

Indigenous Peoples Development Planning Document

Indigenous Peoples Development Framework
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IND: Proposed Madhya Pradesh State Roads Sector Project II

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INDIGENOUS PEOPLES DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

A. Project Introduction

1 The ADB MP State Roads Sector Project II entails the upgradation and improvement of the existing state roads of Madhya Pradesh (MP). The MP Road Development Corporation (MPRDC) will be the Executing Agency (EA) for the Project. The project will rehabilitate the deteriorated and damaged state roads of the state so as to provide reliable road transport services.

2. In accordance with ADB's procedure for sector lending, one sample subproject has been chosen for project preparation and processing. The details of this sample subproject are enumerated in Table A16.1 below:

Table A16.1: Detail of the sample subproject

Type of Road	Name of the sample subproject	Districts Covered	Length (in kms)
State Highway	Lakhnadone-Mandla-Dindori Road	Seoni, Mandla, Dindori	189.9 kms
TOTAL	1 Road	3 Districts	189.9 kms

3. Some presence of scheduled tribe groups such as – Gonds and Baiga was noted on the sample subproject section passing through districts of Seoni, Mandla and Dindori. However, since the Project is confined to rehabilitation and upgradation of existing road alignments, the social assessments undertaken have not brought forth any adverse impact on the tribal groups within the area of influence of the Project road. The improve road network is expected to augment access to socio-economic facilities of tribal groups along with other sections of subproject population. The subproject construction will not have any adverse consequences on the socio-economic condition and would also not lead to any disruption in their community life or culture of these communities.

4. However, due to the presence of tribal populations in the Project areas, the Project preparation and selection of subprojects require necessary assessments of the status of and the development of indigenous people to enhance distribution of project benefits and to recommend practical measures to promote the development of indigenous people since these groups are vulnerable to changes introduced by mainstream development activities, and may not always benefit fully from such development, consequently requiring special attention or assistance. The differential impacts on tribal communities living in the vicinity of road section have been assessed by means of the social assessment carried during Project preparation and are considered to be largely beneficial.

5. This Indigenous Peoples Development Framework (IPDF) is intended to guide selection and preparation of additional subprojects under the Project where impacts on tribal people are identified to ensure better distribution of the Project benefits and promote development of the indigenous peoples in the Project areas. The framework is prepared in accordance with ADB's procedures for sector loans as presented in ADB's *Policy on Indigenous Peoples* (1998).

B. Indigenous/Tribal Groups

6. By definition, Indigenous People (IP) refers to a population with social, cultural, economic, and political traditions and institutions distinct from the mainstream or dominant society and culture. IP with similar cultural characteristics are known as '*Adivasi*' in Hindi and are recognized as Schedule Tribes (STs) as per the Indian Constitution.

7. ADB uses the following characteristics to define indigenous people: (i) descent from population groups present in a given area before territories were defined; (ii) maintenance of cultural and social identities separate from dominant societies and cultures; (iii) self identification and identification by others as being part of a distinct cultural group; (iv) linguistic identity different from that of dominant society; (v) social, cultural, economic and political traditions and institutions distinct from dominant culture; (vi) economic systems oriented more towards traditional production systems rather than mainstream; and (vii) unique ties and attachments to traditional habitats and ancestral territories. Essentially, indigenous people have a social and cultural identity distinct from the mainstream society that makes them vulnerable to being overlooked in development processes.

C. Legal Policy Framework in India

1. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes

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

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

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

10. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, the main Act to deal with atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes largely remains unimplemented. Then Minister of State for Home Affairs, Mr I D Swami informed the parliament on 23 April 2002 that over 28,000 incidents of crimes, including murder and rape, were committed against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes across India during 2001. Mr Swami further informed that while 24,792 cases were reported against Scheduled Castes, as many as 3,691 crimes were committed against Scheduled Tribes. **Madhya Pradesh topped the list in atrocities against Scheduled Tribes with 1643 cases.** The statistics pertaining to the calendar year 2001 show that the States of Uttar Pradesh (7356 cases), Madhya Pradesh (4336 cases), Rajasthan (1996 cases), Gujarat (1760 cases), Andhra Pradesh (1288 cases) and Orissa (1125 cases), collectively accounted for 82.39% of total number of 21,678 cases charge sheeted in the courts under the Act.

11. The majority of the States have failed to set up Special Courts under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. As of 2 February 2003,

exclusive Special Courts have been set up only in Andhra Pradesh (12), Bihar (11), Chhattisgarh (07), Gujarat (10), Karnataka (06), Madhya Pradesh (29), Rajasthan (17), Tamil Nadu (04), Uttar Pradesh (40) and Uttranchal (01). The remaining States and Union Territories have notified the existing Courts of Sessions as Special Courts for the trial of offences under the Act. As the courts in India are already over-burdened with 3.5 million and 40 thousand cases at the High Courts level in 2002 according to the report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs, designation of the Court of Sessions as Special Courts helps little and further adds to judicial delay in India.

12. **Budgetary allocations:** Without the adequate budgetary allocations, no policy can be successful. The Draft National Policy on Tribals is silent on the issue. In the recent years, there has been sharp fall in budgetary allocations for the Scheduled Tribes.

13. The Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes noted that keeping in view the approach and objectives in the 9th Five Year Plan Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment projected its requirements of funds to the level of Rs.33,358.16 crores on the basis of recommendations of the expert groups. The Planning Commission reduced it to Rs.10,501 crores. It was again twice reduced to the level of Rs.6608.13 crores.

14. The Joint Parliamentary Committee also noted the declining trend in the budget allocations for the various schemes for SCs/STs. The Planning Commission restricted the allocation to Rs. 1350.00 crores against the projection of Rs.1414.02 crores, thereby depriving the benefits to indigenous peoples. The Annual Plan expenditure for 1998-99 has also come down in comparison to the Budget Estimates for the year 1997-98.

15. Under the 10th Plan, a total outlay of Rs. 1,754 crore (which excludes Rs. 2,500 crore as SCA to TSP and Rs. 1,500 crore as Grants-in-Aid under Article 275(1), subject to changes) has been earmarked in the Central Budget of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The 10th Plan also brought down the number of the on-going schemes of the Ninth Plan from 25 to 14 (10 Central Sector and 4 Centrally Sponsored Schemes) for empowering the Tribals.

16. It is essential that the Draft National Policy on Tribals provides for specific measures for strengthening of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes by making it independent through legal and operational autonomy, financial autonomy, appointment and dismissal procedures and independence through composition, by developing mechanisms for submission of Annual Reports to the President regularly and implementation of the recommendations contained in these annual reports.

3. The National Policy on Tribals, 2006

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

D. Indigenous/Tribal Groups in India

18. According to Article 342 of the Constitution of India¹, the Scheduled Tribes are “*the tribes or tribal communities or part of or groups within these tribes and tribal communities which have been declared as such by the President through a public notification....*”. The STs constitute roughly 8.1% of India’s total population as per the 2001 Census of India. The Constitution of India has recognized about 573 communities as STs, which confers entitlements to affirmative action programs including reserved seats in legislatures, various subsidies and separate educational facilities. However, the majority of tribal communities continue to be vulnerable even today in comparison to the general population and this is reflected in the socio-economic realities and problems of these groups such as land alienation, indebtedness, deprivation of forest rights, which is further compounded by low literacy and high drop-out rates and prevalence of extreme poverty.

19. Recognizing the special needs of the STs, the Constitution of India made certain special safeguards to protect these communities from all possible exploitation. While Article 14 confers equal rights and opportunities to all, Article 15 prohibits discrimination against any citizen on the grounds of sex, religion, race, caste etc; Article 15 (4) enjoins upon the State to make special provisions for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes; Article 16(4) empowers the State to make provisions for reservation in appointments or posts in favor of any backward class of citizens, which in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State; Article 46 enjoins upon the State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and, in particular, the STs and promises to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. Further, while Article 275(1) promises grant-in-aid for promoting the welfare of STs and for raising the level of administration of the Scheduled Areas, Articles 330, 332 and 335 stipulate reservation of seats for STs in the *Lok Sabha* and in the State Legislative Assemblies and in services. Finally, the Constitution also empowers the State to appoint a Commission to investigate the conditions of the socially and educationally backward classes (Article 340) and to specify those Tribes or Tribal Communities deemed to be as STs (Article 342). The constitutional commitment prompted the policy-makers and the planners to accord high priority to the welfare and development of STs from the beginning of country’s developmental planning. The Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) of India further lays stress towards empowering tribals, with the major approach to ‘Resolve the Unresolved Issues’ and ‘Solve the Persisting Problems’ through continuing the on-going 3-pronged strategy of – i) Social Empowerment; ii) Economic Empowerment; and iii) Social Justice.

E. Tribal Scenario of Madhya Pradesh

20. The Project state of Madhya Pradesh, as per the Census of India 2001, is home to 12,233,474 scheduled tribes population, constituting 20.3 % of total population of the state vis-à-vis the national level statistics of 8.2%. A detailed list of the major tribes of MP is listed in Annex I.

21. Tribal population of Madhya Pradesh can be divided into many categories according to their area of habitat. As per Madhya Pradesh reorganisation Act of 18th September, 2000, tribes like Gonds and Bhils have large population whereas tribes like Andh, Birhor have a

¹ Article 342 of the Constitution of India prescribes procedure to be followed in the matter of specification of scheduled tribe.

negligible population. After reorganisation, the tribal area of Madhya Pradesh can be divided into four main zones as follows:-

- Western Cultural Zone: Districts of Ratlam, Jhabua, Dhar, Barwani, Khargone, Khandwa, Harda, Dewas and Indore fall under this zone. The main tribes residing in this zone are Bhil, Bhilala, Barela and Patelia.
- Central Cultural Zone: This zone comprises of Mandla, Dindori, Balaghat, Seoni, Chhindwara, Jabalpur, Katni, Narsimhapur, Sagar, Damoh, Umaria, Sehore and Bhopal. The main tribes residing in this zone are Gond, Pardhan, Korku, Baiga, Bharia, Nagarachi and Ojha.
- North-Eastern Cultural Zone: Districts of Shahdol, Sidhi, Rewa, Satna, Panna, Chhatarpur, Guna and Tikamgar fall under this zone. Kol, Biar, Panika, Sour and Pav are the main tribes residing in this zone.
- North-Western Cultural Zone: This zone consists of Morena, Shivpuri, Sheopur, Datia, Gwalior and Bhind districts. The main tribe residing in this zone is Seharua. Three Special Primitive Tribal Groups - Bharia (Patakot, Chhindwara), Baiga (Umaria, Shahdol, Dindori, Balaghat and Mandla) and Seharua (Shivpuri, Sheopur, Guna, Gwalior, Morena) reside in Madhya Pradesh.

22. Some of State level actions to reach out to tribal communities for their welfare and development are enumerated in order:

a) Bhopal Declaration 2002

23. The Government of Madhya Pradesh issued special orders under Madhya Pradesh Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act for time bound investigation of cases and to ensure punishment to the accused. All the 45 districts have special police stations to deal with the atrocities and all of them have senior police officers of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police. There are 29 special courts to ensure quick disposal of cases. In all the 45 districts the Session Courts have been designated special courts for enforcement of the M.P. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (prevention of atrocities) Act. Attorney is being provided free of cost.

b) Green Card Scheme Order No. 47/2000/7/2A, 2nd March, 2002.

24. With a view to ensuring benefits from the land distributed to the SC/ST landless families, the state government introduced a new scheme called 'Green Card Scheme' for providing agricultural inputs. The scheme helps in procuring agricultural inputs, seeds etc. needed for farming. There is also a provision for providing cash and foodgrains to the beneficiaries under this scheme.

c) Grant for purchase of land Order No. F-16-46/2002/7/2A, 28 September, 2002

25. The Land and Common Property Resources Sub-Committee of the Task Force recommended that the landless SC/STs who did not benefit under the free distribution of the government land scheme should also be given land and the state government should purchase the land for the purpose. The state government considered the recommendation and has taken the decision that the persons not benefited from the free distribution of land should be provided a grant upto Rs. 75,000 per hectare for purchase of land.

d) Land improvement right

26. Most of the tribal population lives in the forest villages. Therefore, the state government decided to provide land improvement right of forest land earmarked as 'Chote Bade Jhad Ka Jungle' to the tribals. The implementation of the scheme has begun and about two thousand hectares of land has been identified for the purpose in Betul district. The process of survey is on in other districts.

e) Adhikar Abhiyan

27. Special campaign called Adhikar Abhiyan was launched in 1996 to provide the possession of the land to the allottee and 1,42,606 allottees have so far been given the actual possession of allotted land. To ensure that the allottees are not dispossessed of the land, arrangement has been made to make verification of the possession twice in a year.

28. Besides, 'Operation Vishwas' was carried-out jointly by the officials of the revenue and police departments to ensure that the allottees of the surplus Charnoi Land and the forest land are in actual possession of the land. As many as 19945 allottees have been given possession of the allotted land.

29. The state government has also taken a decision to bring a suitable amendment in the legislation concerned for initiating legal action and realizing compensation against those who unlawfully occupy the land allotted to the SC/STs.

f) Free Distribution of 'land right books' to farmers

30. The state government is also making free distribution of the 'land right and loan books' (Bhu Adhikar Aur Rin Pustikayen) to the farmers. So far the books have been distributed to 1236139 the SC farmers and 1529093 ST farmers. The government is also considering to bring suitable amendment to the provisions concerned to enable such allottees in urban and rural areas entitled for bank loan facility against the land.

g) Reservation in allotment of buildings/plots/shops

31. Urban areas have thin population of SC and ST, and they always face problems of availability of land, plots and shops for carrying-out business. To address this problem, the state government decided to make reservation for SC/ST people in the allotment of plots, buildings and shops developed/ built by Housing Board, Development Authorities and Urban Local Bodies. This reservation is 15 percent for STs and 10 percent for SCs. It has also been decided that in case the revenue department has provided land free of cost to the concerned housing agency, the SC/ST beneficiaries will not be charged the price of the land on allotment. They will have to pay only the development fee of the plot. It has also been decided to make provision of working capital in the budget of the department of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Welfare and to provide amount of working capital as loan to the beneficiaries of these sections for carrying-out business activities. Necessary provision will also be made in the budget of the departments for providing concessions to the beneficiaries of these sections for allotment of the buildings and plot.

h) Rajiv Gandhi Ashraya Yojna' Order No. F-3-43/2001/32/1st November, 2002.

32. A special scheme called 'Rajiv Gandhi Ashraya Yojna' has been launched for the urban poor. Under this scheme plots will be distributed to the urban poor for carrying-out economic activities and, thus, bringing them above the poverty line. A special fund has been created for the development of Jhuggi Basties.

i) Restoration of land to tribals

33. The state government has also decided for strict enforcement of provisions of section 170B which envisages that restoration of land to the tribals from the person who got the land allotted to himself by fraudulent means. The pending cases were disposed off promptly. Out of 69,614 cases, 55,720 cases were disposed off in favour of the tribals and a total of 39701 hectares of land was restored to them.

j) Commissioner for Tribal Development

34. A special commission headed by commissioner is working in the state with key objective to work on educational, economic and other development schemes for the tribal community.

k) M.P. Tribal Finance & Development Corporation

35. It was established in 1994 and started working from 1.4.1995 with key objective to do economic social and academic development of tribal, to eradicate exploitation and lift them below poverty line, ensure easy access to credit for livelihood development.

F. Indigenous Peoples Development Framework Objectives

36. The Indigenous Peoples Development Framework seeks to ensure that indigenous people and tribal communities are informed, consulted and mobilized to participate in the subproject preparation. The Framework is intended to guide selection and preparation of additional subprojects under the Project where impacts on tribal people are identified to ensure better distribution of the Project benefits and promote development of the indigenous peoples in the Project areas. The framework is prepared in accordance with ADB's procedures for sector loans as presented in ADB's *Policy on Indigenous Peoples* (1998).

G. IPDP Policy Framework

37. ADB's Policy on Indigenous People (IPs) aims to protect ethnic minorities from the adverse impact of development, and to ensure that ethnic minorities benefit from development projects and programs. The need for a full IPDP will depend on the nature and magnitude of the Project impacts and sensitivity of IP issues. The need for the IPDP will be established on the basis of the following criteria set out in ADB's Policy on IP, to determine if project impacts are 'significant':

(i) adverse impacts on customary rights of use and access to land & natural resources;

(ii) negative impacts on socio-economic status and cultural identity;

- (iii) impacts on health, education, livelihood and social security status; and
- (iv) any other impacts that may alter or undermine indigenous knowledge and customary institutions.

38. The IPDP will ensure that project affected IPs are as well off with the project as without it after the implementation of the plan. This plan will also aim to identify measures towards satisfying the needs and developmental aspirations of IPs.

39. If, the impacts on IP's are insignificant², then specific actions in favour of the indigenous people will need to be integrated in the Resettlement Plan for the subprojects or a community / tribal development plan. This would ensure appropriate mitigations and benefits for the indigenous people.

40. Based on both India's legal, constitutional and developmental strategies and ADB's policy on indigenous people, the objectives of an IPDP will be as follows:

- (i) Ensure that tribal/ST people affected by any subproject will benefit from the subproject;
- (ii) Ensure tribal inclusion in the entire process of planning, implementation and monitoring of the subproject;
- (iii) Ensure that the benefits of the subprojects are available to STs/SCs more than or at least at par with other affected groups; this may require giving preference to tribal people as vulnerable groups over others on certain benefits under the subprojects; and
- (iv) Provide a base for the tribal groups in the area to receive adequate development focus and attention.

H. Procedure for Preparing an IPDP

41. In order to prepare an IPDP the following steps will be undertaken:

- (i) Based on the social assessment, establish baseline data on the tribal people (subsistence, employment, community networks) affected by the project (use the criteria in the section above to determine project impacts);
- (ii) Review policy guidelines both at national and state level regarding STs;
- (iii) If the impacts are considered significant as defined above, prepare an IPDP based on *ADB's Policy on Indigenous People (1998)*;
- (iv) Submit IPDP to ADB for review and approval.

² Impacts are insignificant when the fewer than 100 Indigenous People are adversely affected, a full Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP) is not required but impacts and mitigation measures can be dealt through the RP. Impacts are considered to be 'significant' when more than 100 Indigenous People are affected by the Project thereby requiring a separate IPDP.

42. As enumerated above, the main features of the IPDP will thus comprise of a preliminary screening process, followed by a social impact assessment to determine the degree and nature of impact of each subproject, and an action plan will be developed if warranted. Each of these steps are detailed as follows:

a. Screening

43. The Executing Agency (EA) and DPR Consultants responsible for subproject preparation and implementation will visit all tribal settlements near the subproject areas or in likelihood of being affected and influenced by the subproject components. Public meetings will be arranged in selected communities by the EA and DPR Consultants with the tribal communities and their leaders to provide them information about the subproject and take their views on the subproject.

44. During this visit, the social specialist/s of the EA will undertake a screening of the tribal communities with the help of the community leaders and local authorities. The screening will cover the following aspects:

(i) Name(s) of tribal community group(s) in the area;

(ii) Total number of tribal community groups in the area;

(iii) Percentage of tribal community population to that of total area/locality population;

(iv) Number and percentage of tribal community households along the zone of influence of the proposed subproject.

45. If the results of the screening bring forth the presence of tribal community households in the zone of influence of the proposed subproject, a social impact assessment will be planned for those areas.

b. Social Impact Assessment

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

47. Information will be gathered from separate group meetings within the tribal community, including tribal leaders; group of tribal men and women, especially those who live in the zone of influence of the proposed subproject under the Project. Discussions will focus on the positive and negative impacts of the subproject as well as recommendations on the design of the subproject. The EA will be responsible for analyzing the SIA and based on it developing an action plan with the tribal community leaders. If the SIA indicates that the potential impact of the proposed Project will be significantly adverse threatening the cultural practices and their source of livelihood, the EA will consider other design options to minimize such adverse impacts and will prepare an Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP).

c. Indigenous People Development Plan

48. IPDP 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 that 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 IPDP will include:

- (i) Baseline data;
- (ii) Land tenure information;
- (iii) Local participation;
- (iv) Technical identification of development or mitigation activities;
- (v) Institutional arrangement;
- (vi) Implementation schedule;
- (vii) Monitoring and evaluation; and
- (viii) Cost estimate and financing plan

49. The EA will submit the IPDP to ADB for review and approval prior to the selection of specific subprojects. The IPDP policy and measures must comply with ADB's *Policy on Indigenous Peoples (1998)*.

d. Indigenous People Specific Action Plan

50. If the impacts of the sub project are not significant³, the EA will prepare a 'specific action' to address IP issues without preparing an IPDP. A 'specific action' will include a community action plan where the indigenous peoples groups live with non-indigenous peoples in the same subproject location. This will be in addition with the provisions in the Resettlement Plan, if any. The main objective of specific action is to address developmental needs of tribal community and households and ensure their social cultural ethnicity remains unaffected.

e. Mitigation Measures

51. The mitigation measures will be described either in IPDP or Specific Action Plan. The main objective will be to ensure all affected indigenous households are provided with assistance,

³ Impacts are non-significant when the fewer than 100 Indigenous People are adversely affected, a full Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP) is not required but impacts and mitigation measures can be dealt through the RP. Impacts are considered to be 'significant' when more than 100 Indigenous People are affected by the Project thereby requiring a separate IPDP.

which would help them to improve their living standards without exposing their communities to disintegration. As vulnerable groups, they are entitled to receive special assistance not only to restore and improve their income and livelihood, but also to maintain their distinct cultural identity

F. Consultation & Disclosure

52. The tribal groups/IP will be consulted during the preparation of the IPDP. 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 disclosure will be in a manner accessible to APs where there are differing levels of literacy skills.

53. The tribal institutions and organizations in the affected area will also be involved in implementing the IPDP and in resolving any disputes that may arise.

G. Institutional Framework and Budget

54. The MP Road Development Corporation (MPRDC) will be the Executing Agency for this Project. The EA will have the primary responsibility for the preparation of the IPDP. The EA will also prepare a detailed budget taking into account all the activities associated with the formulation and implementation of the IPDPs. Each IPDP will have its own budget and will form an integral part of the overall project cost. The responsibility of financing, implementation and monitoring of the IPDP will rest with the EA. A local NGO/agency with the relevant experience will be hired to assist in planning and implementing the IPDP. The NGO/agency will be fully oriented on ADB's *Policy on Indigenous People*.

H. Monitoring and Evaluation

55. The EA will set up an internal monitoring system comprising Social Development & Resettlement Specialist, NGO/agency, tribal people/IP and their institutions to monitor the plan implementation. Monitoring indicators will be established. In addition, an external independent monitoring agency will be engaged by the EA with ADB concurrence to undertake independent external monitoring of the Plan. Reporting / monitoring formats will be prepared for both internal and external monitoring.

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