

Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework

April 2016

IND: Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program

Prepared by the Public Works Department of Government of Rajasthan (PWD-GoR) for the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of March 2016)

Currency unit	–	Indian Rupee (Rs)
INR1.00	=	\$ \$.01490
\$1.00	=	INR 67.12

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	– Asian Development Bank
EA	– Executing agency
GOI	– Government of India
GOR	– Government of Rajasthan
IA	– Implementing agency
IP	– indigenous people
IPP	– Indigenous Peoples Plan
IPPF	– Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework
NGO	– non-government organization
PIU	– project implementation unit
PWD	– Public Works Department
PMC	– Project Management Consultant
RP	– Resettlement Plan
SIA	– social impact assessment
SH	– State highway
SHIP	– State Highway Improvement Program
SPS	– Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009
ST	– Scheduled Tribe

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

This indigenous peoples planning framework is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

TABLE OF CONTENT

I.	INTRODUCTION	1
II.	OBJECTIVES AND POLICY FRAMEWORK	2
	A. Objectives	2
	B. Policy Framework	3
III.	SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND IPP FOR SUBPROJECTS	8
	A. Screening and Classification	9
	B. Preparation of an IPP or combined RP/IPP	10
IV.	CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION	10
V.	DISCLOSURE	12
VI.	GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	12
VII.	INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS	14
VIII.	MONITORING AND REPORTING	15
IX.	BUDGET AND FINANCING	16
APPENDICES:		
	APPENDIX 1: STATE SCHEDULED TRIBE PROFILE	17
	APPENDIX 2: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IMPACT SCREENING CHECKLIST	19
	APPENDIX 3: OUTLINE OF AN INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PLAN	21

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Overview of the Project

1. Rajasthan has a road network of 193,017 km, including 7,260 km of National Highways (NH), 10,953 km of State Highways (SH), 9,900 km of Major District Roads (MDR), 25,033 km of Other District Roads (ODR) and 139,871 km of Village/Rural Roads. Road density in Rajasthan is only about 60 km per 100 sq. km, compared to the national average of 110. Per capita development cost in the state is very high due to the widely dispersed population. Years of under-investment and inadequate maintenance left many of the State Highways and MDRs in poor condition in terms of riding quality, geometry, pavement strength, drainage, and safety standards. To provide effective linkages from rural areas to markets and to support growing economic potential of the state, significant improvements in the highway network are required. There has been limited investment in improving state highways and district roads to accommodate greater volumes of traffic, but much more is required to develop the state highway network.

2. To improve the state core network, comprising all state highways and major district roads, the state government initiated the implementation of Rajasthan State Highways Development Program (RSHDP). RSHDP aims to improve about 20,000 km of state highways and major district roads to 2-lane standard in two phases during a period of 5 years from 2014 to 2018. The phase 1 of RSHDP was designed to engage private sector investment through public-private partnership (PPP) for about 9,000 km of state highways. Two models of PPP are developed, viability gap funding (VGF) for roads with adequate capacity of revenue generation, and annuity for other roads.

3. The GOR, through the Department of Economic Affairs of Ministry of Finance, GOI, requested ADB to consider a loan of \$500 million to help finance the civil works under the PPP contracts, and support the capacity development for the PWD of Rajasthan on the key areas such as policy and business procedures, road asset management, and road safety.

4. The Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program is a Multitranches Financing Facility (MFF) modality is proposed to finance the project due to its large scale of investment. Tranche 1 will finance 16 subprojects totally about 1,009 kilometers. The state highways proposed for upgrading are distributed across 15 districts, namely; Kota, Jhalawar, Bharatpur, Alwar, Pali, Barmer, Jalore, Nagaur, Sikar, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Hanumangrah, Jaipur, Ajmer, and Bikaner district of Rajasthan. The State can be divided into two major divisions structurally along the Aravalli range which cuts the state into East Rajasthan and West Rajasthan. The Tranche 1 state highways are mostly located in the Western Rajasthan except few stretches that falls under Kota and Jhalawar districts.

5. The proposed upgrading generally includes cross-section improvement to at least intermediate 3.5m lane with 0.800m shoulder of drains, and depending on the terrain, land use, and availability of right-of-way particularly in urban areas will have flexible or rigid pavement, raise embankment, open or closed drain and earthened or lined side drains. Bypasses to minimize land acquisition; widening, rehabilitation, and repairs of bridges and cross-drains. In addition, toll plazas, bus shelters and road safety measures will be included in all subprojects.

Table 1: List of Subprojects under Tranche 1

Package	State Highway Number	Name of the Road Subproject	Project Length (km)
1	SH-74	Kanwas - Aklera	80.020
	SH-74 A	Deoli - Kanwas	14.850
	SH-19 C	Alot (MP) - Gangdhar - Suwasara (MP)	24.550
	SH-22	Kherli - Pahari	61.160
Subtotal Package-1			180.580
2	SH-16	Barmer - Sindhari - Jalore	148.090
	SH-16	Sanderao - Bali - Mundara	29.420
Subtotal Package-2			177.510
3	MDR-103	Peelibanga - Lakhuwali	34.548
	SH-6A	Sardarsher - Lunkaransar	75.800
	SH-69	Churu - Bhaleri	34.800
	SH-60	Sanju - Tarnau	16.710
	SH-100	Roopangarh - Naraina	34.792
	SH-19, SH-60, SH-20, SH-83, SH-8, SH-82 and SH-82-A	Nagaur - Tarnau - Deewana - Mukundgarh	210.415
Subtotal Package-3			407.065
4	SH-13B	Singhana - Buhana - Haryana Border	34.190
	SH-13	Ajeetgarh - Chala	33.135
	SH-20 & 20 A	Sikar-Ganeri-Jaswantgarh	83.260
	SH-20	Bidasar-Nokha	93.000
Subtotal Package-4			243.585
Grand Total			1008.740

6. A For the proposed State Highway Improvement Program, State Government of Rajasthan will be the Executing Agency (EA) and the Implementing Agency (IA) will be the PPP Division-PWD. A Project Management Unit (PMU) is established at the state headquarter and Project Implementation Units (PIU) are established at the field level for the project and they are responsible for conducting the social assessment and addressing any impacts to Indigenous Peoples.

II. OBJECTIVES AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

A. Objectives

7. This Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) has been prepared for the MFF in accordance with ADB's *Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS)*. The IPPF guides the selection, screening, preparation, and categorization of components under the MFF to ensure better distribution of project benefits and promote development of indigenous peoples (IPs) in the project area. The project is classified Category C for indigenous peoples. Each subproject will be screened for indigenous people's impact. The MFF will not finance components that will significantly affect the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of IPs or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that IPs own, use, occupy, or claim as their ancestral domain. Subprojects that may impart a positive impact on IPs will be considered. Positive impact may include improved access to social and commercial services and better and more reliable transport options.

8. The IPP policy framework is based on the overall local and national development strategies and ADB's SPS. The principal objectives are to:

- (i) ensure IPs affected by any additional project will receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits from the Project;
- (ii) ensure IPs participate in the entire process of preparation, implementation, and monitoring of Project activities; and
- (iii) ensure IPs do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects.

B. Policy Framework

9. The policy framework for the project is based on national laws and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009.

1. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes

10. The bifurcation of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes from the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is under the 94th Amendment Act of the Constitution. Although, the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes has been created in August 2003, little measures in terms of budgetary and staff allocations have been made to make the Commission functional.

11. One of the duties assigned to the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes is to submit reports to the President annually or at such other time as the Commission may deem fit, upon the working of the safeguards.

2. The SCs/STs Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989

12. The objectives of the Act is to clearly emphasise the intention of the Indian state to deliver justice to SC/ST communities through affirmative action in order to enable them to live in society with dignity and self-esteem and without fear, violence or suppression from the dominant castes. The provisions of Act are divided into three different categories, covering a variety of issues related to atrocities against SC/ST people and their position in society: (i) Provisions of criminal law. It establishes criminal liability for a number of specifically defined atrocities, and extends the scope of certain categories of penalizations given in the Indian Penal Code (IPC); (ii) Provisions for relief and compensation for victims of atrocities; and (iii) Provisions that establish special authorities for the implementation and monitoring of the Act.

3. Panchayat Extension to the Scheduled Areas Act (PESA), 1996

13. The Parliament of India passed the Provisions of the PESA, to extend the provisions of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment to the Schedule V Areas of the country. This Act accords statutory status to the Gram Sabhas in Schedule V areas with wide-ranging powers and authority. This aspect was missing from the provisions of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment. The Act has recognized the prevailing traditional practices and customary laws besides providing the management and control of all the natural resources—land, water and forest in the hands of people living in the Schedule Areas. The Act empowers people in the tribal areas through self-governance.

14. One of the important provisions of this act states “the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be consulted before making the acquisition of land in the Scheduled

Areas for development projects and before re-settling or rehabilitating persons affected by such projects in the Scheduled Areas

4. The Scheduled tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006

15. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006, recognises and vests the forest rights and occupation in forest land to Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights are not recorded.

16. This law provides for recognition of forest rights to Scheduled Tribes in occupation of the forest land prior to 13 December 2005 and to other traditional forest dwellers who are in occupation of the forest land for at least 3 generations i.e. 75 years, up to maximum of 4 hectares. These rights are heritable but not alienable or transferable.

5. The National Policy on Tribals, 2006

17. The success of the National Policy on Tribals of the Government of India to a large extent will depend on strengthening of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, implementation of the Civil Rights Act and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and making necessary budgetary allocations. However, the Draft National Policy fails to make any reference to these issues.

6. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCT in LARR), 2013 (Special Provision for STs)

18. In addition to the R&R package, SC/ST families are entitled to the following additional benefits: (i) Land to be given to each family in every project even in case of irrigation projects; (ii) One time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000 per family; (iii) Families settled outside the district shall be entitled to an additional 25% R&R benefits; (iv) Payment of one third of the compensation amount at very outset; (v) Preference in relocation and resettlement in area in same compact block; (vi) Free land for community and social gatherings; (vii) In case of displacement, a development plan is to be prepared; and (viii) Continuation of reservation and other Schedule V and Schedule VI area benefits from displaced area to resettlement area.

7. ADB Safeguard Policy Statement

19. The objectives are to design and implement projects in a way that fosters full respect for Indigenous Peoples' identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by the Indigenous Peoples themselves so that they (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects, and (iii) can participate actively in projects that affect them.

20. The Indigenous Peoples safeguards are triggered if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of Indigenous Peoples or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that Indigenous Peoples own, use, occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset. The term Indigenous Peoples is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and

recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region. In considering these characteristics, national legislation, customary law, and any international conventions to which the country is a party will be taken into account. A group that has lost collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area because of forced severance remains eligible for coverage under this policy.

21. The Policy Principles are as follows:

- (i) Screen early on to determine (i) whether Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area; and (ii) whether project impacts on Indigenous Peoples are likely.
- (ii) Undertake a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive social impact assessment or use similar methods to assess potential project impacts, both positive and adverse, on Indigenous Peoples. Give full consideration to options the affected Indigenous Peoples prefer in relation to the provision of project benefits and the design of mitigation measures. Identify social and economic benefits for affected Indigenous Peoples that are culturally appropriate and gender and inter-generationally inclusive and develop measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples.
- (iii) Undertake meaningful consultations with affected Indigenous Peoples communities and concerned Indigenous Peoples organizations to solicit their participation (i) in designing, implementing, and monitoring measures to avoid adverse impacts or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects; and in tailoring project benefits for affected Indigenous Peoples communities in a culturally appropriate manner. To enhance Indigenous Peoples' active participation, projects affecting them will provide for culturally appropriate and gender inclusive capacity development. Establish a culturally appropriate and gender inclusive grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the Indigenous Peoples' concerns.
- (iv) Ascertain the consent of affected Indigenous Peoples communities to the following project activities: (i) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples; (ii) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (iii) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples. For the purposes of policy application, the consent of affected Indigenous Peoples communities refers to a collective expression by the affected Indigenous Peoples communities, through individuals and/or their recognized representatives, of broad community support for such project activities. Broad community support may exist even if some individuals or groups object to the project activities.
- (v) Avoid, to the maximum extent possible, any restricted access to and physical displacement from protected areas and natural resources. Where avoidance is not possible, ensure that the affected Indigenous Peoples communities participate in the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of management arrangements for such areas and natural resources and that their benefits are equitably shared.

- (vi) Prepare an Indigenous Peoples plan (IPP) that is based on the social impact assessment with the assistance of qualified and experienced experts and that draw on indigenous knowledge and participation by the affected Indigenous Peoples communities. The IPP includes a framework for continued consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples communities during project implementation; specifies measures to ensure that Indigenous Peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits; identifies measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for any adverse project impacts; and includes culturally appropriate grievance procedures, monitoring and evaluation arrangements, and a budget and time-bound actions for implementing the planned measures.
- (vii) Disclose a draft IPP, including documentation of the consultation process and the results of the social impact assessment in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected Indigenous Peoples communities and other stakeholders. The final IPP and its updates will also be disclosed to the affected Indigenous Peoples communities and other stakeholders.
- (viii) Prepare an action plan for legal recognition of customary rights to lands and territories or ancestral domains when the project involves (i) activities that are contingent on establishing legally recognized rights to lands and territories that Indigenous Peoples have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, or (ii) involuntary acquisition of such lands.
- (ix) Monitor implementation of the IPP using qualified and experienced experts; adopt a participatory monitoring approach, wherever possible; and assess whether the IPP's objective and desired outcome have been achieved, taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of IPP monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

C. Policy Gap Analysis

22. The above policies and legal instruments available in India are supplemented by ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009 for the implementation of the project. The SPS ensures equality of opportunity to be derived from project interventions for indigenous peoples. The policy emphasizes that development interventions will be planned in a manner consistent with the needs and aspirations of affected IPs, and compatible in substance and structure with affected IP's culture and social and economic institutions. Both Government of India and ADB recognize the vulnerability of indigenous peoples, and specifically ensure that any project intervention, whether positive or adverse, will be addressed by the implementing agencies. The Constitution of India and acts listed above ensure protection of IP or ST, as defined by the Constitution, which is consistent with ADB policy; hence there is no need to bridge the gap between protection measures guaranteed under Indian laws and ADB's safeguard requirements. Objectives of the IPPF and the approach to IPP preparation will accommodate both Indian Constitution Acts and ADB's safeguards policy on IP.

D. Identification of Affected Indigenous Groups

23. ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (2009) uses the following characteristics in varying degrees to define indigenous people as (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social or political

institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

24. Likewise, the President of India under Article 342 of the Constitution uses the following characteristics to define indigenous peoples [Scheduled Tribes (ST)], (i) tribes' primitive traits; (ii) distinctive culture; (iii) shyness with the public at large; (iv) geographical isolation; and (v) social and economic backwardness before notifying them as a Scheduled Tribe. Essentially, indigenous people have a social and cultural identity distinct from the 'mainstream' society that makes them vulnerable to being overlooked or marginalized in the development processes. In the context of the project areas, STs who have no modern means of subsistence, with distinctive culture and are characterized by socio-economic backwardness could be identified as Indigenous Peoples.

25. Since the constitutions identification of scheduled tribes, there has been continuous movement of populations and tribal communities have been a part of this historical process. Tribal and non-tribal communities have lived side-by-side leading to acculturation and assimilation to mainstream societies. Many STs no longer keep their traditions/cultures and individuals and groups of STs have settled amongst non-tribal populations.

26. In India, Scheduled Tribes (STs) constitutes 8.6% of the total population or more than 104 million people according to the 2011 census, a total of 645 distinct scheduled tribes are present in India. There are 12 recognized scheduled Tribes in Rajasthan, one of which have been identified as 'Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups' (PTGs) formerly known as 'Special Primitive Tribal Groups'. The population of Scheduled Tribe is 13.48 % of the state population (9.2 million out of 608 million), according to the 2011 census (refer Table 2). Table 3 provides details on the rural and urban breakup of STs in Rajasthan. Five districts (some full and some in part) of the state have been declared as scheduled area due to concentration of tribal population. The districts are Bansawara, Dungarpur, Udaipur, Pratapgarh and Sirohi.

Table 2: Scheduled Tribe Population in India and in Rajasthan

Locality	Total Population	Schedule Tribe Population			% of total State/Country Population
		Male	Female	Total	
All India	1,210,569,573	52,409,823	51,871,211	104,281,034	9%
Rajasthan	68,548,437	4742,943	4495,591	9,238,534	13.48

Source: Census of India, 2011

Table 3: Rajasthan Schedule Tribe Population and Decadal Change by residence

Country / State	Schedule Tribe Population 2011			-% to total	
	Total	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
India	104,281,034	93,819,162	10,461,872	89.97	10.03
Rajasthan	9,238,534	8,693,123	545,411	-94.1	5.9

Source: Demographic status of Schedule Tribe Population of India 2011

27. The main tribal groups in Rajasthan are Sahariya, Mina, Bhil, Gadiya Lohar, and Garasia. Among the tribes, Bhil and Mina constitute 91.42% of all tribal population in the state. The tribal population of Rajasthan is not distinctive rather integrated with the other modern dominant population of the state. Compared to other tribes in the state, Minas are progressive

and are in important positions of administration. The state's scheduled tribe profile is provided in Appendix 1.

28. Based on social impact analysis from the project, the study found that the tribal groups in the project area of influence have free social interaction with mainstream population. The tribes share their source of water, folklore, food, infrastructure and other belongings like community structures, places of common gatherings with the outside community. Moreover, these groups are also open to new ideas like family planning, girl's education and formal education. The project impact will not be different for these people and will not severely affect their present socioeconomic status. It is envisaged that the project activities will not cause any potential impacts on the IPs. This is due to the rehabilitation and construction of subprojects expected to be within the available right-of-way and government land with limited acquisition of land for curve improvement and realignment to avoid displacement of households.

E. Strategy of Tribal Development in Rajasthan by Tribal Welfare Department

29. At present, the tribal development strategy has a two pronged approach-the area approach and target group approach. The area approach for tribal development was adopted from third plan onwards by way of converting that Community Development Blocks into Tribal Development Blocks where the concentration of tribal population was 66 % and above. Since the tribal pockets by and large having spatial compactness, the demarcation of TDB led to the emergence of a continuous geographical patch of tribal concentration. This area is known as the Tribal Sub-Plan Area and from Fifth Five Year Plan onwards was adopted as focused area approach for the socio-economic development of tribal communities.

30. The most important salient feature of TSP strategy is that in the general plan there will be a separate plan meant for the welfare and development of tribal's within the overall plan of the state. The funds provided under the Tribal Sub-Plan have to be at least equal in preparation to the ST population of the state.

31. The target group approach meant that there should be a focused approach for the livelihood improvement of ST families residing in TSP area thorough various family oriented income generating schemes.

III. SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND IPP FOR SUBPROJECTS

32. The EA will undertake a social impact assessment (SIA). The SIA will gather relevant information on demographic data; social, cultural and economic situation; and social, cultural and economic impacts both positive and negative on the tribal communities in the subproject area.

33. Information will be gathered from separate group meetings within the tribal community, including tribal leaders; group of tribal men and women, especially those who live in the zone of influence of the proposed subproject under the Project. Discussions will focus on the positive and negative impacts of the subproject as well as recommendations on the design of the subproject. The information to be gathered for the SIA should include (i) a baseline socioeconomic profile of the indigenous groups in the project area and project impact zone; (ii) assessment on their access to and opportunities they can avail of the basic and socio economic services; (iii) assessment of the short and long term, direct and indirect, positive and negative impacts of the project on each group's social, cultural and economic status; (iv) assessing and validating which indigenous groups will trigger the Indigenous peoples policy principles; and (v)

assessing the subsequent approaches and resource requirements for addressing the various concerns and issues of projects that affect them.

34. The SIA will be analysed. If the SIA indicates that the potential impact of the proposed Project will significantly impact the cultural practices and source of livelihood, the EA will consider other design options to minimize such adverse impacts and will prepare an IPP. **If the impact is significant and categorized as 'A' as per ADB SPS, the subproject will not be included under this investment program.**

A. Screening and Classification

35. The EA will have overall responsibility of planning and implementing IP safeguard. The EA will be supported by the Detailed Project Report (DPR) Consultants who will be undertaking consultations involving communities and displaced persons, and surveys related to environment, social, and indigenous peoples safeguards. The DPR Consultants will visit all IP communities and villages near subproject sites or areas being affected and influenced by sites. The DPR Consultants, supported by the PIUs will arrange public meetings in selected communities to provide information on the Project and the additional project. During the visits, community leaders and other participants will present their views with regard to the Project and additional project.

36. At this visit, the DPR Consultants with the support from PIU will undertake a screening for IP populations with the help of IP community leaders and local leaders. The screening will check for the following:

- (i) Name(s) of IP community group(s) in the project area of influence;
- (ii) Total number of IP community groups in the project area of influence;
- (iii) Percentage of IP community population to that of area population; and
- (iv) Number and percentage of IP households to be affected by the additional project site.
- (v) Initial assessment to also include level of vulnerability of the IPs, such as being a (primitive) tribal groups and existing socioeconomic conditions that may further deteriorate due to project impact. If such especially vulnerable groups among the TP community are identified within the project area, they warrant special measures for protecting their socio-cultural identity and baseline economic standard. While determining vulnerability of these groups, assessment will be made if there is any possibility of future impact due to the project.

37. The DPR Consultants will prepare an IP screening based on feasibility assessment of the subproject. Appendix 2 provides the screening checklist.

38. After the screening, the component will be assigned to one of the following categories depending on the significance of the potential impacts on IPs:

- **Category A:** If the proposed project is likely to have significant impact on IPs. An IPP including assessment of social impacts, is required;
- **Category B:** If the proposed project is likely to have limited impact on IPs. An IPP, including assessment of social impacts, is required.
- **Category C:** If the proposed project is not expected to have impacts on IPs. No further action is required.

39. If the results show that there are IP households in the zone of influence of the proposed Project and ADB confirms likely impacts on the IPs, then EA and ADB will make an assessment on the significance of impact on IPs. If the impact on IPs in the project area of influence is positive then the component will be considered for financing.

B. Preparation of an IPP or combined RP/IPP

40. If there are IP population affected by the component and the ADB IP safeguards are triggered, then an IPP will be prepared.¹ For an IPP, the action plan will consist of a number of activities and will include mitigation measures of potentially negative impacts, modification of project design, and development assistance. Where there is land acquisition in IP communities, the Project will ensure their rights will not be violated and that they be compensated for the use of any part of their land in a manner that is culturally acceptable to the affected IPs.² The IPP will include:

- (i) Social impact assessment,
- (ii) Land tenure information,
- (iii) Local participation, information disclosure, meaningful consultation,
- (iv) Beneficial measures or mitigation activities,
- (v) Institutional arrangement and capacity building,
- (vi) Grievance Redress Mechanism,
- (vii) Implementation schedule,
- (viii) Monitoring and evaluation, and
- (ix) Cost estimate and financing plan.

41. Where acceptable, if the impacts are all positive, the IPP will be developed by the DPR consultant and the IPP will form part of the final detailed design report for the project. The EA will then review and approve the IPP and provide the approved IPP to ADB for review and approval prior to any work in the affected area. The IPP policy and measures must comply with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). Appendix 3 provides a detailed outline of the IPP.

42. Per ADB SPS, a combined RP/IPP could be formulated to address both involuntary resettlement and IP issues if impacts are insignificant or IR-related. Such a combined plan will need to meet all relevant requirements specified under Safeguard Requirements 2 and 3. A special chapter in the combined RP/IPP should be devoted to detailing IP issues and results from the social impact assessment.

IV. CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

43. Consultation and information disclosure will be undertaken to ensure that needs, priorities and preferences of indigenous peoples are adequately reflected. The IPP will promote participation of indigenous peoples in and around the project area, and identify indigenous people needs, priorities, and preferences through participatory approaches. Consultations with and participation of indigenous people groups, their leaders, rights groups, community-based organizations (CBOs), line agencies, and PIU representatives will be an integral part of the IPP.

¹ The IP safeguards are triggered if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of IPs or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that IPs own, use, occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset.

² The compensation will follow the Resettlement Framework of the Project.

44. Affected indigenous peoples will be informed and consulted in preparing the IPP. Their participation in planning will enable them to benefit from the project road and protect them from any potential adverse impacts. The IPP prepared in consultation with affected indigenous peoples and will be translated into local language and made available to affected communities. EA will ensure that adequate funds will be made available for consultation and facilitation. Involvement of indigenous people groups in problem identification and design of solutions has to be ensured through the entire cycle of project interventions. Table 4 presents the activities to be undertaken by PIUs to ensure inclusion of indigenous issues in project roads.

Table 4: Activities and Indicators for Inclusion of Indigenous People Issues

Project Stage	Procedures	Process and Outcome Indicators
Design	Identify locations of dominant indigenous peoples, in project sites	Indigenous peoples screening checklist
	Identification of indigenous community stakeholders in project sites	List of all indigenous communities in the project areas
	Sensitization and consultation through focus group discussions with indigenous communities groups	Documentation on number of discussions and minutes of the meetings
Design	Identification of environmental and social issues of indigenous peoples and possible impacts as a result of the project	Documentation of issues
	Consultations to establish existing concerns related to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land availability and tenure 2. Current livelihood options 3. Access to infrastructure facilities 4. Participation in local government/service delivery related activities 5. Representation in CBOs 6. Existing government support systems 	Justification for preparing IPP List of spatial and non-spatial issues
	Discussions on possible intervention measures through the project, their likely impacts, and safeguard measures (mitigation and monitoring) to be incorporated into project activities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loss of agricultural and homestead land 2. Loss of structure and immovable assets 3. Loss of livelihood 4. Loss of common property resources 5. Loss of hunting, food gathering, fishing areas, etc. 	List of safeguard measures List of project impacts
	Consultations with indigenous groups for further suggestions	List of safeguards measures into the Draft IPP
	Participatory approach to be taken up to involve indigenous peoples in finalizing projects, resettlement plan/IPP etc.	Measures to be taken in complying with the RF and IPPF
	Disbursement of entitlements based on the resettlement plan/IPP/safeguard framework	Measures undertaken as identified in resettlement plan/IPP/safeguards frameworks
	Implementation	Implementation of safeguard measures based on resettlement plan/IPP/safeguards framework

Project Stage	Procedures	Process and Outcome Indicators
Post-Implementation	Evaluation of the success of safeguards undertaken	Indicators developed for evaluation of project impacts
	Follow up activities based on lessons learned	Listing of modified tasks to be implemented for uplifting affected indigenous communities

CBO = community based organization, IPP = Indigenous Peoples Plan, PIU = Project Implementation Unit

45. For the project roads, meaningful consultations were undertaken with the DPs and relevant stakeholders to screen involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples impacts. The consultation process employed a range of formal and informal consultative methods. Different techniques of consultation with stakeholders used during project preparation included in-depth interviews, public meetings, and focus group discussions.

46. The EA ensured that views of the DPs, particularly attention were paid to the need of the disadvantaged or vulnerable groups, including those below poverty line, the landless, the elderly, female headed households, women and children, Indigenous People/ Scheduled Tribes, and those without legal title to land. Separate meetings for women were held to obtain their views.

V. DISCLOSURE

47. EA will submit the following documents for disclosure on ADB's website: (i) IPPFs: (ii) IPPs; and (iii) social safeguard monitoring reports.

48. PIUs will provide information to the all indigenous peoples and other minority groups in project locations on indigenous peoples principles (and will be distributed during consultations such as those undertaken during screening, and during the conduct of the SIA) and features of the IPP. Basic information in the IPPs will be presented in the form of a brochure that will be circulated among affected indigenous peoples/indigenous peoples groups. Posters designed to present the basic tenets of the IPPs will be displayed at public locations for generating mass awareness.

VI. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

49. A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of displaced people's concerns, complaints and grievances about the social and environmental performance at the level of the Project. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. The project-specific GRM is not intended to bypass the government's own redress process, rather it is intended to address displaced people's concerns and complaints promptly, making it readily accessible to all segments of the displaced people and is scaled to the risks and impacts of the project. The complainant is free to approach the formal legal system at any time.

50. During project preparation, information regarding GRCs will be disclosed as part of the public consultation process. Grievances related to the implementation of the project will be

acknowledged, evaluated, and responded to the complainant with corrective action proposed. The outcome shall also form part of the semi-annual monitoring report that will be submitted to ADB. The decision of the GRCs is binding, unless vacated by the court of law. The GRC will continue to function, for the benefit of the DPs, during the entire life of the project including the maintenance period.

51. Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be established at two-levels, one at the District level and another at PMU level, to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of displaced persons concerns, complaints and grievances. The GRC will provide an opportunity to the DPs to have their grievances redressed prior to approaching the State level LARR Authority, constituted by Government of Rajasthan in accordance with Section 51(1) of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The GRC is aimed to provide a trusted way to voice and resolve concerns linked to the project, and to be an effective way to address displaced person's concerns without allowing it to escalate resulting in delays in project implementation.

52. The GRC will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. The GRC is not intended to bypass the government's inbuilt redressal process, nor the provisions of the statute, but rather it is intended to address displaced persons concerns and complaints promptly, making it readily accessible to all segments of the displaced persons and is scaled to the risks and impacts of the project. A consultations and disclosure plan is also provided for meaningful consultations and timely disclosure. The GRC is expected to resolve the grievances of the DPs in a transparent and timely manner. The decision of the GRCs will be final unless vacated by the LARR Authority.

53. The GRC will continue to function, for the benefit of the DPs, during the entire life of the project including the defects liability period. The response time prescribed for the GRCs would be four weeks. To resolve the pending grievances, the GRC, at PIU and PMU level, will meet at least once every month in the first year of RP implementation and once in two months thereafter.

- First Level of GRC: The District level GRCs will function out of each District where the subprojects are being implemented. The GRC will be chaired by District Collector, as its Chairman, and the members will comprise of the PD, PIU, PWD as member secretary and a local person of repute and standing in the society. The District Collector will nominate the local person and the PIU, PWD will be the secretariat of the GRC.
- Second Level GRC: The Project Director, PMU will be the appellate authority who will be supported by the Superintending Engineer, PMU, and PWD.
- People who are, or may in the future be, adversely affected by the project may submit complaints to ADB's Accountability Mechanism. The Accountability Mechanism provides an independent forum and process whereby people adversely affected by ADB-assisted projects can voice, and seek a resolution of their problems, as well as report alleged violations of ADB's operational policies and procedures. Before submitting a complaint to the Accountability Mechanism, affected people should make a good faith effort to solve their problems by working with the concerned ADB operations department. Only after doing that, and if they are still dissatisfied, should they approach the Accountability Mechanism.³

³ For further information see: <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

VII. INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

54. The EA will have to overall responsibility of planning and implementing IP safeguard. EA will be supported by its PMU, PIUs, DPR consultants, PMC contractor, NGO, and the community. Table 4 details the implementation arrangement and key tasks for each agency.

Table 5: Implementation Arrangement and Key Responsibilities

Key Agency	Responsibility
Administrator of LARR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of R&R provisions for indigenous peoples
EA (PMU) PWD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make final decision on roads to be included under the project • Overall responsibility for project design, feasibility, construction and operation and guide PIUs • Ensure that all subprojects comply with the provisions of ADB's SPS 2009 and Gol's policies and regulations • Review and update Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) as and when there are changes in the applicable law. • Ensure IP impacts are avoided during the subproject design stage and during implementation stage. • If unanticipated impacts are found, prepare IP Plan as required and submit to ADB for review and approval. • Ensure that sufficient funds are available to properly implement all agreed IP safeguard measures • Submit semi-annual safeguards monitoring reports to ADB • Facilitate coordination between various government departments in implementation of the IPP, if any.
Project Implementation Units	<p>(a) District Level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate project information to the project affected community with assistance from DPR Consultants • Ensure establishment of Grievance Redress Committee at the district level for grievance redress with assistance from DPR Consultants <p>(b) Field Level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review IP impact categorization checklist, subproject appraisal note and undertake field visits and advise the field units about the Indigenous Peoples Plan safeguards documentation required for subprojects. • Review IPP prepared by the DPR consultants and finalize. • Disclosure of project information in public spaces and through relevant media. • Disseminate project information to the community in coordination with DPR Consultants • Facilitate the socioeconomic impact assessment survey • Facilitate consultation by the civil works contractor with community throughout implementation • Supervise the mitigation measures during implementation and its progress • Conduct internal monitoring and prepare reports
Detailed Project Report (DPR) Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake consultations involving community and DPs • Conduct socioeconomic impact assessment survey • Complete screening checklist • Encourage community/ DPs to voluntarily participate during the implementation • Prepare IPP document as required

Key Agency	Responsibility
Project Management Consultant (PMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure compliance of ADB's SPS during project implementation • Provide technical support and advise for addressing complaints and grievances and participate in resolving issues as a member of the GRC • Provide technical advice and on the job training to the contractors as necessary • Support PIU and PMU as required • Preparation of semi-annual monitoring reports based on the monitoring
Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult community and PIU regarding location of construction camps • Sign agreement with titleholder for temporary use and restore land to equal or better condition upon completion • Commence construction only when alignment is free of encumbrance • Respond in a timely fashion to recommendations from GRCs
Non-Government Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the community participation at various stages of the project • Coordination with stakeholder organizations • Assist in Monitoring of the project • Providing indigenous knowledge as required • Support PIU and PMU in implementing safeguards policy
Village key persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide correct and accurate data and information from project formulation stage • Assist the project team to implement the project smoothly • Arrange proper community participation
ADB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review IPPF and IPP and endorse or modify the project classification • Review planning documents and disclose the draft and final reports on the ADB's website as required • Monitor implementation through review missions • Provide assistance to the EA and PIU, if required, in carrying out its responsibilities and for building capacity for safeguard compliance • Monitor overall compliance of the project to ADB SPS

VIII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Internal Monitoring

55. Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of the PIUs and other implementing agencies(s), which will include:

- (i) **Administrative monitoring:** daily planning, implementation, feedback and trouble shooting, individual DP database maintenance, and progress reports
- (ii) **Socio-economic monitoring:** case studies, using baseline information for comparing IP's socio-economic conditions, evacuation, demolition, salvaging materials, morbidity and mortality, community relationships, dates for consultations, and number of appeals placed; and
- (iii) **Impact evaluation monitoring:** Income standards restored/improved, and socioeconomic conditions of the IPs. Monitoring and evaluation reports documenting progress on resettlement implementation and RP completion reports will be provided by the IA to EA for review and approval from ADB.

56. The PIU will be responsible for overall internal monitoring and evaluation of the project progress for IPP implementation. The PIU will monitor and verify IP implementation to determine whether goals have been achieved, livelihood and living standards have been restored or improved, and provide recommendations for improvement. The PIU will undertake biannual

monitoring during the implementation period. The PIU will also evaluate the performance of the NGOs. The PIU will report its findings simultaneously to the EA and the reporting responsibility of monitoring to ADB lies with the EA. The monitoring reports will be sent to ADB twice a year by the EA.

B. External Monitoring

57. As subproject that are categorized A per ADB SPS with significant impact on IPs will not be included, external monitoring will not be required.

IX. BUDGET AND FINANCING

58. The EA will ensure that sufficient resources are allocated to formulate IPPs in any subprojects which will have impacts on IPs. A detailed budget will be prepared by the DPR team, with assistance from the PMC, taking into account all activities associated with the formulation and implementation of IPP. IPP will have its own budget. Such budgets will be an integral part of the project cost, and will be made available by the EA during implementation. The EA will transfer the required amount to the PIU.

APPENDIX 1: STATE SCHEDULED TRIBE PROFILE

1. The main tribal groups in Rajasthan are:
 - (i) Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvil Bhil, Bhagaliala, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave
 - (ii) Bhil Mina
 - (iii) Damor, Damaria
 - (iv) Dhanka, Tadvil, Tetaria, Valvi
 - (v) Garasia (excluding Rajput Garasia)
 - (vi) Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari
 - (vii) Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
 - (viii) Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha
 - (ix) Mina
 - (x) Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka
 - (xi) Patelia
 - (xii) Seharia, Sehria, Sahariya

A. District wise Schedule Tribe population profile

Sl. no.	State/ District	Population ST			ST Population Rural			ST Population Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	RAJASTHAN	9238534	4742943	4495591	8693123	4454816	4238307	545411	288127	257284
2	Ganganagar	13477	7160	6317	2989	1639	1350	10488	5521	4967
3	Hanumangarh	14289	7578	6711	5717	3054	2663	8572	4524	4048
4	Bikaner	7779	4207	3572	3782	2015	1767	3997	2192	1805
5	Churu	11245	5903	5342	7644	4003	3641	3601	1900	1701
6	Jhunjhunun	41629	21380	20249	36862	18900	17962	4767	2480	2287
7	Alwar	289249	153397	135852	266880	141505	125375	22369	11892	10477
8	Bharatpur	54090	28705	25385	48554	25911	22643	5536	2794	2742
9	Dhaulpur	58594	31802	26792	55842	30288	25554	2752	1514	1238
10	Karauli	324960	176200	148760	314468	170422	144046	10492	5778	4714
11	Sawai Madhopur	285848	152745	133103	272573	145421	127152	13275	7324	5951
12	Dausa	433344	228554	204790	419816	221306	198510	13528	7248	6280
13	Jaipur	393865	205300	188565	134101	71338	62763	75349	39098	36251
14	Sikar	75349	39098	36251	66829	34675	32154	8520	4423	4097
15	Nagaur	10418	5475	4943	9061	4725	4336	1357	750	607
16	Jodhpur	118924	61969	56955	90825	47248	43577	28099	14721	13378
17	Jaisalmer	42429	22497	19932	37273	19758	17515	5156	2739	2417
18	Barmer	176257	92610	83647	172185	90489	81696	4072	2121	1951
19	Jalor	178719	93290	85429	170111	88807	81304	8608	4483	4125
20	Sirohi	292470	148966	143504	272916	138714	134202	19554	10252	9302
21	Pali	144578	74369	70209	131456	67467	63989	13122	6902	6220
22	Ajmer	63482	32408	31074	48564	24632	23932	14918	7776	7142
23	Tonk	178207	92677	85530	173948	90447	83501	4259	2230	2029
24	Bundi	228549	119454	109095	217005	113315	103690	11544	6139	5405
25	Bhilwara	229273	117026	112247	214584	109340	105244	14689	7686	7003
26	Rajsamand	160809	81173	79636	149991	75628	74363	10818	5545	5273
27	Dungarpur	983437	491631	491806	967086	483335	483751	16351	8296	8055
28	Banswara	1372999	690476	682523	1358208	683104	675104	14791	7372	7419
29	Chittaurgarh	201546	101893	99653	192752	97253	95499	8794	4640	4154
30	Kota	183816	96428	87388	126725	65673	61052	57091	30755	26336
31	Baran	276857	143094	133763	264327	136520	127807	12530	6574	5956
32	Jhalawar	182229	94185	88044	171828	88680	83148	10401	5505	4896
33	Udaipur	1525289	773213	752076	1483035	751109	731926	42254	22104	20150
34	Pratapgarh	550427	276742	273685	545422	274133	271289	5005	2609	2396

Source: Census 2011

2. In districts like Banaswara, Udaipur, Dungarpur and Pratapgarh the Scheduled Tribe population above 60% of their total population. Above table indicate that most of Scheduled Tribes population residing in the rural area of the state.

B. Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total population and Sex ratio

3. The table below details the percentage of ST population to total in both India as well as project state. The sex ratio of ST in Rajasthan is lower than that of all India

Country / State	% of ST to Total 2011			Sex ratio 2011		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
India	8.6	11.3	2.8	990	991	980
Rajasthan	13.48	16.88	3.20	948	951	893

Source: Demographic Status of Scheduled Tribe Population of India 2011

APPENDIX 2: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IMPACT SCREENING CHECKLIST

Each subproject needs to be screened for any indigenous people impacts which will occur or have already occurred. This screening determines the necessary action to be taken by the project team.

Please include in the screening distinct IP communities living within the project area of influence. This includes communities living directly along the road as well as those that may be impacted by the road construction and improved access after completion.

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
A. Indigenous Peoples Identification				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as "tribes" (hill tribes, scheduled tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or "indigenous communities" in the project area?				
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the project area as belonging to "ethnic minorities", scheduled tribes, tribal peoples, national minorities, or cultural communities?				
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?				
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?				
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?				
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?				
7. Has such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?				
8. Are such groups represented as "Indigenous Peoples" or as "ethnic minorities" or "scheduled tribes" or "tribal populations" in any formal decision-making bodies at the national or local levels?				
B. Identification of Potential Impacts				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?				
10. Will the project directly or indirectly affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)				
11. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)				
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?				

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
C. Identification of Special Requirements <i>Will the project activities include:</i>				
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?				
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?				
15. Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples?				
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?				
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?				

APPENDIX 3: OUTLINE OF AN INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PLAN

1. This outline is part of the Safeguard Requirements. An Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) is required for all projects with impacts on Indigenous Peoples (IP). Its level of detail and comprehensiveness is commensurate with the significance of potential impacts on IP. The substantive aspects of this outline will guide the preparation of IPPs, although not necessarily in the order shown.

A. Executive Summary of the IPP

2. This section concisely describes the critical facts, significant findings, and recommended actions.

B. Description of the Project

3. This section provides a general description of the project; discusses project components and activities that may bring impacts on IP; and identify project area.

C. Social Impact Assessment

4. This section:

- (i) reviews the legal and institutional framework applicable to IP in project context;
- (ii) provides baseline information on the demographic, social, cultural, and political characteristics of the affected IP communities; the land and territories that they have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied; and the natural resources on which they depend;
- (iii) identifies key project stakeholders and elaborate a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive process for meaningful consultation with IP at each stage of project preparation and implementation, taking the review and baseline information into account;
- (iv) assesses based on meaningful consultation with the affected IP communities, the potential adverse and positive effects of the project. Critical to the determination of potential adverse impacts is a gender-sensitive analysis of the relative vulnerability of, and risks to, the affected IP communities given their particular circumstances and close ties to land and natural resources, as well as their lack of access to opportunities relative to those available to other social groups in the communities, regions, or national societies in which they live;
- (v) includes a gender-sensitive assessment of the affected IPs' perceptions about the project and its impact on their social, economic, and cultural status; and
- (vi) identifies and recommends, based on meaningful consultation with the affected IP communities, the measures necessary to avoid adverse effects or, if such measures are not possible, identifies measures to minimize, mitigate, and/or compensate for such effects and to ensure that the IPs receive culturally appropriate benefits under the project.

D. Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

5. This section:

- (i) describes the information disclosure, consultation and participation process with the affected IP communities that was carried out during project preparation;
- (ii) summarizes their comments on the results of the social impact assessment and identifies concerns raised during consultation and how these have been addressed in project design;
- (iii) in the case of project activities requiring broad community support, documents the process and outcome of consultations with affected IP communities and any agreement resulting from such consultations for the project activities and safeguard measures addressing the impacts of such activities;
- (iv) describes consultation and participation mechanisms to be used during implementation to ensure IP participation during implementation; and
- (v) confirms disclosure of the draft and final IPP to the affected IP communities.

E. Beneficial Measures

6. This section specifies the measures to ensure that the IPs receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate, and gender responsive.

F. Mitigation Measures

7. This section specifies the measures to avoid adverse impacts on IPs; and where the avoidance is impossible, specifies the measures to minimize mitigate and compensate for identified unavoidable adverse impacts for each affected IP groups.

G. Capacity Building

8. This section provides measures to strengthen the social, legal, and technical capabilities of: (a) government institutions to address IP issues in the project area; and (b) IPOs in the project area to enable them to represent the affected IP more effectively.

H. Grievance Redress Mechanism

9. This section describes the procedures to redress grievances by affected IP communities. It also explains how the procedures are accessible to IP and culturally appropriate and gender sensitive.

I. Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation

10. This section describes the mechanisms and benchmarks appropriate to the project for monitoring, and evaluating the implementation of the IPP. It also specifies arrangements for participation of affected IP in the preparation and validation of monitoring, and evaluation reports.