Wallung. | 17 |
| Hills | Baramo, Bhujel, Chepang, Chhantyal, Dura, Fri, Gurung, Hayu, Hyolma, Jirel, Kusunda, Lepcha, Limbu, Magar, Newar, Pahari, Rai, Sunuwar, Surel, Tamang, Thami, Kumal, Yakkha and Tin Gaunle Thakali. | 24 |
| Inner Terai | Bankaria, Bote, Danuwar, Darai, Majhi, Raji and Raute. | 7 |
| Terai | Dhanuk (Rajbanshi), Dhimal, Gangai, Jhangad, Kisan, kushubadia, Meche, Rajbanshi (Koch) Satar (Santhal), Tajpuria and Tharu. | 11 |
| | Total | 59 |

Source: NFDIN, *Indigenous Nationalities Bulletin (Issue 3) 2005*.

140. Adhibasi/Janajati among themselves is a diverse group who do not come under one economic system. Based on the economic status and social features, the National Foundation for Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) 2004 has classified the Adhibasi indigenous groups in Nepal into five different categories: (i) endangered, (ii) highly marginalized, (iii) marginalized, (iv) disadvantaged and (v) advantaged groups. The first and second category of the ethnic groups seems more delicate from the involuntary resettlement point of view in Nepal. The National Dalit Commission defines Dalits as the most deprived social group in the country, comprising some 13% of the total population. This group lags behind others in every human development indicator. Countrywide, about 4.5 million Dalits are estimated to be living below poverty. The status of women, children and girls among Dalits is particularly worse.

8.2.4 Components of the VCDP

141. The VCDP will include mitigation measures of potential negative impacts through modification

of project design and development of assistance to enhance distribution of project benefits. In case of land acquisition, or structural losses in vulnerable communities, the project will ensure that their rights will not be violated and that they will be compensated for the use of any part of their land or property in a manner that is socially and culturally acceptable to them. The compensation measures will follow the RPF of the Project.

Outline Structure of a Vulnerable Community Development Plan

- i). Description of the Sub-Project and implications for local vulnerable groups and, number and types by category of gender, caste, ethnicity and income level disaggregated baseline data impacted negatively, and by losses from project interventions and the magnitude and nature of these impacts.
- ii) Natural resources and assets holding, land tenure and livelihood related information
- iii) Documentation of consultations with vulnerable groups, to ascertain their views about project design and proposed mitigation measures.
- iv) Proposed assistance to these groups, including training and income generation activities
- v) Modalities to ensure regular and meaningful consultations with these groups on key issues during project preparation and implementation.
- vi) Institutional arrangement and linkage with other project arrangements
- vii) Monitoring and evaluation, indicating where being supplementary to the overall environmental and social monitoring
- viii) Cost estimation and financial financing plan
- ix) Implementation schedule

142. It is expected that a simple VC development strategy would be useful for most projects activities envisioned by the FANSEP. The respective cluster offices at the cluster level will prepare the VCDP/IPDP within the broader framework of the Project activities with support from cluster office and ESS specialist at project office.

8.2.5 Vulnerable Community Development Strategy

143. The vulnerable community development strategy aims to address major social issues related to VC/IPs identified during social screening of projects activities. Such issues may include the identification of social groups that have distinct identity in terms of their culture, language and social association from the prevalent dominant society. Because of these differences, they are vulnerable of being disadvantaged in the development process.

144. Specific measures for vulnerable groups including indigenous peoples, Dalits, minor ethnic communities, women, and deprived communities are outlined below.

- a. Conduct awareness raising and capacity building programs, targeting the vulnerable communities viz indigenous people, women, Dalit, poor etc.
- b. Take measures for their enhanced participation as beneficiaries in project planning, implementation and monitoring
- c. Ensure equal wages for similar work during implementation
- d. Launch project information campaign to inform the target groups about the key features of the project and sub project.
- e. Preferential treatment and support to indigenous people, Dalits and other vulnerable communities for their participation where possible
- f. Provide specialized assistance, training/income generation activities based on the identified needs/ priorities of vulnerable people in the project areas.
- g. Provide targeted assistance/training aimed at vulnerable groups to enhance livelihoods and participation in the subcomponents
- h. Built-in awareness campaign about the project in the subproject
- i. Build capacity of indigenous peoples, Dalits and other vulnerable communities promoting necessary knowledge and skills to participate in subcomponent activities

- j. Develop capacity through trainings on skill enhancement (say handicraft) of local people.

8.2.6 Additional Supports

145. For the identified vulnerable groups, additional support measures should include concrete activities that directly contribute to their improved livelihood, income and living standard. These would include measures, however, not limited to the followings.

- Agriculture assistance (skill training, inputs)
- Entrepreneurship/skill development training (basic/ advanced depending upon vulnerability levels)
- Social awareness programs
- Health awareness programs
- Employment opportunities in the project
- Community development programs (schools, electrification, health support etc.)

146. More details of the entitlements that will be provided to the affected vulnerable people, especially to those who already have a limited land holding and income source, and are further affected adversely by losing of land, due to project activities are presented in the entitlement matrix of this framework.

8.2.7 Consultations

147. Consultation is the cornerstone in planning, preparing and implementing the VCDP. Free, prior and informed consultation with the indigenous/ vulnerable people and their organizations at different levels will ensure that culturally appropriate and collective decisions are made, so that good and faithful consultation and informed decisions are made to positively contribute the process of project preparation and implementation. However, the need to organize consultations with the national level bodies will be considered only if local level consultations at subproject levels are found inadequate.

148. The consultation strategies in the proposed project will ensure that all the institutional and non-institutional stakeholders including the indigenous / vulnerable people will be adequately covered and their community needs, interests and expectations are raised openly in a transparent manner to reach a common consensus. Best practices of consultation strategies are:

- Well targeted, early and informed,
- Meaningful, two-way and inclusive, and
- Well documented and localized.

8.2.8 Preparation of VCDP and Disclosure

149. The consultant, in consistent with this framework, will prepare the subproject / group specific plans, once screening of the areas reveals the presence of indigenous/ vulnerable groups in the site. Competent social expert and other members will be engaged to collect the information using different survey techniques/ instruments. The VCDPs will be prepared using standard outlines.

150. Once VCDPs are prepared they will require to be disclosed as per Bank's Policy (Infoshop, Project website, concerned Municipalities, other public places). The documents also need to be translated in local language to enable local people to read, understand and provide their feedback.

8.3 Gender Development Plan

8.3.1 Gender Issues

151. The gender issues in farming communities identified in the field visit are: inadequate

awareness, low level of literacy, denial of opportunities, poor participation in decision-making, inadequate technical knowledge, disparity on wages, and limited access to and control over resources and markets.

152. In view of the critical gender issues that are widespread and profound in Nepalese society, the ESMF outlines the areas where women need specialized supports or assistances (refer ESMF 7.5.5.2 Framework for Gender Development Policy, the WB). Provisions will be made whereby women's participation would be enhanced, in a gender-responsive manner. Purposefully, the project will ensure that the women workload will not be substantially increased due to FANSEP activities. The Gender Development Policy Framework spells out the specific issues linking with the corresponding strategies and activities which will be given due consideration in FANSEP. This will ensure women's participation to benefit from project activities.

8.3.2 GoN Policies on Gender Mainstreaming

153. GoN, since the early 1990s, has been making important commitments on gender equity, equality and the empowerment of women and vulnerable groups in its policies, plans and programs. The GoN introduced a Gender Approach to Development (GAD) in 1990 to enable women and men to participate equally in public and private life and realize their full potential in development. The Tenth Plan (2002-2007) as a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) identified gender and inclusion as its main strategies for reducing poverty. 'Social inclusion and targeted programs' were one of the four major pillars of the Tenth Plan/PRSP. The Plan, instead of relying only on targeted programs, tried to address gender and caste related issues by mainstreaming all of the four pillars of PRSP along with envisaged strategies to achieve gender equality and empowerment of women. The Three-Year Interim Plan (TYIP) during 2008-2010, which emphasizes post conflict reconstruction, rehabilitation and reconciliation, continued the long-term goal of poverty reduction through gender mainstreaming and social inclusion. Likewise, the current 15th Plan (2018-2023) has a chapter on gender equity, inclusion and mainstreaming. This plan has provided several strategies and activities for gender mainstreaming and empowerment by ensuring equal participation in social and economic opportunities. This project will take gender mainstreaming and empowerment as main guidance and harmonize with the key strategies of 15th Plan. Among others, FANSEP will ensure participation of women in all processes and steps of FANSEP to such extent that they will be able to actively and meaningfully participate and influence the decision making in their favor and welfare.

154. National level policies and plans duly emphasize the importance of women in all spheres ranging from household to community and national level. Realizing the increased potentiality of women in the socio-economic and political sectors, the government has increasingly provided more space for enhanced participation of women. In addition, the constitution of Nepal has elevated the level of the National Women Commission to a constitutional entity/commission. This commission is empowered to oversee the issues of women and take protective and defensive measures to address their issues and problems at all levels and in any forms viz domestic violence, women's right to properties and representation in the key positions with fair proportions.

155. Article 18 (Right to Equality) of the Constitution of Nepal 2015 Right to equality: (1) All citizens shall be equal before law. No person shall be denied the equal protection of law; (2) No discrimination shall be made in the application of general laws on grounds of origin, religion, race, caste, tribe, sex, physical condition, condition of health, marital status, pregnancy, economic condition, language or region, ideology or on similar other grounds, and (3) the State shall not discriminate citizens on grounds of origin, religion, race, caste, tribe, sex, economic condition, language, region, ideology or on similar other grounds.

156. Similarly, Nepal is signatory of number of international human rights related conventions and declarations, which call for the elimination of all forms of gender-based discrimination, including those related to access to education, health and other services. The Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), signed by the GoN in 1991, commits Nepal to constitutional and legal equality, particularly in the fields of education, health, citizenship, property and employment. It also guarantees freedom from all kinds of violence and sexual exploitation.

8.3.3 Gender Inclusive Design and Preparation of GAP

157. The gender inclusive design criteria emphasizes on the initiatives and focuses on promotion of women friendly activities through which their potentiality could be harnessed and utilized in FANSEP. This requires targeting the women in providing the projectsupports that matches well with their needs, interest and abilities in the following ways.

- Increased targets for women’s participation and / or access to project benefits viz education, skill training, forming/ strengthening beneficiary groups in FANSEP;
- Women representation in different forums and local development activities, inclusiveworking opportunities in FANSEP supported works;
- Hiring / recruitment of females in the project both at the central and field level such aslocal social mobilizers, trainers and facilitators;
- Special or separate facilities for women or girls to facilitate their participation inproject activities;
- Design of gender sensitive physical facilities i.e., separate sanitation facilities inschool, construction site (if women are employed), public places like markets, etc and
- Provision for women in joint ownership of assets viz land and houses, wherever it is possible

8.3.4 Gender Development Plan

158. The suggested Gender Development Plan under FANSEP is presented below (Table8.2).

Table 8.2: Suggested Gender Development Plan

| GenderIssues | Strategy | Proposed Activities |
|-----------------------------|---|---|
| Lack of awareness | Awareness campaign about the project for the communities focusing on the vulnerable groups including women. | Outreach to women and vulnerable groups forinitial data gathering activities, such as for capacity needs assessment and situational analysis Share information about the project benefits inNepali language using different means. |
| Excluded from Opportunities | Gender sensitization to all stakeholders. Ensure Women’s participation during meetings, project implementation and monitoring; Ensure that women participate in subproject beneficiary groups and also in key decision-making positions | Carry out meetings and interaction program as well as orientation to women in the project area Ensure at least 65% of women participation asbeneficiary farmers organizations and 33% women in governing committees Ensure at least 65% women in capacity buildingtraining sessions Prepare and deliver gender sensitive training contents as well as enabling environment for their maximum participation such as close proximity, child care services, and time flexibility Ensure representation of women in thegrievance redress committee. |

| Gender Issues | Strategy | Proposed Activities |
|---|--|--|
| Disparity in Wages | <p>Accord priority employment to women in construction activities under the project.</p> <p>Promote equal wages for equal work</p> | <p>Inform women groups regarding proposed subproject activities.</p> <p>Identify women interested to work; assess their skills and involve them as per their capabilities.</p> <p>Monitor women's wage rate and do the needful to ensure wage equality for similar type of construction works.</p> <p>Inclusion of the above elements in the contractors' bidding documents.</p> <p>Prepare clause to be included in the civil work contract documents to prevent discrimination in employment, on the basis of sex, caste, religion and ethnicity.</p> <p>Maintain sex, caste, ethnicity disaggregated data at the subproject and PIU level of employed women</p> |
| Low access to finance and other resources | Accord gender criteria in the selection of small grants proposals | <p>Gender criteria in the selection process of small grant proposals and financing of small business plans</p> <p>Additional support to women led producer</p> |
| | | groups or small agro-businesses to improve linkages with markets |
| Limited access to technology | Provide targeted support in accessing improved agriculture technology | <p>Ensure female farmers adopt improved agriculture technology</p> <p>Ensure female farmers provided with agricultural assets or services</p> |
| Poor nutrition of mother and child | Improved nutrition security | Target nursing mothers and children under two years (1000 mother's day) with improved nutrition services and products |

159. Gender Development Plan includes activities and sub-projects to increase the opportunities for women to operate business, create self-employment, develop entrepreneurship by operating business and income generating activities, but also focused on the improvements in food security and nutrition practices.

8.3.5 Monitoring

160. In FANSEP activities, disaggregation of data at the community and group level will be carried out. The data needs to be disaggregated by household, ethnicity and gender to determine their appropriate representation in the project activities. The disaggregated data will provide a basis and the project activities should be directed to the intended beneficiary.

161. Monitoring of GAP will be carried out for key indicators such as women as beneficiaries of FANSEP subprojects and women's access to training, skill, technologies as well as change in employment, income and livelihoods of women as a result of their participation in FANSEP. Also, women's participation in key decision-making positions in the committees affecting their socio-economic status and opportunities will be captured through monitoring.

8.4 Capacity Building for Integrated Environmental and Social Management

162. The institutional analysis for implementation of ESMF indicated that, although institutions expertise in their sector is satisfactory, their environmental management capacity is generally weak. Human Resources, Gender Development and Inclusive Section under the Planning and Development Cooperation Coordination Division of MoALD has limited capacity in terms of manpower and inadequate experience of managing social and environmental issues of projects like FANSEP. There is no environment section or unit within the Department of Agriculture or within Department of Livestock Services. Environmental and social management capacity of participants is also poor. In order to bridge this capacity gap, the project, therefore, will strengthen the environmental management capacity at different levels through:

- Providing adequate human resources (social/environmental competency) at the center (at PMU). During the project period, one Environmental Social Safeguard Specialist will be recruited to support the PMU in environmental and social functions. These specialists will develop guidelines and screening procedures of subprojects, conduct environmental and social assessments if necessary, review social and environmental management plans, support M&E Office in monitoring, facilitate third party auditing, document grievance related works, keep record, and support orientations and training activities. They will work jointly with the MoALD staff so that the skills and know-how is gradually transferred, and at the latter part of the project, MoALD could take full responsibility.
- Providing social and environmental competency at cluster office will include services from the respective government offices at municipality. They will be responsible for initial screening of the VCDP and sub-proposals/activities, managing environmental and social assessments, regular monitoring of the safeguard measures/action implementation, and orientations on social and environmental requirements to the value-chain participants.
- Training activities tailored to the needs of different stakeholders will be identified through the cluster offices, with support from the rural municipality offices. The services of the environment and social safeguard for training government officials could also be outsourced from outside.

163. Some of the environmental and social orientations and trainings tailored to the needs of the different stakeholders will be organized prior to, and during the early stage of FANSEP implementation.

9. ESMF IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

164. The overall implementation of the ESMF will be the responsibility of FANSEP. For clarity, the implementation arrangements have been discussed below in two phases: i) preparation phase ii) implementation phase.

9.1 Preparation Phase

165. The proposals received from the beneficiary entity/stakeholder for the FANSEP supported activities will be screened by the CO as per the requirement of ESMF. The proposals will be framed to contain information needed for the screening (beneficiary institutions may be asked to provide additional information if the information is not sufficient). The screening will determine whether there is need for further activities like IEEs or EMPs. The responsibility of preparing IEE/EMP will be with the beneficiary institution/entity. However, considering the weak capacity of some of the party/entity, technical support/guidance will be provided by the FANSEP as and when necessary. During the preparation phase FANSEP will give a training on awareness program to all the recipient institutions on EMF. The grant recipient's proposal will not be accepted until all environmental safeguard requirements are cleared.

9.2 Implementation Phase

166. The grant recipient farmers or entity will be responsible for implementing environmental mitigations, obtaining necessary permits (if needed), implementing the EMPs and management plan cited in the approved IEEs etc. FANSEP will give the technical support/ guidance to the party/institution whenever required, Environmental and Social Specialist may also be outsourced as deemed necessary. The recipient institutions will conduct regular monitoring of the environmental and social issues and the report will be submitted to the FANSEP as a part of the periodic progress report.

167. The compliance monitoring will be conducted by CO. In addition, PMU will recruit an independent third party to undertake environment and social safeguard study during the mid-term to ensure that safeguard measures are adequately complied with.

9.3 Technical Support for Implementing Environmental and Social Safeguard Measures

168. The Environmental and Social Safeguard Specialist will be recruited by the FANSEP and they will work directly under the Project Director to ensure the compliance with environmental and social safeguard measures. Considering the nature of the project, both Environment Specialist and Social Specialist are required for the project. However, if only one specialist is recruited on a full-time basis, then technical expertise required for the project from other specialist will have to be outsourced on a need basis. The consultants will introduce the environmental and social safeguard requirements in agriculture sector, train the agriculture experts in areas of environmental and social safeguard. The consultants shall provide "on the ground" training to prepare site specific EMP and to fulfill the requirements of ESMF for FANSEP. Table 9.1 shows the roles and responsibilities of the personnel to be engaged in ESMF compliance.

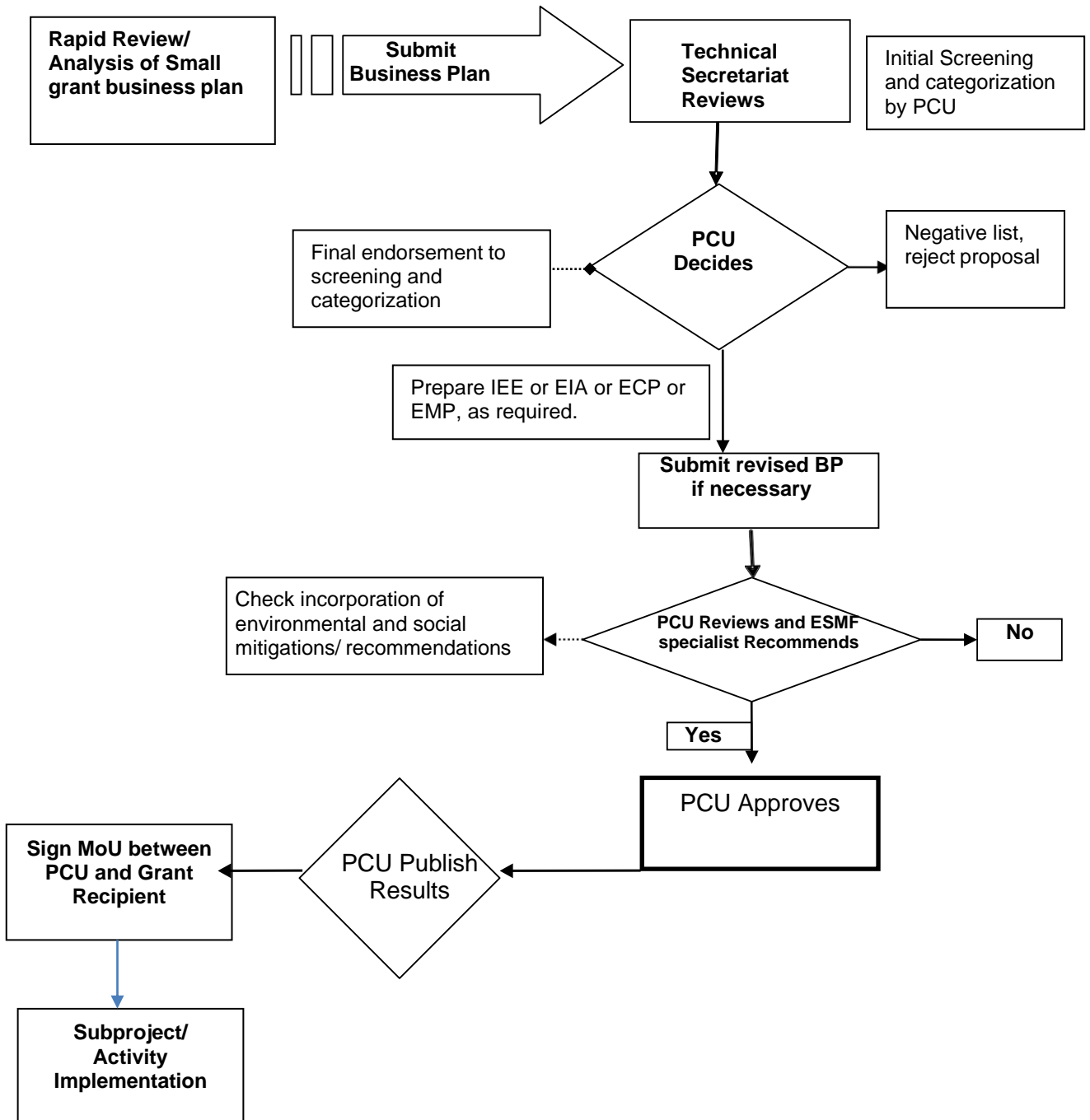
Table 9.1 Roles and Responsibilities in ESMF Implementation

| S.N | Title of Person | Roles and Responsibilities | Remarks |
|-----|--|---|--|
| 1 | Project director | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of environmental and social safeguard consultants • Ensure compliance with ESMF • Quality Control/Quality Assurance on ESMF/EMP • Finalization of report, correspondence with WB | |
| 2 | Environment and Social Safeguard Consultants (Full time) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist the project director for ESMF compliance • Assist the PMU, Cluster Office and grant recipient on preparation of site specific EMP, provide training and technology transfer to recipient entity, conduct IEE/EIA of project (as deemed required) • Provide overall safeguard related training to project staff, integrate environmental and social components in project cycle, follow up and monitoring. • Prepare monthly, trimester and annual environmental report | |
| 4 | Cluster Office | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with ESMF, preparation of EMP, sitespecific monitoring • Reporting the PMU on ESMF issues, grievances with recommendations for possible solution • Work closely with grant recipient in filling up environmental screening checklists, forms, formats, preparation of required documents • Perform compliance monitoring, impact monitoring, ensure the site-specific mitigation • Provide environment and social safeguard related trainings and • Preparation of monthly, trimester, annual report summarizing environmental and social report of projects. | Person responsible for the oversight of activities on the ground |
| 5 | Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of compliance of ESMF and EMP by the third party | |

9.4 Institutional Arrangement for Integrated Environmental and Social Management

169. The institutional mechanism for implementing ESMF is integral to the overall FANSEP implementation mechanism (Figure 9.1). The Form for Rapid Social and Environmental Review/Analysis of VCDP will be filled in by municipality office, which will be reviewed by the CO and approved by PMU with support from Environment and Social Safeguard Specialist. Responsibility for conducting EA and SA and preparing EMP, RAP etc. lies with the respective cluster office officers with support from the PMU. The detailed activities must include EA and SA of each activity as well as EMP, RAP if felt relevant. PMU will get the services of Social and Environmental Specialists, whenever required. Regular monitoring of each activity is the responsibility of the cluster office, while PMU will periodically monitor compliance on sample basis. An independent third party will do auditing in the mid-term.

Figure 9.1: Integrated Environmental and social steps and institutional arrangement.



- Regular social and environmental monitoring by CO, four-monthly reporting to PMU
- Four-monthly compliance check on samples and high-risk subproject/ activity – M&E Officer, PMU with support from Environmental and Social Specialists
- Mid-term social and environmental assessment – by independent third party

9.5 Consultation and Communication Framework

170. FANSEP financed small grants will involve beneficiaries from a large number of farming communities, processors, traders, and entrepreneurs from public and private sectors. Community consultation process to involve the potential beneficiaries and decision-making, and providing them with opportunity for the broad-based community involvement in the FANSEP program will be developed. Attempts will be made to develop the guidelines in more generic way and keep them flexible so as to have enough room for adaptation to the needs of the communities. Community consultation protocols such as stakeholders mapping, consultation schedule, and information disclosure will be prepared. Well-designed information, education and communication strategies, which can help participation of stakeholders, are developed (refer ESMF 7.5.6 Consultation and Communication Strategy Framework, the WB). Activities for social mobilization of community at different phases of project will be prepared.

9.5.1 Public Consultation: Modes of Consultations

171. Arrangement of formal and informal consultative methods shall be carried out for all FANSEP supported subprojects including (but not limited to): Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), public meetings, meeting with user's group, Key Informant Survey, community discussions, and in-depth and key informant interviews; in addition to surveys. Consultations will be held with special emphasis on vulnerable groups. The consultation shall be continued from the pre-planning phase, planning phase, feasibility phase, construction and operation phases of the sub-project. Encouraging stakeholders' participation in consultations informs the public and serves as an avenue for the public to express their opinion on priorities, which the project should address. During the consultation the project director/environmental and social safeguard specialist (at the center, PMU), and Cluster director shall disseminate the environmental and social safeguard requirements for the project. It is to be noted that for project specific IEE/EIA, consultations are also required at different stages.

172. The key stakeholders to be consulted during project preparation, and program implementation includes:

- All affected parties and vulnerable households;
- Project beneficiaries;
- Host population in resettlement sites (if any);
- Community leaders, and representatives of community based organizations;
- Farmers group, Farmers cooperatives, Private firms, Local NGOs;
- Officials of municipalities and relevant government agency representatives.

9.5.2 Information Disclosure and Dissemination

173. For IEE/EIA studies, the information disclosure and dissemination requirements shall follow GoN EPA/EPR requirements. The public notifications, disclosures, and public hearing shall follow the GoN requirements.

174. Summaries of the ESMF will be made available in Nepali language to the offices and recipient parties, local NGOs, and public offices in the project site from the PMU. The draft and final ESMF will be disclosed in the websites of MoALD and the World Bank which will also be made available to the stakeholders. Information dissemination and consultation will continue throughout the program implementation.

175. For all activities under FANSEP, information will be disseminated to beneficiaries at various stages. In the initial stage, the regional office will be responsible for informing the ~~public~~ stakeholders/affected parties/persons (APs) and the general public of the project about the land acquisition requirements, through leaflets and publication in local media outlets and newspapers. FANSEP, with support from cluster offices, will make consultations and disseminate information to all the beneficiaries during these initial stages to create awareness about the project.

176. In the implementation stage, the FANSEP cluster offices will provide information to beneficiaries regarding the environmental requirements and criteria to be met by the project via appropriate mode and means of communication. Basic information, such as project location, impact estimates, entitlements, safeguard requirements and implementation schedule will be presented to the stakeholders. This will enable the stakeholders to provide inputs on their settlement process, prior to the civil work contracts.

9.6 ESMF Disclosure and Dissemination

177. The ESMF disclosure and dissemination stages in FANSEP are highlighted in the table below:

Table 9.2: ESMF Disclosure and Dissemination stages in FANSEP

| S. N. | Stages of Project | Information dissemination Approach and targeted audience | Remarks |
|-------|------------------------------------|--|---|
| 1 | Preparation of ESMF for FANSEP | Disclosure through print and electronic media. Uploading in to website of MOALD and World Bank | A copy of ESMF shall be providing to requested person /parties who are interested to review it. |
| 2 | Prior implementation of FANSEP | Disseminated to all the stakeholders | |
| 3 | During FANSEP Implementation Stage | The experts/firms/ contractors recruited through FANSEP will disseminate the components /aspects of ESMF to stakeholders | |
| 4 | Monitoring and Evaluation Stage | The ESMF compliance and need for improvements will be shared by FANSEP to recipient institutions along with disclosure of M&E report | Based on finding of M&E report, the process of participatory monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is advisable. Beneficiary committees can be formed for monitoring and supervision of the activities of FANSEP. The process should also ensure that the project benefits have properly reached the affected people and the execution of the project sticks its original designs so that social compliance is achieved. |
| | | | Following tasks are essential in these stages: Ensuring the implementation of the ESMF and timely delivery of entitlements (Consultation Role) Ensuring that the ESMF is implemented according to a designed plan Reporting (Information Role) Reporting is an important aspect of the M&E process. Periodical reporting is important to generate information on the progress of the work undertaken. The status of the implementation of the ESMF and progress has to be documented |
| 5 | During Reporting Stage | The details of ESMF Compliance in the FANSEP | based on findings of annual project report of the FANSEP. |

178. During the preparation of ESMF, the consultations were held with the central level stakeholders and project personnel.

9.7 Grievance Redress Mechanism

179. GRM mechanism will be established at the PMU and cluster levels. This will ensure attending peoples concern at various level. Initially, the CO level will collect grievances and notify to the PMU, but these will be addressed and settled at cluster office. A committee at cluster level will be established with representation from related agencies from various sectors including the representation from Grant Recipients (GR). Any grievances that cannot be handled by the cluster office will be forwarded to the PMU with all the required information. The PMU will respond to these grievances and PMU may direct the cluster office or undertake appropriate measures by itself. For handling grievances not resolved through the PMU, a committee at the PMU, chaired by the higher officials from MOALD with representation from related government agencies will be established. There will be delineation of the authorities at these levels in terms of addressing the issues. The effort will be to sort out issues at local level and if not, then will be referred to the PMU level.

180. Disputes are expected to be minimal and it is expected that, through a participatory process, acceptance of the projects and grievances can be minimized. However, it is necessary to establish an effective grievance redressed mechanism, to address complaints/grievances related to environmental and social issues that may arise. Any grievances and objections regarding the environmental concerns of the project will be referred to the Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC).

10. MONITORING AND REPORTING

10.1 Monitoring

181. The ESMF requires detailed supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the subproject on the environment and social aspects. For this purpose, a Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) system will be established at the FANSEP. The PMU will be responsible for periodic internal monitoring to ensure ESMF implementation. Internal monitoring will be carried out focusing on outcomes, outputs and implementation progress for each sub-grant. FANSEP will establish ESMF unit or outsource an independent agency for regular monitoring on need basis.

10.2 Responsibility of Monitoring

182. Recipient institution (MoALD) has prime responsibility of regular monitoring; besides FANSEP through the CO and PMU will be working on compliance monitoring as well as final evaluation. The midterm and final term monitoring shall be done by the independent expert/specialists. The regular monitoring includes;

- Adherence with ESMF for FANSEP
- Compliance with ESMF including mitigation measures
- Compliance monitoring of contractor in construction work
- Regular onsite environmental monitoring

10.3 Proposed Monitoring Framework for FANSEP Monthly Monitoring

183. As per the ESMF, the ESSS Specialist will prepare monthly report based on the information from cluster offices and local service provider. If these agencies require any technical support/guidance, PMU will respond timely and provide assistance either through the TA or by recruiting an external specialist. Each progress reports will duly report on environmental status, mitigation measures implemented, difficulties encountered and unforeseen issues. The checklist, forms, formats, guidelines of ESMF shall be followed.

Trimester Monitoring

184. The trimester monitoring on ESMF compliance and the logistics and support required for such type of monitoring is included in the ESMF. The ESMF forms, formats, guidelines shall be duly followed. A trimester monitoring report shall be prepared by the PMU with the assistance of the cluster and local service providers based on the reporting by the recipient institutions (farmer groups, cooperatives or any agencies receiving FANSEP's direct financial assistance or small grant). This report will also be shared with the WB.

Third Party Monitoring

185. FANSEP will outsource this activity to independent consultant/firm/institution/ expert to conduct third party monitoring of ESMF compliance. The mid-term monitoring report shall be prepared and submitted to MoALD which will be shared with WB as well.

11. ANNEXES

Annex 1: Socio-economic condition of the project districts

| Districts | Population by Caste Groups | | | | | Total | Population by Gender | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|----------------------|--------|
| | Brahmin/Chettri | Terai/Madhesi Other Castes | Dalits | Adivasi/Janajatis | Others | | Male | Female |
| A. Mountain and Hill Districts | | | | | | | | |
| Dolakha | 81213 | 267 | 16355 | 88307 | 277 | 186557 | 87003 | 99554 |
| Sindhupalchowk | 93290 | 516 | 21383 | 171454 | 284 | 287798 | 138351 | 149447 |
| Dhading | 106449 | 1062 | 39276 | 181106 | 1246 | 336067 | 157834 | 178233 |
| Gorkha | 76270 | 428 | 44264 | 141495 | 3285 | 271061 | 121041 | 150020 |
| B. Terai Districts | | | | | | | | |
| Dhanusa | 54032 | 408589 | 127106 | 79947 | 66425 | 754777 | 378538 | 376239 |
| Mahottari | 63892 | 281714 | 103920 | 86318 | 85217 | 627580 | 311016 | 316564 |
| Siraha | 21600 | 323772 | 140194 | 86237 | 51130 | 637328 | 310101 | 327227 |
| Saptari | 32864 | 217291 | 153528 | 131681 | 77787 | 639284 | 313846 | 325438 |

| Districts | Household Number | Total Area Sq.km | Agriculture land (Ha) | Ag land per HH (ha) | Holdings without land No. | % HHs without land |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| A. Mountain and Hill Districts | | | | | | |
| Dolakha | 45688 | 2191 | 26,842.70 | 0.59 | 106 | 0 |
| Sindhupalchowk | 66688 | 2542 | 34779.6 | 0.52 | 63 | 0 |
| Dhading | 73851 | 1926 | 35,385.30 | 0.48 | 392 | 1 |
| Gorkha | 66506 | 3610 | 31,484.40 | 0.47 | 462 | 1 |
| B. Terai Districts | | | | | | |
| Dhanusa | 138249 | 1180 | 72,165.1 | 0.52 | 8,431 | 6 |
| Mahottari | 111316 | 1002 | 67853 | 0.61 | 9,327 | 8 |
| Siraha | 117,962 | 1188 | 78,642.00 | 0.67 | 8,376 | 7 |
| Saptari | 121,098 | 1363 | 73,685.30 | 0.61 | 8,756 | 7 |

Food availability and requirement of cereals in project districts

| Districts | Total food availability and requirement of cereals in 5 years | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| A. Mountain and Hill Districts | Average edible prod | Average requirement | Average balance | Average Balance % |
| Dolakha | 18204.8 | 34863.6 | -16658.8 | -47.8 |
| Sindhupalchowk | 69196.6 | 54137.8 | 15058.8 | 27.8 |
| Dhading | 54848.8 | 67327.6 | -12478.8 | -18.5 |
| Gorkha | 63160 | 53200 | 9960 | 18.7 |
| B. Terai Districts | | | | |
| Dhanusa | 161551.2 | 143292.6 | 18258.6 | 12.7 |
| Mahottari | 100707.6 | 120509.2 | -19801.6 | -16.4 |
| Siraha | 75670.2 | 119845 | -44174.8 | -36.9 |
| Saptari | 85976.2 | 120629.2 | -34653 | -28.7 |

Annex 2: Population status of indigenous people(IPS)

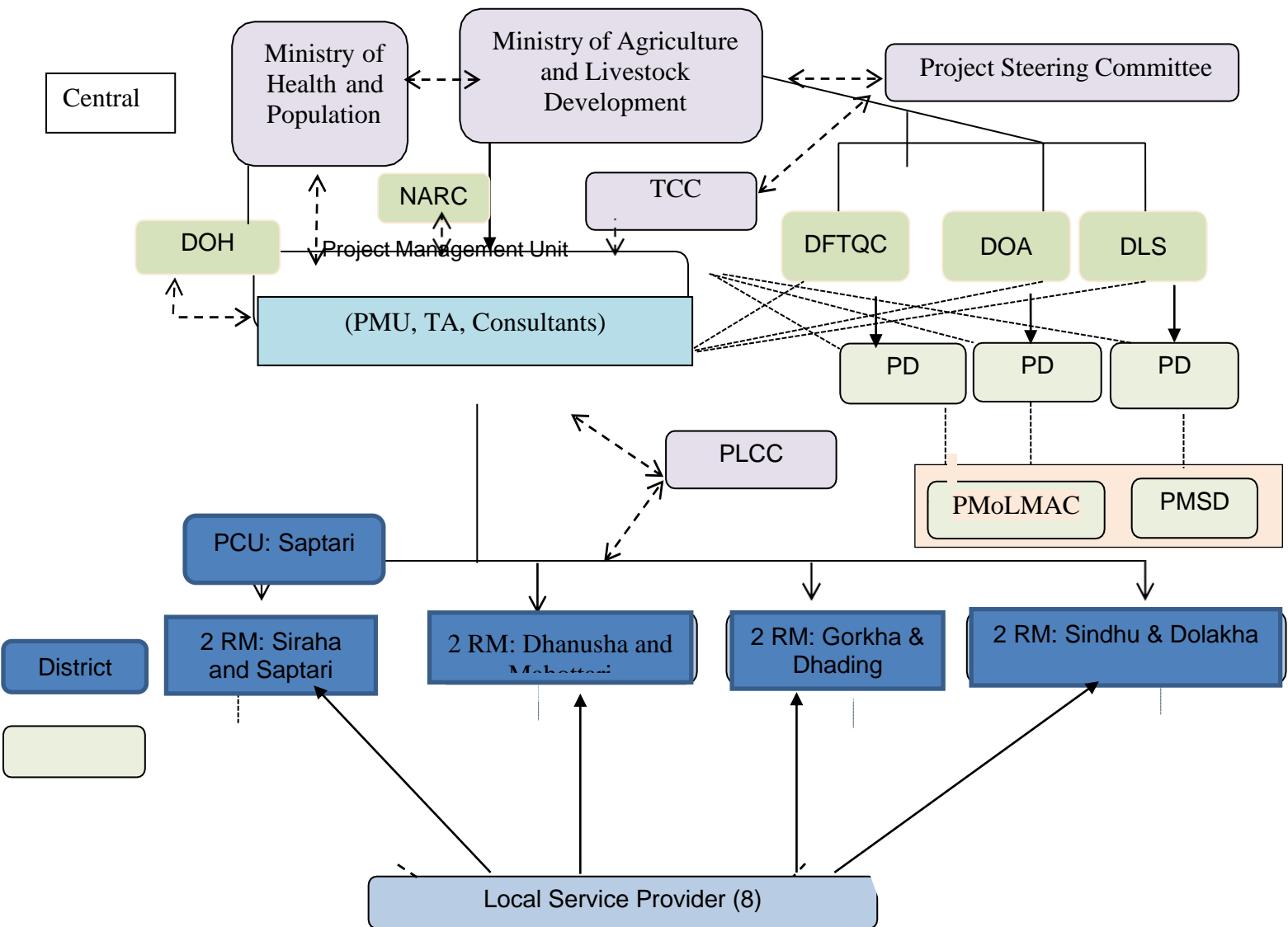
| Districts | Total Household Number | Total Population as per census 2011 | Population of IPS | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|--------|--------|------------|
| | | | Male | Female | Total | % of Total |
| A. Mountain and Hill Districts | | | | | | |
| Dolakha | 45688 | 186557 | 41731 | 46576 | 88307 | 47.34 |
| Sindhupalchowk | 66688 | 287798 | 83611 | 87843 | 171454 | 59.57 |
| Dhading | 73851 | 336067 | 85154 | 95952 | 181106 | 53.89 |
| Gorkha | 66506 | 271061 | 63164 | 78331 | 141495 | 52.20 |
| B. Terai Districts | | | | | | |
| Dhanusa | 138249 | 754777 | 39458 | 40489 | 79947 | 10.59 |
| Mahottari | 111316 | 627580 | 42303 | 44015 | 86318 | 13.75 |
| Siraha | 117,962 | 637328 | 41321 | 44916 | 86237 | 13.53 |
| Saptari | 121,098 | 639284 | 62692 | 68989 | 131681 | 20.60 |

| SN | District | Status of Ips | No. oflps | Male | Female | Total |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------|-------|--------|--------|
| 1 | Dhading | Disadvantaged | 7 | 22645 | 27101 | 49746 |
| | | Highly Marginalized | 5 | 8207 | 8129 | 16336 |
| | | Marginalized | 7 | 37427 | 41386 | 78813 |
| | | None | 2 | 16875 | 19336 | 36211 |
| | Dhading Total | | 21 | 85154 | 95952 | 181106 |
| 2 | Dhanusha | Disadvantaged | 7 | 5101 | 5290 | 10391 |
| | | Endangered | 2 | 98 | 98 | 196 |
| | | Highly Marginalized | 6 | 22785 | 23302 | 46087 |
| | | Marginalized | 8 | 8567 | 8883 | 17450 |
| | None | 5 | 2907 | 2916 | 5823 | |
| Dhanusha Total | | 28 | 39458 | 40489 | 79947 | |
| 3 | Dolakha | Disadvantaged | 6 | 8491 | 9266 | 17757 |
| | | Endangered | 1 | 25 | 20 | 45 |
| | | Highly Marginalized | 3 | 8283 | 8832 | 17115 |
| | | Marginalized | 3 | 16744 | 19133 | 35877 |
| | None | 2 | 8188 | 9325 | 17513 | |
| Dolakha Total | | 15 | 41731 | 46576 | 88307 | |
| 4 | Gorkha | Disadvantaged | 7 | 27517 | 34633 | 62150 |
| | | Highly Marginalized | 3 | 18572 | 23047 | 41619 |
| | | Marginalized | 6 | 7766 | 8906 | 16672 |
| | None | 1 | 9309 | 11745 | 21054 | |
| Gorkha Total | | 17 | 63164 | 78331 | 141495 | |
| 5 | Mahottari | Disadvantaged | 7 | 7427 | 7838 | 15265 |
| | | Endangered | 1 | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| | | Highly Marginalized | 5 | 21467 | 22255 | 43722 |
| | | Marginalized | 6 | 10501 | 10951 | 21452 |
| | None | 6 | 2904 | 2964 | 5868 | |
| Mahottari Total | | 25 | 42303 | 44015 | 86318 | |
| 6 | Saptari | Disadvantaged | 8 | 3095 | 3345 | 6440 |
| | | Endangered | 4 | 118 | 132 | 250 |
| | | Highly Marginalized | 4 | 21334 | 21834 | 43168 |
| | | Marginalized | 9 | 36326 | 41694 | 78020 |
| | None | 7 | 1819 | 1984 | 3803 | |
| Saptari Total | | 32 | 62692 | 68989 | 131681 | |
| 7 | Sindhupalchowk | Disadvantaged | 6 | 7853 | 8045 | 15898 |

| | | | | | |
|--|------------|---|---|---|----|
| | Endangered | 1 | 6 | 7 | 13 |
|--|------------|---|---|---|----|

| SN | District | Status of Ips | No. of Ips | Male | Female | Total |
|----|----------------------|---------------------|------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | Highly Marginalized | 4 | 7264 | 7870 | 15134 |
| | | Marginalized | 6 | 49766 | 51899 | 101665 |
| | | None | 4 | 18722 | 20022 | 38744 |
| | Sindhupalchowk Total | | 21 | 83611 | 87843 | 171454 |
| 8 | Siraha | Disadvantaged | 5 | 4471 | 4786 | 9257 |
| | | Endangered | 5 | 80 | 79 | 159 |
| | | Highly Marginalized | 6 | 17443 | 19533 | 36976 |
| | | Marginalized | 7 | 17240 | 18404 | 35644 |
| | | None | 5 | 2087 | 2114 | 4201 |
| | Siraha Total | | 28 | 41321 | 44916 | 86237 |
| | Grand Total | | 187 | 459434 | 507111 | 966545 |

Annex 3: FANSEP Governance Structure



MoALD: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
 PMoLMAC: Provincial Ministry of Land Management, Agriculture and Cooperatives
 PMU-Project Management Unit
 TCC-: Technical Coordination Committee,
 PLCC- Provincial Level Coordination Committee
 CO- Cluster Office
 PMSS: Provincial Ministry of Social Services
 PD: Program Directorates (Subject Specific)

Annex 4: List of Banned Pesticides in Nepal

| SN | Name of Pesticides | Banded year/Date | Remarks |
|----|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | Chlorodane | 2001 | |
| 2 | DDT | 2001 | |
| 3 | Dieldrin | 2001 | Persistent organic pollutant |
| 4 | Endrin | 2001 | Persistent organic pollutant |
| 5 | Aldrin | 2001 | Persistent organic pollutant |
| 6 | Heptachlor | 2001 | Persistent organic pollutant |
| 7 | Toxphene | 2001 | Persistent organic pollutant |
| 8 | Mirex | 2001 | Persistent organic pollutant |
| 9 | BHC | 2001 | Persistent organic pollutant |
| 10 | Lindane | 2001 | |
| 11 | Phosphamidon | 2001 | |
| 12 | Organo mercury fungicides | 2001 | |
| 13 | Methyl parathion | 2001 | |
| 14 | Monocrotophos | 2007 | |
| 15 | Endosulfan | 2012 | Persistent organic pollutant |
| 16 | Phorate | 2015 | |
| 17 | Carbofuran | 31 December, 2020 | |
| 18 | Carbaryl | 31 December, 2020 | |
| 19 | Dichlorovus | 31 December, 2020 | |
| 20 | Triazophos | 31 December, 2020 | |
| 21 | Benomyl | 31 December, 2020 | |
| 22 | Carbosulfan | 3 August 2021 | |
| 23 | Dicofol | 3 August 2021 | |
| 24 | Aluminum phosphide 3g tablet | 3 August 2021 | |

Source: Plant Quarantine and Pesticide Management Center, Hariharbhawn. Nepal

Annex 5: Environment Impact Identification Screening Checklist

| S.N, | Check Lists | Environmental impact Yes / No / No information | Remarks |
|------|--|---|---------|
| 1 | Is the project likely to cause soil erosion? | | |
| 2 | Are there any possibilities of degrading the cultivated/arable land due to this project? | | |
| 3 | Is this project likely to degrade/reduce the quality of drinking water? | | |
| 4 | Is this project likely to make use of chemical fertilizers in excess amount (beyond the recommended dose)? | | |
| 5 | Is this project likely to make use of chemical pesticides in an excess amount (beyond the recommendations)? | | |
| 6 | Does the proposed project/activity intend to use or depend on any resources of national parks and protected areas or any critical aquatic and terrestrial habitat area? | | |
| 7 | Is the proposed project being implemented in areas surrounding national parks or protected areas? | | |
| 8 | Is the proposed project being implemented in areas surrounding forest or wildlife areas other than national parks and protected areas? | | |
| 9 | Is the project being implemented in open forest land and likely to loss biodiversity and harm young leaves/twigs? | | |
| 10 | Will the proposed proposal be implemented in the areas surrounding water bodies, lakes and ponds and intend to use or depend on them for the implementation(likely to dry the water resources)? | | |
| 11 | Will the proposed proposal be implemented in areas of high risk zone, such as landslide prone area, steep slopes, highly degraded land in hills, riverine area susceptible to annually flooding, or in areas suffering large-scale soil erosion? | | |
| 12 | Will the proposed proposal involve land clearance on very steep slopes? | | |
| 13 | Will the proposed proposal involve water logging? | | |
| 14 | Will the business plan or proposal help to adapt to the climate risk? | | |
| 15 | Will the proposed proposal bring danger to endangered and indigenous plant species of ecological significance? | | |
| 16 | Will this project cause/involve any activities which could harm human health? | | |

| S.N, | Check Lists | Environmental impact Yes / No / No information | Remarks |
|------|---|---|---------|
| 17 | Will the proposed proposal make use of banned pesticides and chemicals? | | |
| 18 | Will this sub-project or its activities cause transfer of communicable livestock diseases? | | |
| 19 | Does the sub-project propose the activities that make use of the livestock growth hormones (eg: hormones that accelerate the growth of the goat)? | | |
| 20 | Is this sub-project likely to cause any other negative environment effect apart from those listed above (1-19) ? If yes, list them: | | |
| | 20.1 | | |
| | 20.2 | | |
| | 20.3 | | |
| 21.1 | Even if the answer is "No" to points 1 to 20, is there an Environmental Code of Conduct prepared to minimize the potential negative impact on the environment? | | |
| 21.2 | If the answer is "yes" in any of the points 1 to 20, is an environmental management plan and monitoring plan prepared to minimize the identified negative environmental impact? | | |

Note: Please write justification in remarks column to justify "Yes" / "No" or No Information of Environmental Impact column.

1. As the above mentioned environmental impact assessment screening checklist and Environmental Code of Practices attached with the proposal is complete therefore this proposal is recommended for further process

2. As the above mentioned environmental impact assessment screening checklist and Environmental Code of Practices attached with the proposal is incomplete therefore this proposal is recommended further process with the following suggestions:

- i.
- ii.
- iii.
- iv.
- v.

3. The proposed business plan / proposal has following negative effects on the environment therefore this business plan/proposal is not recommended for further process

- i.

- ii.
- iii.
- iv.
- v.

| | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Signature: _____ | Signature: _____ |
| Name: | Name: |
| Designation: Environmental Social Safeguard Focal Person | Designation: Certifying Officer |
| Field Verification Date: | Field Verification Date: |

Annex 6: Social Screening Checklist

| SN | Checklist for social screening | Environmental impact Yes / No / No information | Remarks |
|----|---|---|---------|
| 1 | Does the proposed proposal cause displacement or relocation of families due to implementation or construction of infrastructure? | | |
| 2 | Does the proposed plan/proposal causes displacement or relocation of families due to implementation or construction of infrastructure? | | |
| 3 | Does the business plan or proposal use agricultural land or other property of the individual family? | | |
| 4 | Does this project/sub-project discriminate wage by virtue of gender, caste, and ethnicity in the project area? | | |
| 5 | Will the proposed proposal involve activities that are likely to make adverse impact on indigenous communities, women and vulnerable groups? | | |
| 6 | Will the proposed proposal include any activity that promotes or involves incidence of child labor? | | |
| 7 | Will this sub-project involve risks of spread of communicable diseases such as STDs and HIV/AIDS due to increased labor force while implementing the construction activities? | | |
| 8 | Does the implementation of the subproject/proposal replace the public space? (e.g. religious place, public house, source of drinking water, Chautara etc.) | | |
| 9 | Is the implementation of the business plan or proposal likely to have any negative impact on the livelihood of any other poor, marginalized, landless and indigenous community in the vicinity? | | |
| 10 | Does the proposed proposal involve activities that are likely to make adverse impact on indigenous communities, women and vulnerable groups? | | |
| 11 | Is the business plan or proposal likely to increase the workload of women? | | |
| 12 | Does the business plan or proposal address the priorities and needs of women, Indigenous people and vulnerable communities, Dalit landless, and marginalized groups? | | |
| 13 | Is there a possibility of conflict between communities due to implementation of the business plan or proposal? | | |

| SN | Checklist for social screening | Environmental impact Yes / No / No information | Remarks |
|----|---|---|---------|
| 14 | Does the business plan or proposal help in the economic upliftment of women, indigenous people, vulnerable communities, dalits, landless and marginalized groups? | | |

Note: Please write justification in remarks column to justify "Yes" / "No" or No Information of Environmental Impact column.

1. As the above mentioned Social impact assessment screening checklist and Environmental Code of Practices attached with the proposal is complete therefore this proposal is recommended for further process

2. As the above mentioned Social impact assessment screening checklist and Environmental Code of Practices attached with the proposal is incomplete therefore this proposal is recommended further process with the following suggestions:

- i.
- ii.
- iii.
- iv.

3. The proposed business plan / proposal has following negative Social impact therefore this business plan/proposal is not recommended for further process

| | |
|---|--|
| Signature: _____ Name: Designation: Environmental Social Safeguard Focal Person Field Verification Date: | Signature: _____ Name: Designation: Certifying Officer Field Verification Date: |
|---|--|

Annex 7: WB Guidelines on entitlement for types of loss of assets

| Type of Loss | Entitlement Unit | Description of Entitlement/ Compensation Policies | Implementation Procedures | Remarks |
|----------------------|------------------------|---|---------------------------|---------|
| Loss of private land | Title holder Tenant | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide compensation at full replacement cost, or 2. Provide full title to land of equal area and productivity acceptable to owner in the vicinity. 3. If land is not available elsewhere then provide cash compensation at full replacement cost based on current market rate or government rate, whichever is higher. 4. Squatter/encroacher cultivating the affected land for at least three years prior to the cut-off date will be entitled to allocation of land, if 'ailani' or other government land is available. However, illegal occupants after the cut-off date do not qualify for compensation of land losses. 5. Resettlement assistance, in lieu of compensation for land occupied (land, other assets, employment) at least restore their livelihoods and standards of living to pre-displacement level. 6. In case of farmland, the AP will be entitled with the cultivation disruption allowance equal to one-year production. | | |