OPTIONAL TOOLKIT FOR IDENTIFYING INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

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The identification of Indigenous Peoples can be challenging. Not all countries with which the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) works recognize the rights, or even the existence of, Indigenous Peoples. It is critical, however, that international development practitioners engage with Indigenous Peoples to understand and address their goals, concerns, and challenges around a development project. USAID's [Policy on Promoting the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (PRO-IP)](#) provides USAID Missions with a consistent approach to identifying and working with Indigenous Peoples to improve the measurable impact and sustainability of its programs. This toolkit presents some meaningful approaches to identifying Indigenous Peoples for USAID officers and partners and is for use, as applicable, for strategy or programmatic needs.

I. BACKGROUND

Indigenous Peoples number more than 370 million around the world and inhabit 20 percent of the earth's territory. Indigenous Peoples are known by different names in different places. The terms *hill people*, *aboriginal*, *First Nations*, *scheduled tribes*, *natives*, *ethnic minorities*, *agro-pastoralists*, and *pastoralists* can all describe Indigenous Peoples. These communities can be sources of knowledge about traditional, sustainable resource management strategies and livelihoods; contribute solutions to global health and food security challenges; and support climate change mitigation and adaptation. Despite these strengths, Indigenous Peoples remain among the world's most marginalized populations, often facing systematic exclusion from their nation's social, economic, and political systems, as well as from international development projects.

Meaningful engagement of Indigenous Peoples as partners in the development process is an essential part of strengthening project outcomes, managing and resolving conflict, enhancing governance and human rights, reducing poverty, and sustaining environmental management. If Indigenous Peoples are potentially impacted by development activities, USAID and its implementing partners should work to address the challenges and disadvantages faced by these communities and collaborate with them through their own representative institutions so that their contributions can help achieve development objectives. To accommodate this effort, USAID endeavors to align its development practices with appropriate international standards and best practices for identifying Indigenous Peoples.

As shown in Table 1, the international community does not have a single definition for "Indigenous Peoples." Some significant international actors have developed their own criteria to identify Indigenous Peoples to help ensure adequate respect for their rights. Other international institutions, including multilateral banks and other development stakeholders, have their own criteria for identifying Indigenous Peoples.

TABLE 1. INTERNATIONAL CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

ORGANIZATION AND DOCUMENT	CRITERIA
African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights Documentation from [The Working Group on Indigenous Populations/Communities and Minorities in Africa](#)	The term *Indigenous Peoples* refers to those communities in Africa: • whose cultures and ways of life differ considerably from the dominant society, and whose cultures are under threat, in some cases to the point of extinction; • the survival of their particular way of life depends on access and rights to their traditional lands and the natural resources thereon; • who suffer from discrimination as they are regarded as less developed and less advanced than other more dominant sectors of society; • who live in inaccessible regions, often geographically isolated, and suffer from various forms of marginalization, both politically and socially; • who are subjected to domination and exploitation within national political and economic structures that are commonly designed to reflect the interests and activities of the national majority; and • who identify themselves as indigenous. It does not refer to first habitants in a country or on the continent, or natives, as understood in the Americas or Australia.
International Labor Organization [ILO Convention 169](#) (1989)	1. This Convention applies to: (a) tribal peoples in independent countries whose social, cultural, and economic conditions distinguish them from other sections of the national community, and whose status is regulated wholly or partially by their own customs or traditions or by special laws or regulations; and (b) peoples in independent countries who are regarded as indigenous on account of their descent from the populations that inhabited the country, or a geographical region to which the country belongs, at the time of conquest or colonization or the establishment of present state boundaries and who, regardless of their legal status, retain some or all of their own social, economic, cultural, and political institutions. 2. Self-identification as indigenous or tribal shall be regarded as a fundamental criterion for determining the groups to which the provisions of this Convention apply.
Organization of American States [Website on Indigenous Peoples](#), including the Inter-American Human Rights System and the Defense of Indigenous Peoples and specific Indigenous Participation in the Organization of the American States activities	The indigenous peoples of the Americas are culturally distinct groups who maintain an ancestral bond to the lands where they live or wish to live.

TABLE 1. INTERNATIONAL CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

ORGANIZATION AND DOCUMENT	CRITERIA
United Nations [UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)](#) [Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights](#): • [Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#) • [Indigenous Fellowship Programme](#) • [OHCHR and Indigenous Peoples](#) • [Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#) • [United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples](#)	
World Bank [Indigenous Peoples](#) website	Indigenous Peoples are distinct social and cultural groups who share collective ancestral ties to the lands and natural resources where they live, occupy, or from which they have been displaced. The land and natural resources on which they depend are inextricably linked to their identities, cultures, and livelihoods, as well as their physical and spiritual well-being. They often subscribe to their customary leaders and organizations for representation that are distinct or separate from those of the mainstream society or culture. Many Indigenous Peoples still maintain a language distinct from the official language or languages of the country or region in which they reside.

USAID builds on these efforts and uses a set of criteria to identify Indigenous Peoples, rather than a fixed definition. These criteria were developed in consultation with Indigenous leaders and representatives, the Agency's Senior Advisor for Indigenous Peoples' Issues, and other experts on Indigenous Peoples' rights. These criteria are purposefully broad to ensure that the Agency's Operating Units (OUs) are able to inclusively identify stakeholders who are Indigenous Peoples. This will help inform the way in which OUs engage with Indigenous Peoples across the program cycle and also will raise awareness of potential rights that USAID should consider on a case-by-case basis.

II. USAID PRO-IP'S CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

A. IDENTIFYING INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN THE USAID PROGRAM CYCLE

USAID's PRO-IP has four objectives:

1. Strengthen engagement with Indigenous Peoples to safeguard against harm and support their development priorities and self-reliance.

2. Increase the integration of Indigenous Peoples' concerns across all sectors of USAID's portfolio of investments and promote cross-sectoral development approaches.

3. Empower Indigenous Peoples and their representative organizations to advocate for, and exercise, their rights and practice self-determined development.

4. Foster an enabling environment for Indigenous Peoples to advocate for, and exercise, their rights.

The main objective of identification is to gain a better understanding of the diversities, institutions, opportunities, challenges, and sources of resilience across Indigenous Peoples' communities to inform project context and target geography.

> The following criteria are used by USAID to **identify Indigenous Peoples**:
>
> a. Self-identification as a distinct social and cultural group
>
> b. Recognition of this identity by others
>
> c. Historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settler societies
>
> d. Collective attachment to territories and their natural resources
>
> e. Customary social, economic, or governance institutions that are distinct
>
> f. Distinct language or dialect
>
> g. Resolve to maintain and reproduce their ancestral environments and systems as distinctive peoples and communities
>
> In reviewing these criteria, OUs must remember that USAID is not making determinations with respect to Indigenous Peoples' legal, social, or cultural status. Accordingly, not all Indigenous Peoples share all of these characteristics, nor should one read these criteria to infer that majority populations are not, or cannot identify as, Indigenous Peoples.

Where these criteria are present, USAID should investigate and presume the presence of Indigenous Peoples. Where information is inconsistent or uncertain, OUs must consult with the USAID Senior Advisor for Indigenous Peoples' Issues for guidance and a determination as to whether further evidence, examination, or analysis is required. This policy applies in all countries and contexts, even in situations in which governments and legal systems do not recognize Indigenous Peoples or their rights on a formal basis.

USAID's OUs and implementing partners must carry out work with Indigenous Peoples with heightened sensitivity to the historical and political dynamics in a given target geography and be especially mindful of the nature and impact of socio-economic and legal exclusion. USAID's programming aligns with international standards in recognizing that Indigenous Peoples and communities can be, and often are, present in locations that are not their traditional territories because of forced resettlement, displacement, and/or voluntary migration to urban areas. The Agency also recognizes that Indigenous Peoples might not speak distinct or traditional languages because governments might have outlawed them at some point, or education in a dominant or official national language might have overwhelmed them.

b. Potential Program Cycle Benefits From Engagement With Indigenous Peoples

Understanding Indigenous Peoples' priorities; opportunities; and social, cultural, environmental, and legal challenges helps to ensure that activities safeguard against the risk of adverse impact and mitigates against the risk of conflict that can arise from misaligned expectations or misunderstanding of donor-funded development activities. USAID's OUs and implementing partners should make every effort to identify whether Indigenous Peoples are stakeholders of projects and engage them at the earliest stages of the program cycle.

Useful USAID tools for identifying project stakeholders are as follows:

- [USAID's Environmental Compliance Factsheet: Stakeholder Engagement in the Environmental and Social Impact Process](). *This factsheet provides background information on stakeholder engagement, as well as clear guidance and best practices to assist USAID staff and partners in incorporating stakeholder engagement in USAID's environmental procedures.*

- [USAID ADS 201.5: Additional Help: Inclusive Development Analysis](). *The annotated document provides guidance on understanding the impact of a determination that USAID considers, or does not consider, a group as Indigenous Peoples (including the local and national legal and political landscape that drives the determination and incentives in the partner country for recognition or non-recognition).*

- **USAID's Social Impact Principles Framework.** *The operating guidelines and the USAID social impact principles presented in this document provide the framework to help ensure that the Agency balances potential programming benefits with the possibility that such efforts could have unintended adverse impacts on people, communities, and their ways of life.*

- **USAID Community Engagement Guide.** *This guide defines key concepts and provides an overview of approaches, frameworks, and tools for engaging communities involved in, and affected by, USAID projects.*

- **Example Terms of Reference to Identify Stakeholders Who Are Indigenous Peoples (Annex A).** *These terms of reference help USAID and implementing partners engage with technical experts to gain a better understanding of the diversities, institutions, opportunities, challenges, and sources of resilience across the different groups of a given target geography.*

As required by the PRO-IP, when OUs identify Indigenous Peoples as stakeholders, they must carry out a written analysis of impact to consider the potential impact that a project or activity could have on such communities. When there are risks of significant negative impact, OUs must seek the free, prior, and informed consent for the implementation of the project or activity.

> **Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC)** is a heightened standard for consultation with Indigenous Peoples conducted prior to and throughout a project, in accordance with international standards and pursuant to USAID's PRO-IP. FPIC is based on the following principles:
>
> - Consultation must be **free.** The community must not feel any pressure or coercion to agree to USAID's activity.
>
> - The community must provide consent **prior** to commencement of the activity.
>
> - The community must be fully **informed** about the activity, otherwise it may make a decision that is based on inadequate information about the activity and its potential impacts.
>
> - The community must **consent** (give approval) for the activity to move forward.
>
> FPIC seeks to determine the level of support among Indigenous Peoples for a particular intervention, shares full information about the potential activity impacts (and identifies any additional impacts) with stakeholders, shares proposed mitigation measures that were developed in consultation with the community (in line with its own decision-making processes) and determines whether they are sufficient or acceptable, and ensures that the intervention retains the community's support over its lifetime. Note that FPIC does not require consensus within or among communities. The goal is to give the community the chance to come to its own decisions—USAID is not to mediate.
>
> USAID has developed these resources for FPIC:
> - USAID FPIC Tool
> - USAID/DRC's Participatory Approaches to Natural Resource Management Planning
> - USAID/Liberia's Nine Steps for Community Forestry
> - USAID/PNG's Training on FPIC and Research
> - USAID's Guidelines on Compulsory Displacement and Resettlement

III. OTHER RESOURCES ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

USAID's OUs should first explore whether any racial or ethnic group or other marginalized population in a target geography would self-identify as Indigenous Peoples in line with the approach laid out above. To seek assistance in determining which populations in a target geography might be Indigenous Peoples, OUs can conduct desktop research; review pertinent local laws and policies; speak with Indigenous Peoples' leaders, organizations, and diverse members of Indigenous Peoples' communities; and consult with anthropologists or other subject matter experts.

Initial efforts should be focused on local laws and policies. As shown in Table 2, some countries have already started to address the rights of Indigenous Peoples.

TABLE 2. SAMPLE LIST OF HOST COUNTRY POLICIES AND LAWS ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' ENGAGEMENT	
COUNTRY	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF POLICY OR LAW
Colombia	The 1991 National Constitution of Colombia defined Territorial Entities, including indigenous territories. Within an Indigenous Territory Entity, the people have autonomy in managing their interests, have the right to manage resources, and can assert territorial tax structures.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	DRC law includes the promotion of and protection of Indigenous Peoples' rights. Recently, new legal texts have been developed for the expanded promotion of these rights, including a recognition law passed in 2020 and proposed 2021 legislation that addresses the rights of Indigenous Pygmy Peoples. Indigenous rights also are incorporated into the country's 2002 Forest Code and the 2006 Constitution. The DRC also voted in favor of UNDRIP.[1]
Peru	Peru voted in favor of UNDRIP and ratified ILO Convention 169. In 2016, Peru recognized the autonomy of the Wampis Nation territory, which included jurisdictional sovereignty over land in the Loreto and Amazon regions and protection of natural resources significant to that community.
Philippines	The Philippines has adopted UNDRIP and also passed Republic Law 8371, known as the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act, in 1997. The Indigenous Peoples Rights Act supports Indigenous Peoples' cultural integrity, right to their lands, and self-directed development of these lands.

Note: Information in this table has been adapted, in part, from the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (https://www.iwgia.org/en/).

Although these and other governments have proactively put forth protections for Indigenous Peoples, these protections are not always exhaustive. Indigenous Peoples still face challenges when development projects are implemented in all countries where USAID operates. In all contexts, USAID should strive to be **more inclusive** in its identification of Indigenous Peoples than local law.

Additional resources that the OUs can use for desktop research include the following:

- Assessments and programming reports from multilateral institutions (see Section 1)

- Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact: Network of 47 Indigenous Peoples' organizations in 14 countries in Asia

- La Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica: Non-governmental organization that coordinates networks of indigenous organizations in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela

- European Network on Indigenous Peoples: Network of five organizations working on the rights of Indigenous Peoples

- Fundação Nacional do Índio: National Indian Foundation of Brazil

- The Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating Committee: Network of 135 Indigenous Peoples' organizations in 20 African countries

- The International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs: Non-governmental organization that reports on the status of Indigenous Peoples globally and by country

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[1] 144 countries voted in favor of UNDRIP.

A more robust approach is for the OU to engage with anthropologists or other subject matter experts to seek assistance in determining which populations in a target geography might be Indigenous Peoples. An example scope of work, as well as an example framework for such analysis, is provided in Annex A.

Finally, the OU can develop protocols to formalize its efforts for engaging with Indigenous Peoples to collaborate in identifying Indigenous Peoples and analyzing development opportunities and challenges. For example, the following USAID OUs have developed their own strategies and protocols for engaging with Indigenous Peoples:

- USAID/DRC's assessment on how to engage with Indigenous Peoples

- USAID/Guatemala's Indigenous Peoples' Engagement Plan

- USAID Power Africa's Guide to Community Engagement for Power Projects in Kenya

- USAID CARPE's Resources for Working with Indigenous Peoples

    - Partnering With Indigenous Peoples in CARPE Initiatives: Towards a New Conservation Practice

    - Engaging Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities: A Guide for CARPE Staff and Partners

    - Participatory Approaches to Natural Resource Management Planning

ANNEX A: ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLE

TERMS OF REFERENCE IDENTIFYING STAKEHOLDERS WHO ARE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

SUMMARY

The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) Policy on Promoting the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (PRO-IP)[2] identifies Indigenous Peoples as key stakeholders for the Agency's development programs. The main objective of the study is to gain a better understanding of the diversities, institutions, opportunities, challenges, and sources of resilience across the different ethnic groups for [a given target geography]. The research methodology employed for the study will consist of a literature review of pertinent and trustworthy sources, as well as interviews with experts. Research for the four sections will be undertaken simultaneously, and each part will be considered a separate deliverable. These four sections are as follows:

1. Individual ethnic profiles of all known and discovered ethnic groups

2. A screening report of each ethnic group in accordance with the "Identify" operating principle of PRO-IP

3. Thematic case studies on key pre-identified issues based on the ethnic profiles generated

4. A gaps assessment report on all data gaps found during the research process

BACKGROUND

[Provide general language relating to the history of the target geography and its relevance for Indigenous Peoples. Edit keywords such as *ethnic* and *tribe/tribal* to fit the local context.]

METHODOLOGY

All sections of the Study on Indigenous Peoples for a specific target geography will primarily be the product of **a single literature review process**. The review process will be comprehensive and consist of all reputable existing information on ethnic groups in the target geography. Books, peer-reviewed academic journal articles, research papers produced by prominent think tanks and non-governmental organizations, documents from governments and international organizations, and USAID documents will be used as the main sources of information for the elaboration of this study. Expert opinions also will be used to gather information and fill knowledge gaps that may arise during the literature review process.

Furthermore, the Consultant may undertake interviews with representatives from tribal associations if it is deemed that the information they will provide cannot be found in recent literature on the subject. This may include quantitative data, such as population estimates of particular ethnic groups, and qualitative data, such as descriptions of traditional crops. Before undertaking interviews, however, it is

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[2] https://www.usaid.gov/indigenous-peoples

important that the Consultant fully understands that the social position and ethnicity of an interviewee may influence or determine the results. Conscious and unconscious social and ethnic biases will likely permeate answers in the form of over-emphasizing (or under-emphasizing) certain aspects of an interviewee's community life. Furthermore, a lack of (or over-) representation of an ethnic group may skew the results by under-emphasizing (or over-emphasizing) the life circumstances of certain ethnicities.

To control for biases, all answers provided during interviews must be clearly and comprehensively documented by the Consultant, who also must clearly indicate when those answers are used in drafts and final versions of the deliverables. The validity and reliability of the information acquired during interviews could be reviewed by undertaking fieldwork.

The research team is expected to compile information for all sections of the study as mentioned in the paragraphs above and should plan accordingly. Preparation for each section should be undertaken before the review. It is strongly recommended that the review team reads and fully understands the Terms of Reference and inquires about anything they may not understand before beginning the literature review process.

STAFFING AND QUALIFICATIONS

The Consultant must demonstrate the expertise required to fully undertake the requirements of the study, including expert understanding of the target geography being studied in terms of history and its current challenge of nation building in a context of ethnic diversity. Furthermore, the Consultant must be familiar with the target geography's policy, legal, and programming frameworks for development.

The Consultant's desk review team will therefore be composed of experienced professionals, including one or several local consultants who can ensure the study's relevance and effectiveness in the target geography's current political and social conditions. Key staff are required to have a minimum of a master's degree or equivalent professional experience in a relevant field, as well as demonstrated experience in related assignments, especially in the region and preferably in the research target geography or its neighbors.

The Consultant will be expected to put forth a team of qualified experts who meet the above-mentioned profile (level of expertise) to undertake the four parts of the study in an integrated manner. Experience from similar assignments in the region is particularly relevant. The team may include, but is not limited to, the following members:

- **Team Leader (International):** A recognized expert with experience in conducting research in the target geography, preferably with a background in social science with a strong educational or professional background in ethnography, and a demonstrated ability in the design and implementation of data collection, analysis, planning, and assessment of large-scale programs and studies, and project management.

- **Technical Specialists/Advisors (2–3):** Recognized experts with a background in anthropology or sociology, recognized expertise in the research target geography/region, experience in qualitative research, and specialized knowledge of the different ethnic groups in the target geography, as well as

their social, historical, and contemporary context. It is preferable that these experts be cultural anthropologists or a related field; however, other social science backgrounds may be acceptable.

- **Analysts:** Local experts familiar with conducting research in the research target geography, with knowledge of methodological considerations for operating in the target geography, and experience using quantitative and qualitative methods of analysis and report writing.

- **Assistants (1–2):** Local assistants may be hired to aid in bibliographical research, project writing, and data input. At a minimum, assistants must hold a bachelor's degree or have equivalent experience in fields relevant to this project.

The Consultant must provide USAID with the curriculum vitae of all persons, including advisors and analysts, who will be involved in the project. Team members must be approved by USAID prior to contract signing.

DELIVERABLES

1. ETHNOGRAPHIC PROFILES

The objective of this section is to assemble individual ethnographic profiles of all ethnic groups in a target geography (to be determined by the Mission). [Initial assessments suggest that there are multiple ethnic groups inhabiting the target geography (see Annexes), with a high likelihood that there are several undiscovered groups or groups living in voluntary isolation.] Every profile will aim to explain the following aspects of each ethnicity: (1) physical appearance, (2) socio-political structures, (3) production systems, and (4) local knowledge of the environment and its resources. A brief, non-comprehensive list of elements that the review team should aim to include in each section follows. Note that the quality of information available on each ethnic group will vary.

I. **Physical appearance**

   a. Clothing

   b. Jewelry

   c. Changes to the body (e.g., tattoos, piercings, scarring)

II. **Socio-political structures**

   a. Formal and informal institutions

   b. Social status in society

   c. Family structures

   d. Marriage systems

e. Gender dynamics

f. Leadership structures

g. Educational opportunities

h. Property ownership and systems for sharing/allocating resources and property

i. Systems of arbitration and grievance redress

j. Religion

k. Inter-ethnic relations

III. **Production systems**

a. Livelihood opportunities

b. Occupations

c. Property

d. Systems of arbitration and grievance redress

IV. **Local knowledge of the environment and its resources**

a. Physical description of the location and its resources

b. Daily schedules and specific interactions with the environment

c. Symbolically important locations

d. Dietary habits

e. Uses of the environment (including the use of the environment and its resources for leisure, religious, and other ritual activities)

For further information regarding elements that are included in ethnographic profiles, see the [Murdock Outline of Cultural Materials on the Yale University](#) website.

Writing and Analysis

This section of the study will be divided into as many parts as there are individual ethnic profiles and must include an introduction and conclusion. Every individual profile will be divided into the following five parts: (1) summary, (2) physical appearance, (3) socio-political structures, (4) production systems, and (5) local knowledge of the environment and its resources.

In addition, a matrix detailing inter-ethnic relations must be developed and included at the end of the section. The matrix should be designed as follows:

INTER-ETHNIC INTERACTIONS			
	ETHNIC GROUP 1	ETHNIC GROUP 2	ETHNIC GROUP 3
Ethnic Group 1	—	Summary of a shared history, frictions, connections, interactions, etc.	Summary of a shared history, frictions, connections, interactions, etc.
Ethnic Group 2	Summary of a shared history, frictions, connections, interactions, etc.	—	Summary of a shared history, frictions, connections, interactions, etc.
Ethnic Group 3	Summary of a shared history, frictions, connections, interactions, etc.	Summary of a shared history, frictions, connections, interactions, etc.	—

2. SCREENING REPORT

The objective of this section is to screen the information compiled for every ethnic group according to PRO-IP and the relevant target geography's legal and policy frameworks.

To perform this task successfully, the review team will develop a screening methodology that operationalizes PRO-IP's criteria for identifying Indigenous Peoples:

a.   Self-identification as a distinct social and cultural group

b.   Recognition of this identity by others

c.   Historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settler societies

d.   Collective attachment to territories and their natural resources

e.   Customary social, economic, or governance institutions that are distinct

f.   Distinct language or dialect

g.   Resolve to maintain and reproduce their ancestral environments and systems as distinctive peoples and communities

Not all Indigenous Peoples share all of these characteristics.

Writing and Analysis

This section of the study will be divided into five parts: (1) introduction, (2) a description of the research target geography's national policy and legal framework on Indigenous Peoples and a comparison that outlines the similarities and differences between the research target geography's laws and policy and

PRO-IP, (3) an analysis of the research target geography's legal and policy norms relevant to vulnerable/marginalized nations, nationalities, and peoples, (4) a description of the screening methodology used to identify Indigenous Peoples using an operationalized version of PRO-IP, and (5) a matrix of ethnic groups and the degree to which they meet PRO-IP's criteria for Indigenous Peoples.

3. CASE STUDIES

The objective of the third and final section of the Study on Indigenous Peoples in the target geography will be to undertake thematic case studies using [USAID's Inclusive Development framework](#). These case studies will provide a deeper understanding of sources of opportunities and challenges in the target geography. One of the case studies should examine the social and economic aspirations of women and girls, and another should examine the social and economic aspirations of other traditionally marginalized groups, youth, persons with disabilities, lesbians, gays, bisexuals, trans, queer, intersex persons, and others.

Each case study should provide a target geography-wide diagnosis of the issue being researched and not simply list each ethnic community's dynamics surrounding case study themes. Examples may be used to illustrate sources of risk, resilience, opportunities, and challenges among the population; however, the end goal of each case study is to identify the dynamics most approximate to the national trends.

Writing and Analysis

The three parts of this section must include (1) introduction, (2) findings, and (3) conclusion.

4. GAPS ASSESSMENT REPORT

A fourth deliverable will be submitted with the first deliverable (the Ethnographic Profiles). This deliverable will consist of a brief and clearly outlined report of all data gaps found during the research process.

Writing and Analysis

This deliverable must be concise and should clearly outline which information is missing and for which ethnic group. The cause of the missing information also must be included in the document (e.g., "lack of written documentation of a certain subject for a specific ethnicity"). No introduction or conclusion is needed.

TIMELINE

The estimated date for the commencement of the project is _____. The timeline for submitting deliverables is as follows:

TIMELINE		
ORDER	DELIVERABLES	SUBMISSION DATE

1	Bibliography	+2 weeks
2	Early drafts of Sections 1, 2, and 3	+4 weeks
3	Section 1, Ethnic Profiles Gaps Assessment Report	+4 weeks
4	Section 3, Case Studies	+8 weeks
5	Section 2, Screening Report	+4 weeks
6	Bibliography	+2 weeks

Note that the order in which the sections will be submitted does not follow the order in which the study will be published. Also note that because the bulk of the study will be a product of a desk review of available literature, and to a much lesser extent the product of expert interviews, the current in-target geography situation should not pose challenges to submitting the work as required by the Terms of Reference. Any changes in the timeline must therefore be communicated to USAID immediately.

IMPORTANT ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Task Team Leader _____ and their Team will be in constant contact with the literature review team to provide additional guidance during the data collection and report writing process. The Team expects to receive weekly updates during the research and writing process, as well as a database with the compiled information on the bibliography that will be used within 2 weeks of signing a contract. The database must include the title, author, year of publication, and organization/publisher of each document.

ANNEXES

[Add existing target geography specific information]