

「環境社会配慮確認のための国際協力銀行ガイドライン実施状況調査
(海外経済協力業務)」の補足調査結果最終報告書

2008年9月10日
国際協力銀行

I. 調査対象案件名(国名、カテゴリ分類)

- ・ ファンリー・ファンティエット灌漑事業(ベトナム、カテゴリA)
- ・ 国道3号線道路ネットワーク整備事業(I)(ベトナム、カテゴリA)
- ・ オリッサ州森林セクター開発事業(インド、カテゴリB)
- ・ バンガロール高速輸送システム建設事業(インド、カテゴリA)
- ・ スマラン総合水資源・洪水対策事業(インドネシア、カテゴリA)
- ・ タンジュンプリオク港アクセス道路建設事業(インドネシア、カテゴリA)
(案件情報については、別添をご参照)

II. 調査概要

1. 環境レビュー時のプロジェクト実施主体等による環境社会配慮内容及び本行の確認結果に関するもの

(1) EIA 報告書、住民移転計画書等の情報公開の時期・方法・内容

EIA 報告書は、いずれの案件においても、実施機関又は関係官庁等にて公開されており、閲覧及びコピーが認められていることを確認した(但し、カテゴリB案件であるオリッサ州森林セクター開発事業では、EIA 報告書は作成されていない)。

- ・ バンガロール高速輸送システム建設事業：EIA 報告書が実施機関(バンガロール交通公社)のウェブサイトで2005年8月より公開されている。住民移転計画書は、いずれの案件においても原則公開されていない。(但し、カテゴリB案件であるオリッサ州森林セクター開発事業では、住民移転計画書は作成されていない。)
- ・ タンジュンプリオク港アクセス道路建設事業：求めに応じて住民移転計画書が公開される。
- ・ バンガロール高速輸送システム建設事業：補償策及び生計回復策等が実施機関のウェブサイトにて公開されている。
- ・ ベトナム案件：ベトナムの用地取得・住民移転制度に従い、そのプロセ

スの中で用地取得、住民移転及び補償額等に係る情報が公開される。

(2) 被影響住民との協議の時期・方法・内容、また協議結果の事業計画や住民移転計画等への反映状況：

いずれの案件においても、被影響住民を対象として、EIA 報告書に係る住民協議がドラフト作成段階では必ず実施されている。

協議においては、ドラフト EIA 報告書の内容説明及び質疑応答が行われ、必要に応じて住民からの意見は EIA 報告書に反映されている。

- ・ 国道 3 号線ネットワーク整備事業(I)：EIA 報告書のドラフト段階に加えて、スコーピング段階においても住民協議が行われた。
但し、一部の案件については、被影響住民が協議対象に含まれないケースや、調査時点では十分な説明を受けていないケースが見られた。
- ・ バンガロール高速輸送システム建設事業：一部のテナント利用者や不法住民によると、実施機関から補償内容に関する説明を受けていない。
- ・ スマラン総合水資源・洪水対策事業：ダム建設工事地域に居住する日雇い農民が住民協議の対象に含まれていなかった。

2. 環境レビュー後のプロジェクト実施主体等による環境社会配慮内容及びモニタリングに関するもの

(1) 事前に計画された環境、社会面に係る緩和策の実施状況：

いずれの案件も本体工事は未着手であるため、現時点では具体的な緩和策は実施されていない。

工事期間中の農業への影響等、被影響住民が懸念を有している事項については、作成済みの環境管理計画(EMP)に基づき、実施機関、コンサルタント及び土木工事業者等が、必要な緩和策の実施状況をモニタリングしつつ、事業を実施していく予定であることを確認している。

- ・ 国道 3 号線ネットワーク整備事業：新規に建設される道路が、既存道路や灌漑水路を遮らないよう、ボックスカルバート等を必要数設置して対応する予定である。
- ・ オリッサ州森林セクター開発事業：EMP は作成されていないものの、実施機関のウェブサイトに事業のモニタリング方針等が掲載されている。

(2) 被影響住民の生活水準の改善・回復計画と現在の改善・回復状況：

多くの案件では、作成済みの住民移転計画に基づき、補償策、生計回復策等が検討されている段階であるが、バンガロール高速輸送システム建

設事業及びスマラン総合水資源・洪水対策事業については、すでに一部の地域で住民移転が開始されている。

- ・ バンガロール高速輸送システム建設事業：合法的な土地所有者によると、補償単価は市場価格などの現状を反映した妥当な価格であるとのこと。一方で、不法住民からは補償額が不十分であるとの声も聞かれた。
- ・ スマラン総合水資源・洪水対策事業：すでに補償費を受領した住民によると、用地取得に対する補償額は十分な金額であったとのこと。また、生計回復支援として、(i)ダム湖における養殖漁業の推進及び職業訓練（稚魚の購入費は市政府による貸付を検討中）、(ii)ダム建設地での酪農、(iii)ダム建設予定地や西放水路における被影響住民に対する手工芸品や河川敷でのレンガ製造・観葉栽培等の職業訓練、及び(iv)本事業の工事への参画、の4プログラムが計画されている。

住民移転報告書のドラフト作成時に行われた住民協議以降、事業遅延等に伴い事業実施及び用地取得・住民移転に係る情報提供が十分になされなかったため、定期的に情報提供を求める意見が被影響住民よりあった。

(3) 先住民族を含む社会的弱者への配慮計画と現在の配慮状況：

- ・ ファンリー・ファンティエット灌漑事業：用地取得対象地の一部に少数民族(Hoa 族、Tay 族等)の農地が含まれているが、通常のベトナム人に相当程度同化していることから、インタビューでは少数民族であることに起因する不満や不安は表明されなかった。用地取得は通常の手続きで進めるが、優遇措置として無利子貸付の利用が可能となっている。
- ・ オリッサ州森林セクター開発事業：森林管理共同体(VSS)自体に指定部族、カーストグループ等の社会的弱者が含まれており、実施機関やNGOの支援を受けつつ、各種の判断及び課題がVSSを通じ実施、解決されている。

(4) 住民移転及び生計手段の喪失に係る対策の立案、実施、モニタリングへの住民参加状況：

一部の案件について、実施機関が住民を含むステークホルダーとの情報共有に基づき、環境社会影響に対する緩和策を講じていることが確認された。

- ・ ファンリー・ファンティエット灌漑事業：灌漑・排水施設の詳細設計において、実施機関が人民委員会及び住民と情報共有を行い、住民移転が発生しないルートが選択された。
- ・ 国道3号線ネットワーク整備事業(1)：実施機関が人民委員会及び住民

と情報共有を行い、住民移転数を少なくすると共に、寺院、学校及び病院等を避けるよう線形が設計された。

- (5) 環境社会配慮上の問題点に関する指摘があった場合のプロジェクト実施主体の対応状況(相手国政府の苦情処理機関及び本行の異議申立て制度の認知度の確認を含む) :

いずれの案件についても、被影響住民及び NGO 等から苦情等を受け付ける異議申し立て機関が設置されていることを確認した。

- ・ ベトナム案件：通常の公共事業と同様の異議申し立て制度が用いられており、被影響住民からも良く認知されていた。
- ・ バンガロール高速輸送システム建設事業：異議申し立て制度につき一部の住民が認識しており、数人が補償手続きの遅延や補償内容の改善につき申し立てを行ったところ、満足な回答を得たとのこと。
- ・ インドネシア案件：異議申し立て制度についての認識度は低い。

本行の環境ガイドラインに基づく異議申し立て制度は、いずれの案件においても、被影響住民に認識されていなかった。

- (6) 相手国政府等によるモニタリング結果のステークホルダーへの公開の頻度、方法、内容、認知状況 :

いずれの案件においても、現時点では本体工事は未着手であるが、EMPに基づいて環境社会面に係るモニタリングが実施され、求めに応じてその結果は公開される予定であることを確認。

- ・ バンガロール高速輸送システム建設事業：改訂 EMP、地下鉄建設対象地周辺の地下水脈調査結果、大気質および騒音・振動の現況調査結果等は BMRCL のウェブサイトで公開されている。

- (7) その他環境レビュー時の合意事項の実施状況
特になし。

III. 今後改善を要する事項

(1) 【検討すべき環境社会影響のスコープ】

スマラン総合水資源・洪水対策事業及びタンジュンプリオク港アクセス道路建設事業において、一部の被影響住民(特にプロジェクトの派生的・二次的な影響を受ける場合)が、住民協議などにおいて十分に説明を受けていない、もしくは対象から外れているケースが確認された。ガイドラインにも記載されている通り、プロジェクトの影響を検討する場合、合理的な範囲で派生的・二次的な影響も検討対象に含まれること

から、環境レビューの際、当該プロジェクトにおける被影響住民の対象範囲について十分に確認を行う必要がある。

(2) 【借入人等によるモニタリング結果の報告】

ベトナム案件及びスマラン総合水資源・洪水対策事業において、住民移転計画書ドラフト作成時の住民協議以降、事業実施遅延等に伴い、事業実施スケジュール及び用地取得・住民移転に係る説明が十分になされなかったため、被影響住民がタイムリーな情報提供を求めているとのケースが確認された。

用地取得・住民移転については、環境レビュー後に実際の手続きが行われることが多いため、住民移転計画に基づいた補償の実施、用地取得・住民移転等の進捗や検討状況等に関し、案件承諾後も定期的かつ十分な情報提供が実施機関により行われることで、問題の早期対応を可能とする必要がある。

(3) 【承諾後のモニタリング強化】

案件承諾後のモニタリングについては、環境社会配慮面も含め開発部及び駐在員事務所が中心となって行っているものの、調達及び実施促進に関連するモニタリングが中心となっており、上記(2)のような点については必ずしも十分なモニタリングがなされていない可能性もある。審査時に合意された環境社会配慮及び緩和策や用地取得・住民移転に関するプロセスが継続的に実施されているか否かを確認するために、新JICAでは環境レビュー後のモニタリング体制を強化する必要がある。

以 上

「環境社会配慮確認のための国際協力銀行ガイドライン実施状況調査
(海外経済協力業務)」の補足調査対象案件概要

1. 調査対象案件名 (国名、カテゴリ分類)

ファンリー・ファンティエット灌漑事業 (ベトナム、カテゴリ A)

2. 事業概要

ベトナム南部ビントゥアン省バクビン郡において、灌漑排水施設の整備、農村インフラの整備、農業普及サービスの強化等の農業開発を行うことにより、農業生産の拡大を図り、もって農民の所得向上を通じた貧困削減に寄与するもの。

2006年3月にL/A調印。承諾金額は4,874百万円。

3. 事業の進捗状況

E/S 借款により詳細設計を実施済み。2008年5月よりコンサルタントが業務を開始。現在、コントラクターの入札手続及び用地取得の準備段階にある。

4. 現地調査

(1) 調査期間：平成20年6月7日～6月10日

(2) 調査実施者：環境ガイドライン担当審査役、環境審査室、開発第2部、
ハノイ駐在員事務所

(3) 聞き取り対象者：

事業実施機関：農業農村開発省(MARD)、ビントゥアン省農業農村開発局(DARD)

関係人民委員会：ビントゥアン省、バクビン郡、ソンビン村、ハイニン村

被影響住民：バクビン郡ソンビン村及びハイニン村に在住の被影響住民(約60世帯)

1. 調査対象案件名 (国名、カテゴリ分類)

国道3号線道路ネットワーク整備事業()(ベトナム、カテゴリ A)

2. 事業概要

ハノイ北部地域において、既存の国道3号線に並行して高規格道路を建設し、併せて周辺道路を整備することにより、国道3号線の機能の向上(増加する交通量への対応、地域の道路利用者の利便性向上と交通安全)を図り、もって同地域における経済及び社会開発の促進に寄与するもの。

2005年3月にL/A調印。承諾金額は12,469百万円。

3. 事業の進捗状況

2005年9月よりコンサルタントが業務開始。詳細設計を実施済み。現在、コントラクターの入札手続及び住民移転・用地取得の準備段階にある。

4. 現地調査

(1) 調査期間：平成20年6月11日～6月14日

(2) 調査実施者：環境審査室、開発第2部、ハノイ駐在員事務所

(3) 聞き取り対象者：

事業実施機関：第18プロジェクト管理局(PMU18)

関連人民委員会：ハノイ市、ソクソン郡、ヴェトロン村、スアンザン村、バクファー村及びチュンザー村

被影響住民：ソクソン郡ヴェトロン村、スアンザン村、バクファー村及びチュンザー村に在住の被影響住民(約70世帯)

1. 調査対象案件名（国名、カテゴリ分類）

オリッサ州森林セクター開発事業（インド、カテゴリ B）

2. 事業概要

インド東部オリッサ州において、住民参加型の植林及び生計改善活動等を行うことにより、森林の再生及び地域住民の所得向上を図り、もって地域の環境改善及び貧困削減に寄与するもの。

2006年3月にL/A調印。承諾金額は13,937百万円。

3. 事業の進捗状況

事業対象地域となる森林荒廃地域の把握・選定を実施中であり、現時点で第1バッチに向けた623のVSS¹を選定済み。本事業に係るVSSは2007年2月～10月にかけて形成され、オリッサ州森林局（OFED）により雇用されたNGOの支援の下で各VSSが計画書（マイクロ・プランニング）を策定しており、この計画に基づき、各VSSにて植林用の苗木育成作業やコミュニティ・ホールの建設等が実施されている。

4. 現地調査

(1) 調査期間：平成20年5月19日～5月23日

(2) 調査実施者：環境審査室、ニューデリー駐在員事務所

(3) 聞き取り対象者：

事業実施機関：オリッサ州森林局（Forest and Environment Department, Government of Orissa（OFED））

事業対象VSS：プルバニ市（Suduli VSS、Sidingi VSS、Kaladi VSS、Biraguda VSS、Majhipada Phiringia VSS）（330人）

事業対象VSS：アングル市（Hanumanpur VSS、Dalak VSS、Badadandasahi VSS、Madan Mohan Patana、Rajnagar VSS）（475人）

現地NGO：People's Awareness and Hilly Area Development（PAHAD）、Tagore Society for Rural Development（TSRD）、Health and Development Initiatives（HDI）

1. 調査対象案件名（国名、カテゴリ分類）

バンガロール高速輸送システム建設事業（インド、カテゴリ A）

2. 事業概要

本事業は、インド南部カルナタカ州の州都バンガロール市において、総延長約33kmの大量高速輸送システムを建設することにより、増加する輸送需要への対応を図り、もって交通混雑の緩和と交通公害減少を通じた地域経済の発展及び都市環境の改善に寄与するもの。2006年3月にL/A調印。承諾金額は44,704百万円。

3. 事業の進捗状況

JBIC セクションに関しては、2007年8月よりコンサルタントが業務開始。コントラクターは入札手続き中。用地取得・住民移転に関しては、土地所有者の一部へ補償費を支払い済みであり、他の箇所については現在用地取得・移転手続き中。

4. 現地調査

(1) 調査期間：平成20年5月23日～5月26日

(2) 調査実施者：環境審査室、開発第3部、ニューデリー駐在員事務所

(3) 聞き取り対象者：

事業実施機関：バンガロール交通公社（Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited（BMRCL））

移転対象住民（12人）

バンガロール都市交通公社（BMTCL: Bangalore Metropolitan Transportation Corporation）運転手（7人）、オートリキシャ運転手及びリキシャ関係者（20人）

NGO：Bangalore Environment Trust（3人）

1. 調査対象案件名（国名、カテゴリ分類）

スマラン総合水資源・洪水対策事業（インドネシア、カテゴリ A）

2. 事業概要

本事業は中部ジャワ州の州都スマラン市において、放水路・河川改修、排水整備、多目的ダムの建設を行うことにより、同地域の洪水被害の軽減及び安定的な水供給を図り、もって投資環境の改善、地域経済発展に寄与するもの。

2006年3月にL/A調印。承諾金額は16,302百万円。

3. 事業の進捗状況

2007年12月よりコンサルタントが業務開始。現在コントラクターの入札手続準備中。用地取得・住民移転に関しては、ダム建設予定地に繋がるアクセス道路に向けた用地の補償費は支払済みであり、またガラン川改修に向けた川岸の簡易不法商店も一部代替移転先へ移転済みである。

4. 現地調査

(1) 調査期間：平成20年5月29日～5月31日

(2) 調査実施者：環境審査室、開発第1部、ジャカルタ駐在員事務所

(3) 聞き取り対象者：

事業実施機関：公共事業省水資源総局（Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works (DGWR)）

スマラン市政府関係者

被影響住民(用地取得対象住民、移転対象住民)（54人）

1. 調査対象案件名（国名、カテゴリ分類）

タンジュンプリオク港アクセス道路建設事業（インドネシア、カテゴリ A）

2. 事業概要

本事業は、ジャカルタ外環道路の北東部分とジャカルタ湾岸道路を結ぶタンジュンプリオク港アクセス道路(計画全長12.1km)を建設するとともに、交通管制システムを導入することにより、ジャカルタ近郊からタンジュンプリオク港へのアクセス改善を通じて交通渋滞の緩和を図り、もってジャワ島の投資環境改善に資するもの。フェーズ1は2005年3月、フェーズ2は2006年3月にL/A調印。承諾額は合計52,926百万円。

3. 事業の進捗状況

2006年12月よりコンサルタントが業務開始。詳細設計を実施済み。現在、コントラクターの入札手続及び用地取得・住民移転の準備段階にある。

4. 現地調査

(1) 調査期間：平成20年6月2日～6月4日

(2) 調査実施者：環境審査室、ジャカルタ駐在員事務所

(3) 聞き取り対象者：

事業実施機関：公共事業省道路総局（Directorate General of Highways, Ministry of Public Works (DGH)）

Koja 村役場、Cilincing 地区事務所

被影響住民(用地取得対象公社・住民、移転対象住民)（21人）

Field survey report

Phan Ri-Phan Thiet Irrigation Project

1 Environmental Review Process

1.1 Preparatory process for EIA

- 1) Consultation process with project affected peoples (PAPs).

Scoping stage of EIA report

Scoping consultation meetings for EIA were held by consultants with participation of Provincial People's Committee (PPC) officials and related departments and district officials as stakeholders in August 2004.

Draft EIA stage

Draft EIA report was discussed in consultation meetings organized twice in the Project area (One was held in western area, the other in eastern area). The participants were commune officials and PAPs. Relevant information (such as environmental and social impact, and countermeasures for that) was disclosed before the consultations. The consultants provided summary of EIA reports (brochures) to PAPs at the meeting.

- 2) Selection of the participants to consultation

Written invitations were sent to Commune People's Committee (CPC) and CPC announced to random possible PAPs. However, not all possible PAPs got the information and fewer decided to come to meetings. In total there were 86 PAPs participants in two EIA consultations meetings.

- 3) Results of the consultation

Comments to EIA were noted in minutes of the consultation meetings.

At the consultation meeting on scoping, participants clarified many points such as planning of residential areas, increase water content in soil, afforestation to improve the environment and other considerations of water pollution during construction.

At consultation meetings on draft EIA report, local participants expressed their concerns for sanitation conditions during the construction period. The workers camps must have sanitation facilities to avoid pollution to local residents. The

ground water would increase which would cause direct contacts with polluted water from livestock, fertilizers and pesticides used in the field surface.

These issues had been already discussed in the draft EIA report, so that the contents of EIA report were not modified especially.



Picture 1: Review mission meeting with PAPs in Song Binh commune

1.2 Recognition of EIA system and EIA report for this project

The summary of EIA report was distributed during the consultation meeting, and, authorities made explanation on it and responded to the questions from PAPs.

During interviews and consultations with PAPs in Song Binh and Hai Ninh Communes on the mission, most of the farmers did not remember the EIA consultations exactly, because it was held long time ago, in 2004, among many of meetings they attended. However, they admitted receiving some summary brochures with information about the irrigation project at the consultation meetings.

1.3 Disclosure of approved EIA report (present status)

1) Disclosure notice

No official disclosure notice was made such as announcement through radio, news paper etc., but such information was distributed through the

administration system in Vietnam, from Province to Districts, District to Communes, Commune to village heads and village heads to heads of population groups.

2) Place and period of disclosure.

EIA report is available at Provincial Office for Phan Ri - Phan Thiet Irrigation project, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD), Department of Natural Resource and Environment (DONRE) and DPC at least during the construction period.

3) Access to EIA report by the people, etc.

In addition to distributing the EIA summary report in the consultation meetings, people can access to local district authorities to have a copy of EIA report. However, no one has come to refer the disclosed EIA report, because PMU noted that EIA is a technical report which is too difficult to understand for PAPs and traveling all the way to provincial capital of Phan Thiet to have EIA copied is not practical, and that more practical to have summary version available at the district and commune level.

1.4 Confirmation of the contents of EIA report

1) Comparison of the contents.

The version of EIA report disclosed in Vietnam is the same as one disclosed in JBIC Tokyo.

1.5 Preparatory process for Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

1) Consultation process with project affected people.

Meetings for discussion of draft RAP were held at the provincial level with participation from departments and People's Committee officials. Further 7 meetings were held at commune level with participation of commune officials and PAPs. Consultants chaired the meetings and noted comments by the participants. Conclusions of the meeting and summary of comments were explained at the end of meetings.

2) Selection of the participants to consultation

According to PMU, total number of PAPs participants to RAP meetings was 268. The Commune People's Committee (CPC) was responsible to inform all possible PAPs on the meeting time. The CPC announced to all interested through population units. Those PAPs who could arrange time had come to meetings.

3) Results of the consultation.

The location of settlement area to be newly developed and compensation are the most concerns of PAPs and that reflected in the number of comments on RAP. (December 2005). RAP was revised about five times, taking all comments from different meetings at different levels.

E.g. In Section 5.3 of RAP on classification and definition of priority for land acquisition and resettlement, the criteria for classification were changed many times to integrate interests of different groups. Although RAP was not changed since 2005, the compensation price table is updated annually.

2 Post Environmental Review

As the project had not started the implementation, land acquisition and any civil work at the time of the review mission, the assessment of implemented mitigation measures and environmental monitoring was not possible. Instead, the report will list measures to be implemented.

2.1 Implementation of mitigation measures (environmental consideration)

1) Measures to be implemented

During construction phase

Measures against air pollution

Measures against impacts on water quantity and quality

Measures against excavated soils

Measures against health impact on workers.

Measures against Forest protection (to be continued during Operation stage).

Measures against risk from unexploded ordnance

During operation and maintenance stage

Measures against impact of local inundation

Measures against usage to be increased of pesticides and fertilizer due to agricultural extension and intensification.

Measures against impact of increased water uses and solid wastes (health promotion activities).

Measures of infectious disease caused by mosquitoes

2) Issues and difficulties, etc.

During interviews of PAPs, people's expressed concerns about construction may

block their access to the cultivated field, causing temporary blocking of existing irrigation channel, flooding during construction and sanitation conditions of construction workers camps.

2.2 Implementation of EMP

The project referred to Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMP) as part of EIA, not Environmental Management Plan.

1) Any modification of EMP (if already prepared at the time of appraisal).

During the appraisal, it was agreed to include forest protection program to EMP and monitoring for mosquito-borne infectious diseases was included in EMP. There has been no modification in the EMP since then.

2) Implementation status of EMP, etc.

Not implemented because civil works have not started. Once contractors are selected the PMU and contractors will work on EMP implementation.

2.3 Implementation of Environmental monitoring

1) Plan for Environmental monitoring

The items to be monitored are as follows:

Construction Phase

- Air quality
- Water quality
- Mosquito-born infectious diseases

The monitoring will be conducted by CPO and reported to MARD, DONRE. The results of monitoring will be examined by environmental specialists of CPO and DONRE.

Operation Phase

- Water quality
- Vegetation for change of vegetation cover, damage and exploitation of forest resources, condition of afforested or planting areas.
- Mosquito-born infectious diseases

Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE) and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) will take the responsibility for monitoring at O&M stage.

2) Plan for disclosure of the monitoring results.

The monitoring results are supposed to be disclosed at the provincial DONRE.

2.4 Implementation of mitigation measures (social consideration)

1) Measures to be implemented

Measures against possible disruption to local communities from construction activities will be implemented.

2) Issues and difficulties, etc.

During interviews, people expressed their concerns about temporary interruption of access to market by the Project, access to cultivated land and for people to visit their relatives. Experience of delayed project showed that it caused very difficult conditions for normal life.

2.5 Resettlement Action Plan

1) Any change to the RAP after the appraisal.

There is no change to the RAP which was prepared before the appraisal. The actual number of affected household might change because of long time from preparation period. The actual number will be defined in the land acquisition decision of the districts which should follow latest government regulations on resettlement.

2) Progress of the resettlement, etc.

Not started but the Decision 05/2008 of PPC on Land Acquisition was made on 6 June 2008. Detailed land acquisition decisions will be made at the district level. In the Project, Resettlement is not expected but settlement to newly developed area is expected. The settlement will be conducted as a separate project from the Project itself using national budget. During that settlement process, people will voluntarily move to settlement cluster with infrastructure provided by the government.

2.6 Livelihood of Project affected peoples (PAPs)

1) Detailed information of PAPs.

140 households affected, according to report of 2004. No housing land is to be acquired. A detailed inventory of land properties will be conducted in project affected area.

2) Current status of payment of compensation.

No payment has been made.

2.7 Consideration for vulnerable groups

- 1) Any plans for considering vulnerable groups for the project

The vulnerable groups in Phan Ri - Phan Thiet Irrigation project include Hoa, Tay, Nung, Raklay and K'Ho ethnic minorities.

The Hoa (Han), Tay, Nung ethnic minorities are cultivating in almost the same way as ordinary Vietnamese people do. Their current residence area will not be affected by the project. Their crop fields are affected by land acquisition and they will receive same compensation as other households.

- 2) Issues and difficulties, etc.

The government will support for the utility payment for the first few months and provide zero-interest loan in addition to compensation for the land loss.

2.8 Grievance and redress

- 1) Any windows to receive complaints and grievances

The normal procedure for processing grievance and complaints in Vietnam is to approach commune People's Committee. If the communes can not response appropriately, the complaints can be brought to higher level, i.e. the DPC, and so on to PPC and possibly to courts.

- 2) Announcement of establishing the windows for complaints

The process of complaints processing is well established and well-known to people in Vietnam as this process is ordinary procedure for general grievances to the government.

- 3) Actual actions already taken for redressing grievances

There have not been grievances redressed.

2.9 Others

Most people complained that the compensation price set by the government on January 2008 is outdated due to double digit inflation in Vietnam. The staff of Provincial People's Committee explained the government tries to reflect such situation to the compensation standard for lands to be acquired, and is revised every year.

3 PAPs Interview

The interviews were conducted through public consultation. The respondents

included PAPs and residences nearby the Project site. The number of interviewed PAPs was 69 in total.

The interviews were conducted at the locations and number of attendance for each meeting as follows;

1. Son Binh Commune People's Committee: 52 people
2. Hai Ninh Commune People's Committee: 17 people

Through the interviews, the opinions and concerns below were obtained;

3.1 Consultation for EIA report and Land Acquisition and Resettlement

20 respondents answered that they attended the consultation meetings for EIA and RAP in 2004, and admitted to have received summary of the EIA report and explanation of the outline of compensation. They knew the consultation meetings through radio, TV, community other than invitation letter.

They also answered that they obtained enough information in general but wanted more information on issues as follows;

- Detailed Project schedule
- Detailed compensation plan
- Detailed information on Environmental and Social issues

Even those who did not attended the consultation meetings for EIA and RAP obtained the information of the Project through Radio and TV and meeting with National Assembly members from Binh Thuan province or People's Committee members.

3.2 Visibility of EIA system and the EIA report for the Project among public/stakeholders

No respondent knows the Vietnamese EIA system, but they admitted that received summary of the EIA report on the consultation meeting for EIA.

3.3 Disclosure of the EIA report

No respondent has referred the disclosed EIA report, but 10 respondents know where the information regarding the Project is disclosed.

3.4 Implementation of Environmental Monitoring

No respondent has detailed information the result of the environmental monitoring.

3.5 Implementation of Mitigation Measures

The concerns about the mitigation measures were raised as follows;

- 1 respondent stated that temporary interruption of access to market, to cultivated land and to their relatives is anticipated, and it is necessary to mitigate the impact caused by the construction.
- 1 respondent also stated that people are very afraid of extension of construction period because it will cause obstruction for their daily life for long time.

3.6 Livelihood of PAPs

8 respondents answered that their living standard will be improved through the compensation.

Additionally, some respondents raised the concerns about compensation and income restoration plan as follows;

- Adequate compensation reflected the inflation is necessary.
- Not only cash compensation, but also alternative farm lands to sustain PAPs' life after the acquirement are required.

3.7 Consideration for Vulnerable Groups

4 respondents in Hai Ninh commune belong to the ethnic minorities such as Hoa, Tay and Nung. Among them, 1 respondent longs for monetary assistance, 1 respondent for social assistance and 2 respondents for income restoration.

3.8 Grievance and Redress

Most respondents answered they knew the procedure and the window for grievance and redress as general administrative grievance and redress procedure.

3.9 Concerns about the Project

Respondents had concerns about the issues as follows;

- Executing body should work with PAPs directly, not through the local authority, so as to exchange as much information as possible.
- After the consultation meetings in 2004, the information on resettlement and land acquisition has not distributed to PAPs. Frequent information distribution is necessary..

4 Conclusion

4.1 JBIC mission found out the following issues through the implementation status survey for Guideline for confirmation of Environmental and Social

considerations;

- The mechanism should be considered for providing information frequently to PAPs on implementation status of the Project, resettlement and land acquisition even after appraisal.
- It is necessary to strengthen the monitoring the status of preparation and implementation of land acquisition, resettlement and compensation.

4.2 PMU confirm the JBIC's concerns and mentioned as follows;

- Due to delay of implementation status of the Project, the procedure for land acquisition and resettlement delayed and there has not been new information to distribute since the last consultation meeting.
- Lands to be acquired had been already confirmed through the detailed design. After the estimation of PAPs' properties, detailed information will be distributed to PAPs such as concrete compensation fee. Then, the payment and land acquisition will start scheduled in July, 2008 after the agreement with PAPs on compensation fee.

Field survey report Highway No. 3 Project

1. Environmental Review Process

Preparatory process for EIA

1) Consultation process with project affected peoples (PAPs)

Scoping stage of EIA report.

During the scoping stage of EIA report, No.18 Project Management Unit (PMU 18) drafted TORs and consulted with relevant state agencies, departments of PMU-18, district officials and potential PAPs. A consultation meeting on contents of EIA was held 16 April 2004 in PMU-18 with participants from PMU18, SAPROF team, Thai Nguyen and Bac Ninh Transportation Departments, Natural Resources and Environment Departments (DONRE) and Soc Son People's Committee.

Draft EIA stage.

The consultations on draft EIA report were held two times on 31 July in Thai Nguyen Provincial People's Committee and 31 August 2004 in Soc Son District People's Committee. Relevant information such as outline of the Project, environmental impact and its mitigation measures were explained at the consultations. The languages used at consultations were Vietnamese and English. (Documents were not distributed.)

2) Selection of the participants to consultation

PMU invited participants by sending letter to local authorities and possible PAPs randomly selected. The participants were representatives of local authorities, organizations and PAPs. The number in Thai Nguyen province was 50 and Soc Son district was 32 people. Some local mass organizations were invited such as Women Union, Veteran's association, farmer's society, and schools.

3) Results of the consultation, etc.

On the consultation meeting, participants made comments on necessary mitigation measures around sensitive receptor, air pollution and interruption of irrigation system. These comments had been already discussed in the EIA report. So the EIA report was not modified by results of consultation meetings. The Detailed Design has modified the alignment to minimize the social impacts.



Picture 1: Many PAPs knew the Project through these demarcation posts

Recognition of EIA system and EIA report for this project

PMU 18 answered the EIA system was not well-known to ordinary people, especially in rural areas. They mentioned that the EIA system was not communicated on mass-media frequently, and also that the EIA system is not part of formal education in schools or mentioned in village meetings.

Although contents of draft EIA report was explained in consultation meetings, farmers do not remember the contents of EIA report clearly.

Disclosure of approved EIA report (present status)

1) Disclosure notice

EIA report was sent to DONREs of Hanoi city, Bac Ninh and Thai Nguyen provinces. It was also sent to District People's Committee (DPC) where the projected highway would pass through: Gia Lam, Dong Anh, Soc Son (Hanoi City); Tu Son, Yen Phong (Bac Ninh province), Pho Yen, Song Cong, Thai Nguyen city (Thai Nguyen province)

In general, the administrative information is distributed from central level to provincial level, then from province to districts, district to communes, communes to village heads in meetings. Also, each commune has loudspeakers

system, and each province has TV, Radio and newspaper. The information about the project was informed those ways. The PMU will make a notice of disclosure of EIA report during the construction period through those ways, too.

2) Place and period of disclosure

People can access to EIA report at DONREs of Hanoi City, Bac Ninh and Thai Nguyen provinces.

3) Access to EIA report by the people

PMU 18 reported no one referred to the EIA report or requested access or copy so far.

Confirmation of the contents of EIA report

1) Comparison of the contents with disclosed EIA report.

The version of EIA report disclosed in Vietnam is the same as one disclosed in JBIC Tokyo.

Preparatory process for Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

1) Consultation process with project affected people.

PMU 18 conducted first consultation meeting on RAP at Thai Nguyen provincial People's Committee in Thai Nguyen City on 4 May 2004. There were 28 participants among them there were Deputy chairman at the time of the review mission of Thai Nguyen Province, officials of line departments of Thai Nguyen province, representative of mass organizations, consultants team (SAPROF), PMU18 and PAPs

Second consultation meeting was conducted on RAP in Soc Son district People's Committee, on 27 May 2004. There were 32 participants including PMU 18 staff, SAPROF team, officials of Soc Son district, representatives of mass organizations and PAPs.

Local authorities said that all potential PAPs were informed but only few attended consultations meeting due to the lack of interest to the Project at that time. The explanation was that the project was in early stage, the design not confirmed and households were not sure they would be affected or not.

At the consultation meetings, relevant information on the project route, requirements for land acquisition and resettlement, project schedule and

contents of the RAP were presented to the participants. Participants expressed their concern about the compensation price and to minimize the number of households to be affected. The consultant team also presented the change of project design in ending point of Thai Nguyen route for mitigating the number of affected households. In Soc Son meeting, participants asked the project to minimize difficulties for people and to construct the connecting road system from the old to the new route.

2) Results of consultation.

Comments regarding the RAP were included in the revised version of RAP (October 2004). Concerns like frontage roads, provision of irrigation after the road cuts, enlargement of box culverts were integrated into the technical design as much as the cost and general transport planning of the area allowed. Concerns about compensation price and income rehabilitation, together with other comments expressed in project meetings, were included in RAP.

At the same time, district authorities said they would apply the best possible government policies for compensation. Since 2004, the Government regulations on land acquisition and compensation have been changed dramatically in the direction of better benefits for affected people.

2. Post Environmental Review

The Highway No. 3 project has not started the implementation, land acquisition and any civil work. Therefore, it is impossible to review the implementation of mitigation measures. This report will only list the measures to be implemented during the construction stage of the project.

Implementation of mitigation measures (environmental consideration)

1) Measures to be implemented

During construction stage

Measures against air pollution

Measures against water pollution

Measures against noise

Measures against vibration

During operation and Maintenance phase

Measures against air pollution

Measures against water pollution

Measures against noise

Measures against landslide, soil erosion

Measures against impact on Natural resources and Eco-system

2) Issues and difficulties, etc.

During field interview of PAPs, people expressed concerns about obstruction of farming road and drainage canal, noise and interruption of the South-East wind.

Implementation of EMP

1) Any modification of EMP (if already prepared at the time of appraisal)

The Environmental Management Plan takes all the mitigations measures in approved EIA report and modifications included in the highway detailed design. There is no modification to EMP since the detailed design.

2) Implementation status of EMP, etc.

Not implemented because civil works have not started. Once contractors are selected, PMU 18 and contractors will work on EMP implementation.

Implementation of Environmental monitoring

1) Plan for Environmental monitoring

Items to be monitored are as follows:

During construction phase

- Air quality and dust
- Water quality
- Noise and vibration
- After treatment of borrow pits
- Traffic safety of material transport
- Proper sitting and maintenance of labor and construction camps

During the construction phase, the monitoring will be conducted by contractors with assistance from DONRE and through sub-contractors. The result of monitoring will be sent to and PMU18 and DONRE.

During operation phase

- Air quality and dust
- Water quality
- Noise and vibration

In the operation phase, all the required environmental monitoring will be conducted and examined by PMU 18. In case of necessity of additional

mitigation measures, PMU 18 will take mitigation measure in cooperation with DONREs etc.

2) Plan for disclosure of the monitoring results

The results of monitoring will be disclosed at the DONREs of Hanoi, Bac Ninh and Thai Nguyen. The Project executing will make announcements on disclosures through the official channels from districts to communes down to village level.

Implementation of mitigation measures (social consideration)

1) Measures to be implemented

Measures against possible disruption to local communities from construction activities.

2) Issues and difficulties, etc.

During interviews in the field and consultations with PAPs in the meeting people expressed their concerns about the size of box culverts, dividing villages and cemetery, and relocation of graves.

PMU18 had considered the box culverts and confirmed that box culvert size will be according to the approved transportation master plan of the district. People's Committee assured that relocation of graves will be conducted in a manner that respects local traditions and culture.



Picture 2 Interviewed People of Bac Phu Commune

Resettlement Action Plan

1) Any change to the RAP after the appraisal

The total number of households to be relocated has changed from 390 in 2004 appraisal to 405 in June 2007 at the Detailed Design stage. Total area of land to be acquired has changed from 360 ha in 2004 appraisal to 522 ha as of June 2007.

2) Progress of the resettlement, etc.

Hanoi side: Land for resettlement site in Hanoi area has been proposed but not acquired.

- It is proposed to acquire land in December 2008.
- Development of infrastructure in resettlement site such as electricity, water service and drainage is proposed to be implemented since January to June 2009.

Thai Nguyen side:

- Thai Nguyen province has issued Decisions 1432/UBND-TNMT and 625/UBND-TNMT approving 21 resettlement sites.
- Design of resettlement sites will start 30 June 2008 and finalize by 30 September 2008.
- The proposed resettlement sites are located near existing schools, hospitals, markets and administration centers.

Livelihood of Project affected peoples (PAPs)

1) Detailed information of PAPs

405 households affected, according to the report of detailed design in 2007. 522 ha will be acquired. A detailed inventory of land properties will be conducted in project affected area.

Most of lands to be acquired are residential and agricultural land. During field survey, a number of households who have service land area (that provides income from trading, shops...) expressed concern that they need lands suitable for business.

The District People's Committee assured to give access to road to those who currently have such conditions, as much as the conditions of the district and infrastructure would allow.

2) Current status of payment of compensation

The compensation payment has not been paid.

3) Current status of resettlement site preparation including infrastructure development, etc.

There is no suitable place for centralized resettlement area for Soc Son district, Hanoi city. People to be resettled will be provided the land separately.

In Thai Nguyen resettlement site is under design. Proposed resettlement sites in Thai Nguyen are close to school, hospital, market and administrative centers.

Consideration for vulnerable groups

1) Any plans for considering vulnerable groups for the project

There is microfinance run by Social Policy Bank office at commune people's committee for poor households.

No ethnic minorities in the project areas. No information is reported about squatters.

2) Issues and difficulties, etc.

No information is reported about population groups with special difficulties.

Grievance and redress

1) Any windows to receive complaints and grievances

The normal procedure for processing grievance and complaints in Vietnam is to approach CPC. If the communes can not response appropriately, the complaints can be brought to higher level, i.e.,DPC and so on to PPC and possibly to courts.

2) Announcement of establishing the windows for complaints

The process of grievance redress is well established and well-known to people in Vietnam as this process is ordinary procedure for general grievances to the government.

No special announcement for the project but this procedure is very well-known to people of Vietnam.

3) Actual actions already taken for redressing grievances:

There is no actual record of grievances redressed.

Others

People interviewed were most concerned about Compensation price, Actual

construction schedule, What kind of impacts during construction and What support is available for income restoration.

3. PAPs Interview

The interviews were conducted through public consultation and individual interviews. The respondents included PAPs and residences nearby the Project site. The number of interviewed PAPs was 67 in total.

The interviews were conducted at the locations and number of interviewed each meeting as follows;

1. Viet Long Commune: 2 people (farmers)
2. Xuan Giang Commune: 2 people (farmers)
3. Bac Phu Commune: 2 people (farmer, Director of farmers' cooperative)
4. Trung Gia Commune: 1 people (distributor of farming materials)
5. Trung Gia Commune People's Committee: 60 people

Through the interviews, the opinions and concerns below were obtained;

Consultation for EIA report and Land Acquisition and Resettlement

11 respondents answered that they attended the consultation meetings for EIA and RAP in 2004, and admitted that the outlines of EIA and RAP were explained. They knew the consultation meetings mainly through community leader other than invitation letter.

20 respondents answered that they obtained enough information in general but wanted more information on issues as follows;

- Detailed Contents of the Project
- Detailed Project schedule
- Detailed compensation plan
- Detailed information on Environmental and Social issues

Even those who did not attended the consultation meetings for EIA and RAP obtained the information of the Project through mass media such as news paper, community leader and engineers conducting survey in the Project site.

Visibility of EIA system and the EIA report for the Project among public/stakeholders

Although no respondent knows the Vietnamese EIA system and the contents of EIA

report, 8 respondents admitted that environmental/social impacts and its mitigation measures were explained.

Disclosure of the EIA report

No respondent has referred the disclosed EIA report, but 8 respondents know where the information regarding the Project is disclosed. They came to know that through community leader.

Implementation of Environmental Monitoring

No respondent has detailed information of the environmental monitoring.

Implementation of Mitigation Measures

The concerns about the mitigation measures were raised as follows;

- 1 respondent stated that temporary interruption of access to market, to cultivated land and to their relatives is anticipated, and it is necessary to mitigate the impact caused by the construction.
- 1 respondent stated that it is necessary to take countermeasure against interruption of the water flow of drainage canal.
- 1 respondent stated that he worried about noise caused by the construction of the Project.
- 1 respondent worried about the interruption of the South-east wind caused by the structure of Highway.

Livelihood of PAPs

6 respondents answered that their living standard will be improved by the compensation.

Additionally, some respondents raised the concerns about compensation and income restoration plan as follows;

- The most concerned issue is whether adequate compensation for land acquisition will be paid or not. Detailed information on compensation fee should be provided.
- Not only cash compensation, but also income restoration programmes to sustain PAPs' life after the acquirement are required.
- It is difficult to buy the land to newly resettle due to the inflation, so alternative residential land should be provided if possible.

Consideration for Vulnerable Groups

Although few respondents have elderly people and children, they are not

categorized vulnerable. They are supported by the social assistance scheme provided by the Government of Vietnam.

Grievance and Redress

Most respondents answered they knew the procedure and the window for grievance and redress as general administrative procedure.

Other Concerns about the Project

Respondents had concerns about the issues as follows;

- Vocational training is necessary for young generation who lose agricultural land in addition to compensation.
- National Highway No.3 will acquire the 1/4 of cemetery of Thong Nhat village. Considerations are required for remains and religious belief of those who have graves within the land to be acquired.
- National Highway No.3 will divide village into 2, box culvert should be applied to the Project in order to sustain the community
- Distributing information to PAPs in the earliest stage of the Project is important.

4. Conclusion

JBIC mission found out the following issues through the implementation status survey for Guideline for confirmation of Environmental and Social considerations;

- The mechanism should be considered for providing information frequently to PAPs on implementation status of the Project, resettlement and land acquisition even after appraisal.
- It is necessary to strengthen monitoring the status of preparation and implementation of land acquisition, resettlement and compensation.

PMU 18 confirm the JBIC's concerns and mentioned as follows;

- Due to delay of implementation of the Project, the procedure for land acquisition and resettlement delayed and there has not been new information to distribute since the last consultation meeting.
- PMU 18 is confirming the determination of lands to be acquired in detail. After that, Hanoi People's Committee will issue the decision on land acquisition. It is scheduled that contract on civil work will be agreed in October, 2008. And then, PMU 18 will make agreement on compensation fee

with information will be distributed to PAPs such as concrete compensation fee. Then, the payment and land acquisition will start after the agreement with PAPs on compensation fee.

Field Survey Report

Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project

FINDINGS ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL PERFORMANCE

I. Environmental Review Process (based on project proponent interview)

1.1 Preparatory Process For EIA

1) Consultation process with project affected people (PAPs)

No people are negatively affected due to this project and as the project is not coming under the purview of EIA within India, consultation with PAPs for EIA is not required. Hence consultation process is not applicable in this project. On the other hand, during the implementation, there is a continuous consultation process with VSS for information sharing and smooth project implementation.

1.2 Recognition of EIA system and EIA report for this project

Since the EIA report is not prepared for this project, recognition of EIA system and EIA report is not applicable.

1.3 Disclosure of approved EIA report (present status)

1) Disclosure notice

As EIA report has not been prepared for this project no announcement of disclosure through notice board or by any other means has been made.

1.4 Confirmation of the contents of EIA report

1) Comparison of the contents

Since no EIA report has been prepared for this project the comparison of the contents is not applicable.

1.5 Preparatory process for RAP

1) Consultation process with PAPs

Nobody is being affected by this project by way of displacement from land / property and there is no negative effect on any body due to this project. Hence consultation process with PAPs does not arise. On the other hand, during the implementation, there is a continuous consultation process with VSS for information sharing and smooth project implementation.

II. Post Environmental Review (based on project proponent interview)

2.1 Implementation of mitigation measures (environmental consideration)

1) Measures already implemented and to be implemented

The project has been designed to restore degraded forest and improve the income status of the villagers. It is an environment- friendly project. Hence there is no adverse impact on the environment by this project. Thus no mitigation measures are applicable here.

2) Issues and difficulties etc.

Since there is no adverse impact on the environment due to this project, hence mitigation measures are not applicable here.

2.2 Implementation of EMP

1) Any modification of EMP (if already prepared at the time of appraisal)

Since no EMP was prepared by the project proponent, its implementation and modification was not necessary.

2.3 Implementation of Environmental monitoring

1) Implementation status of Environmental monitoring

This project is an environment – friendly one. There is no negative impact on environment because of this project. Hence environmental monitoring is not being done by the project proponent.

2) Disclosure of the monitoring results

Since this project is an environmental – friendly one no environmental monitoring had been done at the beginning and at present also. Hence no disclosure has been made in this regard, but the progress and other information is shared with the members of VSS regularly through the project proponent and NGOs hired under this project.

3) Recognition of the disclosure by stakeholders, etc.

Since no environmental monitoring has been carried out, no disclosure of the monitoring results has been made. So the question of recognition of the disclosure by stakeholders does not arise, but since the progress and other information is shared with the members of VSS regularly through the project proponent and NGOs hired under this project, the members are aware of all the activities in their VSS.

2.4) Implementation of mitigation measures (social consideration)

1) Measures already implemented and to be implemented

This project will not have any negative social impact rather it will create job opportunities and sustainable income generating activities for rural/tribal people. Hence no mitigation measures are required to be undertaken for this project.

2.5 Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

1) Any change to the RAP after the appraisal

As nobody is going to be displaced because of this project, so no RAP was prepared. Hence any change to the RAP after the appraisal does not arise.

2.6 Livelihood of project affected people (PAPs)

1) Detailed information of PAPs

There are no PAPs in this project. This project will not have any adverse affect on the living condition of inhabitants. The project aims at improving livelihood of the forest fringe dwellers and building the capacity of the people to manage the forests in a sustainable manner. The assets developed by the project will be shared by the community in an equitable manner.

2) Current status of living condition of PAPs

Since there are no PAPs in this project and also there is no land acquisition to be done, so no compensation has been paid. Hence current status of living condition of PAPs is not applicable here. However, as a result of this project living status of the villagers have improved / will improve as there is provision of many income generating activities in this project.

2.7 Consideration for vulnerable groups

1) Any plans for considering vulnerable groups for the project

There is no separate plan for considering vulnerable groups for the project because the vulnerable groups are being actively involved in the project work and also the project is designed to include all sections of the society including the vulnerable groups.

2) Current implementation status of the plan

As there is no separate plan for vulnerable groups, the current implementation status of the plan is not applicable here.

2.8 Grievance and redress

1) Any windows to receive complaints and grievances

The project has a website, www.ofsdp.org where the postal address of the project and the e-mail ID are available. Complaints and grievances if any can be sent in that address.

2) Announcement of establishing the windows for complaints

The website is open to the public for their easy access hence no separate announcement has been made.

3) Actual action already taken for redressing grievances

No grievance has been noticed to have been lodged during the field survey. OFSDP has also not received any grievance so far.

4) Recognition of the system to solve the complaints and grievances

At the beginning any villager can lodge his complaints and grievances to solve the problem in the VSS. If he is not satisfied he may go to FMU. If the FMU is unable to solve his problem within 15 days the villager may move to DMU. If the DMU will not solve his problem then within a month he can refer it to PMU and PMU will solve the problem within one week. This system of solving the complaints and grievances has been framed by OFSDP and it has been made public in the general body's meetings of VSSs.

2.9 Others

None

III. PAPs Interview

3.1 PHULBANI FOREST DIVISION

1) SUDULI Village

An approximate number of 60 persons attended the meeting out of them 5 men and 4 women were interviewed.

The women members are found to be very active and have understood the scope of the project. There are three self-help groups (SHG) who have taken up leading role in improving the financial status of the village. After discussion with both male and female members it is observed that the economic condition of the people has taken an upward leap. It is due to cultivation of vegetables getting water from the renovated wells and ponds, taking of works of preparing leaf plates, collecting mahua flowers and other minor forest produce and selling them through SHGs.

2) SIDINGI Village

An approximate number of 60 persons attended the meeting out of them 2 men and 3 women were interviewed.

This village has two SHG Groups. In the nursery developed by the VSS total no of 44,052 nos. of seedlings have been prepared. The plantation work will be taken up in the coming monsoon. As regards the socio-economic activities it is found that the members have renovated their ponds and wells for irrigation to grow vegetables and take up plantation work. The villagers are protecting the forest from theft. The villagers were showing their concern to have more funds for water supply to undertake nursery activities and growing vegetables.

3) KALADI Village

An approximate number of 70 persons attended the meeting.

There are 5 SHGs in the village, which are very active in taking up income generating activities through this project which includes plantation of fruit bearing trees, selling seedlings developed in nurseries, producing vegetables and cultivating fisheries by renovating ponds, collecting and selling minor forest produce through SHGs, digging pits for plantation etc. It is found that the members have cleaned the forest and collected the dry fire wood and distributed among themselves equally. They

are collectively guarding the forest and going to take up plantation work in coming rainy season by collecting seedlings from the nursery developed by them. They have constructed a community cemented platform, renovated their ponds and wells.

4) BIRAGUDA Village

An approximate number of 50 persons attended the meeting.

The VSS committee is also headed by a lady and its major activities are guided by the conscious female members. Through the financial assistance of this project the villagers have renovated their ponds and wells and by irrigating their lands they have produced large quantity of vegetables of different varieties which are marketed in Phulbani. This activity has shown a remarkable improvement in the economic standard of the villagers. The members are collectively protecting the nearby forest by cleaning and extinguishing accidental fire.

5) MAJHIPADA Village

An approximate number of 90 persons attended the meeting.

During the meeting it is found that regular meetings of VSS are being held and the decisions are implemented in a very democratic manner. They are protecting the forest collectively and developing nursery to undertake plantation work in coming rainy season. Awareness has been created through this project specifically among women to conserve forest through plantation and care.

The socio-economic status has visibly improved by the project. Two NGO representatives were found to be very active in coordinating the successful implementation of guidelines.

3.2 ANGUL FOREST DIVISION

1) HANUMANPUR Village

An approximate number of 90 persons attended the meeting out of them 2 men and 2 women were interviewed.

During interviews it is learnt that some villagers volunteered to join this programme on their own by learning about this through local TV channel and newspaper. Pisciculture activities have been taken up to increase the economic condition. They have cleaned the forest and developed a nursery to undertake plantation work in coming monsoon. They have nabbed the forest thieves in some occasions and handed over them to forest officials. The views expressed by the members were noted and it was found that awareness has been developed among them to protect the forest and improve their livelihood through this project.

2) DALAK Village

An approximate number of 80 persons attended the meeting out of them 2 men and 2 women were interviewed.

This VSS is comprised of some hamlets scattered here and there. However, they have renovated the existing ponds to make available sufficient water for irrigation and producing vegetables. They need more funds for creating check dam at Dalak Jharan to solve their water problems. They were demanding marketing facilities for selling mahua flower and other forest produces for their income generation activities. The existing two SHGs are being actively involved to take up this work.

3) BADADANDA SAHI Village

An approximate number of 85 persons attended the meeting out of them 2 men and 2 women were interviewed.

After discussion with the members it is found that the SHGs are doing tremendous work through income generating activities. Some women have been trained in tailoring work and earning good amount. They demanded supply of machines for making that leaf plates and growing mushrooms and making incense sticks for improving their economic status. Some college going girls expressed their views for opening a computer training center to enhance their skill for employability. The villagers are doing forest cleaning work, protecting the forest through rotation and have decided to plant more trees out of their own nursery for checking pollution.

4) MADANMOHAN PATNA Village

An approximate number of 120 persons attended the meeting out of them 2 men and 2 women were interviewed.

13 SHGs are very active in income generating activities of the women. This is an alcohol free village due to this project as some educated young boys have made it possible through motivation. They are preparing incense sticks and expert in bamboo craft. A grain bank has also been formed through the VSS to help the poor people. They are also trained on making smokeless chullahs which are used for cooking, using less quantity of fire wood.

5) RAJNAGAR Village

An approximate number of 100 persons attended the meeting.

A novel thing is observed in this VSS that the accounts of receipt and expenditure of the VSS grant has been reflected on a black board in the hall for public perusal. The spirit and enthusiasm of the villagers exhibited the socio-economic benefit that they have received from this project for their development. They have also made similar efforts like other VSS for conserving forest and undertaking massive plantation activity.

3.3 MEETINGS WITH OFSDP OFFICIALS

1) Phulbani Forest Division

The DFO expressed his concern about the problem of shortage of staff which creates an additional burden on the existing staff to perform. Therefore, there is need to fill them up for the successful implementation of the project. The forest field officials are over burdened with the works of Bamboo Mission and OFSDP activities. In order to improve the mobility of the staff to effectively supervise the implementation of the project activities, the DFO suggested supplies of 4 wheelers to each Range Officer and provision of one accountant for maintaining accounts.

The representatives of NGOs suggested that the OFSDP officials and NGOs were required to work closely for successful implementation of the project.

2) Angul Forest Division

During discussion the DFO informed that Angul District is an industrial area and its impact will be on the forest of this Division, So focus is to be made on the micro-plan

activities by the VSS He also suggested for filling up vacancies of field staff for successful implementation of the project departmental activities and projects are also going on simultaneously The ACF gave the opinion that the project was doing well in the line of National Forest Policy.

IV. Conclusion

During discussion it was observed that the NGOs, who are associated with the FMUs for a period of three years as per OFSDP guidelines, are doing very effective work in creating awareness among rural/tribal communities and thus need to be involved with the project activities for a longer period. They are also very effective in acting as a bridge between the VSS members, OFSDP officials and other govt. agencies.

The JBIC team suggested to fill the vacancies of OFSDP officials/staff in different Forest Divisions where this project is being implemented as those field staff who are working at the Range level are over burdened with other responsibilities in addition to the project related works. Some of them are in charge of more than one Range for which they are facing difficulties in successful implementation of this project. Hence the vacancies are urgently required to be filled up expeditiously.

The JBIC team remarked that there does not seem to be serious negative environmental impacts as this was a forestry project. They suggested for undertaking plantation work of eco-friendly trees, especially trees from native species. They also recommended the use of bio-fertilizer and thus reducing the use of chemical fertilizer during plantation work.

The project director stated that early steps would be taken to address the above stated issues.

ABBREVIATIONS

1. **ACF** - **Assistant Conservator of Forest**
2. **DRP** - **De-reservation Proposal**
3. **DMU** - **Divisional Management Unit**
4. **DFO** - **Divisional Forest Officer**
5. **EIA** - **Environmental Impact Assessment**
6. **EMP** - **Environmental Management Plan**
7. **EPA** - **Entry Point Activities**
8. **FMU** - **Field Management Unit**
9. **IGA** - **Income Generating Activity**
10. **JFM** - **Joint Forest Management**
11. **JBIC** - **Japan Bank for International Cooperation**
12. **JICA** - **Japan International Cooperation Agency**
13. **NGO** - **Non Governmental Organization**
14. **OFSDP** - **Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project**
15. **OFD** - **Orissa Forest Department**
16. **PAP** - **Project Affected People**
17. **SHG** - **Self Help Group**
18. **SFM** - **Sustainable Forest Management**
19. **VSS** - **Vana Samrakshan Samiti**

Field Survey Report

Bangalore Metro Rail Project

FINDINGS ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL PERFORMANCE

I. Environmental Review Process (based on project proponent interview)

1.1 PREPARATORY PROCESS FOR EIA

1) Consultation process with Project Affected People (PAPs)

Consultations were held for 6 times, once during the middle of the EIA preparation (Feb.26, 2003) and 5 times before finalization of the EIA report (May 21, 2004, April 29, 2005, 3 times during June 6-10, 2005) as mentioned above.

2) Selection of the participants to consultation

The participants included representatives from various interest groups, government and non-governmental organizations besides print media.

3) Results of consultation etc.

Most of the participants felt the need for metro transit system in Bangalore and had a lot of appreciation for the efforts made by Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (BMRCL).

1.2 RECOGNITION OF EIA SYSTEM AND EIA REPORT FOR THIS PROJECT

The Ministry of Environment & Forest (MoEF), Government of India (GOI) is the nodal organization relating to implementation of environmental acts. Its notification dated 27th Jan 1994 has stipulated that any action or expansion or modernization of project or activity shall not be undertaken without specific environmental clearance from the central Government. While according such permission, the procedures to be followed have been notified. In May 1994, the GOI has issued a notification mentioning type of industries/activity which needs environmental clearance by MoEF. However the metro rail projects have been exempted from the list. Hence EIA system and EIA report could not be recognized on this project.

In spite of the above, to maintain the clean and green environment the BMRCL without availing the exemption, has prepared EIA & Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMP) keeping all the essential Acts in to consideration such as Forest conservation Act (1981), The wild life protection Act (1972), Water (prevention & control of Pollution) Act 1974, Air (prevention & control of Pollution) Act (1981), Environment Protection Act 1986, the Tree Act (1984), The Bangalore Development Authority Act (1976) The EIA report was completed in March 2003. BMRCL will follow the plan as suggested in DRP.

1.3 DISCLOSURE OF APPROVED EIA REPORT (PRESENT STATUS)

1) Disclosure notice

The EIA report was prepared in 2003 by Bangalore University under the guidance of Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC). Due to skeleton staff in BMRCL, the assignment for preparation of EIA report was directly given by DMRC to Bangalore University, for which the official of BMRCL was not much sure about the Disclosure notice. But the EIA report has been disclosed at the metro office and in its website where the people including project affected people have easy access. Further the contents of EIA have been published in newspaper. BMRCL has displayed the route map of Metro alignment at vantage points.

2) Place and period of disclosure

The EIA report has been disclosed at the metro office and in its website. BMRCL has displayed the route map of Metro alignment at vantage points. It is available in website of BMRCL also. Regarding duration, the EIA information will be available in the BMRCL website till the completion of the project.

3) Access to EIA report by the people etc.

The various interest groups, government and non-governmental organizations including print media have easy access.

1.4 CONFIRMATION OF THE CONTENTS OF EIA REPORT

1) Comparison of the contents

There is no difference in the contents of EIA report disclosed in India and at JBIC HQ in Tokyo.

1.5 PREPARATORY PROCESS FOR Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

1) Consultation process with project affected people

The consultation for land acquisition and resettlement were held at the same time for EIA. There has been no separate consultation held for particular RAP. However BMRCL has floated the tender to carry out the socio-economic survey for the resettlement of 228 PAPs belonging to Economic Weaker Section (EWS), residing in two slum areas.

2) Selection of the participants to consultation

Same as EIA consultation, including those PAPs who are losing their properties under the metro project.

3) Results of consultations

Most of the participants felt the need for metro transit system in Bangalore, but expressed their concerns for compensation and the restoration of their livelihood and business.

II. Post Environmental Review (based on project proponent interview)

2.1 IMPLEMENTATIONS OF MITIGATION MEASURES (ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS)

1) Measures already implemented and to be implemented

The project work has commenced in Reach-1 over a distance of 7 km since last one year. Based on priority and need, few environmental parameters which are likely to be affected were identified and mitigation measures were implemented.

- a) **Traffic:** As discussed in the EMP, traffic has adverse effect during the construction phase but beneficial impact during the operation phase. In Reach-1, out of 7 km., the work is in progress in 3 kms. As discussed in the EMP, traffic diversion plan has been prepared in consultation with the Bangalore city police and traffic has been diverted in the areas where construction is in progress. There is some inconvenience due to this traffic diversion, however, the adversities are minimized to a greater extent.
- b) **Air Quality:** Air quality monitoring at construction site is being monitored continuously. The environment is mostly affected due to generation of suspended particles in the form of dust due to the construction activities. The construction agency is sprinkling water continuously to keep down the dust generated during the construction phase. The situation is under control as no complaints have been received from the public or the stakeholders.
- c) **Safety:** Apart from diversion of traffic, proper barricading and signage is used in the construction site to secure the general public from accidents. The safety measures are enforced to protect the work force deployed for the construction activities from accidents.
- d) **Loss of Green Cover:** Due to the implementation of the project, about 15,000 trees in the alignment are likely to be felled. In true spirit of the Karnataka Tree Preservation Act, compensatory afforestation programme was implemented during 2006. As per the provisions of the Karnataka Tree Preservation Act, two saplings have to be planted for the loss of every tree. However, BMRCL has implemented by planting 10 saplings for the loss of every tree. Even the work of removal of trees are not taken up at once and is being done as and when required by following the legal and safety measures as envisaged under the Act. Afforestation programme is implemented to mitigate the loss of green cover with the help of three organizations, viz., Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagara Palika (BBMP), Bangalore Development Authority (BDA) and Forest Department.
- e) **Landscape and Visual:** In order to mitigate the adverse land visual, the structures, especially the stations, are designed with the help of leading architects of the city. However, implementation of the architectural designs will depend on the cost considerations also.
- f) **Archaeological & Historical Monuments:** In the entire project, there is only one spot of archaeologically and historically important site, viz., Tippu Summer Palace and Fort. In order to mitigate adverse impacts on the same, if any, the National Physical Laboratory (NPL) was engaged to conduct noise and vibration studies. NPL has conducted the study and submitted a report. As per the report,

no negative impact is seen. The Superintendent of Archaeological Survey of India, Bangalore has been further requested to unearth any hidden monument in the site/location. In order to unearth hidden monument, if any, we have initiated action to conduct geo-penetration radar survey with the help of National Institute of Rock Mechanics (NIRM). The work is in progress.

- g) **Groundwater Aquifers:** In order to understand the groundwater aquifers, hydrological survey was envisaged in the EMP. This work was entrusted to the Indian Institute of Science (IISc.), Bangalore. A team of scientists from IISc. has conducted this study and has given preliminary presentation as per their study. The final report is yet to be submitted. As per the preliminary presentation, tunneling over a distance of 8 km in the CBD area may not affect the water table.
- h) **Land Acquisition & Rehabilitation:** For construction of Bangalore Metro Rail project, about 228 acres of land is required apart from utilizing the existing medians to the right of way. However, out of 228 acres, only 26.13 acres of land is planned for acquiring from the private people. The remaining land is from the Government Departments. This was mainly aimed to reduce people from being displaced from their dwelling places and business centers. However, where it has become inevitable, the land is being acquired.
- i) **Rehabilitation:** Rehabilitation package has been approved by the Board.
- j) **Health & Hygiene:** Health and hygiene is an important parameter to be tackled in the labor camps and in the precast yards. The construction agencies have been informed to maintain good hygiene in the labour camps. The General Consultants have engaged the officers for supervision and guidance. The agency has been informed to engage NGO to educate and prevent spread of HIV and AIDS.
- k) **Measures to be implemented:** The mitigation measures as envisaged in the EMP will be implemented in Reach-2, Reach-3 and Reach-4 as and when the work will progress. In Reach-1, mitigation measures in environmental parameters, viz, disposal of demolished building debris, energy resources, noise and vibrations will be implemented as and when required.

2) **Issues and difficulties etc.**

So far no problem has been faced while implementing the mitigation measures for protecting the environment. However, in respect of landscape visuals, the cost consideration may become an impediment. In respect of designing metro stations in important localities, the leading architects of the city are involved and they have prepared station designs which can improve the existing landscape visuals of the locality. However, these designs might increase the cost of the project and this is one of the problems foreseen.

2.2 **IMPLEMENTATION OF EMP**

1) **Any modification of EMP (if already prepared at the time of appraisal)**

Environmental Management Action Plan was revised during 2007 and this revision is based on EIA prepared by Environmental Department of Bangalore University. This revision was made mainly to identify few more environmental parameters in

addition to parameters identified in the earlier report. These parameters were structured and discussed under 4 phases.

- Affected Environmental
- Impact Assessment
- Mitigation Measures
- Environmental Quality Determination

2.3 IMPLEMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

1) Implementation status of environmental monitoring

As submitted earlier, EMP is under implementation in Reach-1 to a larger extent and for other reaches where work has not yet started, preliminary monitoring process is in progress. Baseline monitoring of air quality for the year 2006-07 was completed and for the year 2007-08 is also in progress and the report the month of December 2007 has been submitted by the agency. The noise and vibration studies have been conducted by National Physical Laboratory near Tippu's Summer Palace and Fort. The studies done in respect of Hydrological Survey by Indian Institute of Science will be submitted by the Organization soon and forwarded to JBIC.

2) Disclosure of the monitoring status

Environmental Monitoring has been disclosed to the general public by placing all the reports in BMRCL website. The following are placed in BMRCL website:

- a) EIA report prepared by Bangalore University.
- b) Revised EMP.
- c) Baseline studies on Air Monitoring conducted for the year 2006-07.
- d) Transplantation of trees.
- e) Afforestation done during 2006 by BDA, BBMP and Forest Department

3) Recognition of the disclosure by stakeholders

Due to disclosure of environmental monitoring status, a few of the Scientists have responded and in fact, Dr. Subramanya and Sri Karanth have informed BMRCL to undertake hydrological studies to assess adverse impacts, if any, on the occupants, due to tunneling. That was the main reason why geo-hydrological study was entrusted to Indian Institute of Science immediately though this aspect was envisaged under EMP.

2.4 IMPLEMENTATIONS OF MITIGATION MEASURES (SOCIAL CONSIDERATIONS)

1) Measures already implemented and to be implemented

- a) A Committee at the level of Retired Secretary to Government of India was appointed to fix fair market value of property. This Committee has determined property value at par with market value for each parcel of the land to be acquired.

- b) To compensate the land of buildings, a Committee at the level of Government was appointed to suggest methodology to follow and to determine the replacement cost.
- c) Rehabilitation package as approved by the Board.

2) Issues and difficulties etc

In order to remove difficulties, the entire process was kept very transparent. All the details were placed in the website for the knowledge of general public and project affected people. All the project affected people were interacted in various PAP meetings which were held in BMRCL's office. In the process, the implementation has become smooth.

2.5 RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

1) Any change to the RAP after the appraisal

The BMRCL have taken a decision for rehabilitation of 228 economically weaker section families. As the initially allotted land was not available, Government has allotted fresh 4 acres of land. The BMRCL have entrusted the design work of tenements to the architect.

2) Progress of the resettlement etc.

BMRCL has floated tender to engage NGO to conduct post-resettlement survey for the 228 families of the Economically Weaker Section (EWS) category, Government have made allotment of 4 acres of land for the rehabilitation of these EWS families. BMRCL has entrusted the design work of tenements to architects.

2.6 LIVELIHOOD OF PROJECT AFFECTED PEOPLES (PAPs)

1) Detailed information of PAPs

There are two categories of PAPs :

a) Those who have legal title to land or property either in the form of commercial, residential or industrial structure and other assets.

i) **OWNER:** The owner will get compensation as well as rehabilitation package.

ii) **TENANT:** The Tenant will get only rehabilitation package

b) Those who are residing in slum areas and have no legal title to their property are coming under Economically Weaker Section (EWS) category. These people will be resettled by BMRCL.

Other information like their profession, effect on business etc. will be available only after socio survey. To carry out socio study a tender has already been floated by BMRCL to engage NGO.

2) Current status of payment of compensation

a) **TIME SCHEDULE:** Timing for actual payment to each PAP, in comparison with land acquisition/resettlement schedule is within 6 months.

b) **PAYMENT MADE:** 27 out of 118 PAPs have already received compensation.

c) **PROBLEM OR DIFFICULTIES:** Though land owners (in majority cases) accepting the compensation, tenants are not agreeing to vacate. In residential plots, owners are not willing to part with the property.

d) **APPROPRIATENESS:** In case of structure valuation, almost all expressed satisfaction on the pricing. On the other hand, in the case of land value, they were not completely satisfied and felt that other projects had better evaluation.

3) Current status of living condition of PAPS

a) **CONTENTS OF COMPENSATION:** Contents of the compensation that have been made to the PAPS who have been/will be resettled include first, by cash compensation. In addition to this, efforts are being made to provide residential plots to land losers (proportionate size) and business premises for tenants losing business premises. The BDA has agreed to give 20 acres of land for this purpose.

b) **LIVELIHOOD STATUS:** Not applicable.

c) **INCOME RESTORATION:** Towards the income restoration program of PAPS benefits like shifting allowance, inconvenience allowance, transitional allowance, business premises re-establishment allowances are being provided.

d) **PROBLEM OR DIFFICULTIES:** Main problem is providing business premises to reestablish the business and residential sites to affected families.

e) **UNEXPECTED INCIDENTS:** Shifting of slum dwellers particularly who do not have any documents of property.

4) Current status of resettlement site preparation including infrastructure development etc.

BMRCL has got 4 acres of land for resettlement of PAPS. Apart from this, the BDA has agreed to give 20 acres of land for providing residential plots to land losers (proportionate size) and business premises for tenants losing business premises. It has engaged architects and engineers for designing work of tenements. BMRCL has floated tender to engage the NGO to carry out the socio study of the people coming under the category of economic weaker section which are to be settled.

2.7 CONSIDERATION FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS

1) Any plans for considering vulnerable groups for the project

Government has granted 4 acres of land to relocate the slum dwellers of Basaveshwara and Jai Bheem slums. BMRCL has a plan to build vertical residential flats for them (Reach-2). Apart from this the BDA has agreed to give 20 acres of land to provide sites to residential site losers (who lost 50% above). BDA has also agreed to give some of the business complex premises to BMRCL to resettle the tenants who are losing their trade.

2) Current implementation status of the plan

Government has granted 4 acres of land on lease basis to relocate the slum dwellers of Basaveshwara and Jai Bheem slums. BMRCL has a plan to build vertical residential flats for them (Reach-2). BMRCL has floated tender to engage the NGO to carryout the socio study of the people coming under the category of economic

weaker section which are to be resettled. It has engaged architects and engineers for designing work of tenements.

3) Issues and difficulties

Main problem is providing business premises to reestablish the business and residential sites to affected families.

2.8 GRIEVANCES AND REDRESS

1) Any windows to receive complaints and grievances

As the project area is compact, grievances are redressed directly when they are received in the office of BMRCL.

2) Announcement of establishing the windows for complaints

Special DC (Land Acquisition) and CPRO are the officers in charge of receiving grievances. BMRCL has announced the system through their website.

3) Actual actions already taken for redressing grievances

So far, no major grievance has been received. People are directly contacting this office for clarifications.

4) Recognition of the system to solve the complaints and grievances

All PAPs know where to address and solve their complaints and grievances. As the project area is compact, grievances are redressed directly when they are received in the office of BMRCL. Special DC (Land Acquisition) and CPRO are the officers in charge of receiving grievances. So far, no major grievances are received. Only, people are directly contacting BMRCL office for clarification.

III. PAPs Interview

The interview activity was undertaken through individual and group interview. The number of respondents that were interviewed was 54 PAPs.

3.1 Seven numbers of PAPs(land losers of the project)

- 1) The first interviewee's property has been acquired for the project. He regularly updates his knowledge on the BMRCL activities through newspapers. He knows about EIA but not in details. He has no grievance rather welcomes the project. The interviewee has already received the compensation package and has no grievances.
- 2) The second interviewee stated to have learnt all about the project during the survey carried out by BMRCL and also from KIADB Notice Board. He doesn't have any idea on EIA. The person checks the BMRCL website regularly and suggested to plant more trees. He knows how to put his grievances to BMRCL but not to JBIC directly. The person is satisfied with the project.

- 3) During the interaction with third interviewee, whose property has been acquired by BMRCL, it is learnt that he has updated his knowledge on land acquisition from newspaper and Govt. gazettes. Three meetings arranged by BMRCL have been attended by him but he has no idea of EIA. BMRCL office is being visited by him regularly to check status of the compensation. He is quite satisfied with the project.
- 4) The fourth interviewee is aware of EIA and he has not attended meetings of BMRCL regularly. He expressed his unhappiness at the compensation package but welcomed the BMRCL project. He also doesn't have the idea of lodging his grievances directly to JBIC.
- 5) The fifth interviewee whose property has also been acquired by BMRCL took part in the discussions. He was aware of the EIA system but wanted to know more about compensation procedures, mitigation measures, time of completion of project etc. which were duly clarified by the BMRCL officials.
- 6) The sixth interviewee stated that he came to know regarding the project from BMRCL notice board. Being an educated person he is aware of EIA and the mitigation measures. He mentioned that the present compensation package was better than the earlier one. He has knowledge of grievances submission procedure to BMRCL but not directly to JBIC. He suggested for timely project completion.
- 7) The seventh interviewee had attended previous BMRCL's meetings on EIA and resettlement issues and was quite satisfied. He knows about EIA however never referred website. For mitigation measures, he suggested to plant more trees. He has already received 50% of his total compensation and expecting to get the balance soon. He has already settled in a new place and requested to be included in a livelihood restoration programme. He was satisfied with the project but suggested that the BMRCL should make some provision of business opportunity in the project for the land losers.

3.2 Byappanahalli Road: five number of people comprising one land owner, two tenants, one illegal occupant of land and a slum dweller

- 1) **The first lady interviewee:** She stated that her husband had attended one meeting in 2007 at BMRCL office. She came to know about EIA through NGOs and Women Welfare Organizations. She has not received compensation. She knows the procedure of receiving the compensation. She also suggested need of a livelihood restoration programme by BMRCL. She knows where to submit her grievances. It was not known that her grievance can be submitted directly to the JBIC also. She was not happy with the compensation package as it was not enough to purchase another piece of plot in the nearby area.
- 2) **A tenant in Byappanahalli road:** He has no idea about EIA and never attended any meeting conducted by BMRCL. He doesn't have any idea how to submit his grievances and has no concerns about the project.

3) **The third interviewee, a tenant and hotel owner:** When interviewed, he stated that he had not attended any meeting on EIA and resettlement. He came to know about the project only through newspaper. He knows about the EIA system through newspaper but has never gone through it. He is yet to receive the compensation. He has an elderly dependent person in his family. He also expects support from BMRCL for restoration of his livelihood. He doesn't know where to submit his grievances but hopes to receive the compensation soon.

3.3 A slum dweller having three illegal households: He had attended the consultations conducted by BMRCL and went through the notifications. He has idea about the project and EIA systems also. He has not received any compensation. He will settle at some other places after the compensation is received.

At last a senior citizen lady slum dweller was interviewed, who attended consultation meeting conducted by BMRCL in connection with resettlement in 2007. She had been intimidated by BMRCL officials 15 days before the meeting. She has no idea about EIA systems and monitoring reports. She has not submitted any grievance though she knows how to lodge it.

3.4 Bus drivers: Seven bus drivers were interviewed in presence of the depot manager and divisional officer. They furnished information on the present status of bus service. During discussion the BMRCL officials stated that the bus corridors would not be in parallel with Bangalore Metro corridor instead the buses would act as feeders. During discussion, the BMTC Manager mentioned that they are planning to develop bus/metro card that could be used for both.

3.5 Auto rickshaw drivers: total of 20 participants including 11 auto rickshaw drivers, union leaders and some of the transport officials.

The executive president of auto rickshaw drivers association stated that they had voluntarily attended BMRCL's meeting in Indiranagar and press club organised by BMRCL. They expressed their opinion that they had never opposed the BMRCL project. Whether their rickshaws would be removed from the city area, BMRCL officials assured affirmatively that no rickshaw would be removed.

The president of Decan auto drivers association also appreciated BMRCL project and made a request not to put any ban on the auto rickshaws. They are all aware of EIA and submit that 90% of the total rickshaws are running in CNG and expect others to follow the same. One of the drivers suggested that BMRCL should make some 'drop and pick up points' for metro commuters near the proposed metro rail stations.

IV. Conclusion

The Feed Back meeting of the JBIC team with BMRCL officials was held on 26th May 2008. The observations made are as follows:

4.1 JBIC Mission members requested that BMRCL and other relevant agency shall continue discussion with PAPs regarding land acquisition and resettlement as there seemed to be some PAPs who need further information regarding this matter and all

necessary procedures for land acquisition and resettlement shall be implemented well in advance before the construction works start.

- 4.2** BMRCL informed that all relevant information regarding the project were available at their office, as well as on their website. BMRCL also commented that it will also improve on information sharing and increase the consultation meetings with the PAPs.

ABBREVIATIONS

1.	BMRCL	-	Bangalore Metro Railway Corporation Limited
2.	BMRTL	-	Bangalore Mass Rapid Transport Limited
3.	BMTC	-	Bangalore Metro Transport Corporation
4.	BUTP	-	Bangalore Urban Transport Project
5.	CNG	-	Compressed Natural Gas
6.	CPCB	-	Central Pollution Control Board
7.	DMRC	-	Delhi Metro Rail Corporation
8.	DRP	-	De-Reservation Proposal
9.	EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
10.	EWS	-	Economically Weaker Section
11.	EMP	-	Environmental Management Plan
12.	FMR	-	Fair Market Rate
13.	IL & FS	-	Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services
14.	JBIC	-	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
15.	JICA	-	Japan International Cooperation Agency
16.	KIADB	-	Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board
17.	NGOs	-	Non Governmental Organisations
18.	PAP	-	Project Affected People
19.	PHPDT	-	Peak Hour Peak Direction Trips
20.	RITES	-	Rail India Technical and Economics Services

Field Survey Report

Integrated Water Resources and Flood Management Project for Semarang

FINDINGS ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL PERFORMANCE

I. Environmental Review Process (based on project proponent interview)

1.1 Preparatory process for EIA

1) Consultation process with project affected peoples (PAPs)

According to Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works (DGWR), the public hearing had been undertaken in August and September 2005. The consultations were conducted in each Sub District office where the PAPs lived. The said Sub District offices were West Semarang, North Semarang, Gajah Mungkur, South Semarang and Central Semarang

2) Selection of the participants to consultation

For ANDAL (EIA report) consultation, the people to be informed were households who lived in the project area (for example: facing the river) and formal leader (RT/RW) which the area or part area also were in the project boundary.

The project proponent planned to continue to have such consultation in near future and the indirectly affected people, who were not previously invited to the consultations, will be recorded and invited to join the income restoration program.

3) Results of the consultations, etc.

During the consultations, alternatives and positive/negative impacts of the project were explained by the project proponent in Indonesia and Javanese language.

1.2 Recognition of EIA system and EIA report for this project

According to the project proponent, the EIA system and its report was well known by the project team because the project team was intensively involved in the whole preparation process of EIA report.

On the other hand, in general, the EIA system and report was not really understood by the majority of stakeholders. In general, most of people do not have concern to the details of the system and report of EIA. Usually, only the EIA consultants, EIA commissions and the certain parties, such as NGO, knew better the EIA system and report.

1.3 Disclosure of approved EIA report (present status)

1) Disclosure notice

It was explained that the AMDAL (EIA) document was firstly approved by Public Works Minister through the letter dated 28 September 1999. Considering the Government Regulation No 27 year 1999 on EIA, the EIA approval was valid for 3 years. If the construction activities do not take place within 3 years, the EIA document must be reviewed again. Therefore, the EIA review had been undertaken and had obtained the EIA approval letter from Governor of Central Java dated October 14, 2005.

2) Place and period of disclosure

In 1999, the EIA document was approved by the Public Work Minister and also in 2005, the EIA was reviewed and approved by the Governor of Central Java. The above approvals of the reports have been disclosed. In Indonesia, there is no regulation governing the mechanism of approved EIA disclosure. However, due to the requirement of JBIC Environmental Guidelines, the project proponent discloses the approved EIA to the public through the meeting in each village office of PAP.

3) Access to EIA report by the people, etc.

For other parties which wanted to know the content of the EIA, they can access it through the EIA commission or the project proponent. Presently, the number of people who have come to see the ANDAL report is around 30. The stakeholders are from Dinas PSDA (Water Resource Management Agency), IPK Jratun Seluna, City Government of Semarang, and other PAPs.

1.4 Confirmation of the contents of EIA report

1) Comparison of the contents

There was no difference on the contents of the EIA report disclosed in this country and the one disclosed at JBIC HQ in Tokyo.

1.5 Preparatory process for Resettlement Action Plan(RAP) or LARAP

1) Consultation process with PAPs

The consultation process with PAPs consists of:

- 4 Consultations in Jatibarang Dam.
- 15 Consultations in West Floodway.
- 2 Consultations in Urban Drainage.

Methods of holding consultations were by questionnaires and socializations.

2) Selection of the participants to the consultations

The determination of the community which attended the consultations was by inviting the people affected by the project.

Participants of consultations consisted of:

- Dam: land owner of dam body, inundation area and green belt, access road and facility building.
- Garang River/West Floodway: PAPs inside river border line (garis sempadan sungai).
- Urban Drainage: PAPs which will be affected in the location of Pump House, Ponds, River Improvement, Structure & Inspection Road.

Although under the RAP process, the people who are indirectly affected is not considered to receive such information on consultation, they will be considered by the project in environmental monitoring activities.

3) The list of consultations

The consultations were held as below:

Date/Time	Place	Number of participants	Participants information	Main discussion
2005/8/18 19:30-22:30	Elementary school of BULU's Court VIII/495, Pindrikan Lor Village	141	Vendor, Illegal Agriculture, etc.	Outline Planning of West floodway improvement & RAP
2005/8/19 09:00-11:30	Cabean Village Gov. Office, consists of Tawangasari, Krobokan, Cabean, Tawang Mas, Bojong Salaman villages	84	Vendor, Illegal Agriculture & Illegal fishpond	Outline Planning of West floodway improvement & RAP
2005/8/19 15:30-18:00	PKBM Building, consists of Bandarharjo, Kuningan & Panggung Lor Villages	32	Smoke House, Houses & Illegal Fishponds	Outline planning of pump & polder & planning of RAP
2005/8/19 19:30-22:30	Bulustalan Village Gov. Office, consists of BuluStalan & Barusari Villages	74	Vendor	Outline Planning of West floodway improvement & RAP
2005/8/20 15:30-18:00	Petompon Village Gov. Office, Petompon Village	50	Vendor	Outline Planning of West floodway improvement & RAP.
2005/8/21 09:30-13:30	Sampang Village Gov. Office, consists of Sampangan & Bendan Ngisor	79	Houses & Vendor	Outline Planning of West floodway improvement & RAP
2005/8/22 19:30-22:00	Manyaran Village Gov. Office, Manyaran Village	79	Houses, Vendor & Public Facilities	Outline Planning of West floodway improvement & RAP
2005/8/23 19:30-22:00	Mr. Akhmadi House, Kandri village	122	PAP in inundation area & greenbelt, Access road	Outline Planning of Dam & Land Acquisition
2005/8/24 19:30-22:00	Jatirejo Village Gov. Office, Jatirejo	112	PAP in inundation area & greenbelt	Outline Planning of Dam & Land Acquisition

Date/Time	Place	Number of participants	Participants information	Main discussion
2005/8/25 15:30-18:00	Kedungpane Village Gov. Office, Kedungpane vilage	66	PAP in inundation area & greenbelt, Access road	Outline Planning of Dam & Land Acquisition
2005/8/25 19:30-22:30	Kedungpane Village Gov. Office, consists of Kedungpane & Jatibarang villages	72	PAP in inundation area & greenbelt, Access road	Outline Planning of Dam & Land Acquisition
2005/8/26 15:30-18:00	Bendan Dhuwur Village Gov. Office, Bendan Duwur vilage	18	Houses	Outline Planning of West floodway improvement & RAP
2005/10/25 15:30-17:30	Bulu Lor Village Gov. Office, Bulu Lor Village	80	Kiosks in Kokrosoono Market	Outline Planning of West floodway improvement & RAP
2005/8/26 19:30-22:00	Ngemplak Simongan Village. Gov. Office, Ngemplak Simongan Village.	172	House & Vendor	Outline Planning of West floodway improvement & RAP

Remarks:

- Contents of information explained and language used by Javanese and Indonesia.
- Relevant papers distributed are copy of handouts and copy of RAP Report.

II. Post Environmental Review (based on project proponent interview)

2.1 Implementation of mitigation measures (environmental consideration)

1) Measures already implemented and to be implemented

The mitigation measures that have already been implemented are:

- Numbers of PKL relocated: 178 kiosks (PKL in Pindrikan Lor Village)
- Numbers of households resettled: not yet
- Progress of Construction of Relocation Site :
 - Kokrosoono Market is completed by 4 buildings.
 - 3 units of Rental Low Cost Apartment (Rusunawa) are completed.

The mitigation measures that are planned to be implemented are:

- 2 more buildings of Kokrosoono market will be built.
- 2 more buildings of Rental Low Cost Apartment (Rusunawa) will be built.

2.2 Implementation of EMP

1) Any modification of Environment Monitoring Plan (EMP) (if already prepared at the time of appraisal)

Detail Environment Monitoring Plan is under preparation based on EMP.

2.3 Implementation of Environmental monitoring (EMoP)

1) Implementation status of Environmental monitoring

Since construction has not begun, EMoP has been not been implemented.

2) Disclosure of the monitoring results

Not applicable.

2.4 Implementation of mitigation measures (social consideration)

1) Measures already implemented and to be implemented

The mitigation measures that have already implemented are compensation of land acquisition for Jatibarang Dam.

The mitigation measures that are planned to be implemented are:

- Relocation of PKL(street vendors)/PAP to Kokroso Market
- Relocation of people to Rental Low Cost Apartment (Rusunawa).

2.5 Resettlement Action Plan(RAP)

1) Any change to the RAP after the appraisal

There was no confirmation from project proponent at present.

2) Progress of the resettlement, etc.

There were some explanations on progress of resettlement, namely:

- Total number of households to be resettled : 264
- Total area to be acquired : 245,87 Ha
- Total area that has already been acquired : 0.3 ha
- Target for land Acquisition for Fiscal Year 2008 : 75.37 ha

2.6 Livelihood of Project affected peoples (PAPs)

1) Detailed information of PAPs

Resettlement-related information from RAP:

- River/drainage project would require resettlement of 264 residential houses (109 legal Households and 155 illegal Households).
- 571 vendors (498 illegal vendors, 55 fish smoke houses and 18 other facilities), with land acquisition of 5 ha of building land.
- The dam project required land acquisition of 189 Ha of farmland, which was owned by 297 owners. No resettlement is expected.

2) Current status of payment of compensation

The current status of payment for compensation as follows:

- The land acquisition/resettlement schedule was appropriate. According to project proponent, in general, the actual payment of land acquisition to the PAPs still met with the plan. The delay of payment could arise due to the administrative problems, such as revision of PAP's identity card.
- Percentage of PAPs who had already received compensation: 19.79 %.
- There were no difficulties for making compensation, and P2T (Committee of Land Acquisition) team had done socialization continuously.
- The compensation rate was negotiated and agreed between PAPs and Appraisal Team.

3) Current status of living condition of PAPs

There were descriptions on current status for condition of PAPs, namely:

- The standard of living had improved since the compensation rate was higher than public rate.
- The compensation was cash by giving saving account in bank.
- Income restoration program had not been conducted yet.
- Income restoration program would be conducted by undertaking training, Comparative Study, In-House Training & Demplot.

Based on clarification of project proponent regarding income restoration program, the following were the planned program :

- Agriculture activity was allocated for PAP of dam site and canal.
- Activities of business trade and handicraft or small medium business were allocated for all of PAP.
- Activities of fisherman and water tourism services were allocated for PAP of dam site.
- Building labor activity was allocated for all of PAP.

4) Current status of resettlement site preparation including infrastructure development, etc.

The current status of resettlement site preparation consisted of:

- Kokrosoho market: 4 buildings were completed; 2 buildings are under construction.
- Rental Low Cost Apartment (Rusunawa): 3 units twin block of building structure had been completed and a total of 4 units will be built.
- There was also the elementary school, mosque, etc.

2.7 Consideration for vulnerable groups

- 1) Any plans for considering vulnerable groups for the project

There was no plan for considering vulnerable groups because none had been identified.

2.8 Grievance and redress

- 1) Any windows to receive complaints and grievances

The window to receive complaints and grievances consisted of:

- Project Office
- Semarang City Government
- Team of P2T (Committee of Land Acquisition)

III. PAPs Interview

The interview activity was undertaken through individual and group interview. The number of respondents that were interviewed was 54 PAPs. There were 2 criteria of the respondents: a) project affected people who are to be resettled and b) project affected

people who are not to be resettled but affected.

The interview was conducted in the following locations :

1. Kokroso Market at Bulu Lor Village : 4 vendors that had been relocated.
2. Cabean Village : 2 PAPs as traders living at along Garang River embankment.
3. Kuningan Village : 5 PAPs living near Semarang and Asin River.
4. Bandarharjo Village : 2 PAPs that had Smoke House near Semarang River.
5. Kandri Village : 10 PAPs as land owners (group interview).
6. Jatirejo Village : 2 PAPs as farmers
7. Kedung Pane Village : 4 PAPs consisting 2 land owners and 2 daily worker.
8. Ngemplak Simongan Village : 25 PAPs consisting of vendors and house residents living along canal (group interview).

According to interview, it was obtained the following information:

3.1 Consultations for ANDAL and Resettlement and Land Acquisition

Most of the respondents attended the consultation related to this project. The consultation was undertaken in 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008. They knew about the consultation through invitation letter. In general, the respondents got enough information from such consultations. The respondents wanted the clarification for some issues as follows :

- PAPs shall be able to get job in the project activity if this project was ongoing.
- If possible, the smoke house shall not be relocated to other place far from their house.
- The visibility of the compensation fee and project schedule (Kedung Pane Village).
- Further information on the project implementation (Ngemplak Simongan Village) as the PAPs have not obtained new information until now..

3.2 Visibility of EIA System and the EIA Report for the Project among public/stakeholders

From 54 respondents, only 1 respondent (PAP in Kokroso Market) knew about the EIA system. However, all respondents did not understand about the content of EIA document. This condition was due to the respondents had not seen the EIA document.

3.3 Disclosure of the EIA Report

From 54 respondents, only 1 respondent (PAP in Kokroso Market) came to check the EIA document. However, all respondents never check the EIA document in related institution until now.

3.4 Implementation of Environmental Monitoring

All respondents never saw the results of the environmental monitoring

implementation of the project.

3.5 Implementation of Mitigation Measures

The followings were the comment of the respondents related to mitigation measures :

- From 54 respondents, 2 respondents stated that the ‘talud’ development with ± 50 cm high had been built at the side of Asin River in Kuningan Village, so that the river water did not flood the house.
- From 54 respondents, 2 respondents stated that cleanliness and security programs had been conducted in Kokroso Market.

Note: cleanliness program is the program to improve the sanitary of the market neighborhood, for example garbage management. The security program is the effort of the market manager to avoid the security disturbances, such as criminals within the market neighborhood. Usually, some persons were assigned as security personnel.

3.6 Livelihood of Project Affected Peoples (PAPs)

4 respondents in Kokroso Market felt that the facilities of the market, such as toilet, electricity and clean water, were still unsatisfied.

All respondents required the income restoration program. There were 10 respondents in Kandri Village that had received a similar program. The types of the program were food processing and workshop training supervised by Semarang University, such program were still ongoing.

3.7 Consideration for Vulnerable Groups

Although there were 4 respondents who had old people in their family consisting of 1 respondent in Bandarharjo Village (smoke house), 1 respondent in Kuningan Village and 2 respondents in Kokroso Market, they are not defined as the vulnerable group by Government of Indonesia

3.8 Grievance and Redress

All respondents did not know about the existence of grievance windows in DGWR and Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works (DGHS). However, when they had complaints, they conveyed it to the formal leader of sub village (RT/RW) or village head. The respondents in Kokroso Market stated that if they had complaints, they conveyed it to the head of Kokroso vendor association.

All respondents stated that they did not know about JBIC objection procedure.

3.9 Concerns about the Project

1) 2 of 4 respondents in Kokroso Market (Bulu Lor Village) had concern about

the project, these being :

- Due to their removal to the new location on the second floor, their customers decreased.
- 2) 2 respondents in Cabean Village had concern about the project, these being :
- If they are relocated to a new location, they want that the condition should be better than now.
 - If the project is implemented, the area along the canal side should be clean.
- 3) 5 respondents in Kuningan Village had concern about the project, these being :
- It is hoped that the design of the project will not give worse impacts on the community.
 - If they were relocated to the location far from their previous house, they will lose their customer.
 - The compensation fee must be appropriate with their expectation.
- 4) 2 respondents in Bandarharjo Village (smoke house owners) had concern about the project, these being :
- It was better that they were not relocated. They are worried that if they were relocated to other location, they will be complained by the resident surrounding the location due to the smoke resulted by their activity.
 - If they must be relocated, they hoped that the new location was better than the previous one.
- 5) 10 respondents in Kandri Village had concern about the project, these being :
- They immensely supported the project because they hoped that the project can provide new working opportunity, such tourism and fishery activities.
- 6) 2 respondents in Jatirejo Village had concern about the project, these being :
- Due to the dam development, it was worried that this project will reduce working because the new working opportunity was still unclear.
- 7) 4 respondents in Kedung Pane Village had concern about the project, these being :
- The compensation fee must be appropriate with their expectation.
 - It was hoped that the project can provide new working opportunity
- 8) 25 respondents in Ngemplak Simongan Village had concern about the project, these being :
- The compensation fee must be appropriate with their expectation.
 - The further information of project boundary was required.
 - If there were land that was not used by the project close by, they want to live there.
 - Further information on project schedule and the type of compensation are necessary.

IV. CONCLUSION

4.1 The JBIC mission pointed out the following matters that needed attention for improvement.

- There should be a mechanism for more frequent and continuous information sharing between related government agencies and the community, for instance, the project activity and schedule plan.
- PAPs of Jatibarang Dam, such as the tenant farmers in Kedungpane Village, they did not know about the continuation of their livelihood if the land was inundated. The tenant farmers were never invited in any consultations/meetings and JBIC expected that these tenant farmers are also given information related to the project activity plans.

4.2 DGWR and other project related officials confirmed JBIC mission's concerns and mentioned the following.

- The public relation institution of the government need to distribute information to the community.
- To manage social problems, an integrated team will be established and supervised by the City Government. It was required to convey accurate information to the community in order to avoid negative implications. In future meeting, the coordination between related parties will be discussed.
- The comments of JBIC on the project implementation will be followed up by periodic meeting attended by related institutions of the project.

Field Survey Report

Tanjung Priok Access Road Construction Project (I), (II)

FINDINGS ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL PERFORMANCE

I. Environmental Review Process (based on project proponent interview)

1.1 Preparatory Process for EIA

1) Consultation process with project affected peoples (PAPs)

Consultation process with PAPs was implemented before TOR of EIA document. The first step, project proponent announced Tanjung Priok access road project through mass media either national or local during thirty working days. The next step, the project proponent conducted public hearing to explain project description to the stakeholders. According to the project proponent, the public hearings had been done in June 2004.

Affected people were invited by project proponent, with the support of the village office staff or sub-district office staff, to attend the public hearings on initial information of road development activity plan. Consultations were implemented for several times at several locations in accordance with the number of affected people.

2) Selection of the participants to consultation

Selection of the participants to consultations was implemented through impact prediction either directly or indirectly to project plan which included house and building owners, shops, utility, land, private business and government agencies. Number of participants is 90 affected people consisting of several stakeholders:

- Pelindo representative
- Kolinlamil (Navy) representative
- DKI Jakarta Province representative
- North Jakarta Mayor representative
- Affected People and/or its representative

3) Results of the consultation, etc.

The subject was informed to affected stakeholders among others: aims and project description, plans, benefits and impacts from project development, proponent identity, project location, corridor plan, areas of land to be affected and technical information.

1.2 Recognition of EIA system and EIA report for this project

In general, the EIA system and report was not really understood by the majority of stakeholders. In general, most of people do not have concern to the details of the system and report of EIA. Usually, only the EIA consultants, EIA commissions and the certain parties, such as NGO, knew better the EIA system and report.

1.3 Disclosure of Approved EIA Report (present status)

1) Disclosure notice

EIA document had been approved by Central EIA Commission (Environment Ministry) in December 2004. In Indonesia, there is no regulation governing the disclosure of approved EIA report.

2) Place and Period of Disclosure

There is no mechanism of approved EIA disclosure in Indonesia, but for those parties who wanted to know the content of the EIA, the document can be accessed if there is a request for disclosure.

3) Access to EIA report by the people, etc.

After EIA document had been approved by EIA Commission in Environment Ministry, the EIA document was distributed to related institutions.

1.4 Confirmation of the Contents of EIA Report

1) Comparison of the contents

According to the project proponent, there was no difference between the EIA report disclosed in Indonesia and the one disclosed at JBIC HQ in Tokyo.

1.5 Preparatory Process for Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

1) Consultation process with project affected peoples (PAPs)

According to project proponent, affected peoples were invited to attend the meeting in Sub-District Offices of Koja and Cilincing in March 2008. PAPs were given project plan information and they had a right to ask about the project.

2) Selection of the participants to consultation

Selection of consultation participants were those people affected by project plan either directly or indirectly. These participants include newly affected people by the revised design which was completed at the end of 2007.

II. Post Environmental Review (based on project proponent interview)

2.1 Implementation of Mitigation Measure (Environmental Consideration)

1) Measures already implemented and to be implemented

Based on the project proponent explanation, the mitigation plans are included

in project design and document bidding requirements for tender such as to reduce noise through buffer zones and placing blind barriers at certain strategy locations.

2) Issues and difficulties, etc.

According to project proponent, currently Tanjung Priok access road project was still in tender status but there were no issues or difficulties currently.

2.2. Implementation of EMP (Environmental Management Plan)

1) Any modification of EMP (if already prepared at the time of appraisal)

No modification to the existing EMP.

2) Implementation status of EMP, etc.

Since the construction has not started, the EMP has not been implemented yet.

2.3 Implementation of Environmental Monitoring

1) Implementation status of environmental monitoring

Since the construction has not started, the monitoring has not been implemented yet.

2) Disclosure of the monitoring results / Recognition of the disclosure by stakeholder, etc.

Not applicable.

2.4 Implementation of mitigation measures (social consideration)

1) Measure already implemented and to be implemented

The project proponent said that social mitigation was not implemented yet.

2) Issues and difficulties, etc.

No issues or difficulties at this time.

2.5 Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

1) Any change to the RAP after the appraisal

The project proponent said that people displacement consist of 14 legal households and 58 illegal households. 14 legal households included 6 Navy households, 4 shops and 4 owners for 1 hotel, 1 restaurant, 12 shops and 2 houses. According to the project proponent, due to the change of the alignment by the detailed design completed at the end of 2007, the current number of affected peoples and properties possibly increase but the number of PAPs had not been recalculated finally because the re-measurement of the affected land is still not completed.

2) Progress of the resettlement, etc.

It has not started yet.

2.6 Livelihood of Project Affected Peoples (PAPs)

1) Detailed information of PAPs, including current status of living condition of PAPs

Since social-economy conditions study of the PAPs had been done in the RAP process, the current conditions have not been updated.

2) Current status of payment of compensation

It has not started yet.

3) Current status of resettlement site preparation including infrastructure development, etc.

There is no resettlement site development.

2.7 Consideration For Vulnerable Groups

1) Any plans for considering vulnerable groups for the project

Project proponent said that there were no vulnerable groups for the project.

2.8 Grievance and Redress

1) Any windows to receive complaints and grievance

Project proponent said that if there were complaint and grievance from community, they could conveyed to P2T (Land Compensation Committee) at North Jakarta Mayor Office.

2) Announcement of establishing the windows for complaints

There had been no official announcements, but the Sub-district office staffs are in contact with the PAPs, and PAPs can approach them with any concerns.

3) Actual actions already taken for redressing grievances

There had been no serious complaints or issues that needed actions.

4) Recognition of the system to solve the complaints and grievances

The staffs were there to listen to the complaints, but PAPs are not aware of any system to solve problems or issues.

III. PAPs Interview

During PAPs interview, there were 21 respondents that had been interviewed; consisting of 7 respondents (legal residents) in Koja Village, these being : 2 households, 2 restaurants and 3 shops, as well as 14 respondents in Semper Timur Village, these being 2 legal residents, 4 illegal shops, 2 illegal restaurants, 1 illegal motorcycle workshop and 5 illegal residents. There were 2 criteria of the respondents: a) project affected people who are to be resettled and b) project affected people who are not to be resettled but affected.

3.1 Results of PAPs Interview with residents of Koja Village

1) Consultation for EIA and Resettlement and Land Acquisition

5 respondents in Koja Village said that they attended consultation which was held on 6th of March, 2008 in Koja Sub-District Office and 2 respondents did not attend consultation meeting because they did not get invitation.

2) Visibility of EIA System and the EIA report for the Project among public/stakeholders

All of the respondents (legal residents) said that they did not know about the ANDAL system.

3) Disclosure of the EIA Report

All of the respondents (legal residents) said that they did not know that they could check the EIA report at AMDAL Committee Office, Ministry of Environment and PT. Jasa Marga's regional office.

4) Implementation of Environmental Monitoring (implementation of any environmental monitoring)

4 respondents said that they have not seen results of environmental monitoring of the project and 3 respondents did not answer.

5) Implementation of Mitigation Measures

4 respondents said that there were no mitigation measures for environmental and/or social issues that have already been implemented and 3 respondents did not answer.

6) Livelihood of PAPs

All of the respondents (legal residents) said that they have not received compensation fees. 4 respondents said that they did not know when they will receive the payment and 3 respondents did not answer.

7) Consideration for Vulnerable Groups

6 respondents said that they did not have elderly or handicapped persons in their family. Only 1 respondent stated that he has such kind of persons.

8) Grievance and Redress

All of the respondents (legal residents) said that they did not know about the window of the Directorate General of Highways, Ministry of Public Works (DGH) to redress the complaints and grievances. 4 respondents said that they did not know exactly where to address and solve their complaints and 3

respondents did not answer. Beside that all of them said that they did not know about objection procedures of JBIC.

9) Concerns about the Project.

The respondents have concern about the following issues:

- A) Necessary to have detailed information about this project and detailed land acquisition of his building (2 respondents)
- B) If compensation fee was better, he would agree with the project (1 respondent)
- C) Required information: schedule for relocation, amount of compensation fees, details of compensation schedule and kind of mitigation measures (2 respondents)
- D) Appropriateness of compensation fees and compensation for remaining land or building (2 respondents)
- E) The project must be canceled because this project will disturb the business (1 respondent).

3.2 Results of PAPs Interview residents of Semper Timur Village

The following are the answer of the respondents to several questions from JBIC :

All respondents stated that they were not invited to the public consultation related to the projects.

- 7 respondents stated that they did not know about the project due to they did not get any information about this matter; while 7 respondents knew about this project from others (2 respondents knew from village officer and 5 respondents knew from their neighbors)
- According to the duration of living in their places, 6 respondents had lived in their places for less than 5 years, 4 respondents had lived for 10 - 15 years, 2 respondents had lived for 15 – 20 years and 2 respondents had lived for more than 20 years.
- 12 respondents stated that they lived with their families, 1 respondent lived with his brother and 1 respondent lived alone.
- 1 respondent of illegal shop in Semper Timur informed that if he must be moved, he expected to receive the compensation fee.
- 1 respondent of illegal resident within carriage way of Tanjung Priok access road alignment informed that she bought the building ('house") from other illegal resident amounting to Rp. 2 millions

4.0 CONCLUSION

4.1 The JBIC mission pointed out the following matters that needed attention for improvement.

- Based on field survey, most of the illegal residents were not invited and did not attend consultation meetings. Also, most of them wanted to know when the land acquisition will be implemented and how much compensation they will receive. Therefore, it is necessary to implement further consultations with ALL stakeholders with appropriate information regarding land acquisition and resettlement for the project.
- Most of the interviewees did not know where they should convey their complaint and name and place of the window to receive complaints and grievances need to be announced to all stakeholders.

4.2 DGH and other project related officials confirmed JBIC mission's concerns and mentioned the following.

The DGH will improve the mechanism of the information sharing within related stakeholders. DGH will convey the information to the authorized parties through coordination meetings.