

Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework

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Sri Lanka: Second Integrated Road Investment Program

Prepared by the Road Development Authority, Ministry of Higher Education and Highways,
Government of Sri Lanka for the Asian Development Bank

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of 1 May 2017)

Currency unit	–	Sri Lanka Rupee (Rs/SLR)
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\$1.00	=	SLR 152.26

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
BCS	-	Broad Community Support
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
DG	-	Director General
DS	-	Divisional Secretary
EA	-	Executing Agency
ESDD	-	Environment and Social Development Division
ES	-	Environment Specialist
ESO	-	Environment Safeguards Officer
ESU	-	Environment and Social Unit
GoSL	-	Government of Sri Lanka
GN	-	Grama Niladari
GRC	-	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IA	-	Implementing Agency
IP	-	Indigenous Peoples
IPP	-	Indigenous People Plans
IPPF	-	Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework
iRoad	-	Integrated Road Investment Program
iRoad 2	-	Second Integrated Road Investment Program
km	-	Kilometer
MoHEH	-	Ministry of Higher Education and Highways
MFF	-	Multi tranche Financing Facility
PIC	-	Project Implementing Consultant
PIU	-	Project Implementing Unit
PRDA	-	Provincial Road Development Authority
PS	-	Pradeshiya Saba
RDA	-	Road Development Authority
ROW	-	Right of Way
RF	-	Resettlement Framework
SAPE	-	Survey and Preliminary Engineering
SGRS	-	Social, Gender, Resettlement Specialist
SIA	-	Social Impact Assessment
SPS	-	Safeguards Policy Statement 2009
SSO	-	Social Safeguards Officer

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. Sri Lanka, a county in the Asian region, is estimated to have a population around 21 million in mid-year 2016. According to figures of Department of Census and Statistics, a majority of this population (nearly 17 million) still lives in peri-urban and rural areas of the country. Due to lack of vibrant economic activities and opportunities, most of the people in these areas still dependent on an agriculture-based economy, thus earning low income levels. Scarcity of all-weather access to socioeconomic centers is one of the major reason for this set back. The Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL), identifying the need to improve the connectivity between rural communities and social economic centers, formulated the Integrated Road Investment Program (iRoad program) in year 2014 to (i) improve road conditions between the selected rural communities and socioeconomic centers, and (ii) enhance capacity of road agencies. GoSL requested Asian Development Bank (ADB) to finance the investment program under a Multi tranche Financing Facility (MFF). Under this investment program, ADB approved the first tranche in January 2015, and the program is now being implemented in Southern, Central, Sabargamuwa, North Western and North Central Provinces and Kalutara District in Western Province.

2. Based on the success of implementing the program, the GoSL formulated Second Integrated Road Investment Program or iRoad 2 to serve the need of improving rural connectivity in Northern, Eastern, Uva and Western Provinces. Ministry of Higher Education and Highways (MoHEH) will be the program Executing Agency (EA) while Road Development Authority (RDA) under MoHEH will be the program Implementing Agency (IA). A coordinating Project Implementing Unit (PIU) will be established under Director General (DG)/RDA for coordinating overall program with provincial level PIUs in the four provinces considered under iRoad 2 program. The PIUs will be headed by a Project Director who will be assisted by a staff of engineers, environment, social and administrative officers.

A. Background of the Investment Program

3. Based on the multi criteria list which was used during road selection for iRoad program, around 5,600 kilometers (km) of roads (including class A & B National roads) located in Northern, Eastern, Uva and Western Provinces were screened and selected to conduct Survey and Preliminary Engineering (SAPE) works. This road list will then be short-listed based on the findings on environment, social and economic analysis. The short-listed roads of each province (Northern, Eastern, Uva and Western) will then be rehabilitated and maintained under iRoad 2 program. Each district will include two (2) to four (4) civil works contract packages which will be based on the geographic spread of roads and cost of construction in each province. Unlike in iRoad program, there will be no separate national road component (Road Maintenance Contracts). All roads selected from Pradeshiya Sabha (PS), Provincial Road Development Authority (PRDA) and RDA roads (i.e. national roads) are considered in to one packaging system.

4. Reconstruction and rehabilitation of Pradeshiya Sabha (PS) and Provincial Road Development Authority (PRDA) roads will be for a period of two (2) years with a maintenance period of three (3) years. For class A and B roads (i.e. national roads), the reconstruction and rehabilitation works will continue for two (2) years followed by another five (5) years of maintenance. The number of roads selected in each district with total lengths are summarized in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Summary of roads under iRoad 2 Program

Rural Roads				National Roads
Province	District	Type	Length	Length
Eastern	Ampara	Local	239.7	
	Ampara	Provincial	156.1	
	Ampara	Urban	15.1	
	Bataloa	Local	90.7	
	Bataloa	Provincial	65.8	
	Bataloa	Urban	24.9	
	Trincomalee	Local	83.7	
	Trincomalee	Provincial	88.3	
Trincomalee	Urban	12.6		
Eastern Total			776.9	155.8
Northern	Jaffna	Local	79.5	
	Jaffna	Provincial	169.7	
	Jaffna	Urban	8.6	
	Kilinochchi	Local	64.8	
	Kilinochchi	Provincial	116.8	
	Mannar	Local	35.5	
	Mannar	Provincial	91.9	
	Mannar	Urban	8.6	
	Mullaitivu	Local	53.9	
	Mullaitivu	Provincial	86.0	
	Vavuniya	Local	71.9	
	Vavuniya	Provincial	142.7	
	Vavuniya	Urban	6.0	
Northern Total			935.9	114.9
Uva	Badulla	Local	299.2	
	Badulla	Provincial	197.3	
	Badulla	Urban	3.8	
	Monaragala	Local	205.2	
	Monaragala	Provincial	280.1	
Uva Total			985.6	70.2
Western	Colombo	Local	172.2	
	Colombo	Provincial	48.3	
	Colombo	Urban	24.1	
	Gampaha	Local	221.8	
	Gampaha	Provincial	85.6	
	Kalutara	Local	150.0	
	Kalutara	Provincial	94.7	
Kalutara	Urban	0.6		
Western Total			797.4	0
Grand Total			3,495.8	340.8

Source: Road Development Authority

5. The investment program is planned to be implemented under a series of tranches (as iRoad program) over a period of ten (10) years. As this investment program is to be funded by ADB, it is required that the program follows guidelines and fulfills the requirements stipulated under national laws and policies of ADB on safeguards.

6. Proposed work under the investment program will involve rehabilitation and improvement of existing rural roads under PS, PRDA and national roads under RDA (Class A & B roads) to all weather standard status. Rehabilitation works will include improving pavements/road surface, construction of side drains and embankments, widening or replacement of culverts, cause ways and bridges. All rehabilitation and improvement works will be carried out mainly within the available Right of Way (ROW)¹ of each candidate road. For PS and PRDA roads, the improved carriageway width will be from 2.5 m to 5.5 m, while carriageway of roads under RDA will be improved up to 5.5 m to 8.0 m.

B. Objective of this Policy Framework

7. Safeguards requirements No. 3 of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) is on Indigenous Peoples (IP). The requirement outlines that borrowers/clients are required to meet in delivering Indigenous Peoples safeguards to projects supported by ADB. Appendix 3 of SPS, which is on Indigenous Peoples, discusses the objectives and scope of application of an Indigenous Peoples Policy. It also underscores the requirements pertaining to (i) undertaking the social impact assessment and planning process; (ii) preparing social impact assessment reports and planning documents; (iii) disclosing information and undertaking consultation, including ascertaining consent of affected Indigenous Peoples community to selected project activities; (iv) establishing a grievance mechanism; and (v) monitoring and reporting. This set of policy requirements will safeguard Indigenous Peoples' rights to maintain, sustain, and preserve their cultural identities, practices, and habitats and to ensure that projects affecting them will take the necessary measures to protect these rights due to the fact that ADB recognizes the rights of Indigenous Peoples to direct the course of their own development.

8. As indicated in SPS, the objective of an Indigenous Peoples Framework is 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.

9. In line with these objectives, this Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) has been developed to ensure the design and implementation of iRoad 2 program, and its subsequent tranches will foster full respect of IPs' identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness. This IPPF consistent with the Asian Development Bank's Safeguards Policy Statement and government laws, policies and regulations.

10. The IPPF outlines principles and policies so that affected indigenous people (if any) will: (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits; (ii) not suffer from adverse impacts as a result of the Program; and (iii) be able to participate actively in Program components that affect them. The IPPF provides a framework for the preparation of Indigenous People Plans (IPPs) if any project roads affect IPs.

C. An Assessment of Present Situation

11. The country fosters a community known as the "Veddas" or "*Wanniya la etto (forest dwellers)*" who are considered as indigenous peoples. "*Vedda*" is a Dravidian word meaning

¹ ROW of a road is considered as the width available between wall to wall, fence to fence or drain to drain of a particular road. However, road reservations have been gazetted in most of the PRDA and RDA roads.

"hunter." Contemporary *Vedda* culture is strongly marked by prolonged interaction both with the Sinhalese and with the Tamils, the two largest ethnic groups in Sri Lanka; but the *Vedda* people themselves are generally reputed to be descended from the aboriginal population of the island and to have maintained until recent times a distinctive way of life based on hunting and gathering. The *Veddas* are divided into three regional groups (the *Bintenne Veddas*, the Anuradhapura *Veddas*, and the Coast *Veddas*) whose members have little or no contact with one another, although they acknowledge a remote kinship.

12. *Veddas* constitute only a very small proportion of the total population of Sri Lanka. Current estimates is between 5,000 to 10,000. However, due to the fact that the criteria used to identify *Veddas* vary widely, there is no consensus as to how accurate this population estimate is. It is expected that population of Anuradhapura *Veddas* is much higher than the population of *Bintenne* and Coast *Vedda* populations. As the names imply, the Anuradhapura *Veddas* are those who live in and around Anuradhapura and those who live in *Bintenne* are known as "*Bintenna Veddas*". Coast *Veddas* occupy the coastal areas in the Eastern region of the country particularly from Batticaloa to Trincomalee.

13. Over the last decades, *Veddas* have gradually shifted from their traditional hunting, gathering and shifting cultivation practices to more current economic practices. Their traditional and cultural activities have now become more of a display which bring them an earning (especially the *Veddas* at Dambana). Under present conditions of rapidly increasing population pressure and greater market involvement, many of the *Veddas* now obtain the major part of their livelihood as agricultural wage labourers even outside their own villages. The produce they harvest is often sold at the market against their traditional practice of consumption at home. Coast *Veddas* put a greater emphasis on fishing, combining this with shifting cultivation and, less frequently, paddy cultivation. Fishing is done with nets cast from outrigger canoes, from rafts, or from platforms set up in the surf. Prawns are the principal catch. Like the Anuradhapura *Veddas*, many Coast *Veddas* now also work as casual wage labourers. A few individuals in all three groups hunt occasionally as a means of supplementing their income.

II. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

A. Legal and Policy Framework in Sri Lanka

14. At present, there is no specific national policy or a legal framework that exclusively safeguards the interests and the rights of *Vedda* populations in Sri Lanka. Their issues and concerns are mostly addressed within the general policies and the legal framework in the country. However, at times when they raise their grievances with relevant authorities they receive State patronage to resolve such grievances. Claims of external interference with their territorial boundaries and allowing to practice their traditional livelihood practices such as hunting and gathering of forest resources in a "limited way" (limited human activities) are few examples for the intervention of state patronage. Nevertheless, the recent amendments to the country's forest and wildlife Acts have greatly prohibited them from infringing in to State land other than what was demarcated for them. It should also be noted that any successive government of the country has not impeded the distinct lifestyle of this population which brought up a verbal systems from generation to generation. For example, the present constitution of the country declares that all citizens are equal before the law, but activities of IPs in their traditional areas such as hunting are not penalized, whereas other citizens are punished through the courts for such activity. Therefore, the present approach of GoSL in safeguarding the rights of these *Wanniya la etto* community is largely "issues based," and mostly it adopts resolutions when such issues related to IPs arise. Although there are no specific legislative provisions in the country system that can be compared with SPS and applied for this program, following Parliament statements and regulations have

been put forward by the government from time to time to protect the rights of this indigenous community.

1. National Committee for the International Year for the World's Indigenous People

15. A plan is now being formulated by the NGO Cultural Survival of Sri Lanka in consultation with the *Wanniya la etto* that will eventually return their day-to-day activities within the Maduru Oya National Park.

2. Wanni etto Trust

16. Cultural Survival's close affiliation with the island's indigenous forest dwellers, or *Wanniya la etto*, has led to its appointment to the board of the Government - sponsored *Wanni etto* Trust created by Presidential Cabinet order "to protect and nurture *Veddha Wanni etto* culture". Despite resistance from those with vested interests, Cultural Survival has campaigned fearlessly to carry out the Trust's mandate and is lobbying for the creation of an indigenous self-managed *Wanniya la etto* Heritage Sanctuary at Dambana.

B. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS)

17. Due to their unique living styles, the IPs usually do not inevitably benefit from development programs which are often planned and implemented for those in the mainstream or dominant population in the county they live in. However, ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement ensures equality of opportunity for indigenous peoples; and aims to ensure that any Bank-assisted development interventions, which will have any impact on indigenous peoples, will be executed in a manner which is consistent with the needs and aspirations of affected indigenous peoples and compatible in substance and structure with affected IP's culture and social and economic institutions.

18. An overview on ADB's SPS 2009 related to Indigenous Peoples and a comparison between GoSL regulations/ statements on IPs and ADB's SPS on IPs is given in Appendix 1.

19. This IPPF has been developed for iRoad 2 program to bridge the gap between existing statements and regulations of the government in protecting the rights of IPs and that of SPS. Specific vulnerability of IPs has been recognized in this IPPF. Therefore, it ensures that; (i) any project intervention, whether positive or adverse will be addressed by the implementing agency; (ii) the implementing agencies will ensure that affected IPs will have opportunities to participate in and benefit equally from such project interventions.

20. Table 2 shows how the IPPF will be made consistent with ADB's identification of IPs and preparation of IPPs.

Table 2: ADB requirements and IPPF actions for the investment program

	ADB requirement	Action to be taken
Identification of indigenous peoples	Indigenous peoples refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group with the following characteristics in varying degrees: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group	For each province considered under iRoad 2 program, the coordinating PIU with assistance of Environment and Social Development Division (ESDD) of RDA will carry out a

	ADB requirement	Action to be taken
	<p>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.</p>	<p>total census of the Local Authorities that are traditionally known/identified by the Department of Cultural Affairs under Ministry of Internal Affairs, Wayamba Development and Cultural Affairs, Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment and Ministry of Sustainable Development and Wildlife as being occupied by indigenous peoples or locations that they live in as distinct groups.</p> <p>In addition to official national resources, use of non-governmental and scholarly resources will be incorporated to cross-check identification of IPs.</p> <p>Projects that have IPs as beneficiaries or Affected Persons will be consulted to ensure their needs and issues will be incorporated during the design stage to avoid or minimize impacts.</p>
<p>Assessment, preparation and implementation of Indigenous Peoples Plans (IPP)</p>	<p>The indigenous peoples safeguard are triggered if a project road directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, culture of indigenous peoples or affect the territories or natural or cultural resources that indigenous peoples own, use, occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset. The Safeguards Policy Statement has nine policy principles for indigenous people that ensure: (i) screening; (ii) social impact assessment; (iii) consultation; (iv) consent for specific activities; (v) avoidance of physical displacement; (vi) preparation of IPP; (vii) disclosure; (viii) legal recognition for specific projects; and (ix) monitoring.</p>	<p>Policy principles of the SPS will be followed during project preparation.</p> <p>Uva and Eastern are considered as two provinces where IPs live. Screening, consultations, and field visits during SAPE works of IRoad 2 program has indicated that one road in Badulla district is an access road to Dambana where Vedda community lives. An IPP will be prepared if further screening and social impact assessment show impacts on these IPs.</p>

III. SCREENING OF PROVINCES AND SUBSEQUENT TRANCHES FOR AFFECTED INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

21. The investment program identifies indigenous peoples as those having a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group with varying characteristics as summarized in Table 1. This characterization is consistent with ADB's definition of indigenous peoples. *Veddas* in Sri Lanka retain social and cultural traditions, and distinct economic activities such as group hunting, food gathering, fishing and shifting cultivation practices. Since the Government does not have specific policies to assist *Veddas* preserve traditional identities as indigenous peoples, it is difficult to obtain information regarding their population, location, livelihood, and other socio-economic characteristics.

22. As revealed in section "An assessment of present situation" they are descendants from the aboriginal population of the island and have maintained a distinctive way of life based mainly on hunting and gathering. However, the Cultural assimilation of *Veddas* with the Sinhalese and Tamils has been occurring for a long time. *Veddas* formerly lived in all of the more isolated parts of the island, but today, they are restricted to the arc of country between the predominantly Sinhalese areas in the west, south, and centre of the island and the predominantly Tamil areas in the north and east. The *Bintenne Veddas* inhabit an area in the southeast of the island, inland from the towns of Batticaloa and Trincomalee and extending westward to the Verugal, Mahaweli, and Gal Oya rivers. The Coast *Veddas* live along the coast between Batticaloa and Trincomalee. The Anuradhapura *Veddas* live in the North Central Province. All three groups are predominantly located within the dry zone of the country.

23. Initial screening of the roads in Uva and Eastern Provinces do not indicate any road located within the *Vadda* community areas. Even the road in Badulla is an access road to the community, and improvement of such road will not affect their cultural integrity. On the other hand, it will improve their accessibility to socioeconomic centers of the mainstream communities. However, this IPPF will guide RDA (especially the PIUs established for Uva and Eastern Provinces) in developing IPPs if it is observed that IPs are affected during subsequent tranches. Such IPPs shall ensure that they will have opportunities to participate and benefit equally from the investment program.

A. Social Impact Assessment and IPP for Subsequent Tranches

24. The Survey and Preliminary Engineering Consultant (SAPE) under the guidance of Social Development Division (ESDD) of the RDA will screen for IPs as part of the field visit to the project area and complete an IPs checklist given in Appendix 2 of this framework. During the field visit and completion of the checklist, SAPE will conduct public meetings in communities and villages to provide information on the proposed subproject and determine the presence of indigenous peoples. Information will be gathered from separate group meetings within the tribal community, including tribal leaders, group of tribal men and women, and 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 Social Impact Assessment (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.

25. The Coordinating PIU with assistance from Provincial PIUs and Project Implementing Consultants (PICs) (once established) and ESDD will be responsible for analyzing the SIA, and based on it, develop an action plan with the tribal community leaders. If the SIA indicates that the potential impact of the proposed interventions will be significantly adverse, threatening the cultural practices and their source of livelihood, the Provincial PIUs with assistance from PICs will consider other design options to minimize such adverse impacts and will prepare an IPP.

B. Screening and Classification

26. **Screening.** If potential project sites will be near any possible IP communities, the Provincial PIU will proactively consult with relevant stakeholders, including the Ministry of Cultural Affairs, Department of Cultural Affairs, Cultural Survival Trust of Sri Lanka, academics, and other sources. The staff of Provincial PIU (especially the Environment and Social Safeguards Officers) and PIC (especially the Environment Specialist and Social/Gender/Resettlement Specialist) will then visit all IP communities and villages near subproject sites or areas being affected and influenced by sites. The Provincial PIU with assistance from PIC and Contractor/s will arrange public meetings in selected communities to provide information on the investment program and project. During the visits, community leaders and other participants will present their views with regard to the investment program and project.

27. At this visit, the PIU with the support from PIC will undertake a screening for IP populations with the help of IP community leaders, expert public officials, local leaders, scholars at national or international level and NGOs. The screening will check for the following:

- (i) Name(s) of IP community group(s) in the area;
- (ii) Total number of IP community groups in the area;
- (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.

28. The IP safeguards are triggered if a project affects positively or negatively and either directly or indirectly on; (i) the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of IPs or the territories; or (ii) natural or cultural resources that IPs own, use, occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset.

29. **IP Categorization of the Program.** The SAPE team with assistance from Coordinating PIU and ESDD will prepare an IP screening checklist during SAPE works in consultations with local communities and leaders, national agencies and scholarly and non-governmental resources. Screening will confirm presence or absence of IPs in the project zone of influence. If IPs have been identified, an assessment of likely impacts on IPs will be conducted and submitted to ADB, which will confirm the categorization of the project according to the following categories:

- Category A: Likely to have significant impacts on IPs. An IPP, including an Assessment of Social Impacts (ASI) is required.
- Category B: Likely to have limited impacts on IPs. An IPP, including ASI is required.
- Category C: Expected to have no impacts on IPs. No further action is required.

30. All projects should avoid physical displacement of IP communities from customary or traditional lands, whether these are held by title or through customary use. Should this be unavoidable, Broad Community Support (BCS) from the IPs will be a requirement as part of project preparation activities before moving forward. Broad Community Support refers to a collective expression of the affected IP communities through recognized representatives. BCS is deemed to exist if the following conditions are met:²

- majority of recognized representatives of the affected IP communities formally express their support;
- a considerable majority of affected IP communities' members provides their support through formal agreement or other informal means.
- any significant opposition or major disagreement has been resolved through good faith negotiations.

C. Social Impact Assessment

31. As stated above, the SAPE works team will be responsible to prepare a SIA for the indigenous communities affected by the project.

D. Preparation of an IPP or combined RP/IPP

32. If there are IP population affected by the subproject and the ADB IP safeguards are triggered, then an IPP will be prepared. 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.³ Should the project involve physical displacement of IP from traditional and customary lands, broad community support (BCS) from the IPs will be required as part of project preparation activities.

33. The IPP will include:

- i. Social impact assessment,
- ii. Land tenure information,
- iii. Local participation, information disclosure, meaningful consultation, and when applicable broad community support
- 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.

34. Where warranted, the IPP will be developed by the relevant Provincial PIU with assistance from PIC and ESDD. Information from IPP will form part of the final detailed design for the subproject. The IPP shall be submitted to ADB for review and approval prior to award of civil works contract. The IPP policy and measures must comply with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). Appendix 3 provides a detailed outline of the IPP.

² Source: ADB: *Indigenous Peoples Safeguards: A Planning and Implementation Good Practice Sourcebook*, 2013.

³ The compensation will follow the Resettlement Framework of the Project.

35. Per ADB SPS, a combined Resettlement Plan (RP)/IPP could be formulated to address both involuntary resettlement and IP issues. 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, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

36. Meaningful 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,⁴ Community Based Organizations (CBOs), line agencies, and ESDD/RDA representatives will be an integral part of the IPP.

37. 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. Information will be communicated in a culturally sensitive manner. The preferred modes of communication and dissemination will be identified by the Coordinating PIU during project preparation and Provincial PIU during implementation and will not be limited to text-based documents. Moreover, the consultation process will be conducted in the local language and IPP translated and made available to affected communities. Consultations must be free of coercion or intimidation. RDA will ensure that adequate funds will be made available for consultation and facilitation.

38. Involvement of indigenous people groups in problem identification and design of 4.1 presents the activities to be undertaken by ESDD/RDA to ensure inclusion of indigenous issues in project roads.

Table 3: Activities and Indicators for Inclusion of Indigenous People Issues

Project Stages	Procedures	Process and Outcome Indicators
Project design stage	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
	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:	List of safeguard measures List of project impacts

⁴ There are local and international rights groups such as “Cultural Survival,” based in the United Kingdom, engaged in advocacy and publishing rights and cultural traditions of *Veddas*.

Project Stages	Procedures	Process and Outcome Indicators
	(i) Land availability and tenure (ii) Current livelihood options (iii) Access to infrastructure facilities (iv) Participation in local government/service delivery related activities (v) Representation in CBOs (vi) Existing government support systems	
	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 Resettlement Framework (RF) and IPPF
	Disbursement of entitlements based on the resettlement plan/IPP/safeguard framework	Measures undertaken as identified in resettlement plan/IPP/safeguards frameworks
Project implementing stage	Implementation of safeguard measures based on resettlement plan/IPP/safeguards framework	Measures undertaken as identified in resettlement plan/IPP/safeguards framework
Post implementation stage	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

39. Provincial PIUs through Coordinating PIU will submit the following documents for disclosure on ADB's website: (i) IPPFs; (ii) IPPs; and (iii) social safeguard monitoring reports.

40. The Environment and Social Unit (ESU) of Provincial PIUs with assistance from PIC and ESDD 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 suitable locations such as Pradeshiya Sabha offices for generating mass awareness.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

41. Grievances from the affected people including IPs on social and environmental issues during project implementation will be addressed mainly through the existing local administrative system. Depending on the nature and significance of the grievances or complaints, grievances will be addressed at three (3) levels. The first will be at the grass roots level where complaints will be directly received and addressed by the contractor, PIC and PIU representatives on site. Grievances which are simple but still cannot be addressed at the grass roots level will be

addressed at the Grama Niladhari (GN) level or level two. More complex grievances which cannot be addressed at the GN level will be addressed at the Divisional Secretariat (DS) level which is considered as level three. There will be a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at the GN and DS levels. Minimum composition of GRCs at GN and DS levels are discussed below.

42. At the GN level (Level 2) the GRC members will be:

i)	Grama Niladhari of the area	Chairman
ii)	Representative of PIU	Secretary
iii)	Representative of PIC	Member
iv)	Representative of Contractor	Member
v)	A community member/religious leader	Member
vi)	Woman representative from the local community	Member

43. At the DS Level (Level 3) the GRC members will be:

i)	Divisional Secretary of the area	Chairman
ii)	Representative of PIU	Secretary
iii)	Grama Niladhari	Member
iv)	Representative of PIC	Member
v)	Representative of Contractor	Member
vi)	Representative of a social organization (Non-Governmental Organization/Community-Based Organization) of the area	Member
vii)	A community member/religious leader	Member
viii)	Woman representative from the local community	Member

44. To make the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) process gender responsive, the GRC will include one woman member to represent the local community women. Further, when grievances or complaints are submitted to the GRC, both women and men complainants will be treated equally, and necessary measures will be taken to address the grievance in the best way possible.

45. Recommended steps with timeline on the operation of the GRM is provided in figure 1. Adjustments may be made to the GRC composition (i.e. inclusion of more members) during the implementation of the program in each Province.

46. Public notices will be put up at each road before commencing of civil works providing information on GRM, contact persons in case of such grievance. Suggestions, requests and complain boxes will be installed at suitable locations within each project road. A request, suggestion and complain register will be maintained at contractor's office by the Environment Officer (EO) the respective contractor. All suggestions, requests and complains shall be recorded in this register with actions taken.

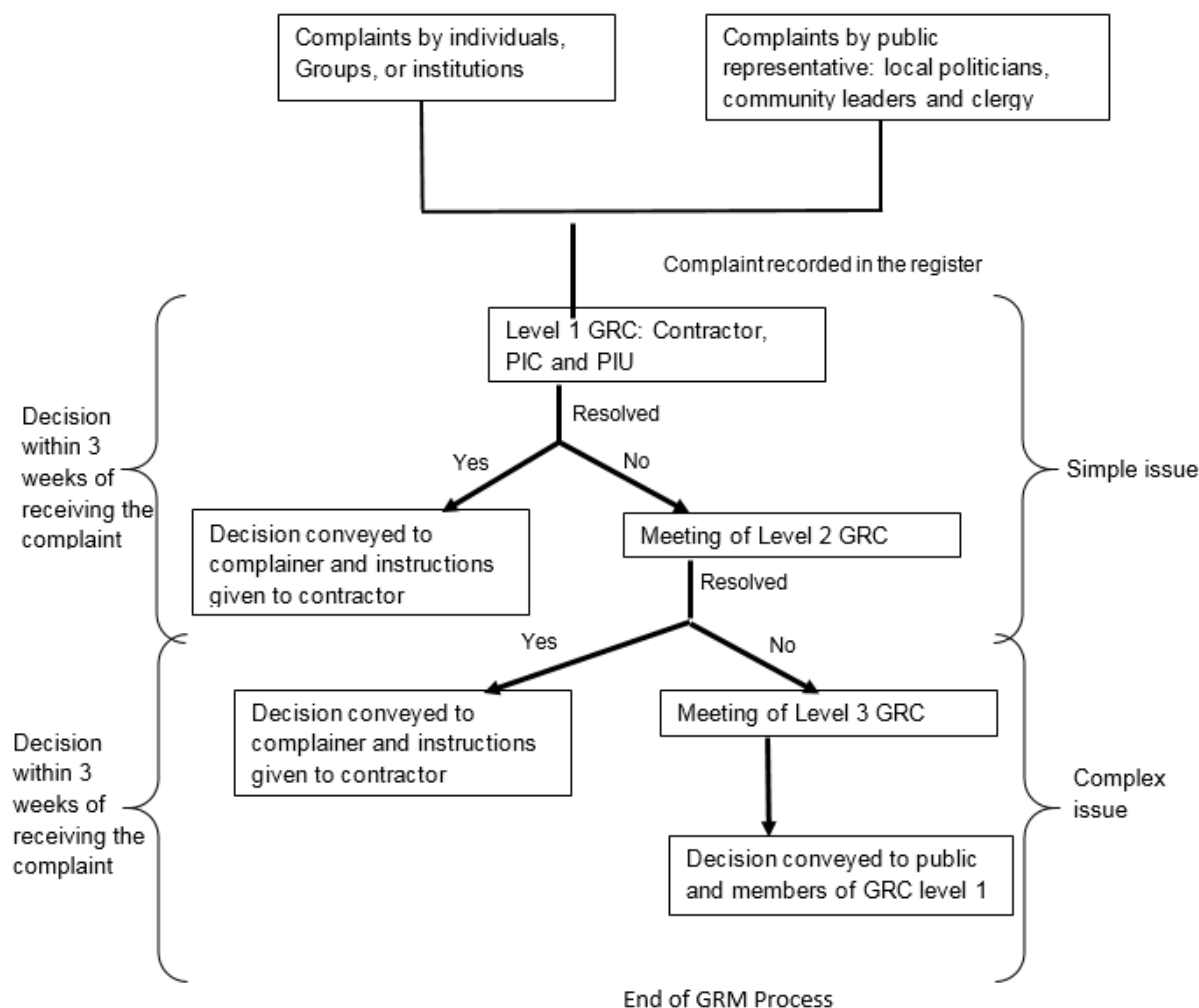


Figure 1: Summary of GRM process

VI. INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Institutional arrangement

47. Ministry of Higher Education and Highways (MoHEH) will be the Executing Agency (EA) of this investment program. Secretary to the ministry will be responsible for decisions on overall approvals and operational policies of the project. RDA will be the Implementing Agency (IA) of the program. A project coordinating PIU will be established under DG/RDA for coordinating overall program work starting from SAPE works. Provincial level PIUs will be established in the four provinces considered under iRoad 2 program. The PIUs will be headed by a Project Director assisted by a staff of engineers and administrative staff. Each PIU will also have an Environment and Social Unit (ESU) staffed with an Environment Safeguard Officer (ESO), Social Safeguard Officer (SSO) and their assistant staff (one environment and one social safeguard assistant). ESDD will guide and support these environment and social units on environment and social related technical and monitoring matters.

48. The project coordinating PIU will also be supported by a SAPE works team which will also include experts on the fields of social and environment safeguards. These experts will be responsible in completing required environment and social assessments during SAPE works stage and prepare necessary environment and social safeguard documents.

49. Project Implementing Consultants will also be appointed for each province to support respective PIU in supervising the designs and civil works of the contractors. Headed by a Team Leader, each PIC will have Resident Engineers, Assistant Resident Engineers, Site Engineers, Technical Officers and administration staff. The PICs will also have a Social, Gender, Resettlement Specialist (SGRS) who will assist PIU and contractors in complying with necessary social safeguard requirements during program implementation. Assistants will be appointed on a district basis (i.e. one assistant per district) and will operate from Resident Engineer's office which will also be established on a district basis. SGRS of PIC will assist PIU in preparation of IPPs and relevant monitoring reports.

50. A series of detailed safeguards training workshops will be conducted during the project cycle focusing staff of PIUs, PICs and Contractors. A training workshop will be conducted for SAPE works team who are involved in preparation of necessary IP documents as listed in this IPPF.

51. A detailed safeguards training workshop will be conducted for provincial level PIUs, PICs and other relevant consultants to clarify the roles and responsibilities of each party, method of consultation and record keeping and reporting requirements before the conduction of assessment studies and due diligence for each tranche. After the award of civil works contract and before the start of physical works, another training workshop will be conducted for the PIUs, PICs and contractors on roles and responsibilities of each party for implementation and monitoring methods, record keeping and reporting requirements. Thereafter, other subject specific or on the job training will be organized by the PIU with assistance from PIC on a need basis.

52. In the preparation of subproject IPPs, the RDA will have overall coordination related to IPP preparation, implementation and ensuring that adequate funds are allocated by the states. RDA through Provincial PIU and PIC will prepare, implement, and monitor the IPP. Since IP issues are sensitive, RDA will be supported by the ESDD having knowledge of working on IP issues in the planning and implementation of IPPs for the Project. If Category A projects are to be financed under the project, RDA will be required to appoint an indigenous peoples specialist and adequate resources will be dedicated and assigned during project design and implementation.

53. Table 4 defines the institutional roles and responsibilities for the preparation and implementation of IPPs.

Table 4: Institutional roles and responsibilities

	Activities	MOHEH	PIU	NGOs	ADB	IP Community Involvement
1	Finalization of alignments for project roads	Identify and finalize sites/alignments for project roads	PIU with support from PIC and contractors will confirm sites/alignments			
2	Preliminary screening					
a	Collecting and analysing required information and preparation of preliminary screening report		PIU with support from PIC shall carry out the preliminary screening			Cooperation and active participation of indigenous peoples is anticipated in IPP activities
b	SIA recommendation		Based on <i>Pradeshiya Sabha</i> report, and in compliance with ADB policy, PIU will recommend SIA			
3	Social Impact Assessment					
a	Collecting and analysing required information	Designated staff will monitor SIA activities				Indigenous peoples will be responsible for giving information to and participate with concerned officials
b	Preparation of SIA report					
c	Recommendation for IPP preparation		Based on SIA report, and in compliance with the ADB policy, PIU will recommend IPP preparation			
4	Preparation of IPP					

	Activities	MOHEH	PIU	NGOs	ADB	IP Community Involvement
a	Formulation of mitigation measures and development of action plan	Designated staff will monitor IPP preparation activities and will provide required help to RDA	PIU with ESDD will prepare IPP in consultation with affected indigenous peoples/community leaders			Affected indigenous peoples, leaders, CBOs will participate in formulation of mitigation measures and development of action plan
b	Disclosure of IPP	Designated staff will participate in information disclosure meetings to finalize IPP at community level	PIU staff will participate in information disclosure meetings to finalize IPP at community level	Local NGOs can be invited to bring transparency in information disclosure		Affected indigenous peoples, leaders will participate and approve IPP
c	Preparation of budget and financing plan	Designated staff will provide necessary help to ESDD/RDA				
d	IPP approval from ADB		PIU after scrutinizing IPP for compliance with ADB policy and will submit it to ADB		IPP approval from ADB	
5	IPP implementation	PIU will appoint NGO/CBO for IPP implementation	PIU will monitor IPP implementation and provide ADB with semi-annual monitoring report for disclosure.		ADB will review monitoring report	

VII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

54. Provincial PIU with assistance from PIC will set up an internal monitoring system comprising of a focal point NGO/agency, tribal people/IP and their institutions to monitor the plan implementation. Selective and relevant quantitative and qualitative monitoring indicators measuring process and outcomes will be established. Outcome indicators must measure how benefits accrued are culturally appropriate, and any negative impact on IP has been mitigated.

55. In addition, an experienced and qualified external monitoring agency/expert will be engaged by the Provincial PIU with ADB concurrence to undertake independent external monitoring of the IPP implementation. This is a prudent measure. The external experts engaged by the PIU will advise on compliance issues, and if any significant issues indigenous peoples issues are found, prepare a corrective action plan and/or update the IPP. The external monitor will submit semi-annual reports to RDA (Provincial PIU), and the EA will be responsible for submitting the reports to ADB.

56. Any IPP prepared under this Project will be endorsed by the EA before sending to ADB for final approval.

VIII. BUDGET AND FINANCING

57. The EA will ensure that sufficient resources are allocated to formulate IPPs in additional subprojects which will have impacts on IPs. It will implement the IPP through the EA. A detailed budget will be prepared by the EA taking into account all activities associated with the formulation and implementation of IPPs. Each IPP will have its own budget. Such budgets will be an integral part of the project cost and will be made available during project implementation by the respective states.

APPENDIX 1: AN OVERVIEW OF ADB'S SPS ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES SAFEGUARDS

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. The Policy Principles are as follows:

- a) 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.
- b) 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.
- c) 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 (ii) 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.
- d) 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.

- e) 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.
- f) 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.
- g) 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.
- h) 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.
- i) 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.

A comparison between the GoSL Parliament Statements/ regulations and ADB Policy on Indigenous Peoples

Aspect	Government Policies and Regulations	ADB Policies	Policies of Other Donor Agencies	Measures to Bridge the Gap
Recognition to Indigenous People	Doesn't obstruct their traditional way of life. Recognizes their rights. Encourages to change.	Recognize the rights.	United Nations/ World Bank recognize the rights.	There is no such gap.

Aspect	Government Policies and Regulations	ADB Policies	Policies of Other Donor Agencies	Measures to Bridge the Gap
	Signatory to the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples			
Laws/ Regulations and policies	Laws/ regulations non-existent. Only traditional way of life which government does not obstruct.	Safeguards have been introduced by ADB safeguard policy statement of 2009 June.	Indigenous people's rights Act of 1997 – United Nations United Nations 1st international decade of the world's indigenous people 1995 – 2004 United Nations 2nd international decade of the world's indigenous people 2006-2015	Though laws/ regulations are non-existent, indigenous people's rights are protected as ancestral
Consultation	Government consults indigenous people.	ADB requires under the Social Screening and Social Impact Assessment Process and indigenous peoples' planning.	Similar thinking and policies as ADB.	Consultation should take place closely. Need further encouragement by offering various facilities.
Information Disclosure	NIRP principles espouse participatory methods which should include disclosure of information to all those who are affected	ADB requires under indigenous peoples planning process.	All donor agencies have similar policies.	Government should support disclosure of information
Grievance Redress	The NIRP principles include: vulnerable	ADB requires under indigenous peoples	Similar policies.	Presently, the Indigenous people can even go to the

Aspect	Government Policies and Regulations	ADB Policies	Policies of Other Donor Agencies	Measures to Bridge the Gap
	groups should be identified and be given appropriate assistance to substantially improve their income and living standards.	screening and planning process.		highest levels of political and executive authorities. This process should continue.
Ancestral Domains/ Lands Related Natural Resources	Government encourages to change in the light of development.	Require borrower/ client to make special requirements.	Other donor agencies have similar policies to protect the rights of the indigenous people.	There is an area which has disparities in the light of development. It is always the responsibility of the decision makers to balance this and protect the ancestral domains/ lands and related natural resources of indigenous people.

APPENDIX 2: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IMPACT SCREENING CHECKLIST

1. The Survey and Preliminary Engineering Consultant (SAPE) under the guidance of Social Development Division (ESDD) of the RDA will prepare this checklist. Provincial PIU will crosscheck this with relevant government agencies as well as NGO/scholarly resources.

Key Concerns (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks	
A. Screening for presence/absence of Indigenous Peoples					
1	Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as "tribes" (hill tribes, schedules 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)				

Key Concerns (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)		Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
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?				
Assessment of Impact Categorization		A	B	C	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?				
Is Broad Community Consent Required		Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks

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; 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;
- (ii) 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;
- (iii) 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;
- (iv) includes a gender-sensitive assessment of the affected IPs' perceptions about the project and its impact on their social, economic, and cultural status; and
- (v) 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.