

Executive Summary

The project *Strengthening Systems for Social Protection Project (hereinafter Project)* aims to improve the coverage and delivery of civil registration services and social security allowances by the Government of Nepal. The project has four important components:

Component 1: Improving Coverage of Civil Registration and Social Security Allowances through door-to-door household visits, ward-level registration camps, and information and outreach campaigns.

Component 2: Modernizing Social Security Delivery Systems by a phased roll-out of electronic payments and by improving accountability and citizen engagement in the social security delivery process

Component 3: Institutional Strengthening to build the government's organizational and institutional capacities for managing CR and SSA functions at both the central and local levels.

Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

Objectives of the Vulnerable Community Development Plan

The Department of Civil Registration (DoCR) has prepared *Vulnerable Community Development Plan (VCDP)* to ensure that the Project is implemented in a manner that addresses issues related to access, equity, quality and sustainability of social protection schemes for the vulnerable groups; that vulnerable groups are engaged in a process of free, and informed consultation to identify their views and ascertain their broad community support for the project; and to ensure that the vulnerable groups are not adversely affected by the project interventions.

For the purposes of the VCDP, the vulnerable groups will broadly include those that are considered target groups under Section 3 of the Social Protection Program Operational Procedure, 2016, and others that are considered vulnerable or marginalized by other relevant laws in Nepal). These groups include: elderly, janajatis/ethnic groups, Dalits, single women, people with disability, children below 5 years of age, and stateless people or those deprived of citizenship.

Key Social Benefits and Risk Factors

The direct project beneficiaries are the current and future beneficiaries of the social security allowances as well as those among the general population who have failed to register their vital events and be captured in a population register. The project triggers OP/BP 4.10 on Indigenous People since there are risks of vulnerable communities, including indigenous people being inadequately consulted and/or excluded from receiving project benefits.

Some of the positive benefits of the project on vulnerable groups include: establishment of their legal identity that will accord them with fundamental rights and access to public services;

strengthen the civil registration system that entitles them to rights and services, especially to the SSA; reduced statelessness and associated risks of non-possession of identity and other relevant documents; improve their access to quality services from DoCR and local bodies.

Policy/Legal Framework

This VCDP has been guided by the following policy and legal framework: Constitution of Nepal, 2015; Vital Events Registration Act, 2034 and Rules; National Foundation for Upliftment of Adivasi/Janjati Act, 2058; Local Self-Governance Act, 2055; Right to Information Act, 2064; ILO Convention on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, 1989 (No.169); Social Protection Program Operational Procedure, 2016.

Additionally, the World Bank's Indigenous People (OP/BP 4.10) has been triggered to ensure that the indigenous people receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate and gender and inter-generationally inclusive.

Specific Activities under the Vulnerable Community Development Plan

- Settlement Level Mapping/Identification to identify areas where there is concentration of vulnerable groups and accordingly develop plans for targeted campaigns and outreach
- Review of outreach and communication plan to ensure that it reflects the needs of vulnerable groups, and can adequately include them
- Preparation of IEC Materials, Awareness Packages, etc., in Nepali as well as major local languages; and consultation with representatives of vulnerable groups prior to the finalization of the IEC materials, information packages, etc.;
- Dissemination, Outreach and Awareness Raising Activities by mobilizing various networks, including government offices at local levels district level GBV coordination committees, cooperative and service centers, local media both print and radio, community based organizations, etc.
- Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building Activities including, preparation of training materials on GESI sensitive civil registration and social security, trainings for DOCR staff, VDC officials, registrars, service centre staff, on issues relating to vulnerable groups, gender equality and social inclusion; and appointment of GESI advisor/specialist within the organizational structure of DOCR.

Consultation, Disclosure and Grievance Redress Mechanism

During the preparation of this VCDP, a national level workshop was organized on XX with representatives from XX to discuss the draft of the VCDP. Additional consultations will be held throughout the project period, especially under the citizens engagement component of the project.

The project will adopt the existing MOFALD/DOCR's grievance redress mechanisms with recourse to the World Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS) and national courts, if required.

Institutional Arrangement, Monitoring and Reporting, Capacity Building

The PMU with support from the M&E expert and GESI expert/focal person, will be responsible for the overall implementation of the VCDP. The disaggregated data on CRVS and SSA beneficiaries will help establish the extent to which vulnerable groups are able to benefit from the project, and take corrective actions, if required. The progress reports and annual plans prepared by the PMU will include section on the implementation of VCDP which will be used as the basis for the project implementation review. To enhance DoCR's capacity to implement the VCDP, trainings and orientations will be provided to PMU staff, DoCR officials and also local government officials, social mobilizers, community health workers, civil society members, representatives of the Local Social Security Coordination Committee (LSSCC) and the District Social Security Coordination Committee.

The tentative budget for the implementation of the VCDP is XX.

कार्यकारी सारांश

सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली सुदृढीकरण परियोजना (यसपछि परियोजना भनिनेछ) को लक्ष्य नेपाल सरकारद्वारा प्रदान गरिने नागरिक दर्ता सेवा (सिभिल रजिष्ट्रेशन सर्भिसेज) र सामाजिक सुरक्षा भत्ता सेवा प्रवाहलाई सुधार गर्नु हो। यस परियोजनाको चार महत्वपूर्ण खण्डहरू छन् :

खण्ड १ : प्रत्येक घरमा गएर, वडास्तरीय दर्ता शिविर सञ्चालन तथा सूचना एवं आउटरिच अभियान सञ्चालन मार्फत नागरिक दर्ता (सिभिल रजिष्ट्रेशन) एवं सामाजिक सुरक्षा भत्ताको क्षेत्र (कभरेज) लाई सुदृढ गर्ने।

खण्ड २ : विद्युतीय भुक्तानी (ई पेमेन्ट) र जवाफदेहिता तथा सामाजिक सुरक्षा वितरण प्रक्रियामा नागरिक सहभागिता सुधार मार्फत सामाजिक सुरक्षा वितरण प्रणालीलाई आधुनिकीकरण गर्ने।

खण्ड ३ : केन्द्रीय तथा स्थानीय दुवै तहमा नागरिक दर्ता सेवा (सिभिल रजिष्ट्रेशन सर्भिसेज) र सामाजिक सुरक्षा भत्ता व्यवस्थापन गर्ने सरकारको सङ्गठनात्मक तथा संस्थागत क्षमता निर्माण गर्न संस्थागत मजबुतीकरण गर्ने।

खण्ड ४ : परियोजना व्यवस्थापन, अनुगमन तथा मूल्याङ्कन (एम एण्ड ई)।

जोखिमयुक्त समुदाय विकास योजनाको (भलनरेबल कम्युनिटी डेभलपमेन्ट प्लान) उद्देश्य

केन्द्रीय पञ्जिकरण विभागले परियोजना कार्यान्वयन गर्दा परियोजनाले प्रदान गर्ने सेवाहरूमा जोखिमयुक्त समुदायको पहुँच, समन्याय, परियोजनाको गुणात्मक पक्ष र सामाजिक सुरक्षा भत्ता कार्यक्रमको दिगोपनासित सम्बन्धित सवालहरूलाई सम्बोधन गर्न; जोखिममा रहेका समूहहरू योजना तर्जुमा प्रक्रियामा संलग्न भएको कुरा तथा उनीहरूको दृष्टिकोण थाहा पाउन र परियोजनामा उनीहरूको सहभागिता र समर्थन रहेको सुनिश्चित गर्न; लगायत परियोजनाको गतिविधिले जोखिमयुक्त समुदायहरू नकारात्मक रूपले प्रभावित नभएको कुरालाई सुनिश्चित गर्न जोखिमयुक्त समुदाय विकास योजना (भीसीडीपी) तयार गरेको छ।

परियोजनाको प्रयोजनका लागि जोखिमयुक्त समूहको रूपमा वृहद् रूपमा सामाजिक सुरक्षा भत्ता कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन निर्देशिका, २०१६ को भाग ३ ले लक्षित समुदायका रूपमा सूचीकृत गरेका समुदाय लगायत नेपालको अन्य कानूनहरूले जोखिमयुक्त अथवा सिमान्तकृत भनिएका समुदायलाई लिइएको छ। यस समुह अन्तर्गत जेष्ठ नागरिक, दलित, जोखिम रहेका आदिवासी/जनजाति समुदाय, एकल महिला, अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्ति, ५ वर्ष मुनिका बालबालिका तथा राज्यविहीन वा नागरिकता प्रमाणपत्र पाउनबाट बञ्चित समुदाय पर्दछन्।

प्रमुख सामाजिक लाभ तथा जोखिम तत्वहरू

यस परियोजनाका प्रत्यक्ष सेवाग्राहीहरू (बेनिफिसियरिज) मा सामाजिक सुरक्षा भत्ता प्राप्त गर्न योग्य वर्तमान तथा भविष्यका लक्षित समुदायहरूका साथै सर्वसाधारण जनतामध्ये प्रमुख व्यक्तिगत घटना दर्ता गर्न असमर्थ भएकाहरू र जनसंख्या दर्ता (पपुलेशन रजिष्ट्रेशन) गर्नुपर्नेहरू व्यक्तिहरू हुन्।

परियोजनाको केही सकारात्मक उपलब्धिहरूमा जोखिमयुक्त समुदायका व्यक्तिहरूको कानुनी पहिचानको स्थापना गर्ने जसले उनीहरूलाई मौलिक अधिकार तथा सार्वजनिक सेवाहरूमा पहुँच उपलब्ध गराउँछ; उनीहरूलाई अधिकार एवं

सेवाहरू, खासगरी एसएसएको हकदार बनाउने व्यक्तिगत घटना दर्ता प्रणालीलाई सृष्टिकरण गर्ने; राज्यविहीनताको जोखिम न्यूनीकरण गर्ने; पहिचानसित सम्बन्धित दस्तावेजहरू र अन्य सम्बन्धित दस्तावेजहरू नभएका व्यक्तिहरूको जोखिम न्यूनीकरण गर्ने र डिओसिआर (DoCR) तथा स्थानीय निकायहरूबाट उपलब्ध गुणस्तरीय सेवामा उनीहरूको पहुँच बृद्धि गर्ने विषयहरू पर्दछन् ।

नीतिगत/कानुनी संरचना

यो भीसिडीपी देहायका नीति तथा कानुनीले संरचनाबाट निर्देशित छ : नेपालको संविधान, २०७२; व्यक्तिगत घटना दर्ता ऐन, २०३४ तथा नियमावली; राष्ट्रिय जनजाति/आदिवासी उत्थान ऐन, २०५८, स्थानीय स्वशासन ऐन, २०५५, सुचनाको हक सम्बन्धी ऐन, २०६४, आदिवासी जनजातिसँग सम्बन्धित आईएलओ कन्भेन्सन, १९८९ (न. १६९), सामाजिक सुरक्षा भत्ता कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन निर्देशिका, २०१६ ।

यसका अतिरिक्त, विश्व बैंक आदिवासी/जनजाति (ओपी/बीपी ४.१०) जुन नीतिले आदिवासी जनताले सांस्कृतिक रूपले उचित तथा लैङ्गिक तथा अन्तर पुस्ता समावेशी सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक सुविधाहरू (फाइदा) प्राप्त गरेका छन् भन्ने कुराको सुनिश्चित गर्न घच्चच्याएको छ, उक्त दस्तावेज पनि यो योजनाको नीतिगत आधार हो ।

जोखिमपूर्ण समुदाय विकास योजनाका प्रमुख क्रियाकलापहरू

- जोखिमपूर्ण समुदायको घनत्व कहाँ र कुन वस्तीमा रहेको छ भन्ने विषय नक्शाङ्कन गरी उनीहरूको पहिचान गर्ने, तदनुरूप सेवा प्रवाह प्रणालीलाई जोखिमयुक्त समुदायसम्म पुऱ्याउन चेतनामुलक अभियानहरू सञ्चालनका निमित्त आवश्यक योजना बनाउने ।
- आउटरिच र सञ्चार सम्बन्धी परियोजनाको योजना पुनरावलोकन गरी जोखिमपूर्ण समुदायको आवश्यकतालाई पर्याप्त मात्रामा प्रतिबिम्बित गर्ने ।
- सुचना तथा शिक्षामुलक सामग्रीहरूको उत्पादन, चेतनामुलक सामग्री आदि नेपाली तथा अन्य प्रमुख भाषामा निर्माण गर्ने । यसका निमित्त जोखिमपूर्ण समुदायका प्रतिनिधिहरूसँग परामर्श गरी सो अनुरूप निर्माण गर्ने ।
- विभिन्न सञ्जालहरू, स्थानीय तथा जिल्ला तहमा विभिन्न सरकारी निकायहरू, लैङ्गिक हिंसा निवारण कोर्डिनेशन ग्रुप, सहकारी तथा सेवा केन्द्रहरू, स्थानीय सञ्चार, समुदायमा आधारित संस्थाहरू परिचालन गरी चेतनामुलक कार्यक्रम तथा अभियानहरू सञ्चालन गर्ने, सूचना तथा शिक्षामुलक सामग्रीहरूको वितरण गर्ने ।
- केन्द्रीय तथा स्थानीय दुवै तहमा नागरिक दर्ता सेवा (सिभिल रजिष्ट्रेशन सर्भिसेज) र सामाजिक सुरक्षा भत्ता व्यवस्थापन गर्ने सरकारको सङ्गठनात्मक तथा संस्थागत क्षमता निर्माण गर्न संस्थागत मजबुतीकरण गर्नका निमित्त सम्बन्धित कर्मचारीहरूलाई तालिम दिन विभिन्न विषयहरू जस्तो : लैङ्गिक तथा समावेशीकरणको विषय, लैङ्गिक समानता, लैङ्गिक संवेदनशील घटना दर्ता लगायतका विषयहरूमा तालिम सामग्री निर्माण गरी तालिमहरू प्रदान गर्ने ।

परामर्श, प्रकाशन तथा गुनासो निवारण संयन्त्र

जोखिमयुक्त समुदाय विकास योजना (भीसीडीपी) को तयारीको अवधिमा **XX** मा **XX** बाट आएका प्रतिनिधिहरूबीच भीसीडीपीको मस्यौदामाथि छलफल गर्न राष्ट्रियस्तरको एक कार्यशाला आयोजना गरिएको थियो । यस परियोजना अवधिभरि नै अतिरिक्त परामर्श गरिनेछ, खासगरी यस परियोजनाका विभिन्न खण्डहरूमा संलग्न नागरिकहरूका बीचमा परामर्श गरिनेछ ।

यस परियोजनाले गुनासो निवारणका निमित्त विद्यमान केन्द्रीय पञ्जिकरण विभागको गुनासो निवारण संयन्त्र लगायत आवश्यकता अनुसार विश्व बैंकको गुनासो निवारण सेवा (जीआरएस) संयन्त्रलाई अपनाउने छ । आवश्यक परेमा राष्ट्रिय अदालत समेतको संयन्त्र प्रयोग गर्न बाधा पर्ने छैन ।

संस्थागत व्यवस्था, अनुगमन तथा रिपोर्टिङ, क्षमता अभिवृद्धि .

अनुगमन तथा मुल्याङ्कन विशेषज्ञको सहयोगमा परियोजना अनुगमन इकाइले जोखिमपूर्ण समुदाय विकास योजना कार्यान्वयनको जिम्मेवारी बहन गर्नेछ । परियोजनाले जोखिमयुक्त समुदायहरूले परियोजनाको लाभ र सेवा प्राप्त गरेका छन् भन्ने विषयलाई सुनिश्चित गर्न तथा उनीहरूसम्म पुग्नका निमित्त आवश्यक सुधारोन्मुख गतिविधिहरू सञ्चालन गर्न आवश्यक परेमा सो अनुरूप क्रियाकलाप सुनिश्चित गर्न आवश्यक disaggregated तथ्याङ्कहरू राख्ने व्यवस्था गर्नेछ ।

अनुगमन तथा मुल्याङ्कन विशेषज्ञ यस कार्ययोजनाको कार्यन्वयन भए नभएको अनुगमनका निमित्त समेत जिम्मेवार रहनेछ । परियोजनाको प्रगति र वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनहरू तयार गर्दा जोखिमपूर्ण समुदाय विकास योजनाको कार्यान्वयन सम्बन्धी प्रगति विवरण समेतका लागि छुट्टै परिच्छेद राखिनेछ ।

त्यसैगरी, यस संरचना अन्तर्गत अनुगमन तथा प्रतिवेदन तयार गरी सम्बन्धित निकायमा पेश गर्ने लगायत परियोजना कार्यान्वयनका निमित्त आवश्यक जनशक्ति तयार गर्न केन्द्रीय पञ्जिकरण विभाग लगायत स्थानीय निकाय र सेवाकेन्द्रहरूका सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य स्वयंसेविका, स्थानीय सामाजिक सुरक्षा समन्वय समिति तथा जिल्ला सामाजिक सुरक्षा समन्वय समितिका कर्मचारिहरूलाई क्षमता अभिवृद्धि कार्यक्रमहरू समेत आवश्यकता अनुसार सञ्चालन गरिने व्यवस्था गरिएको छ ।

जोखिमयुक्त समुदाय विकास योजना (भीसीडीपी) को कार्यान्वयनको लागि अनुमानित बजेट **XX** हो ।

Draft Report

Vulnerable Community Development Plan (VCDP)
Strengthening Systems for Social Protection Project (P154548)
Department of Civil Registration

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Section One: About the Project

1.1 Project Description

The Social Security Allowances (SSA) schemes provide cash transfer to the elderly, single women, widow, disabled persons, members of the endangered ethnic groups, and children under five in the hilly mid-western region of Karnali and the dalit households nationwide (child grant) in Nepal. Under-coverage of the civil registration and social security allowances have prevented many eligible beneficiaries from receiving legally entitled cash grants. The project Strengthening Systems for Social Protection Project (hereinafter Project) aims to improve the coverage and delivery of civil registration services and social security allowances by the Government of Nepal. The project has four important components:

Component 1: Improving Coverage of Civil Registration and Social Security Allowances

Component 1 will support the expansion of coverage of civil registration (CR) and SSA by establishing a national population register of individuals and household/family folders. The component consists of:

Sub-component 1.1: Data collection through a combination of a door-to-door household visits and ward-level registration camps in selected locations to establish a national population register with household/family folders; and

Sub-component 1.2: Information and outreach campaigns to support the data collection, promotion of regular registration of vital events and enrollment of the eligible beneficiaries into the SSA.

The population register will serve as a basis for identifying the eligible population for the SSA and those excluded from accessing CR services. The identification of the excluded individuals will enable tailored communications and outreach programs to encourage them to register vital events and/or enroll in applicable social security schemes.

Component 2: Modernizing Social Security Delivery Systems

The current system of SSA delivery suffers from ineffective control and accountability, low operational efficiency and poor services. Specific sources of the weaknesses include the absence of a reliable, modern IT system to record and manage beneficiary enrollments, payment transactions, and the lack of sufficiently trained personnel to manage these processes at the local level. The component will support a rollout of e-payments to improve operational efficiency and accountability of the SSA program in approximately 25 of Nepal's 75 districts (sub-component 2.1). It will also support for strengthening other facts of the SSA benefit delivery largely through increased and improved citizen engagement and use of an IT in all 75 districts (sub-component 2.2). The component consists of:

Sub-component 2.1: Phased roll-out of electronic payments via contracted payment service providers (PSPs) using a results-based financing approach with disbursement-linked indicators (DLIs) in 25 selected districts; and

Sub-component 2.2: Improving accountability and citizen engagement in the social security delivery process particularly enrollment and payment verification and monitoring and grievance redress in all 75 districts.

Component 3: Institutional Strengthening

Component 3 is designed to support a range of cross-cutting activities for sustainable institutionalization of the improvements supported under components 1 and 2 by building the government's organizational and institutional capacities for managing CR and SSA functions at both the central and local levels. The activities supported under this component will be divided into following sub-components.

Sub-component 3.1 to support the strengthening of DOCR as the central oversight agency of CR and SSA by defining improved business processes for the CR and SSA, developing the organizational capacity of the DOCR, and enhancing the DOCR's existing management information system to align its functionalities to the requirements of the new IT-based CR and SSA business processes.

Sub-component 3.2 is to support setting-up of service units/units to provide IT-based back-end support and associated staff training at the local level.

Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

The component will support project implementation and M&E by establishing and maintaining an effective project management unit (PMU), district-level project implementation units (DLPIUs), building capacity of the project management staff, and financing specific project evaluation studies (e.g., spot checks, base/mid/end-line surveys).

1.2 Objectives of the Vulnerable Community Development Plan

Against this background, the Department of Civil Registration (DoCR) has prepared Vulnerable Community Development Plan (VCDP) to ensure that the Project is implemented in a manner that addresses issues related to access, equity, quality and sustainability of social protection schemes for the vulnerable groups; that vulnerable groups are engaged in a process of free, and informed consultation to identify their views and ascertain their broad community support for the project; and to ensure that the vulnerable groups are not adversely affected by the project interventions. Overall, the objective of the VCDP is to have a comprehensive civil registration of the vulnerable groups linked to the vital registration system with a view to improve the coverage of the social security allowances. The specific objectives of the plan are as follows:

- To provide a working definition of the vulnerable groups for ensuring their proper coverage

- To identify the risk factors of the project
- To develop an action plan to address the risk factors that might affect coverage for civil registration and the SSA.
- Ensure that the project benefits are accessible to the vulnerable community living in the project area
- Avoid any kind of adverse impact on the vulnerable community

With the list of eligible individuals, the Department of Civil Registration (DoCR) can identify and target the uncovered population for enrollment into the SSA program.

Section Two: Working Definition of the Vulnerable Groups

For the purposes of the VCDP, the vulnerable groups will broadly include those that are considered target groups under Section 3 of the Social Protection Program Operational Procedure, 2016, and others that are considered vulnerable or marginalized by other relevant laws in Nepal). These groups, and their specific vulnerabilities, including the risks associated with them include:

	Vulnerable Group/Category	Vulnerability/Risks
1	Elderly (special focus on citizens above 70 years, all citizens of Karnali Zone above 60 years; all Dalit citizens above 60 years of age as specified)	Limited physical mobility, geographical isolation, discrimination within family, lack of land ownership, caste-based discrimination
2	Janajatis/Ethnic groups and people (with focus on groups that have been categorized as being 'endangered')	Language barriers; specific culture of certain groups; remoteness and geographical isolation; discrimination because of their different culture, traditions and practices, higher rates of poverty
3	Dalits (especially, elderly, women and children)	Caste-based discrimination, historic marginalization, lack of land/asset ownership, high levels of poverty
4	Single women (including, women above 60 years of age, unmarried women, women who are separated/divorced, widowed)	Discrimination, gender-based violence, including domestic violence, social stigma, poverty and lack of employment and other livelihood opportunities
5	People with Disability	Lack of support mechanism, social stigma, discrimination, Geographical remoteness and isolation, discriminatory laws and practices, mobility constraints
6	Children below 5 years of age (especially, the poor, children from vulnerable groups, children living with single mothers and those born out of wedlock)	Limited/No access to legal documents, vulnerable to falling into poverty, social stigma
7	Stateless people or those deprived of citizenship	Lack of legal documents, vulnerable to falling into poverty, social stigma, discrimination and marginalization

Section Three: Key Social Benefits and Risks Factors

2.1 Project Location and Key Safeguards Issues

The project is a national project that will cover all 75 districts. The project does not envisage direct support to activities relating to infrastructure development or civil works, and as such, irreversible negative environmental and social impacts are not anticipated.

The geographical contexts of these 75 districts range from the mountainous areas to foothills and flood plains of the Terai region of Nepal. The direct project beneficiaries are the current and future beneficiaries of the social security allowances as well as those among the general population who have failed to register their vital events and be captured in a population register.

The project triggers OP/BP 4.10 on Indigenous People since there are risks of vulnerable communities, including indigenous people being inadequately consulted and/or excluded from receiving project benefits. Further, these vulnerable communities, including indigenous people are spread across the country and hence localized; site-specific and large-scale impacts are not expected under this project.

2.2 Positive Impacts Relating to the Project

The following positive impacts on vulnerable groups have been envisioned under this project, including:

1. Legal identity of the vulnerable groups will be ensured. It includes citizenship, birth certificates, and marriage certificates and so on. As a result, it will facilitate the recognition of and also guarantee a number of rights and corresponding duties. Primarily, the project will help provide individuals with documentation needed to:
 - Establish legal identity and family relationships,
 - Improve the exercise of civil rights,
 - Increase access to services and social protection schemes,
 - Participate in social, political and economic processes,
 - Increase access to economic activities such as access to banking services, job market within and outside country, land ownership, etc.,
 - Improve the exercise of rights to education,
 - Improve registration of internal migration,
 - Enhance the capacity of individuals enjoy and exercise rights guaranteed by various other domestic and international laws.
2. Strengthen the civil registration system which the government can use to define who is entitled to rights and services, especially to the SSA.
3. Reduce statelessness and associated risks through strengthening of civil registration, vital statistics, and related documentation.
4. Improve the capacity and efficiency of the DoCR and local bodies.

5. Safeguard basic human rights, including those of the vulnerable groups such as the right to nationality, rights against statelessness, rights against arbitrary deprivation of his or her nationality, equal rights of the spouse, and the change of nationality.
6. Support the government of Nepal in developing a realistic development plan from national to local level.

2.3 Potential Negative Impacts or Risks of the Project on the Vulnerable Groups

The benefits of the project to vulnerable groups do not mean that existence of some risk factors can be denied. For example, unless the working definition of the ‘vulnerable groups’ is legitimized through a legislative process and existing laws and policies are harmonized, the risks factors of non-registration of vulnerable groups and limiting the access to social security allowance may continue. At present, the existence of discriminatory laws and practices on citizenship, birth registration, inheritance, marriage, and VERS, may create barriers to effectively implement the project and achieve the targeted goals of the project.

There are weaknesses in the current CRVS system in Nepal too, which are associated with the demand and supply sides (See the chat below). On the demand side, lack of awareness about the need and benefits of registration and bureaucratic hurdles has increased the transactions costs. On the supply side, the law does not require the record-keeping agencies to maintain a thorough record of the vulnerable groups. Likewise, there are several bottlenecks both on demand and supply sides as well. One of the main bottlenecks is the legislative framework, which has many ambiguities on VERS and also inconsistencies with international norms. There is no obligation on the part of state officials to initiate and collect data to register vital events until the beneficiaries come for services. As a result, large numbers of potential beneficiaries are excluded from registration and from receiving benefits. The absence of reliable data on births, deaths, cause of death, migration, and other key events renders many vulnerable people as legally invisible.

Demand Side	Supply Side
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of conducive environment to empower vulnerable groups • Lack of awareness among the vulnerable groups about the need and benefits of vital registration • Limited awareness about the project and its benefits amongst vulnerable groups • Language, geographic and other social barriers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systemic problems associated with lack of political will amongst administrators and service providers • Problems associated with institutional coordination and untimely service delivery • Lack of sufficient human resources, financial support and capacity, especially at the local levels • Insufficient consultations with local community, including vulnerable groups
Societal level	Legal Barriers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of a wider supportive environment to the vulnerable groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ambiguous, discriminatory, insufficient, and disharmonious legal regulatory mechanism

2.4 Issues/Concerns Relating to Vulnerable Groups and Possible Mitigation Measures

The section below points to specific issues concerning the vulnerable groups mentioned above and possible mitigation measures. In order to facilitate risk identification and design mitigation measures accordingly, these issues have been separated for each project component separately.

Component 1: Potential Risk

Component 1 of the project is targeted towards improving of civil registration and social security allowances through developing comprehensive population register, identifying excluded individuals/groups. For that, the component activities emphasize door-to-door data collection and Ward level registration camps, information and outreach campaigns etc. Despite the project focus on identifying excluded individuals, there are some potential risks of the project as explained below:

Issues/Risks Factors	Possible Mitigation Measures
Language barriers (non-Nepali speakers may not fully understand the message imparted during information and outreach campaigns)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand and identify the language diversity in project areas based on secondary sources such as CBS Census report and other authentic research reports etc. • Develop information, education and communication (IEC) materials in major local languages. • Produce visual and pictorial materials to overcome language and literacy barriers. • Develop radio jingles in local languages focusing on district wise need and air the program accordingly. • Appoint local enumerators who can communicate effectively in local language.
Social barriers (persistent discrimination and ill practices against Dalits, single women and young girls both in Hill and Tarai)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt and implement the non-discrimination provision enshrined in the Constitution of Nepal 2015 and Gon's inclusive hiring policy for the project staffers, staff and consultants., at the national to local levels (particularly, local enumerators who are responsible for door to door data collection, ward level outreach camps and so on) • Introduce additional module/section on GESI, diversity non-discrimination and other social issues relevant to the project in the project staff orientation package/training from national to local level. • Develop awareness package targeting the vulnerable groups mentioned above for timely registration of all vital events, its

Issues/Risks Factors	Possible Mitigation Measures
	linkages and benefits.
Geographical Isolation (due to the remoteness, lack of transportation, project staff may give less priority to remote areas)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify settlements located in remote areas to ensure that they are not excluded from the project. • Organize door to door population registration program and awareness program in remote settlement.
Diverse ethnic groups and their culture (some minority groups for instance like Raute, their mobility is high and they travel from one place to another place frequently as they do not have their permanent land and they are not interested in agriculture) may be left out from the registration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of such groups and develop targeted Ward level and settlement based registration camps. • Develop targeted awareness program for such communities on the importance of civil registration and benefits out of it. • Mobilize Female Community Health Workers coordination with Ministry of Health and Population at national level and local health post at local level.
Disability: persistent discrimination against person with disability in general and limited capacity of mobility of those populations specially those who has severe mental and physical disability)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue the home services targeting to those populations. • Develop collaborative working modality to work with family head of such families who have disable family member.

Component 2: Modernizing Social Security Delivery System

Component 2 is designed to support activities and actions for improving delivery and accountability of the social security allowance program. An intervention on this component 2.1 and 2.2 focuses on improving efficiency and accountability of the social security payment system through rolling out electronic payment of the social security benefits. During the implementation, it will adopt DoCR's payment strategy and using a result based financing disbursement-linked indicators (DLIs); and improving social security delivery processes including enrollment grievance redress, monitoring/oversights, and where applicable, improvements in manual payment delivery.

Issues/Risk Factors	Possible Mitigations Measures
<p>Despite the nature of services there might be some risks due to limited access of the Vulnerable communities in electronic payment of the social security benefits due to several reasons: a) limited/no financial literacy among the vulnerable community, b) limited or lack of banking/financial institutions services in the remote geographical locations; c) limited capacity of banking and finance institutions to expand the e-banking due to the limited infrastructure required for accessing the vulnerable communities and d) people living in remote areas and have no formal education are not/less familiar with technology related to e-banking and other services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt manual/reference materials/IEC materials on basic financial literacy program that developed by Nepal Rastra Bank and other financial institutions. • Organize series of financial literacy program • Promote branchless and other alternative banking services at the VDC level mobilizing all three category of financial institutions (A, B and C; defined by Nepal Rastra Bank) across the country targeting to homogeneous settlement of Dalits, endangered indigenous groups in remote areas including single women

Component 3: Institutional Strengthening

Component 3 is more focused on the institutional strengthening of the DoCR at central level and establishing 1000 service centers at the local level. Interventions related to Component 3.1 and 3.2 emphasize enhancement of infrastructure development particularly: MIS system to align its functionalities to the requirement of the new IT based CR and SSA business, define new organizational structure, and develop organizational capacity in terms of logistic and infrastructure.

Issues/Risk Factors	Possible Mitigation Measures
<p>Project may only emphasize hardware part of the institutional development and may give less priority to capacity building on the wide ranges of issues related to diversity,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize the importance of training on the diversity, GESI, equality, non-discrimination and so on. • Develop additional portfolios on ongoing staff training package or orientation package for capacity building of the project staff and decision makers on: governance issues related to CRVS, legal rights of the individuals and role of the duty bearers for enhancing proactive services and system, GESI sensitivity and diversity issues at the local level and national context, importance of CRVS both for State and individuals etc

GESI, equality, non-discrimination and so on.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver training at both the national and local levels.
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Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation

Component 4 will provide an opportunity for continue learning for the DoCR and local government officials and address the genuine concerns of the project in timely manner including establishing a robust team for the project implementation. The design of an effective and efficient M & E plan with time-line considering the diversity of the geographical landscape (remoteness), targeting to diverse group in local context, background of the people living in specific project targeted districts, VDCs and community, is very essential to get complete and real picture of the outcome of the program intervention.

Issues/Risk Factors	Possible Mitigation Measures
In the name of fairness, merit and quality, there persists a risk not to hire the staffer from vulnerable community, ethnic minority, women and other excluded groups in the project team and service centers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream or adopt GESI sensitive hiring policy of government of Nepal. • Prioritize to local enumerators who can speak local language and familiar with local context.
Due to the remoteness and lack of transportation facilities, M&E team members may not motivate/ encourage having regular field monitoring visit in geographically isolated and remote areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M&E plan should develop addressing these risk factors having mandatory quarterly or yearly field visit of M&E team in the remote and geographically isolated program areas and settlements, • The checklist of the field visit and M&E plan, should incorporate the indicators regarding vulnerable communities access in the project services. • Develop GESI and vulnerable groups disaggregated data system.
Existing monitoring culture for instance valuing the worst that mean people who are less motivated to work are generally send for the monitoring and usually monitoring visit is	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote result based M & E • Mainstream VCDP monitoring in the regular monitoring plan of the project including external evaluation such as mid-term and end-line evaluation.

conducted in dry season which ultimately become rituals and not give effective outcome/results.	
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Section Four: Policy Framework Supporting Vulnerable Groups

There are a number of laws and policies related to civil registration and social protection measures along with the vulnerable group including Indigenous People. However, there is no specific policy adopted by the government (Cabinet) or law enacted by the Parliament in defining the vulnerable groups for the purpose of enabling them with needed affirmative actions, including the SSA.

National Laws and Policies

Constitution of Nepal, 2015

Among the existing laws and policies, the 2015 Constitution provides comprehensive provisions on social protection as the fundamental rights of the people.

The Preamble of the 2015 Constitution aims to ensure social justice and inclusive State. Besides the preamble, the 2015 Constitution provide a huge body rights related to social protection. The 2015 Constitution mentions the term 'vulnerable' in a few contexts. For example, Article 39(9) provides that, "A child who is helpless, orphan, disable, victim of conflict, displaced, or vulnerable shall have the right to special protection and facilities from the State." Similarly, under Article 51(J) of the Directive Principles, policies relating to social justice and inclusion are declared. Article 51.J(2) provides that, "To make self-reliant, women who are vulnerable, victims of violence, and subjected to social and family exclusion will be provided with necessary arrangements for rehabilitation, protection, and empowerment." Beside that The Constitution of Nepal, 2015, ensures the rights of indigenous people of Nepal in several articles of fundamental rights section and State policies.

Vital Events Registration Act, 2034 and Rules

The Birth, Death, and Other Personal Events Registration Act, 1976 (hereinafter Vital Registration Act) has been amended in November 2006. This Act requires the registration only of FIVE personal events: birth, death, marriage, divorce, and migration. With its second amendment in October 1991, the Act introduced the concept of Local Registrar at the VDCs and Municipalities levels with the authority of registration and issuing certification of the registration of personal events.

The Local Registrar is required to register and issue a certificate of personal events upon receiving the information of personal events. Unless the concerned people report the personal events for registration, the Local Registrars cannot register the personal events on their own. However, neither the Act nor the Rules provide on the registration of or keeping the records of vulnerable groups

National Foundation for Upliftment of Adivasi/Janjati Act, 2058

National Foundation for Upliftment of Adivasi/Janjati Act, 2058 (2002) is one of the key legislative frameworks in Nepal relating to indigenous nationalities. The Act has identified and legally recognized 59 indigenous communities. They are officially referred to as *Adivasi Janajati* (Indigenous Nationalities). According to Nepal Federation of AdivasiJanajati (NEFIN) 10 of the 59 AdivasiJanajati are "endangered", 12 "highly marginalized", 20 "marginalized", 15 "disadvantaged" and

2 are "advanced" or better off on the basis of a composite index consisting of literacy, housing, landholdings, occupation, language, graduate and above education, and population size.

Local Self-Governance Act, 2055

Different section of the Local-self Governance Act requires people participation in local governance and designing programs and plan at the local level. In formulating the plans, the Village Development Committee shall have to give priority to the local people, especially targeting benefits to women, children, and marginalized communities. In selecting projects, the local governments should ensure utmost participation of the local people and labor should be selected from the local people. In short, the local governments are required to create conducive environment to the enjoyment of the fruits of democracy through the utmost participation of the sovereign people in the process of governance by way of decentralization.

Right to Information Act, 2064

Rights to Information Act, 2064 (2007) makes the government agencies accountable to the citizens of Nepal. The main objective of the Act is to make the function and activities of the State open and transparent towards people. It aims to make the access of citizens to the information of public importance held in public bodies in a simple and easy manner. It also authorizes to protect sensitive information that could have an adverse impact on the interest of the nation and citizens. Clauses 3, 4, and 7 ensure the rights to information of the citizens, including by defining the responsibilities of the public body to disseminate information and procedure of acquiring information respectively.

ILO Convention on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, 1989 (No.169)

Nepal is the State Party of ILO Convention on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, 1989 (No.169). The convention requires consultation with the peoples concerned through appropriate procedures and, in particular, through their representative institutions, whenever consideration is being given to legislative or administrative measures, which may affect them directly. It further states that indigenous and tribal peoples shall, wherever possible, participate in the benefits of natural resource utilization activities and shall receive fair compensation for any damages, which they may sustain as a result of such activities. The convention also further explains regarding relocation, which has clearly stated that during this process free and informed consent of indigenous people, must be taken.

Social Protection Program Operational Procedure, 2016

Before introducing the Social Protection Program Operational Procedure, 2016 (hereinafter 2016 Procedure), is introduced to systematically manage the social protection system with a view to give effect to the right of social protection of the weak, marginalized, and indigent people (Preamble). The 2016 Procedure covers six different types of people as the targeted people eligible for allowances. They are:

- Elderly people

- Endangered Indigenous and Ethnic People
- Single Women
- Widow
- Invalid or Disable Persons
- Children below 5 years of age in the Karnali region and from the Dalits families

Further, the 2013 Procedure requires the VDCs and Municipalities to report the record of the targeted people to the District Development Council (DDC). The DDC is required to report to the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development.

4.1 Relevant World Bank Policy

In this context, World Bank Indigenous People (OP/BP 4.10) is significant to the project since Dalits, endangered indigenous people and other vulnerable groups are the target of this project. The World Bank policy on Indigenous People states that any development projects and program under the World Bank financing should fully obey the dignity, human rights, economies, and cultures of Indigenous Peoples (IPs). It further states that the project should involve in a process of free, prior, and informed consultation with IPs that should result in broad community support to the project by the affected Indigenous Peoples. It also states that project should include measures to avoid potentially adverse effects on the Indigenous People's communities. Its adverse effects cannot be feasible to address, it encourages minimizing, mitigating, or compensating for such effects. The project should ensure that the IPs receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate and gender and inter-generationally inclusive.

4.2 Policy Framework for the Project

Based on the above analysis of policy framework, precisely the Nepal's legislative framework is compatible and consistent with World Bank's Indigenous People (OP/BP 4.10). Indigenous People (OP/BP 4.10) is significant to the project because of the presence of Janajati in the project area, Dalits and other vulnerable groups do exists in the project intervention area. The OP/BP 4.10 policy states that any development process that financed by World Bank should fully respect the dignity, human rights, economies, and cultures of Indigenous Peoples (IPs) which is supported by Nepal's entire policy framework.

Section Five: Vulnerable Community Development Plan

The DoCR with the technical and financial support of the World Bank is interested in national and local level efforts for developing Vulnerable Community Development Plan (VCDP). The objective of the Plan is to address the risk factors that discussed in Section One of this report in order to achieve the set goals of the project. The main objective of the project is to improve the coverage and delivery of civil registration services and social security allowances by the Government of Nepal strengthening a System for Social Protection and Civil Registration.

5.1 Approaches to Implement the VCDP

The following cross-cutting approaches and methodologies are integrated and applied in the design of the plan. These approaches and methodologies explain how the program activities will be carried out and implemented during the project intervention period. The approaches/ strategy is based on the theory of change. If vulnerable groups know their rights and are empowered through knowledge, information and accountability mechanism to seek services and encourage for registration of vital events. If service providers are capable and responsive towards vulnerable groups, individuals from vulnerable groups and those at risk will be able to access fair and equitable services from the respective agencies.

Hence, following approaches will be used to implement the proposed VCDP:

- Strengthen the service delivery mechanisms
- Local level awareness to carry out and localize VCDP
- Mobilize Information Volunteers for promoting awareness and IEC activities
- Engagement with media
- Impact management, documentation and shared learning
- Human rights based approach

5.2 Vulnerable Community Development Plan

	Activities	Responsibility
A	Settlement Level Mapping/Identification	
1	District-level settlement mapping(through consultations and secondary sources) to identify areas where there is concentration of vulnerable groups and accordingly develop plans for targeted campaigns and outreach	PMU with support from DDC and VDC staff with support from social mobilizers, FCHVs, and other relevant stakeholders at the local level
B	Outreach and communication plan	

1	Review of the outreach and communication plan prepared for the project to ensure that it reflects the needs of vulnerable groups, and can adequately include them	PMU, communication expert, GESI expert
C	Preparation of IEC Materials, Awareness Packages, etc	
1	Preparation of IEC materials on CRVS, Social Security and its importance (flyers, radio jingles, TV spots etc.) in Nepali as well as major local languages	PMU, communication expert
2	Consultation with representatives of vulnerable groups prior to the finalization of the IEC materials, information packages, etc., so that they are culturally sensitive and accessible to these groups	VDC/DDC staffs, social mobilizers
3	Preparation of awareness packages that are simple and accessible to vulnerable groups, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fact sheets on existing status of CRVS and Social Security provisions • Information sheets regarding available services, their role, and procedural of receive such services and cost of non-registration of vital events and existing laws policies and so on. 	PMU, GESI expert, communication expert
4	Dissemination, Outreach and Awareness Raising Activities	
5	Mobilization of various networks, including government offices at local levels (VDC offices, health post, schools, DWCOs, district level GBV coordination committee, cooperative and service centers that established by DWCOs), local media both print and radio, community based organizations, Child protection authorities (like women and children's offices (DWCOs), Village Child Protection Committees (VCPCs), and civil society actors) to disseminate IEC materials	PMU and other relevant stakeholders at the district/ VDC levels
6	Appointment of local social mobilizers who are familiar with local language, context and culture for organizing awareness campaigns and door-to-door campaigns	PMU, VDC/DDC

7	Social media campaign (facebook, twitter, blogs etc.) targeting to urban youth	PMU, Communications expert
D	Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building Activities	
1	Orientation trainings for financial institutions to sensitize them to issues of vulnerable groups and develop activities/measures for reaching out to them	PMU, GESI expert
2	Preparation of training materials on GESI sensitive civil registration and social security	PMU, GESI expert
3	Trainings for DOCR staff, VDC officials, registrars, service centre staff, on issues relating to vulnerable groups, gender equality and social inclusion	PMU, GESI expert
4	Appointment of GESI advisor/specialist within the organizational structure of DOCR	DoCR/MoFALD
5	Development of code of conduct/non discrimination (provisioned by Nepali law) as part of DOCR's institutional strengthening under Component 3	PMU

5.3 Outcomes of the VCDP

OC1: Increased awareness among community people particularly vulnerable groups defined above as well as service providers, of the legal policy frameworks on CRVS, benefits of the CRVS, role of the service provider to reach vulnerable groups and address their concerns.

OC2: Improved responsiveness and pro-activeness by the DoCR, Local Registrar and service centers to vulnerable groups for improving coverage of their civil registration and social security allowance.

Section Six: Consultation, Disclosure, and Grievance Redress Mechanism

6.1 Consultation and Disclosure

During the preparation of this VCDP, a national level workshop was organized on XX with representatives from XX to discuss the draft of the VCDP. For meaningful consultations, the concerned groups were provided with the draft document in a timely manner prior to consultation. The revised VCDP, taking into account feedback received during consultations, were (a) re-disclosed at the country level and at public places accessible to project beneficiaries, and local institutions; (b) officially submitted to the World Bank on XX for clearance; and (c) submitted for disclosure on the public World Bank's Infoshop on XX.

Further, as discussed in the VCDP, a good communication strategy and outreach campaign will be prepared during implementation to empower the project beneficiaries through participation and enhanced access to civil registration and SSA benefits. Particularly, ongoing communication will involve consultations, communications and information campaigns, public awareness programs, information dissemination through brochure, leaflets in local languages, and FM radios. Further, the communications and outreach campaigns will mobilize local-level actors including the "social mobilizers" who are permanently stationed in each VDC to support MOFALD's Local Governance and Community Development Program (LGCDP).

6.2 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

The project will adopt the existing MOFALD/DOCR's grievance redress mechanisms. During project implementation, the project will also invest in strengthening MOFALD/DOCR's grievance redress mechanisms so that aggrieved stakeholders can channel their complaints and/or feedback through a properly designed system to elicit responses from the government. A tracking system for GRM will be established and the PMU will be responsible for recording the complaints, reaching a resolution on the complaints, and communicating the decision to the aggrieved stakeholders. Additionally, DOCR will also conduct three rounds of beneficiary feedback surveys throughout project implementation.

Besides the national mechanism, communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a World Bank (WB) supported project may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance redress mechanisms or the WB's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the WB's independent Inspection Panel which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of WB non-compliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the World Bank's attention, and Bank Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank's corporate Grievance Redress Service (GRS), please visit www.worldbank.org/grs. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel, please visit www.inspectionpanel.org.

Section Seven: Institutional Arrangement and Budget

7.1 Institutional Arrangement

The PMU with support from the M&E expert will be responsible for the overall implementation of the VCDP. The M&E expert will also be responsible for monitoring of the implementation of the VCDP. Specific activities envisaged under the VCDP which are to be implemented at the local levels will be the responsibility of the District Level Project Implementation Units (DLPIU) within the District Development Committees (DDC) in all 75 districts.

7.2 Monitoring and Reporting

The disaggregated data on CRVS and SSA beneficiaries will help establish the extent to which vulnerable groups are able to benefit from the project, and take corrective actions, if required. Community members/vulnerable groups will also be engaged in monitoring of VCDP through participatory monitoring and citizen engagement developed for the project. The progress reports and annual plans prepared by the PMU will include section on the implementation of VCDP which will be used as the basis for the project implementation review. The World Bank will organize technical missions and regular implementation support missions, as needed, to oversee the implementation of the VCDP.

7.3 Capacity Building

With prior experience with World Bank funded projects, MoFALD/DOCR is aware of World Bank's safeguards requirements. However, refresher trainings, including on gender and social inclusion issues and this VCDP, will be required for PMU and other relevant staff members at DORC. Further, given the decentralized nature of the project, new trainings and orientations will have to be imparted to local government officials, social mobilizers, community health workers, civil society members, representatives of the Local Social Security Coordination Committee (LSSCC) and the District Social Security Coordination Committee. Gender constraints and other exclusionary practices linked to the registration of vital events, will also be addressed through training, awareness raising for registrars as well as the mobilization of community organizations, which could include women's groups.

In order to achieve these objectives, upon project effectiveness, DOCR will prepare a human resource training plan that will include, among other business processes, specific trainings and orientation activities relating to gender and social inclusion issues and the VCDP.

7.4 Tentative Budget for Implementation of the VCDP

S.No	Description	Tentative Amount (NPR)
Develop and Disseminate IEC materials		
1a	Consultant fee for Develop IEC materials (jingles, flyers, visuals etc.	15,00,000.00
1b	Consultation fee for translation of IEC material in local	20,00000.00

	languages	
1c	Printing and producing the IEC materials	5,00,000.00
1d	Dissemination of IEC materials (cost of post office, program airing cost both in local radio ,TV and local and national daily papers)	5,50,000.00
1e	Targeted awareness programs	50,00,000.00
Total		29,50,000.00
Develop training package and deliver the training		
2a	Consultant fee to develop module/section regarding GESI sensitive Civil Registration and Social Security and other necessary content of the training.	3,00,000.00
2b	Resource person fee and other necessary logistics for training	15,00,000.00
2c	Cost of printing of training module	5,00,000.00
2d	Consultant fee to develop manual on financial literacy	3,00,000.00
2e	Resource person fee and other necessary logistics for orientation /awareness program on financial literacy	10,00000.00
Support for expanding banking services		
3a	Support for expanding banking services at the Ward level across the project areas targeting to homogeneous settlement of Dalits, endangered indigenous groups in remote areas including single women etc.
Total		
Support for Help desk		
4a	Help desk establishment (staff, logistic arrangement)	25,00000.00
Total		
5.M & E system strengthening		
5a	Regular national and district level observatory reports	15,00000.00
5b	External mid- term and final evaluation	30,000000.00
Total		
Grand Total		

In Words: