

Annex I: Minority Group Planning Framework



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Minority Groups Planning Framework (MGPF)

Nigeria National child project under the GEF Africa Minigrids Program
(UNDP-supported, GEF-financed during the PPG phase)

GEF Project ID:	10413		
Country/Region:	Nigeria		
Project Title:	National child project under the GEF Africa Minigrids Program		
Project Duration:	48 months	SESP Categorization	Substantial
GEF Agency:	UNDP	UNDP PIMS ID:	6484
Project Executing Entity:	Rural Electrification Agency (REA)		
GEF-7 Component (s):	CCM-1-1 Promote innovation and technology transfer for sustainable energy breakthroughs for decentralized power with energy usage		
Type of Trust Fund:	GEF Trust Fund	Project Grant:	USD 5,905,046
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CEO Endorsement/Approval	Pending	Expected Project Start Date:	01 September 2021

Executive Summary

Nigeria, with over 202 million inhabitants, is the most populous country in Africa. It also presents one of Africa's most diverse multicultural landscapes, with more than 350 ethnic identities by some counts. Within the country's population are a number of groups who would be considered indigenous peoples under the UNDP's Social and Environmental Safeguards (SES) Standard 6 criteria.¹ These populations may be referred to as vulnerable or marginalized groups, pastoralist groups and/or minorities; the government does not apply the term indigenous peoples within the country.

UNDP SES Standard 6 requires that, in cases where indigenous peoples are found within project sites, a Minority Groups Plan (MGP) must be developed with the purpose of promoting participation of those groups in the project, mitigating risks from the project and ensuring equal and relevant benefits from the project alongside other participants. This Minority Groups Planning Framework (MGPF – the equivalent of an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework) is a precursor to that plan, and sets out the frameworks, issues and requirements for IPP development, which will take place before any activities commence that include minority groups, and within 6 months of minigrid site identification. MGP preparation is linked to other processes, such as the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), and drafting of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and any other management plans.

The MGPF has been prepared by UNDP for the UNDP-supported, GEF-financed project: *“National Child Project under the GEF Africa Minigrids Program – Nigeria”*, which will support the integration of solar PV mini-grids in the agriculture value chain. The commercially-oriented business delivery model will be underpinned by cost reduction levers to increase the affordability to renewable electricity, including reducing financing and hardware costs through a derisking approach. This will be achieved through three outcomes: (i) operationalizing innovative business models to strengthen private sector participation in low-carbon mini-grid development; (ii) putting in place an innovative financing mechanism to incentivize private sector financing; and (iii) knowledge management through stakeholder networking, and capturing lessons learned for scaling-up of project results within Nigeria and the AMP Community of Practice.

This MGPF highlights potential risks, identified in the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), that are of particular relevance to indigenous peoples and identified overall as ‘substantial risk’ under the SES risk ratings. It also makes recommendations for further assessments and management measures, and for free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) consultation procedures, monitoring, and options for grievance redress.

This MGPF applies directly to Component 1, if supported pilot minigrid sites include areas with indigenous peoples, and Component 3, where data collection and monitoring will include indigenous peoples if they are affected by the project. Indirect effects on minority groups from Component 2's financial scaling may also occur, and will have to be analysed in the ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment) and Minority Groups Plan (MGP).

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https://info.undp.org/sites/bpps/SES_Toolkit/SES%20Document%20Library/Uploaded%20October%202016/Final%20UNDP%20SES%20Indigenous%20Peoples%20GN_Jan2017.pdf

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AMP	Africa Minigrids Program
CO	Country Office
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Green House Gases
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan
IPPF	Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MGP	Minority Groups Plan
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NEP	National Electrification Program of Nigeria
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIR	GEF Project Implementation Report
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPG	Project preparation phase
PV	Photovoltaic
SECU	Social and Environmental Compliance Review Unit (UNDP)
REA	Rural Electrification Agency
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SES	Social and Environmental Standards
SESP	Social and Environmental Screening Procedures
SRM	Stakeholder Response Mechanism (UNDP)
TE	Terminal Evaluation
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

1. Project Description

This Minority Groups Planning Framework (MGPF) has been prepared for a child project under the GEF-7 Africa Minigrids Program (AMP). There are eleven child projects under the AMP (Angola, Burkina Faso, Comoros, Djibouti, Nigeria, Eswatini, Madagascar, Malawi, Nigeria, Somalia and Sudan). The social and environmental objectives of the AMP are:

- Promote energy access through renewable technology systems;
- Strengthen the enabling conditions, including legal frameworks, institutional arrangements, and institutional and individual capacities, required for transition to mini-grid systems based on clean energies;
- Promote sustainable livelihoods and management practices in relation to people and the environment;
- Increase climate resilience and adaptive capacity of communities; and
- Strengthen knowledge, information management, and monitoring systems on people and the environment, and the value of the AMP in the country.

Approximately 70 million persons are without electricity in Nigeria with the larger cohort found in rural areas. Nigeria has made significant strides in setting up a regulatory framework for enabling electrification of underserved communities using decentralized renewable energies, such as solar PV mini-grids. There is now a vibrant private sector value chain for developing solar PV mini-grids. The business environment in Nigeria is conducive for scaling up private investments in off-grid electrification. The UNDP-GEF project will contribute towards this goal in terms of supporting the integration of solar PV mini-grids in the agriculture value chain (i.e. productive energy uses).

The commercially-oriented business delivery model will be underpinned by cost reduction levers to increase the affordability to renewable electricity, including reducing financing and hardware costs through a derisking approach.

This will be achieved through three outcomes: (i) operationalizing innovative business models to strengthen private sector participation in low-carbon mini-grid development; (ii) putting in place an innovative financing mechanism to incentivize private sector financing; and (iii) knowledge management through stakeholder networking, and capturing lessons learned for scaling-up of project results within Nigeria and the AMP Community of Practice.

The project will be implemented through three components:

- **Component 1: Project and Business Model Innovation with Private Sector Engagement.** Innovative business models based on cost reduction operationalized to support and strengthen private participation in low-carbon minigrid development (innovative pilot sites, capacity building bidding process, PV bidders, public officials and support for suppliers).
- **Component 2: Innovative Financing.** Financing mechanism and accompanying financial instruments in place to incentivize investments in the development of low-carbon minigrids (financial oversight, analysis, investment innovation and capacity building).
- **Component 3: Convening, Dissemination, Tracking (Knowledge Management).** Increased awareness and network opportunities in the minigrid market and among stakeholders, and lessons learned for scaling up rural electrification using low-carbon minigrids (M&E, scaling).

UNDP SES 6 requires that, in cases where indigenous peoples are found within project implementation areas, an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) must be developed with the purpose of achieving the full, effective and meaningful participation of indigenous peoples, in a manner which aligns with their distinct vision and development priorities, and building sustainable partnerships with indigenous peoples as companions in development and conservation efforts. Through implementation of Standard 6, UNDP aims to avoid adverse impacts on indigenous peoples, their rights, lands, territories and resources; mitigate and remedy impacts that cannot be avoided; support countries to implement human rights obligations; and ensure equitable and culturally appropriate benefit sharing with indigenous peoples.

Due to the national approaches in Nigeria regarding the application and acceptability of the term 'indigenous peoples' by the government, while acknowledging the governments recognition that certain groups may experience historical and current marginalisation, the preferred terms of Minority Groups Planning Framework and Minority Groups Plan are used.

This MGPF applies directly to Component 1, if supported pilot minigrid sites include areas with indigenous peoples, and Component 3, where data collection and monitoring will include indigenous peoples if they are affected by the project. Indirect effects on minority groups from Component 2's financial scaling may also occur, and will have to be analysed in the ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment) and Minority Groups Plan (MGP).

This Minority Groups Planning Framework (MGPF) is a precursor to that plan, and sets out the frameworks, issues and requirements for IPP development, which will take place before any activities commence that include minority groups, and within 6 months of minigrid site identification. MGP preparation is linked to other processes, such as the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), and drafting of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and any other management plans.

The MGPF is an equivalent document to an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework under the SES 6 policy. The MGPF highlights risks, identified in the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), that are of particular relevance to minority groups. It also makes recommendations regarding free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) consultation procedures, monitoring and options for grievance redress.

2. Description of Minority Groups

1. Background

There is no one universally accepted definition of indigenous peoples or minority groups. It is critical to note that states and such groups might differ regarding official recognition. For purposes of the SES, UNDP will identify distinct collectives as “indigenous peoples” if they satisfy any of the more commonly accepted definitions of indigenous peoples, regardless of the local, national and regional terms applied to them.

Factors for defining groups relevant under SES Standards 6 include, among other factors, consideration of whether the collective:

- self-identifies as indigenous peoples (though this may be limited to due to prejudice and other limited factors);
- has pursued its own concept and way of human development in a given socio- economic, political and historical context;
- has tried to maintain its distinct group identity, languages, traditional beliefs, customs, laws and institutions, worldviews and ways of life;
- has exercised control and management of the lands, territories and natural resources that it has historically used and occupied, with which it has a special connection, and upon which its physical and cultural survival as indigenous peoples typically depends; and
- whether its existence pre-dates those that colonized the lands within which it was originally found or of which it was then dispossessed.

As mentioned in the previous section, the term minority groups is preferred in Nigeria and the concept of indigenous peoples is not widely used. It is notable that Nigeria is one of the few countries that did not adopt the United Nations Declarations on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), by abstention from the vote, though a high level civil servant was a representative on the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues at the time, and later Nigeria did not object when the General Assembly announced support for the UNDRIP in 2014.

In similarity to the other countries in the region, Nigeria presents a complex arena for the analyses of ethnic groups due to the profusion of overlapping ethnic identities, mixed livelihoods, tribal or clan systems, complex history and conflicts, and the limited availability of significant information and analysis in regard to the international concept of indigenous peoples within the country.

Nigeria’s 36 states are said to be home over 350 ethnic identities, some of whom are closely related through descent and culture, others who are quite separate. This section describe some of these groups more often featured in source material, including the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights, the African Development Bank, IWGIA, other UN agencies, international financial institutions, as well as peer-reviewed academic articles. This however is not an exhaustive list of groups who may meet SES 6 Criteria in Nigeria.

The term ‘indigenous peoples’ is not used in Nigeria. Nigeria is one of the few countries in Africa to have not supported the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The term ‘indigenous’ in Nigeria has stronger links to the concept of ‘indigene’, where population of every state and local government in Nigeria is officially divided into two categories of citizens: those who can trace their ethnic and genealogical roots back to the community of people who originally settled there. This is a contentious concept where certain economic and political opportunities, sometimes including access to employment and land, are the preserve of ethnic groups identified as having preceded others in settling in a given locality. Therefore some conflation exists between this concept and the international human rights term relevant to UNDP SES 6.

2. Defining populations meeting SES 6 Criteria in Nigeria

Among the manifold ethnic groups of Nigeria, substantive economic and political power is held from area to area, often due to combination of numerosity in a given area and the abovementioned indigene status, guaranteeing local advantages. This localised power, among other factors, has promoted the continued maintenance of traditions, cultures and languages among many of Nigeria’s ethnic groups.

As such, large diverse groups such as the Igbo, numbering as many as 40 million in Nigeria, have distinct traditions and can trace back occupation of the same territories to archaeological records. While not self-identifying as indigenous peoples within the international human rights concept, they do meet a number of criteria of the SES 6 policy. Such arguments apply widely in the Nigerian context. For example, groups not discussed in this report Yoruba, Igbo, Ijaw, Kanuri, Ibibio-Efik, Tiv, Bini, Nupe and many others.

However, certainly there are groups in Nigeria that meet SES 6 criteria convincingly, and have been identified as indigenous peoples by international institutions. Therefore, this MGPF will focus on three groups where evidence of their status is clear, and recommends that UNDP and national partners further examine the application of the UNDP SES 6 criteria in Nigeria in detail in the near future.

The three groups identified in this project document as meeting SES 6 criteria are:

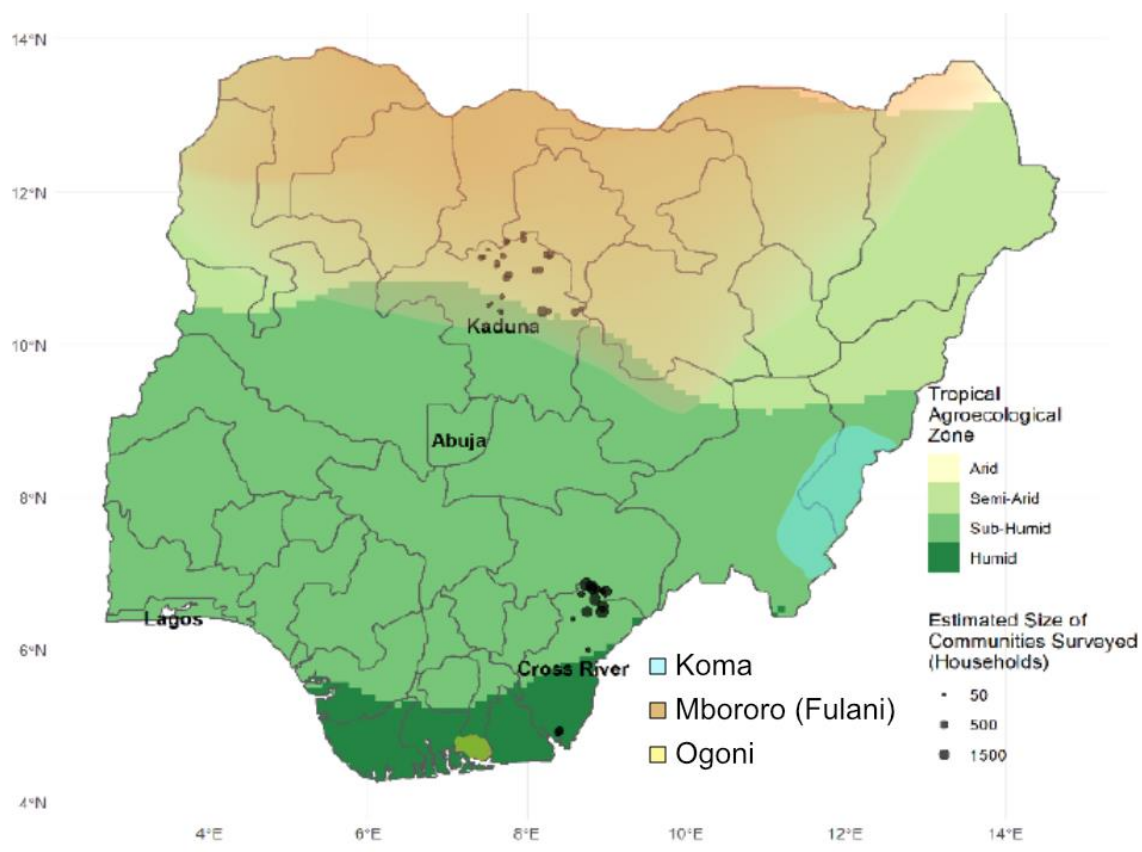
- i. **The Ogoni people of Rivers State:** having been identified within UN treaty body reports, within the ACHRP and AfDB, and widely by NGOs and academia as indigenous peoples. The Ogoni people are found in south-eastern Nigeria, an area referred to as Ogoniland and located in the north-east plain terraces of the Niger River delta in Rivers State. There are estimated to number over 2 million people, and speak five related Ogoni languages. The Ogoni inhabited this area for nearly 1,000 years before the British came to Nigeria in 1861. The Ogoni people are mostly small-scale farmers and fishermen², but have increasingly adopted mixed livelihoods in common with many African communities. The Ogoni are well known for the activism that grew out of pollution from activities the oil company Shell, from the late 1950s. In particular the death of Ogoni activist Ken Saro Wiwa in 1994 gathered international condemnation. The legacy of pollution and soured relations with the state continue to impact the area today.
- ii. **The Koma people of Adamawa and Taraba States:** having been identified in academic literature³ and meeting SES 6 criteria including distinct cultures and languages, as well as ACHPR criteria of being subject to isolation and marginalisation. The Koma people are a tribe in the Taraba and Adamawa states in eastern Nigeria (and across the border in Cameroon), who are mainly farmers and hunters, though also are involved in agriculture, fishing and trade. They are reported to mainly reside in the Alantika Mountains. They are well known as an isolated ethnic group living in the hills away from other groups, speak their own language and have a strong set of customs that continue today. The total population of Koma in both countries is approximately 50,000. The Jibu ethnic group, found in a similar area, may also meet these criteria
- iii. **The Mbororo (Wodaabe) of Plateau State:** Peul/Fulani nomadic pastoralist herders who, while much less literature on their presence in Nigeria exists, have been recognised as meeting SES 6 and similar criteria elsewhere in West Africa and the Sahel. A minority within the vast Fulani ethnic group of West Africa and the Sahel, the remaining nomadic pastoralists are still numerous, and follow seasonal migrations and traveling hundreds of kilometres to grazing areas within Nigeria and in neighbouring countries.

The culture and way of life of pastoralist Mbororo remains a subject of discrimination against them, and many are displaced by force and subject to fierce competition for resources. However, they are also perpetrators of violence in the same competition for resources, and a minority of Mbororo have increasingly been tied to extremist groups active in Nigeria.

The Mbororo are the only minority group likely affected by project activities, particularly in relation to pilot minigrids under Component 1, as well monitoring arrangements under Component 3. Concerns would be focused on project siting, land acquisition, and community relations. However, minority group would also be set to benefit from opportunities and services that electrification can offer.

² https://www.iwgia.org/images/publications/African_Commission_book.pdf

³ For an extensive examination of the concept of indigenous peoples in Nigeria, see: Ademodi, Olugbenga (2012). The Rights And Status Of Indigenous Peoples In Nigeria. Bauu Institute



Map 1: The project map with approximately areas of populations meeting SES 6 criteria superimposed

2 Summary of Substantive Rights and Legal Framework

3.1 Domestic Law and the rights of minority groups in Nigeria

The Nigerian Constitution

The Constitution provides few guarantees or rights for indigenous peoples or minority groups. The 1999 Nigeria Constitution in Section 15 prohibits discrimination on all grounds including ethnicity, though it should be noted that Section 55 states that the National Assembly shall be conducted in English and in Hausa, Ibo and Yoruba.

Section 1 establishes the Constitution as supreme over any other law, including international law. Additionally, Section 12 provides that no treaty which has been signed and ratified by Nigeria shall be enforced until corresponding domestic legislation is enacted. Fundamental rights are provided for in Chapter 4. Section 21 protects, preserves and promotes the Nigerian cultures which “enhance human dignity”.

National Policies and Legislation⁴

Universal Basic Education Law 2004 extended free basic compulsory education from six to nine years. In 2013, the federal government made a policy declaration that one year of pre- primary school would be compulsory for all Nigerian children. The National Policy on Education highlights that apart from preserving the peoples’ culture, in the interest of national unity each child should be encouraged to learn one of the three majority languages other than his own mother tongue (Hausa, Igbo and Yoruba).

The Gender and Equal Opportunities Bill was twice voted down in the National Assembly, and state legislation has had little effect on women from minority groups due to lack of enforcement.

⁴ https://www.upr-info.org/sites/default/files/document/nigeria/session_17_-_october_2013/is5_upr17_nga_e_main.pdf

Nigeria's National Social Protection Framework which was approved by the Federal Executive Council in 2017 and launched in 2019. The aim of the policy framework is to ensure social justice, equity and inclusive growth. Some states have developed, or are in the process of developing, their own social protection policies.⁵

There is an active National Human Rights Institution, the National Human Rights Commission under the National Human Rights Commission Amendment Act of 2011, though it has been criticised in its the protection of minority and Indigenous peoples' rights.

Law in relation to pastoralists has been amended as in Nigeria's neighbouring countries; the laws still relied upon include the Grazing Reserve Law of 1978 and Land Use Act of 29 March 1978. Pastoralists do not have clear land rights, nor has Nigeria enacted the creation of grazing reserves, though due to close ties between pastoralist and sedentary Fulani, pastoralists have not been as marginalised as in some other countries in the region.⁶ Some states have moved to ban open grazing in recent times, in heavy handed efforts to stem conflict over land.

3.2 International Law and the rights of minority groups in Nigeria

Nigeria is one of two African countries to have not adopted the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, though as noted earlier a high level civil servant was a representative on the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues at the time, and later Nigeria did not object when the General Assembly announced support for the UNDRIP in 2014.

Nigeria has ratified several international human rights instruments including:

- Convention on the Rights of the Child
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
- African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights
- The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child

The UN Special Rapporteur on Minority Issues 2014 report noted that "minorities, particularly minority women, are poorly represented in political life at all levels, especially at state and local governments". The 2018 report of the ICCPR lamented the lack of protections for minority groups, including for education, language, employment and against violence.

3.3 Project relevance to the legal recognition of rights to lands, resources, or territories

The Project activities do not require additional legal recognition of rights to lands, resources, or territories, for minority groups or other groups in Nigeria.

3.4 Project relevance to the recognition of the juridical personality of Minority Groups

In terms of minority groups, recognition of the juridical personality is the recognition of a group, association or organisation of minority groups within the legal system, which acknowledges that a group, association or organisation of minority groups has certain rights, protections, privileges, responsibilities, and liabilities in law, similar to those of an individual human being (e.g. recognising a group in a similar manner to an individual, for reasons of legal standing and collective recognition).

The Project activities do not rely on issues of recognition of minority groups. The Project will observe additional measures as required to address consultations, concerns, complaints and project benefits of minority groups who are not represented in existing formal structures at local level.

⁵

https://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/bitstream/handle/20.500.12413/14810/693_Legislation_policies_and_social_exclusion_in_Nigeria.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

⁶ Dyer, Nat (2008). Review of the legislative and institutional environment governing livestock mobility in East and West Africa. IIED.

3.5 UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES)

This MGF has been prepared in line with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES) Policy, which came into effect 1 January 2015 and were updated in 2021. These standards underpin UNDP's commitment to mainstream social and environmental sustainability in its programs and projects to support sustainable development and are an integral component of UNDP's quality assurance and risk management approach to programming. Through the SES, UNDP meets the requirements of the GEF's Environmental and Social Safeguards Policy.

The objectives of the UNDP SES are to:

- Strengthen the quality of programming by ensuring a principled approach;
- Maximize social and environmental opportunities and benefits;
- Avoid adverse impacts to people and the environment;
- Minimize, mitigate, and manage adverse impacts where avoidance is not possible;
- Strengthen UNDP and partner capacities for managing social and environmental risks; and
- Ensure full and effective stakeholder engagement, including through a mechanism to respond to complaints from project-affected people.

These are attained through programming principles of: Leave No One Behind; Human Rights; Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment; Sustainability and Resilience; Accountability, and project level principles and standards that are applied as relevant from project to project:

- Principle 1: Human Rights – to ensure the participation, benefit and mitigation of potential negative consequences of all communities targeted within the project activities.
- Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment – to ensure the full participation of women in the project and counter any discrimination or patriarchal systems in target communities.
- Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
- Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks
- Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security
- Standard 4: Cultural Heritage
- Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement
- Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples
- Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions
- Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency

During the project preparation phase, and updated during implementation, risks are assessed using a Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) to Identify potential social and environmental risks and their significance; determine the project's risk category (Low, Moderate, Substantial, High); and determine the level of social and environmental assessment and management required to address potential risks and impacts. This project is rated as substantial risk.

Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples seeks to ensure that projects are designed and implemented in a way that fosters full respect for indigenous peoples and their human rights, livelihoods, and cultural uniqueness. The need for the Standard is an acknowledgement of a history of discrimination and exclusion of vulnerable communities or indigenous peoples that has limited or prevented them from directing the course of their own development and well-being.

Summary of Requirements of Standard 6 Indigenous Peoples (refer to full text of SES Standard 6):

Respect for domestic and international law: Ensure respect for domestic and international law regarding rights of indigenous peoples. Do not participate in a project that violates the human rights of indigenous peoples as affirmed by Applicable Law and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) (Para. 4)

Identification of indigenous peoples: Identify indigenous peoples who may be affected by project activities utilizing range of criteria (Para. 5)

Land, territory and resources: Recognize collective rights of indigenous peoples to lands, territories and resources. Include measures to promote such recognition when necessary for project activities (Para. 6)

Legal personality: Recognize rights of indigenous peoples to legal personality. Include measures to promote such recognition when necessary for project activities (Para. 7)

Involuntary resettlement: Prohibit forcible removal of indigenous peoples from lands and territories and ensure no relocation without FPIC (Paras. 8, 9)

4. Potential Impacts on Minority Groups

4.1 Potential Positive Impacts

A range of positive impacts are predicted for minority groups who are included in or indirectly benefit from the project, mainly due to the range of benefits that rural electrification provides to communities. These include:

- Employment opportunities for both professional and unskilled workers in construction and maintenance phases.
- Expenses, time and labour relating to cooking, lighting, fetching water and other services will likely be reduced.
- Social and service provision benefits from improved communications from electricity availability (e.g. more mobile phone towers, charging mobile phones, internet access, access to service providers).
- Reduction in pollution from combustion of wood, paraffin and other cooking, light and heating resources.
- Livelihood diversification is likely to increase due to improved access to communications and power, from small service businesses to small scale irrigation.
- Improved food availability and quality due to improved local refrigeration at shops or home (also may improve market access for meat, dairy products and farming due to increased shelf-life).
- Improved study conditions for children and those in education, from lighting and access to resources through communications and the internet.
- Improved security with external lighting and improved communications, less time spent accessing/collecting resources such as firewood.
- Positive health service delivery impacts from electricity for clinical equipment and medical refrigeration.
- Increased participation of women in non-domestic activities.
- Inclusion of all ethnic groups in projects with broad benefits for the community at large may increase cohesion.

4.2 Potential Negative Impacts

All risks to community members identified in the SESP apply to minority groups in the project area, and some may have particular relevance over others due to the differing circumstances of minority groups where they are a minority population. New information from additional screening, identification of new risks and changes to the project require a reassessment of risks to minority groups.

The project risks are listed with a description where issues may be of particular relevance to minority groups, whereas other risks apply to all community members as described in the SESP:

- **Risk 1: Risk on lack of capacities.**
- **Risk 2: Risk of project activities not being safeguards responsive during the project life cycle.**

Where minority groups form minorities and are considered by majority groups as having lower social and economic status, negative impacts from lack of safeguards may be more severe than with other groups.

- **Risk 3: Risk of exclusion of affected stakeholders due to their vulnerability and/or potential concerns about the project.**

Minority groups and those relying on pastoralism or hunting and gathering may have lower incomes and be more affected by private provider pricing of electricity. In addition, social and political dynamics in a given area may reduce access to electricity to those of a lower social status (for example preferential routing of electricity infrastructure). Where minority groups are minorities and are considered by majority groups as having lower social and economic status, a lower level of participation by minority groups may be likely.

- **Risk 4: Risk on Women.**

Where minority groups form minorities, and are considered by majority groups as having lower social and economic status, exclusion, risks and impacts for women from minority groups are likely to be greater.

- **Risk 5: Risk of damage to biodiversity and natural resources due to land changes and new productive uses of the energy.**

Damage to biodiversity and natural resources may affect the livelihoods of groups that rely on pastoralism and natural resource harvesting, which are relevant portions of livelihoods for many minority groups.

- **Risk 6: Adverse transboundary environmental concerns.**

As above.

- **Risk 7: Risk due to electrical shocks/effects on fauna, flora and people.**
- **Risk 8: Risk of local climate change events, and weather & hydro related disasters.**
- **Risk 9: Risk of overestimated emissions due to embedded activities.**
- **Risk 10: Risk of overestimated emissions due to aggregation to a third-party project**
- **Risk 11: Risk on the community due to hazardous materials (mainly batteries, e-waste, chemicals for land clearance).**

Increased risk may be envisaged for groups of lower economic status and higher unemployment, including children, due to unfavourable siting of settlements, greater informal housing and collection of materials, hence may have a greater impact on minority groups .

- **Risk 12: Ambient perturbation on the community due to intense works locally at construction and decommissioning, and new economic activities subsequent from productive use of the energy.**
- **Risk 13: Risk on community health, safety and/or security due to the influx of people, mainly project workers and other new comers subsequent to the new economic activities resulting from the productive use of the energy.**

Non-local workers who will be engaged in the construction activities may increase the community risk of sexually transmitted diseases, and risks to women and girls if not adequately supervised and trained. If minority groups are viewed as lower social or economic status by neighbouring ethnic groups, women and girls from the minority groups may face higher risks in this regard.

- **Risk 14: Risk on damage of cultural heritage.**

Damage, removal or destruction of cultural heritage may have a disproportional effect on minority groups, due to imbedded belief systems, cultural value and minority cultural identities, but can be mitigated through the effective participation of indigenous peoples in project sites.

- **Risk 15: Risk of physical displacement and loss of livelihood due to eviction from land.**

The project aims to use state land and the relocation of people is not likely. In the event that any displacement or resettlement cannot be avoided, following a process of free, prior and informed consent, an appropriate resettlement plan and remuneration measures will be undertaken. In addition, the project will not support any activity involves acquisition of land that the minority groups have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied. If state land is utilised, consultations with communities must therefore include confirming that the state's acquisition of that land is not in question.

Temporary interruption in the use of property or land may occur due to infrastructure construction and similar consultations would be required before activities begin.

Any project activities that affect minority groups' lands or territories must be subject to a process of Free, Prior and Informed Consent before those activities begin.⁷

⁷ **Free** - consent given voluntarily and absent of coercion, intimidation or manipulation, using languages and locations agreed with the community in question; **Prior** - consent is sought a period of time in advance of an activity or process.; **Informed** - the nature of the engagement and type of information that should be accessible, clear, consistent, accurate, constant, and transparent, in appropriate language, location and format; **Consent** - the freely given collective decision made by the rights-holders and reached through the customary decision-making processes of the affected peoples or communities. For further resources see for example: <https://www.unredd.net/documents/un-redd-partner-countries-181/templates-forms-and-guidance-89/un-redd-fpic-guidelines->

- **Risk 16: Risk of economic displacement due to loss of income from fuel selling.**

Decreased demand for timber/natural resource harvesting for firewood may have a disproportionate effect on minority groups, but would likely vary between project sites.

- **Risk 17: Risk of economic displacement towards the payment of energy services replacing the previous options.**
- **Risk 18: Risk to indigenous peoples.**

Minority groups, and those relying on pastoralism or hunting and gathering, may have lower incomes and be more affected by private provider pricing of electricity. In addition, social and political dynamics in a given area may reduce access to electricity to those of a lower social status (for example preferential routing of electricity infrastructure).

- **Risk 19: Risk on working conditions**

Increased risk may be envisaged for groups of lower economic status and higher unemployment, including minority groups.

- **Risk 20: Risk on labour opportunities**

Increased risk may be envisaged for groups of lower economic status and higher unemployment, including minority groups.

- **Risk 21: Risk on pollution and resource efficiency.**

5 Procedures for carrying out the screening, assessment and development of the MGP

5.1 Screening

As up-to-date local information on minority groups is limited, when pilot sites are identified (and where any other project activities are implemented in community settings), a basic screening should be carried out at each site during the ESIA – see the ESMF for further details. The purpose of the screening is to ensure the identification of minority groups /indigenous peoples in target sites, or lack thereof, given the limited information and mixed ethnicities present in much of the country. This will directly inform activities within components 2 and 4 of the project, and present additional information for components 1 and 3.

The screening may be carried out by project staff, NGOs or local government, though in each case it is important to verify findings. Ideally screenings will be carried out in a cooperative manner between stakeholders. It is important that this and other activities related to SES Standard 6 are approached with cultural and social sensitivity: firstly, local government, local NGOs and community leadership should be consulted to ensure their participation and understanding; the purpose of inclusion will be explained to community leaders where appropriate, with care taken to not exacerbate any tensions that may be present in settlements.

The screening provides a basic assessment to identify such groups – the information gathered will be verified with project staff (including the PMU M&E officer), and findings discussed with UNDP regional technical advisors to determine the applicability of SES Standard 6. The PMU should observe guidance in gathering such data directly and through partners, ensuring risks are mitigated in regard to community relations, objectivity, safety and COVID-19.

Initial Screening

In some project sites good quality information about minority groups in the area may already be available, in which case a full screening will be carried out (see below). In other sites, information about minority groups may be insufficient or lacking, or more than one minority group may be present in the project site. In these

[2648/8717-un-redd-fpic-guidelines-working-final-8717.html?path=un-redd-partner-countries-181/templates-forms-and-guidance-89/un-redd-fpic-guidelines-2648](https://www.un-redd.org/partners/2648/8717-un-redd-fpic-guidelines-working-final-8717.html?path=un-redd-partner-countries-181/templates-forms-and-guidance-89/un-redd-fpic-guidelines-2648)

cases an initial screening should be carried out by project staff or through partners to verify the presence or absence of groups meeting SES 6 criteria and supplement information available in the SESP.

An example of a screening questionnaire that can be adapted for project staff, local government or civil society use and distributed remotely (via email, Whatsapp, etc.) is included as Annex 2, to assist in identifying groups that may potentially meet SES 6 criteria. The questionnaire can quickly gather information from people familiar with the project site and its communities that can be used to assess the relevance of SES 6 application. Where this or similar short screening questionnaires are used, the PMU should not rely on information from a single source only. Two or more institutions with detailed local knowledge should be contacted and may include, for example, local government officials, civil society organisations, community leaders, academic experts or civil servants familiar with the area of the project site.

Answers to the questionnaires will be shared with the UNDP CT and Regional Expert, to assess whether SES 6 will be applied to a given project site, and to further inform SESP and project design processes where relevant.

Full Screening

In project sites where groups meeting SES 6 criteria are already known to reside, or, in cases where initial screenings indicate the presence of groups meeting SES 6 criteria, full screenings will need to be made. This full screening will be in greater depth in order to gather data necessary to make informed consultation, inclusion, mitigation and management plans based upon the positive and negative possible impacts of the project on those minority groups. Screenings will be made in line with the SES 6 guidance note, and with the guidance of UNDP Regional Experts (refer to SES 6 Guidance Note section 3.1 and particularly 3.2), and will require participation of minority communities to complete. The full screening will directly inform and should be coordinated with the ESIA process, as well informing any FPIC requirements, ESMP and IPP. The results will update the SESP.

Verification

Before and during project implementation, the updated SESP Checklist will be used to help ensure that all risks and impacts on minority communities are being adequately addressed (e.g. as identified in the ESIA) and resulting management requirements are in place. Where this is not the case UNDP should suspend support for those activities affecting minority communities.

5.2 Consultation with minority groups

If minority groups are identified within the project area through the screening procedure, the ESIA and/or targeted assessment (including the later ESMP and MGP process) will include consultations with this group, while observing the need to avoid exacerbating divisions in communities, and observing local governance structures. Consultations will follow principles of being free, prior and informed – consent is necessary where triggered under SES Standard 6 requirements.

SES Standard 6 states that “project activities that may adversely affect the existence, value, use or enjoyment of indigenous lands, resources or territories are not conducted unless agreement has been achieved through the FPIC process”. The key circumstances where FPIC is required are:

- Loss, restrictions or modification of rights to and use of lands, territories, resources, and livelihoods, including the development, utilization, or exploitation of mineral, forest, water or other resources on lands and territories traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used, acquired by indigenous peoples, including lands and territories for which they do not yet possess title, and in some circumstances from where they were displaced.
- Relocation, which cannot occur without the FPIC of the indigenous peoples concerned and only after agreement on just and fair compensation, and where possible, with the option of return. Forcible removal is prohibited in UNDP projects.
- Cultural heritage, including not appropriating the cultural, intellectual, religious and spiritual property of indigenous peoples without their FPIC

See chapter 6 for additional details on consultations and FPIC.

The main aim of initial consultations are to explain the objectives of the project, possible positive outcomes and risks from activities. The consultations should seek to gain the community members' views and perceptions of those benefits and risks, and level of acceptance and wish to participate in project activities. Consultations must be carried out appropriately and include the following elements:

- Identification of parties to the negotiation and decision-makers
- Elaboration of the decision-making processes of the respective parties
- The role if any of outside counsel and expertise, including e.g. a third party mediator/negotiator
- Agreement on relevant time periods
- Applicable community protocols that must be respected
- Steps to guarantee an environment without coercion or duress
- The manner in which analysis and results of the prior social and environmental assessments shall be incorporated into the process
- The format for benefit sharing discussions and arrangements
- Sharing of information in meaningful, accessible and culturally appropriate manner

And where consent is required:

- Identification of other project activities or circumstances that will trigger additional consent processes
- The format for documenting the agreement, conditions that attach, and/or other conclusions of the process.

5.3 Mitigation and Management Measures

To avoid or minimise adverse impacts to minority groups, while at the same time ensuring their inclusion in benefits and full participation the project will:

- 1 The site-level ESIA process and/or targeted assessment process and PMU will consult local government and community leaders, as well as local organisations and experts, to ensure a good understanding from multiple sources of community and ethnic dynamics at each implementation site. The approach to minority groups/vulnerable peoples will be designed to avoid isolating ethnic groups or exacerbating local tension. Measures to ensure avoidance of discrimination and conflict will be included in the national level ESMP and MGP, except for circumstances where a site-level Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is required. In these cases the site level ESMP will require a site-level MGP.
- 2 The PMU will ensure key project stakeholders, principally representatives of REA, local government and principal private sector partners, are sensitised by a consultant with appropriate experience of minority groups in Nigeria on relevant groups to SES Standard 6, and the SES requirements under UNDP projects. This will also be a key intervention to ensure minority groups' inclusion in discussions, policy development and investment within project component 1, and wider inclusion in project processes and benefits.
- 3 Where project activities may result in upstream effects, with particular relevance to activities in project component 1, risks will be assessed and measures to mitigate effects under a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) process. Refer to the ESMF for details.
- 4 The PMU will ensure that minority groups/vulnerable peoples in project areas (as well as any national organisations) are informed of activities, design, and implementation processes to seek input and to provide clarification. This should include informing national or local NGOs.
- 5 PMU will ensure that consultations are carried out inclusively, for example ensuring that locations, languages, timings and pre-notification are done in non-discriminatory and culturally appropriate manners. This includes understanding limits to communications access, and providing full or summary documentation in a language and format that is accessible to communities.

- 6 Minority groups/vulnerable peoples will have equitable access to opportunities, such as employment within project activities, and benefits of electrification.
- 7 The GRM will contain additional measures to ensure maximum community accessibility, including the nomination of a trusted local focal point(s) by the communities in question.

SEPs, screening reports, both draft and final ESIA/ESMPs and VGP/VGPFs, if needed, and monitoring reports are to be disclosed, including translation and/or presentation where necessary. Measures must be developed, consulted on, publicly disclosed and put in place prior to the commencement of activities that might lead to adverse impacts on minority groups.

6. Participation, Consultations and FPIC Processes

Consultations with minority groups/vulnerable peoples during Project planning and activities, listed in the table below, will be undertaken using internationally-recognised guidelines for Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), as reflected in the UNDP-SES Policy and following best practice, for example procedures developed through UN-REDD.⁸ The minority groups who may be affected by the Project will have a central role in defining the FPIC process. They must be consulted and included in the process from the outset.

A facilitator should support this process, a person who will be available throughout the Project, who speaks the necessary languages and is aware of the project context, and is culturally and gender-sensitive. While the objective of the FPIC process is to reach an agreement (consent) between the relevant parties – be it a signed agreement or an otherwise-formalized oral contract – this does not mean that all FPIC processes will lead to the consent of and approval by the rights-holders in question.

FPIC consultations must be made in good faith along the following principles:

Free - consent given voluntarily and absent of coercion, intimidation or manipulation, using languages and locations agreed with the community in question.

Prior - consent is sought a period of time in advance of an activity or process.

Informed - the nature of the engagement and type of information that should be accessible, clear, consistent, accurate, constant, and transparent, in appropriate language, location and format.

Consent - the freely given collective decision made by the rights-holders and reached through the customary decision-making processes of the affected peoples or communities.

No activities requiring FPIC should be initiated until the outcomes of the FPIC process are validated and any required mitigation measures are in place, though the project activities that require FPIC are few.

Table 1: Project activities and circumstances that require consultation and FPIC during ESMP/MGP preparation

Project Outputs	Requirement(s)
Component 1: Project and Business Model Innovation with Private Sector Engagement	
Pilots developed, including on productive use/innovative appliances and modular hardware/system design, leading to cost-reduction in mini-grids	Consultation and inclusion in ESMF/MGP preparation if activities will be implemented in local sites where screenings identify minority groups. Management measures must be completed, disclosed, and discussed

⁸ <https://www.unredd.net/documents/un-redd-partner-countries-181/templates-forms-and-guidance-89/un-redd-fpic-guidelines-2648/8717-un-redd-fpic-guidelines-working-final-8717.html?path=un-redd-partner-countries-181/templates-forms-and-guidance-89/un-redd-fpic-guidelines-2648>

	<p>with stakeholders in line the SES 6 Guidance Note.</p> <p>Initial FPIC, if activities are implemented with minority groups, or in their current settlements, or on land and with resources utilised by minority groups, must be completed as part of MGP preparation.</p> <p>Sensitisation for key stakeholders on minority groups and their inclusion in project benefits, including requirements of SES Standard 6.</p> <p>Upstream issues will be included in a SESA as appropriate.</p>
Component 2: Innovative Financing	
Financing mechanism and accompanying financial instruments in place to incentivize investments in the development of low-carbon minigrids (financial oversight, analysis, investment innovation and capacity building).	<p>Sensitisation for key stakeholders on minority groups and their inclusion in project benefits, including requirements of SES Standard 6.</p> <p>Upstream issues will be included in a SESA as appropriate.</p>
Component 3: Convening, Dissemination, Tracking (Knowledge Management)	
A Quality Assurance and Monitoring Framework for measuring, reporting and verification of the sustainable development impacts of all minigrids pilots supported, including GHG emission reductions, is adopted and operationalized based on standardized guidance from the regional project	Management measures are formulated in line the SES 6 Guidance Note to include consultation and participation in monitoring (if monitored activities include areas or activities minority groups).

The requirements for FPIC and consultations during full implementation of project will be presented in the ESMP/MGP (and updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, as appropriate); the requirements above apply only to the preparation of the ESMP/MGP.

7. Appropriate Benefits

Obvious benefits from the project include employment and equitable access to electricity, along with other direct and indirect benefits listed under section 4.1 above. There may also be benefits of participation in the project, for example community cohesion and communications with local leadership and the state.

In order to ensure inclusion of minority groups, guided by this Minority Groups Planning Framework, the project will develop a Minority Groups Plan (MGP) that will detail the agreements with the minority groups concerned regarding their participation in the project and equitable benefits, in a manner that is culturally appropriate and inclusive. These benefits must not impede land rights or equal access to basic services including health services, clean water, energy, education, safe and decent working conditions, and housing (Standard 6: 6.11).

These arrangements should be detailed in the ESIA, including consultation and consent processes undertaken. Minority groups should be provided with full information on the scope of potential services, income streams, and benefits that the Project may generate for all potential beneficiaries.

It should be noted that local governance, leadership systems and resource sharing arrangements may already be established with the local community. In such cases, the ESIA must confirm that equitable arrangements are established and are non-discriminatory, and the communities concerned, and any additional measures recommended should be made with consent of both parties, hence not undermine currently established local agreements and relations.

8. Capacity Support

Where possible, if appropriate minority groups' organisations exist, capacity support will be given to social, legal, technical capabilities of those organisations in and around the project sites (or national organisations that operate in those areas) to enable them to better represent the affected minority groups more effectively. The inclusion of NGOs that have experience of working with these communities in consultation or advisory roles may also require additional capacity support to carry out activities. Minority groups should be consulted in decisions to involve organisations to represent or work with them.

Capacity support to government should minimally involve sensitisation of key staff on minority groups' issues in Nigeria, a brief overview of regional and international concepts of indigenous peoples rights and Nigeria's engagement with these, and SES Standard 6 requirements. Further capacity support in government may warranted.

The ESIA process will assess where and the extent capacity support needed both in community settings and government.

9. Grievance Redress

As described in the ESMF, the Project will establish a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) during the six months of implementation. The GRM is a way to provide an effective avenue for expressing concerns and achieving remedies for complaints by communities, to promote a mutually constructive relationship and to enhance the achievement of project development objectives. A community grievance is an issue, concern, problem, or claim (perceived or actual) associated with the Project that an individual, or group, or representative wants to address and resolve.

The following principles should govern the grievance redress system to be implemented by the project:

- Legitimate, accountable, without reprisal.
- Accessible
- Predictable and timebound
- Equitable
- Transparent
- Rights compatible
- Used to improve policies, procedures, and practices to improve performance and prevent future harm.
- Based on engagement and dialogue

The full details of the GRM will be agreed upon during the Inception Phase, a process that will be overseen by the Project Manager with a Project Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, Safeguards Officer or alternative responsible staff member.

The grievance and response mechanism helps all stakeholders involved in the project – be it the affected groups and or UNDP's partners in particular governments and others to jointly address grievances or disputes related to the social and/or environmental impacts of UNDP supported projects. While grievance and response mechanism is important for all project stakeholders, it is particularly key for the minority group, who are often marginalised. As at least one of the proposed project sites will be in an area where minority groups are found, it is critical that there is a transparent grievance redress mechanism for any eventualities. Aggrieved stakeholders can approach the Project Management Unit and the Implementing Partner (REA) to register their grievances. In cases when the agencies are not able to address the grievances, or in cases when the grievances have not been addressed successfully, the aggrieved stakeholders have recourse on other national grievance mechanisms.

Local measures will be put into place to receive complaints:

- a hotline will be created for stakeholders to use for questions, recommendations and grievances with signage displaying the number at project sites
- two boxes installed at the pilot project sites to receive complaints
- the phone numbers for the Project Manager and M&E Officers will be displayed at several sites around the pilot locations.

It is also recommended, due to barriers of language, access to communications, potential issues of discrimination, and perceived issues of safety where protection of the identity of complainants may be required, that a local NGO, trusted community members in various locations, trusted person of authority, community association, or other point of contact agreed through consultations with community members, and particularly with minority groups where they are included in project activities.

It is critical that this point of contact understands the need for community complaints to be anonymous where issues of individual or group safety are perceived, and that the point of contact has direct access to the PMU staff. In the case of a complaint where anonymity is requested, the PMU and any resulting grievance process must respect this condition.

Those able to access and communicate with national grievance mechanisms have options of the Nigerian Institution of the Ombudsman (EIO) and the Nigerian Human Rights Commission (EHRC). The offices can be reached at:

Nigerian Human Rights Commission (EHRC).

19 Aguiyi Ironsi St, Maitama 904101, Abuja, Nigeria Website: www.ehrc.org

Email: ehrc@ethionet.et

Ombudsman of Nigeria

25 Aguiyi Ironsi Street, Maitama, Abuja, Nigeria.

+234 700 342 5722, +234 80705021082

+234 8103950853, +234 8106263493

Website: <https://pcc.gov.ng>

Email: info@pcc.gov.ng, complaint@pcc.gov.ng

In the case of serious allegations of fraud, misconduct or safety issues, complaints may choose to access the UNDP Office of Audit and Investigation (OAI) via email (reportmisconduct@undp.org) or reverse charge telephone call (+1-844-595-5206).

10. Institutional arrangements

The MGP, ESIA and ESMP will take into account the needs and concerns of minority groups involved in project activities around minigrid sites, with direct consultations within the MGP and ESIA processes. Monitoring activities will involve the participation of minority groups, where defined within the MGP and/or ESIA and ESMP, and the Independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluation (TE) will include sections on the Project's engagement with minority groups.

Capacity support for implementation of the Minority Groups Plan

The MGP will detail actions to be taken within the Project to ensure that sufficient capacity is allocated to meet the objectives of the SES Standard 6 and the specific measures agreed within the MGP. Where capacity may be limited, the MGP will include additional actions to increase capacity in the short- or long-term to the same ends.

At minimum, the MGP will provide:

- i. A description of Project activities aimed at increasing capacity and/or sensitisation within the implementing partner, government and/or the affected minority groups, and facilitating exchanges, awareness, and cooperation between the two.

- ii. Where appropriate, a description of measures to support social, legal, technical capabilities of minority groups' organizations in the project area to enable them to better represent the affected minority groups more effectively.
- iii. Where appropriate and requested, a description of steps to support technical and legal capabilities of relevant government institutions to strengthen compliance with the country's duties and obligations under international law with respect to the rights of minority groups.

The MGP preparation will include consultations carried out by an expert familiar with the minority groups in Nigeria and any other communities in question, and should be approved within the first 6 months of implementation, and before activities in areas with minority groups commence.

11. Monitoring and reporting

i. Mechanisms and benchmarks appropriate to the Project for transparent, participatory joint monitoring, evaluating, and reporting.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy. The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project monitoring, quality assurance, risk management, and evaluation requirements.

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies. The costed M&E plan included below, and the Monitoring plan in Annex, will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project. In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Further to this, SES Standard 6 requires that transparent participatory monitoring arrangements be put in place wherein the minority groups concerned will jointly monitor Project implementation (Standard 6: 6.15). The MGP will define the methods of information disclosure from the Project to minority groups, taking into account appropriate language, mechanisms and format, and allowing for the participation of minority groups (both women and men), consultations and feedback for corrective actions within the Project where necessary. These duties are recommended to be periodically carried out by the SESO throughout the project duration, though may require minority groups' specialists for certain activities. This requirement should be defined after community consultations related to the ESIA and MGP formulation.

In order to ensure participation of minority groups in the monitoring process, the MGP should detail, at a minimum:

- the manner in which minority groups will participate in monitoring activities
- progress indicators and an estimated budget to ensure robust monitoring
- the participatory selection and involvement of an independent expert, where needed
- schedules for monitoring activities
- the mechanism for redress and corrective action

Additionally, the Independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluation (TE) will both provide analysis of the Project's engagement with minority groups.

ii. Mechanisms to allow for periodic review and revision of the MGP in the event that new Project circumstances warrant modifications developed through consultation and consent processes with the affected minority groups.

MGP review and modification due to changes in the project would be undertaken after one of the periodic consultations and monitoring activities undertaken by the SESO/M&E officer, or any minority groups specialists, or ad hoc consultations and consent with minority groups should the need arise. Any changes should reflect the needs, concerns and benefits to minority groups, and be agreed by the PMU, UNDP and REA.

12. Budget and Financing

The costs below are only related to the preparation of the MGP. This may be carried out under the ESMP preparation activities, as a sub-contract or a standalone contract. In all cases the PMU and specifically the SESO will ensure a coordinated approach to ESMP and MGP development. Implementation costs of the MGP during the Project, for example a proportion of SESO or M&E Officer costs, are included under the ESMF implementation budget. Additionally, costs associated with the coordination of MGP implementation by the PMU or UNDP are not fully costed. Hence refer to the budget of the ESMF and Project Document in regard to implementation costs.

Breakdown of costs for MGP Preparation

Item	Budget Cost (USD)
International or national consultants (MGP preparation 20 days, plus 8 days for additional inputs for within project duration for IP specialist)	\$15,400
International travel expense and accommodation costs for consultant (if required)	\$1,400
National travel expense for consultations and FPIC if required (transport and accommodation)	\$2,600
Print production expenses	\$750
Dissemination of materials costs to minority groups	\$500
Total:	\$20,650

Note: The **MGP** will be implemented as part of Project implementation. However, in no case shall Project activities that may adversely affect minority groups – including the existence, value, use or enjoyment of their lands, resources or territories – take place before the corresponding activities in the **MGP** are implemented. The relationship between the implementation of specific **MGP** measures and the permitted commencement of distinct Project activities shall be detailed within the **MGP** to allow for transparent benchmarks and accountability.

Where other Project documents already develop and address issues listed in the above sections, citation to the relevant document(s) shall suffice.

12 Annex I: Indicative Outline of an Indigenous People's Plan

This outline guides the preparation of an Indigenous Peoples Plan, although not necessarily in the order shown.

With the effective and meaningful participation of the affected peoples, the IPP shall be elaborated and contain provisions addressing, at a minimum, the substantive aspects of the following outline:

1. Executive Summary: Concisely describes the critical facts, significant findings, and recommended actions
2. Description of the Project: General description of the project, the project area, and components/activities that may lead to impacts on indigenous peoples
3. Description of Indigenous Peoples: A description of affected indigenous people(s) and their locations, including:
 1. description of the community or communities constituting the affected peoples (e.g. names, ethnicities, dialects, estimated numbers, etc.);
 2. description of the lands, territories and resources to be affected and the affected peoples connections/ relationship with those lands, territories and resources; and
 3. an identification of any minority groups within the affected peoples (e.g. uncontacted and voluntary isolated peoples, women and girls, persons with disabilities, elderly, others).
4. Summary of Substantive Rights and Legal Framework: A description of the substantive rights of indigenous peoples and the applicable legal framework, including:
 1. An analysis of applicable domestic and international laws affirming and protecting the rights of indigenous peoples (include general assessment of government implementation of the same);
 2. Analysis as to whether the project involves activities that are contingent on establishing legally recognized rights to lands, territories or resources that indigenous peoples have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired. Where such contingency exists (see Standard 6 Guidance Note, sections 5.1., 5.2), include:
 - i. identification of the steps and associated timetable for achieving legal recognition of such ownership, occupation, or usage with the support of the relevant authority, including the manner in which delimitation, demarcation, and titling shall respect the customs, traditions, norms, values, land tenure systems and effective and meaningful participation of the affected peoples, with legal recognition granted to titles with the full, free prior and informed consent of the affected peoples; and
 - ii. list of the activities that are prohibited until the delimitation, demarcation and titling is completed.
 3. Analysis whether the project involves activities that are contingent on the recognition of the juridical personality of the affected Indigenous Peoples. Where such contingency exists (see Standard 6 Guidance Note, section 5.2):
 - i. identification of the steps and associated timetables for achieving such recognition with the support of the relevant authority, with the full and effective participation and consent of affected indigenous peoples; and
 - ii. list of the activities that are prohibited until the recognition is achieved.
5. Summary of Social and Environmental Assessment and Mitigation Measures
 1. A summary of the findings and recommendations of the required prior social and environmental impact studies (e.g. targeted assessment, ESIA, SESA, as applicable) – specifically those related to indigenous peoples, their rights, lands, territories and resources. This should include the manner in which the affected indigenous peoples participated in such study and their views on the participation mechanisms, the findings and recommendations.

2. Where potential risks and adverse impacts to indigenous peoples, their lands, territories and resources are identified, the details and associated timelines for the planned measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for these adverse effects. Include where relevant measures to promote and protect the rights and interests of the indigenous peoples including compliance with the affected peoples' internal norms and customs.
6. Participation, Consultation, and FPIC Processes
1. A summary of results of the culturally appropriate consultation and, where required, FPIC processes undertaken with the affected peoples' which led to the indigenous peoples' support for the project.
 2. A description of the mechanisms to conduct iterative consultation and consent processes throughout implementation of the project. Identify particular project activities and circumstances that shall require meaningful consultation and FPIC (consistent with section 4 of the Standard 6 Guidance Note).
7. Appropriate Benefits: An identification of the measures to be taken to ensure that indigenous peoples receive equitable social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate, including a description of the consultation and consent processes that lead to the determined benefit sharing arrangements.
 8. Capacity support: Description of measures to support social, legal, technical capabilities of indigenous peoples' organizations in the project area to enable them to better represent the affected indigenous peoples more effectively. Where appropriate and requested, description of steps to support technical and legal capabilities of relevant government institutions to strengthen compliance with the country's duties and obligations under international law with respect to the rights of indigenous peoples.
 9. Grievance Redress: A description of the procedures available to address grievances brought by the affected indigenous peoples arising from project implementation, including the remedies available, how the grievance mechanisms take into account indigenous peoples' customary laws and dispute resolution processes, as well as the effective capacity of indigenous peoples under national laws to denounce violations and secure remedies for the same in domestic courts and administrative processes.
 10. Institutional Arrangements: Describe schedule and institutional arrangement responsibilities and mechanisms for carrying out the measures contained in the IPP, including participatory mechanisms of affected indigenous peoples. Describe role of independent, impartial experts to validate, audit, and/or conduct oversight of the project.
 11. Monitoring, Reporting, Evaluation: Describe the monitoring framework for the project and key indicators for measuring progress and compliance of requirements and commitments. Include mechanisms and benchmarks appropriate to the project for transparent, participatory joint monitoring, evaluating, and reporting, including a description of how the affected indigenous peoples are involved. Indicate process for participatory review of IPP implementation and any necessary modifications or corrective actions (including where necessary consent processes).
 12. Budget and Financing: Include an appropriately costed plan, with itemized budget sufficient to satisfactorily undertake the activities described.

Note: The IPP will be implemented as part of project implementation. However, in no case shall project activities that may adversely affect indigenous peoples take place before the corresponding activities in the IPP are implemented. Such activities should be clearly identified. Where other project documents already develop and address issues listed in the above sections, citation to the relevant document(s) shall suffice.

13 Annex 2: Example of an initial screening questionnaire for identification of populations meeting SES 6 criteria

Local Government Area:		Date returned:	
Contact person:		Date sent:	
Contact telephone:		Contact email:	

This questionnaire related to an upcoming project supporting electrification, to be implemented by the Rural Electrification Agency (REA), financed by the Global Environment Facility, and implemented by the UNDP.

This project may include pilot sites for minigrid development. The information you provides will assist with the planning and implementation of components within the project.

We ask you to provide information as accurately as possible in consultation with your colleagues. Please type your answers within the document and return it via email.

We appreciate the completion of this questionnaire by ____ (date)____, to be sent to ____ (name & email address)_____.

Should you require further information regarding this questionnaire, please contact ____ (name & telephone & email)_____.

Please fill in the information in the spaces provided below, using as much space as need.

<p>1. Within your LGA, are there communities considered to be particularly vulnerable by your office? (Yes/No). If yes, please identify the group(s) and their approximate locations.</p>

<p>2. Within your LGA, are there communities who speak minority languages? (Yes/No). If yes, please identify the group(s) and their approximate locations.</p>

<p>3. Within your LGA have you identified groups who, in the recent past or currently, did not develop agricultural practices and relied on hunting or other forms of livelihoods that rely on natural resources? (Yes/No). If yes, please identify the group(s) and their approximate locations.</p>

<p>4. Are there groups within your LGA who continue to practice pastoralism include seasonal migration? (Yes/No). If yes, please identify the group(s) and their approximate locations.</p>

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5. Please provide any other information or resources that may be relevant.