



特定非営利活動法人

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第9回新 JICA の環境社会配慮ガイドラインの検討に係る有識者委員会資料

アジア開発銀行の技術協力段階における環境社会配慮について

特定非営利活動法人メコン・ウォッチ
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アジア開発銀行 (ADB) は、業務マニュアルにおいて、技術協力 (TA) 段階での環境社会配慮について以下の規定を置いている。

1. 初期貧困社会分析

初期貧困社会分析 (IPSA) は、全ての融資および贈与によるプロジェクト・プログラムについて必要とされる。IPSA においては、プロジェクト準備 TA (PPTA) 実施において対処されるべき社会配慮を特定し、PPTA の TOR に反映することとされている。また、IPSA は PPTA 実施前に行われ、完了後 ADB のウェブサイトで公開されている。

OM Section C3/OP: Incorporation of Social Dimension into ADB Operations

6. An initial poverty and social analysis (IPSA) is required for all loan and grant-based investment projects and programs⁴ to identify social issues. The IPSA should (i) identify expected poverty and social impacts of the intervention as a contribution to results at the sector and country levels; (ii) identify key social issues (such as participation, gender, involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, labor, affordability, and other risks and/or vulnerabilities) that need to be addressed during implementation of the project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA) and the ensuing project;⁵ (iii) identify plans and terms of reference to assist in project preparation; and (iv) identify and allocate resources for conducting social analysis during the feasibility study or due diligence (para. 7).

7. The IPSA should be undertaken before or during PPTA fact-finding for preparation of sovereign projects. The IPSA will be posted on ADB's website upon its completion. The IPSA is a core appendix to the PPTA report. For non-sovereign projects and for sovereign projects where no PPTA is undertaken, the IPSA should be conducted as part of due diligence, and posted on ADB's website upon its completion.

⁴ This excludes regional and/or advisory technical assistances, economic, sector, and thematic work.

2. 非自発的住民移転

非自発的住民移転については以下の規定が設けられている。

- ・ ADB は、移転計画の作成と実施につき政策遵守を確保するために必要であると考えられる場合、実施機関を支援する。
- ・ ADB は事業のできる限り早期の段階、少なくとも PPTA 前に、非自発的住民移転についてスクリーニングを行う。
- ・ IPSA においては、事業の具体性に依りて非自発的住民移転による影響を特定し、PPTA の TOR に反映させる。

OM Section F2/OP: Involuntary Resettlement

7. The responsibility for planning and implementing involuntary resettlement rests with the EA or other project sponsors. ADB offers support for the efforts of the EA or other project sponsors, when considered necessary for involuntary resettlement policy compliance, for (i) formulating and implementing resettlement policies, strategies, and plans . . .

18. Projects are assigned an involuntary resettlement category depending on the significance of the probable involuntary resettlement impacts.

22. Screening for involuntary resettlement is to be conducted as early as possible in the project cycle, at the project concept stage where feasible, and no later than project or program preparatory technical assistance, project preparatory note fact-finding, or due diligence.

23. An initial poverty and social assessment (IPSA) is required for every development project and should be undertaken as early as possible in the project cycle, and preferably by the time of factfinding for a PPTA or other project preparatory study or due diligence, so that appropriate measures and sufficient resources for resettlement planning can be included in the terms of reference for the feasibility study. Depending on how firm the project concept is at this stage, the IPSA may also identify people, households, and communities likely to be affected by involuntary resettlement, using an involuntary resettlement checklist. If the IPSA indicates that involuntary resettlement is likely, resettlement planning is required, preferably in conjunction with the preparation of the feasibility study. The IPSA also identifies the institutions that will be involved in resettlement planning and management, and assesses their capacities.

3. 先住民族

先住民族についても、非自発的住民移転と同様、以下の規定が置かれている。

- ・ ADB は事業の初期段階から、先住民族への影響についてスクリーニングを行う。特に、PPTA 実施前に行われる IPSA を通じてシステムティックなスクリーニングを行う。
- ・ プロジェクトが先住民族に対して重大な影響を及ぼす場合には、先住民族開発計画の必要性が PPTA の TOR に盛り込まれる。

OM Section F3/OP: Involuntary Resettlement

6. ADB's indigenous peoples policy requires that each stage of a project should be screened in order to ascertain its impact on indigenous peoples, including (i) the project identification stage, (ii) an initial poverty and social assessment (IPSA) during the fact-finding prior to the project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA) or "due diligence," and (iii) in-depth poverty and social assessment during the PPTA or when "due diligence" is performed.

7. Initial screening for project impacts on indigenous peoples is to be conducted as early as possible in

the project cycle, (i.e., at the project concept stage), to categorize the impacts and identify subsequent approaches and resource requirements to address indigenous peoples issues. Screening is a continuing process, and the indigenous peoples category can be changed at any time with the approval of the chief compliance officer (CCO) as more detailed information becomes available and project processing proceeds.

8. A thorough and systematic screening is to be conducted during the IPSA. The IPSA is a mandatory analysis to be undertaken as early as possible in the project cycle, and preferably before fact-finding for a PPTA or other project preparatory study or due diligence. The IPSA helps to determine appropriate measures to follow and to provide sufficient resources for the feasibility study. If the IPSA indicates that indigenous peoples are likely to be affected by the proposed project, the indigenous peoples plan will be prepared at the feasibility study stage.

28. The need for an IPDP or IPDF is to be included in the terms of reference for the PPTA if the project is identified as likely to have significant impacts on indigenous peoples. The IPDP and IPDF should be prepared in consultation with and participation of key stakeholders in the proposed project.

以上