

उत्तराखण्ड ग्राम्य विकास समिति (UGVS)
ग्रामीण उद्यम वेग वृद्धि परियोजना (REAP)
(ग्राम्य विकास विभाग, उत्तराखण्ड सरकार)

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पत्रांक **USP/REAP/2024-25**

दिनांक **30/09/2024**

सेवा में,

समस्त जिला परियोजना प्रबन्धक,
अल्मोड़ा, बागेश्वर, चमोली, देहरादून, चम्पावत, हरिद्वार, पौड़ी, पिथौरागढ़, उत्तरकाशी, उद्यम सिंह नगर, रुद्रप्रयाग,
नैनीताल एवं टिहरी।

विषय : REAP परियोजना अन्तर्गत Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP) में निर्धारित मानकों को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु Environmental, Social, and Climate Management Plan (ESCMP) को लागू किये जाने विषयक।

महोदय/महोदया,

जैसा कि आप विदित है ग्रामीण उद्यम वेग वृद्धि परियोजना, उत्तराखण्ड के समस्त जिलों एवं विकासखण्डों में क्रियान्वित की जा रही है। परियोजना का मुख्य लक्ष्य ग्रामीण परिवारों की आय दुगना कर पलायन को रोकना है।

उक्त लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति हेतु कलस्टर आधारित जलवायु अनुकूल उत्पादन प्रणाली, कृषि और गैर कृषि उद्यमों को बढ़ावा देने एवं सहयोगी परिस्थितिक तंत्र का निर्माण कर आय के स्रोतों में विविधता लाकर ग्रामीण परिवारों को इस हेतु योग्य बनाना है।

ग्रामीण उद्यम वेग वृद्धि परियोजना सामाजिक (Social), पर्यावरण (Environment) एवं जलवायु (Climate) के प्रति संवेदनशील परियोजना है जिसे सामाजिक एवं पर्यावरण के अन्तर्गत श्रेणी 'B' (Moderate) व जलवायु की संवेदनशीलता के प्रति 'A' श्रेणी में रखा गया है। उक्त के मद्देनजर परियोजना में गतिविधियों को प्रभावों का आंकलन, पर्यावरण, समाज व जलवायु पर पड़ने वाले नकारात्मक प्रभावों को कम करने हेतु लागू किये जाने वाले सुझावों को समावेश Environmental, Social and Climate Management Plan (ESCMP) में किया गया है।

उक्त Environmental, Social and Climate Management Plan (ESCMP) को आपको इस आशय के साथ प्रेषित किया जा रहा है कि प्रस्तावित Environmental, Social and Climate Management Plan (ESCMP) का सघन रूप से अध्ययन कर REAP की जाने वाली गतिविधियों में अपेक्षित नकारात्मक प्रभावों को कम करने हेतु Environmental, Social and Climate Management Plan (ESCMP) में प्रस्तावित Screening Questions को गतिविधियों पर आंकलन हेतु Apply कर उनके mitigation measure को क्रियान्वित करना सुनिश्चित करवायें।

सलग्नक:- Environmental, Social and Climate Management Plan (ESCMP)

भवदीय,

(नरेश कुमार)

उपायुक्त (परियोजना) ग्राम्य विकास उत्तराखण्ड

प्रतिलिपि : निम्नांकित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

1. परियोजना निदेशक, UGVS-REAP को सादर सूचनार्थ।
2. निदेशक वित्त, UGVS-REAP, देहरादून।
3. उप निदेशक-मानव संसाधन एवं प्रशिक्षण, UGVS-REAP, देहरादून।
4. समस्त परियोजना प्रबन्धक, UGVS-REAP, देहरादून।
5. Associate-Climate Resilient Practices को अनुश्रवण हेतु प्रेषित।

(नरेश कुमार)

उपायुक्त (परियोजना) ग्राम्य विकास उत्तराखण्ड



RURAL ENTERPRISE ACCELERATION PROJECT (REAP)

RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF UTTARAKHAND

Environment, Social and Climate Management Plan
Uttarakhand Gramya Vikas Samiti (UGVS)
Dehradun, Uttarakhand

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

ESCMP	Environmental, Social, and Climate Management Plan
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
REAP	Rural Enterprise Acceleration Project
SECAP	Social, Environment and Climate Assessment Procedure.
ESIAs	Environmental, Social Impact Assessments
HHs	Households
NICRA	National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture
ICAR	Indian Council of Agriculture Research
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
NAPCC	National Action Plan on Climate Change
PMU	Project Management Unit
DPMUs	District Project Management Unit
BPMUs	Block Project Management Unit
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
GPS	Global Positioning System
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Product
SHGs	Self Help Group
FPOs	Farmer Producer Groups
DoA	Department of Agriculture
UGVS	Uttarakhand Gramya Vikas Samiti
RDD	Rural Development Department
M&E	Monitoring &Evaluation
I&SI	Institution and Social Inclusion
A-CRP	Associate Climate Resilient Practices
EMP	Environmental Mitigation Plan

Environment, Social and Climate Management Plan (ESCMP):

Brief introduction of the Plan document:

The implementation of Project “Rural Enterprise Acceleration Project (REAP)” is in full swing in Uttarakhand. It is aided by the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD). This document is the Environmental, Social, and Climate Management Plan (hereinafter called the ESCMP). The second supervision mission updated ESMP prepared during the design including climate section. The updated ESCMP intends to mitigate or manage potential negative impacts and enhance potential positive impacts of the ongoing and planned activities of the Project. The ESCMP outlines the Environmental, Social and Climate impacts of the project and mechanism to mitigate or manage these impacts.

Purpose of the Plan:

This Plan has been developed to outline the Project’s overall Environmental, Climate and Social impacts and solution measures. It is intended as a ‘living document’ that will be regularly reviewed and updated by the project in response to changes to the project description, alteration in the organisational structure, changes in legislation and any other guidelines and practices subscribed to, as well as changes in project design and local context.

The ESCMP and appended Safeguard Instruments will be publicly disclosed documents and demonstrate the commitment to being transparent, accountable and accepting responsibility for the potential project impacts (both positive and negative). No personal information/data should be included in these publicly disclosed documents, and any personal data collected for the purpose of the Project, this ESCMP and appended Safeguard Instruments, and maintained by the project will be done so in a secure manner in line with IFAD policy.

The objectives of the ESCMP are:

- To ensure that the Project operates in compliance with the country’s legal requirements, IFAD’s Environmental, Social, and Climate Assessment Procedure (SECAP 2017¹).
- To ensure that the potential and negative environmental, climate change and social impacts of the Project are identified and managed appropriately, for example:
 - ✓ Favouring avoidance and prevention over minimisation, mitigation or compensation when dealing with negative impacts; and
 - ✓ Where avoidance is not possible, reducing, restoring, compensating/mitigating the negative impact.
- Ensure that the potential positive environmental/climatic and social impacts are enhanced;
- Ensure that the principles of environmental/climatic and social sustainability are taken into account;
- Provide a reference against which future monitoring and evaluation can be undertaken.

¹ <https://www.ifad.org/en/secap>

- All environmental, climate, and social screening and assessment carried out during the design phase and implementation of the project so far; and
- The Safeguard Instruments (and specific mitigation measures) and other provisions identified for complying with the requirements of national legislation, as well as country and site-specific information relevant for the project's risk management strategy.

The goal of REAP is to contribute to the doubling of income of rural households and reduce distress rural out migration.

The development objective is to build resilience of rural households by diversifying their sources of income through intensified cluster based climate resilient production systems, promotion of farm and off-farm enterprises and creating a supportive ecosystem.

In Uttarakhand, the project focused on Whole Uttarakhand of all 13 districts and all 95 Block



The goal of the Rural Enterprise Acceleration Project (REAP) is to contribute to the doubling of income of rural households and reduce rural out migration in the State of Uttarakhand. The development objective of the Project is to build resilience of rural households by diversifying their sources of income through intensified, cluster based climate resilient production systems, promotion of farm and off-farm enterprises and creating a supportive ecosystem to be implemented through the following three technical components:

Component 1 – “Inclusive Cluster Development” will be implemented through two subcomponents. Sub-component 1.1: Livelihoods diversification and enterprise development and Sub-component 1.2: Institutional strengthening of Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and partnerships. The objective of Sub-component 1.1 is to build the capabilities of individual farm households, self-help groups and producer groups to diversify livelihoods opportunities. The objective of Sub-component 1.2 is to strengthen the capacity of CBOs to increase their outreach to target households and to develop into viable inclusive farmer institutions.

Component 2 – “Ecosystem and enabling services for enterprise development” will be implemented through two sub-components. Sub-component 2.1: Strengthening support services and market infrastructure and Sub-Component 2.2 Subcomponent 2.2 Support to financial services: The objective of sub-component 2.1 is to develop the enabling conditions for livelihoods, enterprise and value chain development by establishing last mile market infrastructure, providing support services and scaling up a youth incubation scheme. The objective of sub-component 2.2 is to support project activities by facilitating access to financial services.

Component 3 – A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established at the State and District levels. The state level PMU will be led by a Project Director and the district level PMU by District Project Managers for all the 13 districts. The PMU will converge with government programmes and projects that will actively support project implementation both technically and financially. A High Powered Committee (HPC) will provide strategic oversight.

The project builds on the successes and lessons learned from the promotion of Producer Groups (PGs) and Vulnerable Producer Groups (VPGs) under the completed Integrated Livelihoods Support Programme (ILSP) and also from the Self Help Groups (SHGs) mobilized under Uttarakhand State Rural Livelihoods Mission (USRLM). The project will be implemented in all the thirteen (13) districts and in all the ninety (95) Community Development Blocks (CDBs) of Uttarakhand. The total outreach of the project will be 560,000 households reaching 2.7 million individuals.

Legal Provisions

Laws and Regulations to guide implementation of the ESCMP.

Table 1 Relevant Environmental and Social Laws and Regulations

S.No.	Act/Rules	Purpose	SECAP Standards	Authority
1.	Environment Protection Act,1986	To protect and improve the overall environment	Standard 1 Biodiversity Conservation	MoEF, Gol, DoE, State Govt. CPCB, SPCBs/UKPCB
2.	The Forest (Conservation) Act,1980	To check deforestation by restricting the conversion of forested areas into non-forested areas	Standard 1 Biodiversity Conservation	Forest Department, State Government and Ministry of Environment and Forests, GoI
3.	Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	To protect wildlife through National Parks and Sanctuaries	Standard 1 Biodiversity Conservation	Chief Conservator Wildlife, Wildlife Wing, State Forest Department and Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India
4.	National Forest Policy, 1988	To maintain ecological stability through preservation and restoration of biological diversity.	Standard 1 Biodiversity Conservation	UK Forest Department, State Government and Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India
5.	Biodiversity Conservation Act, 2002	Federal legislation enacted by the Parliament of India for preservation of biological diversity in India, and provides mechanism for equitable sharing of benefits arising out use of traditional biological resources and knowledge.	Standard 1 Biodiversity Conservation	Ministry of Environment and Forests and State Biodiversity Board Uttarakhand.
6.	Uttarakhand Van Panchayat and Uttarakhand Joint Forest Management Act	1. The act is to promote sustainable forest management practices in Uttarakhand. 2. Encourage active participation and collaboration between local communities and forest authorities. 3. Foster biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of forest resources. 4. Create livelihood opportunities for local communities through sustainable forest-based activities. 5. Contribute to environmental conservation and the overall well-	Standard 1 Biodiversity Conservation	Uttarakhand state government and the forest department.

		being of both forests and communities.		
7.	Uttarakhand Fruit Nurseries (Regulations) act, 2019	The act aims to ensure the production of high-quality fruit saplings and promote the growth of the horticulture industry in the state The act also defines the roles and responsibilities of the licensing authority and the nursery owners	Standard 1 Biodiversity Conservation	Uttarakhand State Government and Department of Horticulture and Food processing.
8.	Uttarakhand Bovine Breeding Act, 2018	The act aims to promote breeding and development of livestock, especially of bovines in the state. The act also defines various terms such as “Artificial Insemination”, “Authority”, “Bovine”, “Bovine Breeder”, “Bovine Breeding”, “Breeding Policy”, “Certified Bull”, etc	Standard 1 Biodiversity Conservation	Uttarakhand State Government.
9.	Uttarakhand Medicinal and Aromatic Plant Policy, 2003	The policy aims to provide a framework for the development of the medicinal and aromatic plant sector in the state, with a focus on the following areas: Encouraging the cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants by providing incentives to farmers and other stakeholders. Promoting research and development in the field of medicinal and aromatic plants. Creating awareness among farmers and other stakeholders about the potential of medicinal and aromatic plants as a source of income and employment	Standard 1 Biodiversity Conservation	Uttarakhand forest Department.
10.	Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981	To control air pollution by controlling the emission of air pollutants per the prescribed standards.	Standard 2 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention	Uttarakhand State Pollution Control Board (SPCB)
11.	Water Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974	To control water pollution by controlling the discharge of pollutants as per the prescribed standards	Standard 2 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention	Uttarakhand SPCB
12.	Uttarakhand Organic Agriculture Act, 2019	The act aims to create an ecosystem that achieves sustainable productivity without the use of artificial external inputs	Standard 2 Resource Efficiency and	Uttarakhand State Government.

		such as chemical fertilizers and pesticides The act has been passed by the Uttarakhand Legislative Assembly and assented to by the Governor on January 16, 2020	Pollution Prevention	
13.	Ancient Monuments and archaeological sites and remains act 1958	Provide for conservation and preservation of heritage both tangible and intangible, including buildings, structures, monuments, areas/sites paintings, handicrafts, music, dance etc.	Standard 3 Cultural heritage	Ministry of culture GoI
14.	ST and other traditional forest dwellers (recognition of forest rights)act 2006	Ensure the rights of ST and other traditional forest dwellers	Standard 4 Indigenous people	Ministry of Environment and forest and climate change
15.	The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act of 2013	Prohibits sexual harassment at work place and outlines how to file a complaint. The act applies to all of India	Standard 5 Labour and Working Condition	Ministry of Law and Justice GoI.
16.	Minimum wages act 1948	The minimum wages act does not provide for any discrimination between any male and female workers or different minimum wages for them	Standard 5 Labour and Working Condition	Ministry of Labour and employment GoI.
17.	The Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, amended in 2017.	Prohibits the use of child labour below the age of 14. Children between age of 14 and 18 are defined as "Adolescent" and the law allows Adolescent to be employed except in the listed hazardous occupation and processes	Standard 5 Labour and Working Condition Standard 6 Community health and safety	The Ministry of Labour & Employment, GoI
18.	Compensation and rehabilitation act 1954	The act provides compensation and rehabilitation grants to displaced people.	Standard 7 Physical and Economic Resettlement	Ministry of Home affairs GoI.

Some relevant policies/programs/acts are summarised in Table 2.

Table 2 Relevant National Acts/Policies/Programs

Act/Rule/Policy	Description	Relevance to the Project
Doubling Farmer's Income	<p>The Government of India has focused on doubling the farmers' income during the seven years from 2015–16 to 2022–23.</p> <p>Six significant sources for increasing farmers' income, viz., improvement in crop productivity, livestock productivity, resource use efficiency or promoting savings in the cost of production, increase in cropping intensity, diversification towards high-value crops, and enhancement of the actual prices received by farmers.</p>	Highly relevant as the project is built to realise the mission of DFI
Uttarakhand State Rural Livelihood Mission (USRLM)	<p>USRLM's mission is to reduce poverty by enabling poor households to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis through building solid grassroots institutions for the poor. The core values which guide all the activities under SRLM are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inclusion of the poorest and meaningful role to the poorest in all the processes 2. Transparency and accountability 3. Ownership and the critical role of the poor and their institutions in all stages 4. Community self-reliance and self-dependence 	Highly relevant. Under the overall framework of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), USRLM endeavours to impact rural poverty through a range of comprehensive and strategic livelihood interventions in a time-bound manner.
National Livestock Mission (NLM), commenced from 2014-15.	<p>National Livestock Mission (NLM) provides assistance to improve the availability of quality feed and fodder, risk mitigation and extension, skill development and training for the livestock sector</p> <p>The National Livestock Mission is organised into the following four sub-Missions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Sub-Mission on Livestock Development. ii. Sub-Mission on Pig Development in the North-eastern Region. iii. Sub-Mission on Fodder and Feed Development. iv. Sub-Mission on Skill Development, Technology Transfer and Extension. 	All the Sub-mission are highly relevant
Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchay Yojana (PMKSY),	The overreaching vision of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) is to ensure access to some means of protective irrigation to all agricultural farms in the country, to produce 'per drop more crop', thus bringing much desired rural prosperity.	Convergence with REAP. Schemes under PMKSY: Per Drop, more crops (Micro irrigation, Other interventions) and Her Khet ko Pani With Agriculture, Horticulture and Minor Irrigation departments
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee	The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) is an Indian legislation enacted on August 25, 2005. The MGNREGA provides a legal guarantee for one hundred days of employment every financial year to adult members of any rural household	Convergence (Water Conservation, Watershed management, Irrigation, Traditional water bodies, Afforestation, Land

Programme-MGNREGS	willing to do public work-related unskilled manual work at the statutory minimum wage. The Ministry of Rural Development (MRD), Govt of India is monitoring the entire implementation of this scheme in association with state governments	Development) with RD Department & DDO
Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Kausalya Yojana (DDUGKY)	The Ministry of Rural Development implements DDU-GKY to drive this national agenda for inclusive growth by developing the skills and productive capacity of rural youth from poor families.	Convergence with REAP, with implementing agency: State Project Management Unit. Dept. of Rural Development
Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP).	A sub-component of the Deendayal Antodaya Yojana-NRLM (DAY-NRLM) seeks to improve the present status of women in agriculture and enhance the opportunities available to empower them.	Applicable as women constitute a vital project beneficiary group, and the project needs to ensure the participation of women and strengthen their role in decision-making, in institutions, access to training, and reduction of drudgery.
National commission of women (1990) and National policy for the Empowerment of Women (2001).	These are intended to create a positive environment for the overall development of women and safeguard the rights and legal entitlements of women.	Relevant for ensuring their right to equal remuneration.
National Policy on Tribal Development, 1999.	"The policy seeks to bring scheduled tribes into the mainstream of society through a multipronged approach for their all-round development without disturbing their distinct culture.	Highly relevant and the project uses a participatory approach to technology development, demonstration and scaling-up.
MSME Policy 2015 (As Amended in 2019)	Uttarakhand's MSME policy is working towards boosting the electronic manufacturing base in the state through the Make in India crusade. A development rate of 15%, year-on-year, in the MSME segment in Uttarakhand is envisaged. 1. The state has been divided into four main classes—A, B, C and D. A is the majority rearward and D the best urbanised 2. The capital investment financial support is 40 per cent for districts under class A, 35 per cent for class B, 30 per cent for class C districts, and 15 per cent in class D. The interest financial support offered is 10 per cent, 8 per cent and 6 per cent in classes A, B and C, in that order. though no interest subsidy is obtainable to MSMEs located in class D	The policy gives the industry's status to several activities like rafting, camping, surfing, panchakarma, joyriding etc. This means that the owners and investors will be entitled to benefits under the MSME policy. One of the prime territories of the center is to create neighbourhood employment opportunities with the goal that gifted youth of the state don't migrate out.
Uttarakhand Start-up Policy, 2018	An entity shall be considered a "Startup" under this Uttarakhand Startup policy if it fulfils all the four conditions given below or if the entity is recognized under the Startup India initiative and fulfils the fourth condition	Highly relevant for Those who are trained under Enterprise development component of the project
Uttarakhand IT Policy 2018	Goal is to make the State of Uttarakhand fully digitized and networked society where information flow and access across all sections of the society would be enabled through effective ICT infrastructure that would propel the economic growth of the State Employment Generation. Given the fairly high literacy rate of 78.82% (higher than the national average), the	Highly relevant considering Project has digital extension strategy and also can be used to address COVID like pandemic.

	Government aims to reduce unemployment by encouraging ICT, ITES and electronics manufacturing to establish their enterprises in Uttarakhand.	
Uttarakhand Tourism Policy 2018	The policy accords Industry 'status to Tourism thereby creating investment opportunity for investors through favorable incentives, subsidies & provisions. The policy also lays down a roadmap for the Govt. of Uttarakhand's flagship '13 districts, 13 destinations' scheme for systematic development of these destinations. The policy focuses on developing emerging Tourism offerings such as balloons, caravans, homestays, ropeways, golf, as well as winter destinations to make the State a global, 'all season' destination.	Highly relevant as Ecotourism is one of the interventions proposed. Uttarakhand tourism policy aims to —facilitate reverse migration to the fast emptying-out hills by promoting village-based tourism. The policy also aims to tap the hill state's potential for wellness and adventure tourism.
Uttarakhand AYUSH Policy, 2018	The policy establishes itself as complimentary to all successful health strategies of the state. It recognizes that principles of health care for AYUSH systems of medicines and mainstreaming would involve nurturing the individual systems of medicines through development of infrastructural facilities, setting up of teaching institutions, improving quality control of drugs, capacity building of institutions & professionals, research and public health skills of practical utility and initiating community-based AYUSH interventions for preventive, curative & promotive healthcare	Highly relevant as promoting Medicinal and Aromatic plant development is one of the interventions proposed.
Uttarakhand Aroma Park Policy 2018	Incentives: Uttarakhand Aroma Park Policy 2018 Stamp Duty One-time exemption of 100% on stamp duty of the sale deed/lease deed SGST Concession: 100% exemption of SGST for 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production	Highly relevant as promoting Medicinal and Aromatic plant development is one of the interventions proposed.
Uttarakhand State forest policy 2001	The Uttarakhand State Forest Policy of 2001 focuses on sustainable forest management and community involvement. The Rural Enterprise Acceleration Project in Uttarakhand aims to boost rural economies through forest-based enterprises, promoting livelihoods and environmental conservation in the region. Top of Form	Aligns to national programmes announced by the Uttarakhand Health & Family Welfare Society and also the proposed Uttarakhand Tourism Policy
Draft State Water Policy (2019) The state Cabinet approval came on October 23, 2019	The new water policy seeks to address lack of unified perspective in planning, management and use of water resources in the state. "The objective of the state water policy is to take cognisance of the existing situation and to propose a framework for planning, development and management of water resources of the state based on consumptive, ecological and development perceptions of the state" The draft State Water Policy says that for resolution of water conflicts which are likely to increase in future a conflict resolution mechanism shall be created at the district state level.	Relevant Micro-irrigation, rain water harvesting and ground water usage.
Uttarakhand Skill Development Mission (UKSDM), 2013	For providing free skill development training to youth over all 13 districts urban and rural sectors of state. UKSDM has been mandated to Skill the un-skilled youth, upgrade the skills of skilled workers & to get certification	Highly relevant as IT enabled service (especially Youth) is one of the interventions proposed. Relevant for development of

	of the skills of skilled workers. To promote skill development activities and to help and monitor skilling programmes implemented by different Government agencies. The State plans to train 6.5 lac youth and provide employment. The society will look after organized and unorganized sector, public and private sector and the urban and rural sector for providing training and finding beneficiaries from these sectors. It will also emphasis on developing opportunities for employment.	skills specially for youth for employment as well as self-employment. REAP can explore for convergence during implementation
Uttarakhand Millet Mission, 2023	The Millet Mission aims to promote the cultivation and consumption of millets, which are part of a group of small-grained cereal crops used as both food and fodder. Millets are rich in iron, dietary fiber, calcium, magnesium, potassium, zinc, and vitamins such as thiamine, riboflavin, folic acid, and niacin.	The Uttarakhand Millet Mission scheme was approved by the Uttarakhand cabinet on February 16, 2023, to promote the state's traditional grain Manduwa and Jhangora. The mission is part of the larger Rural Enterprise Acceleration Project (REAP), which aims to double the incomes of rural households and reduce distress migration from rural areas in India. The project will diversify sources of income through intensified, cluster-based, climate-resilient production systems. Enterprises will be promoted, and supportive ecosystems will be developed
Uttarakhand Vision, 2030	Uttarakhand Vision 2030 is a strategic development framework aimed at outlining the long-term goals and aspirations for the state of Uttarakhand in India. It envisions the holistic growth and sustainable development of the region by 2030, focusing on various sectors such as education, healthcare, infrastructure, tourism, and environmental conservation.	The vision is particularly relevant to Uttarakhand as it addresses the unique challenges and opportunities faced by the state. With a strong emphasis on preserving the ecological balance of the Himalayan region, the plan seeks to promote responsible tourism and harness the potential of renewable energy sources. Additionally, Uttarakhand Vision 2030 aims to enhance the quality of life for its residents by improving education and healthcare services, fostering economic growth, and ensuring social inclusivity. This comprehensive approach reflects a commitment to building a resilient and prosperous future for Uttarakhand.
Government's women- empowerment programmes in Uttarakhand:		
Aajivika Women's Livelihood Scheme	Training women in new agricultural practices and techniques, such as use of improved tools and implements,	Aligns with Project activities (Drudgery reduction)

Rural Development Department, Government of Uttarakhand	use of better quality seeds and pesticides, use of scientific methods, etc..	
Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana (Total Rural Employment Scheme). Rural Development Department, Government of Uttarakhand	This scheme intends to employ those who are unemployed or under-employed and is also aimed at dealing with the problem of poverty and chronic hunger	This is an ongoing scheme, and relevant because, aspiration of youth is towards employment especially the poor section, if it is possible in the local areas, immediately they will get skill training and engage in employment and with development of business and self-employment opportunity in the areas, they can switch towards enterprises as well.

The ESCMP

Summary of impacts, mitigation and enhancement measures

1. Biodiversity

Impacts

The project refrains from conducting any activities within or in close proximity to protected and conservation areas. The Cluster Level Federations (CLFs) and Livelihood Collectives (LCs) members, through which project activities are implemented, carefully select communities and farms to ensure they are situated away from conservation and protection areas.

The project poses no threat to forest areas. REAP strictly adheres to a policy of 'zero' forest encroachment, degradation, and deforestation. Production activities are limited to agricultural and fallow lands, while small infrastructures such as markets and collection centres are planned for construction outside forested areas.

As agriculture and livestock undergo increased commercialization, there is a heightened demand for inputs in production. Consequently, smallholders are increasingly reliant on chemical inputs and hybrid or modified breeds and seed varieties. This practice has implications for soil health and agricultural biodiversity.

Mitigation and enhancement measures

REAP has district (DPMUs) and block level project management units (BPMUs). They provide managerial and technical support to the CLF and LCs for activities identification, implementation, and monitoring. The DPMUs and BPMUs will collaborate with Gram Panchayats and forest offices at the local level such as Forest Guard Chowki and Range Office and conservation area offices to oversee the forest and biodiversity conservation.

To mitigate impacts and enhance agro biodiversity, the project includes provisions for conducting climate-smart agriculture training (CSA) sessions for farmers. These sessions aim to familiarize farmers with good agricultural practices. Moreover, the project discourages the use of chemical inputs and instead encourages farmers to adopt and utilize bio inputs.

2. Natural Resources

Impacts

The project works for the smallholders and small activities of agriculture, livestock, and enterprises are provisioned in the project. Though, promoting commercialization and enterprises demands increased use of the natural resources, smallholders with limited small land sizes are not expected to increase the use substantially and pose any level of risk to the natural resources. This has been confirmed over the last two years of project implementation experience. The project focuses on optimizing existing resources and implementing efficient methodologies rather than escalating resource consumption, reflecting its commitment to sustainable practices.

The project will engage in purchasing climate resilient breed and seed for the farmers. In addition, support will be also made for the fodder plantation.

Mitigation and enhancement measures

As part of livestock support, the project includes activities aimed at fodder management. These activities encompass training sessions on fodder management, provision of fodder seeds, silage training, and support for silage bags. The objective is to reduce dependency on forests for grazing and

fodder, thereby alleviating pressure on these resources. Additionally, some farmers and CLF or LC members may expand fodder support to fodder production at the enterprise level.

The project provides crop production support in areas with micro-irrigation systems. In regions facing water scarcity, especially in hilly areas, REAP facilitates the implementation of water management solutions. Furthermore, CSA trainings raise farmers' awareness about the sustainable use of natural resources.

The project has done a MoA with Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology (GBPUA&T) to conduct CSA training. The university is also remotely assisting project to solve field level issues. REAP beneficiary are purchasing climate resilient seed and breed varieties produced by the university after their intensive research.

3. Pollution

Impacts

Farmers these days have easy access to chemical inputs, leading to their increased usage. Chemical fertilizers and pesticides are being embraced as quick solutions, with manufacturers' presence being prominent even in remote areas, promoting this culture. Consequently, the ongoing use of chemical inputs can adversely affect soil health, water quality, and overall agro-biodiversity.

Moreover, there is a growing trend of utilizing plastic in the name of advanced agricultural practices. Specifically, single-use plastic mulching and other plastic products contribute to pollution. There was also practice of using plastic polybags to produce mushrooms, however some of them using biodegradable.

Livestock production also faces the risk of exposure to antibiotics, which can have adverse environmental impacts.

Additionally, the market infrastructure and collection centres planned by the project are expected to generate waste.

Mitigation and enhancement measures

The project will continue conducting CSA training sessions to raise awareness among farmers about the harmful effects of chemical inputs and the benefits of bio inputs. Targeted beneficiaries, who are involved in livestock farming, traditionally apply compost. CSA training provides additional information on the proper methods of compost making and application. REAP will refrain from directly purchasing or promoting chemical inputs, instead encouraging farmers to produce and utilize bio inputs.

Furthermore, REAP will discourage the use of plastic mulching and single-use plastics in agriculture and livestock production. Multi-year use plastics will be appropriately disposed of.

The project has initiated the "Pashu Sakhi" (Livestock's Friend) program, training youths from CLFs and LCs in basic veterinary practices and linking them with veterinary doctors. These youths will be at the village level to promote sustainable livestock rearing practices and discourage the unauthorized use of antibiotics.

Additionally, the market infrastructure and collection centres will be equipped with adequate waste collection and management provisions. Organic waste will be utilized to produce compost, further contributing to waste reduction efforts.

4. Cultural Heritage

REAP activities will be confined within the existing cultivation land, and there has been no impacts foreseen for the cultural heritage.

5. Indigenous people

Impacts

The project working areas have scheduled Tribe (ST). The SECAP mentions Officially Uttarakhand is home to five tribes namely, Bhotia, Buksa, Jonnsari, Raji, Tharu. They are already member of the CLFs and LCs, most of those groups were initiated and formed before the REAP project. These communities have been part of the group since long, most of them have been working together for 2 years.

REAP includes regular supports to STs through the CLFs and LCs. They are briefed about the project's programs and actively participate in project activities where they are present.

Mitigation and enhancement measures

The project will organize dedicated meetings with STs to orient and inform them about the project activities. Minutes of these meetings will be documented, and consent will be obtained at the CLFs level, signed by representative/s of the STs. A sample of minute is Annexed I, II and III.

6. Labour and working conditions

Impacts

REAP focuses on engaging in smallholder-level production and enterprise activities, thereby minimizing the need for external labour. While some households may require minimal support during cultivation, harvesting, processing, or transportation. The project draws on the experience of an IFAD project implemented in the same area, based on the lessons learned from the previous project and two years of implementation, it is evident that communities do not practice child or forced labour.

Mitigation and enhancement measures

To further ensure ethical labour practices, the project commits to ongoing orientation and awareness sessions for CLFs and LCs regarding child and forced labour. These groups will be advised to maintain thorough records when engaging with labour, and the project's M&E team will conduct regular supervision to enhance labour and working safety.

7. Community health and safety

Impacts

The influx of external workers is expected to be minimal in this project, given the nature of small-scale activities targeted for smallholders. There will be no risk from the labour influx to the communities. On average, 90% of CLFs and LCs members are female, and they are directly involved in activity implementation. Gender-based violence and discrimination have not been reported thus far in the two years of project implementation.

However, there are instances where the participation of male youths in project activities is low. Additionally, a few cases have been reported indicating the need to include some ultra-poor households in CLFs and LCs.

Mitigation and enhancement measures

The project prioritizes ongoing orientation and awareness events focusing on gender and social inclusion.

Furthermore, the project will provide orientation to define youths, and efforts will be made to streamline the participation of male youths in relevant project activities (where possible). CLFs will be encouraged to develop a brief social plan encompassing activities and actions to mainstream youth and strengthen the 'no one left behind' approach by including all ultra-poor households.

8. Physical resettlement and economic reintegration

Impact:

The project will confine its activities to cultivated lands, while infrastructure development will be conducted on fallow land designated by the government or community. There will be no partial or complete displacement of households due to the project's operations, either temporarily or permanently. Consultation meetings with various stakeholders have confirmed that the project will not lead to economic displacement, such as the loss of assets or access to resources resulting from land acquisition or access restrictions.

Additionally, the project will not interfere with or modify existing land tenure arrangements or community-based property rights and customary rights concerning land, territories, or resources. Its objective is to operate within the allocated lands while preserving established land rights and community-based property rights without introducing any alterations or disruptions.

Mitigation and enhancement measures

Project will access land tenure and rights while conducting infrastructure related activities. Adequate consultation with communities and line agencies will be conducted and documented. Involuntary land acquisition will not be adopted.

9. Climate Change

Impacts:

REAP targeted areas covers plane and mid-hill areas. The type and extent of climate change impacts varies in different agro ecological regions. The project areas often experience frequent river floods and landslides, causing extensive damage to crop, infrastructure, and transportation routes.

An especially concerning issue is the noticeable water scarcity in the hilly areas. This has been increasing with forecasts indicating a worsening of this problem in the coming years.

Shifting temperatures have resulted in more frequent and severe pest and disease outbreak. This will impact overall productivity and quality of the crop.

Mitigation and enhancement measures

The project has been conducting Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) trainings to the farmers. An MoU has been done with Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology (GBPUA&T) to conduct the training of trainers (ToT). Local level project and line agencies staff after receiving ToT provides training to CLF farmers. Each training session will develop a CLF level adaptation plan based on the CLF level impact and adaptation measures assessments. It will be maximum two pages in a tabular format including i) impacts, ii) adaptation measures, and iii) implementation arrangements.

To combat with adverse impact of climate change, the project is providing climate resilient seed recommended by the GBPUA&T to the smallholders. The aim is to produce seed at local level and make them available to all farmers.

Environmental and Social Management Plan Monitoring and responsibilities

The primary objective of environmental, climate and social monitoring is to ensure the implementation and effectiveness of mitigation measures. This monitoring process also facilitates responses to emerging concerns during project implementation, thereby ensuring compliance with environmental regulations.

Key indicators outlined in the ESCMP will be integrated into the M&E framework, with many of them already incorporated into the project's existing M&E system. Data collection formats will be updated to include necessary information for monitoring and reporting on ESCMP implementation status.

The ESCMP monitoring will be led by the SECAP focal person at the PMU, with support from M&E and MIS focal persons. At the DPMUs level, a focal person (AM Value Chain/livelihood) appointed by the SECAP focal person will oversee and report on ESCMP implementation. Data analysis and reporting will occur on an annual basis, with ESCMP implementation progress featured as a subsection of the Annual Progress Report. The SECAP focal person (Associate Climate Resilient Practices) will brief the monitoring brief on the regular staff meeting to share key learning, challenges, and ways ahead.

Institutional arrangements and Capacity building for Environmental Management:

Capacity building and training needs identified

Capacity building is essential for effective project implementation, particularly concerning the SECAP and ESCMP. Recently, three thematic leaders from the PMU, including the SECAP focal person, underwent a brief orientation session facilitated by the IFAD in Delhi. This orientation aimed to provide a foundational understanding of SECAP and ESCMP, focusing on basic safeguards and preparation aspects.

However, it's evident that other staff members within the project are not familiar with SECAP. Recognizing this gap, thematic leaders at all levels - PMU, District Project Management Unit (DPMUs), and Block Project Management Unit (BPMUs) - require a fundamental grasp of SECAP and ESCMP implementation principles.

To address this need, IFAD should facilitate comprehensive orientation sessions on SECAP at the project level. These sessions should cover the core concepts, objectives, and implementation strategies of SECAP and ESCMP. Following the initial orientation, the SECAP focal person should conduct refresher sessions periodically, at least once a year, to ensure continuous learning and reinforcement of key concepts among project staff.

Conclusion and recommendation:

The matrix below presents overview of ESCMP

Conclusion

It is hoped that the authorities will make use of this data to assess the project's potential impact on the environment and sustainability. Although the project has some environmental effects, they are not major, long-lasting, or cumulative. In addition to the local communities located within the project areas, the planned development project also informs the state as a whole of the many economic and social benefits. In order to ensure that they do not pose a threat to the environment and to the communities, the mitigation measures suggested could be put into place to address the minor negative environmental consequences that have been discovered and are related to the implementation of this project. These measures are part of the projects' component and will bring no added cost in the implementation process.

Recommendation

Although the project's main focus is agricultural production, it spans other sectors and disciplines. In order to effectively address some of the cross cutting concerns like environmental management and commerce in agricultural produce, it is crucial that line departments and other stakeholders are included during the implementation. The multidisciplinary approach will make sure that new problems and issues are not only effectively addressed but also dealt with in a timely and appropriate manner. The contractors and the project proponents should take into consideration all the legislative measures put in place so as to ensure the due process is followed. The mitigation measures provided are based on the recommendations of this ESMP and they should be followed so as to address the environmental issues that may arise in the course of the implementation of this project.

Environment, Social and Climate Management Plan (ESCMP) Matrix:

Environmental, social and climate Impacts	Commodities/activities as main driver of risks	Recommended Mitigation/Enhancement measures	Public Consultation Activities	Responsible Institution	Means of Verification			Cost Estimate & Source
					Indicators	Frequency	Source of data	
Environmental								
Impact on soil and water from pollutants through use of chemical inputs	Agriculture, Horticulture, Livestock	<p>Promote good agriculture practices through climate smart agriculture trainings to aware and motivate farmers to adopt responsible use of fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides.</p> <p>Encourage remote hilly farmers to continue chemical free farming.</p> <p>Encourage farmers for Integrated Pest Management.</p> <p>Train and Implement proper waste management systems.</p>	<p>CSA trainings</p> <p>Enterprises orientation events</p> <p>Regular meetings</p> <p>Establishment of a feedback and observations mechanism from local communities, farmers (for changes in soil and water quality).</p>	<p>PMU: SECAP focal person</p> <p>DPMU and BPMU: Thematic leaders</p> <p>CLF and LC: Agriculture and Livestock facilitators</p>	Number of farmers participate in CSA training	Annual	MIS	Cost Tab: DT 1.1.1 A -1 (Rs. 22,50,000/-) & 4 (Rs. 3,00,50,000/-) Training by Master Farmers of other farmers in vicinity and project cost
Waste management	Infrastructure	The proposed market and collection centers will be designed with adequate provisions of waste collection and management. The organic waste will be used for the compost purpose. The infrastructure management team or the CLFs associated with that	Orientation on waste management at Collection centre	Lead: Infrastructure thematic leader With the support from SECAP focal person and other thematic leaders	Number of infrastructures with waste management facilities	Annual	Infrastructure design	Embedded in infrastructure support

Environmental, social and climate Impacts	Commodities/activities as main driver of risks	Recommended Mitigation/Enhancement measures	Public Consultation Activities	Responsible Institution	Means of Verification			Cost Estimate & Source
					Indicators	Frequency	Source of data	
		will be oriented for the waste management.						
Unsustainable use of natural resources: Breed and seed procurement	Agriculture, Horticulture	The beneficiaries will be facilitated to purchase certified climate resilient seed and breeds. Currently they are buying from the GBP University.	Consultation with communities on the need	DPMU and BPMU: Thematic leaders	Number of households receiving climate resilient seed	Annual	MIS	Cost Tab: DT 1.1.1 A- 5 (Rs. 72,12,00,000/-)
Livestock production	Livestock	The project will support for the fodder and forage management. Pashu Sakhis will be trained. Use of antibiotics will not be supported or promoted. Project will not invest in activities that engage i) use of antibiotics or hormones, ii) unsustainable use of natural resources, iii) creates additional pressure to forest areas/	Community consultation to discuss sustainable livestock management	PMU: Livestock directorate	Number of households benefitted through Pashu Sakhi	Annual	MIS	Cost Tab: DT 1.1.1 AB -2 (Rs. 49,41,25,000) AB-3 (Rs. 39,00,00,000) Included all investment cost.
Conflict with wildlife. Wildlife invading smallholder farms and damaging crops.	Agriculture, Livestock	Connecting farmers with forest and national park divisions to facilitate to reduce the conflict. Identify alternative farming practices that distracts wild animals	Meeting with forest and national park departments Regular meetings with beneficiaries	PMUs, DPMUs, BMUs, Forest Department, Agriculture Department and Animal Husbandry Department.	Incidence reporting Maintain register at community level	Annual	Annual Reports of Forest Departments	Cost Tab: DT_3, A-B2, (Rs. 1,50,00,000/-) (Case studies, Climate impact assessment study, other studies)

Environmental, social and climate Impacts	Commodities/activities as main driver of risks	Recommended Mitigation/Enhancement measures	Public Consultation Activities	Responsible Institution	Means of Verification			Cost Estimate & Source
					Indicators	Frequency	Source of data	
Solar pumps	Water	Assess the water level, status, and impact on them. Also identify impact on surrounding water resources	Beneficiary farmers	Thematic leader: Infrastructure and with the help of Minor Irrigation department.	Number of brief assessment note	Annual	Water management committee	Cost Tab: DT 1.1.1 AB -4 (Rs. 55,00,000) Micro-irrigation based crop production
Social, Labor and work condition								
Engagement with IPs	All interventions	Proactive targeting mechanisms, meaningful stakeholder engagement, participatory planning and implementation, A dedicated meeting with IPs at the CLFs and LCs level to orient them on the project activities and take consent. Document the meeting and consent as a brief meeting minute.	Orientation meeting with CLFs/Communities	Thematic leader: SI, with the help from SECAP focal.	Number of STs oriented and benefitted from the project	Baseline/mid term/completion and annual.	Meeting records, program database	Embedded in infrastructure support
No use of child labor	Infrastructure and agriculture value chain	Adopt zero tolerance policy on child and fore labor	Stakeholder Consultation Meetings.	Focal: SECAPs, Marketing Manager and Manager Agri-Horti With support from: SI thematic leaders	Site Visits Note/contractors declaration certificates/report	Annual	Record Register	Program management costs include the costs of initiative.
Instances forced labor in project areas		Assess staff and labour engaged in project activities conducted at a local level						
Instances child labor in project areas		Regularly supervise the implementation works Conduct orientation sessions						

Environmental, social and climate Impacts	Commodities/activities as main driver of risks	Recommended Mitigation/Enhancement measures	Public Consultation Activities	Responsible Institution	Means of Verification			Cost Estimate & Source
					Indicators	Frequency	Source of data	
		Monitor all management and mitigation measures.						
Improve youth participation including male youth in relevant activities	All	Orient to define youths and include male youths in project activities	CLF and LC meetings	Focal: SI thematic	% of male youth among the youth beneficiary	Annual	Record Register	Embedded in infrastructure support
Ultra poor exclusion	All	Regular meetings at CLFs and LCs and include all identified ultra-poor	CLF and LC meetings	Focal: SI thematic	Number of ultra-poor benefitted by the project	Annual	Record Register	Included as ultra-poor program
Climate								
Landslides and flood	All	Connect farmers with Disaster/IMD/GBP UA&T's weather forecast SMS system	Capacity building and trainings	SECAP focal person and with the help of Disaster Department Uttarakhand	Number of CLFs connected with weather forecast system	Annual	MIS	Cost Tab: DT_3, A-B2, (Rs. 1,50,00,000/-) (Case studies, Climate impact assessment study, other studies)

Environmental, social and climate Impacts	Commodities/activities as main driver of risks	Recommended Mitigation/Enhancement measures	Public Consultation Activities	Responsible Institution	Means of Verification			Cost Estimate & Source
					Indicators	Frequency	Source of data	
Water Stress, Drought	Agriculture, Horticulture	<p>Orient CSA training to outline level of these impacts at CLF level, discuss and list possible solution measures as discussed in CSA training.</p> <p>Motivate climate smart agriculture: crop diversification, selection of drought tolerant varieties, mix cropping, moisture retention mechanisms</p> <p>Efficient water use technologies</p> <p>Facilitate to access on water: solar pumping, water harvesting technologies, water conservation ponds</p>	CSA training	SECAP focal person and with the help of Minor Irrigation Department	Number of beneficiary with improved water access	Annual	MIS	Cost Tab: DT 1.1.1 AB -4 (Rs. 55,00,000) Micro-irrigation based crop production
Pest and disease	Agriculture Horticulture & livestock	<p>Identify kind and intensity of pest and diseases at the CLF level during the CSA training. List possible solution measures.</p> <p>Encourage farmers on integrated pest management</p> <p>Orient farmers to prepare and use homemade bio pesticides</p>	Awareness and consultation	SECAP focal person And Block Level Astt. Agriculture Extension and Animal Husbandry	number of farmers applying IPM/ In livestock – number of farmers not using banned vet. medicine	Annual	Field level Project reports	Embedded in CSA Farmers Training.

Environmental, social and climate Impacts	Commodities/activities as main driver of risks	Recommended Mitigation/Enhancement measures	Public Consultation Activities	Responsible Institution	Means of Verification			Cost Estimate & Source
					Indicators	Frequency	Source of data	
<p>Road blockage due to climatic hazards</p> <p>i) lack of seed, inputs, and equipment's on time, ii) obstacle on product sell, iii) increase production price, iv) high wastage</p>	All	<p>1. Strengthening the early warning systems to provide advance notice of possible climatic hazards to take preventive measures.</p> <p>2. Identify alternative transport routes/transport system that can be used when primary routes are blocked to maintain the continuity of supply chains.</p> <p>3. Establish Weather-resistant storage facilities for harvested crops.</p> <p>4. Weather based Crop insurance schemes that provide financial protection to farmers.</p> <p>5. Enhance/Build community preparedness and resilience in responding to road blockages and climatic hazards.</p> <p>6. Promote the establishment of local seed banks and maintain a variety of crop seeds adapted to local conditions.</p> <p>7. Establish mechanism for timely distribution of agricultural inputs and equipment to farmers.</p>	Awareness and consultation	<p>PMU: Directorate of Ag/Horticulture/Livestock. The university to lead and strengthen the weather information support services.</p> <p>Private organizations should be included on capacity building.</p>	i) number of days in a year with road blockage due to climate hazards	Annual	Department of UK disaster/PWD/RWD	Project Cost

Appendix I: Meeting minute with Schedule Tribe

We, representatives of scheduled tribal groups [Name of the Tribal Groups], convened a meeting with the 'REAP project unit [Name of the unit]' on [date], at [location]. During the meeting, the project team provided information about the activities slated for implementation in our community. We deliberated on the arrangements and modalities for implementation, as well as the engagement of various communities, including tribal groups.

The representatives of the tribal groups expressed their views on the nature of the project activities and expressed their willingness to grant consent to RERP for the implementation of these activities.

List of activities involving Tribal Groups:

1. [Activity 1]

2. [Activity 2]

3. [Activity 3]

...

[Add more activities as necessary]

Attendees:

Representatives from the Project Team:

- [Name 1] [Signature]

- [Name 2] [Signature]

- [Name 3] [Signature]

...

[Add more names and signatures as necessary]

Representatives from Tribal Groups:

- [Name 1] [Signature]

- [Name 2] [Signature]

- [Name 3] [Signature]

...

[Add more names and signatures as necessary]

If present, other representatives such as the gram panchayat:

- [Name 1] [Signature]

- [Name 2] [Signature]

- [Name 3] [Signature]

[Add more names and signatures as necessary]

Appendix II: Checklist – Social, Environmental, and Climate risk screening

Village:	Block:	District:	Date:
Name of activity: [Name of Enterprise, Value chain support]			
Name of the entrepreneur (Individual entrepreneurs or CLF or LC or FPO):			

Issue	No/Yes	If yes, suggest mitigation measures to include in proposal	Responsibility
Social			
Will there be any loss of access to livelihoods, especially of women, ST, SCs, and vulnerable groups/Ultra poor?			
Risk of forced eviction of doing activities located on lands and territories claimed by IPs/SCs/PTGs			
Is the activity/sub project violate equal labour wages for all?			
Is there will be engagement of child labour?			
Is there any risk of occupational health and safety, including violence /harassment?			
Environmental			
Does this activity increases use of chemical inputs?			
Will there be issue of wastage management?			
Will this activity increase pressure on water and forest resources?			
Will there be an increase in conflicting demands on the surface or ground water supplies due to the sub-project?			
Is the activity have a risk of deforestation?			

Is there be any effect of the activity on the indigenous flora (Plants) and fauna (Animals)?			
Is the activity that may result in soil erosion and land degradation?			
Climate			
Are activities exposed to climatic hazards?			
Is there space to integrate adaptation or mitigation measures prepared during CLFs CSA training?			

Appendix III: - CLFs/LCs Level Adaptation Plan

S. No	Climate, Environment and Social Impact	Adaptation and Mitigation Measures	Implementation Arrangement
Examples: -			
E.g. 1.	Increased frequency of droughts affecting crop yields	Introduction of drought-resistant crop varieties	CSA Training and community seed bank.
E.g. 2.	Soil erosion due to heavy rainfall	Implementation of terracing and agroforestry techniques	Collaboration with local farmers and environmental NGOs
E.g. 3.	Water shortage due to prolonged drought	Implementation of community-based water conservation practices, such as rainwater harvesting and efficient irrigation systems	Local government to provide technical support, and CLFs to lead community training sessions.
E.g. 4.	Loss of biodiversity due to habitat destruction	Reforestation and restoration of degraded ecosystems	Partnership with environmental NGOs and local communities to plant native species and monitor restoration efforts
E.g. 5.	Loss of livelihoods for small-scale farmers due to climate change	Introduction of alternative income-generating activities like handicrafts or small-scale enterprises	Training programs organized by local cooperatives and supported by microfinance institutions
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			

Appendix IV: SECAP & ESCMP Compliance Checklist (REAP Project - Construction of Wayside Amenities & Collection Centres)

This checklist is designed to ensure compliance with Social, Environmental, and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP) and Environmental, Social and Climate Management Plan (ESCMP) during construction activities under the REAP project.

S. No	Checklist Item	Yes / No
1	Has site selection avoided environmentally sensitive areas (forests, wetlands, riverbeds, etc.)?	
2	Is the construction site free from encroachments on community/common land?	
3	Has prior approval been obtained from Gram Panchayat/local authorities for site usage?	
4	Has an Environmental & Social Impact Screening been conducted as per SECAP guidelines?	
5	Are construction materials sourced sustainably and from authorized suppliers?	
6	Is there a proper plan for waste disposal, including construction debris?	
7	Have adequate measures been planned to manage dust, noise, and air pollution?	
8	Are labor facilities (drinking water, sanitation, first aid) available on-site?	
9	Are safety measures like helmets, gloves, signage and insurance being implemented for workers?	
10	Has a grievance redressal mechanism been established for the local community?	
11	Are provisions in place to ensure no child labor or forced labor at the site?	
12	Is the construction designed to be climate-resilient and disaster-safe?	
13	Are measures in place to protect nearby water bodies from contamination?	
14	Has tree cutting been avoided or compensatory plantation planned if unavoidable?	
15	Is there regular monitoring and reporting of ESCMP compliance during construction?	

Name of Activity:

Place: District..... block.....CLF.....

Date of observation/field visit:

- The responsible persons are the District Project Managers (DPMs).
- The DPMU is requested to prepare a **2-page SECAP study report** based on the context of this checklist.

Appendix V: Environmental, Social, and Climate Management Plan (ESCMP)

(For Construction of Small Collection Centres and Wayside Amenities)

A simplified ESCMP for small collection centres and wayside amenities under the Rural Enterprise Acceleration Project. It highlights key activities, mitigation measures, responsibilities for ensuring environmentally and socially responsible construction.

Field observations report including information from secondary sources (preferably government records)

Activity	Mitigation Measure	Remarks (take reference/add existing report of Govt. where relevant.)	Responsibility (Report compiled by DPMU person/Name)
Design Phase			
Landslide/Flood Zone	Ensure the site is evaluated for landslide and flood risks, and incorporate suitable mitigation measures into the building design.		
Accessibility	Ensure ramps and specialized toilets for physically challenged and women toilets		
Fire Safety	Install fire detection and firefighting systems		
Pre-Construction Phase			
Site Clearance	Avoid tree cutting and off-site damage		
Regulatory Approvals	Obtain all necessary licenses and consents before starting construction		
Construction Phase			
Water Logging	Ensure proper drainage systems to avoid water accumulation		
Dust Control	Use barriers and sprinkling to minimize dust pollution		
Dumping Zone	Designate a well-organized dumping zone for efficient waste management		

Worker Safety	Provide PPE and enforce safe work practices		
No use of Child Labor	Enforce policies to prevent child labor at construction sites		
Operation Phase			
Structural Maintenance	Monitor structural stability, especially during rainy seasons		

Signed by: DPMs

Appendix VI: UGVS-REAP Checklist – Social, Environmental, and Climate risk screening

Department Sub-Project Checklist Screening Question

Sub-Project Name: - _____

Department Name: - _____

Part 1- Social Risk Screening Questions

Sr. No	Particulars	No/Yes	If Yes, Specify
1	Does this Subproject involve involuntary acquisition of private land?		
2	Does this Subproject involve physical relocation of people, houses, shops, buildings etc.?		
3	Does this Subproject involve activities that could adversely affect cultural property, including archaeological and historical sites?		
4	Does this Subproject involve any activities that could potentially use forced labour [1] or child labour [2] and other labour-exploitative practices?		
5	Does this Subproject involve any activities that could harm the health, safety and wellbeing of women, girls and children?		
6	Does the project likely to provide local employment opportunities, including employment opportunities for women/poor's/indigenous peoples ?		
7	Is the project being designed with sufficient attention to local participation (including the participation of women) in the planning, design and implementation process?		
8	Does the subproject is being implemented in Tribal Areas?		
9	Does the subproject affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples/Vulnerable House Holds? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)?		

Part 2- Environment and Climate Risk Screening Question

Sr. No.	Will the Subproject Activity	No/Yes	If Yes, Specify
1	Will this subproject will be implemented near environmentally sensitive areas like Protected/Reserve Forests[1], Wetlands, Special area for protecting biodiversity, Cultural heritage site?		
2	Have risk of deforestation?		
3	Will this subproject will be implemented in a site vulnerable to major natural disasters or induced hazards such as Landslides, Flooding, Storm, Earthquakes, etc.		
4	Will the subproject will Involves use of pesticides banned by Govt. of India?		
5	Will the subproject Involves use of uncertified seeds or banned crop varieties?		
6	Risk causing the contamination of drinking water?		
7	Create a risk of increased soil degradation or erosion?		
8	Create a risk of increasing soil salinity?		
9	Are activities/Sub-project exposed to climatic hazards?		
For Animal Husbandry Value chain Development Subprojects			
1	Involves rearing/grazing of small ruminants (goat, sheep) and poultry birds in the forest areas?		
2	Involves introduction of exotic animal breeds in the Subproject?		
3	Involves use of banned veterinary drugs in the livestock rearing?		
4	Likely to cause risk to community's health due to transmission of diseases from the livestock to humans?		

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