

Framework for Indigenous People

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Prosperete Indigenous Peoples (IP) Management Framework

Rationale for Indigenous Peoples (IP) Management Framework

Prosperete recognises the importance of respecting the rights of IP and mitigating any adverse impacts from potential investments that Prosperete may make.

While Prosperete's ESMS expressly prohibits investments in Category A projects and within Cat B and C projects also, given the technology focus of Prosperete the impact on IPs from Prosperete investments are unlikely to arise, this framework is being designed to provide guidance in the outside chance such a need arises even on a small basis in an investment that Prosperete may undertake.

In such cases, Prosperete will require investee to put measures to in place to minimize and mitigate any potential adverse impacts. Compensation shall only be considered as a last resort.

It is understood that IPs may be present or have customary attachment to land. The requirements of this IPF shall be adopted, as required, to the determination of presence of IP in the project area in every investment.

This IPF is developed as part of the Prosperete ESMS to enable the systematic integration of the requirements towards IP in supported projects planification, development and operation. It will further ensure that any potential negative impacts are properly mitigated, that are sufficiently and meaningfully consulted, allowing them to give their Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) on project interventions, and that they will have an equal opportunity to share the project benefits.

This IMPF will be used once it has been determined on the basis of E&S screening and due diligence that one or more IP communities are present in the Project's area of influence. The Project Company is responsible for implementing the necessary actions to meet the requirements outlined by this framework.

Scope of IP Framework (IPF)

This IPF applies to a distinct social and cultural group identified in accordance with World Bank ESF and the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy. Given the wider applicability and likely varying level of vulnerability of affected IP, Prosperete supported investees will be required to conduct a Social Impact Assessment of the IP areas, as appropriate. The requirements of the present IPF will apply to all such groups, whenever IP communities are present in, or have collective attachment to a proposed project area, as determined during the environmental and social assessment, regardless of the significance of any such impacts.

The IPF also covers communities or groups of IP who, during the lifetime of members of the community or group, have lost collective attachment to distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area, because of forced severance, conflict, government resettlement programs, dispossession of their land, natural disasters, or incorporation of such territories into an urban area, as well as forest dwellers, hunter-

gatherers, pastoralists or other nomadic groups. If an IP is established to be present in, or have collective attachment to the project area, the Prosperete supported project may be required to seek inputs from appropriate specialists to meet the consultation, planning, or other requirements of the IP framework.

Approach to the Prosperete's IPF

Prosperete is committed to design and implement its investments in a way that fosters full respect for IP's identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by the IP themselves and in line with the globally recognized standards. The Prosperete's approach aims at including E&S safeguards in the IPF to ensure that IP affected (if any) by Prosperete investee companies:

- a. Receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits,
- b. Do not suffer significant adverse impacts as a result of such projects, and
- c. Can participate actively in decisions on projects that affect them.

IP safeguards are triggered if a Prosperete supported project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of IP, or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that IP own, use, occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset.

In the Prosperete context, IP refers to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees:

- a) Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous social and cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;
- b) Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats, ancestral territories, or areas of seasonal use or occupation as well as to the natural resources in these areas;
- c) Customary cultural, economic, social, or political systems that are distinct or separate from those of the mainstream society or culture; and
- d) A distinct language or dialect, often different from the official language or languages of the country or region in which they reside. This includes a language or dialect that has existed but does not exist now due to impacts that have made it difficult for a community or group to maintain a distinct language or dialect.
- e)

Applicable Reference and Standards for IPF

The IPF has been prepared for the any potential investee company that Prosperete may consider, in accordance with the requirements of IFC PS7 and the associated guidance note, as well as the Green Climate Fund Indigenous Peoples Policy and associated Operational Guidelines, World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and Prosperete's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) to guide the selection, screening, preparation, and categorization of projects and to ensure better distribution of project benefits and promote development of IP in the project area.

In so doing, Prosperete pipeline companies will be screened for their impact on IP and such investment will not be approved if the project significantly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or

culture of IP, or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that IP own, use, occupy, or claim as their ancestral domain. Companies that may create a positive impact on IP will be considered. Positive impact may include improved access to social and commercial services etc.

Any project that may have an impact on IP will be subject to relevant requirements of laws, regulations and international standards and guidelines, including:

- The Equator Principles (EP4)
- The IFC PS7
- National legislations
- ESIA legislations
- ILO Convention C169 - Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169)
- GCF's Operational guidelines: Indigenous Peoples Policy¹
- Prosperete's ESMS
- Relevant international agreements / conventions the host country entered

Based on the World Bank EMF, GCF IPP Guidelines, amongst others, the objectives of the IPF include:

- Set out arrangements for the preparation of Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP)
- Define principles for effective implementation of IPP
- Reinforce the need for consent of affected communities with a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group of IP through meaningful stakeholder consultation with an adequate FPIC process where required.

Whenever the presence of IP on a project area is identified, an IPP based on the present IPF must be developed. The IPP is expected to consist of a number of activities and will include mitigation measures of potential negative impacts, modification of project design, and development assistance. In situation where there is land acquisition in IP communities, such pipeline company will ensure the IP 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 the affected IP.

An IPP² will include at least the following sections:

- a. Social impact assessment,
- b. Land tenure information,
- c. Local participation, information disclosure, meaningful consultation,

¹ <https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/ipp-operational-guidelines.pdf>

² See Annex 3 for more details

- d. Beneficial measures or mitigation activities,
- e. Institutional arrangement and capacity building,
- f. Grievance Redress Mechanism,
- g. Implementation schedule,
- h. Monitoring and evaluation, and
- i. Cost estimate and financing plan

Justification for IP Framework

IP framework establishes a guide on the procedures for verifying whether the IP population will be affected by Prosperete investees and the potential level of IP vulnerability. It also determination on whether there will be a need to formulate an IP Plan in a manner that is customized to the IP particular situation leading into prioritization and preferences of IP needs. It may be noted that for the kind of investee companies that Prosperete contemplates, significant impact on IPs is not envisaged.

Potential Impacts of Projects on IP

The range of potential E&S impacts of each project varies due to various factors such as the type and size of Project, the location, the baseline environment, the social context and the affected communities. Some E&S impacts are likely to be more relevant to one project type than another. It is recognised that because of their unique circumstances, IP communities may be more vulnerable to the impacts of a Project, and may be differently impacted when compared to other members of a local community. For this reason, the vulnerabilities of IP will be considered as a specific aspect of an assessment when IP are determined as being present. The impacts on IP, and all other members of the community, will be considered in relation to all stages of the project lifecycle.

Anticipated possible impacts on IPs include impacts on livelihoods, cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual aspects of the IP's lives, including loss of access to assets or resources, or restrictions on land use, resulting from project activities.

Table 1 presents a guidance on potential impacts to IPs. It should be noted that the specific impacts of each Project must be evaluated separately for each Project. Impacts should also be differentiated between the Project's development, operation and decommissioning phases.

Table 1: Anticipated adverse and positive impacts on IP

Potential Adverse Impacts		Potential Positive Impacts	
Safety and Livelihoods	Physical	Direct	Indirect
- Loss of housing, agricultural land and orchards	- Noise and vibration	- Improved access to respective project and/or services they provide	- Indirect employment opportunities

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of natural resources and land of economic, cultural or spiritual value - Restriction of mobility and accessibility - Perturbation of community networks and structure - Influx and in-migration - Community health, safety and security risks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Air, water, and soil pollution - Loss of access to land of economic, cultural or spiritual value - Biodiversity and ecosystem services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local direct employment and training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local economic development
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Methodology for application of IPF provisions

The present IPF presents the following steps to be applied to comply with the requirements relating to IP, as set out in the Applicable Standards:

- a. Identification and screening of IP communities in Project Area of Influence and classification at an early stage by reviewing relevant information gathered from diverse sources including demographic data; social, cultural and economic situation; and social, cultural and economic to determine:
 - Whether IP are present in, or have collective attachment to, the Project area. If so, IPPs will need to be prepared, following the guidelines of this IPF.
 - Whether project impacts on IP are likely.

In essence, the potential for IP to exist shall be assessed during the screening and due diligence phases. The screening will be undertaken by the investee company and Prosperete team and will seek to confirm the existence of IP in the Project's area of influence. The screening and due diligence shall be supported by external specialist advice as necessary.

- b. Categorization according to the level of vulnerability, risk and severity of impact. Projects will be assigned categories depending on the significance of the potential impacts on IP:
 - Category A: If the proposed investment project is likely to have significant impact on IP, **Prosperete will not proceed with such an investment in line with its ES policy**
 - Category B: If the proposed project is likely to have limited impact on IP, a social impact assessment may be required

- Category C: If the proposed project is not expected to have impacts on IP, no further action is required.

Please note that this rating is in addition to other factors which are looked into as per ES Policy.

- c. Undertake a culturally and gender-sensitive social impact assessment (SIA) or use similar methods to assess potential project impacts, both positive and adverse, on IP. Giving full consideration to options preferred by the affected IP in relation to the provision of project benefits and the design of mitigation measures, the assessment will elicit social and economic benefits for affected IP that are culturally appropriate as well as gender and inter-generationally inclusive with measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate adverse impacts on IP. A guideline is provided in Annex 2.
- d. Undertake meaningful consultations with affected IP communities and concerned IP organizations. The consultation process will include a process to obtain their FPIC and facilitate their informed participation on matters that affect them directly, such as the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, implementation issues and mitigation measures to avoid adverse impacts or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects. Project benefits must be tailored for affected IP communities in a culturally appropriate manner. To enhance the active participation of IP, projects affecting them should provide culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive capacity development and a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of IP's concerns.
- e. Ensure the correct application of an FPIC process with the IP communities that are affected by project activities, whenever necessary. An FPIC process is iterative, requiring IP's consent before any Programme activity is undertaken on the basis of their own independent deliberations, and based on the provision of accurate and full information in a manner that is understood by the IPs. FPIC aims to ensure that IP are fully informed and consulted on Project design, and provided adequate and legitimate opportunities to oppose or actively participate in the project design and implementation stages. Projects requiring an FPIC process are projects that involve:
 - Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of IP, or significant negative impacts to IP cultural heritage
 - Relocation from traditional or customary lands, including land under customary use or occupation, and
 - Impacts on lands and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation.

For the purposes of IPF implementation, FPIC refers to a collective expression by the affected IP, through individuals and/or their recognized representatives, of broad community support for such project activities.

- f. Prepare an action plan for legal recognition of customary rights to lands and territories or ancestral domains when the project involves:
 - Activities that are contingent on establishing legally recognized rights to lands and territories that IP have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, or
 - Involuntary acquisition of such lands.
 - Monitor implementation of the IP framework and plan using qualified and experienced experts; adopt a participatory monitoring approach, wherever possible; and assess whether the IPF's objective and desired outcome have been achieved, taking into account the baseline conditions, the results of IP monitoring and disclose of monitoring reports.

General Requirements of the IPF

In line with the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy, project will conduct an appropriate FPIC process for all projects for which the Social Risk Assessment yields the risk of significant impacts on IP communities. In cases in which potential adverse impacts to IP communities may arise, but an FPIC process is not triggered as per the guidance outlined above, the investee company will be required to prepare an IPP that will identify measures to avoid such adverse impacts. When avoidance is not feasible, the Project shall minimize, mitigate or compensate for these impacts in a culturally appropriate manner. The proposed actions will be developed with the informed participation of affected IP.

Prosperete shall not proceed beyond the due diligence phase unless it is able to demonstrate that the requirements towards IP have been met. In so doing, the general principles and requirements to be followed if the existence of an IP community is confirmed within the Project area of influence are as provided in Annex 1.

Content of an ESIA to be conducted in such cases is in Annex 2. Based on the ESIA an IPP will need to be developed, a guidance on such an IPP is in Annex 3.

Annex 1

General Principles to be followed if existence of an IP community is confirmed

Topic	Description
Impact assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If IP have been identified during the E&S screening and due diligence, further analysis will be undertaken during the ESIA that will be commissioned post initial approval (i.e. during the development phase and prior to proceeding to seeking Construction Equity Funding Investment Committee approval).
Participation and consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project shall aim to establish a continuing relationship with the affected IP group(s) as well as with the broader project affected communities as early as possible in the project planning and throughout the life of the project. • Engagement will all stakeholder groups (including IP communities) will typically commence formally during the early stage of the ESIA. • Projects shall engage with the affected IP community through a process of information disclosure and informed consultation and participation (ICP). For Projects involving the commercial development of cultural resources, the relocation from traditional or customary land, or impact on lands and natural resources subject to traditional ownership, as outlined above, , it will be necessary to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) from the IP community. • Specialists shall be engaged to assist Projects to design and implement an appropriate approach to meaningful consultation and participation
Institutional arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The following institutional arrangements shall be established by the Project Company where IP communities are confirmed to exist in the Project area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grievance mechanism and management process that is culturally appropriate and accessible for IP communities; - Access to IP experts to support with ongoing management of IP-related commitments; - Repository of plans and project documents that is made available to the affected IP community in an appropriate form, manner and language;
Impacts on traditional or customary lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Companies shall consider alternative Project designs to avoid being located on, and/or causing adverse impacts to the livelihoods or cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses of traditional or customary lands that define the identity and community of the IP. • If this is not possible, and adverse impacts on IP are expected, the Project Company shall ensure that a process of FPIC is followed as part of the ESIA. • As part of the FPIC process the Project Company shall:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Document efforts to avoid or at least minimize the proposed project footprint; -Document land uses in collaboration with the affected IP communities without prejudicing their land claim; -Inform affected IP communities of their rights with respect to their land under national laws, particularly those recognizing customary rights or use; -Offer affected IP communities fair compensation and due process such as benefit-sharing mechanisms; and/or land based and/or in-kind compensation in lieu of cash compensation where feasible; and - Enter into good faith negotiations and meaningful consultation with the affected IP communities and document their informed participation and outcomes of consultations.
Relocation of indigenous peoples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Companies shall consider alternative Project designs to avoid relocation of indigenous peoples from their communally held traditional or customary land. • If relocation is unavoidable, projects will not proceed, unless there have been good faith negotiations and meaningful consultations with the affected IP, and their provision of consent in an appropriate FPIC process has been adequately documented • Any relocation of Indigenous Peoples will need to be consistent with IFC PS 5 (Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement). The option for relocated indigenous peoples to return to their traditional or customary land, should the reason for their relocation cease to exist, should remain throughout the project cycle.
Cultural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where a project proposes to use the cultural resources, knowledge, or practices of IP for commercial purposes, the Project shall document and inform the IP and conduct an appropriate FPIC process, including provision of the following information, among others:- their rights under national laws; -the scope and nature of the proposed commercial development; and -the potential consequences of such development. <p>If the IP refuse to give their FPIC, the Project will not be implemented.</p>
Development benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the ESIA process and subsequently as part of ongoing engagement, opportunities shall be identified for culturally appropriate development benefits. Such opportunities should be commensurate with the

	<p>degree of project impacts, aimed at improving their living standards and livelihoods in a culturally appropriate manner, and to foster the long- term sustainability of the natural resources on which they depend.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The benefits and the agreed process for sharing benefits will be documented in the IPP (and in the Project's Community Development Programme) and be provided to the IP communities as part of an ongoing process of transparent inclusion, engagement and decision-making.
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ESIA Scope for Projects where Indigenous Peoples Exist

Topic	Description
Scope for IP Impact Assessment (component of ESIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of the project and potential issues or impacts to indigenous peoples, including an indication of any potential impacts that are expected to affect IP differently to other groups within the affected community. • Baseline information on the demographic, social, cultural, and economic characteristics of the IP community including consideration of any specific vulnerabilities (see below) within the IP community. • Assessment of the potential adverse impacts on IP and benefits to IP that are likely to be associated with the project. • Summary of preferences and concerns of the IP community in relation to project objectives, access and cultural appropriateness of project benefits, mitigation of any adverse impacts, and project implementation arrangements.
Participation and Consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement with IP communities shall be undertaken in accordance with the standard requirements IFC PS1 and in addition will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Involve IP representative bodies and organisations (e.g. councils of elders or village councils) as well as members of the affected communities of IPs; - Be inclusive of both women and men and of various age groups in a culturally appropriate manner; - Respect and provide sufficient time for the decision-making processes followed by the IP community; and - Facilitate the expression of views, concerns, and proposals in the language of the IP community's choice, without external manipulation, interference, or coercion, and without intimidation. • Projects with IP communities in the project area will facilitate the communities' informed participation on matters that affect them, such as proposed impact mitigation measures, sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.
Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In some specific cases, it will be necessary to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) from the IP community. • The circumstances in which FPIC is required are where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project may lead to impacts on lands and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use (IFC PS7

	<p>paragraphs 13-14);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IP will need to be relocated from lands and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use (IFC PS7 paragraph 15); and/or - cultural heritage may be significantly impacted by the Project and or the Project proposes to use the cultural heritage for commercial purposes (IFC PS7 paragraphs 16-17). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The aim is to obtain and maintain IP's informed consent for the projects. This determination generally is based upon collective and evidenced expression of supportive views regarding subproject purposes, plans, and implementation arrangements. This determination does not require unanimity as support may exist even when there is internal disagreement within the community or when there is limited opposition to subproject purposes or proposed arrangements. • The IPP will describe the basis of the determination as well as the consultation process undertaken.
Assessment of Vulnerabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A key aspect of the assessment is understanding the relative vulnerabilities of the affected indigenous peoples, how the project may affect them and how the project may enhance their role in contributing to transformative climate action. • The ESIA shall include participatory process to define vulnerability and its criteria, such as a questionnaire or other tools developed in such a way that is understood and usable by communities. • The analysis of vulnerability will include consideration of IP's: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic, social and legal status; - Status, including under national and customary law, of the lands, territories and resources to which they have collective attachment (see below); - Institutions, customs, culture and/or language; - Dependence on natural resources, including through customary and traditional livelihoods; and - Past and ongoing relationship to dominant groups and the mainstream economy.
Collective Attachment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ESIA shall determine the level and type of collective attachment that may exist among the IP community. • When determining and evaluating collective attachment, consideration shall be given to the fact that IP groups live under many different circumstances with varying levels of attachment to the areas in which

	they live.
Consideration of Unintended Consequences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In certain circumstances, project benefits, such as enhancing access to roads, healthcare, and education, can have unintended adverse impacts on indigenous peoples due to their particular circumstances or vulnerabilities. • The ESIA shall consider the potential impacts which may include loss of language and cultural norms, undermining of traditional governance structures, the creation of internal conflict, increased pressures and encroachment on lands, and pressures on or contamination of natural resources. • The ESIA shall include the use of participatory methodologies to identify the potential for, and scale of, such adverse impacts, and the ways to avoid, mitigate or compensate for them.
Consideration of Differential Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous peoples may be heterogeneous and may comprise multiple groups and different social units within these groups (such as individuals, clans, communities, and ethnic groups). Issues of cultural identity, geographic access, language, governance structures, cohesion and priorities may differ greatly between groups. • Projects also may have different impacts on different subgroups within a community. For example, land for a project may be acquired from one clan, but such acquisition could impact other clans' traditional access to and use of such land and the resources located on it. • The social assessment carried out as part of the ESIA shall form the basis for identifying the different groups and understanding the nature and significance of potential impacts on each of them.
Natural Resources and Ecosystem Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects can adversely impact indigenous peoples' identity, natural resource-based livelihoods, food security, and cultural survival. The ESIA shall consider the extent to which such impacts may arise. • Relevant company shall seek to avoid such impacts and instead explore viable alternative project designs in consultation and with the participation of IPs. <p>The advice of competent experts shall be sought in an effort to avoid such impacts.</p>

Content of an IPP

Where IP are present in a Project area, and adverse impacts cannot be avoided, a time-bound Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) shall be established in accordance with IFC P7 (and accompanying guidance note) and the requirements described in this IPF. The IPP will include defined actions to be adopted by the Project to mitigate and manage adverse impacts. The actions will be developed with the informed participation of affected IPs. Opportunities to deliver benefits to IP will also be incorporated into the Project's Community Development Programme.

Topic	Description
Baseline Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary of relevant baseline information that clearly profiles IPs, including indigenous women, their circumstances and livelihoods, with descriptions and quantifications of the natural resources upon which indigenous peoples depend. • Description of the methodology and references that describe how the baseline information was obtained (i.e. through the ESIA and associated participatory process).
Key findings and analysis of impacts, risks and opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary of key findings, analysis of impacts, risks and opportunities • Overview of the recommended possible measures to (i) avert or mitigate adverse impacts; (ii) enhance positive impacts, (iii) conserve and manage the IP's natural resource base on a sustainable basis; and (iv) achieve sustainable community development in line with the IP's own plans.
Measures to avoid, minimize and mitigate negative impacts and enhance positive impacts and opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of the measures agreed to in the process of information disclosure, consultation and informed participation to avoid, minimize and mitigate potential adverse effects on indigenous peoples, and to enhance positive impacts. • Inclusion of an Indigenous Peoples Plan that details the measures to be taken, the responsibilities and agreed schedules, including for implementation (who, how, where and when). Avoidance or preventative measures will be given primacy over mitigatory or compensatory measures.
Community-based natural resource management (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of the arrangements to be adopted that ensure the continuation of livelihood activities (e.g. grazing, hunting, gathering or artisanal fishing) key to the survival of the affect IP communities and their traditional and cultural practices. • Description of the measures to be adopted for the conservation, management and sustainable utilisation of the natural resources

	upon which IP depend, and the geographically distinct areas and habitats in which they are located.
Result of consultations, the FPIC and future engagement plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of the process of information disclosure, consultation and informed participation and where relevant the FPIC process, including good faith negotiations and documented agreements with indigenous peoples, and how issues raised have been addressed. • The consultation framework for future engagement shall clearly describe the process for ongoing consultations with, and participation by IP (including women and men), in the process of implementing and operating the project
Benefit sharing plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of the measures to enable IP to take advantage of culturally appropriate opportunities brought about by the project, and to conserve and manage on a sustainable basis the utilization of the unique natural resource base upon which they depend.
Tenure arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of who has rights over the targeted project land, both in State laws and under customary law, and how the legal status of the land will change under the project and what effect this has on rights-holders.
Grievance redressal mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of the appropriate procedures to address grievances by IP arising from project implementation and operation. • When designing the grievance redress mechanism and procedures, the availability of judicial recourse and customary dispute settlement mechanisms among indigenous peoples will be taken into account. • Indigenous women and men must be informed of their rights and the possibilities of administrative and legal recourse or remedies, and any legal aid available to assist them as part of the process of consultation and informed participation. • The grievance mechanism shall be readily accessible to IPs, including being able to engage with IP in a language and mode most comfortable to them. • The grievance redress mechanism should ensure anonymity; provide for fair, transparent and timely redress of grievances without costs to those who raise grievances; and, if necessary, provide for special accommodations for women, youth and the elderly, and other vulnerable groups within the community, to make their complaints.
Costs, budget, timetable,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of a summary of the costs of implementation, budget and responsibility for funding as well as the timing of expenditure and

organizational responsibilities	organizational responsibilities in managing and administering project funds and expenditures.
Monitoring, evaluation and reporting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of the monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanisms, including responsibilities, frequencies, feedback and corrective action processes. • Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms shall include arrangements for ongoing information disclosure, consultation and informed participation with IP (both women and men) and for the implementation and funding of any corrective actions identified in the evaluation process. • Participatory monitoring such as community-based monitoring and information systems shall be considered and supported.
Transparency and Disclosure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The IP Plan will be disclosed, including documentation of the consultation process and the results of the social impact assessment in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected IP communities and other stakeholders. The final IPP and its updates will also be disclosed to the affected IP communities and other stakeholders.