

# Indigenous Peoples Development Planning Document

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Indigenous Peoples Development Framework  
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## India: MFF-National Power Grid Development Investment Program (Facility Concept)

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## DRAFT INDIGENOUS PEOPLES DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

### A. Background

1. The proposed Project will be provided under a multi-tranche financing facility (MFF) lending approach. The EA for the entire facility will be Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd (POWERGRID). The EA will be responsible for conducting the social analyses and formulating Indigenous Peoples Development Plans (IPDPs), in case of significant impacts during the implementation of subprojects, as outlined in this IPDF. Draft IPDPs will be submitted to ADB's approval and shall be finalized prior to the commencement of civil works. The first tranche will have no social impacts and therefore there was no need for the preparation of an (IPDP).

2. No IPDP is needed to be prepared for the subprojects under the first tranche as no impacts are expected. In addition, impacts and disruption of traditional way of life for STs in affected areas will be avoided whenever possible, according to ADB's *Indigenous Peoples Policy* (1998), and POWERGRID's Environment and Social Policy & Procedures (ESPP) (2005).

### B. Indigenous Groups

3. Indigenous peoples (IP) are defined as those having a distinct social, cultural, economic, and political traditions and institutions compared with the mainstream or dominant society.<sup>1</sup> The Indian Constitution (Article 342) defines Scheduled Tribes (STs) according to characteristics such as (i) primitive traits, (ii) distinctive culture, (iii) shyness with the public at large, (iv) geographical isolation, (v) social and economic backwardness. Of the 698 STs a further 75 are classified as Primitive Tribal Groups—considered more backward compared with STs. Constitutional protection and programs for tribal development have brought significant changes since 1947.

4. Nationwide, 8.2% of the total population is classified under STs. In the affected areas, under the future tranches there might be some relevant clusters of tribal population especially in the eastern side of West Bengal. Nevertheless, the STs, particularly residing in the project influence area are part of the mainstream economy. 50% of the tribal population is non worker followed by 34% main workers and 16% are the marginal workers, due to the fact that, in many areas, STs constitute the greater majority of the population. State wise tribal population details are given in **Annex 1**.

5. During project preparation, under the future tranches, extensive consultations will be undertaken and analysis with reference to IPs to assess the significance of the impacts and design, when necessary, the mitigation measures that may need to be undertaken.

### C. The Indigenous Peoples Development Framework

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<sup>1</sup> 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 toward traditional production systems rather than mainstream; and (vii) unique ties and attachments to traditional habitats and ancestral territories.

6. This Indigenous Peoples Development Framework is intended to guide selection and preparation of subprojects under the Project to ensure better distribution of project benefits and promote development of IPs in the project area. There are no IPs found in the project areas who will be directly affected, in the first tranche. However, keeping in view the long term project duration and since there will be future site identification, therefore, it is necessary to have a guideline to address the issues. In cases where significant impacts on IPs are identified, this framework will be applied if necessary during subproject preparation, in accordance with requirements for future tranches and ADB's *Indigenous Peoples Policy* (1998).

7. An Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP) is required if: a) an indigenous peoples community is the direct and main **beneficiary** of a development project; b) a project component **significantly** benefits the community and; c) the project or project components may have significant adverse impact on IP<sup>2</sup>.

8. Alternatively, if impacts are insignificant, specific actions in favor of IPs can be incorporated within the Resettlement Plan (RP) for the subproject, as provided in the agreed Resettlement Framework. This would ensure appropriate mitigation and benefits for indigenous people.

9. The EA will undertake required social assessments (including IP issues) for subprojects. The EA will be responsible for preparing IPDPs for subprojects, and will provide to ADB's India Resident Mission (INRM) for review and approval prior to implementation.

10. The IPDP policy framework is based on the overall local and national development strategies, ADB's *Policy on Indigenous Peoples* (1998) and POWERGRID's Environment and Social Policy & Procedures (ESPP), 2005. The principal objectives are to:

- (i) ensure IPs affected by any subproject will benefit from the Project, whenever applicable.
- (ii) ensure IPs inclusion in the entire process of preparation, implementation, and monitoring of Project activities;
- (iii) ensure benefits of the subprojects are available to IPs more than or at least equal to other affected groups; this may require giving preference to IPs as vulnerable groups over others on certain benefits under the Project; and
- (iv) provide a base for IPs in the area to receive adequate development attention.

#### **D. Procedures for IPDP Preparation**

11. This framework seeks to ensure that IPs are informed, consulted, and mobilized to participate in the subprojects. Their participation can either provide them benefits with more certainty, or protect them from any potential adverse impacts of the subproject. The main features of the IPDP will be a preliminary screening process, a social impact assessment to determine the degree and nature of impact of each subproject, and an action plan developed if

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<sup>2</sup> Given the nature of this project, no IP, or other vulnerable group, is expected to be directly benefiting from the project itself. Benefits to IPs and the poor will be mainly long-term and indirect. Likewise, no significant adverse impact is expected.

<sup>4</sup> The IPDPs components are: preliminary screening, social impact assessment, mitigation measures, development assistance, and project monitoring.

warranted. Consultations with and participation of IP communities, their leaders, and local government representatives will be an integral part of the overall IPDP.<sup>4</sup>

### **1. Preliminary Screening**

12. The EA will visit all IP communities and villages near subproject sites/substations or areas being affected and influenced by subproject sites/substations. The EA will arrange public meetings in selected communities to provide information on the Project and the subproject. During the visits, community leaders and other participants will present their views with regard to the Project and subproject.

13. At this visit, the EA will undertake a screening for IP populations with the help of IP community leaders and local leaders. The screening will check for the following:

- (i) Name(s) of IP community group(s) in the area;
- (ii) Total number of IP community groups in the area;
- (iii) Percentage of IP community population to that of area population; and
- (iv) Number and percentage of IP households to be affected by the subproject site.

14. The EA will also accomplish an IP assessment checklist. The results of the preliminary screening will be part of the pre-feasibility assessment of the subproject. If the results show that there are IP households in the zone of influence of the proposed Project, a social impact assessment (SIA) will be planned for those areas.

### **2. Social Impact Assessment**

15. The EA will undertake an SIA as part of the detailed IPDP. The SIA will gather relevant information on demographic data; social, cultural, and economic situation; and both positive and negative social, cultural and economic impacts.

16. Information will be gathered through separate group meetings within the IP community, including IP leaders; group of IP men and women, especially those who live in the zone of influence of the proposed work under the subproject. Discussions will focus on positive and negative impacts of the subproject as well as recommendations on the design of the subproject and Project. The EA will be responsible for analyzing the SIA and for leading the development of an action plan with the IP community leaders. If the SIA indicates that the potential impact of the proposed subproject will be significantly adverse—threatening the cultural practices and IP sources of livelihood, or that the IP community rejects the Project works—the EA will consider other design options to minimize such adverse impacts. If IP communities support the subproject, implementation of an IPDP will be developed.

### **3. Indigenous Peoples Development Plan**

19. The IPDP is time-bound, with an adequate budget for its implementation. An acceptable IPDP addresses the (i) aspirations, needs, and preferred options of the affected indigenous peoples; (ii) local social organization, cultural beliefs, ancestral territory, and resource use patterns among the affected indigenous peoples; (iii) potential positive and negative impacts on indigenous peoples; (iv) measures to avoid, mitigate, or compensate for the

adverse project effects; (v) measures to ensure project benefits will accrue to indigenous peoples; (vi) measures to strengthen social, legal, and technical capabilities of government institutions to address indigenous peoples issues; (vii) the possibility of involving local organizations and non-governmental organizations with expertise in indigenous peoples issues; (viii) budget allocation; and (ix) monitoring. Where there is land acquisition in IP communities, the Project will ensure their rights will not be violated and that they be compensated for the use of any part of their land in a manner that is culturally acceptable to the affected IPs.<sup>5</sup> The IPDP will include:

- (i) **Baseline data:** Base line data will be collected both from the primary and secondary sources. In India, most of the tribal people are mainstreamed with the help of Government's effort to bring them in to the mainstream. The survey will be designed to collect the baseline data on their socio-economic and cultural aspect which will help in identifying the intensity of impact on indigenous people.
- (ii) **Land tenure information;** Land holding among the tribal people is very less compared to other section of mainstreamed people. Tribal people use the public land and forest land for their various uses. Therefore, details on the land tenure and usage pattern will be collected in order to measure the dependency of tribal people on the land.
- (iii) **Local participation:** The plan will be developed in a participatory approach with due consultation with the local IP communities. The views of the IP will be recorded and will be incorporated in the plan.
- (iv) **Technical identification of development enhancement or mitigation activities:** The survey and the engineering design should clearly reflect the impact (both positive and negative) of sub projects on the IPs. The sub project engineering plan, thus, be developed or modified based on these inputs so that negative impacts are mitigated or better benefits are distributed to the IPs.
- (v) **Institutional arrangement:** The detailed institutional arrangements will be prepared as per defined task for each stakeholders. In particular, NGOs, local institutions, representatives of civil society and/or local associations shall be involved in addressing IPs issues, whenever their expertise may improve the design and the implementation of the project and the IPDP.
- (vi) **Implementation schedule:** The implementation schedule has to be aligned with the over all project implementation schedule and all the compensation and mitigations will be done prior to the commencement of civil work.
- (vii) **Monitoring and evaluation:** The IPDP will be monitored both internally and externally. Details are given in the following sections.
- (viii) **Cost estimate and financing plan:** Based on the impacts, a budget will be prepared for the implementation of IPDP. The EA will provide sufficient resources to formulate and implement IPDPs in subproject which will have impacts on IPs.

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<sup>5</sup> The compensation will follow the Resettlement Policy Framework of the Project.

20. Where warranted, the IPDP will be developed by the EA after detailed SIA. The EA will then provide the IPDP to ADB for review and approval. The IPDP policy and measures must comply with ADB's *Policy on Indigenous Peoples* (1998) and POWERGRID's ESPP, 2005.

#### **E. Consultation and Information Disclosure**

17. The IPDP will be prepared in consultation with the affected IP groups. The mitigation measures and strategies will be presented to them by the EA in community level workshops. Inputs from the community level workshops will be considered in subproject design and the final IPDP. The IPDP will be translated into local IP language(s) prior to implementation.

18. Nongovernmental organizations will be involved in implementing the IPDP if required and resolution of any dispute arising out of the implementation process. The EA will further ensure that adequate budget will be available to implement the IPDP.

#### **F. Institutional Framework**

19. In the preparation of subproject IPDPs, the EA will have overall coordination and financing responsibilities. The EA will prepare, implement, and monitor the IPDP. Since IP issues are sensitive, the EA will ensure that a consultant with knowledge and experience of working among IP groups is available for assisting in the planning and implementation of IPDPs for the Project. The EA will ensure that the consultant hired to assist the PIU in planning and implementation of IPDPs for subprojects is familiar with ADB policy and requirements for IPDPs.

#### **G. IPDP Budget**

20. The EA will provide sufficient resources to formulate IPDPs in subprojects which will have impacts on IPs. It will implement the IPDP through PIUs. A detailed budget will be prepared taking into account all activities associated with the formulation and implementation of IPDPs. Each IPDP will have its own budget. Such budgets will be an integral part of the project cost, and will be made available during project implementation.

#### **H. Monitoring and Evaluation**

21. Implementation of the IPDP will be monitored regularly. The EA will establish a quarterly monitoring system involving the EA staff, representative of affected IP groups, and nongovernmental and community-based organizations to ensure participatory monitoring arrangements. A set of monitoring indicators will be determined during IPDP implementation. The EA will also prepare appropriate monitoring formats for effective internal and external monitoring and reporting requirements. Independent monitoring will be undertaken through nongovernmental or community-based organizations engaged by the EA with ADB concurrence to carry out external monitoring of the IPDP operations for the whole Project. Monitoring will be carried out twice a year during project implementation. These reports will be submitted to the EA and ADB for review. The EA through will be responsible for determining if any follow-up actions are necessary and ensuring any necessary actions are taken regarding the implementation of IPDPs.

### Annex 1: TOTAL POPULATION -ST

Sl.No	India/State/Ut	Population		% of ST Population against Total Population
		Total Population	Scheduled Tribes (ST) Population	
1	India	1028610328	84326240	8.2
2	Jammu & Kashmir	10143700	1105979	10.9
3	Himachal Pradesh	6077900	244587	4.0
4	Punjab	24358999	0	0.0
5	Chandigarh	900635	0	0.0
6	Uttaranchal	8489349	256129	3.0
7	Haryana	21144564	0	0.0
8	Delhi	13850507	0	0.0
9	Rajasthan	56507188	7097706	12.6
10	Uttar Pradesh	166197921	107963	0.1
11	Bihar	82998509	758351	0.9
12	Sikkim	540851	111405	20.6
13	Arunachal Pradesh	1097968	705158	64.2
14	Nagaland	1990036	1774026	89.1
15	Manipur	2166788	741141	34.2
16	Mizoram	888573	839310	94.5
17	Tripura	3199203	993426	31.1
18	Meghalaya	2318822	1992862	85.9
19	Assam	26655528	3308570	12.4
20	West Bengal	80176197	4406794	5.5
21	Jharkhand	26945829	7087068	26.3
22	Orissa	36804660	8145081	22.1
23	Chhattisgarh	20833803	6616596	31.8
24	Madhya Pradesh	60348023	12233474	20.3
25	Gujarat	50671017	7481160	14.8
26	Daman & Diu	158204	13997	8.8
27	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	220490	137225	62.2
28	Maharashtra	96878627	8577276	8.9
29	Andhra Pradesh	76210007	5024104	6.6
30	Karnataka	52850562	3463986	6.6
31	Goa	1347668	566	0.0
32	Lakshadweep	60650	57321	94.5
33	Kerala	31841374	364189	1.1
34	Tamil Nadu	62405679	651321	1.0
35	Pondicherry	974345	0	0.0
36	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	356152	29469	8.3

Source: Primary Census Abstract: Census of India 2001