

# Indigenous Peoples Development Framework

---

Indigenous Peoples Development Framework  
Document Stage: Final  
Project Number: 37192  
September 2006

## PAK: Power Transmission Enhancement Investment Program

Prepared by National Transmission and Despatch Company (NTDC) for the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

The indigenous peoples development 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.

# **ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN**

## **Pakistan: Power Transmission Enhancement Program**

### ***INDIGENOUS PEOPLES DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (IPDF)***

**August 2006**

**National Transmission and Despatch Company (NTDC)**

**GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

A.	INTRODUCTION	1
B.	IP DEVELOPMENT PROCESSING REQUIREMENTS	1
C.	IPDP PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION	2
D.	ADB AND PAKISTAN'S DEFINITION OF IP	2
E.	GENERAL SOCIAL ASSESSMENT	3
F.	THE PTEP'S IP POLICY AND STRATEGY	4
G.	PARTICIPATORY PLANNING	5
H.	TYPE OF TRIBAL PEOPLES ACTION REQUIRED	5
I.	PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES	6
i.	Organization and Responsibilities	6
ii.	Complaints and Grievances	6
iii.	Disclosure	6
iv.	Monitoring and Evaluation	7
v.	Budgets and Financing	7
vi.	Preparation and Implementation process	7

## ABBREVIATIONS

AC	Assistant Commissioner
ADB	Asian Development Bank
APA	Assistant Political Agent
CBO	Community-based organizations
DCO	District Coordination Officer
EA	Executing Agency
EMA	External Monitoring Agency
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FR	Frontier Region (Smaller tribal areas attached to Districts)
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IPDF	Indigenous Peoples Development Framework
IPDP	Indigenous Peoples Development Plan
IPIA	Indigenous Peoples Identification Assessment
MFF	Multi-tranche Financial Facility
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
NAs	Northern Areas (of Pakistan)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NTDC	National Transmission and Dispatch Company
NWFP	North-Western Frontier Province
PA	Political Agent (FATA)
PATA	Provincially Administered Tribal Areas
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPTA	Project Preparation Technical Assistance (ADB Grant)
PTEP	Power Transmission Enhancement Program
TG	Tribal Group/s
TP	Tribal People

## INDIGENOUS PEOPLES DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (IPDF)

### A. INTRODUCTION

1. This Indigenous Peoples Development Framework (IPDF) for the Power Transmission Enhancement Program (PTEP) has been prepared by the National Transmission and Despatch Company (NTDC), the Program executing agency (EA). The objective of this document is twofold. On the one hand it establishes the mechanisms and procedures required to satisfy the requirements of the ADB policy on Indigenous People (IP), hereafter mentioned in the text simply as “the ADB Policy”. On the other hand it seeks to provide guidelines for the preparation and implementation of needed IP actions either in the form of a modified Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) for situations where IP impacts are of small to medium magnitude, or in the form of a stand-alone Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP) for situations where impacts on IP are broad-based and systemic.
2. The Power Transmission Enhancement Program (PTEP), or hereinafter “the Program”, will be financed through a Multi-tranche Financial Facility (MFF) including four tranches, each including several subprojects. The Facility appraisal requires the appraisal of the first tranche of the PTEP which involves projects aiming at the expansion of existing grid stations through addition of transformers, construction of new grid stations, and installation of 220 kV transmission lines of various lengths. Based on ADB operational policies regulating MFF proceedings all projects within a proposed tranche will have to be fully prepared. This includes, for projects with IP issues, the preparation of the appropriate IP action fitting the specific project situation.
3. Prior to MFF appraisal this RF will be translated into Urdu, distributed (in both English and Urdu) to the respective provinces, and will be posted on the ADB website.

### B. IP DEVELOPMENT PROCESSING REQUIREMENTS

4. Based on ADB policy the appraisal of an MFF and each specific tranche, and the approval of the implementation of projects under a tranche, requires the preparation of the following documents:
  - (a) An IPDF for the whole MFF and valid for all projects. The IPDF will be reviewed, if necessary updated, and submitted for ADB approval annually and at the start of each tranche preparation;
  - (b) An IP Identification Assessment (IPIA) indicating, for each project under a tranche, whether IP impacts are likely, type of these impacts, and their magnitude; If IP impacts occur the IPIA will also provide a social assessment of the affected IPs; and,
  - (c) If IP impacts occur specific IP action will be addressed through: (i) a modified LARP inclusive of IP action (if impacts are low-to-medium) or; (ii) a stand-alone IPDP with schedule/budget and commensurate to project situation.
5. Appraisal of the MFF and of each specific tranche and approval of implementation of the projects under a tranche will be based on the following conditions:
  - (i) **MFF and tranche 1 appraisal:** preparation of: (a.) IPDF for the whole MFF acceptable to ADB; and, (b.) LARP with IP action or stand-alone IPDPs for all the tranche projects affecting IP.
  - (ii) **Following tranches appraisal:** (a.) IPDF review/update, and (b.) preparation of LARP with IP action or a stand-alone IPDP consistent with the revised IPDF for each project affecting IP.

- (iii) **Provision of notice to proceed to the project contractors:** Conditional to the full implementation of the LARP or stand-alone IPDP for each relevant project. Such a condition will be clearly spelled out in the text of the civil works contract.

6. To fit into the above requirements, NTDC has prepared this IPDF and fully designed all projects under the tranche. However no IP action or IPDP preparation has so far been considered necessary as tranche 1 of the MFF will be implemented in settled districts of Punjab and in Islamabad where no IP group reside. It is expected that future projects to be carried out in the tribal areas with different administrative controls, like FATA, PATA, Frontier Regions (FR) attached to various Districts in NWFP, Balochistan and Punjab provinces, may involve IP issues.

### **C. IPDP PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION**

7. LARP or IPDP preparation activities will be initiated as part of the preparation of each tranche appraisal. Following the completion of detailed engineering design (DED) of the projects, each IPDP will be reviewed and if necessary updated prior to its implementation. The tranche design consultants and the tranche implementation consultants will have both international and local IP development capacity sufficient to cover all IPD planning and implementation needs for the first three years of the tranche implementation. ADB will provide capacity to the Pakistan Resident Mission (PRM) for the review and approval of Category “B” IPDPs. Category “A” IPDPs will be reviewed and approved by the Regional department at ADB headquarters, in Manila, the Philippines.

8. In order to guarantee that the Project is implemented in accordance with the ADB policy and that general guidance is given for the preparation of IP action commensurate to impacts and IP compensation needs this document details the following:

- (i) ADB and Pakistan’s Definition of Indigenous Peoples
- (ii) Social Assessment Summary;
- (iii) The ICFRMP IP Policy and Strategy
- (iv) Participatory Planning and Capacity Building
- (v) Document Preparation and Studies
- (vi) Organization and Responsibilities
- (vii) IPDP Preparation Plan
- (viii) Disclosure, Monitoring and Evaluation.

### **D. ADB AND PAKISTAN’S DEFINITION OF IP**

9. ADB Policy defines IPs as *“people with a social or cultural identity distinct from the dominant or mainstream society, which makes them vulnerable to being disadvantaged in the process of development”*. In addition to this general definition, the policy lists several features for the identification of IPs and the assessment of their degree of vulnerability during project preparation. These are: (i) descent from groups present in specific areas prior to the establishment of modern states and relative borders; (ii) maintenance of distinct self/non-self ascribed identities; (iii) use of distinct languages; (iv) active maintenance of socio-cultural systems/institutions that differ from the socio-cultural system/institutional-political tradition of dominant societies; (v) pursuit of livelihoods at the margins of the market system; and, (vi) unique ties/ attachments to natural resources and ancestral territories.

10. The above definition applies rather directly to the populations classified in Pakistan as “tribal”. These groups: (i) have special attachment to ancestral territories; (ii) maintain specific cultural/social traits including language, belief, production patterns, and especially law and social institutions, which make them radically different from the national mainstream; (iii) they are recognized by mainstream groups and

government as having features so peculiar that the territories where they live are administered in specific ways and according to specific charters; and finally, (iv) because of their difference and isolation they may experience deprivation of rights, marginalization, and discrimination. Based on the basic comparability of the ADB notion of “Indigenous Peoples” with the Pakistani notion of “Tribal People” (TP) this latter term will be adopted in substitution to Indigenous Peoples.

## **E. GENERAL SOCIAL ASSESSMENT**

11. As none of the projects identified for the first tranche will affect any TPs, no broader social assessment has been carried out so far. However, in view of the fact that in future tranches there may be projects that will be carried out in the tribal areas, the TP situation in the context of the country and of the Program has been assessed.

12. Given the distribution of tribal groups (TG) across the Pakistani controlled territory it is expected that the Program may affect IPs only in case of projects implemented in the FATA, PATA and FRs of North Western Frontier Province (NWFP), Balochistan, and Punjab provinces; no projects will be implemented in the Northern Areas (NAs). The TGs in the FATA and the three provinces belong to various ethno/linguistic groups including: Pashtun, Kalash, Kohistani in NWFP, and Baluchi and Brahui in the Balochistan and Punjab provinces. However, much more important than the ethno/linguistic group in the determination of socio-cultural identities, economic traits and significant political units are for these populations the tribal organization, the clan to which they belong and their locality of residence. Tribes, and to a certain degree clans, are the fundamental social and political units. Within a specific territory tribes relate to each other as equal and discrete units.

13 NWFP includes seven Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), several Provincially Administered Tribal Areas (PATA) and a number of Frontier Regions (FRs). These are mostly occupied by various Pukhtun subtribes (Yousafzai, Swati, Mohmand, Afridi, Shinwari, Orakzai, Wazir, etc.) all practicing a common code of behavior or “*pukhtunwali*” stressing tribal cohesion, collective interest and equality as the pivotal organizing principles of local socio-political dynamics. Such principles are communally exercised in decision-making processes through the tribal *jirga* (council of elders). For the purposes of interacting with the government, each clan or in some cases each community nominates a *Malik*, who is registered with the respective government as such and performs activities of a go-between the government and his clan or community. Within the tribal system most natural resources (land, water, forest, minerals, etc.) are held as the collective property of localized clans and sub-clans. Within clans and sub-clans land use-rights are assigned to specific joint and extended families who also hold property rights on houses. Being out of the monsoon belt, the tribal areas are barren and unproductive. The general lack of local agricultural production and work opportunities makes tribes people highly dependent on realities outside their native areas. Foodstuffs and textiles are in fact largely imported from other parts of Pakistan and many tribal men out-migrate not only to down country urban centers but also to Mid-Eastern Arab countries in search of labor and economic opportunities. It is not difficult to find Pukhtun men outside the tribal territories earning a living as workers, clerks, traders and entrepreneurs. No matter what they do and what they earn, they are always proud of being *Pukhtun*, and tend to identify as such, within Pakistan as well as overseas.

14. In contrast, the TP in the north/north-eastern parts of Balochistan and in the adjacent south-western parts of Punjab belong mainly to the Brahui and Baloch subtribes, like for example, the Marri, Bugti, Leghari, Jamali, Mengal, Magsi, Khetran, Mazari, Rind, etc., and partly to the various *Pashtun* subtribes, especially the Kakar and Achakzai subtribes. Both the tribal groupings generally practice a centralized feudal lordship system of governance where equality as a social principle is much less stressed than in the northern regions. The Brahui and Baloch subtribes are headed by their *Sardars* and the *Pashtun* are headed by *Khans* in matters related to collective decision-making and action-taking.

These tribal areas are also mostly barren as falling out of the monsoon belt, they practice and depend mainly on a mixed agro-pastoral economy and way of life. They mostly keep large herds of goat and sheep, aided scarcely with limited agricultural and horticultural productions. Unlike the northern tribal people, these southern tribal people mostly love to stay within their respective territories, and rarely out-migrate for business or employment. Their natural resources are owned communally but controlled predominantly by subtribal chiefs, *sardars* or *khans*.

15. The FATA agencies are administered by the federal government through a Political Agent (PA) and Assistant Political Agents (APA), while the other smaller tribal areas which administered either by the provincial government or the respective district government, the adjacent District Coordination Officer (DCO) acts as the political agent, or the Tehsil-level Assistant Commissioners (AC) acts as an assistant political agent. So, it will imperative for the NTDC to first approach the tribal communities for any such activities aimed benefiting and/or affecting them through their respective PAs or APAs, and then move inwards the concerned local leaders, whether *maliks*, *sardars* or *khans*. It is also important because of security reason, as none of the tribal areas have any police, rather there are tribal levies which are responsible for internal security for both the tribal people and more importantly for the outsider visiting agencies seeking tribal cooperation for planning and implementing a development, like the NTDC's current ADB-assisted Power Transmission Enhancement Program.

## **F. THE PTEP'S IP POLICY AND STRATEGY**

16. As evident from the above discussion, the TP socio-political forms and the specificities of public administration in tribal areas pinpoint a situation where the TP-Government relations are very different from the mainstream citizen-government relation in "settled" areas. It is thus imperative that PTEP preparation/implementation in situations involving TP is carried out according to modalities and processes that are well adapted to the local situations.

17. The PTEP TP policy and strategy rests on the recognition that TP's socio/cultural peculiarities may be insufficiently reflected in mainstream planning/administrative dynamics and that this could lead either to their marginalization or to their resistance to the Project. Against with this background, this IPDF sets out a few basic principles ensuring that IP communities are included among its beneficiaries and that their specific needs are met both regarding impacts compensation and definition of project preparation and implementation mechanisms. These principles are:

18. TP's land and other assets losses will be compensated in a fashion compatible with the local land tenure system and customary property rights. However, compensation will also be provided in a fashion that is transparent and equitable so as to mitigate existing social inequalities. For instance, when land rights are communal, appropriate compensation will be given both in a form of collective community provisions and in a form of provisions addressing the needs of individual land users. This approach will apply across gender boundaries and equally address needs of the men and the women.

- (a) Both for reasons of equity and effectiveness, project interventions involving TP will be planned at detailed level and later implemented so as to preserve the socio/cultural integrity of the beneficiary and affected communities, enhance social cohesion and avoid conflict.
- (b) Project design and implementation will make use as much as possible of the traditional decision-making processes and institutions involving local leaders, elders and locally accepted mechanisms to determine collective decisions and subsequent actions.



- (c) In all project activities utter attention will be exercised to ensure full respect of TP's dignity, human rights, and cultural uniqueness and to facilitate the formation/institutionalization of productive partnerships between TP communities and provincial and federal governments.
- (d) TP livelihood, infrastructure, capacity building, resource management needs and related project deliverables will be identified with the active participation of affected communities.

## **G. PARTICIPATORY PLANNING**

19. Public consultation and participation will be the main instrument to define the compensation provisions for affected TPs and for implementing the ensuing compensation program. The process will be carried out with unrestricted use of local languages and in accordance to the established mechanisms for consultation and participation, which is already prevalent in the preparation and implementation of government projects in the various tribal areas. The existing mechanisms and consultation/participation practices will be augmented with the introduction of focus group discussions, community meetings (or *jigs*), and questionnaires which will involve not only elders and clan chiefs but also the men and women in different clan and age groups.

20. TP will also participate in data gathering activities as research partners or members of the survey teams for the Indigenous Peoples Identification Assessment (IPIA). Specifically, they will be included in the gathering of data and in participatory focus group discussions and workshops organized for the purpose of preparing viable compensation packages and relative delivery mechanisms for the affected TPs. Moreover, regular consultations will be held with the groups to keep them informed about Project developments and ascertain their needs are genuinely met with.

## **H. TRIBAL PEOPLES ACTION REQUIRED**

21. To satisfy this IPDF's requirements, a number of activities/documents will have to be carried out/prepared for each project affecting TP as specified below.

### **H.1 An Indigenous Peoples Identification Assessment (IPIA).**

22. Since under the first tranche no TP is affected, no IPIA has so far been carried out. However, once tranches including projects affecting TP will be appraised, the IPIA will have to be prepared for each relevant project. The IPIA will provide baseline information on affected TPs and on capacity needed to prepare the TP action/s for the project. The IPIA will generate the following information:

- (a) Description of TP groups to be affected by each project and their demography;
- (b) TP social organizations relative to each community (tribe and/or clan);
- (c) TP livelihood/land tenure patterns relative to each community (tribe and/or clan);
- (d) History of each TP group and their relations with other TP groups and outsiders;
- (e) TP degree of adaptation to outside society/culture;
- (f) Specific TP governance forms and degree of participation into formal state administration mechanisms for each community;
- (g) Assessment of physical/non-physical impacts caused by each project; and,
- (h) Identification of the number of IPDPs to be prepared.

### **H.2 Indigenous People Development Action.**

23. This will be commensurate to project situation and impacts and carried out based to 2 types:

- (a) If (i) negative impacts affect TP groups and (ii) impacts are limited to standard land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) but do not have broad community or systemic effects

requiring the rehabilitation of an entire productive system. In these cases special TP action will be included with the IPIA and clear operational directions in the LARP. It is expected that most of the projects affecting TP will require this type of action.

- (b) If (i) negative impacts affect TP not because of standard LAR effects but also because the project causes broad disruption with systemic socio-cultural dimensions and wide economic and community effects, a stand-alone IPDP inclusive of a detailed action plan, schedules and budgets will be prepared. The stand-alone IPDP will not only cover LAR issues, but will also provide a detailed planning instrument to detailed planning and broad rehabilitation plan, and if land tenure is held collectively by whole communities it may include special land compensation features involving direct provisions for land users and generalized provisions in form of community development packages for what concerns communal land property.

## **I. PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES**

24. Information gathering for specific TP action/s will be undertaken by survey teams hired by the consultants and in close collaboration with PMU, the relevant Political Agent office, local NGOs (if any) and representatives of TP groups. The process will be managed by the social safeguards team included in the project preparation consultant's team. TP action will be described in the LARP or in the IPDP. Both will be stand-alone documents approved by NTDC and ADB prior to their implementation.

### **I.1 Organization and Responsibilities**

25. The NTDC as the executing agency, will be responsible for the overall process of involving actively and seeking willing cooperation of the concerned TPs in the process of IPD planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation, and ensuring that the affected TPs are satisfactory compensated for their physical and socioeconomic losses they suffered because of the Project. However, the PMU/NTDC will have to all these activities through the prevalent administrative and political system of the concerned tribal area. The PMU will first need to approach the concerned PA, APA, DCO or AC, and through them make workable contacts with the concerned *maliks*, *sardars* and/or *khans*, who then will consult their *Jirgas* and/or communities to make the final decisions and take necessary actions in line with the Project's requirements. To ensure effective coordination with the tribal territories governments the Political Agents will be members of the LAR Steering Committee in NWFP and Baluchistan and of LAR Coordination Committees at district level. ADB, clearance of category "B" LARP/IPDPs will be provided by a Social Development Specialist hired at the resident Mission. Category "A" projects (with stand-alone IPDPs) will be cleared at ADB Headquarters.

### **I.2 Complaints and Grievances**

26. Complaints and grievances of the affected tribal people will be moved in the reverse order. That is, the aggrieved families, clans or subtribes will approach the concerned PA, APA, DCO or AC via their *maliks*, *sardars* or *khans*, and/or a tribal *jirga* (group/council) of elders, for launching their complaints and grievances. The PA, APA, DCO or AC, if convinced, will then call on the PMU or NTDC headquarters to discuss, negotiate and resolve the issues at hand, to provide just compensations, facilities and/or the development schemes, as requested by the TPs. However, if the NTDC would not listen to the tribal requests, duly endorsed by the PA or APA, it may have altogether change the Project's site, because it will be almost impossible to do anything without a willing consent of the TPs and blessings of the tribal leaders and administrators (PA/APA/DCO).

### **I.3 Disclosure**

27. This IPDF will be translated into Urdu and distributed to the concerned local governments and agencies and to the TP communities. The English version will be disclosed on the ADB website after NTDC's endorsement. Specific LARPs or IPDPs will be disclosed in Urdu and/or local language (in most

cases in Pashto and Balochi languages) to the affected TPs; the translations in English will be disclosed on the ADB website prior to contract signing.

#### I.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

28. The PMU/NTDC will internally monitor Project implementation quarterly and will include in the quarterly progress report, a section detailing activities targeting TPs and their degree of satisfaction. The findings of the internal monitoring reports will be reviewed semi-annually by an external monitoring agency (EMA) to be hired under the project. EMA reports will be compiled and submitted to the PMU and ADB semi-annually. At the end of the Project the EMA will prepare a final evaluation report on IP satisfaction also to be submitted to PMU/NTDC and ADB.

#### I.5 Budget and Financing

29. IPDP preparation and implementation costs, including cost of compensation and LAR administration will be considered as an integral part of the project cost. In such a case, the IPDP will include a budget section indicating (i) unit compensation rates for all affected items and allowances, (ii) a clear budget for all the rehabilitation activities, (iii) a clear methodology for the computation of compensation and rehabilitation costs, and (iv) a cost table for all compensation expenses including administrative costs and contingencies. In case the implementation of an IPDP is delayed, the costs will be annually updated to make up for overruns.

30. Compensation, rehabilitation and IPDP preparation/implementation finances will be provided by NTDC as counterpart funds. External monitoring funds will be allocated under ADB proceedings.

#### I.6 IP Action: Preparation and Implementation Process

31. In the relevant district, detailed IP preparation activities will initiate as part of general design after the establishment of the local PIU and in accordance to the following work plan:

##### BOX 1: IP Action Process

Step	Action	Responsibility
<b>A) MFF PREPARATION</b>		
1	IPDF preparation	Consultants/EA
<b>B) TRANCHE PREPARATION</b>		
1	Projects identification	PMU/Consultants
2	Review and update of IPDF	PMU/Consultants
3	Preparation of IPIA for each project involving TPs.	PMU/PA/consultants/APs
<b>C) IP ACTION PREPARATION</b>		
1	Based on the IPIA, PMU, consultants, PA, NGO and APs assess general TP action needs and decide whether only a RP with IP action or instead a full IPDP is needed. An action plan detailing all the activities to follow and preliminary budgets to be earmarked for IPDP preparation and surveys is prepared and submitted to the PMU/Political agent.	PMU/PA/consultants/APs
<b>C.1) If only a RP with specific action for IPs is prepared:</b>		
1	The Political agent and the PU initiate public information and consultation in project areas to launch the impact assessment activities.	PMU/PA/consultants/APs
2	Verify land records in affected areas, update cadastral maps and carry out impacts and valuation surveys; Check surveys and, if necessary, request additional fieldwork to improve them. Land process and specific mechanisms for compensation of other items are negotiated with tribal leaders and pools of APs.	PMU/PA/consultants/APs PMU/PA/consultants/APs
3	If impacts do not require a full self-standing IPDP A RP with specific IP action is prepared.	PMU/PA/consultants/APs
4	The RP is submitted to the tribal leaders and to affected individuals for a final approval	PMU/PA/consultants/APs
5	Submission of RP to PMU, local governments and then to the Ministry of Environment (MOE) for approval. After this the RPs are sent to ADB for approval.	PMU/PA/consultants/APs/ADB
<b>C.2) If a full self-standing IPDP is needed in addition to the above:</b>		

1	A broad rehabilitation needs assessment addressing livelihood restoration beyond mere compensation issues is carried out.	PMU/PA/consultants/APs
2	Specific rehabilitation action is identified and designed	PMU/PA/consultants/APs
3	A detailed Community Action Plan including additional budgets is prepared	PMU/PA/consultants/APs
4	The Community action Plan is submitted to tribal leaders and affected people for final approval	PMU/PA/consultants/APs
5	The stand-alone IPDP is drafted, submitted to PMU, Political agent and ADB for approval	PMU/PA/consultants/APs/ ADB
<b>D) RP IMPLEMENTATION</b>		
<b>D.1) For RP with TP action only:</b>		
1	Both RP or stand-alone IPDP are disclosed in local language among TP communities; The documents in English are disclosed on the ADB website.	PMU/PA/consultants/APs
2	Approval of Contract awards	PMU/PA/consultants/APs/ADB
3	Distribution of Relocation Notices to APs	PMU/PA/consultants/APs
4	Award of Cheques for Land Compensation	PMU/PA/consultants/APs
5	Award of Cheques for other Compensation & Assistance/ Rehabilitation	PMU/PA/consultants/APs
6	Demolishing/ Relocation of Affected Structures/Assets	PMU/PA/consultants/APs
<b>D.2) If a full self-standing IPDP is needed in addition to the above:</b>		
	Eventual funds for action plan implementation are released and if needed local contracts for a small rehabilitation civil works are signed	PMU/PA/consultants/APs
	The Action Plan is implemented and eventual civil works carried out	PMU/PA/consultants/APs
	Review of RP Implementation.	PMU/PA/consultants/APs/ ADB
7	IF RP Implementation found satisfactory, Notice to proceed for Civil works is issued.	ADB
<b>E POST-IMPLEMENTATION TASKS</b>		
1	Independent evaluation of LARP program.	EMA
<b>F CYCLICAL/CONTINUOUS TASKS</b>		
1	Internal monitoring. Quarterly reporting on LAR to ADB	PMU/consultants
2	External Monitoring. Semi-annual reporting to ADB	EMA/PMU
3	Grievances Redressal/Law Suites	PMU/PA/consultants/APs/
4	Inter-agency coordination and Communication with AP	PMU/PA/consultants.