



Evaluation Study

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## Indigenous Peoples Safeguards Supplementary Appendixes

Operations Evaluation Department

Asian Development Bank

**MAIN STATEMENTS IN THE REPORTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT  
AND THE ASSESSMENTS MADE IN THE PROJECT COMPLETION REPORTS**

**Table SA1.1: IP Notes from RRP and PCRs**

<b>Project Name/ Year</b>	<b>IP Notes from RRP</b>	<b>IP Plan</b>	<b>IP Notes from PCRs</b>	<b>PCR Rating</b>	<b>Positive/ Negative Impact</b>
<b>1994</b> Yunnan-Simao Forestation and Sustainable Wood Utilization (Loan 1304-PRC)	<p>Cultural minorities (mostly Dai and Yi) make up 48% of the population. These cultural minorities, however, have equal rights with the majority Han population and are not discriminated against in economic, social and political activities. Nearly 80% of the population depends on agriculture and forestry for their livelihood. There is a high incident of poverty in the Project area. The average net income of the people is estimated at \$40 per capita in upland areas and \$50 in lowland areas.</p> <p>The project will create full time employment opportunities for about 6,100 people. Assurances have been obtained from the Government and YFPC that all ethnic groups and women will have equal employment opportunities both in the pulpmill and in forest management activities. While no ethnic-based or gender-based quotas for participation in Project activities or employment will be adopted, these factors will be monitored by the county government to ensure equity in participation.</p>	None	Jinggu County has one of the most diverse ethnic minorities in the PRC with 24 ethnic minorities representing 46.1% of total population. The remaining 53.9% of the population is Han. Among the ethnic minorities, the largest groups are the Yi, Dai, and Lahu. Overall, the Project had a positive impact on ethnic minorities as they represented the bulk of pulpmill and forestry employees. The mill's general director is a Yi member.	PS	(+) Livelihood
Hunan Lingjintan Hydropower Project (Loan 1318-PRC)	None	None	The Project created a 25.8 km <sup>2</sup> reservoir, which inundated 425 hectare (ha) of farmland. The Project resettlement plan identified 4,753 persons that would need economic rehabilitation and 4,060 persons, in about 812 households, that would have to be relocated from their residential and agricultural lands. About 2,700 people lost both land and housing. The total affected people are estimated at 6,100 about 800 of which are Tujia ethnic minority.	S	(-) Land/ Resettlement
<b>1995</b> Primary Health Care (Loan 1348- LAO)	The Project area has a limited road network, almost no electricity, limited telecommunications and is dependent on slash and burn agriculture as the primary source of	None	Part of selection criteria was the presence of large ethnic populations. The Project is in accordance with the ADB operational strategy that emphasizes	S	(+) Health

Project Name/ Year	IP Notes from RRP	IP Plan	IP Notes from PCRs	PCR Rating	Positive/ Negative Impact
Sulawesi Rainfed Agriculture Development (Loan 1351-INO)	income. Ethnic minorities make up roughly 40% of the population of Xiang Khouang and 60% of the population of Oudomsay with a large proportion of ethnic Hmong in both.	None	improving the health of women and disadvantaged ethnic groups in the Lao PDR, development of human resources for health, and cost-sharing schemes. The Project has contributed to the well-being of rural communities, in particular poor and ethnic minorities in the outreach mountainous areas, and has increased job opportunities for health personnel with more in-service training. Although the Project was prepared prior to introduction of ADB's policies on indigenous peoples, the Project is relevant to upland farmers and the development of wastelands belonging to indigenous people where planting forest tree seedlings helped to recover large areas of former waste lands. Overall, the project design is rated relevant.	S	(+) Livelihood
Hainan Agriculture and Natural Resources Development (Loan 1372-PRC)	The socioeconomic survey conducted during the feasibility study indicated that the Project beneficiaries will include Li minority communities in the areas targeted for the various components. A key finding of the survey is that the Li minority, while constituting about 6% of the island's overall population, are concentrated in rural areas identified as poor counties. Their relative disadvantaged socioeconomic status is indicated by significantly lower levels of income and education than the Han majority population, attributed to the lack of economic growth opportunities in the counties where Li communities are concentrated. The project design addresses this issue by targeting these areas. In particular, investments under the Jianfengling component will encourage Li families to participate in project-supported investments (i) to expand the Li handicrafts industry, (ii) in commercial fruit and forest tree crop production, and (iii) to take advantage of employment opportunities at the agro-processing plants to be established under the component.	Social Dimensions and Impact (ethnic minority APs/beneficiaries discussed in detail)	As the Project failed to promote the economic development of the areas surrounding JNFP and provide alternative employment for the local people, exploitation of the forest continues. Poverty levels and income differentials remain among the Li ethnic minorities.	US	(-) Livelihood
Umiray-Angat Transbasin (Loan 1379-PHI)	Although no displacement or loss of land is involved, the inhabitants of two Umiray barangays had some concerns on possible negative impacts regarding reduced flow downstream and disruption of traditional activities of the indigenous nomadic group, the Dumagats. The main concerns centered on their	None	During project formulation, numerous consultations were held with local government officials, nongovernment organizations, and representatives of indigenous peoples to discuss concerns raised by local people about potential impacts of the project. A field visit by an ADB Mission in August 1998	S	(+) Livelihood

Project Name/ Year	IP Notes from RRP	IP Plan	IP Notes from PCRs	PCR Rating	Positive/ Negative Impact
	<p>legitimate right to obtain some form of benefit and compensation out of the Project since the water resources lie within their territory while the Project benefits will go mainly to people in the Metro Manila area.</p> <p>Through a series of consultations, the indigenous people understood that their livelihood will not be adversely affected, and recognized the benefits of the Project. On the contrary, they will be the first to benefit from employment and other opportunities arising from the Project. The normal activities of the indigenous people will not be affected, but they will be prohibited from the illegal activities of slash and burn, and illegal logging. Several Memorandums of Understanding between municipal governments and MWSS take into consideration the rights of the indigenous people and the interests of other local groups. Since the signing of the Memoranda in early 1993 and 1994, there have not been any complaints from the local people. Many of them are currently engaged in the construction of the access road at the outtake end.</p>		<p>reviewed issues on the environment and indigenous peoples and the findings were positive. Indigenous Peoples- MWSS reports that some indigenous people living in the vicinity of the diversion works were employed during construction. Subject to weather conditions, a helicopter trip to the Umiray River should be arranged to interview people living near the river and assess the impact of the Project on their livelihood. This should be included in a future PPER mission.</p>		
Henan Power Project (Loan 1400-PRC)	<p>The routes of transmission lines will not cross any environmentally sensitive areas or known archaeological sites.</p>	None	<p>Although a large concentration of Muslim Hui lives in Yuzhou, the Project did not adversely impact this ethnic minority group. Instead, it provided equal employment and income opportunities, as the construction of the power plant stimulated economic activity in the Yuzhou area.</p>	HS	(+) Livelihood
Plantation Reform (Loan 1402-SRI)	None - but with Supplementary Appendix on Social Dimensions of Project Beneficiaries	None	<p>Due to reasons of ethnicity, workers may be reluctant to invest in housing in communities outside estates.</p>	HS	(-) Others (Resettlement?)
Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development (Govt. of India) (Loan 1415-IND)	None - but with Appendix on Land Acquisition and Resettlement	None	<p>Assessment from Consultant's Report: Appropriate land, housing, infrastructure and other compensation comparable to the without project situation should be provided to the adversely affected population including indigenous groups, ethnic minorities and pastoralists who may have usufruct or customary rights to the land or other resources taken for the project. Land for land option was given to the project-affected persons (PAPs) who had lost homestead land. They were given alternate housing sites at the residential sites</p>	S	(-) Land/ Resettlement

Project Name/ Year	IP Notes from RRP	IP Plan	IP Notes from PCRs	PCR Rating	Positive/ Negative Impact
<b>1996</b>	None	None	developed by the project. These are provided with infrastructure facilities like roads, drainage, water supply, street lighting, etc. People who lost land, structures, etc. were given compensation as per market rates. Particular attention should be paid to the needs of the poorest affected persons including those without legal title to assets, female headed households and other vulnerable groups, such as indigenous peoples and appropriate assistance provided to help them improve their status. The RP did not identify any vulnerable groups and treated PAPs the same regardless of ethnicity/gender.	S	(+) Education
Educational Rehabilitation and Management Improvement (Loan 1420-KAZ)	IP constitute approximately 90% of the target population, and all Project activities are intended to benefit the members of the five major ethnolinguistic groups and their subpopulations found in the three Project provinces. ICCs were extensively consulted during Project preparation to formulate an ICCs development strategy. The Bank has had an extensive dialogue with the Government on the issue of land tenure and ancestral domain. Given the Project's emphasis on community participation during the planning and implementation stages, the Project will have significant positive effects on the communities, no negative primary effects are expected, and any secondary effects are expected to be minimal. The key element in the Project's design is to ensure that community mobilization and planning, the choice of interventions and activities, the process of providing greater security of land tenure, and the preparation of barangay natural resource management plans will be compatible with the traditional systems and values of the ICCs in the CAR.	Indigenous Cultural Communities Development Strategy	One of the key covenants was the issuance of land title to indigenous people. The issuance of certificates of the land title by DAR and DENR was stopped because of the passage of the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act in October 1997, which effectively transferred the jurisdiction of ancestral lands from DENR and DAR to NCIP. As part of the Project, NCIP issued the Philippines' first title for an ancestral domain for the Bago-Kankanaey tribe of Bakun on 20 July 2002.	S	(+) Land Tenure; Traditional Rights
Cordillera Highland Agricultural Resource Management (Loan 1421-PHI)			The Project had a positive impact on indigenous people. It facilitated the first issuance of CADT of 29,444 ha for the Bakun and 26,353 ha for Kibungan communities. This was major breakthrough in the conflict over land titles in the Philippines and was the first step to giving the land titles to individual owners, which will have significant impact on the economic development of the indigenous people in the area.		

Project Name/ Year	IP Notes from RRP	IP Plan	IP Notes from PCR	PCR Rating	Positive/ Negative Impact
Agriculture Sector Program (Loan 1445-CAM)	None	None	The Government redrafted the law to ensure that the revised land law would be (i) consistent with the constitution, which was amended in March 1999; (ii) based on clear legal definitions and terminology; (iii) specific about the executive responsibility for administering and implementing the revised land law; (iv) recognizing traditional rights of the native ethnic minorities to use land for their subsistence; and (v) adopting rational formalities for contracts and other documents for transactions and lease of land. Although it is rather premature to assess the social impact of the program measures, the overall social impact on poverty, gender, and native ethnic minorities is expected to be positive under the Program. The 2001 Land Law introduced under the Program will have a highly positive social impact as it will substantially improve security in land tenure and ownership and will enhance the traditional rights of the native ethnic minorities to use common land for their subsistence. It is also expected that the rights of socially vulnerable groups to land ownership and succession will be adequately protected under the subdecrees and regulations for the law.	S	(+) Land Tenure; Traditional Rights
Basic Education Textbook (Loan 1446-CAM)	<p>By supporting the Government policy of textbooks for all students, the Project will help equalize educational standards between urban and rural areas, and between poor or minority students and those more fortunate.</p> <p>The direct beneficiaries will be 2.5 million primary and 0.4 million lower secondary students. Nationwide provision of textbooks will ensure that 1.3 million girls and 0.1 million students from ethnic minorities have access to Project benefits.</p>	None	<p>The covenant for establishing standards for neutrality in gender and ethnicity/equalization of education had been complied with after almost 10 months delay due to extra time for MOEYS to conduct field studies.</p> <p>Loan covenants included the establishment of the GEDC and adoption of gender and ethnic balance criteria not only for the textbook authoring but also for the entire policy formulation process in MOEYS. To ensure implementation, ADB financed the publishing of social study textbooks. There was no adverse impact by the Project on the environment. In summary, the institutional development and other impacts are considered substantial.</p>	HS	(+) Education

Project Name/ Year	IP Notes from RRP	IP Plan	IP Notes from PCRs	PCR Rating	Positive/ Negative Impact
Population and Family Health (Loan 1460-VIE)	The provinces selected for the project are among the poorest. In 9 of the 15 project provinces, ethnic minorities account for more than 15% of the population. In 3 of the provinces, ethnic minorities account for more than 50%.	Project Strategies for Ethnic Minorities	Appendix on Ethnic Minorities Strategy	Sat	(+) Health
Segara Anakan Conservation and Development (Loan 1475-INO)	None	None	The Project was unable to address objections of communities indirectly affected by the proposed Citanduy diversion. Instead of leading to consensus, mediation exposed and worsened differences between an opposition group and lagoon inhabitants, who were from different provinces and belonged to different ethnic and cultural groups. (Note: Citanduy diversion was not implemented in the end)	US	(-) Land/ Resettlement
Second Road Improvement (Phase I) (Loan 1487-VIE)	For the national highway component, 31% of PAPs are from ethnic minority communities. To comply with the Bank's policy on indigenous peoples, the Government conducted a special survey of these PAPs and has submitted to the Bank an acceptable ethnic minorities action plan. This action plan includes an identification of the various ethnic minority communities and their social and economic organization, provides details of their tenancy status, identifies compensation options preferred by these communities, assesses any adverse impacts as a consequence of their minority status, and suggests mitigation measures to address the potential adverse impacts.	Ethnic Minorities Action Plan	Detailed engineering for the selected alignment of the NHC was prepared under the project preparatory TA, together with an environmental impact assessment, a resettlement plan, and an action plan for ethnic minorities. In 2001, an ADB resettlement review mission concluded that PMU-1 had been very responsive to the needs of affected people and that resettlement had been implemented well. It was further concluded that the needs of ethnic minority people directly affected by land acquisition had been met satisfactorily. The NGO has reached the same conclusions, as did the project completion mission, which visited two resettlement sites and interviewed some project-affected persons. Overall environmental, socio-cultural, and other impacts are rated substantial.	HS	(-) Land/ Resettlement
Skills Development (Loan 1494-THA)	None	None	To promote job opportunities for women and ethnic minorities in provincial areas, the project established the Women Friendly Center in Chiang Mai. These efforts boosted enrollment in skills training to 89,531 by project completion, more than double the original target. The project successfully attracted the target client group. The Women Friendly Center in Chiang Mai has become a hub to help ethnic minorities and deliver women-friendly training programs. Institutional and socio-cultural impacts are substantial.	HS	(+) Livelihood/ Empowerment

Project Name/ Year	IP Notes from RRP	IP Plan	IP Notes from PCRs	PCR Rating	Positive/ Negative Impact
<b>1997</b> Second Primary Education Sector (Loan 1521-BAN)	At all levels of Project design, strong emphasis has been placed on a participatory approach through field visits, interviews, and discussions involving district and thana education officers, SMCs, tribal representatives, head teachers, teachers, and students. While tribal students will benefit from the core curriculum and materials, the Project will also provide for the development of additional materials that reflect tribal history, culture, and social reality. The Project will benefit children from the poorest households, especially girls and tribal students. The MIS and monitoring and evaluation systems to be strengthened under the Project will collect gender/ethnic group-sensitive data and include indicators that measure gender/ethnic group benefits.	Tribal Development Strategy and Strategy for the Participation of Ethnic Minorities	With the assistance of SMCs, the Project supported a pilot program to help increase enrollment and reduce the dropout rate of the poorest students. This program focused especially on the girls of 10 schools in each of the six poorest upazilas, including one from the hill districts (to cover the tribal ethnic population).	S	(+) Education
Participatory Livestock Development (Loan 1524-BAN)	None	None	In project areas where ethnic minorities were not used to rearing poultry due to religious taboos (such as Birol, Ghoraghat, Kaharol, and Pirgonj), beneficiaries quickly became enthusiastic about rearing poultry because of its reduced risk and quick economic return.	S	(+) Livelihood
Education Sector Development Program (Loan 1554-KGZ)	None	None	The impact of ESDP is rated as substantial. The ESDP had significantly positive social impacts. Improving the quality of rural schools has reduced disparities between urban and rural areas in access to schooling. The ESDP ensured provision of textbooks in languages of minority ethnic groups, mainly Russian and Uzbek.	S	(+) Education
Second Junior Secondary Education (Loan 1573-INO)	The Government is also concerned about providing culturally distinct communities with greater access to quality education. Special strategies and design features under the Project will ensure that implementation will be carried out in a culturally sensitive manner. Culturally sensitive programs for teachers addressing the needs of JSE-age children in these communities will be developed and implemented under the Project. The Project will also foster the involvement of locally-based NGOs with experience in and familiar with these communities. Grants-in-aid will also be provided to needy children.	Project's Strategy for Culturally Distinct Communities	Improved access to JSE in vulnerable ethnic communities by developing methodologies for cultural sensitivity training for school teachers. Output: Fourteen new schools built in remote, ethnic minority areas. These materials are now part of the national school-based management training program. Commitment of MOEC to allow use of schools to collect information on and preserve ethnographic history. Sixteen cultural minority block grants to schools. Six schools used the block grants for scholarships. Three schools used the block grants for ethnic local content.	HS	(+) Education

Project Name/ Year	IP Notes from RRP	IP Plan	IP Notes from PCRs	PCR Rating	Positive/ Negative Impact
Central and Southern Viet Nam Power Distribution Project (Loan 1585- VIE)	Community participation, particularly for culturally distinct communities living in remote areas, will be reaffirmed and strengthened through further comprehensive social awareness campaigns during Project implementation. None	None	The Project electrified six rural communes, some of which are inhabited by ethnic minorities. Ethnic minorities in the rural communes electrified under the Project have greatly benefited and have not encountered any adverse impacts.	S	(+) Social Infrastructure
Basic Education Textbook Development (Loan 1594-UZB)	The textbooks, as well as the supplementary teaching aids and Latin script library books, will have a positive effect on learning achievement. This in turn will increase the capacity of rural and minority populations to participate fully in Uzbekistan's economic transition. Curriculum improvements supported by the Project will help to shift the focus of the curriculum toward the kinds of knowledge and skills most necessary for a market economy and in particular for securing better-paying jobs within that economy. The supply of textbooks in rural areas is less adequate than that in urban areas, compounding rural disadvantages. The Project seeks to rectify this by funding the supply of textbooks and supplementary learning materials to rural and minority language schools, thus contributing substantially to achieving equity in access to quality education.	None	The BETDP contributed to the education of ethnic minorities by making available a total of about 0.7 million new textbooks in Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Tajik, Turkmen, Russian, and Karakalpak minority languages, which is about three textbooks for each minority language pupil in grades 1 to 4 nationwide.	HS	(+) Education
<b>1998</b>					
Guizhou-Shuibai Railway (Loan 1626-PRC)	See discussion on Guizhou-Shuibai Railway	Ethnic Minorities Development Plan	With Appendix on Ethnic Minority Development Plan PCR assessment of EMDP: The mitigation measures and income restoration programs raised the agriculture output and per capita income among ethnic minorities affected by the project by as much as 76% between 1997 and 2003. Moreover, the PCR also mentioned that the incomes of these ethnic minorities increased at a much higher rate (31%) than the incomes of all people affected by the project.	HS	(-/+ ) Land/ Resettlement

Project Name/ Year	IP Notes from RRP	IP Plan	IP Notes from PCRs	PCR Rating	Positive/ Negative Impact
Yunnan Dachaoshan Power Transmission (Loan 1644-PRC)	<p>Of the 6,100 people affected (need to be resettled), 58% are from minority nationalities (mainly Yi, Bai, Dai, and Bulang). YEPP has prepared a Minority Ethnic (Indigenous) People's Development Framework acceptable to the Bank.</p> <p>The Provincial Resettlement Office and DHPC have agreed to undertake additional participatory rural appraisal, survey work, and consultations with minority representatives to further identify the priorities and preferences of the people affected. DHPC and the resettlement offices have agreed to provide special support to vulnerable households, including the construction of new houses for them, providing food rations during the period of reestablishment, and close monitoring of their condition. In addition, a special Reservoir Post-construction Support Fund, based on Y0.003/kWh of electricity generated, will be used to help vulnerable households, including those belonging to minorities and those headed by women, to restore their living standards and livelihoods following resettlement.</p>	Minority Ethnic People's Development Framework	<p>The counties of Jingdong and Shuangbo, which fall within the project area, are inhabited by ethnic minorities. The Yi minority comprises about 60% of the population in Jingdong County and 30% of population in Shuangbo County. The minority in both counties are not significantly different in culture and livelihoods from the local Han minority. Ethnic minority was given an equal opportunity to participate in all related consultations throughout the resettlement process. Additional assistance associated with the Project was also delivered regardless of the ethnic groups. The Project's rural electrification component, which targeted exclusively ethnic minority villages, contributed to the enrichment of local people's cultural life and reduced the labor burden. In addition, new job opportunities have been created for ethnic minorities, such as routine checks of the transmission lines.</p> <p>For the Dachaoshan Hydropower Project, a special Reservoir Post Construction Support Fund was established to support the restoration of living standards and livelihoods for vulnerable households.</p>	S	(-/+ ) Land/ Resettlement
<b>1999</b> Northeast Flood Damage Rehabilitation Project: Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region (Loan 1685- PRC)		IP Specific Action	<p>With respect to poverty reduction, the project area includes poverty counties/banners, populated by ethnic minorities. The Project provided immediate short-term relief in the form of provision of supplementary incomes to unskilled rural and urban workers, most of whom are from ethnic minorities, via 5 months per year construction contracts. Longer term, poverty reduction per se will largely only be achieved indirectly via the beneficial effect for all socioeconomic and vulnerable groups (including ethnic minorities) from enhanced economic prosperity brought about by rehabilitation and improvements to infrastructure, especially in the poverty counties/banners in the project area. In particular, the ethnic minorities living in the less developed and remote areas of the Project have benefited from the rehabilitated roads and highways</p>	HS	(+) Social Infrastructure

Project Name/ Year	IP Notes from RRP	IP Plan	IP Notes from PCRs	PCR Rating	Positive/ Negative Impact
Southern Yunnan Road Development (Loan 1691-PRC)	See discussion on S. Yunnan	Ethnic Minorities Development Plan	through the provision of better access to opportunities for employment and education in urban centers. The extent that the Project enhanced the incomes of the rural poor directly via improved irrigation supplies was fairly limited. With Appendix on Evaluation of Ethnic Minorities Development Plan	S	(-/+ ) Land/ Resettlement

ADB = Asian Development Bank, AP = affected person, BETDP = Basic Education Textbook Development Project, DAR = Department of Agrarian Reform, DENR = Department of Environment and Natural Resources, EMDP = ethnic minority development plan, ESDP = Education Sector Development Program, HS = highly successful, ICCs = indigenous cultural communities, INO = Indonesia, JSE = Junior Secondary Education, KAZ = Kazakhstan, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, MOEYS = Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, MWSS = Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System, NCIP = National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, NGO = nongovernment organization, PHI = Philippines, PMU = project management unit, PPER = project performance evaluation report, PRC = People's Republic of China, PS = partly satisfactory, S = successful, Sat = satisfactory, TA = technical assistance, US = unsuccessful.

**Table SA1.2: Projects with Indigenous Peoples Development Plans that had Project Completion Reports by 2006**

Country	Loan Number	Project Title	Year Approved	Year Completed	PCR Issued
PHI	1421	Cordillera Highland Agricultural Resource Management	1996	2005	2006
VIE	1460	Population and Family Health	1996	2003	2004
VIE	1487	Second Road Improvement (Phase I)	1996	2003	2003
BAN	1521	Second Primary Education Sector	1997	2003	2005
INO	1573	Second Junior Secondary Education	1997	2004	2005
PRC	1626	Guizhou-Shuibai Railway	1998	2004	2005
PRC	1644	Yunnan Dachaoshan Power Transmission	1998	2004	2005
PRC	1685	Northeast Flood Damage Rehabilitation Project: Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	1999	2003	2003
PRC	1691	Southern Yunnan Road Development	1999	2005	2006

BAN = Bangladesh, INO = Indonesia, PHI = Philippines, PRC = People's Republic of China, VIE = Viet Nam.

Source: Asian Development Bank project completion reports issued.

**Table SA1.3: Summary Impacts on Indigenous Peoples, from Project Completion Reports of Projects Approved from 1994 onwards**

Year	Loan No.	Country	Project Title	Impact	Impact On	IP Plan	PCR Rating
1	1994	THA	Regional Roads (Sector)	None <sup>a</sup>		None	S
2	1994	PRC	Qitaihe Thermal Energy and Environmental Improvement	None <sup>a</sup>		None	S
3	1994	PHI	Rural Infrastructure Development	None <sup>a</sup>		None	S
4	1995	VIE	Fisheries Infrastructure Improvement	None <sup>a</sup>		None	PS
5	1996	SRI	North Central Province Rural Development	None <sup>a</sup>		None	PS
6	1996	PRC	Chongqing Expressway	None <sup>a</sup>		None	S
7	1996	BAN	Jamuna Bridge Access Roads	None <sup>a</sup>		None	S
8	1996	PRC	Jiangxi Expressway	None <sup>a</sup>		None	S
9	1996	PRC	Anhui Environment Improvement Project	None <sup>a</sup>		None	S
10	1997	PRC	Zhejiang-Shanxi Water Conservancy	None <sup>a</sup>		None	S
11	1997	PHI	Power Transmission Reinforcement Project	None <sup>a</sup>		None	PS
12	1997	PHI	Subic Bay Area Municipalities Infrastructure Improvement	None <sup>a</sup>		None	US
13	1999	CAM	Primary Roads Restoration	None <sup>a</sup>		None	S
14	1994	PRC	Yunnan-Simao Forestation and Sustainable Wood Utilization	Positive	Livelihood	None	PS
15	1995	LAO	Primary Health Care	Positive	Health	None	S
16	1995	INO	Sulawesi Rainfed Agriculture Development	Positive	Livelihood	None	S
17	1995	PHI	Umiray-Angat Transbasin	Positive	Livelihood	None	S
18	1995	PRC	Henan Power Project	Positive	Livelihood	None	HS
19	1996	KAZ	Educational Rehabilitation and Management Improvement	Positive	Education	None	S
20	1996	PHI	Cordillera Highland Agricultural Resource Management	Positive	Land Tenure	Indigenous Cultural Communities Development Strategy	S
21	1996	CAM	Agriculture Sector Program	Positive	Land Tenure	None	S
22	1996	CAM	Basic Education Textbook	Positive	Education	None	HS

Year	Loan No.	Country	Project Title	Impact	Impact On	IP Plan	PCR Rating
23	1996	VIE	Population and Family Health	Positive	Health	Project Strategies for Ethnic Minorities	Sat
24	1996	THA	Skills Development	Positive	Livelihood	None	HS
25	1997	BAN	Second Primary Education Sector	Positive	Education	Tribal Development Strategy	S
26	1997	BAN	Participatory Livestock Development	Positive	Livelihood	None	S
27	1997	BAN	Education Sector Development Program	Positive	Education	None	S
28	1997	INO	Second Junior Secondary Education	Positive	Education	Project's Strategy for Culturally Distinct Communities	HS
29	1997	VIE	Central and Southern Viet Nam Power Distribution	Positive	Social Infrastructure	None	S
30	1997	UZB	Basic Education Textbook Development	Positive	Education	None	HS
31	1999	PRC	Northeast Flood Damage Rehabilitation Project: Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	Positive	Social Infrastructure	IP Specific Action	HS
32	1994	PRC	Hunan Lingjintan Hydropower Project	Negative	Resettlement	None	S
33	1995	PRC	Hainan Agriculture and Natural Resources Development	Negative	Livelihood	None	US
34	1995	SRI	Plantation Reform	Negative	Resettlement	None	HS
35	1995	IND	Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development (Govt. of India)	Negative	Resettlement	None	S
36	1996	INO	Segara Anakan Conservation and Development	Negative	Resettlement	None	US
37	1996	VIE	Second Road Improvement (Phase I)	Negative	Resettlement	Ethnic Minorities Action Plan	HS
38	1998	PRC	Guizhou-Shuibai Railway	Negative	Resettlement	Ethnic Minorities Development Plan	HS

Year	Loan No.	Country	Project Title	Impact	Impact On	IP Plan	PCR Rating	
39	1998	1644	PRC	Yunnan Dachaoshan Power Transmission	Negative	Resettlement	Minority Ethnic People's Development Framework	S
40	1999	1691	PRC	Southern Yunnan Road Development	Negative	Resettlement	Ethnic Minorities Development Plan	S

CAM = Cambodia, HS = highly successful, IND = India, INO = Indonesia, KAZ = Kazakhstan, Lao = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PHI = Philippines, PRC = People's Republic of China, PS = partly successful, S = successful, Sat = satisfactory, SRI = Sri Lanka, THA = Thailand, US = unsuccessful, UZB = Uzbekistan, VIE = Viet Nam.

<sup>a</sup> Project completion reports mentioned that there were no impacts or issues encountered on ethnic minorities/indigenous peoples.

Source: Project completion reports.

## PROJECT RISKS, MITIGATION, AND ENHANCEMENT, BY SECTOR

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### A. Agriculture and Natural Resources

**Project:** Loan no. 2159-IND: Chhattisgarh Irrigation Development Project

**Risks Identified:** Social and cultural conditions may be influenced during construction stage due to possible influx of outside workers, leading to negative impacts on family kinship, roles and responsibilities among the communities

**Risk Mitigation Measures:** Contractors will be encouraged to hire local people on unskilled labors and will be sensitized to local customs and traditions and issues to prevent negative impact

**Enhancement Measures:** None

**Project:** Loan no. 2223-VIE: Central Region Water Resources Project

**Risks Identified:** Resettlement

**Risk Mitigation Measures:** (i) Compensation of loss of land, structure and crops; (ii) Relocation allowance and assistance for stabilization

**Enhancement Measures:** (i) Literacy, numeric, skills and social marketing training (including the Hre who are worst off than the Kin); (ii) Extension of the transition subsistence for relocating households; (iii) Training courses on basic education (including health and nutrition) and literacy; and (iv) Training courses focused on livestock raising and facilitating sources of credit training in credit use and management

**Project:** Loan no. 2269-VIE: Forests for Livelihood Improvement in the Central Highlands Sector

**Risks Identified:** None

**Risk Mitigation Measures:** None

**Enhancement Measures:** None

**Project:** Loan no. 1605-INO: Central Sulawesi Integrated Area Development and Conservation

**Risks Identified:** Resettlement of forest squatters in Katu village (Besoa people are considered IP in the country) where in 201 people will be relocated (resettlement information from RRP under resettlement plan). This component has been formally cancelled effective September 2002.

**Risk Mitigation Measures:** (i) Consultations and discussions of resettlement site between the government and villagers have been going on for the past 6 years. The Baliuria site was considered by the villagers to be their site; (ii) Katu villagers will receive compensation, rehabilitation and relocation benefits plus will receive ongoing community services; (iii) Katu villagers will receive at least 2 has of residential and agricultural land, land titles, house of 6x with two bedrooms, kitchen equipment and agricultural tools, subsistence for 12 months, seeds and fertilizers, compensation for loss of crops and other assets not replaces in new location at market price and other compensation like transport cost and clearing of 1 hectare agricultural land. (Resettlement information from RRP under resettlement plan)

**Enhancement Measures:** (i) Provision of the following to relocated Katu villagers: Communal resources such as water supply system, toilet facilities, communal meeting hall, religious buildings, access roads, health centers, schools, village office and communal television and satellite (resettlement information from RRP under resettlement plan); (ii) Katu villagers will also receive credit resources and trainings in business skills, economic management, community leadership and organizing, agricultural and health extension services (resettlement information from RRP under resettlement plan); (iii) Activities related to improve management of the Lore Lindu National Park also led to the protection and preservation of cultural artifacts inside the park

**Project:** Loan no. 1668-PHI: Southern Philippines Irrigation Sector Project

**Risks Identified:** (i) Cultural restrictions on public interactions of men and women, and low level of education and literacy of Maranao women hindered promotion of participation of women; (ii) The main dam and some canals are situated inside Ancestral domain (CADC)

**Risk Mitigation Measures:** (i) Prepare information in local dialects. Engage female Maranao-speaking institutional development officers to assist in the development process, Formulate women's group to participate in planning and decision making; (ii) Conduct Free Prior and Informed Consent

**Enhancement Measures:** None

### B. Education

**Project:** Loan no. 1979-VIE: Upper Secondary Education Development Project

**Risks Identified:** None

**Risk Mitigation Measures:** None

**Enhancement Measures:** (i) Supporting Conditions for Quality Improvement in Upper Secondary Education: Curriculum development; new diversified curriculum sensitive to gender and ethnic minority issues. Teaching Methods will be sensitive to gender and ethnic and cultural diversity, In-service teacher training includes topics on gender issues, ethnic and cultural diversity, indigenous language instructions and learning styles of diverse ethnic minority groups and instructional materials for ethnic groups; (ii) Improved access, equity and participation in

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## B. Education

disadvantaged areas: locate schools as close as possible to ethnic minority communities; support study program; information, education and communication development (information disseminated in ethnographically focused and culturally sensitive ways and means); (iii) Strengthening management: Pilio initiatives and student-based education management information system

**Project:** Loan nos. 1864/1865-CAM: Education Sector Development Program

**Risks Identified:** None

**Risk Mitigation Measures:** None

**Enhancement Measures:** None

## C. Health Nutrition and Social Protection

**Project:** RETA no. 6194-GMS: Greater Mekong Subregion Regional Communicable Diseases Control Project

**Risks Identified:** None

**Risk Mitigation Measures:** None

**Enhancement Measures:** None

**Project:** Loan no. 2180-VIE: Preventive Health System Support Project

**Risks Identified:** None

**Risk Mitigation Measures:** None

**Enhancement Measures:** (i) Special cultural and linguistic needs of the ethnic minorities will be considered in information education and communication activities and training; (ii) Identify training needs for health staffs in areas with high ethnic minorities concentration; (iii) Identify any special training needs and appropriate learning methods for health staff to improve service-delivery of preventive health services to ethnic minorities; and (iv) Identify ways in which district and commune health staff can help to strengthen the surveillance system, such as tracking diseases by ethnicity.

**Project:** Loan no. 2076-VIE: Health Care in the Central Highlands Project

**Risks Identified:** HIV Risks

**Risk Mitigation Measures:** Awareness programs in a manner that is culturally sensitive

**Enhancement Measures:** None

**Project:** Loan no. 1940-CAM: Health Sector Support Project

**Risks Identified:** None

**Risk Mitigation Measures:** None

**Enhancement Measures:** None

## D. Energy

**Project:** Private Sector 7224/2214-INO: Tangguh Liquefied Natural Gas Project

**Risks Identified:** (i) Impacts on natural resources such as water quality, flora and fauna, reduction of shoreline vegetation, reduction of onshore fauna; (ii) Impacts on cultural sites. Disruption of and changes in access to sacred sites; (iii) Relinquishment of 3,466 hectares of clan lands by the Sowai, Wayuri and Simuna clans of the SUMURI tribe and Relocation of the Tanah Merah Community; (iv) Development induced marginalization of indigenous people; (v) Influx of migrants potentially leading to dilution of local culture and customs

**Risk Mitigation Measures:** (i) Support of traditional customs (Adat) and traditional rights (Hak Ulayat) on resource utilization, recognition of adat ceremonies and institutions (cash and in-kind benefits); (ii) Ensure that sacred sites will not be disturbed or damaged during construction as far as practicable. Some design of plants and facilities are altered to ensure that site will not be affected (e.g., Combo Dock) recognize preference of villagers on location and schedule of relocation of cemeteries and supported construction of new spirit houses; (iii) Provision of appropriate level of compensation including adat payments (cash and in-kind benefits) and provision of appropriate level of compensation grant of registered titles and construction of new houses, Construction of host villages, social economic activities associated with resettlement program; (iv) Ensure that cultures are recognized, respected and maintained. Strengthening of civil society organizations and strengthening of adat institutions; (v) Recruitment of local workforce and non-local workforce will work to more distant locations, maintenance of closed camp and maintaining cashless site thereby reducing interaction with local communities.

**Enhancement Measures:** (i) Support government capacity building programs; (ii) Civil society strengthening and Adat institutions; (iii) Access to quality health services; (iv) Access to basic Education and Scholarships; (v) Vocational Trainings (including Functional Adult Literacy and Numeracy); (vi) Women's Empowerment ; (vii) Micro Finance and Microenterprise Development; (viii) Community Development

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### E. Hydropower Generation

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**Project:** Loan no. 2162-LAO: Nam Theun 2 Hydroelectric Project

**Risks Identified:** (i) Resettlement of tribes in Nakai Plateau; (ii) Change of livelihood (more agricultural intensive less reliance of forest produce); (iii) Loss of areas that are used to gather herbs, roots and other items used in indigenous health practices

**Risk Mitigation Measures:** (i) Site will be chosen by the tribal clan to be relocated, wherein specific rituals shall be held; Design of houses including village layouts will be designed according to the wants and needs of ethnic minorities agreed upon during consultation; Recovery and relocation of archeological or historical artifacts flooded by the reservoir; For village monasteries and stupas adequate measures will be taken for their transportation to new villages or for new buildings or religious structures such as spirit houses, local rituals for relocation shall be performed and supported; Gravesites that will be flooded by the reservoir appropriate rituals will be performed; (ii) Provision of livelihood options for resettled families; (iii) Detailed study on traditional health practices and identification of Ingredients by Traditional Medicine Research Center; Establish links with studies of ethno-botany; Identification of rare species or commercially interesting species that could be considered for a herbarium on the Plateau; Recruitment of traditional health specialist (priests, spirit doctors, healers and midwives) as local health workers to adopt indigenous knowledge in modern health care; Careful monitoring of harvesting of species used in indigenous medicine and health practices that may change as a result of resettlement

**Enhancement Measures:** (i) Education, extension and training such as forestry, fisheries, livestock management; wetland rice farming, upland irrigation techniques, vegetable and fruit cultivation, nutrition and health and community development

### F. Multisector

**Project:** Loan no. 1883-VIE: Central Region Livelihood Improvement Project

**Risks Identified:** (i) Improved road network may allow immigrants and illegal loggers to gain better access into some of the remote areas. Leading to further pressures on land use and provide aggressive settlers with development opportunities at the expense of the indigenous minorities. Some of the smaller tribal groupings could be threatened by an influx of the larger ethnic grouping (like H'mong from the North); (ii) Provision of microfinance may not recognize the inherent tribal cultures and practices in their group lending programs and this could lead to destabilizing the traditional way of life; (iii) Traditions of food sharing and mutual assistance in difficult times should be built to help poor families. Failure to respect these traditions will lead to lack of respect for the "outsiders" in advisory positions; (iv) Preservation of culture; (v) Indigenous groups are very poor and they have traditions of entertaining guests. This would place heavy burden on villages during visits from project staff

**Risk Mitigation Measures:** (i) Will form part of the plan's monitoring process; (ii) Assistance given to villages to build communal houses in the form of "House of Tradition". Set up centers for education, information and cultural exchanges for indigenous people; (iii) Recommend that Project staff bring sufficient food with them on every visit.

**Enhancement Measures:** None

**Project:** Loan no. 1771-BAN: Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development Project

**Risks Identified:** (i) Improved road network may allow Bengali settlers and army units to a gain better access into some remote areas. This could lead to further pressures on land use and provide aggressive settlers with development opportunities at the expense of tribal minorities. and some of the smaller tribal groupings could be threatened by an influx of the larger Chakma and Marma Tribes; (ii) National NGO's who provide microfinance may not recognize the inherent tribal cultures and practices in their group lending programs and this could lead to destabilizing the traditional way of life

**Risk Mitigation Measures:** (i) For feeder roads, rural roads and improvements and market, ethnic minorities are consulted and are involved in identifying priority activities; (ii) NGO credit approach is the full participation of the beneficiaries throughout the credit cycle. And implementing NGOs will pay particular attention to the tribal cultures and practices in their target villages and ensure their credit programs are sensitive to local customs.

**Enhancement Measures:** None

**Project:** Loan nos. 1765/1766-INO: Community Empowerment for Rural Development Project

**Risks Identified:** None

**Risk Mitigation Measures:** None

**Enhancement Measures:** None

### G. Water Supply, Sanitation and Waste Management

**Project:** Loan no. 1710-LAO: Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project

**Risks Identified:** None

**Risk Mitigation Measures:** None

**Enhancement Measures:** (i) Women and ethnic minorities will be recruited as village health workers and special funds will be provided for their training; (ii) Community Awareness and Participation Program: includes public awareness campaign, education for attitude change and awareness regarding hygiene, sanitation, solid waste

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### **G. Water Supply, Sanitation and Waste Management**

disposal and conservation; establishment of Water and Sanitation Association; establishment of deferred payment scheme run through the Agricultural Promotion Bank, organizing special training to assist them in generating income associated with project activities

### **H. Transport and Communications**

**Project:** Loan no. 2181-PRC: Central Sichuan Roads Development Project

**Risks Identified:** (i) Construction-related disturbances such as construction noises and other hazards; (ii) HIV and drug trafficking risks; (iii) Gender equality; (iv) Resettlement; (v) Project site may contain cultural relics sites, since alignments sit on southern silk road routes (this particular information is from Summary Environmental Impact Assessment)

**Risk Mitigation Measures:** (i) Protection of community from construction disturbances, building of overpass, reconstruction damaged irrigation; (ii) Control of transmittable diseases through awareness and prevention; (iii) Encourage women to participate in decision making; (iv) Local government will support development of social infrastructure, for new house construction will be carried out according to the wishes of the household to maintain traditional style in housing design, 1% of the total budget fund is specially allocated for vulnerable groups (included are the disabled, elderly, Household headed by women, extremely poor household, etc.) and Option for affected household to select new resettlement sites according to their traditions; (v) Archeological survey which will determine need for further actions such as full scale excavation or realignment of carriageway in undertaken by Sichuan Provincial Cultural Relics Bureau (this particular information is from Summary Environmental Impact Assessment)

**Enhancement Measures:** (i) Micro-Credit Program; (ii) New Farm Land Development; (iii) Forestation Program; (iv) Tourism Development; (v) Technical Advise and Training; (vi) Budget for Monitoring and Evaluation of EMDP (includes hiring of Project Performance Monitoring System Specialist and domestic EMDP monitoring agency)

**Project:** Loan no. 2219-PRC: Hunan Roads Development III Project

**Risks Identified:** (i) Construction-related disturbances such as construction noises and other hazards; (ii) HIV and drug trafficking risks; (iii) Resettlement; (iv) Increase in accidents; (v) Project site may contain cultural relics sites (this particular information is from Summary Environmental Impact Assessment)

**Risk Mitigation Measures:** (i) Protection of community from construction disturbances, building of overpass, reconstruction damaged irrigation; (ii) Control of transmittable diseases through awareness and prevention, health clinics; (iii) Full compensation, special support to vulnerable groups, and income recovery for those affected by resettlement (iv) Roads and traffic safety; (v) Archeological survey will be conducted prior to construction conducted by cultural relic authorities (this particular information is from Summary Environmental Impact Assessment)

**Enhancement Measures:** (i) Poverty reduction interventions: Micro-Credit, technical training on fruit and animal production, education, medical and water supply facilities, multipurpose complex; (ii) Tourism development; (iii) Farmland reclamation and reforestation; (iv) Improved transport services; (v) Construction of local roads; (vi) Budget for monitoring and evaluation of EMDP

**Project:** Loan no. 2116 –PRC: Dali-Lijiang Railway Project

**Risks Identified:** (i) Construction-related disturbances such as construction noises and other hazards; (ii) HIV risks; (iii) Resettlement of ethnic minorities; (iv) Possibility of unexplored historical and archeological sites in the proposed alignment; (v) Weakening the cultural realm of ethnic minorities due to culture shock; (vi) Exposure of young people to behavior that conflicts with traditional society and weakening of traditional family structures; (vii) Destruction or deterioration of cultural relics and sites through increased tourism; (viii) Competition for employment with outsiders

**Risk Mitigation Measures:** (i) Protection of ethnic minority villages from construction disturbances; (ii) Awareness and prevention of HIV/AIDS; (iii) Awareness on cultural habits and heritage protection, income recovery for resettlement affected people, preferential treatment to be given to vulnerable groups affected by resettlement, awareness program on the impact of public safety and railway operations; (iv) Cultural relic authorities or the local cultural bureaus will conduct studies prior to construction; (v) Training of tour guides to make tourists aware of cultural sensitivities, strict enforcement of laws for conflicting behavior, employment of local people in tourism; (vi) Strengthen traditional value and systems through education and preservation of cultural heritage; (vii) Lijiang is already a protected Cultural Heritage Site, other sites require better enforcement of regulations; (viii) Higher education and tourism skills training, training for local entrepreneurs

**Enhancement Measures:** (i) Afforestation; (ii) Monitoring of ongoing government poverty reduction interventions; (iii) Monitoring of ongoing government pro-poor rural roads program; (iv) Tourism-related training in sustainable tourism development; (v) Cultural preservation measures : preserve cultural heritage and monitor induced impacts; (vi) Pilot implementation of community-based tourism

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**H. Transport and Communications**


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**Project:** Loan no. 2094-PRC: Guangxi Roads Development II Project

**Risks Identified:** (i) Construction-related disturbances such as construction noises and other hazards; (ii) HIV risks; (iii) Resettlement; (iv) Proposed alignment passes through a total of 17 Paleolithic (old stone age) and Neolithic (new stone age) sites, including national level, one city/county level, six important and nine regulate sites totaling 220,000 square meters in Baise, Longan, Tiandong and Tianyang counties, which are part of the Paleolithic ruins (this particular information is from Summary Environmental Impact Assessment)

**Risk Mitigation Measures:** (i) Protection of ethnic minority villages from construction disturbances; (ii) Control of transmissible diseases through awareness and prevention of HIV/AIDS; (iii) Special support to resettlement affected people (1% of resettlement budget reserved for vulnerable groups, options for affected household [6 months notice time for affected households to select new resettlement sites]), Training by minority trainers and refunding land reclamation and forestry taxes to affected area; (iv) Detailed survey by professional archeologists prior to construction. Archeological teams will work with design engineers during the feasibility study and alignment section stage. Protective excavation (this particular information is from Summary Environmental Impact Assessment)

**Enhancement Measures:** (i) Minority village roads; (ii) Construction of biogas digesters; (iii) Micro-credit; (iv) New farmland reclamation; (v) Forestation; (vi) Agricultural inputs (training and crop production); (vii) Cultural preservation measures: Support the Ganzhuang Folk Song Fair

**Project:** Loan no. 2089-PRC: Hunan Roads Development II Project

**Risks Identified:** (i) Construction-related disturbances such as construction noises and other hazards; (ii) HIV risks; (iii) Resettlement; (iv) Increase in accidents; (v) Possibility of unexplored historical and archeological sites in the proposed alignment (this particular information is from Summary Environmental Impact Assessment)

**Risk Mitigation Measures:** (i) Protection of community from construction disturbances; (ii) Control of transmittable diseases through awareness and prevention; (iii) Income Recovery for those affected by resettlement; (iv) Roads and traffic safety; (v) Preliminary survey for the presence of potential cultural relic sites (this particular information is from Summary Environmental Impact Assessment)

**Enhancement Measures:** (i) Farmland reclamation; (ii) Afforestation; (iii) Enhanced poverty reduction programs at local roads sections; (iv) Tourism development; (v) Construction of local roads; (vi) Improved transport services (local roads component, enhanced competition amongst service-providers, credit for vehicle purchase); (vii) Awareness on cultural relics protection, preliminary surveys to determine the presence of potential cultural relic sites

**Project:** Loan no. 2018-IND: Rural Roads Sector I Project

**Risks Identified:** (i) Of the surveyed affected persons, 26 SCs in Madhya Pradesh and 90 ST in Chhattisgarh will be affected by relocation and resettlement; (ii) For loss of assets by vulnerable groups (both information is from Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan) Note: IPDF did not identify any adverse effect on IPs, mentioned that land acquisition is minimal and resettlement is not required since improvements of rural roads will be within existing alignments

**Risk Mitigation Measures:** (i) Compensation for loss of land, trees, crops structure, and assets; (ii) Lump sum assistance of Rs2,000 per household or \$44 per household in addition to eligible compensation

**Enhancement Measures:** Livelihood improvement measures

**Project:** Loan no. 2050-VIE: Chhattisgarh State Road Development Project

**Risks Identified:** None

**Risk Mitigation Measures:** None

**Enhancement Measures:** (i) Livelihood improvement measures; (ii) Other areas identified where the project could encourage support and interventions; (iii) Promote investments in sustainable land and water resources; (iv) Improving extension services and input provision; (v) Promoting diversification to horticulture and livestock; (vi) Food security; (v) Forestry (vi) Land alienation, security of tenure and ownership; (vi) Education and health

**Project:** Loan no. 1989- LAO: Greater Mekong Subregion: Northern Economic Corridor Project

**Risks Identified:** (i) Increased access to commercial mechanical logging threatening highland indigenous people to loose their habitats, food security and cultural heritage; (ii) Relocation (loss of dwelling, residential lands, relocation expenses, other assets, agricultural lands, crops and trees, common property resources; (iii) Higher exposure to HIV/STD and human trafficking problems; (iv) Encroachment on cultural heritage, project area is close to Ancient Vieng earthen wall site and stone wall at Ban Tafa (this particular information is from Summary Environmental Impact Assessment)

**Risk Mitigation Measures:** (i) Community-based lumber extraction. Enforcement of timber laws and implementation of approved regulations and controls along the project corridor; (ii) Roads will be selected using community-based participatory approach, roads will not be widened to more than 3.5 meters, no new alignments will be constructed, arrangements will be place for community-based maintenance, roads that provide access to protected forests, virgin forest and steep slope will not be allowed, roads will not involve construction of major drainage, roads will avoid displacing or adversely affecting villages or individual homestead or agricultural land; if relocation is un avoided: full

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## H. Transport and Communications

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replacement cost of same size and standard, replacement of land and/or cash compensation (iii) HIV awareness program and preventive measures, campaigns to address the risks of trafficking of women and children; (iv) Design consultants will be required to take measures to avoid realignment of the areas of earthen wall and stone wall. The Ministry of Communication, Transport and Post Construction will review the design in consultation with Ministry of Culture and Information (this particular information is from Summary Environmental Impact Assessment)

**Enhancement Measures:** (i) Water supply and sanitation project; (ii) Education awareness program (a) Nonformal education; b) Road safety program; c) HIV/AIDS/STD and trafficking), (iii) Land zonation, allocation and titling in the project area; (iv) Food security, increase of forest cover, watershed protection, wild life habitat, through community development

**Project:** Loan no. 1888-VIE: Provincial Roads Improvement Sector Project

**Risks Identified:** (i) Relocation and resettlement settlement of 200 ethnic minority households; (ii) Disruption during construction; (iii) Increased exposure to exploitation; (iv) Increased migration into the zone of influence; (v) Increased exposure to communicable diseases

**Risk Mitigation Measures:** (i) Cost replacement for loss of land, structure, crops, etc.; (ii) Construction camps, equipments and plant storage and materials dumps will be established away from the villages, traditional hunting and fishing grounds; (iii) Ensuring poor and socially excluded will be able to take advantage of social and economic opportunities arising from improved access; (iv) Facilitating the reduction of barriers which may prevent the poor and excluded farm taking direct advantage of project-related benefits; (v) Increase awareness on STD, including HIV/AIDS, highlight the issue in effective way and in a tactful and culturally appropriate manner

**Enhancement Measures:** (i) Community infrastructure fund; (ii) Participatory agricultural extension services; (iii) Support services for credit utilization

**Project:** Loan no. 1876-NEP: Road Network Development Project

**Risks Identified:** (i) Loss of houses, commercial establishment and other infrastructures, private agricultural, residential and forestry land and loss of crops and trees (information is from the report and recommendation of the President); (ii) Several sacred trees (chautaras) are located along the road right-of-way, (iii) Influx of labor from other areas will pose cultural and social tension between local people with outside laborers ([ii] and [iii] information are from Summary Environmental Impact Assessment) Note: IPDP did not identify significant impact on IP

**Risk Mitigation Measures:** (i) Compensation for full and partial loss at replacement cost of materials and labor, full title to land of equal area and cash compensation at market value (information is from the report and recommendation of the President); (ii) These trees will be avoided by the road formation; (iii) Prioritize local people (mostly from disadvantaged groups) in labor recruitment policy. ([ii] and [iii] information are from Summary Environmental Impact Assessment)

**Enhancement Measures:** (i) Provision of displacement allowances, cultivation disruption allowance and transportation of materials allowance; (ii) For severe loss of assets, provision of rehabilitation measures and social development assistance under the poverty intervention; (iii) Complementary support Programs to Road Building Groups such as adult literacy, bookkeeping, resource mobilization, savings and credit opportunities. Facilitate additional activities to improve conditions of the communities, maximize sustainable enterprise (fishponds, tree planting, fruit production, piggeries, etc. (iv) Social development interventions: Protecting interventions target those likely to be adversely affected; includes support to local communities to resolve issues such as compensation. Enabling interventions include rights awareness, raising, training in communication, leadership, advocacy and negotiation. Enhancing interventions provide information on income generating opportunities, establishment of revolving funds for community groups, and link with marketing organizations to promote increased trade.

**Project:** Loan nos. 1783/1784-PRC: Chongqing-Guizhou Roads Development

**Risks Identified:** (i) Damage and loss of cultural properties. Impact on cultural properties including cultural sites, places of worships, and graveyards/tombs; (ii) In-migration and stress on Local Communities Resources (both information from Summary Environmental Impact Assessment); Note: IPDP did not identify any adverse effect on IPs

**Risk Mitigation Measures:** (i) Communities will be protected and respected. Tombs needing to be moved will be relocated only after consultation and approval of local communities; (ii) Road agencies should prepare, with assistance from the specialist, and through extensive consultation with local officials and citizens, a tourism development strategy that defines a way to have development while protecting communities and their resources. information from Summary Environmental Impact Assessment); IPDP identified dissemination of information about the project

**Enhancement Measures:** (i) Special support (Micro-credit, agricultural training, improvement of irrigation facilities, capacity building); (ii) Complimentary services (water, electricity, hospital and health care); (iii) financial support to minorities who wish to locate to areas accessible to basic services; (iv) Ensure consultation with affected minorities during project preparation an implementation through an established advisory board

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**H. Transport and Communications**


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**Project:** Loan no. 1795-LAO: Rural Access Roads Project

**Risks Identified:** Loss of permanent agricultural land, removal of structures, residential land, crops and trees

**Risk Mitigation Measures:** Provide equivalent or better land from village periphery or of equal production for agricultural lots, materials and assistance to build structures, compensation in kind or in cash for lost crops and trees.

**Enhancement Measures:** None

**Project:** Loan no. 1691-PRC: Southern Yunnan Road Development Project

**Risks Identified:** (i) Land Acquisition and Resettlement Effects (334 households); (ii) Disruption to irrigation system, loss of farmlands; (iii) If ritual sites are affected by land acquisition (including Dragon Tree and Dragon Mountain, where Nani People believes their God lives)

**Risk Mitigation Measures:** (i) Compensation for lost assets, including land; (ii) Readjustment of farmland contracts, migration to other places where farmland is available, building of irrigation channels, water ponds and small dams, and establishment of Mechanism to solve the long term impact and special cases of vulnerable groups; (iii) Cost of the ritual ceremonies for reinstatement of these sites in a new area included in the compensation payments, trees be moved to another mountain

**Enhancement Measures:** (i) Improvement of Land productivity; (ii) Shift from agriculture to other sectors as a source of livelihood; (iii) Poverty alleviation programs, infrastructure support; (iv) educational support, food for works program; (v) development of livestock sector; (vi) development of trade sector; (vii) supply small credit

**Project:** Loan no. 1626-PRC: Guizhou-Shuibai Railway Project

**Risks Identified:** (i) Land acquisition and resettlement effects on ethnic minorities (210 IP affected households)

**Risk Mitigation Measures:** (i) Compensation for lost assets, including land/replacement of agricultural land; payments for loss of structures or improved houses will be built in consultation with resettlers; compensation for temporary use of land; free transportation cost for relocation; and subsistence allowance for two months

**Enhancement Measures:** (i) Poverty reduction program: infrastructure development; credit programs; agricultural improvements for higher yield; (ii) Employment in township enterprises

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AIDS = acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, EMDP = ethnic minority development plan, IP = indigenous peoples, IPDP = indigenous peoples development plan, NGO = nongovernment organization, SC = scheduled caste, ST = scheduled tribe, STD = sexually transmitted disease.

Source: Thirty-one IPDPs posted on the Asian Development Bank Safeguards website. Available: <http://www.adb.org/IndigenousPeoples/plans-ipdp.asp>