

**XV ICAES: Symposium on Involuntary  
Displacement and Sustainable Livelihood  
Restoration Session One: Good Practices**

# **Ten Steps Towards Good Resettlement Practice at ADB**

# Key points...

- Present 10 steps that ADB has taken in initiating good practice in Involuntary Resettlement Policy application
- Summarize the key lessons learned
- ...and what it means for the wider Resettlement agenda.

# Resettlement Sources

## Key Documents

- Involuntary Resettlement Policy (1995)
- Draft OM Sections F2 BP and OP (formerly 50)
- Handbook on Resettlement : A Guide to Good Practice (1998)
- Handbook on Poverty and Social Analysis - Appendix 6.2 (2001)
- Draft Monitoring and Evaluation Guidelines (2003)
- Gender and Resettlement Checklist (2003)
- Safeguards Policies & Resources CDROM & Brochure (Forthcoming)

“...a social policy which deliberately sets standards considerably above current practice will be exposed to countervailing factors, resistance, obstruction, and will have to contend for a while with ..sub-standard performance...But this is how, in time, the gap will be narrowed.”

Michael M. Cernea, 1993

# Step One : Disseminate Information on Resettlement

- Publications
- Reports
- Internet site for Resettlement at ADB
- [www.adb.org/involuntary resettlement](http://www.adb.org/involuntary%20resettlement)

# Step Two : Prepare materials that show how to implement Policy

- Handbook on Resettlement A Guide to Good Practice (1998)
- and its translation into:
  - Bahasa Indonesia
  - Vietnamese
  - Standard Chinese
  - Russian
  - Khmer (part)

# Step Three

## Conduct Resettlement Training Programs

- ADB staff at HQ
- ADB staff at Resident Missions
- Staff of Executing Agencies
- NGOs

# Step Four

## Recruit Resettlement Specialists with significant regional experience

- Create a Resettlement Network
- Promote professional development opportunities

# Step Five

## Conduct a Resettlement Policy Review 2000-2001

### Method

- Consultant desk review of resettlement plans and reports;
- Drew on the findings of the OED evaluations, based on field assessments, conducted in 2000
- Drew on the RETA 5781 findings that:
  - reviewed national standards and case studies
  - consulted with stakeholders including government, civil society and people affected
- Extensive consultation with operational staff.

# Step Six

Focus on Resettlement  
Supervision, Monitoring and  
Evaluation

# Step Seven

## Learn from Key findings from ADB Studies

- ADB Policy has had significant impact in protecting rights of the poor and vulnerable groups.
- Attention to squatters and encroachers has helped many poor and marginal people establish a secure home for the first time.
- Yet all projects have not addressed poverty, women's and minority issues effectively — not all APs have restored their income and living standards.
- Source : Special Evaluation Study on the Policy Impact of
- Involuntary Resettlement- August 2000

# Step Eight

## Conduct Special Studies

- National Standards: Policy, Legal and Administrative Frameworks for Involuntary resettlement:
- What are the gaps? How to overcome them?

# Step Nine

## Address special problems

- Better Understanding of Impoverishment Risks of Development-Induced Displacement
- Developing Methods and Tools for Risk Management

# Step Ten

## Core Policy principles do not change...

- New Procedures clarify Safeguard compliance requirements
- Scope of Policy application in spatial, temporal and legal terms
- Responsibilities for compliance, between quality control and operational departments
- Early warning: Screening and categorization to identify alternatives, prioritize resources and manage risks
- Key milestones for Management decision on compliance
  - appraisal and approval
  - supervision and completion

# Resettlement Policy Review 2000-2001: Key Findings

- Displacement increases impoverishment risks
- ADB's Policy addresses these risks
- Reducing such risks is complex and requires enhanced planning and management
- Since the primary responsibility lies with the DMC, continue efforts to enhance national policy, legal and administrative frameworks for resettlement
- Strengthen resettlement capacity building measures
- Provide adequate financing for resettlement
- Clarify and streamline policy implementation
- Improve co-ordination with multilateral/bilateral agencies
- Develop ADB's human resource base for resettlement.

# What is different?

## Core Policy principles do not change...

- .... New Procedures clarify methods for applying core principles
- Reduced ambiguity, greater clarity in application of core policy principles:
  - Resettlement as a development opportunity
  - Definition of significance harmonized with WB
  - Replacement cost principle for all lost assets
  - Land title issue: how to assist those without title
  - Entitlements to achieve full social and economic rehabilitation
  - Methods for identifying and assisting the poorest and vulnerable people affected.

# Concluding points: What can we do to promote good practice?

1. Address impoverishment risk management: learn from social specialists and case studies
2. Enhance methods for risk management
3. Publicize lessons learned, provide training
4. Recruit committed specialists
5. Set clear operational guidelines
6. Follow through into and after implementation
7. Develop manuals and handbooks
8. Continue to promote national involuntary resettlement standards
9. Harmonize with other development agencies
10. Forge links with government and civil society to achieve a wider agenda.

Thank you!