

Sakha Republic (Yakutia)

*Innovative Development of Preschool Education
in the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) in 2013-2016 Project*

Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework

November, 2013

INTRODUCTION

This Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) is developed in pursuance with the World Bank's Operational Policy (OP) 4.10 on Indigenous Peoples as part of the Innovative Development of Preschool Education in the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) in 2013-2016 Project (hereinafter: the Project).

The IPPF aims to identify and assess the positive and negative impacts of the Project on indigenous peoples (IPs),¹ and ensure that negative consequences are mitigated and positive effects are strengthened on the basis of free, prior, and informed consultations with the indigenous population.

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project aims to increase the access to kindergarten places and improve the quality of early childhood care and education services in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) where the conditions are created for improved child development outcomes. The Project consists of two complementary components, in addition to an implementation support component.

The *first component* will aim to increase access to improved learning environments for children of pre-school age, by building new ECD centers, and converting existing buildings into ECD centers, using innovative designs. The objective of this component is to increase the number of places available in improved pre-school education and care centers. A total of 8,830 new places would be created, equivalent to covering 87 percent of all children aged 3-7 years on the official waiting list for ECD services. This component will finance: (i) construction of new ECD centers in urban areas, (ii) construction of new ECD centers and rehabilitation of existing buildings as ECD centers, in rural areas, and (iii) development of innovative designs for new and rehabilitated ECD centers.

The *second component* will aim to improve the quality and efficiency of ECD services as well as to increase the provision of alternative forms of ECD services. This component is organized into three sub-components that support reforms and innovations: to promote education services quality; to manage the pre-school system more efficiently; and to expand access to ECD through alternative forms of services delivery.

The *third component* will finance implementation support.

¹ The use of the term "indigenous peoples" in this document is equivalent to the Russian terms «коренные малочисленные народы» or «коренные народы».

2. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES RESIDING IN THE PROJECT'S IMPLEMENTATION AREAS

In accordance with the Bank's Operational Policy for Indigenous Peoples, a review was undertaken to screen for the presence of Indigenous Peoples in the areas of project implementation and to assess potential impact of the project on them.

2.1. The profile of indigenous peoples in the Sakha Republic (Yakutia)

The Sakha Republic (Yakutia) is home to five distinct indigenous people: a) the Evenki; b) the Even; c) the Dolgan; d) the Yukaghir; e) the Chukchi. According to the All-Russian Population Census of 2010 the total number of the five indigenous ethnic groups living on the territory of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) is 39,936 people (4.16% of the total population of the republic). By geographical location the places where the indigenous people of the North live in the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) are divided into 4 groups:

- a) **1st group: tundra zone** (settlement areas of the indigenous people of the North on the territories of Allaikhovsky, Anabar, Bulunsky, Nizhnekolymsk, Ust-Yana uluses);
- b) **2nd group: forest tundra zone** (settlement areas of the indigenous people of the North on the territories of Abiy, Zhigansk, Olenek, Verkhnekolymsk, Srednekolymsk uluses);
- c) **3rd group: mountain taiga zone** (settlement areas of the indigenous people of the North on the territories of Verkhoyansk, Kobayask, Momsk, Oymiakon, Tomponsk, Eveno-Bytantaysky uluses);
- d) **4th group: taiga zone** (settlement areas of the indigenous people of the North on the territories of Aldan, Mirny, Neryungri, Olekminsk, Ust-Maya uluses).

The specific characteristics of each of the five indigenous groups in the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) are as follows.

- a) **The Evenki.** The Evenki live in 10 regions of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia): Neryungri, Aldan, Olenek, Zhigansk, Ust-Maya, Olekminsk, Anabar, Mirny, Bulunsky, and Khangalas. According to the All-Russian Population Census of 2010 the territory of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) was home to 21,008 Evenki, of which only 9% spoke the Evenki language, 100% spoke Russian, and over 90% spoke Sakha. Over 60% of the Evenki live in rural areas. They have their own written language. Traditionally the most important trades in the Evenki economy are reindeer herding and hunting. Reindeer

herding of the Evenki is unique, practiced in taiga, and is of pack-riding variety. Agricultural production is also developing along with traditional trades.

- b) The Even.** In 2010 the number of the Evens on the territory of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) was 15,071. The Evens live in 13 regions of the republic. Their native tongue is Even, which belongs to Tungus-Manchurian branch of Altai Family of Languages. Russian is widespread among them, many Even also speak Sakha (100%). 70% of the Even live in villages. They have their own written language. Among the Even there are many well-known writers and poets who write in their native tongue. Reindeer herding has always been the main and the most important trade among the Even. That is why their annual economic cycle is subject to the demands of reindeer herding. An important role in the integrated economy of the tundra zone Even is played by fishing. In mountain-taiga zone hunting and reindeer herding are the main providers for all the principal needs of the Even.
- c) The Dolgan.** According to the All-Russian Population Census of 2010 the number of the Dolgan on the territory of the republic was 1,906 people, most of whom live in Anabar region. They speak Dolgan language, although Russian and Sakha are widespread. Over 80% of the Dolgan people live in villages. Reindeer herding is the principal trade of the Dolgan, however, fishing and hunting also play an important role.
- d) The Yukaghir.** From ethnocultural point of view there are two territorial groups of the Yukaghir: tundra and taiga. The number of the Yukaghir on the territory of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) according to the All-Russian Population Census of 2010 is 1,281 people most of whom live in Verkhnekolymsk, Nizhnekolymsk, and Allaikhovskiy regions. A significant number of Yukaghir live in the City of Yakutsk. They speak Yukaghir language which has two dialects. All Yukaghir speak Russian. Sakha, Even, and Chukchi languages are also widespread. 60% of the Yukaghir live in villages, however, in recent years many Yukaghir have been migrating to cities due to mass unemployment in national villages. The largest rural settlements of the Yukaghir are Andryushkino village in Nizhnekolymsk region, Nelemnoe village in Verkhnekolymsk region, and Chokurdakh settlement in Allaikhovskiy region. About 35% of the Yukaghir speak their native tongue. Traditionally the Yukaghir were hunters. Fishing and reindeer herding also played an important role in the lives of the Yukaghir. Gathering is also important in the Yukaghir economy.
- e) The Chukchi.** The territory of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) is home to the Reindeer Chukchi, i.e. tundra nomadic reindeer herders. Russian language is widespread among

them. The number of the Chukchi on the territory of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) according to the All-Russian Population Census of 2010 is 670 people. Most Chukchi now live in Kolymenskoe village of Nizhnekolymsk region. The traditional language of these peoples is Chukchi language spoken by over 50% of the total population, while Russian is spoken by 100%. The main branches of the Chukchi traditional economy are reindeer herding, fishing, hunting, and gathering. Reindeer herding is the main trade of the Tundra Chukchi.

2.2. Legislation Protecting the Rights of the Indigenous People of the Russian Federation

According to the Federal Law of July 20, 2000 No 104-Φ3 the indigenous people of the Russian Federation are people living in the regions of the North, Siberia, and the Far East on traditional settlement territories of their ancestors, who have preserved their traditional way of life, economy and trades, have a total population of less than 50 thousand people, and identify themselves as separate ethnic communities. The list of indigenous people is approved by the Government of the Russian Federation. The legislation of the Russian Federation protects the rights of indigenous people, associations of indigenous people and individuals of indigenous descent, the ancestral lands of their settlement, their traditional ways of life, economy and trades.

Federal Law on General Principles of Organising Communities of the Indigenous People of the North, Siberia, and the Far East of the Russian Federation of June 20, 2004 No 104-Φ3 (amendment of February 2, 2006 No 19-Φ3).

Federal Law on Guaranteeing the Rights of the Indigenous People of the North, Siberia, and the Far East of the Russian Federation of April 30, 1999 No 82-Φ3 (amendment of August 22, 2004 No 122-Φ3).

Law of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) on the Legal Status of the Indigenous People of the North of March 31, 2005 227-3 No 461-111 (amendment of December 27, 2006 418-3 No 853-111).

Law of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) on the Status of the Languages of the Indigenous People of the North of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) of February 20, 2004 111- 3 No 243-111.

3. SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

A social assessment was conducted during the Project Development Stage and included a general assessment of the impact of Project activities on people residing in the Project's implementation areas. In addition, prior consultations with representatives of the indigenous peoples were held. It

sought to estimate the social and economic consequences of the Project, as well as to provide information about the project to project affected people (PAP). In particular, it aimed to achieve the following objectives:

- to determine whether there is a pressing need for constructing kindergartens on specific territories;
- to identify the level of satisfaction with the quality of preschool education in specific settlements of the republic;
- to solicit specific preferences regarding the desired architecture and design of planned kindergartens;
- to determine which language do respondents prefer for teaching and educating of children in kindergartens;
- to identify preferences of respondents regarding the infrastructure of a modern kindergarten;
- to identify respondents' attitudes towards the preservation of traditional way of life of the indigenous people in modern Yakutia;

to identify the “vulnerability points” of the indigenous people of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) which are the source of risks and threats for their preservation and development, and that may be connected with the development of preschool education.

The social assessment contained two stages: preliminary examination and detailed consultations.

3.1. Preliminary examination

A screening of the presence of indigenous people was carried out in all municipal regions (*uluses*) in which the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation expects to implement the Project. Indigenous populations were identified on the basis of the data of the All-Russian Population Census of 2010 with criteria for selection based on the self-identification of the population, principal features of their life, and their level of involvement in modern economic processes (availability of traditional trades). Provisions of federal and regional legislation were taken into account when identifying settlement areas (Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of May 8, 2009 No 631-p on Approving the List of Areas of Traditional Settlement and Traditional Economic Activities of the Indigenous People of the Russian Federation and the List of Types of Their Traditional Economic Activities; Law of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) of July 10, 2003 59-3 No 121-111 on the List of the Indigenous

People of the North and Places (Territories) of their Settlement in the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) (amendment of March 22, 2006 330- 3 No 673-111)).

The preliminary examination covered a variety of groups that can be potentially affected by the Project, including different age and gender groups, ethnic groups (Russians, Yakutians, and indigenous peoples) in 15 out of 34 regions of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) aged 18 and over.

In addition, preliminary telephone consultations were held during the first stage with the Association of the Indigenous People of the North of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) Non-Governmental Organisation (hereinafter: the Association)—the primary representative of the opinions of the indigenous peoples in Republic Sakha (Yakutia). The Association has been operating since 1989 and is the legitimate representative of the interests of all 5 indigenous populations living on the territory of the republic. During preliminary consultations materials of the Project were introduced and the overall attitude of the Association towards the Project implementation was ascertained. The Association expressed its full support of the Project.

3.2. Detailed consultations

As part the “annual public reports” of Yakutian public officials to local citizens, public hearings with potential project affected people (PAP) were held in February-April 2012 and in February-April 2013. These included public hearings in two villages where construction under the Project will begin in 2014 (the village Hatystyr in Belletsky nasleg, Aldan ulus, and the village Batagai–Alyta in Tyugesirsky nasleg Bytantayskiy Even ulus), as well as public hearings in villages where construction will begin in 2015 (the village Olenyok in Olenek Ulus, the village Topolinoe in Tomponsky ulus, and the village Saskylah in Anabarsky ulus). Residents of these villages expressed in verbal and written forms their support of the project and the need to modernize preschool education facilities (i.e., the construction of new buildings to substitute old ones and the expansion of existing kindergartens). Under the rules of the “annual public reports,” all the discussions and decisions taken as part of the public hearings are recorded and documented. The protocols are sent to the Administration of the president and the government of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), where there is a dedicated department that works with local authorities. Reports in local media had also contained information about public hearings and discussions regarding the construction of pre-school education facilities and other matters.

The hearings focused on discussing the principal Project activities, based on their status and information available at the time of the consultation, as well as any possible changes to the

Project implementation conditions. It was clarified that widespread approval and support from the indigenous population would be obtained before any changes to the living conditions of indigenous peoples would be made.

The hearings were held in Russian as all participants were fluent in Russian. Translation was provided from Russian to local languages of indigenous peoples and to the Yakutian language, based on participants' preferences. In this respect, it is important to note that many indigenous peoples have at least partially lost their native languages, so Russian is often their primary language. There were no complaints of misunderstanding or the need for interpretation into the languages of the indigenous people; the representatives of the Association were ready to assist in explaining unclear questions or terms.

4. PROJECT IMPACTS

The results of the social assessment were as follows. The Project does not infringe on the rights and territories of indigenous people communities, and indigenous peoples fully support it. Local population hopes that the implementation of the Project will become a catalyst for an innovative development of the system and will guarantee the accessibility of high quality preschool education in the region.

4.1 Positive effects

The construction of kindergartens and introduction of innovations in preschool education within the frames of the Project have a valuable positive effect on indigenous people, outweighing any possible temporary negative inconveniences. The Project is also expected to indirectly benefit the demographic situation of indigenous peoples as a whole and help preserve their traditional way of life and native languages.

4.2 Negative effects

The social assessment revealed no significant adverse effects from the implementation of project activities, but confirmed that overall project effect was considered as definitely positive. Matters that were identified as part of the hearings and that can be considered as potentially problematic are as follows.

First, IPs noted that there is a lack of opportunities for preschool age children to study in their native languages. As a mitigation measure, it was decided that kindergartens that will be constructed as part of the Project will allow teaching in native languages.

Second, IPs noted that their opinions are not sufficiently considered in selecting the sites for Project activities. It was explained as part of the consultations that while numerous communities suffer from lack of space in existing kindergartens, the Project will be unable to satisfy all demands. Further, Project activities will not be able to cover all indigenous communities. Decisions regarding site selection for Project activities follow a predefined formula developed by the government to determine priorities for the construction of new kindergartens, and thus not all demands for additional or renewed kindergartens can be satisfied.

Based on governmental procedures, the need for additional kindergarten space for children aged 3 to 7 is determined according to the following formula.

$$P_i = \frac{U_i - M_i + A_i - B_i}{\sum(U - M + A - B)} \times 100\%$$

The meaning of these indicators is:

P_i – indicates the lack of kindergarten space for children aged 3 to 7 in community “i”;

U_i – the overall number of children aged 3 to 7 in community “i”;

M_i – the number of children who will be able to enroll in a kindergarten in community “i”;

A_i – the number of children in community “i” who attend hazardous kindergartens that require rehabilitation;

B_i – the number of children who will be able to enroll in new kindergartens that are being constructed in community “i” in the current year or next year;

U – overall number of children aged 3 to 7 registered in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia);

M – overall number of children who will be able to enroll in a kindergarten in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), based on the current capacity of kindergartens;

A – the overall number of children who attend hazardous kindergartens that require rehabilitation in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia);

B – the number of children who will be able to enroll in new kindergartens that are being constructed in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) in the current year or next year.

In sum, the social assessment has not revealed any significant negative impacts caused by the Project. As soon as the Project’s specific activities will be finalized, each activity that affects IPs will be assessed and any possible negative impacts will be mitigated. Specific Indigenous

Peoples Plans (IPPs) will be developed to assess the Project's impacts and mitigate any possible negative effects. The IPPs will be approved by all concerned parties during their development, including the World Bank. If an agreement cannot be reached with respect to some specific activity and all attempts at reaching consensus fail, the said activity will not be implemented in the concerned community.

5. FRAMEWORK FOR FREE, PRIOR, AND INFORMED CONSULTATION

The basics of organising free, prior, and informed consultations with the representatives of the indigenous people during Project implementation are as follows: free participation in discussing the Project, full inclusion of indigenous populations when organising meetings and discussions (including the provision of full and adequate information about organised events), discussion of possible negative effects before the adoption of any managerial decisions, dissemination of all relevant Project materials to the representatives of the indigenous people.

The following consultations process will be pursued as part of the IPPs.

5.1. Consultations process

All project materials will be made available to indigenous peoples in advance of the consultations in Russian, Yakutian, and any relevant indigenous languages.

After the dissemination of project materials, public hearings will be organized and all indigenous peoples will be invited to participate.

The hearings will begin with a presentation of the aim of the Project, its duration, principal components, etc. Afterwards, the participants of consultations will be asked to discuss the following questions:

1. What are the expectations of IPs' from Project activities?
2. What specific materials on the Project were available to consultation participants and does he or she need additional explanations?
3. What is the assessment of the participants of consultations regarding the impact of the Project on indigenous people?
4. Are there any activities in the Project that can harm or damage the indigenous population, and what activities in general (outside the Project) cause harm or damage to the indigenous population?

5. Is the Project designed in a culturally appropriate manner? What should be changed to improve its design, if at all?
6. Do indigenous peoples understand why some specific sites and not others were selected?
7. What are the benefits that IPs will derive from the project? How can these benefits be increased?
8. What is the opinion of the participants of consultations on the existing system of preschool education in the Sakha Republic (Yakutia)?
9. How can interaction be best supported during the Project implementation and what are the proposals of the participants of consultations on how to organise said interaction?
10. How does the grievance redress mechanism of the Project operate?

After discussing these questions, participants will be encouraged to pose their own questions and express their views regarding the Project, its implementation, results, or any other matters of interest. It will be ensured that all participants will have a full opportunity to voice in a free manner their opinions.

The public hearings will be conducted in Russian, as this is the primary language used by IPs. However, simultaneous translation into Yakutian and local languages will be available, and the organizers of the consultations will assist participants with any necessary clarifications. The results of the hearings will be recorded in the form of a brief report and disseminated among indigenous peoples in Project implementation areas.

A detailed Action Plan will be prepared based on the results of the hearings. The Action Plan will be disclosed in three languages: Russian, Yakutian, and the relevant indigenous language.

5.2. Participation of IPs during project implementation

Indigenous peoples will also be fully involved during Project implementation. The following measures will be undertaken to ensure their participation.

1. Involvement of indigenous peoples and the Association in the activities of the Investment Project Interagency Working Group and the Project Development and Implementation Unit (PIU). The Interagency Working Group and the PIU will welcome the presence of representatives as external independent experts and invite them to participate in their work.

2. Informing indigenous people and the Association on the progress of Project implementation and expected changes in Project implementation using information messages communicated by telephone, e-mail, or mail, including the development of a plan of informing related to the general calendar plan of Project implementation (approval of main stages, dates, facts relative to which informing takes place);
3. Widespread dissemination of information to indigenous people on the progress of Project implementation and expected changes in Project implementation using regional mass media, including municipal information resources in indigenous people settlement areas;
4. Regular communication (possibility of telephone communication or personal consultations if needed) between the Interagency Working Group, the PIU and the representatives of the indigenous people or the Association; preparing a list of contacts;

Activities to be implemented in case a potential negative impact of a Project Activity on the indigenous people is identified will be organised in the following manner:

1. Project participants that have identified a potential negative impact of a Project Activity on the indigenous people will inform the Interagency Working Group and the PIU;
2. The PIU will prepare a formal description (short evaluation) of the possibility of a potential negative impact of a Project Activity on the indigenous people, take the necessary steps to suspend (freeze) the adoption of relevant decisions on Project implementation until consultations with the representatives of the indigenous people can be held and activities to minimize negative effects are realised;
3. The Interagency Working Group and the PIU will inform the representatives of the indigenous people or the Association about the possibility of a potential negative impact and invite them to discuss the issue using convenient means (telephone consultations, personal meetings, e-mail or mail);
4. An evaluation of the potential negative impact will be prepared and include the opinion of the indigenous people and possible activities to minimize the negative effect if the negative effect has been confirmed and requires the adoption of corrective measures;
5. The evaluation document is shared among all parties taking part in Project implementation and affected by the negative impacts; if necessary, corrective measures will be taken.

6. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

7.1. Institutions

The following institutional and implementation arrangements will govern the Project: The Ministry of Education and Science is the Project Implementation Agency. The Federal Interagency Coordination Council (ICC) was established to oversee, direct, control and coordinate at the federal level the implementation of the Project. The Interdepartmental Working Group (IWG) was established as the coordination and executive body for the Project to exercise systematic weekly oversight and control of its implementation. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) was competitively selected as the Project Implementation Unit to be responsible for overseeing the day-to-day management of the Project, including procurement, financial management, disbursements, monitoring and evaluation, communications and reporting functions.

It is expected that the Interagency Working Group will remain in direct contact with indigenous people who reside in Project implementation areas and with the Association on all issues related to implementing Project activities. If necessary, IPs' representatives will be invited into the Interagency Working Group as external independent experts. As has been discussed during the public hearings, the best method for promoting interaction and cooperation is the inclusion of a representative of the Association into the Project Interagency Working Group or any other agency responsible for coordinating the Project implementation in this region.

7.2. Grievance redress mechanisms.

Specific procedures of considering requests and complaints include the possibility of pre-trial review of requests of the representatives of the indigenous people through interaction between the representatives of the indigenous people, the Association, the Interagency Working Group, the PIU and its branch or office in the City of Yakutsk.

It was agreed during the public hearings that the Association would be considered as a representative of the interests of the indigenous people. As such, the Association will function as a liaison, ensuring that IPs' requests and complaints reach the Interagency Working Group in cases where the representatives of the indigenous people do not have the possibility to personally

address the Project participants or the PIU. The precise procedure for filing complaints and grievances is as follows.

As discussed and agreed during the preliminary consultations, IPs will be able to direct grievances related to the Project to the official representatives of the Association. There is at least one Association representative in every IP village. These representatives are elected by the indigenous residents of the village for five-year terms and can serve only once. These representatives are fluent in both Russian and Yakutian languages, as well as in the indigenous languages of their village of residence, and thus they could consider grievances in any of these languages.

When a grievance is received, the representative will try to fix it as expeditiously as possible. If the representative is unable to fix the grievance on his own, he will send a formal request to the Inter-Agency Working Group and the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia). The Inter-Agency Working Group is the primary body responsible for grievance redress. Depending on the nature of the complaint, it will be responsible for either solving them or redirecting to other responsible governmental agencies. Whenever necessary, the Working Group will rely on the assistance of the PIU in coordinating response to grievances with relevant authorities. If a decision on a request that satisfies all parties cannot be found, the PIU and the Working Group will involve the Head of the Ministry of Education, whose mandate includes the organization of pre-school education in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)..

If needed, indigenous peoples will also be able to contact the Working Group directly, without the assistance of the Association representative. The phone number and mailing address of the Working Group will be disseminated among IPs during the public hearings and will be made available in all local administration offices in IP villages.

All decisions will take into account the interests and traditions of IPs, and the complainants will be informed on the outcome of the complaint. All efforts will be undertaken to respond to grievances as quickly as possible.

The above mentioned procedures do not substitute or invalidate any and all rights for legal recourse to address the complaints, or any other legal procedures exercised in the Russian Federation.

7. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The results of the social assessment and the Indigenous Peoples Plans and all other corresponding data will be included into the overall results of Project Results Monitoring and Evaluation. Indigenous peoples who are affected by the project will be invited to participate in monitoring activities.

The suggested target indicators for monitoring and evaluation are:

- (i) Increasing the proportion of beneficiaries of pre-school education, who are satisfied with the quality of the teacher and the educational environment (to be determined);
- (ii) Increasing the enrolment of indigenous peoples' children who receive pre-school education services (to be determined).

Monitoring will be organised by the PIU with the participation of representatives of indigenous population. Conditions and criteria for monitoring, evaluation, and reporting on the implementation of the IPPs and Action Plans will be based on target values of mostly qualitative character: which activities should be realised, which measures should be taken, etc. Quantitative indicators will include the number of indigenous people affected by media and information campaigns and events, the number of communities and citizens potentially impacted during the Project implementation (if a possible negative effect has been identified), the number of accepted and considered complaints etc. The proposed approach for monitoring is given in table 1.

Table 1. Principal Indicators of Monitoring and Evaluation

Indicators	Goal	Meaning	Methodology
Planned activities have been implemented and measures have been taken	Full completion	Yes / No or percentage of the realisation level of each activity	Regular (quarterly) evaluation of the Project jointly by the PIU and representatives of the indigenous people
Percentage of population exposed to information and media events	A set percentage of population determined in advance	Per cent (estimated)	Regular (quarterly) evaluation of the Project by the PIU on the basis of data on the number of printed copies of text publications, TV and radio audiences, personal meetings
Actual negative effect	0 (zero)	Sum in roubles or	Reports on taken measures

		value in physical indicators	prepared jointly by the PIU and representatives of the indigenous people
Number of complaints received / considered (resolved)	1 (100%)	Ratio	Registration of complaints by staff of the PIU. Reports on complaint consideration prepared jointly by the PIU and representatives of the indigenous people

Monitoring activities will be based on the data collected as part of social assessment and include reports prepared at the end of half-year periods of Project implementation (i.e. until June 30 and December 31 of each year of implementation). Monitoring results will be shared with the representatives of the indigenous people and will subsequently be published in open access sources.

8. DISCLOSURE ARRANGEMENTS

The draft and final versions of the IPPF and IPPs will be widely disseminated among indigenous peoples residing in Project implementation areas in Russian, Yakutian, and relevant indigenous languages. The documents will be available in local administration offices in the villages, on the website of the Ministry of Education of Republic Sakha (Yakutia), and in the offices of the PIU and the Working Group. If any changes will be made in the IPPF or IPPs, these documents will be disclosed again.