

Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework

Project Number: 45084
July 2012

BAN: Coastal Climate Resilient Infrastructure Project

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AP	-	Affected Person
BCS	-	Broad Community Support
CBO	-	Community-Based Organization
CIF	-	Climate Investment Fund
CCRIP	-	Coastal Climate Resilient Infrastructure Improvement project
DSC	-	Design & Supervision Consultant
EA	-	Executing Agency
GOB	-	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	-	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
INGO	-	Implementing Nongovernment Organization
IP	-	Indigenous People
IPP	-	Indigenous People Plan
IPPF	-	Indigenous People Planning Framework
IPDF	-	Indigenous People Development Framework
LCS	-	Labor Contracting Society
LGED	-	Local Government Engineering Department
MSC	-	Management Support Consultant
NGO	-	Nongovernment Organization
PMO	-	Project Management Office
PPCR	-	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
SMO	-	Subproject Management Office
SPCR	-	Strategic Program for Climate Resilience

GLOSSARY

Compensation	-	payment in cash or kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost at current market value.
Cut-off date	-	the date after which eligibility for compensation or resettlement assistance will not be considered is the cut-off date. Date of service of notice under Section 3 of Land Acquisition Ordinance is considered to be the cut-off date for recognition of legal compensation and the start date of carrying out the census/inventory of losses is considered as the cut of date for eligibility of resettlement benefits.
Displaced Person	-	As per ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009- displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Household	-	A household includes all persons living and eating together (sharing the same kitchen and cooking food together as a single-family unit).
Indigenous People	-	The indigenous peoples are the social or cultural groups who are distinct (possessing in varying degrees self identification and recognition by others; collective attachment to habitats and natural

		resources; separate customary cultural, economic, social or political institutions; distinct language) and vulnerable (historically, economically, socially).
Subproject	-	improvement works at Dhalikanda-Bashtala Upazila Road & Jangalia GPS cum CS Access road to Azad Market under Coastal Climate Resilient Infrastructure Project (CCRIP) jointly funded by ADB, KfW, and IFAD.
Relocation	-	displacement or physical moving of the DPs from the affected area to a new area/site and rebuilding homes, infrastructure, provision of assets, including productive land/ employment and re-establishing income, livelihoods, living and social systems
Resettlement	-	mitigation of all the impacts associated with land acquisition including restriction of access to, or use of land, acquisition of assets, or impacts on income generation as a result of land acquisition.
Significant impact	-	where 200 or more DPs suffer a loss of 10% or more of productive assets (income generating) or physical displacement.
Squatters	-	same as non-titled and includes households, business and common establishments on land owned by the State. Under the project this includes land on part of the crest and slopes of flood control embankments, and similar areas of the drainage channels.
Vulnerable Households	-	means households that are (i) headed by single woman or woman with dependents and low incomes; (ii) headed by elderly/ disabled people without means of support; (iii) households that fall on or below the poverty line; (iv) households of indigenous population or ethnic minority; (v) households of low social group or caste; and (vi) person without title to land.

NOTES

- (i) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government of Bangladesh and its agencies ends on 30 June. FY before a calendar year denotes the year in which the fiscal year ends, e.g., FY2012 ends on 30 June 2012.
- (ii) 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. Your attention is directed to the "terms of use" section of this website.

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.

CONTENTS

I.	PROJECT BACKGROUND	1
A.	Project Impact, Outcome & Outputs	1
II.	RATIONALE OF THE IPPF	3
III.	OBJECTIVE OF THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PLANNING FRAMEWORK	3
IV.	DEFINING INDIGENOUS PEOPLE	5
V.	INDIGENOUS PEOPLE'S PLAN (IPP)	5
VI.	INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN BANGLADESH	6
VII.	INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN THE PROJECT AREA	6
A.	Socioeconomic Assessment	7
B.	Expected Impacts Due to the Project	8
VIII.	SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND IPPs FOR SUBPROJECTS	9
IX.	STRATEGY FOR PARTICIPATION & CONSULTATION WITH INDIGENOUS PEOPLE	10
X.	DISCLOSURE OF IPPF & IPP	13
XI.	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF IPP	14
XII.	GRIEVANCE REDRESS COMMITTEE	14
XIII.	COST ESTIMATE AND FINANCING	15
XIV.	MONITORING AND EVALUATION	15
	ANNEX: OUTLINE OF AN INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PLAN	17

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Introduction

1. The Coastal Climate Resilient Infrastructure Project (the project) is a result of the Government of Bangladesh's participation in the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR) prepared under the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR). The project is expected to improve livelihoods in the rural coastal districts vulnerable to climate variability and change. The main objective of the project is to reduce poverty in the rural coastal districts vulnerable to climate change and increased safety of the population during extreme climatic events. The outcome will be enhanced climate resilience of coastal infrastructure in 12 rural coastal districts benefiting the poor and women. The overall project outcome will be achieved through the following project outputs: (1) improved road connectivity; (2) improved market services; and (3) improved climate capacity and protection including increased availability of climate disaster shelters, improved access to shelters and improved facilities of existing climate disaster shelters.

2. The improvement works for the subprojects to be selected under different components of the project are expecting to have a negligible impact on the indigenous people (IP) community. The main impacts may arise almost under the road component in the form of land acquisition with relocation of some houses/shops/businesses, and removal of trees with related income loss. Any land acquisition/resettlement impacts for each subproject (or group of subprojects) will be precisely identified during detailed design, and documented through preparation of a Resettlement Plan (RP) & Indigenous People's Plan (IPP) if necessary. The preliminary study on the two sample road and two sample rural markets subprojects found that there will be limited resettlement impacts particularly by the roads subprojects but no impact on IPs.

B. Rationale & Objective of IPPF

3. The project works might cause different impacts on different groups of people living within the project area. The IPPF is intended to guide selection and preparation of subprojects under this project where impacts on IPs are identified. The framework is prepared in accordance with the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009. The main objective of IPPF will be to ensure that the project activities do not adversely affect IP, and that they receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits. This will require the Executing Agency (EA) to carefully select and screen all subprojects and their locations and sites, to determine whether IPs are present in the subproject area, and also to ensure their participation in the civil works selection and implementation processes. The Management Support Consultant (MSC) and Project Management Office (PMO) will undertake screening of the indigenous/ tribal communities with the help of the community leaders and local authorities. If the results of the screening indicate the presence of IP households in the zone of influence of the proposed subproject, a social impact assessment will be undertaken for those areas.

C. Definition of Indigenous People

4. The indigenous peoples are the social or cultural groups who are distinct (possessing in varying degrees self identification and recognition by others; collective attachment to habitats and natural resources; separate customary cultural, economic, social or political institutions; distinct language) and vulnerable (historically, economically, socially).

D. Indigenous People in the Project Area

5. According to the Population Census of Bangladesh about 1.14 million indigenous people, in 52 groups, live in Bangladesh of which about 51.4 per cent are males and 48.63 per cent are females. Each and every ethnic indigenous community in Bangladesh has its own distinct tradition, culture, heritage and identity and they have diverse means of livelihoods, linked primarily to survival mechanisms and strategies adapted to the various agro-ecological zones where they live. The Project covers twelve coastal districts of the south western region of Bangladesh. As per population census, total population of the project area is about 17,360,339. Of them only 4,102 are indigenous people comprising an insignificant portion (0.024 %) of the total population. The indigenous people mostly are from the Rakhyain community and concentrated mainly in the Barisal division.

E. Project Impacts

6. There is hardly any possibility of displacement of any IPs under the project because an insignificant number of (only 0.024 %) IPs has been identified in the project area. During consultations with the Rakhayan community, they were found to be interested in the project and assured to provide all sorts of cooperation and support for the project. They are expecting that rather than negative impacts, the project will bring benefits to them in different ways to improve their economic condition.

F. Consultation, Participation & Disclosure

7. This framework seeks to ensure that IPs are informed, consulted, and mobilized to participate in the relevant subprojects. The Management Support Consultant (MSC)/Implementing Nongovernment Organization (INGO) will undertake consultation from the very beginning and will continue till end of the project. Participation of indigenous people is to be ensured in selecting, designing and implementing the subprojects. The EA will undertake prior consultations with any likely impacted indigenous communities and those who work with and/or are knowledgeable of indigenous peoples' development issues and concerns. To facilitate effective participation, the EA will follow a timetable to consult indigenous people communities at different stages of the Project program cycle, especially during preparation of the civil works program. Also, the MSC will undertake a social impact assessment (SIA) to gather relevant information on demographic data; (i) social, cultural and economic situation; and (ii) social, cultural and economic impacts — positive and negative — on the indigenous communities in the relevant subproject area.

8. Each subproject IPP will be disclosed to the affected IP community with detailed information of the subproject. This will be done through public consultation and made available as brochures, leaflets, or booklets, using local languages. Hard copies of the IPP in local tribal language will also be made available at: (i) Offices of the PMO; (ii) District Commissioner Office (iii) Upazila Nirbahi Office; and (iv) any other local level public offices. Electronic versions of the framework as well as the IPPs will be placed on the official website of the PMO/Government and the official website of ADB after approval and endorsement of the IPPF and each IPP by the PMO and ADB.

G. Institutional Arrangements & GRM

9. The Project Management Office (PMO), will have a combination of Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and consultant staff including a Resettlement

Specialist/Sociologist, who will be responsible for addressing IP concerns and ensuring their participation through preparation and implementation of an IPP. Similar institutional arrangements made for implementation of the Resettlement Framework will be followed for implementation of the IPPF for the Project.

10. The EA will establish a mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of affected IPs' concerns, complaints, and grievances about the project's safeguards performance at each subproject having IP impacts, with assistance from INGO). Under the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be formed with involvement of IP representative & local stakeholders. The GRCs are to be formed and activated during the IPP implementation process to allow IPs sufficient time to lodge complaints and safeguard their recognized interests. Assistance to IP will be given to document and record the complaint, and if necessary, provide advocate services to address the GRC. Any complaints of ownership or other suits are to be resolved by the judicial system. The PMO will make the public aware of the GRM through public awareness campaigns.

H. Budget

11. There should be adequate budgetary provisions to implement any IPP where necessary for the subproject development. The budget for the implementation of the IPP will mainly include costs for skills development & self employment training of the IPs, consultation/meetings, information dissemination, INGO/Agency hiring for IPP implementation & monitoring, GRM etc. Once the subproject has been appraised and finalized in the context of the IPPF, the required budget is to be allocated by the EA for proper implementation of the IPP.

I. Monitoring

12. The EA with assistance from the INGO will be responsible for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the IPP. The INGO will collect Baseline Data including qualitative information and analyze the same to assess the impacts of the project on indigenous people. The INGO will develop a management information system (MIS) and Reporting System. LGED through the PMO will take the overall responsibility for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of each IPP. The EA will collect required data/information and regularly analyze project outputs and impacts considering impact on IPs, and semi-annually report the results to ADB.

I. PROJECT BACKGROUND

1. The Coastal Climate Resilient Infrastructure Project (the project) is a result of the Government of Bangladesh's participation in the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR) prepared under the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR). The PPCR is a program under the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF)¹ within the Climate Investment Funds (CIF),² to pilot and demonstrate ways to mainstream climate resilience in development planning and management. As one of the projects approved for enhanced climate resilience under the SPCR, the Coastal Climate Resilient Infrastructure Project will improve livelihoods in the rural coastal districts vulnerable to climate variability and change.

2. The project, while enhancing longevity and sustainability of infrastructure, will improve livelihoods in 12 rural coastal districts vulnerable to climate variability and change and have deficient mobility and accessibility.³ The project aims to provide climate resilience measures that deliver a degree of climate proofing commensurate with both the task that structures have to perform and the level of acceptable risk as well as being sensibly within available budgets. Each of the project components, roads; growth centers, markets; and cyclone shelters have their specific tasks and levels of acceptable risk to the impacts of sea level rise (SLR), high wind, increasing temperature and increasing likelihood of severe cyclone events. The underpinning thrust is ensuring that all structures are constructed within a strong framework of enforced appropriate specifications and an as-built quality audit. "Climate-proofing" measures include enhanced resilience to present climate effects plus forecast future climate change impacts.

A. Project Impact, Outcome & Outputs

3. The impact of the project will be reduced poverty in the rural coastal districts vulnerable to climate change and increased safety of the population during extreme climatic events. The outcome will be enhanced climate resilience of coastal infrastructure in 12 rural coastal districts benefiting the poor and women. This will be achieved through the following project outputs: (1) improved road connectivity; (2) improved market services; and (3) improved climate capacity and protection including increased availability of climate disaster shelters, improved access to shelters and improved facilities of existing climate disaster shelters.

1. Output 1: Improved Road Connectivity

4. The project will upgrade 130 km of Upazila roads, 174 km of Union roads, and 233 km of Village roads, providing year-round connectivity between agricultural production areas and markets and to the other parts of the country⁴. 3,050 meters of bridges/culverts will be constructed or upgraded. The road upgrading works will involve widening and raising of embankments, with suitable slope protection against erosion and wave action; and reconstruction or improvement of existing earthen, Herring Bone Brick, and bituminous and concrete surfaced road sections to appropriate "climate-resilient" standards. Specific adaptation

¹ The SCF is to finance targeted programs with dedicated funding to pilot new approaches with potential for scaling up. It includes PPCR, Forest Investment Program, and Scaling up Renewable Energy Program in Low Income Countries.

² The CIF are a unique pair of financing instruments designed to support low-carbon and climate-resilient development through scaled-up financing channeled through ADB, the African Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Inter-American Development Bank, and World Bank Group.

³ These districts are: Satkhira, Khulna, Bagerhat, Pirojpur, Barisal, Jhalokati, Bhola, Patuakhali, Barguna, Madaripur, Gopalganj, and Shariatpur.

⁴ Final km and climate resilience standard for union and village roads are subject to review of IFAD's final design mission.

measures to increase climate resilience have been considered for: earthworks; pavement; and drainage. These measures include constructing the road crest levels to 600mm above the maximum normal monsoon flood level, taking account of effective SLR during the next 20 years; widening the road carriageways to accommodate forecast traffic volumes over the next 20 years; embankment protection primarily by means of a combination of turf and shrubs, with additional geotechnical measures where there is high risk of active erosion; and special measures adjacent to structures together with increased cross drainage.

5. The road output will consist of over 100 sub-projects undertaken throughout the project area. Alignment and cross-section design will be optimized to minimize impacts on existing structures and land acquisition.

2. Output 2: Improved Market Services

6. Upgraded growth centers and large markets: 88 markets (ranging from growth centre markets to large rural markets) will be improved under the project. The market improvements will include (where relevant) paved trading areas, sheds, water supply system, drainage facilities, sanitation facilities, and market offices. Generally it is expected that resettlement impacts will be negligible and land acquisition will not be necessary. In some cases, where additional land is required it is intended that it would be unencumbered government (khas) land.

7. Upgraded village markets and collection points: The project will also improve 186 community markets and 11 women's markets sections will be established in existing community markets. This subcomponent will build/improve physical markets (common shed, fish shed, open paved/raised area, women section, toilet block, internal drainage etc), build 'commodity collection points, and build 37 boat landing platforms (ghats).

8. Generally it is expected that resettlement impacts for the improved market services output will be negligible and land acquisition will not be necessary. In some cases, where additional land is required it is intended that it would be unencumbered government (khas) land

3. Output 3: Enhanced climate change adaptation capacity

9. The project will strengthen the capability of Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) staff and local government units through training and initiation of a knowledge management system, with particular emphasis on incorporating climate resilience and adaptation measures during the design, implementation and maintenance of rural infrastructure assets. The project will also enhance knowledge management for climate change

10. The project will construct or extend around 15 multipurpose cyclone shelters; improve about 10 existing cyclone shelters and upgrade around 15 km of cyclone shelter access tracks. Designs will take account of future sea level rise and other adjusted design requirements due to climate change effects. A provisional sum is allocated to provide for construction of killas in selected locations where there is a demonstrated long-term need, and sufficient land is readily available adjacent to a new or existing cyclone shelter. Generally for existing cyclone shelters it is expected that resettlement impacts will be negligible and land acquisition will not be necessary. For new cyclone shelters, where land is required it is intended that it will be unencumbered government (khas) land. Access tracks will be improved without need for land acquisition.

II. RATIONALE OF THE IPPF

11. The improvement works under this project might cause different impacts on different groups of people living within the project area. The objective of this document is to provide a policy framework for preparation of Indigenous Peoples Plans (IPP) for the relevant subprojects where negative impacts on the indigenous or ethnic minority people will be found. There are both Bengalis and small numbers of ethnic minority or indigenous people or tribes found living in the project area. Although the project is a sovereign loan, it is sector-like, with only 3 sample projects having been identified at this stage. As a result, as per ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009), preparation of an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) is necessary for the CCRIP Project. There is significant diversity among the indigenous people; their patterns of livelihoods are based on traditional use of resources and their socio-economic and cultural patterns are distinct from the mainstream Bengali peoples.

12. One of the objectives of the ADB's Safeguard Policy is to protect the indigenous people's rights in terms of identity, means of livelihoods, heritage, tradition, culture, dignity, conventional rights, and sustainability of indigenous community. Moreover ADB supports the introduction of any development project that helps not only to protect the distinct identity of indigenous community but also ensures participation of the community members or their representatives in all project activities. It is expected that there will be involvement of indigenous community members/their representatives before starting any specific activities, especially during the preparation, design and implementation phases of the project. The ADB is also concerned about the balanced participation of women members of indigenous community in development of the project, including special gender focused activities.

13. Improving road access is expected to enhance connection of rural people, particularly farmers, to markets and services, as well as decrease the time and expense of transport of goods and people. Therefore, Indigenous People (IPs) should benefit from the project. There should be no negative impacts. This IPPF serves to reinforce the project participatory process to ensure that IPs in the project area are effectively involved and able to get project benefits. Initial surveys for the preparation of sample Resettlement Plans for the three subprojects did not find any affected indigenous people. However, provision has been made to carefully assess any adverse impacts that the members of indigenous community (if any) suffer due to the implementation of the project in terms of land acquisition, resettlement and the possible damage of standing crops or means of livelihood. Therefore, the CCRIP will operate in the context of an Indigenous Peoples' Planning Framework and will support IPs to benefit from the project services.

III. OBJECTIVE OF THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PLANNING FRAMEWORK

14. The IPPF seeks to ensure that indigenous or tribal communities are informed, consulted, and mobilized to participate in relevant subprojects preparation. The IPPF is intended to guide selection and preparation of subprojects under this project, where impacts on indigenous people are identified to ensure better distribution of the Project benefits and promote development of the indigenous people in the Project areas. The framework is prepared in accordance with the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009.

15. The main objective of IPPF will be to ensure that the project activities in general, and the physical works in particular, do not adversely affect indigenous people, and that they receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits. This will require the Executing Agency (EA) to carefully select and screen all subprojects and their locations and sites, to determine whether indigenous people are present in the subproject area, and also to ensure their participation in

the civil works selection and implementation processes. In this connection, proper consultation with the indigenous people is essential to assess their needs and concerns considering the following guidelines:

- (i) The planning and design of civil works for the proposed sub projects should be in such a manner to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on indigenous people, to the extent feasible.
- (ii) Where adverse impacts on indigenous people are unavoidable, socially and culturally appropriate measures are to be adopted and implemented to mitigate them.
- (iii) Wherever feasible, adopt special measures in addition to those for impact mitigation to reinforce and promote any available opportunities for socioeconomic development of indigenous people' communities.

16. Since the majority of the indigenous people of the project area belong to the poorest groups of the community, and are socially separate from the main population (with different religious practices, social networks and interactions), the project objective is to ensure the active participation of indigenous people and their receiving of tangible benefit from the project. In the event that any subprojects are found to have any IP impacts (e.g. land acquisition to ancestral, customary lands, livelihood etc.), this IPPF will guide the screening and preparation of the necessary IPP which aim to address any relevant development issues.

17. Screening Criteria: The Project Management Office (PMO), Management Support Consultant (MSC) and Design Supervision Consultant(DSC) responsible for subproject preparation and implementation will visit all indigenous people's/tribal settlements near the selected subproject areas which may be affected and influenced by the subproject components. Public meetings will be arranged in selected communities by the PMO and MSC with the indigenous/ tribal communities and their leaders to provide them information about the subproject and take their views on the subproject.

18. During this visit, the MSC and the Resettlement Officer of the PMO will undertake screening of the indigenous/ tribal communities with the help of the community leaders and local authorities. The screening will cover the following aspects:

- (i) Name(s) of indigenous/ tribal community group(s) in the area;
- (ii) Total number of tribal community groups in the area;
- (iii) Percentage of indigenous/ community population to that of total area/locality population
- (iv) Number and percentage of indigenous/ community households along the zone of influence of the proposed subproject.
- (v) Any land acquisition required from any IP community for the subproject?
- (vi) If so,, any alternatives to avoid land acquisition?
- (vii) If no, will this subproject be excluded?
- (viii) Will an IPP be required if a subproject passes through any IP community?
- (ix) If no, why?

19. If the results of the screening indicate the presence of indigenous/tribal community households in the zone of influence of the proposed subproject, a social impact assessment will be undertaken for those areas.

IV. DEFINING INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

20. No single definition can capture the diversity of the indigenous people, as they are found in varied and changing contexts. The ADB defines indigenous people are the social or cultural groups who are distinct (possessing in varying degrees self identification and recognition by others; collective attachment to habitats and natural resources; separate customary cultural, economic, social or political institutions; distinct language) and vulnerable (historically, economically, socially). As such, the EA should use the development partners' guidelines to identify indigenous people in particular geographic areas by examining the following characteristics.

- (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) An indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

21. Essentially indigenous people have a social and cultural identity distinct from the mainstream society that makes them vulnerable to being overlooked in development processes.

V. INDIGENOUS PEOPLE PLAN (IPP)

22. If there are any indigenous people affected (adversely or positively), due to implementation of any subproject, the EA will prepare and implement an IPP for the concerned subprojects following the principles, guidelines and procedure outlined below. To avoid or minimize adverse impacts, and at the same time, ensure culturally appropriate benefits, the EA will select, design and implement the physical works in adherence to the following principles:

- (i) Fully include indigenous people communities in general, and their organizations, in the process leading to identification, planning and implementation of expansion/improvements works and locations and alignments/sites of subprojects;
- (ii) Carefully screen, together with indigenous people, the physical works to be undertaken in the subprojects to gain a preliminary understanding of the nature and magnitude of potential impacts, and explore alternatives to avoid or minimize any adverse impacts;
- (iii) Where alternatives are not feasible and adverse impacts are unavoidable, immediately make an assessment of the key impact issues jointly with indigenous people and others knowledgeable of indigenous people cultures and concerns;
- (iv) Undertake the tasks necessary to prepare the IPP with the most appropriate measures to mitigate the adverse impacts and, if opportunities are there, development measures for the general IP communities; and
- (v) Assess the need for Broad Community Support (BCS) on any particular subproject, and if necessary obtain BCS.

VI. INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN BANGLADESH

23. According to the Population Census of Bangladesh about 1.14 million indigenous people, in 52 groups, live in Bangladesh of which about 51.4 per cent are males and 48.6 per cent are females. The total households are about 289,948.. Among the total population the majority are concentrated in the districts of Rangamati (257,679), Khagrachori (192,647) and Bandarban (142,651). However a number of IPs also live in the districts of northern Bangladesh including greater Rajshahi, Greater Bogra, Greater Rangpur, Greater Dinajpur, Greater Barisal, Greater Mymensingh, Greater Sylhet and Greater Khulna. Approximately 0.02 percent of the total population under the project districts are indigenous or ethnic minority people.

24. Each and every ethnic indigenous community in Bangladesh has its own distinct tradition, culture, heritage and identity. Moreover, they have diverse means of livelihoods, linked primarily to survival mechanisms and strategies adapted to the various agro-ecological zones where they live. The indigenous people of northern and southern Bangladesh have been facing a number of challenges in maintaining their means of livelihoods.

VII. INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN THE PROJECT AREA

25. The Project covers twelve coastal districts of the south western region of Bangladesh. As per population census, total population of the project area comprising twelve districts is about 17,360,339. Out of the total population of the project districts, only 4,102 are indigenous people comprising an insignificant portion (0.024 %) of the total population. The indigenous people mostly are from the Rakhya community and concentrated mainly in the Barisal division. An overview of the district-wise indigenous populations' share in the project area is shown in the Table below:

Table 7.1: Indigenous People in the Project Districts

Name of Project Districts	Population by District	Total Indigenous Population	Percent of Indigenous population
Barguna	848554	667	0.08
Barisal	2355967	481	0.02
Bhola	1703110	631	0.04
Jhalakhati	694231	97	0.01
Patuakhali	1460781	526	0.04
Pirojpur	1111068	55	0.01
Total Barisal Division	8173711	2457	0.03
Bagerhat	1549031	163	0.01
Khulna	2378971	303	0.01
Satkhira	1864704	82	0.004
Total Khulna Division	5792706	548	0.01
Gopalganj	1165273	19	0.002
Madaripur	1146349	1058	0.09
Shariatpur	1082300	20	0.002
Total Dhaka Division	3393922	1097	0.03
Total 12 districts under the Project Area	17360339	4102	0.024

Source: Population Census of Bangladesh 2001, Community Series (BBS)

26. The project has yet to identify all indigenous beneficiaries/affected persons - this will be done during subproject appraisal/ preparation on the basis of identifying particular areas where the indigenous people live. However, at this stage of project preparation, the TA Consultant's Safeguard Team has conducted some Consultation/ Group Discussions with indigenous community people in the project area during field visits from 5–8 March 2012. The consultations were conducted among the members of indigenous (Rakhyain) community at Kalapara & Kuakata under Kalapara Upazila of Patuakhali district. The consultations included both female and male members from Rakhyain community. The participants were community Leaders, shopkeepers, different professionals, women groups, etc.

27. The objectives of the consultation meetings were to assess and quantify the number of IPs in the project area, their existing socioeconomic condition and livelihood aspects, social linkages, relationship with the mainstream populations, participation in social activities, likely impacts of development activities, views and opinions, etc. It was learnt from those consultation meetings that IPs are located in different Upazilas of the project area and that they expect to benefit from the project addressing their expectations and needs. The participants also shared their opinions regarding the potential impacts and expected benefits from the proposed CCRIP from the perspective of their means of livelihood. The following sections describe the main findings of the consultations.

A. Socioeconomic Assessment

28. The participants in the discussions narrated that this Rakhyain community settled in Patuakhali and Barguna districts in the seventeenth century migrating from Myanmar due racial discrimination and social unrest. As reported by the participants, at present there are about 10,000 people residing in the area, spread over 4 Upazilas namely Kalapara and Galachipa under Patuakhali district and Amtai/Taltali and Barguna Sadar under Barguna District. In Kuakata under Kalapara Upazila, about 250 families, comprising about 1000 people live, spread over 13 Paras (a village comprises a number of Paras).

29. The main occupation of this tribe is handloom weaving. However, due to increased price of thread, their handloom business has decreased. During the cyclones in the years 1965, 1970, 1991, 1997 and then Sidr (2007) and Aila (2009) they have been subjected to tremendous miseries in life. Female members of the community are mostly engaged in handlooms weaving, and also in agriculture. They work more actively than their male partners. The other significant occupations of the IPs are business and service.

30. The Rakhyain Community remains always in motion to migrate to Tripura (India), Myanmar and Barisal. This is because of minority feelings, insecurity and damaging cyclones almost every year. They usually are living peacefully and are not facing any problems from local people or Government to any large extent. They are availing equal educational and other social facilities similar to mainstream Bengalis. They also are equally benefited from different development by the Government and nongovernment organizations (NGOs) and have legal rights to land and properties. Literacy rate among the IPs is about 65% and a significant number of them are highly educated. Some of them have had the opportunity to join in the Civil service, Defense services of the Government of Bangladesh and other government & NGOs offices. Local leaders are also actively participating in different local government activities, politics, development works etc.

B. Expected Impacts Due to the Project

31. If there is possibility of displacement of any IPs, Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), through the DSC will optimize the detailed designs for the subprojects to avoid and minimize such impacts as far as practicable. However, there is hardly any possibility of displacement of any IPs under the project as only an insignificant number of IPs (only 0.024%) has been identified in the project area. During consultations with the Rakhayan community, they were found to be interested in about the project and assured to provide all sorts of cooperation and support for the project. They are expecting that rather than any negative impact, the project will bring benefit to them in different ways to improve their economic condition. It was reported by the participants that the members of the indigenous community expect the following impacts and implications due to improved road network:

- (i) Due to the improved road network the plying of vehicles of both motorized and non-motorized such as rickshaw/ van, bicycle, motorbike, tempo, three wheelers, Tom Tom/ minibus, microbus, ambulance etc. would be easier and more effective
- (ii) The children of indigenous community would able to have easier access to different academic institutions
- (iii) In case of emergency for carrying most critical patients the carrier like ambulance would be faster for humanitarian and welfare services.
- (iv) Various agricultural inputs like insecticides, chemical fertilizers, herbicides, improved variety of seeds, pesticides and irrigation equipments could more easily be transported to the remote areas due to improved road network.
- (v) The members of indigenous community would able to buy and sell their agricultural products in the nearest hat and market at a fair price.
- (vi) It would be easier for the cultivators to transport the agro-products from fields to their homestead compound.
- (vii) The community people would able to go to local hat and bazaar by van or tempo faster than at present.
- (viii) Marketing and fair price for their products would be assisted, which will encourage entrepreneurs.
- (ix) The improved road network may create more income and employment opportunities to indigenous community people
- (x) Members of the indigenous households would be able to drive various kinds of vehicle that would create income earning opportunity for them
- (xi) Some members of indigenous community would be able to get involved directly in the different jobs in the transport sector;
- (xii) Some female members of the community would be able to get involved in NGO supported development activities
- (xiii) Many male members of indigenous community would be able to work as daily laborers in different Government & NGO's development activities;
- (xiv) Some male members would be able to get involved as construction workers when road construction work begins.
- (xv) Both female and male members would able to get work more easily in private sector;
- (xvi) Will ensure social & economic security of the IPs in the form of increased income, easy accessibility to law enforcing authority..
- (xvii) The members of law enforcing agencies like police and para-military authority could more easily move around and prevent criminal acts and activities

- (xviii) Even the incidences of hijacking, plundering and snatching may decline due to improved road communication.
- (xix) Improved access to essential services for indigenous people;
- (xx) Reduced travel time
- (xxi) Improved access to Social services e.g. health centers, educational institutions, etc.;
- (xxii) Involvement of IPs, both male & females, in labor contracting societies (LCS) groups & road construction works;
- (xxiii) Initiate tree plantation along the road involving IP females
- (xxiv) Proper consultation with the IP community is requested before undertaking any program in their area.

VIII. SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND IPPS FOR SUBPROJECTS

32. This framework seeks to ensure that IPs are informed, consulted, and mobilized to participate in the relevant subprojects. Their participation will provide benefits with more certainty and better protect them from any potential adverse impacts of the subproject. The main features of any IPP will be a preliminary screening process, a social impact assessment to determine the degree and nature of impact of each subproject, and an action plan developed, if needed. Meaningful consultations with and participation of IP communities, their leaders, and local government representatives will be an integral part of an IPP. The MSC will undertake a social impact assessment (SIA). The SIA will gather relevant information on demographic data; (i) social, cultural and economic situation; and (ii) social, cultural and economic impacts — positive and negative — on the indigenous communities in the subproject area.

33. The LGED with the help of the MSC will conduct the SIA covering relevant socioeconomic indicators to assess IP's socioeconomic status, including any potential impact due to the project. The socio-economic survey is to be conducted after finalization of design for any subprojects where there is presence of IPs. The socioeconomic survey will supplement additional information for the SIA and its results will be also used as a benchmark for monitoring the socio-economic status of the IPs. The survey will focus on severely affected IP households and affected households/entities if any. The survey will also collect gender-disaggregated data to address gender issues for analysis of social structures and income resources of the IP population.

34. The above mentioned data shall be analyzed to review the social impact of each subproject on the impacted IPs and communities. The analysis shall provide the socio-economic profile of the affected community, disaggregated by gender, income, education and other socio-economic parameters. The impacts including both positive and negative shall be assessed with the possible enhancement of positive impacts.

35. The above information is to be gathered from separate group meetings within the indigenous community, including tribal leaders; group of tribal men and women, especially those who live in the zone of influence of the proposed subproject. Discussions will focus on the positive and negative impacts of the subproject as well as recommendations on the design of the subproject. The MSC will be responsible for analyzing the SIA and, based on it, developing an action plan with the indigenous/tribal community leaders. If the SIA indicates that the potential impact of the proposed subproject will be significantly adverse and will be threatening of the cultural practices and Indigenous People's sources of livelihood, or that the indigenous people community rejects the subproject works then the Project Management Office (PMO) will

consider other design options to minimize such adverse impacts. If indigenous people communities support the subproject an IPP will be formulated.

36. The main thrust of an IPP is to address any relevant development issues taking into consideration the marginal and vulnerable status of affected indigenous communities. All affected indigenous/ tribal households will be entitled to various compensation packages and these compensation entitlements will be the same as those listed in the approved Resettlement Framework of the Project. The absence of land titles will not be a bar to receiving compensation and other assistance packages. As vulnerable groups, they will also be entitled to receive special assistance to restore and improve their income and livelihood.

37. The IPP will be developed in consultation with the community and the Upazila/District Social Welfare Officer. The PMU will submit the IPP to ADB for review and approval prior to the implementation of specific subprojects. The IPP measures must comply with ADB's SPS 2009.

IX. STRATEGY FOR PARTICIPATION & CONSULTATION WITH INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

38. Participation of indigenous people in selection, design and implementation of the subprojects will largely determine the extent to which the IPP objectives would be achieved. Where adverse impacts are likely, the EA will undertake prior and informed consultations with the likely affected indigenous communities and those who work with and/or are knowledgeable of indigenous people's development issues and concerns. To facilitate effective participation, EA will follow a timetable to consult indigenous people communities at different stages of the Project program cycle, especially during preparation of the civil works program. The primary objectives would be to examine the following.

- (i) To seek their inputs/feedback to avoid or minimize the potential adverse impacts associated with the required works ;
- (ii) Identify culturally appropriate impact mitigation measures; and
- (iii) Assess and adopt economic opportunities which the EA could promote to complement the measures required to mitigate the adverse impacts.

39. Consultations will be carried out broadly in two stages. First, prior to final selection of any subproject located in an area inhabited by indigenous people, the EA will consult the indigenous people communities about the need for, and the probable positive and negative impacts associated with the expansion/renovation works. Second, prior to detailed impact assessment, ascertain how the indigenous people communities in general perceive the need for undertaking physical works for the subproject and gather any inputs/feedback they might offer for better outcomes, which would eventually be addressed in IPDPs and design of the physical works.

40. The EA will:

- (i) Facilitate widespread participation of indigenous people communities with adequate gender and generational representation; customary/traditional IP organizations; community elders/leaders; and civil society organizations like NGOs and community-based organizations (CBOs); and groups knowledgeable of indigenous people development issues and concerns.
- (ii) Provide them with all relevant information about the subproject, including that on potential adverse impacts, organize and conduct the consultations in manners to ensure free expression of their views and preferences.

- (iii) Document details of all consultation meetings, with IP perceptions of the proposed works and the associated impacts, especially the adverse ones; any inputs/feedbacks offered by indigenous people; and an account of the conditions agreed with indigenous people.

41. The EA will assess the detailed impacts at household and community levels, with a particular focus on the adverse impacts perceived by indigenous people and the probable (and feasible) mitigation and community development measures. To ensure continuing informed participation and more focused discussions, the EA will provide indigenous people with the impact details of the proposed civil works. Consultations will cover topics/areas concerning cultural and socioeconomic characteristics, as well as those indigenous people consider important. Consultations will continue throughout the preparation and implementation period, with increasing focus on the households which might be directly affected. Consultation stages, probable participants, methods, and expected outcomes are suggested in the Indigenous people consultation matrix below.

Table 9.1: Indigenous People Consultation Matrix

Consultation Stages	Consultation Participants		Consultation	Expected
	Project Authority	IP Community	Method	Outcome
Reconnaissance & ground verification of existing and location/sites for sub projects	LGED, Local government, NGOs and others working with IP issues	IP Communities, including organizations, community leaders/elders	Open meetings & discussions, visit of proposed sub project sites, IP settlements & surroundings	First-hand assessment of IPs' perception of potential social benefits and risks, and prospect of achieving broad base support for the civil works
Screening of the proposed sub projects	LGED, Local government, NGOs / CBOs and others working with IP issues	IP Communities, including likely affected IPs, IP organizations, community leaders/elders, key informants	Open meetings, focus group discussions, spot interviews, etc.	Identification of major impact issues, feedback from IP communities and would-be affected persons for the civil works
In-depth study of risks and benefits taking into consideration, inter alia the conditions that led to community consensus	LGED, project consultants (Social Scientist), NGOs / CBOs, other knowledgeable persons	Would-be affected IPs, IP organizations, community leaders/elders, key informants	Formal/informal interviews; focus group discussions; hotspot discussion on specific impacts, alternatives, and mitigation; etc.	More concrete view of impact issues & risks, and feedback on possible alternatives and mitigation and development measures
Social impact assessment (SIA)	LGED, project consultants (Social Scientist)	Adversely affected individual IPs/households	Structured survey questionnaires covering quantitative & qualitative information	Inputs for IPDP, and identification of issues that could be incorporated into the design of the civil works

Consultation Stages	Consultation Participants		Consultation	Expected
	Project Authority	IP Community	Method	Outcome
Preparation of civil works and IPDP	LGED, project consultants (Social Scientist) and other stakeholders	IP organizations, community leaders/elders, adversely affected IPs	Group consultations, hot spot discussions, etc.	Preparation of IPDP, and incorporation of SIA inputs into engineering design to avoid or minimize adverse impacts, and IP development programs
Implementation	LGED, APs, consultants (Social Scientists) & other stakeholders	Individual IPs, IP organizations, community leaders/elders & other stakeholders	Implementation monitoring committees (formal or informal)	Quick resolution of issues, effective implementation of IPP
Monitoring & Evaluation	LGED, APs, consultants (Social Scientists), NGOs & CBOs	IP organizations/ groups and individuals	Formal participation in review and monitoring	Identification & resolution of implementation issues, effectiveness of IPP

42. The following strategies should also be included in the project to support the participation of the IPs:

- (i) The project needs to accommodate the most vulnerable and destitute members of indigenous community, especially those who have been living in the project area.
- (ii) Encourage members of IPs to be get involved in various development planning, implementation, operation and maintenance (O&M) activities in the project through arranging related training;
- (iii) Assist members of IPs to develop their capacity and capability to enable them to participate in LCS and maintenance of roads, bridges and culverts and markets;
- (iv) Explore avenues for creating employment opportunities for indigenous women, for example in tree plantation and care taking alongside the roads to be upgraded;
- (v) The project should explore the possibilities to facilitate appointment of indigenous women to market management committees, to be allocated shops in the women's market section, etc;
- (vi) The project should ensure adequate resources and technical support for the implementation of the action plan for indigenous people.
- (vii) At all stages culturally appropriate communication methods (verbal and non-verbal, in local language) should be used to ensure meaningful consultation.

43. Once the IPs are identified in the project area, the IPP will ensure mitigation of any adverse impact of the project. The project should ensure benefits to the indigenous people by providing, in consultation with the IPs themselves, opportunity to get them involved in various income earning opportunities including LCS activities;

- (i) Make provision for indigenous women's involvement in market management committee, market operation, allocation of shops in the women's corner, market sections and in improved growth center/markets;
- (ii) Make provision for indigenous women to be involved in tree plantation and tree caring activities;
- (iii) Encourage contractors to employ IPs in project construction activities;
- (iv) Provision to ensure involvement of indigenous community members in various training activities as part of the project to make their livelihoods more sustainable;
- (v) Encourage inclusion of indigenous people representatives in the Trade Associations;
- (vi) Encourage inclusion of indigenous women as part of the Female Shop Owners Maintenance Committees (FSOMC);
- (vii) Ensure the provision for allocation of space to the indigenous community members in markets;
- (viii) Ensure provision for participation of disadvantaged and vulnerable indigenous community women in off-pavement road maintenance through LGED.

44. The following issues need to be addressed during the implementation stage of the project

- (i) Provision of an effective mechanism for monitoring implementation of the IPPF and any IPDPs
- (ii) Development of accountability mechanism to ensure the planned benefits of the project are received by indigenous people;
- (iii) Involve suitably experienced NGOs to address the IPs vulnerability through developing and implementing action plans;
- (iv) Ensuring appropriate budgetary allocation of resources for the indigenous people's development plans;
- (v) Provision of technical assistance for sustaining the IPPF;
- (vi) Ensure that indigenous peoples' traditional social organizations, cultural heritage, traditional political and community organizations are protected;

X. DISCLOSURE OF IPPF & IPP

45. Information will be disseminated to IPs at various stages. The PMO along with local revenue officials/officials from the Deputy Commissioner's office will also conduct meetings with IPs in addition to the public notification to ensure that the information is given to all IPs.

46. For the benefit of the community in general and IPs in particular, a summary of this IPPF and each IPP will be made available in local IP language(s) during public meetings at the community level, and be disclosed in public places prior to project appraisal. This will enable stakeholders to provide inputs to the process, prior to award of any civil work contract.

47. Each subproject IPP will be disclosed to the affected IP community with detailed information as outlined in Annex-1. This will be done through public consultation and made available as brochures, leaflets, or booklets, using local languages. Hard copies of the IPP in local tribal language will also be made available at: (i) Offices of the PMO; (ii) District Commissioner Office; (iii) Upazila Nirbahi Office; and (iv) any other local level public offices.

48. The report of this disclosure, giving detail of date and location, will be shared with ADB. The basic information in the IPP entitlements for Indigenous Peoples and implementation arrangements will be presented in the form of a brochure that will be circulated among the IPs. Posters designed to disseminate basic tenets of the IPP will be distributed in different localities to generate mass awareness.

49. Electronic versions of the framework as well as the IPPs will be placed on the official website of the PMO/Government and the official website of ADB after approval and endorsement of the IPPF and each IPP by the PMO and ADB.

XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF IPP

50. The PMO, which will have a combination of LGED and consultant staff including a Resettlement Specialist/Sociologist, who will be responsible for addressing IP concerns and ensuring their participation through preparation and implementation of an IPP. Similar institutional arrangements to those followed for implementation of the Resettlement Framework will be followed for preparation and implementation of the IPPF for the Project. Once any subproject is identified with IP impacts, necessary surveys and investigations shall be conducted to clearly define IP's impacts and prepare the IPP. One senior staff will act as IP Focal Point in the PMO and will closely support the Community Development Specialist for proper implementation of IPP. Additional resources may be assigned for IPPs based on specific requirements.

XII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS COMMITTEE

51. The EA will establish a mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of affected IPs' concerns, complaints, and grievances about the project's safeguards performance for each subproject having IP impacts, with assistance from a suitably qualified and experienced Implementing NGO (INGO). The grievance mechanism will be scaled to the risks and adverse impacts of the project. It will address IPs concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to IPs at no cost. The mechanism developed shall not impede access to the existing judicial or administrative remedies.

52. Under the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be formed with involvement of IP representatives & local stakeholders. The IPs will be appropriately informed about the GRC mechanism by the INGO. This GRC will help the IPs to save time and money instead of proceeding for legal process which may be a lengthy procedure. To ensure that the GRM will be able to redress grievances within a short time at nominal cost, the Grievance Redress Committee members will comprise field level subproject management office (SMO) officers, IP's representatives and public representatives. The EA shall ensure that the GRC is working impartially through monitoring GRC activities on a regular basis.

53. GRCs will be established for each subproject or group of subprojects with IP impacts, to ensure IP's participation in the implementation process. Through public consultations, the IPs will be informed that they have a right to grievance redress from the LGED. The IPs can also call upon the support of the INGO engaged to implement the IPDP to assist them in presenting their grievances or queries to the GRC. Other than disputes relating to ownership right and award of compensation by the Deputy Commissioner under the court of law, grievances are to be redressed within three weeks time from the date of lodging the complaints.

54. The GRCs are to be formed and activated during the IPP implementation process to allow IPs sufficient time to lodge complaints and safeguard their recognized interests. Any IP wishing to lodge a complaint will be supported by the project. Assistance will be given to document and record the complaint, and if necessary, provide advocate services to address the GRC. Any complaints of ownership or other suits are to be resolved by the judicial system, not by GRCs. All IPs can access the legal process at any time, without having to proceed through the Project GRM.

55. The PMO will make the public aware of the GRM through public awareness campaigns. Grievances can be filed in writing using the Complaint Register and Complaint Forms or by phone with any member of the GRC. The contact phone number of the respective GRC member (s) will serve as a hotline for complaints and will be publicized through the media and placed on notice boards outside their offices and at construction sites. The GRM documents to be made available to the public in an accessible version preferably translated to local/tribal language and will include information on the GRM and will be widely disseminated throughout each subproject area by the concerned officers of the PMO with support from the NGO engaged to implement the Resettlement Plan (RP) & IPP.

XIII. COST ESTIMATE AND FINANCING

56. There should be adequate budgetary provisions in the CCRIP to implement any IPP where necessary for the subproject development. Firstly, any subproject found with IP impacts will require to be appraised and will identify and assess those impacts to incorporate in the IPP. During preparation of any IPP a detailed cost estimate will be prepared for mitigation of different impacts on the IPs. The budget for the implementation of an IPP will mainly include cost for skills development and self employment training of the IPs, consultation/meetings, information dissemination, INGO/Agency hiring for IPP implementation & monitoring, GRM, etc. Once the subproject has been appraised and finalized in the context of the IPPF, the required budget is to be allocated by the EA for proper implementation of the IPP.

XIV. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

57. The EA with assistance from the INGO will be responsible for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Indigenous People's Plan within the purview of the IPPF. The INGO will collect Baseline Data including qualitative information and analyze the same to assess the impacts of the project on indigenous people. The INGO will develop a management information system (MIS) and Reporting System. LGED through the PMO will take the overall responsibility for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of each IPP.

58. The major objectives of monitoring are to: (i) ensure that the standards of living of IPs are restored or improved; (ii) ascertain whether activities are progressing as per schedule and the specified timelines are being met; (iii) assess if compensation, rehabilitation measures are sufficient; (iv) identify problems or potential issues; and (v) identify methods to rapidly mitigate any problems. The above information will be collected by EA through its PMU and respective SMO, which is responsible for monitoring the day-to-day resettlement activities of the subproject through the following instruments:

- (i) Review of socioeconomic information for all IPs;
- (ii) Consultation and informal interviews with IPs;
- (iii) In-depth case studies;
- (iv) Sample survey of IPs;
- (v) Key informant interviews; and
- (vi) Community public meetings

59. The extent of monitoring activities will be commensurate with the project's risks and impacts. The EA will collect required data/information and regularly analyze project outputs and impacts of IPs. Monthly monitoring reports will be submitted by SMOs to PMU. The PMU will consolidate monthly reports into semi-annual monitoring reports for submission to ADB. These reports will form a part of the project progress reports submitted by PMU to ADB.

ANNEX: 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 or subprojects with impacts on Indigenous People. Its level of detail and comprehensiveness is to be commensurate with the significance of potential impacts on indigenous people. The substantive aspects of this outline will guide the preparation of IPPs, although not necessarily in the order shown.

A. Executive Summary of the Indigenous Peoples Plan

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 indigenous people; and identify project area.

C. Social Impact Assessment

4. This section:

- (i) Reviews the legal and institutional framework applicable to indigenous people in the project context
- (ii) provides baseline information on the demographic, social, cultural, and political characteristics of the affected indigenous peoples 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 Indigenous People 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 indigenous people's 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 indigenous people's 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 Indigenous Peoples' perceptions about the project and its impact on their social, economic, and cultural status.
- (vi) identifies and recommends, based on meaningful consultation with the affected indigenous peoples 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 indigenous peoples 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 indigenous peoples 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 indigenous people's communities and any agreement resulting from such consultations for the project activities and safeguard measures addressing the impacts of such activities;
- (iv) (iv) Describes consultation and participation mechanisms to be used during implementation to ensure indigenous people's participation during implementation; and
- (v) Confirms disclosure of the draft and final IPP to the affected indigenous people communities.

E. Beneficial Measures

6. This section specifies the measures to ensure that the indigenous people 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 indigenous people; and where the avoidance is impossible, specifies the measures to minimize, mitigate and compensate for identified unavoidable adverse impacts for each affected indigenous people groups.

G. Capacity Building

8. This section provides measures to strengthen the social, legal, and technical capabilities of (a) government institutions to address indigenous people's issues in the project area; and (b) indigenous people's organizations in the project area to enable them to represent the affected indigenous peoples more effectively.

H. Grievance Redress Mechanism

9. This section describes the procedures to redress grievances by affected indigenous people's communities. It also explains how the procedures are accessible to indigenous people 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 indigenous people in the preparation and validation of monitoring, and evaluation reports.