

表 3-4-3 Employment Policy

| HAC Employment Policy | |
|--|---|
| 1. | HAC and Sub-contractor will follow completely the Sindhuji Road Construction Section-III Contract including EIA report stipulated obligations HACとサブコンはシンドジリ道路セクション3の工事契約と、それに含まれるEIAレポートに記載されている履行義務に完全に従います。 |
| 2. | Employment opportunity on this project will be fair and equal opportunity except priority case along from construction area. このプロジェクトでの雇用機会は、沿線の優先雇用のケースを除き、均等かつ平等を基本とします。 |
| 3. | HAC and Sub-contractor will recruit necessary manpower on the basis of suitability/capability and qualification for the job, and not on the basis of political or any other considerations such as group, club, independent small committee etc. HACとサブコンは必要な労働者を、仕事に対する適正・能力及び技量(資格)に基づき雇用します。 また、政党への配属やその他のグループ、クラブ、独立の小さなコミッティー等への特別考慮もいたしません。 |
| 4. | HAC and Sub-contractor will recruit necessary manpower through local committee (Local committees should represent political parties) HACとサブコンは必要な労働者を、地域のコミッティーを通して雇用します。(地域のコミッティーは各政党を代表していること) |
| Suggestion from NGO: 5 A committee should be made comprising all faction to look after it and employment should be given as per the suggestion of that committee. EIAレポートの推薦・全ての下の面倒をみるグループより成る一つのコミッティーを作り、雇用についてはそのコミッティーの推薦に従い与えられるようにする事。 | |
| 5. | Priorities for this Employment under the Contract is " Project affected families and the local people " as follows. 1st : 100% his/her land was acquired by the Government 2nd : More than 30%(1/3) of his/her land was acquired by the Government 3rd : Other than above and the people living around 2km of construction areas Remarks: Refer to the attached Sketch. |

Recruitment Process – Section3 Phase 1– PAP's

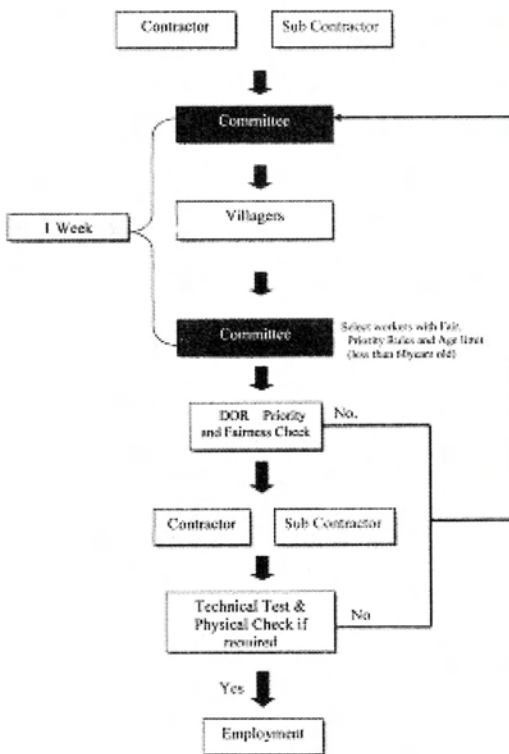


図 3-4-5 Recruitment Process

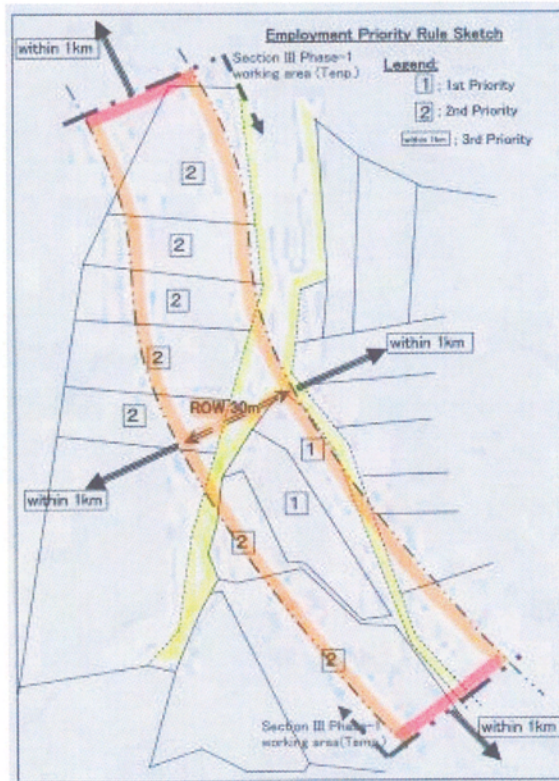


図 3-4-6 Employment Priority Rule Sketch

(4) スリランカマリンドライブ道路、大コロombo圏都市交通整備計画道路(OCH)
現地状況



写真 16 マリンドライブ道路現地状況・ほぼ工事完了で一部の出入り口から交通開放していた



写真 17 同上



写真 18 OCH (Kaduwela-Kottawa 区間) の工事案内板・コンサルタントはオリエンタルコンサルタントを中心とする JV、コントラクターは China Harbour Engineering Company, 工期は 2009 年 12 月～2013 年 5 月



写真 19 道路の建設に伴って移転した女性会館



写真 20 移転者のための住宅用地



写真 21 住宅用地に建設された住宅



写真 22 住宅用地内の共同井戸、これとは別に各戸に井戸が設けられている。



写真 23 プラント状況

4. セミナーの開催（スリランカ）

4-1 開催概要

目的：道路開発省関係者及び帰国研修員を中心に、公共事業実施機関から広く参加者を募り、PI の概念と手法についての理解を広めるとともに本邦研修の実施について広報することを目的とする。

日時：平成 22 年 8 月 10 日（火）13：00-16：00

会場：DHPL Building 3rd Floor, Auditorium

(Address: No.42, Nawam Mawatha, Colombo 2, Sri Lanka)

4-2 講演内容

- (1) 地域別研修「アジア地域 公共事業における市民参加、合意形成および住民移転」コースの紹介———JICA 帯広

- (2) パブリック・インボルブメント概論——北海道大学大学院工学研究院
建設管理工学研究室 准教授 高野 伸栄
- (3) パブリック・インボルブメントにおける JICA 環境社会配慮——国際協
力機構 国際協力専門員 田中 研一

4-3 実施内容

(1) セミナープログラム

本セミナーについては、JICA スリランカ事務所が主催、下記の案内状（プログラムを含む）が関係機関に発送された。

冒頭挨拶は、スリランカ事務所、志村所長より行われ、JICA 帯広の司会で進行された。前半は、ジェネラルインフォメーションによる本邦研修コースの紹介、北海道大学高野准教授による「パブリック・インボルブメント概論」の講演、質疑応答の後、15分のティーブレイクをはさみ、後半の田中国際協力専門員による「パブリック・インボルブメントにおける JICA 環境社会配慮」について講演を実施した。

本邦研修については、主に、コースの目的、構成（詳細なプログラム内容）及び資格要件、期間を紹介した。PIプロセスガイドライン策定案を作成するまたは提案するための研修であることを説明、概ね理解を得られたことと思われる。

PI概論では、日本の事例を中心に「成田空港建設」の失敗例も含めながら、プロジェクト計画段階から住民を巻き込むことの重要性と必要性を説明。特にコミュニケーション手法など、必要な技術を紹介した。

参加者から「市民参加型入札のプロセス」についての質問があり、発注者の事前審査から、市民によるコントラクター投票を経て最終的に決定することを説明した。

PIにおける環境社会配慮については、新JICA環境社会配慮ガイドライン（2010年4月に統合ガイドラインとなったもの）を基本として、特に大規模インフラ案件の場合、協力準備調査段階から環境社会配慮上重大な影響が生ずると考えられるカテゴリ A のプロジェクトについては、第三者委員会であるJICA 環境社会配慮助言委員会で厳しい議論が行われていることを説明した。実際のプロジェクトの事例を用いて、現場の写真や諮問・答申なども示してJICAの対応について理解を深めてもらうように努めた。

《セミナー案内状》

Dear Sir / Madam,

SEMINAR on PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT - 2010

JICA Sri Lanka Office is pleased to invite you to a seminar organized on Public Involvement for Public works projects for the benefit of Sri Lankan officials who are directly associated with the implementation of public works projects in Sri Lanka. This seminar is held as one of the activities by the Follow-up Cooperation Study Mission on JICA's Group Training Program on "Public Participation, Consensus Building and Resettlement in Public Works Projects for Asian Countries" which is staying in Sri Lanka from 9th to 11th August, 2010.

The discussions at the seminar are expected to primarily focus on "Public Involvement theory and techniques" and "Environmental and Social Consideration on Public Involvement". You are therefore, kindly requested to participate along with a relevant officer from your organization as this event will provide a great opportunity for everyone to share views/issues related to project management, in the above mentioned important areas.

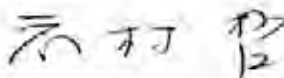
The seminar will be held at the Auditorium, located on Level 3, DHPL Bldg., 42, Navam Mawatha, Col-02 on Tuesday 10th August 2010, from 1:30 p.m. to 4:45 p.m.

In order to facilitate early finalization of arrangements, we would highly appreciate if you could kindly confirm your participation to Ms. Sandra Wickremasinghe, by the attached Registration Form, at the earliest.

Please note that adequate parking facilities are not available within the JICA office premises. Therefore, you may use the ETF Car Park located nearby to park your vehicle, on payment of a nominal parking fee.

Your kind co-operation and participation towards achieving the objectives of the seminar will be greatly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,



Akira SHIMURA

Chief Representative

Japan International Cooperation Agency

Representative office in Sri Lanka

《プログラム》

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT GUIDELINE SEMINAR -2010-

Date: August 10, 2010(Tuesday)

Venue: DHPL Building 3rd Floor, Auditorium

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Participants: | (i) Project directors, relevant Directors and Engineers of RDA (including ex-participants of JICA Group Training Program), (ii) responsible officers in charge of planning and execution of infrastructure related public works projects |
| Purpose: | Better understandings of Public Involvement Process on public works projects |
| 12:45-13:00 | Registration |
| 13:00-13:05 | Welcome address and Introductory Remarks (by Mr. _____, JICA Sri Lanka Office) |
| 13:05-13:15 | Introduction of JICA Group Training Program on "Public Participation, Consensus Building and Resettlement in Public Works Projects for Asian Countries" (by Mr. Kenichi Tanaka, Senior Advisor, JICA) |
| 13:15-14:05 | Public Involvement theory and technique (by Dr. Shin-ei Takano, Associate Professor, Lab. of Construction and Maintenance Management Graduate School of Engineering Hokkaido University) |
| 14:05-14:30 | Q&A |
| 14:30-14:45 | Tea |
| 14:45-15:35 | Environmental and Social consideration on Public Involvement (by Mr. Kenichi Tanaka, Senior Advisor on Environmental Impact Assessment, JICA) |
| 15:35-15:55 | Q&A |
| 15:55-16:00 | Wrap up of the Seminar |

(2) 参加者

本邦研修コースの参加対象機関である道路開発局を中心に、帰国研修員を含んだ公共事業プロジェクトに関連するインフラ整備計画及び実施部門の関係者が参加した。主な参加者の所属機関は下記のとおり。

- ・ 経済開発省 (Ministry of Economic Development)
- ・ アッパーコスメール水力発電プロジェクト (Upper Kothmale HydropowerProject)
- ・ ルナワ 環境改善コミュニティ 開発プロジェクト (Lunawa Environmental Improvement Community Dev. Project)
- ・ コロンボ市電力配給 開発プロジェクト (Colombo City Electricity Distribution Dev. Project)
- ・ グレートキャンディ水道プロジェクト (Greater Kandy Water Supply Project)
- ・ TRIP Project
- ・ キャンディ市下水道管理プロジェクト (Kandy City Wastewater Management Project)
- ・ プランテーション産業省 (Ministry of Plantation Industry)

- ・スリランカ港湾局 (Sri Lanka Ports Authority)
- ・ピース プロジェクト (Peace Project)
- ・高速道路省 (Ministry of Highway)
- ・道路開発局 OCH プロジェクト(OCH Project , Road Dev Authority)

合計 参加者：47名

(3) 配布資料

講演のタイトルに沿ったパワーポイント資料が配布された。

内容：巻末付属資料参照

(4) 参加者アンケート

講演の終了後アンケートを回収。参加者の47名中事前にメールでコメントをしたものも含め37名からの回答があった。

プレゼンテーションの感触はよく、特にビデオを駆使した内容にはインパクトがあったようだ。参加者はパブリック・インボルブメント(:PI)の概論やそのテクニックからPIの重要性を認識するとともに、担当のプロジェクトに活かしたいとのコメントが寄せられている。またこのようなセミナーを再度開催して欲しいとの声も複数あがっている一方、プレゼンテーション方法にもう少し工夫が必要、参加者と意見交換の時間をもっと入れたほうがよかったとの声もあった。

(詳細は付属資料セミナーアンケート回答参照)



セミナー風景 (参加者の様子)



セミナー講演風景



セミナーティーブレイクの様子

5. 調査結果の本邦研修コースへの活用

5-1 訪問国における本研修対象分野の位置づけ

ネパールならびにスリランカにおいて、道路建設事業を対象にして、現場視察も含めてPIに焦点を当ててフォローアップを行ったが、収集した道路および交通計画に係わる資料・マニュアルなどを積極的に活用する。

5-2 研修カリキュラム

これまでの研修内容について期間も含め、絞込みの可能性について関係者で議論した後、例えばネパールの道路建設計画に関する現在策定中のPIガイドラインや環境影響評価書の実物を用いてPIの具体的な事項(特に社会環境としての補償額の算定にかかる市場価格、再取得価格など)の研修について検討したい。日本(北海道、帯広)の手法との比較を行いつつ、開発途上国の実例も参加者から披露してもらいながら議論を深める研修になると良いと考える。

5-3 参加資格の要件

スリランカで開催したセミナー参加者から、PIガイドライン策定の必要性が十分認識され、道路事業実施者のみならず多くの公共事業プロジェクト担当者から意見をいただいた。次年度以降更新案件では、より幅広く参加者を募り、参加資格の要件を「公共事業に関わる住民、環境社会を考慮した計画・事業実施に従事している職員」とする。

5-4 モデル地区の選定

フォローアップ調査で現場視察をすることができたネパールのシンズリ道路の第Ⅲ工区(工事中)、第Ⅳ工区(供用中)やカトマンズ-バクタプール道路改善計画(無償で建設中)ならびにスリランカのSouthern Transport Development Project(STDP)などの環境社会配慮のモニタリング状況などを把握するように努め、具体事例のモデルとして研修に活用してゆくことが望ましい。

6. 総括

6-1 ネパール

本調査団は以下について確認し、調査目的をほぼ達成することができた。

- (1) DOR への今後の継続的協力要請(更新案件)
- (2) PIガイドライン(マニュアル)の契約進捗状況に関する情報
- (3) GESU から入手した道路環境配慮マニュアル、環境影響評価書(EIA)等の情報
- (4) 視察による住民移転関連の問題点(特に工事中の雇用問題)の把握

(5) ネパール事務所と更新案件（地域別研修としての継続）についての確認

なお、シンズリ道路の第Ⅲ工区（工事中）、第Ⅳ工区（供用中）や、カトマンズ-バクタプール道路改善計画（無償で建設中）などの現場視察の結果と併せて、GESUから得た情報（道路計画に関する初期環境影響評価書（IEE）、環境影響評価書（EIA）等）を分析した。工事が始まってからプロジェクトによっては工事サイトの一部の近隣住民などが、工事中の雇用要求交渉を激化させ、時に工事の中断が迫られる状況も生じているとのことである。ネパールにおける道路建設の計画段階のPIのあり方に関しては、工事中の雇用問題など解決策を必要とする現実面を踏まえつつ、分析結果を具体事例の一つとして今後の研修に役立てたい。

また、先方より希望が出された2週間程度のDOR幹部の短期研修については、JICA帯広が実施する本研修が4週間程度と比較的長期であることから、可能性としてはJICA東京国際センターで年二回開催している「円借款事業における環境社会配慮コース（2週間）」への参加を検討することも一案と考える。

本研修分野における今後の取り組みに際しての留意事項は以下のとおり。

- (1) PIガイドライン（マニュアル）作成についてGESUとコンサルタントが今後行う修正・改善点について、どのようにアドバイスができるか今年度研修員のInception Reportを参考に確認する。
- (2) シンズリ道路プロジェクトの第Ⅲ工区における住民の雇用問題に関し、プロジェクト毎に作成される構想段階のPIガイドラインの必要性について検討する。

6-2 スリランカ

本調査団は以下の内容について確認し、調査の目的を概ね達成した。

- (1) 帰国研修員のレポート報告の内容について確認
- (2) セミナー実施後、今後の研修に活用するためのコメントを参加者から得た。
- (3) ADBおよびWBの専門家との情報交換により、スリランカ側のPIガイドライン策定に対してADBからの要望やWBの支援の動きを知ることができた。
- (4) 現場視察により、スリランカ側がPI Divisionの設立そして運用に関して今後取り組むべき事項について確認できた。

本研修分野における今後の取り組みに際しての留意事項は以下のとおり。

- (1) MOHおよびRDAでの話合いから、Land Divisionがこれまで実施してきたPI及び環境社会配慮に関する分野を切離してPI Divisionの設置を本格的に計画してゆきたいとのコンセンサスは得られたが、さらに継続的かつ具体的な話

合いが両者間で必要である。これまでの本邦研修での成果を生かせるように支援を行なう。

(2) 各プロジェクトで一部実施している PI および環境社会配慮について、総合的な PI プロセスガイドラインの整備が必要である。

(3) PI Division の設置および PI ガイドライン策定については、スリランカ側のみではなく、日本人（市岡）専門家およびスリランカ事務所とも連携して状況を分析することが重要である。

(4) コロンボ・キャンディ高速道路については ADB が融資を決定したことが報道されたが、今後の経緯を見る必要がある。まだ内容は具体化されていない（新聞記事のみ）。

(5) 現地事務所とは今後もフォローアップ調査結果を活かし、更新案件に内容を反映させることで、さらに意思疎通を図り情報収集していくこととする。

以 上

付 属 資 料

1. 団員構成

| | | |
|------|--------|----------------------------------|
| 団長 | 田中 研一 | コースリーダー 国際協力機構国際協力専門員(環境影響評価) |
| 市民参加 | 高野 伸栄 | 北海道大学大学院工学研究院建設管理工学 研究室 准教授 |
| 研修計画 | 黒田 こずえ | 国際協力機構帯広国際センター アシスタントチーフ |

2. 派遣日程

| 日程 | 内容 | 宿泊 |
|---------|---|-------|
| 8月4日(水) | 成田→(香港)→カトマンズ | カトマンズ |
| 8月5日(木) | 09:30 JICA ネパール事務所 11:00 道路局副局長表敬 11:30 帰国研修員及び今年度研修員打合せ 14:00 道路局土地環境社会ユニット(GESU)との打合せ(帰国研修員及び今年度研修員同席) | カトマンズ |
| 8月6日(金) | 11:00-17:00 視察:カトマンズ・バクタプール・ドリケル 道路改修計画現場 (Mr.Krishan Bahadur Thapa) | カトマンズ |
| 8月7日(土) | 07:30-17:30 視察シンズリ道路(第三工区間) ドリケル～ネパールトック～コルコット (Mr. Bimal Prasad Subedi) | カトマンズ |
| 8月8日(日) | 10:00 道路局に最終報告(GESU及び関係研修員) 13:30 カトマンズ→(バンコック)→コロンボ | コロンボ |
| 8月9日(月) | 9:00 JICA スリランカ事務所打合せ 10:30 道路省 事務次官補との打合せ (Mrs.Sabasinghe, Additional Secretary) 11:30 帰国研修員との打合せ 14:00 中央環境局(CEA) | コロンボ |

| | | |
|----------|---|------|
| | 15:30 アジア開発銀行 (ADB) ジェンダー担当 17:30 道路省および道路開発局と打合せ | |
| 8月10日(火) | 10:00 世界銀行(WD)プロジェクトマネジャー 13:30-16:30 セミナー開催 「パブリック・インボルブメント」 (帰国研修員及び今年度研修員参加) | コロンボ |
| 8月11日(水) | 9:30 視察: マリーン・ドライブ道路 (Mr. Sutharsan, Chief Engineer) 13:00-17:30 視察: 大コロンボ圏都市交通整備計画道路 南部高速道路 | コロンボ |
| 8月12日(木) | 00:50 コロンボ→(香港)→成田 | |

3. 主要面談者リスト

List <Nepal>

| Date | Organization: Ministry of Physical Planning and Works, Department of Roads | |
|---------------------|---|---|
| | Name | Title |
| Aug 5 ↓ Aug 8 | Mr. Hari Prasa Dhakal | Deputy Director General, Foreign Co operation Branch |
| | Mr. Ram Prrasad Pathak | Senior Divisional Engineer, Unit CHief, GESU |
| | Mr. Dilli Raman Niraula | Superintending Engineer (2008年帰国研修員) |
| | Mr. Shiva Raj Adhikari | S.D. Engineer Banepa Sindhuli Bardibas Road Project |
| | Mr. Sarj Kumar Pradhan | Project Manager, Kathmandu-Bhaktapur Road Improvement Project |
| | Mr. Rohit Kumar BISURAL | Project Chief of a new Road Construction Project (2008年帰国研修員) |
| | Mr. NEPAL Shiva Prasad | Divisional Engineer. Foreign Cooperation Branch. (2009年帰国研修員) |

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|----------------------------|--|
| Mr. SHARMA Niraji | Deputy Project Director, Project Monitoring and Coordination Office, Kathmandu Sustainable Urban Transport Project (2009年帰国研修員) |
| Mr. SUBEDI Bimal Prasad | Senior Divisional Engineer. Department of Roads. Foreign Cooperation Branch (2010年参加研修員) |
| Mr. THAPA Krishna Bahadur | Engineer. Department of Roads. Kathmandu Bhartapur Road Extention Project (2010年参加研修員) |
| Mr. Rameshwar Raj Aryal | Office of the Notary Public Adocate, Logical Cause Doctrine Law Firm(P.)LTD.コンサルタント |
| Mr. Keshav Prasad Pokharel | Managing Director, Infrastructure Development and Research Services (P.) LTD(IDRS) コンサルタント |
| Mr. Toshio Iizuka | Project Manager, Hazama Ando Consortium |
| Mr. Haruhiko Kato | Road Advisor JICA |
| 丹羽 憲昭 | 所長 JICA ネパール事務所 |
| 武 徹 | 次長 JICA ネパール事務所 |
| 津守 佑亮 | 担当職員 JICA ネパール事務所 |
| Mr. Sourab Rana | Program Officer JICA ネパール事務所 |
| | |
| | |

List <Sri Lanka>

| Date | Organization : Ministry of Highway, Road Development Authority | |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| | Name | Title |
| Aug 9 ↓ Aug 11 | Ms. S.A.D.S. Subasinghe | Additional Secretary (2010 年参加研修員) |
| | Mr. P.Dissanayake | Additional Secretary |
| | Mr. S. Meihandam | Additional Director General Planning Projects |
| | Mr. S. Yogandra | Director Training |
| | Mr. R. H. Karunarathna | Director (Land) |
| | Mr. H.M. Wimalasinghe | Deputy Project Director, Southern Transport Development Project |
| | Ms. Shanthi ABEYWICKRAMA | Senior Engineer (2008 年帰国研修員) |
| | Ms. Lalitha Rohini WIJEKON MUDIYANSEAGE | Engineer (2008 年帰国研修員) |
| | Mr. DEWAGIRIGE Swarnapala | Senior Assistant Secretary. Administration Department (2009 年帰国 研修員) Additional Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| | Mr. SIRIWARDENA Dumududas Tilak | Engineer. (2009 年帰国研修員) |
| | Mr. MOHAMED Zubair Mohamed Waleed | Executive Engineer. (2009 年帰国研修員) |
| | Mr. Sutharsan Duraiappah | Chief Engineer (2010 年参加研修員) |
| | Mr. Moses Mariyathan | Provincial Director (Northern Province) (2010 年参加研修員) |
| Dr. Kanthi De Silva | Director (EIA) Central Environmental Authority | |

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Mr. K.G.S. Jayawardana | Deputy Director, Central Environmental Authority |
| Ms. Nelun Gunasekera | Asian Development Bank |
| Mr. Pradeep Pdthiyagoda | Project Management Consultant, World Bank |
| 市岡 隆興 | JICA Expert, Planning Division, Road Development Authority |
| 志村 昭 | 所長 JICA スリランカ事務所 |
| 柳内 将成 | 担当職員 JICA スリランカ事務所 |
| Namal Ralapanawe | Project Specialist JICA スリランカ事務所 |

4. 収集資料

Nepal

- Government of Nepal Ministry of Physical Planning and Works, Department of Roads, Geo-environment and Social Unit(GESU) 出版
 - (1) “Roadside Geotechnical Problems – A Practical Guide to Their Solution” (May 2009)
 - (2) “Interim Guidelines for Enhancing Poverty Reduction Impact of Road Projects” (August 2007)
 - (3) “Environmental & Social Management Framework” A guide to the Environmental and Social issues associated with new road construction upgrading (June 2007)

- Department of Roads, His Majesty's Government of Nepal 出版
 - (1) “Roadside Bio-engineering” Reference Manual (Reprint 2002)
“Roadside Bio-engineering” Site Handbook (Reprint 2002)
 - (2) “Reference Manual for Environmental and Social aspects of Integrated Road Development” Ministry of Physical Planning and Works, Department of Road, Kathmandu 2003
 - (3) “Updated Report on Environmental Impact Assessment Study of Nepalthok-Khurkot Section of Banepa-Sindhuli-Bardibas Road Project” June 2008

- JICA ネパール事務所 個別専門家 飯古 道則
“道路分野における日本のネパールへの協力の方向性” (August 2009)

Sri Lanka

- Asian Development Bank 2010
“Designing and Implementing Grievance Redress Mechanisms” A guide for Implementors of Transport Projects in Sri Lanka

5. セミナー講演資料 (パワーポイント資料)

- (1) Introduction of JICA Group Training Program on “Public Participation, Consensus Building and Resettlement in Public Works Projects for Asian Countries”
- (2) Public Involvement theory and technique
- (3) JICA's Environmental and Social consideration on Public Involvement

Invitation to



TRAINING AND DIALOGUE PROGRAMS

General Information on

Region-focused Training Program "Public Participation, Consensus Building and Resettlement in Public Works Projects for Asian Countries"



From Aug. 29 to Sep. 29

Program Objectives

- It will become possible for organizations/institutions responsible for public works projects (such as road construction and widening) by central or local governments in Asia to make a proposal on a guideline for the processes of citizen participation/public involvement in the planning phase as well as environmental and social considerations regarding the relocation of residents and land expropriation due to public work projects.
- The program objective is aimed to be achieved through an accumulation of each year's achievement over three years and this is the final year.

Basic Information

- Program Duration (Core phase in Japan) : August 29 to September 30, 2010
- Target Countries:
Bangladesh (2 persons), Nepal (2 persons), Sri Lanka (2 persons), India (1 person), Pakistan (1 person)
- Total Number of Participants:**
8 participants

Expected Module Output and Contents:



Expected Module Output 1: To understand and execute Public Involvement (PI) methods for the planning phases of public works projects, focused on the road sector

- Background of public involvement methods Practical public involvement methods- Communication theory
- Facilitation technique of citizen participation- Design of occasions
- Examples of public involvement in public works projects (Site visits & Exercises)

Expected Module Output 2:

To understand ideal ways to conduct involuntary resident relocation and loss compensation based on environmental and social considerations, analyzing problems with systems in their home countries.

Basic policy:

- (1) Resident relocation policy, public compensation system in Japan
- (2) Responses to involuntary resident relocation caused by public works projects Realities of involuntary resident relocation based on environmental and social considerations:
- (3) Responses in environmental and social considerations
- (4) Project execution method (using Cambodian or Nepalese examples and understanding problems and challenges facing each aspect of execution as well as how to cope with them)

Expected Module Output 3: To make a proposal concerning a guideline/ordinance based on the processes of citizen participation/public involvement in the planning phase as well as environmental and social considerations regarding the relocation of residents and land expropriation.

- Discussion on the state of progress and challenges in developing systems in program participants' countries
- Exercises: Workshop on Model study Role playing for resident discussions etc. Consultation for Interim Report making

Nominee Qualifications

- 1) Current duties: administrative officers who are in a position of decision making/planning (e.g. guideline /ordinance of Public Involvement process) on road construction or other public works projects,
- 2) Experience in the relevant field: more than five (5) years of experience in the above-mentioned field,
- 3) Educational background: be university graduates or equivalent,
- 4) Language: competent command of spoken and written English, 5) Health: must be in good health, both physically and mentally.



Overall Goal

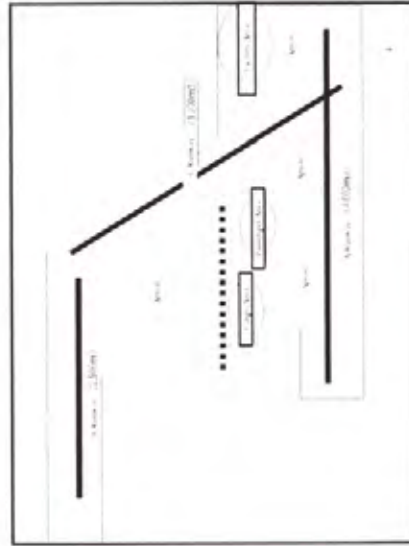
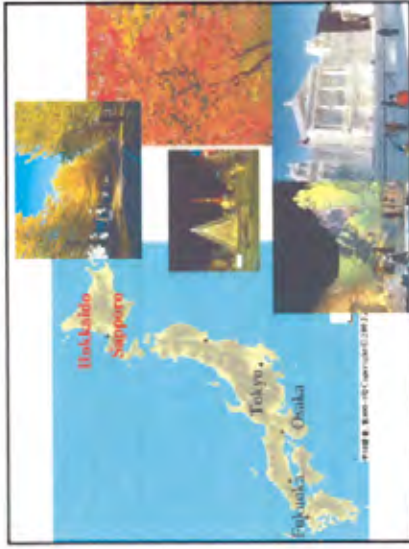
- Systems (such as guideline) will be established in target countries for citizen participation/public involvement in the planning process of road construction and other public works projects for environmental and social considerations in the relocation of residents and land expropriation.

Closing Ceremony



Public Involvement Theory and Techniques

Shin-ei Takano
Hokkaido University



Function of Narita Airport

In Narita Airport, construction opposite struggle was intense. The government performed forcible execution to be based on the Compulsory Purchase of Land Act, but the solution was not possible. Therefore the master plan is not yet completed while passing after the opening of a port for nearly 30 years.

Because the land purchase does not advance, the second runway is used at a provisional runway of 2,180m that are shorter than 2,500m of the plan. Narita International Airport company started the extension of the second runway of 2,180m, growing it by 2,500m.

Very Severe Security Airport

Unlike the other airports, a checkpoint is installed in all vehicle entrances of an airport. Narita Airport station, Airport Terminal 2 station, the exit wicket of the Higashinaria station for the radicals of the construction objection and caution of the terrorism. The inspections of the airport garrison guard is severe, and the presentation and the arrival reason of the identification card are confirmed from airport guards about the entrance visitor of a visit / pick-up others other than a tourist / an employee on the occasion of entrance to an airport site.

Process of Narita Airport

When it was 1960's, importance of the international transportation became very big. Haneda Airport which was the main airport for international airlines examined to support consumption of air service by reexpansion, but it was revealed very difficult.

Therefore Ministry of Transport began examination to build the new airport in the other pieces within the range of the capital.

Then The location of "the New Tokyo International Airport" was decided to be Tomisato-village, Chiba pref. at first. However, the coordination with the local self-governing body was failed. Therefore Eisaku Satō Cabinet changed the construction planned site in Saitzuka in Narita-shi in 1966. The reason is why the site purchase was very easy because there are Shimoda Imperial pastures which are national land.

Opposition Movement against Opening of a Airport

However, the local farmer started opposite activity for noise and lost land. The reformist parties such as the Social Democratic Party Japan or the Japanese Communist Party supported opposition movements. And farmer decided to "opposed to power by power". In substitution for a reformist party, new left movement many political parties supported the opposition.

While the government carried out administration execution twice in 1971 based on the Compulsory Purchase of Land Act because the site purchase was delayed. At that time, a policeman was killed. The opposition group built a steel tower aimed for aviation interference, but this steel tower was removed on May 6, 1977. On May 8, the riot police clashed with the opposition, and Kaoru Higashiyama of the supporter who received the gas bullet

It is the first cause to have forced construction by forcible technique through there was no reliance each other. This would drive opposite enthusiasts into the situation that cannot be resisted even with ability, as a result, to have drawn a new left movement political party advocating "revolution of violence" into an opposition movement.

No PI!

1. PI Theory and Techniques

An Introduction to Public Involvement

What is Public Involvement?

Defining Public Involvement

Public Involvement can be defined as

a process through which the views of all interested parties (stakeholders) are integrated into project decision-making

by "Public Involvement: Guidelines for a National Resource Development Project, University and school administration for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Development Programme, 1997"

The best examples of PI are those where it becomes part of the developer's "state of mind" rather than simply following a set of guidelines or procedures.

PI includes a number of levels: information gathering; information dissemination; consultation; and participation.

PI terminology

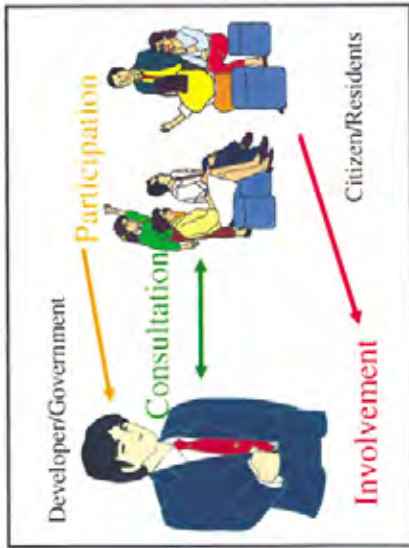
The Public: means any person or group of people that have an interest in an issue. The public is not a single group but is composed of different stakeholders (see below) with different values and concerns.

Stakeholders: include all individuals and groups with an interest in a project. They are sometimes divided into four categories: public sector agencies, directly affected parties, indirectly affected parties, and other parties.

Public Involvement: this is a widely accepted general term used by World Bank and bi-lateral donor agencies to describe a process by which all parties (affected people, government and other organizations) are integrated into the decision-making process - the overall objective being to improve decision-making.

Public Consultation: is a specific term referring to two-way communication of information between the developer and affected people, including dissemination of information and listening to the response.

Public Participation: is the highest level in the process referring specifically to the later stages when affected people become actively involved in decision-making and in management.

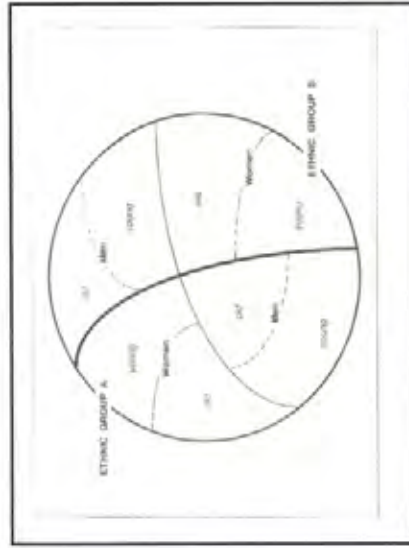


Social Development: is an approach that recognizes that development is shaped not only by economies but also by society and culture. Therefore, development should be based on a process of sharing knowledge and values, rather than attempting to impose new values.

Social Analysis: this is a "specific" term commonly used by the World Bank meaning the systematic investigation of demographic factors, socio-economic conditions, social organization, socio-political context and needs and values.

Stakeholder Analysis: is a specific term describing the process of identifying and classifying stakeholders in order to determine who the partners in a development project should be.

Effective identification of stakeholders can only be achieved via field research. Stakeholder Analysis can be considered as a part of Social Analysis.



Levels of Public Involvement

- 1. Information gathering:** involving a systematic analysis of existing social, cultural and economic conditions about directly affected groups of stakeholders (such as farmers, or indigenous minorities).
- 2. Information dissemination:** referring to the provision of information about a project to all interested parties (stakeholders). Stakeholders cannot genuinely be consulted or participate if they are not fully informed about the objectives of a project.
- 3. Consultation:** where decision-makers listen to the views of other stakeholders in order to improve project design prior to implementation, or to make necessary changes during implementation. Consultation should involve government, affected parties, donor agencies, mass awareness organizations, and NGOs.
- 4. Participative:** is an extension of consultation where directly affected groups become joint partners in the design and implementation of projects. They participate in "making" the decisions.

Public Involvement techniques

The selection of appropriate PI techniques is a complex process which requires guidance from experienced practitioners. Selection will depend upon a number of variables including: the audience; the message being conveyed; the issue or problem being addressed; and cost.

For this reason, PI practitioners need to be experienced in the use of a wide range of techniques in a wide range of situations. Most importantly, techniques should not be used **without pre-testing on a sample of the target audience**; and **should be applied wherever possible by people drawn from the community under the guidance of specialists**. PI techniques can be broadly classified according to level of PI (i.e., information gathering techniques through to participatory techniques).

| Classification of PI techniques and examples | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| Information gathering | Listening to the public | Involving the public in decisions |
| PRA techniques | radio and TV focus groups | Brainstorming |
| surveys | newspapers displays | Village committees |
| questionnaires | surveys | Planning cells |
| site visits | exhibits | round table |
| polls | conferences | simulation |
| stakeholder analysis | PRA techniques* public workshops seminars | games consensus building |

*Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) - a range of field-based research techniques which promote maximum involvement from local communities in carrying out the research themselves.

*A meeting process which is designed to facilitate the discussion of controversial issues when there is a large group of people interested in a topic.

Above all, PI techniques are not sufficient by themselves to ensure effective PI.

Even the best techniques will fail unless the responsible agency has the required **sincerity, integrity and commitment to the value of PI.**

Basic principles

The PI approach differs from existing consensus approaches because it is **systematic**: touching each decision-making point during the course of a project. The principal aim of PI is to create **openness and dialogue** from the outset of a project.

At the same time, the PI approach recognizes that there are **no prescriptive methods** for involving the public in decision-making. While the underlying principles of PI may be applicable to all countries (and most types of projects), the precise form that it takes (in terms of mechanism and degree to which the public are permitted to participate) will vary considerably from one society to another (according to socio-political and cultural context) and from one project to another.

Therefore **PI** is

A **new approach to involving the public in decision-making**

This approach has evolved via a process of **"learning by experience"**

Public involvement (PI) - sometimes also referred to as **Public Participation** or even **Public Consultation**.

- What is Public Involvement?
- Why is Public Involvement important?
- Who should be involved?
- What is the Public Involvement process?

Why is Public Involvement important?

Basic principles

PI improves the **quality of planning** and decision making, thereby reducing the **risk of project failure**.

By bringing a **diverse range of values and opinions** to the table, PI can improve problem solving.

PI provides the developer with a **"license to operate"** in a given area, through the development of "partnership" with local communities.

Although PI may appear to be time-consuming and costly at first, the **long-term benefits will far exceed initial costs**.

Conflicts between individuals, groups and organizations **unresolvable, sustainable** development.

The poorer the people, or the scarcer the resource, the more important it is that **local communities take part** in project planning and decision making - the project in question may be their only chance of development for a generation or more.

The benefits of PI

PI can bring a range of more specific benefits to all stakeholder groups including the government developers, and the affected parties:

to the government:

- increased government credibility and legitimacy through transparent decision-making (this is particularly important when controversial decisions are made);
- positive relations between governmental departments during PI planning;
- increased level of commitment of all stakeholders to decisions made;
- development of a sense of social responsibility among local communities towards projects;
- increased equity within society.

to developers:

- improved information about the needs and preferences of local communities.
- useful local knowledge during early project planning.
- improved technical design of projects, thereby reducing costs.
- reduced risk of serious contamination, thereby minimizing long-term project costs and delays.
- increased market share by promoting positive national and international image, thereby increasing chances of securing further contracts.

to affected parties:

- improved public understanding of development projects and the implications of these developments on their lives.
- the provision of assistance which meets "actual" needs.
- improved sustainability of projects and thereby the chances of positive change to living conditions.
- the provision of a means for local communities to voice their concerns to all levels of government and the developer at any time.
- increased levels of accountability of government and developer to local communities.
- increased levels of confidence.

Who should be involved?

Basic principles

- All interested parties (stakeholders) should be involved (including those who may unknowingly be affected).
- Stakeholder Analysis is a powerful tool which enables PI practitioners to distinguish between stakeholder groups, each of which is likely to require different levels of PI.
- All interested parties should be given a fair opportunity to influence the design and implementation of a project.
- Directly affected parties (often poor or marginalized communities) are the most difficult to identify and involve in the PI process.

Who are the stakeholders?

- Stakeholders include all individuals or groups with an interest in a project.
- They are sometimes divided into four categories including:
- 1) public sector agencies (ministries, provincial or local government, mass organizations);
 - 2) directly affected parties (who live or work where the project will be located);
 - 3) indirectly affected parties (who live nearby or use resources from the project area);
 - others (such as NGOs, external advisors, and the business sector)

What is the role of the government's responsible authority?

- The role of the authority is to facilitate and monitor the PI process from early consultation through to the post-decision period. It should play a co-ordinating role at national and provincial levels.
- The authority should also provide technical advice on the development of the PI plan, and should be responsible for approving the PI plan. Thereafter, the authority should review progress reports on implementation of the plan (against pre-determined standards) and should carry out (or contract out) regular field visits to verify reported progress.

What is the role of the developer?

- The developer should have primary responsibility for drafting and implementing the PI plan. In drafting the plan, the developer will need to consult with a wide range of organizations and individuals. In implementing the plan, the developer will normally need to work with one or more cooperating agencies.
- The developer should ensure that it has access to the necessary technical skills and experience in order to design and implement the PI plan. This will normally require hiring specialists experienced in social development and PI.

What is the Public Involvement process?

Basic principles

- PI is an **iterative (repetitive) and flexible** process which should be taking place throughout the lifetime of a project;
- The PI process should be **integrated**, as far as possible, into project planning, and in particular the environmental assessment process;
- PI should start at the **earliest stage** possible in decision-making;
- In time, PI should be accepted by **all stakeholders** as the normal way in which to plan and implement projects.

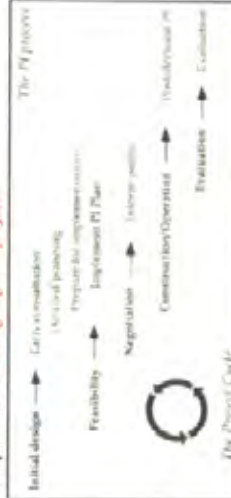
Phases in the PI process

| Phases and early consultation | Phases and activities in PI |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Detailed planning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informal consultation Identify key issues and level of interest Identify key media and organisations Identify key project Identify and identify stakeholders Decide on level of PI Establish PI objectives Schedule detailed activities Establish responsibilities Assign resources Develop RACI matrix/PI plan |
| Implementation of PI Plan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop communications techniques Select and train suitable field staff Carry out the PI plan Feedback results Keep public informed during quiet times |
| Post-facto PI | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review, monitor and evaluate Report back to the public Identify any lessons learned and any if you, consider consultation and/or participation Review, monitor, update |

For each of these phases, a range of activities will need to be carried out by the developer, under the supervision of the government's responsible Authority

PI and Project Cycle

Each PI phase should fit into a **project cycle**. It starts from the point where there is an initial idea. It finishes with project completion and an evaluation of performance. The word "cycle" is used because the results of **final evaluation** are meant to be taken into account after completion, when **designing new projects**.



What is a Public Involvement plan?

Basic principles

- A PI plan is a framework for consultation with all stakeholders during project planning and implementation - a framework is a "flexible methodology".
- There are **no generic PI plans**, only guiding principles - a new plan must be designed for each new project.
- A PI plan should have clear objectives in relation to each stage of the project and each stakeholder group.
- The shortest document possible does the best job.
- Implementing a PI plan is an **iterative process** - the plan must retain the necessary flexibility in order to be able to adjust to new information.
- It is important to build in checkpoints into the plan in order to assess its adequacy based on **public responses**.
- The plan should draw upon a wide range of **communication techniques** according to target audience and level of PI.

2. Residents Satisfaction and Effectiveness of Administrative Information in Snow Removal

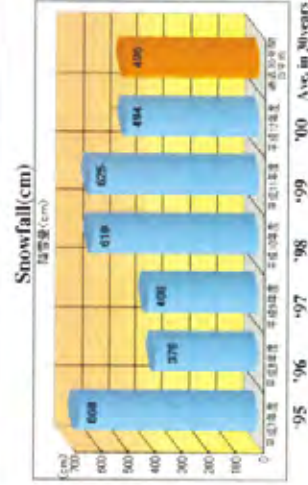
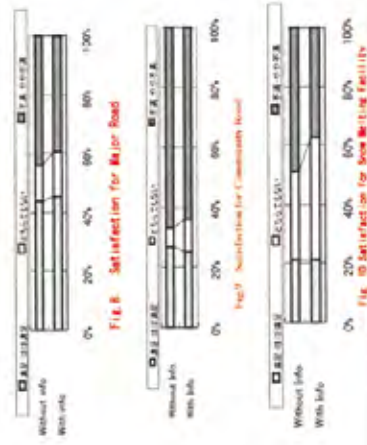
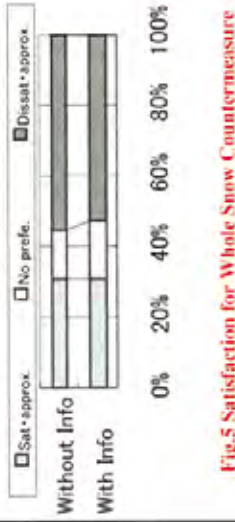


Fig.1 Snowfall in Sapporo

Outline of the Surveying

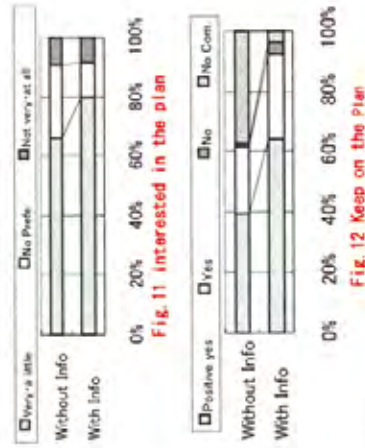
- date of distribution : Dec 10, 1999
- date of collection : Dec 22, 1999
- Method of distribution : Posting
- Method of collection : post mail
- Number of distribution : 1000
- 5 Areas x each 200(with info 100, without 100)



Consciousness for "Snow Support 21 Plan"

Table 2 Recognition for the Plan

| Bel Know | Knows | Knows a little | Not known | Total |
|------------|-------|----------------|-----------|---------|
| 1 | 28 | 61 | 315 | 411 |
| 0.97% | 6.81% | 14.82% | 26.04% | 100.00% |



Conclusion

The information of very simple descriptive texts is effective for satisfaction.

It is not clear that administrative provision of information enhances residents' satisfaction.

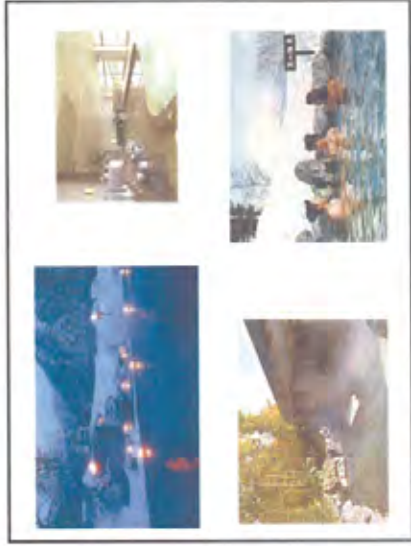
However, it is clear to decrease dissatisfaction, because the result of each analysis is shown similarly.

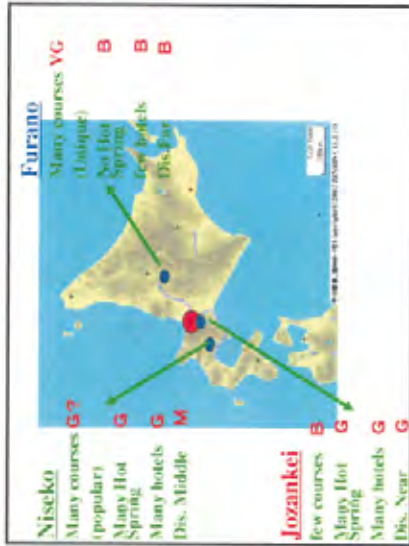
It is clear that a few people intend to positively take part in the snow countermeasure by knowing actual condition and administration scope.

3. An Alternative Modification Approach for Consensus-Building



- The pleasure of ski trip**
- Sliding over many ski courses where the scenery is good
 - Enjoying meal in hotel with good atmosphere
 - Relaxes in hot spring
 - And Cost Saving



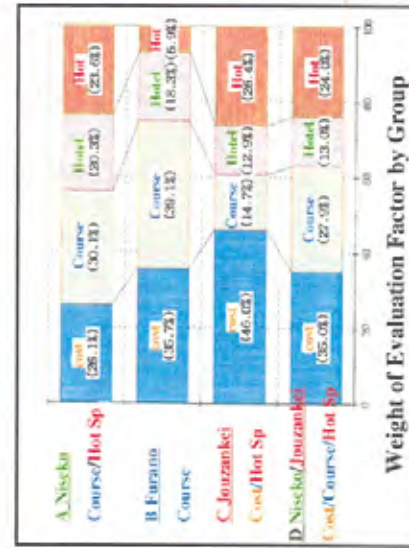
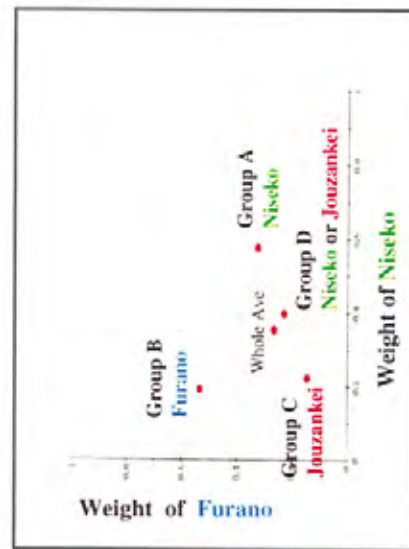
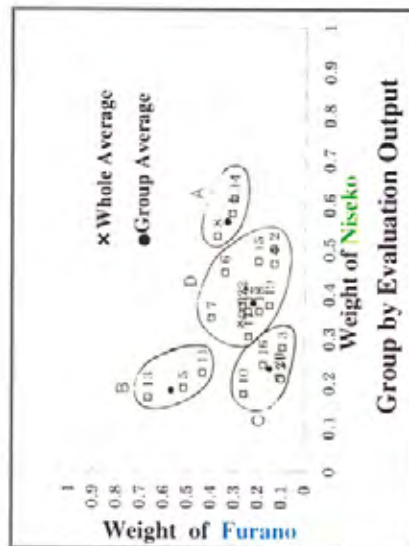


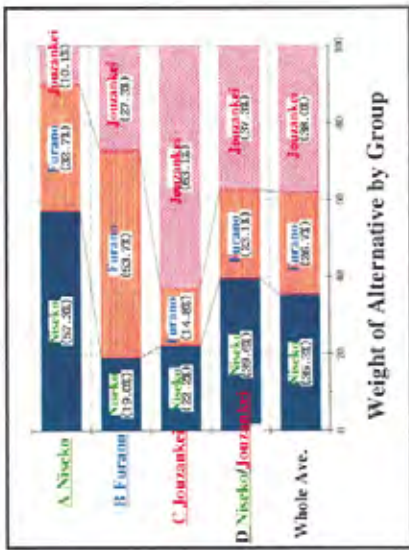
Evaluation Factor Weight

| Student | Cost | Course | Hotel | Hot Spring |
|---------|-------|--------|-------|------------|
| 1 | 0.085 | 0.042 | 0.280 | 0.343 |
| 2 | 0.106 | 0.105 | 0.048 | 0.740 |
| 3 | 0.126 | 0.014 | 0.062 | 0.817 |
| 4 | 0.208 | 0.202 | 0.279 | 0.334 |
| 5 | 0.306 | 0.205 | 0.119 | 0.391 |
| 6 | 0.405 | 0.491 | 0.146 | 0.072 |
| 7 | 0.228 | 0.434 | 0.050 | 0.258 |
| 8 | 0.270 | 0.874 | 0.181 | 0.078 |
| 9 | 0.402 | 0.022 | 0.115 | 0.060 |
| 10 | 0.075 | 0.004 | 0.131 | 0.295 |
| 11 | 0.292 | 0.012 | 0.111 | 0.085 |
| 12 | 0.103 | 0.478 | 0.042 | 0.377 |
| 13 | 0.182 | 0.260 | 0.321 | 0.031 |
| 14 | 0.137 | 0.189 | 0.137 | 0.021 |
| 15 | 0.572 | 0.180 | 0.040 | 0.199 |
| 16 | 0.811 | 0.040 | 0.095 | 0.258 |
| 17 | 0.505 | 0.288 | 0.143 | 0.064 |
| 18 | 0.546 | 0.192 | 0.040 | 0.067 |
| 19 | 0.928 | 0.035 | 0.116 | 0.128 |
| 20 | 0.525 | 0.036 | 0.110 | 0.228 |
| 21 | 0.071 | 0.040 | 0.105 | 0.158 |
| 22 | 0.135 | 0.040 | 0.335 | 0.271 |

Alternative Weight

| Student | Niseko | Furano | Jozankei |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|
| 1 | 0.529 | 0.109 | 0.111 |
| 2 | 0.190 | 0.194 | 0.444 |
| 3 | 0.219 | 0.096 | 0.111 |
| 4 | 0.437 | 0.159 | 0.404 |
| 5 | 0.188 | 0.353 | 0.351 |
| 6 | 0.248 | 0.248 | 0.311 |
| 7 | 0.171 | 0.171 | 0.171 |
| 8 | 0.534 | 0.340 | 0.181 |
| 9 | 0.179 | 0.358 | 0.355 |
| 10 | 0.240 | 0.383 | 0.142 |
| 11 | 0.949 | 0.210 | 0.145 |
| 12 | 0.355 | 0.151 | 0.141 |
| 13 | 0.429 | 0.046 | 0.046 |
| 14 | 0.230 | 0.230 | 0.230 |
| 15 | 0.238 | 0.144 | 0.144 |
| 16 | 0.238 | 0.144 | 0.144 |
| 17 | 0.204 | 0.204 | 0.204 |
| 18 | 0.349 | 0.153 | 0.447 |
| 19 | 0.291 | 0.140 | 0.326 |
| 20 | 0.291 | 0.140 | 0.326 |
| 21 | 0.240 | 0.140 | 0.340 |
| 22 | 0.333 | 0.140 | 0.340 |





Let's go to skiing together!

Consensus Building- Jozankei by whole average.

← Jozankei is excellent for **Cost** and **Hot Spring**.

2) The problem:

Group A (Niseko) → Course and Hot Spring

Group B (Furano) → Course → **Problem**

3) Possible to modify **Jozankei** to be better **Course** factor?

Ex) inform the new course is constructed
be going to another course next day etc.

4) Are **Niseko** and **Furano** Groups satisfied?

Yes → Ok

No → set the destination as Niseko and one more modification

Seminar

JICA's Environmental and Social Consideration on Public Involvement

- Focusing on Sustainable Development -

10 August, 2010
Colombo

TANAKA Kenichi

JICA Senior Adviser
on Environmental
Impact Assessment

1

Composition of JICA's Environmental and Social Consideration

Source : JICA's Environmental and Social Consideration Guideline

Introduction

- I. Basic matters
- II. Process of Environmental and Social Considerations
- III. Procedures of Environmental and Social Considerations

Appendix 1. Environmental and Social Considerations Requirements to be fulfilled by the recipient government.

Appendix 2. Screening Format.

2

I. Basic Items

Purpose

To ensure the appropriate implementation of support, and confirmation for JICA's environmental and social Consideration.

Define the duties and procedures of environmental and social Consideration performed by JICA.

Encourage proper implementation by the recipient country by showing JICA's environmental and social Consideration requirements.

3

Basic Items for Environmental and Social Consideration

1. Covers wide range of environmental and social influences.
2. Addresses the environmental and social consideration from an early stage (Introduce the concept of Strategic Environment Assessment).
3. Carry out follow-up activities after the termination of a cooperation project.
4. Maintain accountability and transparency when conducting a cooperation activities.
5. Seek participation by the stakeholders.
6. Disclose Information.
7. Strengthen the organization and implementation ability of JICA.

4

Responsibility of JICA

- Environmental and social considerations should be initiated by the recipient government.
- JICA provides assistance and confirms that the recipient government is carrying out the environmental and social considerations, in accordance with guidelines.
- Prepares report of environmental and social consideration study in collaboration with a host country, and provides proper technical support
- Conducts monitoring an implementation stage of a technical cooperation project
- Conducts follow-up activity after a cooperation project terminates
- Ensuring wide range of environment and social considerations from an early stage
- Keeps accountability and transparency
- Make experts to respect related clauses of the guideline

5

Measures Taken during an Emergency

- During restoration and rehabilitation after a natural disaster or conflict, some guideline procedures may be skipped after an inquiry with the advisory committee.
- Submit a report of the inquiry with the advisory committee.

6

II. Process of Environmental and Social Considerations

- Information Disclosure
 - In principle, the recipient government discloses information.
- Roles of JICA
 - Assist the recipient government in disclosure through the cooperation project.
 - JICA itself discloses important information about environmental and social considerations in the main stages of the cooperation project in the appropriate manner.
- Method of Information Disclosure
 - Viewing of the JICA website, public reading at the JICA Library or local office.

7

Items of Environmental and Social Considerations

- Impact on human health and safety as well as the natural environment including any trans-boundary or global impact on the atmosphere, water, soil, waste material, accidents, water usage, ecosystems and biodiversity, and social impacts as shown below
 - Migration of a population or involuntary resettlement
 - Local economy such as employment and livelihood
 - Utilization of land and local resources
 - Social institutions such as the social infrastructure and local decision-making institutions
 - Social infrastructures and services
 - Poverty level and indigenous peoples
 - Equality of benefits and losses and in the development process
 - Gender
 - Children's rights
 - Cultural heritage
 - Local conflict of interests
 - Infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS

8

Inquiry to Advisory committee

Establishes a standing advisory committee

- Receive advice for support and confirmation regarding environmental and social considerations.
- Comprised of outside specialists with the necessary knowledge.

9

Categorization

| Category | Definition |
|----------|---|
| A | Projects to have significant adverse impact on the environmental and social |
| B | Project with potential adverse impact on the environmental and social is less adverse than Category A |
| C | Project to have minimal or little adverse impact on the environmental and social |

The projects classified in Category A require an especially cautious environmental and social consideration

10

Laws and Standards referred to by JICA

- Laws and standards relating to the environment and local communities regulated by recipient government.
- Good Practice of Japan, international and national organizations, and developed countries.
- Respect for the conditions of governance.

11

Concerns about the Social Environment and Human Rights

- Fully take social and institutional conditions of the recipient country and the actual situation of the project location into account when providing assistance and confirming environmental and social considerations.
- Respect internationally established human rights standards such as the International Convention on Human Rights when implementing cooperation projects.

12

Monitoring

- Confirm the monitoring results of the recipient government
- When the environmental and social considerations are not fully implemented, encourage the recipient government to take the appropriate actions through a transparent and accountable process
- When the implementing body does not have sufficient monitoring capability, JICA provides cooperation relating to monitoring, including human resources development

13

Follow-up (Common to Each Scheme)

- JICA conducts a follow-up activity to confirm that the EIA process that has been incorporated as a result of the environmental and social considerations study is being implemented
 - Confirm the condition of the EIA process by the implementing body (development study, preparatory study for grant aid cooperation)
 - Confirm that the results and recommendations of the environmental and social considerations study are incorporated into a resettlement action plan and mitigation measures, and disclose the results
 - When an unexpected effect occurs, a field study is conducted in order to fully understand the problem when necessary

14

Appendix 1 Requirements to be Fulfilled by the the Recipient Government

- Consideration of an alternative plan and relief plan
- A Quantitative Evaluation
- Preparation of an EIA Report
- Establishment of third party panel
- Scoping of the effects
- Social Acceptance
- Involuntary migration of residents
- Indigenous peoples
- Monitoring

15

Appendix 2 Screening Format

- Name of Proposed Project:
- Project Executing Organization, Project Proponent or Investment Company:
- Name, Address, Organization, and Contact Point of a Responsible Officer:
 - Name:
 - Address:
 - Organization:
 - Tel:
 - Fax:
 - E-Mail:
 - Date:
 - Signature:

16

Check Items

Please write "to be advised" when the details of a project are yet to be determined.

Question 1: Address of project site

Question 2: Scale and contents of the project (approximate area, facilities area, production, electricity generated, etc.)

2-1. Project profile (scale and contents)

2-2. How was the necessity of the project confirmed?
Is the project consistent with the higher program/policy?
 YES: Please describe the higher program/policy.
()
 NO

17

2-3. Did the proponent consider alternatives before this request?

YES: Please describe outline of the alternatives
()
 NO

2-4. Did the proponent implement meetings with the related stakeholders before this request?

Implemented Not implemented
If Implemented, please mark the following stakeholders.
 Administrative body
 Local residents
 NGO
 Others ()

18

Question 3:

Is the project a new one or an ongoing one? In the case of an ongoing project, have you received strong complaints or other comments from local residents?

- New Ongoing (with complaints) Ongoing (without complaints)
- Other

Question 4:

Is an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), including an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) is, required for the project according to a law or guidelines of a host country? If yes, is EIA implemented or planned? If necessary, please fill in the reason why EIA is required.

- Necessity (Implemented Ongoing/planning)
- (Reason why EIA is required: _____)
- Not necessary
- Other (please explain)

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Question 5:

In the case that steps were taken for an EIA, was the EIA approved by the relevant laws of the host country? If yes, please note the date of approval and the competent authority.

- Approved without a supplementary condition Approved with a supplementary condition Under appraisal (Date of approval: _____)
Competent authority: _____)
- Under implementation
- Appraisal process not yet started
- Other (_____)

Question 6:

If the project requires a certificate regarding the environment and society other than an EIA, please indicate the title of said certificate. Was it approved?

- Already certified
- Title of the certificate: (_____)
- Requires a certificate but not yet approved
- Not required
- Other

20

Question 7:

Are any of the following areas present either inside or surrounding the project site?

- Yes No

If yes, please mark the corresponding items.

- National parks, protection areas designated by the government (coastline, wetlands, reserved area for ethnic or indigenous people, cultural heritage)
- Primeval forests, tropical natural forests
- Ecologically important habitats (coral reefs, mangrove wetlands, tidal flats, etc.)
- Habitats of endangered species for which protection is required under local laws and/or international treaties
- Areas that run the risk of a large scale increase in soil salinity or soil erosion
- Remarkable desertification areas
- Areas with special values from an archaeological, historical, and/or cultural points of view
- Habitats of minorities, indigenous people, or nomadic people with a traditional lifestyle, or areas with special social value

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Question 8:

Does the project include any of the following items?

- Yes No

If yes, please mark the appropriate items.

- Involuntary resettlement (scale: _____ households _____ persons)
- Groundwater pumping (scale: _____ m3/year)
- Land reclamation, land development, and/or land-clearing (scale: _____ hectares)
- Logging (scale: _____ hectares)

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Question 9:

Please mark related environmental and social impacts, and describe their outlines.

- Air pollution
- Water pollution
- Soil pollution
- Waste
- Noise and vibrations
- Ground subsidence
- Offensive odors
- Geographical features
- Bottom sediment
- Silt and erosions
- Water usage
- Accidents
- Global warming
- Involuntary resettlement
- Local economies, such as employment, livelihood, etc.
- Land use and utilization of local resources
- Social institutions such as social infrastructure and local decision-making institutions
- Existing social infrastructure and services
- Poor, indigenous, or ethnic people
- Mismatch of benefits and damages
- Local conflicts of interest
- Gender
- Children's rights
- Cultural heritage
- Infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS
- Other (_____)
- Outline of related impact: _____

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Question 10:

In the case of a loan project such as a two-step loan or a sector loan, can sub-projects be specified at the present time?

- Yes No

Question 11:

Regarding information disclosure and meetings with stakeholders, if JICA's environmental and social considerations are required, does the proponent agree to information disclosure and meetings with stakeholders through these guidelines?

- Yes No

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MINUTES OF MEETING
ON
SCOPE OF WORK
FOR
THE STUDY
ON
THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SECOND MEKONG BRIDGE
IN
THE KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
AGREED UPON BETWEEN
THE ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF CAMBODIA
AND
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

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M/M (1)

1. Study Title
Both sides agreed to use "the Study on the Construction of the Second Mekong Bridge".
2. Study Area
Both sides agreed that the study area shall be the proposed Neak Loeng Bridge Site and associated regions. However, the socio-economic impact of bridge construction on neighboring countries will also be studied.
3. Steering Committee
Both sides agreed that the Steering Committee would be set up to conduct the Study efficiently under the initiative of MPWT. The committee will be comprised of the following ministries and organizations mainly, and the other ministries and organizations could be included if MPWT recognizes the necessity.

28

M/M (2)

4. The Concept of Environmental and Social Considerations Based on JICA's New Guidelines

The Team explained the background and the present situation related to the revision of JICA's environmental and social consideration guidelines. These revisions were based on the recommendations of a Special Committee created for the purpose and which met 19 times from December 2002 to September 2003 before coming up with the final form.

The Team emphasized on the proponent's responsibility in conducting the environmental and social considerations, information disclosure, participation of stakeholders from the early stage of the study and that the new basic approaches shall be accordingly applied to the Study.

The Royal Government of Cambodia agreed in principle to these responsibilities as cited above.

27

M/M (3)

5. Responsibility of MPWT for IEE and EIA

Both sides agreed that MPWT shall be responsible for IEE and EIA, and Necessary activities for IEE and EIA shall be implemented as cooperative work between MPWT and JICA.

6. Roles of MPWT and JICA Concerning Environmental and Social Considerations

Both sides agreed that environmental and social considerations including collection of necessary data for consultations with stakeholders shall be carried out by MPWT, being the proponent of the Project. On the other hand, JICA shall provide MPWT with technical support to resolve environmental and social consideration issues.

7. Preparation for Initial Environmental Examinations (IEE)

The Royal Government of Cambodia agreed that they shall make the preparations for contribution such as necessary budget as counterpart fund, organization and so forth for the conduct of the IEE, including public consultation, and other related activities after the sign of this Minutes of Meeting, and that the preparations should be finished prior to the commencement of the Study.

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M/M (4)

8. Agreement among Communities and Stakeholders

The Royal Government of Cambodia agreed that they shall confirm agreement among the communities and the stakeholders upon the results of selecting from the alternatives before proceeding to the next steps of the Study at each environmental and social consideration stage.

9. Information Disclosure

Both sides agreed that indispensable information disclosure shall be implemented by MPWT and JICA. The Team explained that information disclosure is necessary as this shall confirm the alternatives with the participation of the stakeholders early on in the conduct of the Study.

The Team also emphasized that JICA will make the Study reports open to the public throughout the Study.

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JICA External Advisory Committee for ESC



Case I

SYNOPSIS

The Study of the Improvement / Construction of the International Airport in the Republic of Guatemala
 Study Period: From June 2003 to February 2006
 Counterpart: UNEPRA, MCIIV

INTRODUCTION

Outline of the Study

Improvement planning of the existing La Aurora Airport & Santa Elena Airport, and Site selection study for a new airport from May 2003 to March 2004;
 Pre-feasibility study on the 4 selected sites from June 2004 to December 2004; and
 Feasibility Study on the final site from April 2005 to February 2005.

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Objectives of the Study

- To prepare improvement plan of the existing La Aurora Airport and Santa Elena Airport;
- To conduct site selection study for the new international airport to serve the capital city in Guatemala;
- To conduct a feasibility study at the selected site;
- To consider the environmental and social consideration into the study, including stakeholder meetings;
- To make recommendation on suitable implementation scheme of the new international airport

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Study Area

La Aurora Airport in Guatemala City and Santa Elena Airport in Peten, and
 Area within 2-hours travel time from Guatemala City (150 km x 150 km in square)

Relevant Organizations

MCIIV: Ministry of Communications, Infrastructures, and Housing;
 UNEPRA: Unidad Ejecutora del Proyecto del Nuevo Aeropuerto Internacional, that is an ad hoc organization organized in MCIIV as the counterpart for this study;
 DGAC: General Direction of Civil Aviation under MCIIV

Study Area

La Aurora Airport in Guatemala City and Santa Elena Airport in Peten, and
 Area within 2-hours travel time from Guatemala City (150 km x 150 km in square)

Relevant Organizations

MCIIV: Ministry of Communications, Infrastructures, and Housing;
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 DGAC: General Direction of Civil Aviation under MCIIV

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CASE II Public Participation and Environmental Education

2-1. Anzali Wetland, IRAN

Source: Development Study 2004 The Study on Integrated Management for Ecosystem Conservation of The Anzali Wetland



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2-2. Anzali Wetland Environmental Education Plan



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2-3. Anzali Wetland Environmental Education Plan

| Project Activities | First Year (2004-2005) | | | Second Year (2005-2006) | | | Third Year (2006-2007) | | | Fourth Year (2007-2008) | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----|-----|-------------------------|-----|-----|------------------------|-----|-----|-------------------------|-----|-----|
| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Jan | Feb | Mar | Jan | Feb | Mar | Jan | Feb | Mar |
| 1. Environmental Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Public Participation | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Environmental Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Environmental Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Environmental Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Environmental Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Environmental Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Environmental Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. Environmental Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Environmental Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11. Environmental Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12. Environmental Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13. Environmental Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Environmental Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15. Environmental Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16. Environmental Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17. Environmental Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18. Environmental Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19. Environmental Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20. Environmental Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |

2-4. Anzali Wetland , IRAN
Environmental Education
High School and College Students



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2-5. Anzali Wetland
Wetland Education Program



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3-1. Source: JICA Development Study 2004
The Study of Management on Sanitation Environment
in the Coast of Quintana Roo State in Mexico
(Waste Management)



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3-2. Environmental Education
Landfill site in Chetumal, Mexico



40

3-3. Environmental Education
Solid Waste
Landfill site in Chetumal, Mexico



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3-4. Environmental Education
Waste Management in Mexico
(Brochure, Video, DVD)



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4-1. Training: JICA Prospective experts,
JICA Staff, JBIC staff and staff of
the related Ministries on Environmental
and Social Considerations



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4-2. Training : JICA Prospective Experts on
Environmental and Social Considerations
in Zambia (1)



44

4-3. Training : JICA Prospective Experts on
Environmental and Social Considerations
in Zambia (2)



45

4-4. Training : JICA Counter parts on
Environmental and Social Considerations
in Japan (1)
South Pacific Countries



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4-5. Training : JICA Counter parts on
Environmental Management
in Japan (2)
Mesopotamian Wetland, IRAQ



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END

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