

Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework

Project Number: 40156-033
May 2016

India: Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management Investment Program – Tranche 2 Karnataka

Prepared by the project management unit of the Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management Investment Program, Public Works, Ports & Inland Water Transport Department, Karnataka for the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

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 on ADB's 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, ADB does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background and Overview

1. The Government of Karnataka has committed to implement the Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management Investment Program (SCPMIP) that addresses immediate coastal protection needs and coastal instability through the implementation of economically viable protection works using environmentally and socially appropriate solutions. The investment program has been funded through an ADB multitranchise financing facility (MFF). The MFF loan \$198,064,000 with its first tranche referred to as Project 1 was approved in October 2010. The Ministry of Water Resources through the Central Water Commission is the national coordinating agency and responsible for the project to the National Government. The Karnataka Public Works, Ports & Inland Water Transport Department (PWPIWTD) is the executing agency.

2. The second loan tranche referred to as Project 2 consist of 2 components:

- (i) Coastal Erosion and instability reduced; and
- (ii) Capacity for integrated shoreline planning and development enhanced.

3. As part of the MFF preparation, the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS) requires that the indigenous peoples planning framework (IPPF) be prepared to assist the project address potential project impacts to indigenous peoples (IPs). The IPPF aims to ensure that indigenous peoples are informed, consulted, and mobilized to participate in the subproject preparation. The framework is intended to guide the preparation of the indigenous people plan (IPP) for any activities funded by this particular MFF. The IPP needs to be prepared for any activities under the MFF that will affect IPs. The objective of the IPP is to design and implement projects in a way that fully respect IPs identity, dignity, rights and obligation, livelihood, and cultural uniqueness and that IP's will receive appropriate benefits from the activities under the MFF, and not suffer adverse impacts as a result of the project interventions. Moreover, opportunities for IP's will be given to actively participate in the project.

4. The IPPF for the MFF Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management Investment Program approved as part of project 1 in 2010 was prepared to comply with ADB requirement prior to adopting principles described in the ADB's SPS. Therefore, during Project 2 preparation the IPPF has been updated in order to comply with the ADB's SPS.

B. Brief Description of Project 2

5. During project 2 preparations, and socioeconomic surveys (SES) conducted (as part of the social impact due diligence), it was confirmed that no IPs will be affected by the project 2. The features of subprojects to be undertaken in project 2 are briefly described below. A detailed description is attached in Annex 1.

Table 1: Summary Description of Project 2

No.	Sub Project	Protecti on Length (Km)	Revetm ent (km)	Groynes (nr)	T Groynes (nr)	Off shore reef (nr)	Planting (ha)	Sand (m ³)	Total rock (m ³)
Coastal Protection Sub-Projects									
1	Someshwara	2	2	-	-	-	-	29,870	1.
2	Yermal Thenka	4.5	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	230,329
3	Udyavara	4.5	-	35	-	-	-	720,00 0	121,800
4	Kodi Bengre	5	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	207,251
5	Maravanthe	4.5	-	15	9	-	-	225,00 0	146,808
6	Murudeshwa ra	2	-	-	-	1	0.45	90,000	10,020
Community Protection Sub-Projects Stage 1									
1	Kodi Kanyana	1.5	-	-	-	-	0.32	-	-
2	Pavinakurve	1.5	-	-	-	-	0.65	-	-
Community Protection Sub-Projects Stage 2									
1	Location to be decided	30	-	-	-	-	180	800,00 0	-

II. POLICY FRAMEWORK

A. Scope of Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF)

6. The term IP, is co-terminus with the communities defined by the Constitution of India as scheduled tribe. Often it also includes backward communities, as per the recommendation of the Karnataka Backward Classes Commission. Out of a total of 698 scheduled tribes (STs) in India, 75 are identified as primitive tribal groups, who are considered more backward even by the standards of STs. The ST population of India was 84.3 million in 2001; about 8% of India's population. The district-wise distribution of tribal population in Karnataka and the specific categories of IPs in Karnataka are listed in Annex 2.

7. In official parlance, neither the state nor union government has a category called indigenous people in its policies. Instead, by a constitutional provision, the Government of India has categorized sections of socially, educationally, and economically deprived populations as scheduled castes (SCs) and STs.

8. To ensure application of ADB's Policy on Indigenous People within the context and Constitution of India, this framework will use the tribal people (TP) that consist of SCs and STs to refer to the indigenous people (IP) that are targeted in ADB's Policy on Indigenous People.

B. Legal Policy and Framework

9. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 has been effective from 2014 January 1. This act of the Government of India extends to the whole of India, except the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The act replaced the Land Acquisition Act of 1894. The aims and objectives of the act is to ensure, in consultation with the institutions of local self-government and Gram Sabhas established under the Constitution of India, a humane, participative, informed and participative process for land acquisition for industrialization, development of essential infrastructure facilities and urbanization with least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families. It provides for compensation and resettlement assistance to the affected families whose land or other assets are affected by the project.

10. In the preparation of IPPF, the Government of India's acts, the Karnataka Land Reforms (KLR) Act, 1964, the Karnataka Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prohibition of Transfer of Certain Lands–PTCL) Act, 1978, the Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989, and ADB's SPS will be followed. The National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy (dated 31 October 2007) prepared by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, will also provide guidance in preparing the TP plan, if necessary. NRRP, 2007 provides guidelines for mitigating impacts due to involuntary resettlement of the scheduled tribes who would face displacement due to land acquisition for public purpose.

11. An ST is identified by the Constitution of India, taking into consideration various factors such as primitive traits, distinctive culture, geographical isolation, social, and economic backwardness. But formal identification of tribes is a state subject.

12. The STs in the state are covered by the Karnataka Land Reforms (KLR) Act, 1964 Karnataka Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prohibition of Transfer of Certain Lands–PTCL) Act, 1978, and Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989. Certain features of the act are:

- (i) Under the KLR Act, 1964, SCs and STs families are eligible for part of lands identified as surplus land in the state.
- (ii) The PTCL Act, 1978, was intended for restricting the transfer of land by members of STs in the state, and for the restoration of lands alienated by such members. No STs can transfer allotted or granted lands without the permission of government; if done, the new registration will be invalid. Further, nothing in this act shall apply to the transfer of allotted/granted lands in favor of the government or central government, a local authority, or a bank either before or after the commencement of this act.
- (iii) The land purchase scheme, which provides that no SCs or STs is allowed to transfer the land before the loan repayment period of 10 years, given under the scheme of Karnataka Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation Limited.

13. The above policies and legal instruments available in India and Karnataka are supplemented by ADB's SPS for the implementation of SCPMIP. The SPS ensures equality of opportunity to be derived from project interventions for IPs. The policy emphasizes that development interventions will be planned in a manner consistent with the needs and aspirations of affected IPs and compatible in substance and structure with affected IPs culture and social and economic institutions. The IPPF recognizes the vulnerability of IPs, and specifically ensures that any project intervention, whether positive or adverse, will be addressed by the implementing agencies. Moreover, the implementing agencies will ensure that affected IPs will have opportunities to participate in and benefit equally from such project interventions.

14. ADB policy on safeguards requirement for IP recognizes the right of IPs to direct the course of their own development. IPs are defined in different countries in various ways. For operational purposes, the term “indigenous people” is used to refer to a distinct, vulnerable social and cultural group with the following characteristics:

- (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this community by others;
- (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in the habitats;
- (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.

15. According to ADB policy, IP safeguards are triggered if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihoods system, or culture of IP or affects the territories, natural or cultural resources that they own, use, occupy, or claim as their ancestral property. The IPPF will provide guidelines to mitigate the adverse impact, through the preparation of an IPP. The need for an IPP will depend on the nature and scale of the project impacts and sensitivity of ethnic minority issues. An IPP would be required if the impact is "significant," which means (i) adverse impacts on customary rights of use and access to land and natural resources; (ii) negative effects on the socioeconomic and cultural integrity; (iii) effects on health, education, livelihood, access to project benefits, and social security status; and (iv) other impacts that may alter or undermine indigenous knowledge and customary institutions. An indigenous people impact checklist to be used in the IP screening exercise during project preparation is provided.

III. OBJECTIVES OF IPPF

16. The IPPF aims to provide guidance for the project, in case the project impacts IPs during project implementation, or if the future project has impacts to IP. The IPPF is a policy document that sets out the procedural framework for preparing an IPP. Besides framing the investment program's tribal people's policy, the IPPF also spells out screening and planning procedures.

A. Identification of IP/TPs

17. ADB's Policy on Indigenous People Policy uses the following characteristics to define IP: (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.

18. Under Article 342 of the Constitution of India, following characteristics are used to define IPs (STs, as termed by the Constitution): (i) tribes' primitive traits, (ii) distinctive culture, (iii) shyness with public at large, (iv) geographical isolation, and (v) social and economic backwardness. Essentially, IP have a social and cultural identity distinctly different from the mainstream (or dominant) society that makes them marginalized, socially isolated, and often overlooked in the development process.

IV. STEPS FOR FORMULATING IPP/ TPP

A. Preliminary Screening

19. During the preliminary screening stage, the project management unit (PMU) officials will visit all IPs/ tribal communities and villages at subproject impact areas. The PMU will arrange public meetings for selected communities at a pre-announced place and date to provide information on the project and subproject components. During the visits, community leaders and other participants, including representatives of tribal communities, will present their views on the merits, benefits, and envisaged constraints of the project and subproject components.

20. During this visit, a screening exercise will be undertaken by the PMU using ADB's screening and categorization forms for IP/TP populations (Annex3), with the help of community leaders. Concerned staff will refer the list of scheduled tribes for the Government of Karnataka and description of TPs based on ADB's Policy on Indigenous People. The screening will be done based on the following:

- (i) presence and names of IP community groups in the area;
- (ii) cultural and religious distinction of the TP groups vis-à-vis other communities, and mainstreaming of the IP with the dominant population;
- (iii) laws and legislations related to IP groups;
- (iv) total number of IP community groups and percentage of IP population to total population in the area;
- (v) number and percentage of IP households likely to be affected by the subproject component; and
- (vi) initial assessment to also include level of vulnerability of the IP, such as being a (primitive) tribal groups (PTG) and existing socioeconomic conditions that may further deteriorate due to project impact. If such (especially vulnerable groups) among the IP community are identified within the project area, this will warrant special measures for protecting their socio-cultural identity and baseline economic standard. While determining vulnerability of these IP groups, assessment will be made if there is any possibility of future impact due to the project.

21. Based on the IPP assessment checklist, the project would be categorized according to ADB policy. If the assessment confirms likely impacts on IP, the PMU will engage qualified and experienced experts to carry out a full social impact assessment (SIA) of the affected IP families and community.

B. Social Impact Assessment (SIA)

22. The PMU will undertake SIA, which will gather relevant information on demographic data; social, cultural, and economic situation; and social, economic, and cultural impacts – positive and negative on the tribal communities in the ten subproject areas. Information will 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 impact areas of the proposed subprojects. Discussion will focus on the positive and negative impacts of the subprojects as well as recommendations on the design of the subprojects. The PMU will be responsible for analyzing the SIA and based on it developing an action plan with the indigenous community leaders.

23. With a view to assess the life patterns of the affected indigenous population, pertinent baseline information shall be collected, compiled and analyzed. The baseline information on socio-economic characteristics including land tenure, land holding categories, occupational pattern, usual activity status, income – expenditure pattern, access to natural resources, health

status, literacy level, age structure, gender, marital status, shall be collected in order to facilitate the planning process.

24. The assessment of impacts on indigenous population in or adjacent to the subprojects shall focus on the probable consequences of the project according to specific criteria/indicators. The indicators may include (i) access to natural resources (such as forest, grazing land, weekly markets, etc.); (ii) job opportunities through contract labor; (iii) employment and income generating opportunities in agriculture, small trades and services, tourism; (iv) tribal community rights, institutions, values and way of life; (v) social infrastructure and public services such as sources of water, health facilities, schools, etc.; (vi) reduction in political power, marginalization and social disarticulation; and (vii) changes in fishing practices, cropping pattern, crop yield, income, and expenditure pattern. If the assessment identifies indigenous peoples are significantly and adversely affected population, or vulnerable to being so affected, the PMU will consider other design options.

25. ADB's safeguards statement policy for IPP has special requirements for assessment of project impact on an IP community, which needs to be assessed during SIA before project implementation. Particular attention has to be paid to the following aspects:

- (i) Ancestral domains and related natural resources
 - (a) As IP communities are closely tied to ancestral domains and natural resources, including land, forest, water, and others, special attention will be given to protect such ties in terms of their customary rights to these ancestral domains which they traditionally own, use, or occupy, and where access to natural resources is vital for their survival and livelihood system. The need to protect such ties, respecting cultural and spiritual values that IPs attach to these resources, and natural resource management for long-term sustainability should be considered while undertaking SIA. Rehabilitation of livelihood systems of IP who are displaced should take priority.
 - (b) If the project requires acquisition of lands that are customarily owned, used, or occupied by IPs, legal recognition of their customary rights to such lands and ancestral domains should be integrated into the project by the borrower. This will need full recognition of the existing customary land tenure system of the IPs and conversion of customary usage of rights to communal and/or individual ownership rights. If this option is not possible under national law, the TPP will include an action plan for legal recognition of perpetual or long-term renewable custodial or user rights.
- (ii) Consent of affected tribal's communities
 - (a) IP may become particularly vulnerable if the project includes commercial development of cultural resources and knowledge of IP, physical displacement of IP, and commercial development of natural resources within customary land use. The borrower/client in such projects will seek the consent of the affected IP communities to proceed with the project. For the purpose of policy application, consent of affected IPs through a collective expression, by individuals, or by their recognized representatives can be considered broad community support for the project activities.
 - (b) After receiving community support/consent, the borrower/client will provide documentation detailing the process and outcomes of consultation with IP and organizations, including findings of SIA, consultation briefs, additional measures (including project design modification that may be required for

mitigating adverse impacts), and content of formal agreement with the IPs/organizations. The borrower/client will submit all these documentation for review to ADB for investigation of broad community support. If investigation does not confirm community support, ADB will not finance the project.

- (iii) Commercial development of cultural resources
 - (a) If the project involves commercial development of IP's cultural resources and knowledge, the borrower/client will ensure that the affected IP communities are informed of (i) their rights to such resources under statutory or customary law, (ii) the scope and nature of proposed development and those involved in the project development, and (iii) potential effects of such development on IP's livelihood, environment, and use of such resources. The IPP will reflect the nature and content of the agreement and will include arrangements to ensure IPs receive an equitable share from such commercial development.
- (iv) Physical displacement of tribal people
 - (a) All possible alternate project designs will be explored to avoid physical displacement of IP that will result in adverse impacts on their identity, culture, and customary livelihoods. In case avoidance is not possible, an IPP will be prepared that could be combined with a resettlement plan.
- (v) Commercial development of natural resources
 - (a) If the project involves commercial development of natural resources, such as minerals, forest, water, hunting or fishing grounds within customary lands, the borrower/client will ensure that the affected communities are informed of (i) their rights to such resources under statutory and customary laws, (ii) the scope and nature of proposed commercial development and the parties involved in such development, and (iii) potential effects of such development on IP communities. The borrower/client will include in the IPP arrangements to enable IPs to receive an equitable share of the benefits to be derived from the project.

26. The IPP aims at (i) strengthening the existing capacity of the affected tribal community to participate in the project; (ii) ensuring that project benefits will equitably accrue to affected indigenous peoples; and (iii) ensuring that mitigation measures are in place to address negative impacts resulting from the project. The strategy of IPP therefore would be to promote participation of the tribal people, initiating and identifying people's need, priorities and preferences through participatory approaches. The IPP will consist of a number of activities and will include mitigation measures of potentially negative impacts by means of modification of subproject design and development assistance. Where there is land acquisition in tribal communities, the project will ensure that their rights will not be violated and they will be compensated for the use of any part of their land in a manner that is culturally acceptable to them. The compensation will be in keeping with entitlement matrix as provided in the Resettlement Framework of the project. The IPP will include:

- (i) Baseline data;
- (ii) Land tenure information;
- (iii) Development or mitigation activities;
- (iv) Institutional arrangement;
- (v) Implementation schedule;
- (vi) Monitoring and evaluation; and
- (vii) Cost estimate and financing plan.

(The outline of IPP is attached as Annex 4)

27. The PMU will submit the IPP through the project director to ADB for review and approval prior to the selection of the specific subprojects. The IPP policy and measures must comply with ADB's SPS.

C. Consultation and Disclosure

28. The IPs will be consulted in preparing the IPP. They will be informed of the mitigation measures proposed and their views will be taken into account in finalizing the plan. The plan will be translated into the tribal language and made available to the affected people before implementation. The tribal institutions and organizations in the affected area will also be involved in implementing the IPP and in resolving any disputes that may arise. If the Indigenous Peoples are illiterate, other appropriate communication methods will be used. Further the PMU will submit to ADB the following documents to disclose on ADB's website: (i) a draft IPP and/or IPPF, including the SIA, endorsed by the borrower/client, before appraisal; (ii) the final IPP upon completion; (iii) a new or updated IPP and a corrective action plan prepared during implementation, if any; and (iv) the monitoring reports.

D. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

29. The PMU will establish a mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected IPs' concerns, complaints, and grievances. The grievance mechanism will be scaled to the impacts of the project. It should address concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is culturally appropriate, gender responsive, and accessible to the affected IPs communities at no cost and without retribution. The mechanism should not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. The affected IPs communities will be appropriately informed about the mechanism.

E. Institutional Framework and Budget

30. The PWPIWTD is the executing agency for the project with a PMU headed by a project director, who reports to the principal secretary at Bangalore. The office of the project director is located within the Port Office of Old Mangalore Port. The PMU will have the primary responsibility for the preparation of the IPP. The responsibility of financing, implementation and monitoring of the IPP will rest with PWPIWTD. A local nongovernment organization (NGO) with the relevant experience will be hired to assist in preparing and implementing the IPP, only in case of projects with significant impacts on IP population. An independent agency will also be oriented on ADB's Policy on Indigenous People.

F. Monitoring & Reporting

31. The PMU will set up and operationalize internal monitoring to implement the IPP/TPP. The selected NGO will be briefed about the ADB's Policy on Indigenous People. An external monitoring agency will also be engaged by PWPIWTD with ADB concurrence to monitor and proactively evaluate the IPP implementation in case of projects with significant impacts on IP population. The reporting formats will be prepared for both internal and external monitoring. The monitoring will include the process and impact indicators with the baseline established at the preparatory stage of the IPP. PWPIWTD will prepare periodic monitoring reports on the progress of IPP implementation, highlighting compliance issues and corrective actions taken, if any. The PMU will submit biannual monitoring reports. For projects with significant adverse impacts on IPs, the PMU will retain qualified and experienced external experts or qualified NGOs to verify monitoring information. The external experts engaged by the PMU will advise on compliance

issues, and if any significant Indigenous Peoples issues are found, PMU will prepare a corrective action plan or an update to the approved IPP. The costs of monitoring requirements will be included in project budgets.

G. ADB Accountability Mechanism

32. In the event that the established GRM is not in a position to resolve the issue, the TP, as affected person, can also use the ADB Accountability Mechanism by directly contacting (in writing) the Complaint Receiving Officer at ADB headquarters or ADB India Resident Mission (INRM). The complaint can be submitted in any of the official languages of ADB's DMCs. The ADB Accountability Mechanism information will be included in the project information disclosure to be distributed to the affected communities, as part of the project GRM.

ANNEX 1: SUMMARY OF SUBPROJECTS

A. COASTAL PROTECTION SUBPROJECTS

1. The Coastal Protection subprojects have been planned and designed to address the issues of medium to severe coastal erosion by means of civil construction at six locations, viz. Someshwara, Yermal Thenka, Udyavara, Kodi Bengre, Maravanthe, and Murudeshwara.

- (i) **Someshwara:** The project site is located in Dakshina Kannada District, south of Mangalore. The proposed coastal protection scheme at Someshwara site is revetment using geotextile containers filled with sand, for a length of about 2 kilometers (km). The proposed scheme provides protection to the communities and infrastructure adjacent to the shoreline. The estimated cost of the proposed scheme at Someshwara is \$4.7 million.
- (ii) **Yermal Thenka:** The project site is located in Udupi District. The proposed coastal protection scheme at Yermal Thenka is to rehabilitate the existing rock revetment for a length of 3.8 km and constructing new rock revetment for a length of 700 meters (m) using large size armour rocks. The proposed scheme provides protection to the existing fisheries road running parallel to the shoreline for a length of 4kms and also to protect the land from erosion. The total estimated cost of the proposed scheme at Yermal Thenka is \$11.6 million.
- (iii) **Udyavara:** The project site is located in Udupi District. The project site is a long narrow spit, surrounded by sea on the west and river on the east. A 9-km fisheries road which runs along the spit that connects Malpe fishing harbour to the nearby villages is under constant threat from erosion. The proposed coastal protection scheme at Udyavara includes protecting a shoreline length of 5 km by providing 35 numbers of shore normal rock groynes spaced at an interval of 120 m and nourishing the beach with a total volume 720,000 cubic meters (m³) of sand. The total estimated cost of the proposed scheme at Udyavara is \$14.6 million
- (iv) **Kodi Bengre:** The project site is located in Udupi District. The project site is a long narrow spit, surrounded by sea on the west and river on the east. The spit, which is densely populated, is under constant threat from erosion and wave flooding. The proposed coastal protection scheme at Kodi Bengre is to rehabilitate the existing rock revetment and constructing new rock revetment over a length of 4.5 km. The total estimated cost of the proposed scheme at Kodi Bengre is \$11.1 million
- (v) **Maravanthe:** The project site is located in Udupi District. Maravanthe project site is surrounded by Arabian Sea on the west and Souparnika River on the east forming a narrow isthmus on which the National Highway 66 (NH-66) running that, connects Mumbai in the north to Kochi in Kerala towards the south. The proposed scheme involves protecting a shoreline length of 3.5kms by 15 numbers of shore normal groynes on south and northern ends of project site and 9numbers of T-groynes at middle section where NH-66 runs close to the sea and river. Sand redistribution is proposed to enhance the beach width at critical sections. The total estimated cost of the proposed scheme at Maravanthe is \$13.5 million.
- (vi) **Murudeshwara:** The project site is located in Uttara Kannada District. Murudeshwara is one of the prime tourist destinations within Karnataka State. The shore protection scheme here is a combination of offshore reef , sand nourishment of 900,00m³ and dune stabilization by vetiver grass for northern stretch of 1.5 km. The main rational of this scheme is to protect the beach located on the leeside of the reef by reducing the wave energy, increasing the beach width by sand nourishment. The total estimated cost of the proposed scheme at

Murudeshwara is \$3.9 million. In addition to the above subprojects, the project 2 includes community protection that was planned to be implemented in two stages:

1. COMMUNITY PROTECTION SUB PROJECTS STAGE 1

Two community sub projects Kodi Kanyana and Pavinkurve have been planned designed under the Tranche 1 and will be implemented in 2016/2017.

- (i) Kodi Kanyana: The project site is located in Udupi District. Three-layered vegetation planting scheme along a 1.5 km stretch is proposed in order to reduce wave up rush into the cultivable lands located behind the proposed site and also to hold the beach. This scheme is proposed to protect a length of 1.5 km stretch. Implementation and maintenance of this scheme is proposed to be carried out by involving local community. The total estimated cost of the proposed scheme at Kodi Kanyana is \$0.14 million
- (ii) Pavinakurve: The project site is located in Uttara Kannada District. The project area is divided into three sectors, where plantation scheme is proposed with a combination of different species of plants. This scheme is proposed to protect a length of 1.5 km stretch. Implementation and maintenance of this scheme is proposed to be carried out by involving local community. The total estimated cost of the proposed scheme at Pavinakurve is \$0.15 million.

2. COMMUNITY PROTECTION SUB PROJECTS STAGE 2

2. The Stage 2 community protection subprojects will involve dune construction with a nourishment of about 800,000m³ sand, planting for an area of 180 hectares. This will cover approximately 30 km of shoreline. Minor infrastructure facilities in the form of access and water drainage will be provided wherever appropriate. The potential sites will be identified and the designs will be finalized by the project 2 consultants. The Stage 2 community protection subprojects will incorporate the design guidelines to be prepared by the Climate Resilient Coastal Protection Project (CRCPMP) project. The total estimated cost of the proposed scheme under community protection subproject stage 2 is \$10.3million.

ANNEX 2: TRIBAL POPULATION IN KARNATAKA PER DISTRICT (2001)

Sl. No.	District	Total Population	Total ST Population	% of ST Population in the District	% of ST Population to the State ST Population
1	Raichur	1,669,762	303,042	18.15%	8.75%
2	Bellary	2,027,140	364,638	17.99%	10.53%
3	Bidar	1,502,373	182,219	12.13%	5.26%
4	Davengere	1,790,952	209,701	11.71%	6.05%
5	Koppal	1,196,089	138,588	11.59%	4.00%
6	Chamarajanagar	965,462	106,111	10.99%	3.06%
7	Haveri	1,439,116	127,163	8.84%	3.67%
8	Belgaum	4,214,505	243,451	5.78%	7.03%
9	Gadag	971,835	54,410	5.60%	1.57%
10	Gulbarga	3,130,922	154,195	4.92%	4.45%
11	Bagalkot	1,651,892	80,181	4.85%	2.31%
12	Dharwad	1,604,253	70,442	4.39%	2.03%
13	Bijapur	1,806,918	30,051	1.66%	0.87%
14	Chitradurga	1,517,896	266,235	17.54%	7.69%
15	Mysore	2,641,027	271,351	10.27%	7.83%
16	Kodagu	548,561	46,115	8.41%	1.33%
17	Kolar	2,536,069	205,711	8.11%	5.94%
18	Tumkur	2,584,711	193,819	7.50%	5.60%
19	Udupi	1,112,243	41,613	3.74%	1.20%
20	Chikmagalur	1,140,905	41,019	3.60%	1.18%
21	Shimoga	1,642,545	55,997	3.41%	1.62%
22	Dakshina Kannada	1,897,730	62,936	3.32%	1.82%
23	Bangalore Rural	1,881,514	61,555	3.27%	1.78%
24	Uttara Kannada	1,353,644	23,781	1.76%	0.69%
25	Hassan	1,721,669	26,451	1.54%	0.76%
26	Bangalore	6,537,124	86,018	1.32%	2.48%
27	Mandya	1,763,705	17,193	0.97%	0.50%
Total for Karnataka		52,850,562	3,463,986	6.55%	100.00%

Source: Census records, 2001

List of IPPs as defined Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976)

1. Adiyani
2. Barda
3. Bavacha, Bamcha
4. Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave
5. Chenchu, Chenchwar
6. Chodhara
7. Dubla, Talavia, Halpati
8. Gamit, Gamta, Gavit, Mavchi, Padvi, Valvi
9. Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond
10. Gowdalu
11. Hakkipikki
12. Hasalaru

13. Irular
14. Iruliga
15. Jenu Kuruba
16. Kadu Kuruba
17. Kammara (in Dakshina Kannada district and Kollegal taluk of Chamarajanagar district)
18. Kaniyan, Kanyan (in Kollegal taluk of Chamarajanagar district)
19. Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari
20. Kattunayakan
21. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
22. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha
23. Konda Kapus
24. Koraga
25. Kota
26. Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya
27. Kudiya, Melakudi
28. Kuruba (in Kodagu district)
29. Kurumans
30. Maha Malasar
31. Malaikudi
32. Malasar
33. Malayekandi
34. Maleru
35. Maratha (in Kodagu district)
36. Marati (in Dakshina Kannada district)
37. Meda
38. Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka, Naik, Nayak, Beda, Bedar and Valmiki
39. Palliyan
40. Paniyan
41. Pardhi, Advichincher, Phanse Pardhi
42. Patelia
43. Rathawa
44. Sholaga
45. Soligar
46. Toda
47. Varli
48. Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodia
49. Yerava

Source: The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976 and as inserted by Act 39 of 1991.

ANNEX 3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IMPACTS SCREENING CHECKLISTS

A. Introduction

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

B. Information on project/subproject/component:

- a. District/administrative name: _____
- b. Location (km): _____
- c. Civil work dates (proposed): _____
- d. Technical description: _____

C. Screening Questions for Indigenous People Impact

KEY CONCERNS	YES	NO	NOT	Remarks
(Please provide elaborations in the "Remarks" column)			KNOWN	
A. Indigenous Peoples Identification				
1 Are there socio-cultural groups present in or using the project area who may be considered "tribes" (hill tribes, scheduled tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or "indigenous communities"?				
2 Are there national or local laws or policies as well as 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 Have such groups been historically, socially, and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?				
8 Are such groups represented as "indigenous peoples," "ethnic minorities," "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				

KEY CONCERNS	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
(Please provide elaborations in the "Remarks" column)				
belief practices (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)?				
11. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of indigenous peoples (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)?				
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by indigenous peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?				
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, and spiritual uses that define the identity and community of indigenous peoples? used, occupied, or claimed by 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?				

D. Indigenous People Impact

2. After reviewing the answers above, EA/safeguard team confirms that the proposed subsection/ section/subproject/component (tick as appropriate):

☐ has indigenous people (IP) impact, so an indigenous people plan (IPP) or specific TP action plan required

☐ has No TP impact, so no TPP/specific action plan is required.

Prepared by:	Verified by:
Signature:	Signature:
Name:	Name:
Position:	Position:

ANNEX 4: OUTLINE OF AN INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PLAN

A. Executive Summary of the Indigenous Peoples Plan

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

B. Description of the Project

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

C. Social Impact Assessment

3. This section:

- (i) reviews the legal and institutional framework applicable to Indigenous Peoples in 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 Peoples 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 Peoples 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 Peoples 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

4. 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; in the case of project activities requiring broad community support, documents the process and outcome of consultations with affected Indigenous

- Peoples communities and any agreement resulting from such consultations for the project activities and safeguard measures addressing the impacts of such activities;
- (iii) describes consultation and participation mechanisms to be used during implementation to ensure Indigenous Peoples participation during implementation; and confirms disclosure of the draft and final IPP to the affected Indigenous Peoples communities.

E. Beneficial Measures

- 5. This section specifies the measures to ensure that the Indigenous Peoples receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate, and gender responsive.

F. Mitigated Measures

- 6. This section specifies the measures to avoid adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples; and where the avoidance is impossible, specifies the measures to minimize mitigate and compensate for identified unavoidable adverse impacts for each affected Indigenous Peoples groups.

G. Capacity Building

- 7. This section provides measures to strengthen the social, legal, and technical capabilities of (a) government institutions to address Indigenous Peoples issues in the project area; and (b) Indigenous Peoples organizations in the project area to enable them to represent the affected Indigenous Peoples more effectively.

H. Grievance Redress Mechanism

- 8. This section describes the procedures to redress grievances by affected Indigenous Peoples communities. It also explains how the procedures are accessible to Indigenous Peoples and culturally appropriate and gender sensitive.

I. Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation

- 9. 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 Peoples in the preparation and validation of monitoring, and evaluation reports.

J. Institutional Arrangement

- 10. This section describes institutional arrangement responsibilities and mechanisms for carrying out the various measures of the IPP. It also describes the process of including relevant local organizations and NGOs in carrying out the measures of the IPP.

K. Budget and Financing

- 11. This section provides an itemized budget for all activities described in the IPP.