

資 料

【資料】

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1. 調査団員・氏名

担当	氏名	所属
総括	川原 俊太郎	JICA 社会基盤・平和構築部
協力企画	千田 華奈子	JICA 社会基盤・平和構築部
業務主任/橋梁計画 1	藤熊 昌孝	(株) オリエンタルコンサルタンツグローバル
副業務主任/橋梁計画 2	大春 宏一郎	(株) オリエンタルコンサルタンツグローバル
橋梁設計	今野 啓悟	(株) オリエンタルコンサルタンツグローバル
道路計画・道路設計	酒井 大樹	(株) オリエンタルコンサルタンツグローバル
交通量調査・需要予測	セベダ コネリー	(株) オリエンタルコンサルタンツグローバル
調達事情/施工計画/積算	沖田 斉	(株) オリエンタルコンサルタンツグローバル
自然条件調査	中野 秀俊	(株) オリエンタルコンサルタンツグローバル
河川計画	黒江 博信	(株) オリエンタルコンサルタンツグローバル
環境社会配慮/社会状況調査	海口 光恵	(株) オリエンタルコンサルタンツグローバル
橋梁設計 2/業務調整	迫田 康平	(株) オリエンタルコンサルタンツグローバル
通訳	小川 由紀子	(株) オリエンタルコンサルタンツグローバル

2. 調査工程

2.1 第1回現地調査時

JICA				Consultants									
期次	協力企画	業務主任/橋梁計画1	副業務主任/橋梁計画2	橋梁設計	道路計画・道路設計	交通調査・需要予測	測量事情/施工計画/積算	自然条件調査	河川計画	環境社会配慮/社会状況調査	設計審査	橋梁設計/業務調整	通訳
Team Leader	Planning Coordinator	Chief Consultant / Bridge Planner (1)	Deputy Chief Consultant / Bridge Planner (2)	Bridge Designer	Road Planner / Road Designer	Traffic Survey and Demand Forecast Specialist	Measurement Engineer / Construction Programmer / Cost Estimator	Natural Condition Surveyer	River Planning Engineer	Environment & Social Impact Specialist	Design Reviewer	Bridge Designer 2 / Coordinator	Interpreter
川原 俊太郎 Mr. Shuntaro Kawahara	手塚 康典子 Ms. Kanako Senda	藤田 昌孝 Mr. Masataka Fujikura	大倉 辰一郎 Mr. Kohichiro Oharu	今野 啓祐 Mr. Keigo Kono	清水 大樹 Mr. Hiroki Sakai	オッパダ コネリー Mr. Oppada Conery	沖田 秀 Mr. Hidetoshi Okita	杉野 秀徳 Mr. Hidetoshi Nakano	高江 博徳 Mr. Hiroebo Kurou	堀口 浩徳 Mr. Hirotoshi Horiguchi	松本 毅 Mr. Tsuyoshi Matsumoto	沼田 康平 Mr. Kohei Sakoda	小川 由紀子 Ms. Yukiko Ogawa
1	1/14	Tue											
2	1/15	Wed											
3	1/16	Thu											
4	1/17	Fri											
5	1/18	Sat											
6	1/19	Sun											
7	1/20	Mon											
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16	1/29	Wed											
17	1/30	Thu											
18	1/31	Fri											
19	2/1	Sat											
20	2/2	Sun											
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42	2/24	Mon											
43	2/25	Tue											
44	2/26	Wed											
45	2/27	Thu											

2.2 第2回遠隔調査時

JICA				Consultants									
期次	協力企画	業務主任/橋梁計画1	副業務主任/橋梁計画2	橋梁設計	道路計画・道路設計	交通調査・需要予測	測量事情/施工計画/積算	自然条件調査	河川計画	環境社会配慮/社会状況調査	設計審査	橋梁設計/業務調整	通訳
Team Leader	Planning Coordinator	Chief Consultant / Bridge Planner (1)	Deputy Chief Consultant / Bridge Planner (2)	Bridge Designer	Road Planner / Road Designer	Traffic Survey and Demand Forecast Specialist	Measurement Engineer / Construction Programmer / Cost Estimator	Natural Condition Surveyer	River Planning Engineer	Environment & Social Impact Specialist	Design Reviewer	Bridge Designer 2 / Coordinator	Interpreter
川原 俊太郎 Mr. Shuntaro Kawahara	手塚 康典子 Ms. Kanako Senda	藤田 昌孝 Mr. Masataka Fujikura	大倉 辰一郎 Mr. Kohichiro Oharu	今野 啓祐 Mr. Keigo Kono	清水 大樹 Mr. Hiroki Sakai	オッパダ コネリー Mr. Oppada Conery	沖田 秀 Mr. Hidetoshi Okita	杉野 秀徳 Mr. Hidetoshi Nakano	高江 博徳 Mr. Hiroebo Kurou	堀口 浩徳 Mr. Hirotoshi Horiguchi	松本 毅 Mr. Tsuyoshi Matsumoto	沼田 康平 Mr. Kohei Sakoda	小川 由紀子 Ms. Yukiko Ogawa
1	11/26	Thu											
2	11/27	Fri											

3. 関係者(面会者)リスト

関係機関名	氏名	役職
インフラ・公共サービス省 (INSEP)	ING. NOEL GALLEGOS	MINISTER ADVISOR
	ING. ANA JULIA GARCIA	VICEMINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS
	LIC. BESSY ASPRA	DIRECTOR OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT UNIT
	ING. VILMA MARQUEZ	ROAD DIRECTOR
	ING. SEMELIN MORGÁ	UGA TECHNICIAN
	ING. BOANERGES VELASQUEZ MARADIAGA	BRIDGE SECTION
	LIC. MARIA EUGENIA RUIZ	GENDER UNIT
	ING. ALEX RUBIO	MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND EVALUATION UNIT (UPEG)
	DAVID MEDINAN	BIOLOGIST
COPECO	ING. MIGUEL ALEJANDRO LOPEZ	PREVENTION
INVEST-Honduras	ING. WALTER PARENIA	LOAN MANAGER
	ING. GUILLERMO PONCE	JICARO GALAN - EL AMATILLO TRAMO COORDINATOR
	ING. MIGUEL DURÓN	PLANNING SPECIALIST
MI AMBIENTE	ING. ADRIANA ZELAYA	ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYST
	ING. KARINA GUTIERREZ	PLANIFICATION COORDINATOR
ナカオメ市役所 (ALCALDIA DE NACAOME)	MR. AXILT MONTALVÁN	SERMUNAC MANAGER
	MR. RONALDO YANES	CATASTRO DEPARTMENT
在ホンジュラス 日本国大使館	福田 紀夫氏	特命全権大使
	出来 周一氏	参事官
	大泉 美音氏	三等書記官
JICA ホンジュラス事務所	中根 卓氏	所長
	中川 透氏	企画調査員 (安全管理)
	服部 敏子氏	企画調査員 (企画)
CENTRAL AMERICAN BANK FOR ECONOMIC INTEGRATION	MS. ANA LILY MEJIA FERNANDEZ	PRODUCTIVE INFRASTRUCTURE SPECIALIST

4. 討議議事録(M/D)

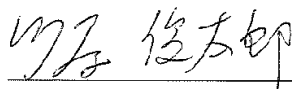
4.1 第1回現地調査時

Minutes of Discussions on the Preparatory Survey for the Project for Reconstruction of Bridge on CA1

In response to the request from the Government of the Republic of Honduras (hereinafter referred to as “Honduras”), Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as “JICA”) dispatched the Preparatory Survey Team for the Outline Design (hereinafter referred to as “the Team”) of the Project for Reconstruction of Bridge on CA1 (hereinafter referred to as “the Project”) to Honduras. The Team held a series of discussions with the officials of the Government of Honduras and conducted a field survey. In the course of the discussions, both sides have confirmed the main items described in the attached sheets.

This document is elaborated and duplicated in both Spanish and English, and both documents are equally authentic. In case of any divergence of interpretation, the English text will prevail.

Tegucigalpa, 23 January, 2020



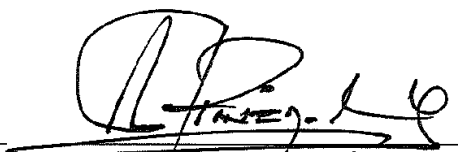
KAWAHARA Shuntaro

Leader

Preparatory Survey Team

Japan International Cooperation Agency

Japan(JICA)



Roberto Antonio PINEDA

State Secretary

Secretary of Infrastructure and Public
Services (INSEP)

Republic of Honduras

ATTACHMENT

1. Objective of the Project

The objective of the Project is to secure smooth and safe connectivity at the whole Road denominated as CA1 and enhance trade logistics by reconstructing the Guacirope bridge, which is shown in Annex 1, hereby contributing to economic revitalization in local area and Honduras.

2. Title of the Preparatory Survey

Both sides confirmed the title of the Preparatory Survey as “the Preparatory Survey for the Project for Reconstruction of Bridge on CA1”.

3. Project site

Both sides confirmed that the sites of the Project is located on CA1 in Nacaome City, which is shown in Annex 1.

4. Responsible authority for the Project

Both sides confirmed the authorities responsible for the Project are as follows:

- 4-1. Secretary of Infrastructure and Public Services (hereinafter referred to as “INSEP”) will be the executing agency for the Project (hereinafter referred to as “the Executing Agency”). The Executing Agency shall coordinate with all the relevant authorities to ensure smooth implementation of the Project and ensure that the undertakings for the Project shall be managed by relevant authorities properly and on time. The organization chart is shown in Annex 2-1.
- 4-2. Strategic Investment of Honduras (hereinafter referred to as “INVEST Honduras”) will be responsible for maintenance and operation of the bridge after the opening. The organization chart is shown in Annex 2-2.

5. Items requested by the Government of Honduras

- 5-1. As a result of discussions, both sides confirmed that the items requested by the Government of Honduras are as follows:

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- Design and supervision
 - Reconstruction of Guacirope Bridge with approach roads
- 5-2. JICA will assess the feasibility of the above requested items through the survey and will report the findings to the Government of Japan. The final scope of the Project will be decided by the Government of Japan.
6. Procedures and Basic Principles of Japanese Grant
- 6-1. The Honduras side agreed that the procedures and basic principles of Japanese Grant as described in Annex 3 shall be applied to the Project.
As for the monitoring of the implementation of the Project, JICA requires Honduras side to submit the Project Monitoring Report, the form of which is attached as Annex 4.
- 6-2. The Honduras side agreed to take the necessary measures, as described in Annex 5, for smooth implementation of the Project. The contents of the Annex 5 will be elaborated and refined during the Preparatory Survey and be agreed in the mission dispatched for explanation of the Draft Preparatory Survey Report.
The contents of Annex 5 will be updated as the Preparatory Survey progresses, and eventually, will be used as an attachment to the Grant Agreement.
7. Schedule of the Survey
- 7-1. The Team will proceed with further survey in Honduras until 25th February 2020. In addition, JICA will dispatch follow-up mission of this survey around end of April 2020.
- 7-2. JICA will prepare a draft Preparatory Survey Report in Spanish and dispatch a mission to Honduras in order to explain its contents around end of August 2020.
- 7-3. If the contents of the draft Preparatory Survey Report is accepted and the undertakings for the Project are fully agreed by the Honduras side, JICA will finalize the Preparatory Survey Report and send it to Honduras around November 2020.
- 7-4. The above schedule is tentative and subject to change.
8. Environmental and Social Considerations
- 8-1. The Honduras side confirmed to give due environmental and social considerations

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before and during implementation, and after completion of the Project, in accordance with the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (April, 2010). The guidelines can be downloaded at the following URL.

https://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/social_environmental/guideline/pdf/guideline100326.pdf

8-2. The Project is categorized as “B” from the following considerations:

The project is not considered to be a large-scale road, is not located in a sensitive area, and has none of the sensitive characteristics under the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (April, 2010), it is not likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment.

The Honduras side confirmed to conduct the necessary procedures concerning the environmental assessment (including stakeholder meetings, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) / Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) and information disclosure, etc.) and make EIA/IEE report of the Project. The draft EIA/IEE shall be approved by INSEP and submitted to JICA by end of June 2020. In addition, final approval of EIA/IEE shall be received from responsible authorities and acquisition of environmental license shall be done by end of December 2020.

8-3. For the Project that will result in involuntary resettlement, the Honduras side confirmed to prepare a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)/ Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) and make it available to the public. In addition, the Honduras side confirmed to provide the affected people with sufficient compensation and/or support in accordance with RAP/ARAP, which is based on JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (April, 2010), in a timely manner.

9. Safety Measures

To avoid accidents on sites during the implementation of the Project, the Honduras side agreed to cause the consultant and the contractor to enforce safety measures such as setting safety assurance to the site, providing information for security control to public, and deploying adequate security personnel, based on “The Guidance for the Management of Safety for Construction Works in Japanese ODA Projects” which has been published on JICA’s URL below.

http://www.jica.go.jp/activities/schemes/oda_safety/ku57pq00001nz4eu-att/guidance_spa.pdf

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RAP

The Team recommended to the Honduras side to explain to the residents about the Project (necessity and significance, construction period, sites, impact etc.), so that consensus support can be obtained from them for the smooth implementation of the Project.

10. Other Relevant Issues

10-1. The Team explained a method of the preparatory survey based on an inception report submitted by the Team. The Honduras side understood the contents and accepted the method.

10-2. The Honduras side shall, at its own expense, provide the Team with the following items:

- 1) Necessary data, information and coordination with relevant agencies for the preparatory survey,
- 2) Answers to the questionnaire submitted by the Team,
- 3) Assignment of Counterpart personnel,
- 4) Security related information as well as measures to ensure the safety of the Team,
- 5) Permissions of conducting field activities, such as topographic survey, geotechnical investigations, environmental and social considerations, a traffic volume survey, etc., by local consulting firms entrusted by the Team and issuing identification cards for members of the said firms, and
- 6) Sourcing traffic safety through the field survey in cooperation with relevant authorities (e.g. traffic police, etc.)

10-3. Misconduct

The team explained and the Honduras side understood the preventive measures about fraudulent practices which would be stipulated in JICA's Grant Agreement.

10-4. Maintenance of the Bridge

The Team explained the importance of maintenance of the bridge constructed by the Project considering the proper asset management impacts greatly on life-span of the facilities and its maintenance cost. The Honduras side shall secure enough staff and budget necessary for appropriate maintenance of the bridge.

【Annex 1】 Project Site

【Annex 2】 Organization Chart

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- 【Annex 3】 Japanese Grant (including Attachment 1, 2)
- 【Annex 4】 Project Monitoring Report (template)
- 【Annex 5】 Major Undertakings to be taken by the Government of Honduras

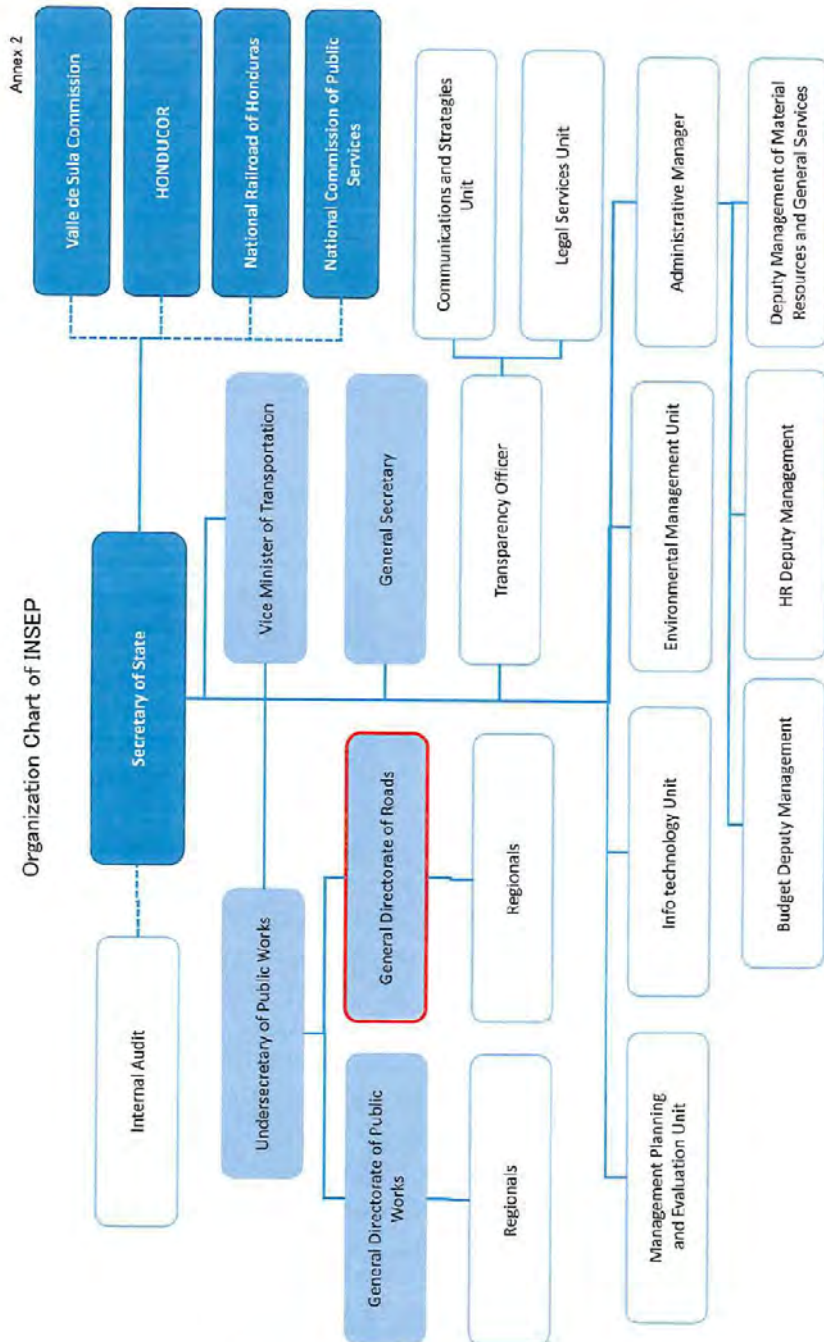
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JAPANESE GRANT

The Japanese Grant is non-reimbursable fund provided to a recipient country (hereinafter referred to as “the Recipient”) to purchase the products and/or services (engineering services and transportation of the products, etc.) for its economic and social development in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of Japan. Followings are the basic features of the project grants operated by JICA (hereinafter referred to as “Project Grants”).

1. Procedures of Project Grants

Project Grants are conducted through following procedures (See “PROCEDURES OF JAPANESE GRANT” for details):

- (1) Preparation
 - The Preparatory Survey (hereinafter referred to as “the Survey”) conducted by JICA
- (2) Appraisal
 - Appraisal by the government of Japan (hereinafter referred to as “GOJ”) and JICA, and Approval by the Japanese Cabinet
- (3) Implementation
 - Exchange of Notes
 - The Notes exchanged between the GOJ and the government of the Recipient
 - Grant Agreement (hereinafter referred to as “the G/A”)
 - Agreement concluded between JICA and the Recipient
 - Banking Arrangement (hereinafter referred to as “the B/A”)
 - Opening of bank account by the Recipient in a bank in Japan (hereinafter referred to as “the Bank”) to receive the grant
 - Construction works/procurement
 - Implementation of the project (hereinafter referred to as “the Project”) on the basis of the G/A
- (4) Ex-post Monitoring and Evaluation
 - Monitoring and evaluation at post-implementation stage

2. Preparatory Survey

(1) Contents of the Survey

The aim of the Survey is to provide basic documents necessary for the appraisal of the the Project made by the GOJ and JICA. The contents of the Survey are as follows:

- Confirmation of the background, objectives, and benefits of the Project and also institutional capacity of relevant

- agencies of the Recipient necessary for the implementation of the Project.
- Evaluation of the feasibility of the Project to be implemented under the Japanese Grant from a technical, financial, social and economic point of view.
 - Confirmation of items agreed between both parties concerning the basic concept of the Project.
 - Preparation of an outline design of the Project.
 - Estimation of costs of the Project.
 - Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations

The contents of the original request by the Recipient are not necessarily approved in their initial form. The Outline Design of the Project is confirmed based on the guidelines of the Japanese Grant.

JICA requests the Recipient to take measures necessary to achieve its self-reliance in the implementation of the Project. Such measures must be guaranteed even though they may fall outside of the jurisdiction of the executing agency of the Project. Therefore, the contents of the Project are confirmed by all relevant organizations of the Recipient based on the Minutes of Discussions.

(2) Selection of Consultants

For smooth implementation of the Survey, JICA contracts with (a) consulting firm(s). JICA selects (a) firm(s) based on proposals submitted by interested firms.

(3) Result of the Survey

JICA reviews the report on the results of the Survey and recommends the GOJ to appraise the implementation of the Project after confirming the feasibility of the Project.

3. Basic Principles of Project Grants

(1) Implementation Stage

1) The E/N and the G/A

After the Project is approved by the Cabinet of Japan, the Exchange of Notes (hereinafter referred to as "the E/N") will be signed between the GOJ and the Government of the Recipient to make a pledge for assistance, which is followed by the conclusion of the G/A between JICA and the Recipient to define the necessary articles, in accordance with the E/N, to implement the Project, such as conditions of disbursement, responsibilities of the Recipient, and procurement conditions. The terms and conditions generally applicable to the Japanese Grant are stipulated in the "General Terms and Conditions

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for Japanese Grant (January 2016).”

2) Banking Arrangements (B/A) (See “Financial Flow of Japanese Grant (A/P Type)” for details)

a) The Recipient shall open an account or shall cause its designated authority to open an account under the name of the Recipient in the Bank, in principle. JICA will disburse the Japanese Grant in Japanese yen for the Recipient to cover the obligations incurred by the Recipient under the verified contracts.

b) The Japanese Grant will be disbursed when payment requests are submitted by the Bank to JICA under an Authorization to Pay (A/P) issued by the Recipient.

3) Procurement Procedure

The products and/or services necessary for the implementation of the Project shall be procured in accordance with JICA's procurement guidelines as stipulated in the G/A.

4) Selection of Consultants

In order to maintain technical consistency, the consulting firm(s) which conducted the Survey will be recommended by JICA to the Recipient to continue to work on the Project's implementation after the E/N and G/A.

5) Eligible source country

In using the Japanese Grant disbursed by JICA for the purchase of products and/or services, the eligible source countries of such products and/or services shall be Japan and/or the Recipient. The Japanese Grant may be used for the purchase of the products and/or services of a third country as eligible, if necessary, taking into account the quality, competitiveness and economic rationality of products and/or services necessary for achieving the objective of the Project. However, the prime contractors, namely, constructing and procurement firms, and the prime consulting firm, which enter into contracts with the Recipient, are limited to "Japanese nationals", in principle.

6) Contracts and Concurrence by JICA

The Recipient will conclude contracts denominated in Japanese yen with Japanese nationals. Those contracts shall be concurred by JICA in order to be verified as eligible for using the Japanese Grant.

7) Monitoring

The Recipient is required to take their initiative to carefully monitor the progress of the Project in order to ensure its smooth implementation as part of their responsibility in the G/A, and to regularly report to JICA about its status by using the Project Monitoring Report (PMR).

8) Safety Measures

The Recipient must ensure that the safety is highly observed during the implementation of the Project.

9) Construction Quality Control Meeting

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Construction Quality Control Meeting (hereinafter referred to as the “Meeting”) will be held for quality assurance and smooth implementation of the Works at each stage of the Works. The member of the Meeting will be composed by the Recipient (or executing agency), the Consultant, the Contractor and JICA. The functions of the Meeting are as followings:

- a) Sharing information on the objective, concept and conditions of design from the Contractor, before start of construction.
- b) Discussing the issues affecting the Works such as modification of the design, test, inspection, safety control and the Client’s obligation, during of construction.

(2) Ex-post Monitoring and Evaluation Stage

- 1) After the project completion, JICA will continue to keep in close contact with the Recipient in order to monitor that the outputs of the Project is used and maintained properly to attain its expected outcomes.
- 2) In principle, JICA will conduct ex-post evaluation of the Project after three years from the completion. It is required for the Recipient to furnish any necessary information as JICA may reasonably request.

(3) Others

1) Environmental and Social Considerations

The Recipient shall carefully consider environmental and social impacts by the Project and must comply with the environmental regulations of the Recipient and JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (April, 2010).

2) Major undertakings to be taken by the Government of the Recipient

For the smooth and proper implementation of the Project, the Recipient is required to undertake necessary measures including land acquisition, and bear an advising commission of the A/P and payment commissions paid to the Bank as agreed with the GOJ and/or JICA. The Government of the Recipient shall ensure that customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies which may be imposed in the Recipient with respect to the purchase of the Products and/or the Services be exempted or be borne by its designated authority without using the Grant and its accrued interest, since the grant fund comes from the Japanese taxpayers.

3) Proper Use

The Recipient is required to maintain and use properly and effectively the products and/or services under the Project (including the facilities constructed and the equipment purchased), to assign staff necessary for this operation and

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maintenance and to bear all the expenses other than those covered by the Japanese Grant.

4) Export and Re-export

The products purchased under the Japanese Grant should not be exported or re-exported from the Recipient.

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PROCEDURES OF JAPANESE GRANT

Stage	Procedures	Remarks	Recipient Government	Japanese Government	JICA	Consultants	Contractors	Agent Bank
Official Request	Request for grants through diplomatic channel	Request shall be submitted before appraisal stage.	x	x				
1. Preparation	(1) Preparatory Survey Preparation of outline design and cost estimate		x		x	x		
2. Appraisal	(2) Preparatory Survey Explanation of draft outline design, including cost estimate, undertakings, etc.		x		x	x		
	(3) Agreement on conditions for implementation	Conditions will be explained with the draft notes (E/N) and Grant Agreement (G/A) which will be signed before approval by Japanese government.	x	x (E/N)	x (G/A)			
	(4) Approval by the Japanese cabinet			x				
3. Implementation	(5) Exchange of Notes (E/N)		x	x				
	(6) Signing of Grant Agreement (G/A)		x		x			
	(7) Banking Arrangement (B/A)	Need to be informed to JICA	x					x
	(8) Contracting with consultant and issuance of Authorization to Pay (A/P)	Concurrence by JICA is required	x			x		x
	(9) Detailed Design (D/D)		x			x		
	(10) Preparation of bidding documents	Concurrence by JICA is required	x			x		
	(11) Bidding	Concurrence by JICA is required	x			x	x	
	(12) Contracting with contractor/supplier and issuance of A/P	Concurrence by JICA is required	x				x	x
	(13) Construction works/procurement	Concurrence by JICA is required for major modification of design and amendment of contracts.	x			x	x	
	(14) Completion certificate		x			x	x	
4. Ex-post monitoring & evaluation	(15) Ex-post monitoring	To be implemented generally after 1, 3, 10 years of completion, subject to change	x		x			
	(16) Ex-post evaluation	To be implemented basically after 3 years of completion	x		x			

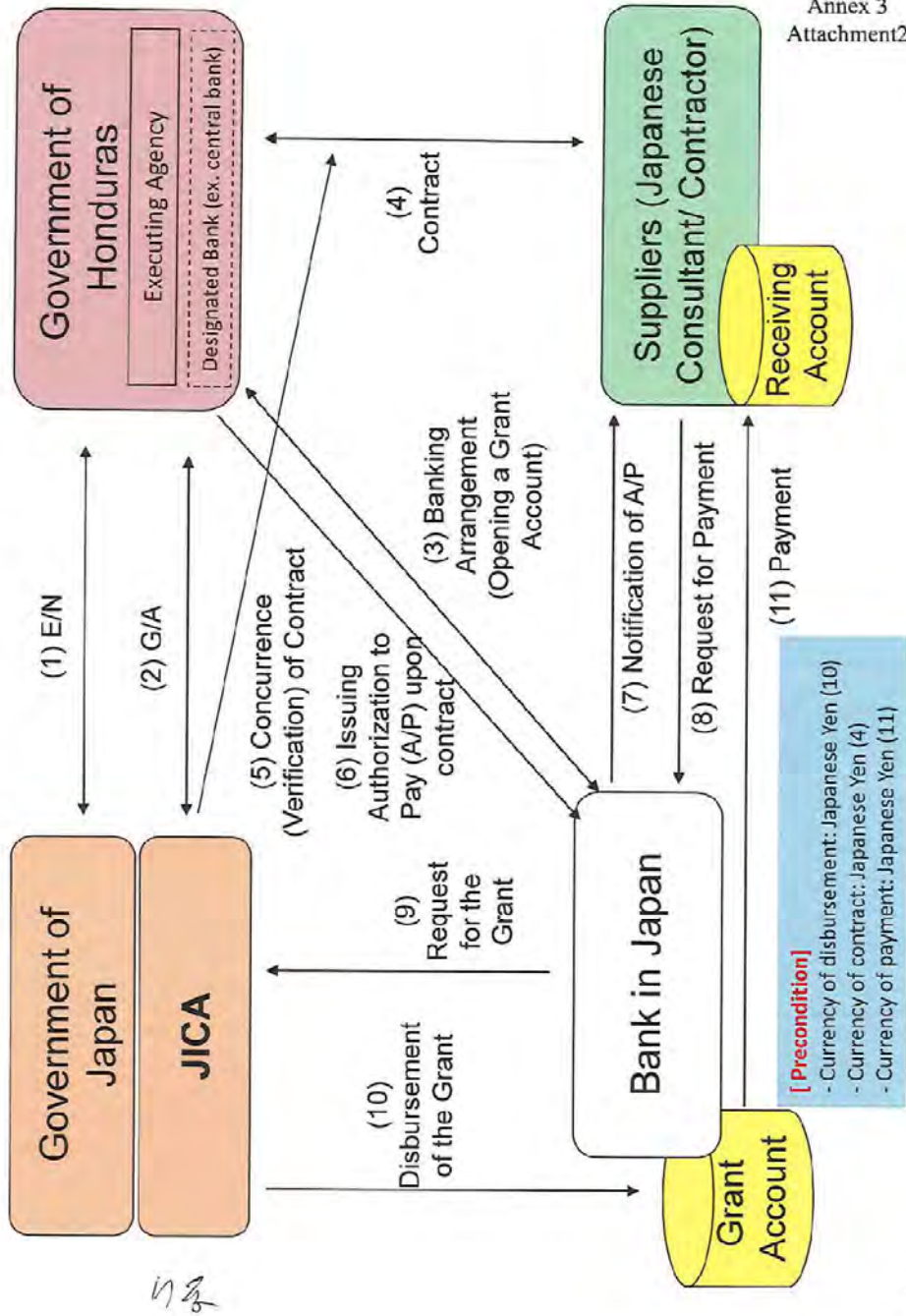
Notes:

1. Project Monitoring Report and Report for Project Completion shall be submitted to JICA as agreed in the G/A.
2. Concurrence by JICA is required for allocation of grant for remaining amount and/or contingencies as agreed in the G/A.

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Financial Flow of Japanese Grant (A/P Type)



Annex 3
Attachment2

Project Monitoring Report
on
Project Name
Grant Agreement No. XXXXXXXX
20XX, Month

Organizational Information

Signer of the G/A (Recipient)	Person in Charge (Designation) _____ Contacts _____ Address: _____ Phone/FAX: _____ Email: _____
Executing Agency	Person in Charge (Designation) _____ Contacts _____ Address: _____ Phone/FAX: _____ Email: _____
Line Ministry	Person in Charge (Designation) _____ Contacts _____ Address: _____ Phone/FAX: _____ Email: _____

General Information:

Project Title	
E/N	Signed date: Duration:
G/A	Signed date: Duration:
Source of Finance	Government of Japan: Not exceeding JPY _____ mil. Government of (_____): _____

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PMR

G/A NO. XXXXXXXX
PMR prepared on DD/MM/YY

1: Project Description

1-1 Project Objective

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1-2 Project Rationale

- Higher-level objectives to which the project contributes (national/regional/sectoral policies and strategies)
- Situation of the target groups to which the project addresses

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1-3 Indicators for measurement of "Effectiveness"

Quantitative indicators to measure the attainment of project objectives		
Indicators	Original (Yr)	Target (Yr)
Qualitative indicators to measure the attainment of project objectives		

2: Details of the Project

2-1 Location

Components	Original <i>(proposed in the outline design)</i>	Actual
1.		

2-2 Scope of the work

MP

MP

G/A NO. XXXXXXXX
PMR prepared on DD/MM/YY

Components	Original* (proposed in the outline design)	Actual*
1.		

Reasons for modification of scope (if any).

(PMR)

2-3 Implementation Schedule

Items	Original		Actual
	(proposed in the outline design)	(at the time of signing the Grant Agreement)	

Reasons for any changes of the schedule, and their effects on the project (if any)

2-4 Obligations by the Recipient

2-4-1 Progress of Specific Obligations

See Attachment 2.

2-4-2 Activities

See Attachment 3.

2-4-3 Report on RD

See Attachment 11.

2-5 Project Cost

2-5-1 Cost borne by the Grant(Confidential until the Bidding)

Components			Cost (Million Yen)	
	Original (proposed in the outline design)	Actual (in case of any modification)	Original ^{1),2)} (proposed in the outline design)	Actual
	1.			
	Total			

Note: 1) Date of estimation:

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PMR

G/A NO. XXXXXXXX
PMR prepared on DD/MM/YY

2) Exchange rate: 1 US Dollar = Yen

2-5-2 Cost borne by the Recipient

Components			Cost (1,000 Taka)	
	Original (proposed in the outline design)	Actual (in case of any modification)	Original ^{1),2)} (proposed in the outline design)	Actual
	1.			

Note: 1) Date of estimation:
2) Exchange rate: 1 US Dollar =

Reasons for the remarkable gaps between the original and actual cost, and the countermeasures (if any)

(PMR)

2-6 Executing Agency

- Organization's role, financial position, capacity, cost recovery etc,
- Organization Chart including the unit in charge of the implementation and number of employees.

Original (at the time of outline design)
name:
role:
financial situation:
institutional and organizational arrangement (organogram):
human resources (number and ability of staff):

Actual (PMR)

2-7 Environmental and Social Impacts

- The results of environmental monitoring based on Attachment 5 (in accordance with Schedule 4 of the Grant Agreement).
- The results of social monitoring based on in Attachment 5 (in accordance with Schedule 4 of the Grant Agreement).
- Disclosed information related to results of environmental and social monitoring to local stakeholders (whenever applicable).

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PMR

G/A NO. XXXXXXXX
PMR prepared on DD/MM/YY

3: Operation and Maintenance (O&M)

- 3-1 Physical Arrangement**
- Plan for O&M (number and skills of the staff in the responsible division or section, availability of manuals and guidelines, availability of spareparts, etc.)

Original (at the time of outline design)
Actual (PMR)

- 3-2 Budgetary Arrangement**
- Required O&M cost and actual budget allocation for O&M

Original (at the time of outline design)
Actual (PMR)

4: Potential Risks and Mitigation Measures

- Potential risks which may affect the project implementation, attainment of objectives, sustainability
- Mitigation measures corresponding to the potential risks

Assessment of Potential Risks (at the time of outline design)

Potential Risks	Assessment
1. (Description of Risk)	Probability: High/Moderate/Low
	Impact: High/Moderate/Low
	Analysis of Probability and Impact:
	Mitigation Measures:
	Action required during the implementation stage:
	Contingency Plan (if applicable):
2. (Description of Risk)	Probability: High/Moderate/Low
	Impact: High/Moderate/Low
	Analysis of Probability and Impact:

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PMR

G/A NO. XXXXXXXX
PMR prepared on DD/MM/YY

	Mitigation Measures:
	Action required during the implementation stage:
	Contingency Plan (if applicable):
3. (Description of Risk)	Probability: High/Moderate/Low
	Impact: High/Moderate/Low
	Analysis of Probability and Impact:
	Mitigation Measures:
	Action required during the implementation stage:
	Contingency Plan (if applicable):
Actual Situation and Countermeasures (PMR)	

5: Evaluation and Monitoring Plan (after the work completion)

5-1 Overall evaluation

Please describe your overall evaluation on the project.

5-2 Lessons Learnt and Recommendations

Please raise any lessons learned from the project experience, which might be valuable for the future assistance or similar type of projects, as well as any recommendations, which might be beneficial for better realization of the project effect, impact and assurance of sustainability.

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G/A NO. XXXXXXXX
PMR prepared on DD/MM/YY

5-3 Monitoring Plan of the Indicators for Post-Evaluation

Please describe monitoring methods, section(s)/department(s) in charge of monitoring, frequency, the term to monitor the indicators stipulated in 1-3.

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G/A NO. XXXXXXXX
PMR prepared on DD/MM/YY

Attachment

1. Project Location Map
2. Specific obligations of the Recipient which will not be funded with the Grant
3. Monthly Report submitted by the Consultant
- Appendix - Photocopy of Contractor's Progress Report (if any)
 - Consultant Member List
 - Contractor's Main Staff List
4. Check list for the Contract (including Record of Amendment of the Contract/Agreement and Schedule of Payment)
5. Environmental Monitoring Form / Social Monitoring Form
6. Monitoring sheet on price of specified materials (Quarterly)
7. Report on Proportion of Procurement (Recipient Country, Japan and Third Countries) (PMR (final) only)
8. Pictures (by JPEG style by CD-R) (PMR (final) only)
9. Equipment List (PMR (final) only)
10. Drawing (PMR (final) only)
11. Report on RD (After project)

PMR

MS

Attachment 6

Monitoring sheet on price of specified materials

1. Initial Conditions (Confirmed)

Items of Specified Materials	Initial Volume A	Initial Unit Price (¥) B	Initial total Price C=A×B	1% of Contract Price D	Condition of payment Price (Decreased) E=C-D	Condition of payment Price (Increased) F=C+D
Item 1	●●t	●	●●	●●	●●	●●
Item 2	●●t	●	●●	●●	●●	●●
Item 3						
Item 4						
Item 5						

2. Monitoring of the Unit Price of Specified Materials

(1) Method of Monitoring : ●●

(2) Result of the Monitoring Survey on Unit Price for each specified materials

Items of Specified Materials	1st month, 2015	2nd month, 2015	3rd month, 2015	4th	5th	6th
Item 1	●	●	●			
Item 2						
Item 3						
Item 4						
Item 5						

(3) Summary of Discussion with Contractor (if necessary)

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RAP

Attachment 7

Report on Proportion of Procurement (Recipient Country, Japan and Third Countries)
(Actual Expenditure by Construction and Equipment each)

	Domestic Procurement (Recipient Country) A	Foreign Procurement (Japan) B	Foreign Procurement (Third Countries) C	Total D
Construction Cost	(A/D%)	(B/D%)	(C/D%)	
Direct Construction Cost	(A/D%)	(B/D%)	(C/D%)	
others	(A/D%)	(B/D%)	(C/D%)	
Equipment Cost	(A/D%)	(B/D%)	(C/D%)	
Design and Supervision Cost	(A/D%)	(B/D%)	(C/D%)	
Total	(A/D%)	(B/D%)	(C/D%)	

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Major Undertakings to be taken by the Government of Honduras

1. Specific obligations of the Government of Honduras which will not be funded with the Grant

(1) Before the Bidding

No.	Items	Deadline	In charge	Cost	Ref.
1	To sign the banking arrangement (B/A) with a bank in Japan (the Agent Bank) to open bank account for the Grant	within 1 month after signing of the G/A	BCH		
2	To issue the Authorization to Pay (A/P) to the Agent Bank for the payment to the Consultant	within 1 month after signing of the contract with the consultant	BCH		
3	To bear the following commissions to the Agent Bank for the banking services based upon B/A				
	1) Advising commission of A/P	within 1 month after the signing of the contract (s)	BCH/INSEP		
	2) Payment commission for A/P	every payment	BCH/INSEP		
4	To approve IEE (Conditions of approval should be fulfilled, if any) and secure the necessary budget for implementation for EMP and EMoP (and fulfilling conditions of approval, if any)	within 1 month after signing of the G/A	INSEP		
5	To secure the necessary budget and implement land acquisition and resettlement (including preparation of resettlement sites), and compensation with full replacement cost in accordance with ARAP	before notice of the bidding documents	INSEP		
6	To implement social monitoring, and to submit the monitoring results to JICA, by using the monitoring form, on a quarterly basis as a part of Project Monitoring Report	before notice of the bidding documents	INSEP		
7	To secure and clear the following lands 1) right of way for the Project 2) temporary construction yard and stock yard near the Project area 3) borrow pit and disposal site near the Project area	before notice of the bidding document(s)	INSEP		
8	To obtain the planning, zoning, building permit	before notice of the tender document	INSEP		
9	To clear, level and reclaim the following sites 1) remove utilities 2) existing facilities	before notice of the bidding documents	INSEP		
10	To submit Project Monitoring Report (with the result of Detailed Design)	before preparation of bidding document(s)	INSEP		

(B/A: Banking Arrangement, A/P: Authorization to pay, N/A: Not Applicable)

Note : INSEP- Secretary of Infrastructure and Public Services

BCH- Central Bank

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Annex 5

(2) During the Project Implementation

No.	Items	Deadline	In charge	Cost (U.S\$)	Ref.
1	To issue A/P to the Agent Bank for the payment to the supplier and the contractor	within 1 month after signing of the contract(s)	BCH/INSEP		
2	To bear the following commissions to the Agent Bank for the banking services based upon the B/A				
	1) Advising commission of A/P	within 1 month after signing of the contract(s)	BCH/INSEP		
	2) Payment commission for A/P	every payment	BCH/INSEP		
3	To ensure prompt unloading and customs clearance at the ports of disembarkation in the country of the Recipient and to assist the Supplier(s) with internal transportation therein	during the Project	INSEP		
4	To accord Japanese physical persons and/or physical persons of third countries whose services may be required in connection with the supply of the products and the services such facilities as may be necessary for their entry into the country of the Recipient and stay therein for the performance of their work	during the Project	National Institute of Migration/INSEP		

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MAP

Annex 5

No.	Items	Deadline	In charge	Cost (US\$)	Ref.
5	To ensure that customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies which may be imposed in the country of the Recipient with respect to the purchase of the products and/or the services be exempted	during the Project	Ministry of Finance/ INSEP		
6	To bear all the expenses, other than those covered by the Grant, necessary for the implementation of the Project	during the Project	INSEP		
7	To notify JICA promptly of any incident or accident, which has, or is likely to have, a significant adverse effect on the environment, the affected communities, the public or workers.	during the construction	INSEP		
8	1) To submit Project Monitoring Report 2) To submit Project Monitoring Report (Final) (including as-built drawings, equipment list, photographs, etc.)	every month within 1 month after issuance of Certificate of Completion for the works under the contract(s)	INSEP INSEP		
9	To submit a report concerning completion of the Project	within 6 months after completion of the Project	INSEP		
10	To secure the following lands - temporary construction yard and stock yard near the Project area - borrow pit and disposal site near the Project area	during the construction	INSEP		
11	To take measure necessary for security and safety of the Project - traffic control around the site and on transportation routes of construction materials - public notifications	during the construction	INSEP/ Secretary of Security		
12	To implement Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMoP)	during the construction	INSEP		
13	To submit results of environmental monitoring to JICA, by using the monitoring form, on a quarterly basis as a part of Project Monitoring Report	during the construction	INSEP		
14	To implement RAP/ARAP (livelihood restoration program)	for a period based on livelihood restoration program	INSEP		
15	To implement social monitoring, and to submit the monitoring results to JICA, by using the monitoring form, on a quarterly basis as a part of Project Monitoring Report - Period of the monitoring may be extended if affected persons' livelihoods are not sufficiently restored. Extension of the monitoring will be decided based on agreement between INSEP and JICA	- until the end of livelihood restoration program (In case that livelihood restoration program is provided) - for 2 years after land acquisition and resettlement complete (In case that livelihood restoration program is not provided)	INSEP		

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PA

Annex 5

(3) After the Project

No.	Items	Deadline	In charge	Cost	Ref.
1	To implement EMP and EMoP	for a period based on EMP and EMoP	INVEST Honduras		
2	To submit results of environmental monitoring to JICA, by using the monitoring form, semiannually - The period of environmental monitoring may be extended if any significant negative impacts on the environment are found. The extension of environmental monitoring will be decided based on the agreement between INSEP and JICA.	for three years after the Project	INVEST Honduras		
3	To maintain and use properly and effectively the facilities constructed and equipment provided under the Grant Aid 1) Allocation of maintenance cost 2) Operation and maintenance structure 3) Routine check/Periodic inspection	After completion of the construction	INVEST Honduras		

2. Other obligations of the Government of Honduras funded with the Grant

No.	Items	Deadline	Amount (Million Japanese Yen)
1	To reconstruct Guacirope bridge		
2	To implement detailed design, bidding support and construction supervision (Consulting Service)		
3	Contingencies		
	Total		XXX

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PAP

4.2 第2回遠隔調査時

**Minutes of Discussions
on the Preparatory Survey
for the Project for Reconstruction of Bridge on CA1
(Explanation on Draft Preparatory Survey Report)**

With reference to the minutes of discussions signed between Secretary of Infrastructure and Public Services (hereinafter referred to as "INSEP") and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") on January 23rd 2020 and in response to the request from the Government of the Republic of Honduras (hereinafter referred to as "Honduras") dated July 21st 2014, JICA organized the Preparatory Survey Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") for the explanation of Draft Preparatory Survey Report (hereinafter referred to as "the Draft Report") for the Project Project for Reconstruction of Bridge on CA1 (hereinafter referred to as "the Project").

As a result of the discussions, both sides agreed on the main items described in the attached sheets.

Tegucigalpa, 27th November, 2020

伊藤 拓磨

NAKANE Suguru

Chief Representative

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Honduras Office

Japan



Roberto Antonio PINEDA

State Secretary

Secretary of Infrastructure and Public Services

(INSEP)

Republic of Honduras

ATTACHEMENT

1. Objective of the Project

The objective of the Project is to secure smooth and safe connectivity at the whole Road denominated as CA1 and enhance trade logistics by reconstructing the Guacirope bridge, which is shown in Annex 1, hereby contributing to economic revitalization in local area and Honduras.

2. Project site

Both sides confirmed that the sites of the Project is located on CA1 in Nacaome City, which is shown in Annex 1.

3. Contents of the Draft Report

After the explanation of the contents of the Draft Report by the Team, the Honduras side agreed to its contents. JICA will finalize the Preparatory Survey Report based on the confirmed items. The report will be sent to the Honduras side around March 2021.

4. Responsible authority for the Project

Both sides confirmed the authorities responsible for the Project are as follows:

- 4-1. Secretary of Infrastructure and Public Services (hereinafter referred to as “INSEP”) will be the executing agency for the Project (hereinafter referred to as “the Executing Agency”). The Executing Agency shall coordinate with all the relevant authorities to ensure smooth implementation of the Project and ensure that the undertakings for the Project shall be managed by relevant authorities properly and on time.
- 4-2. Strategic Investment of Honduras (hereinafter referred to as “INVEST Honduras”) will be responsible for maintenance and operation of the bridge after the opening.

5. Cost estimate

Both sides confirmed that the cost estimate explained by the Team is provisional and will be examined further by the Government of Japan for its approval.

Both sides confirmed that the cost estimate including the contingency explained by the Team is provisional and will be examined further by the Government of Japan for its approval. The contingency would cover the additional cost against natural disaster, unexpected natural conditions, etc.



6. Confidentiality of the cost estimate and technical specifications

Both sides confirmed that the cost estimate and technical specifications of the Project should never be disclosed to any third parties until all the contracts under the Project are concluded.

7. Timeline for the project implementation

The Team explained to the Honduras side that the expected timeline for the project implementation is as attached in Annex 2.

8. Expected outcomes and indicators

Both sides agreed that key indicators for expected outcomes are as follows. The Honduras side will be responsible for the achievement of agreed key indicators targeted in year 2028 and shall monitor the progress based on those indicators.

[Quantitative indicators]

Item	Base Data (Year 2020)	Target Data (Year 2028: 3 year after completion)
Average Traffic Volume [Num./Day]*1	8,013	11,800
Passenger Number [1000persons/Year]	3,465	4,955
Cargo Volume [1000 t/Year]	2,732	4,460

*1: Traffic volume excluded Motorcycle and Mototaxi

[Qualitative indicators]

- Improvement of safety for bridge
- Strengthening the functions of domestic and international logistics
- Ensuring the safety of pedestrians and vehicle
- Mitigating disaster risks

9. Ex-Post Evaluation

JICA will conduct ex-post evaluation after three (3) years from the project completion, in principle, with respect to five evaluation criteria (Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact, and Sustainability). The result of the evaluation will be publicized. The Honduras side is required to provide necessary support for the data collection.

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10. Undertakings of the Project

Both sides confirmed the undertakings of the Project as described in Annex 3. With regard to exemption of customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies as stipulated in Item No. 3 and 5 of (2) of Annex 3, both sides confirmed that such customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies, which shall be clarified in the bid documents by INSEP during the implementation stage of the Project.

The Honduras side assured to take the necessary measures and coordination including allocation of the necessary budget which are preconditions of implementation of the Project. It is further agreed that the costs are indicative, i.e. at Outline Design level. More accurate costs will be calculated at the Detailed Design stage.

Both sides also confirmed that the Annex 3 will be used as an attachment of G/A.

11. Monitoring during the implementation

The Project will be monitored by the Executing Agency and reported to JICA by using the form of Project Monitoring Report (PMR) attached as Annex 4. The timing of submission of the PMR is described in Annex 3.

12. Project completion

Both sides confirmed that the project completes when all the facilities constructed and equipment procured by the grant are in operation. The completion of the Project will be reported to JICA promptly by the Executing Agency, but in any event not later than six months after completion of the Project.

13. Environmental and Social Considerations

13-1 General Issues

13-1-1 Environmental Guidelines and Environmental Category

The Team explained that ‘JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (April 2010)’ (hereinafter referred to as “the Guidelines”) is applicable for the Project. The Project is categorized as B because the Project is not considered to be a large-scale bridge project, is not located in a sensitive area, and has none of the sensitive characteristics under the Guidelines, hence it is not likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment.

13-1-2 Environmental Checklist

The environmental and social considerations including major impacts and mitigation measures for the Project are summarized in the Environmental Checklist attached as

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Annex 5. Both sides confirmed that in case of major modification of the content of the Environmental Checklist, the Honduras side shall submit the modified version to JICA in a timely manner.

13-2 Environmental Issues

13-2-1 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) /Initial Environmental Examination (IEE)

Both sides confirmed the EIA report is not required for the Project in the country's legal system; however, the IEE report is necessary. Both sides confirmed that INSEP will obtain the environmental license by Mi Ambiente by February 2021.

13-2-2 Environmental Management Plan and Environmental Monitoring Plan

Both sides confirmed Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMoP) of the Project is as Annex 6, respectively. Both side agreed that environmental mitigation measures and monitoring shall be conducted based on the EMP and EMoP, which may be updated during the detailed design stage.

13-3 Social Issues

13-3-1 Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Both sides confirmed the 7,133 m² of land would be acquired and 10 Households/ 36 people would be affected due to the implementation of the Project. Such land acquisition and resettlement shall be implemented based on the (Abbreviated) Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) as Annex 7 which was prepared in line with the Guidelines and will be authorized by Honduras side in February 2021. Both sides confirmed that the land acquisition and resettlement shall be completed before notice of the bidding document. Both sides agreed that the cost for implementation of land acquisition and resettlement based on the RAP is 13,630,430 Lempira which is equivalent to 553,093USD.

13-4 Environmental and Social Monitoring

13-4-1 Environmental Monitoring

Both sides agreed that the Honduras side will submit results of environmental monitoring to JICA with PMR by using the monitoring form attached as Annex 8. The timing of submission of the monitoring form is described in Annex 3.

13-4-2 Social Monitoring

Both sides confirmed that the Honduras side will implement social monitoring about land acquisition and resettlement plan proposed in the RAP. The Honduras side and the Team agreed that INSEP will submit results of social monitoring to JICA by using the monitoring form attached as Annex 8.

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RAP

13-4-3 Information Disclosure of Monitoring Results

Both sides confirmed that the Honduras side will disclose results of environmental and social monitoring to local stakeholders through their website / in their field offices.

The Honduras side agreed JICA will disclose results of environmental and social monitoring submitted by the Honduras side as the monitoring forms attached as Annex 8 on its website.

14. Other Relevant Issues

14-1. Disclosure of Information

Both sides confirmed that the Preparatory Survey Report from which project cost is excluded will be disclosed to the public after completion of the Preparatory Survey. The comprehensive report including the project cost will be disclosed to the public after all the contracts under the Project are concluded.

14-2. Existing Guacirope Bridge

Both sides confirmed that the existing Guacirope bridge will not be removed due to the historical value; and that vehicles including motorbikes will pass through not the existing Guacirope Bridge but the new bridge to secure traffic safety.

14-3. Maintenance of the Bridge

The Team explained the importance of maintenance of the bridge constructed by the Project considering the proper asset management impacts greatly on life-span of the facilities and its maintenance cost. The Honduras side shall secure enough staff and budget necessary for appropriate maintenance of the bridge.

Annex 1 Project Site

Annex 2 Project Implementation Schedule

Annex 3 Major Undertakings to be taken by the Government of Honduras

Annex 4 Project Monitoring Report (template)

Annex 5 Environmental Check List

Annex 6 Environmental Management Plan/Environmental Monitoring Plan

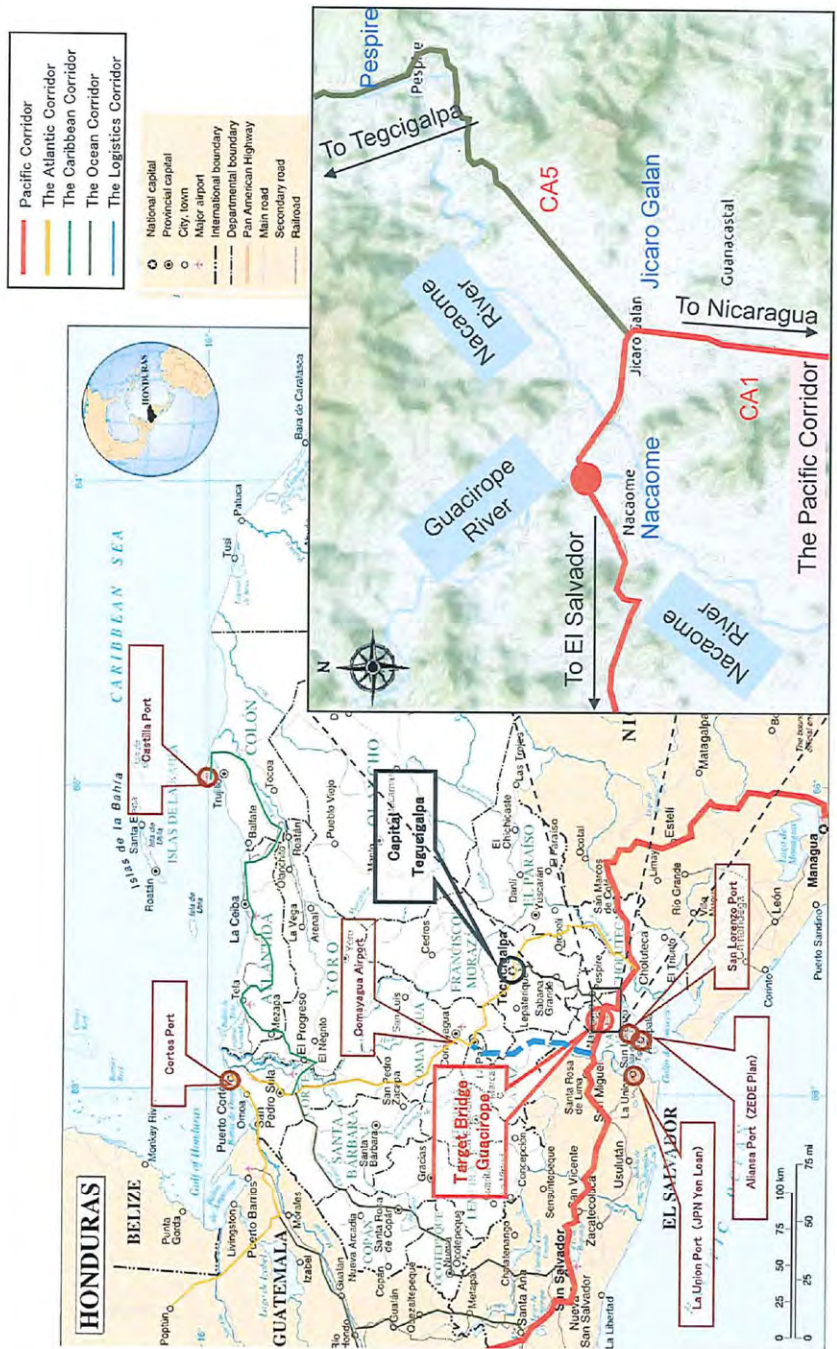
Annex 7(Abbreviated) Resettlement Action Plan

Annex 8 Environmental and Social Monitoring Form

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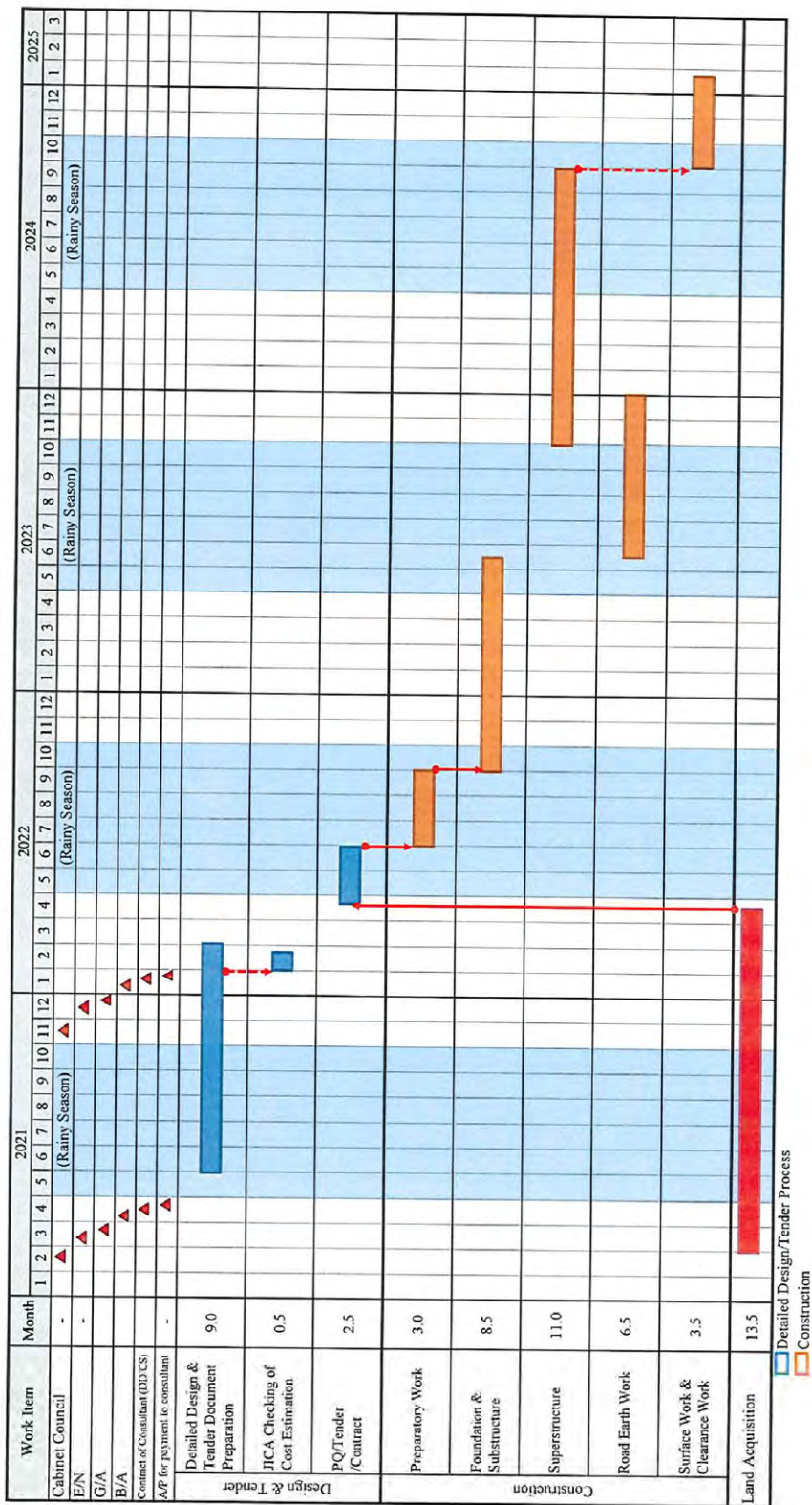
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Annex 1



Annex 2

Project Implementation Schedule (Tentative)



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Major Undertakings to be taken by the Government of Honduras

1. Specific obligations of the Government of Honduras which will not be funded with the Grant

(1) Before the Bidding

No.	Items	Deadline	In charge	Estimated Cost (USD)	Ref.
1	To sign the banking arrangement (B/A) with a bank in Japan (the Agent Bank) to open bank account for the Grant	within 1 month after signing of the G/A	BCH	22,692	
2	To issue the Authorization to Pay (A/P) to the Agent Bank for the payment to the Consultant	within 1 month after signing of the contract with the consultant	BCH		
3	To bear the following commissions to the Agent Bank for the banking services based upon B/A				
	1) Advising commission of A/P	within 1 month after the signing of the contract (s)	BCH/INSEP		
	2) Payment commission for A/P	every payment	BCH/INSEP		
4	To approve IEE (Conditions of approval should be fulfilled, if any) and secure the necessary budget for implementation for EMP and EMoP (and fulfilling conditions of approval, if any)	within 1 month after signing of the G/A	INSEP/Mi Ambiente	227,000	
5	To secure the necessary budget and implement land acquisition and resettlement, including compensation for restoration of livelihoods to affected families in accordance to the procedures described in ARAP	before notice of the bidding documents	INSEP	553,093	
6	To implement social monitoring, and to submit the monitoring results to JICA, by using the monitoring form, on a quarterly basis as a part of Project Monitoring Report	before notice of the bidding documents	INSEP		
7	To secure and clear the following lands 1) temporary construction yard and stock yard near the Project area 2) borrow pit and disposal site near the Project area	before notice of the bidding document(s)	INSEP	13,366	
8	To obtain the planning, zoning, building permit	before notice of the tender document	INSEP		
9	To clear, level and reclaim the following sites 1) remove utilities 2) existing facilities	before notice of the bidding documents	INSEP/ Public and private utility company	50,000	
10	To submit Project Monitoring Report (with the result of Detailed Design)	before preparation of bidding document(s)	INSEP		

(B/A: Banking Arrangement, A/P: Authorization to pay, N/A: Not Applicable)

Note : INSEP- Secretary of Infrastructure and Public Services

BCH- Central Bank

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RAP*

Annex 3

(2) During the Project Implementation

No.	Items	Deadline	In charge	Estimated Cost (US\$)	Ref.
1	To issue A/P to the Agent Bank for the payment to the supplier and the contractor	within 1 month after signing of the contract(s)	BCH/INSEP		
2	To bear the following commissions to the Agent Bank for the banking services based upon the B/A				
	1) Advising commission of A/P	within 1 month after signing of the contract(s)	BCH/INSEP		
	2) Payment commission for A/P	every payment	BCH/INSEP		
3	To ensure prompt unloading and customs clearance at the ports of disembarkation in the country of the Recipient and to assist the Supplier(s) with internal transportation therein	during the Project	INSEP		
4	To accord Japanese physical persons and/or physical persons of third countries whose services may be required in connection with the supply of the products and the services such facilities as may be necessary for their entry into the country of the Recipient and stay therein for the performance of their work	during the Project	National Institute of Migration/ INSEP		

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Annex 3

No.	Items	Deadline	In charge	Estimated Cost (US\$)	Ref.
5	To ensure that customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies which may be imposed in the country of the Recipient with respect to the purchase of the products and/or the services be exempted	during the Project	Ministry of Finance/ INSEP		
6	To bear all the expenses, other than those covered by the Grant, necessary for the implementation of the Project	during the Project	INSEP		
7	To notify JICA promptly of any incident or accident, which has, or is likely to have, a significant adverse effect on the environment, the affected communities, the public or workers.	during the construction	INSEP		
8	1) To submit Project Monitoring Report	every month	INSEP		
	2) To submit Project Monitoring Report (Final) (including as-built drawings, equipment list, photographs, etc.)	within 1 month after issuance of Certificate of Completion for the works under the contract(s)	INSEP		
9	To submit a report concerning completion of the Project	within 6 months after completion of the Project	INSEP		
10	To secure the following lands - temporary construction yard and stock yard near the Project area - borrow pit and disposal site near the Project area	during the construction	INSEP		
11	To take measure necessary for security and safety of the Project - traffic control around the site and on transportation routes of construction materials - public notifications	during the construction	INSEP/ Secretary of Security		
12	To implement Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMoP)	during the construction	INSEP	2,280	
13	To submit results of environmental monitoring to JICA, by using the monitoring form, on a quarterly basis as a part of Project Monitoring Report	during the construction	INSEP	-	
14	To implement RAP/ARAP (livelihood restoration program)	for a period based on livelihood restoration program	INSEP	-	
15	To implement social monitoring, and to submit the monitoring results to JICA, by using the monitoring form, on a quarterly basis as a part of Project Monitoring Report - Period of the monitoring may be extended if affected persons' livelihoods are not sufficiently restored. Extension of the monitoring will be decided based on agreement between INSEP and JICA	- until the end of livelihood restoration program (In case that livelihood restoration program is provided) - for 2 years after land acquisition and resettlement complete (In case that livelihood restoration program is not provided)	INSEP	-	

in
APP

(3) After the Project

No.	Items	Deadline	In charge	Estimated Cost (US\$)	Ref.
1	To implement EMP and EMoP	for a period based on EMP and EMoP	INVEST Honduras/ Nacaome Municipality	1,140	
2	To submit results of environmental monitoring to JICA, by using the monitoring form, semiannually - The period of environmental monitoring may be extended if any significant negative impacts on the environment are found. The extension of environmental monitoring will be decided based on the agreement between INSEP and JICA.	for three years after the Project	INVEST Honduras/ INSEP	-	
3	To maintain and use properly and effectively the facilities constructed and equipment provided under the Grant Aid 1) Allocation of maintenance cost 2) Operation and maintenance structure 3) Routine check/Periodic inspection	After completion of the construction	INVEST Honduras/ INSEP	61,246 /Year	

2. Other obligations of the Government of Honduras funded with the Grant

No.	Items	Deadline	Amount (Million Japanese Yen)
1	To reconstruct Guaciropo bridge		/
2	To implement detailed design, bidding support and construction supervision (Consulting Service)		
3	Contingencies		
	Total		

* The Amount is provisional. This is subject to the approval of the Government of Japan.

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Annex 4

G/A NO. XXXXXXXX
PMR prepared on DD/MM/YY

<p><u>Project Monitoring Report</u> on <u>Project Name</u> <u>Grant Agreement No. XXXXXXXX</u> 20XX, Month</p>

Organizational Information

Signer of the G/A (Recipient)	<p>Person in Charge (Designation) _____</p> <p>Contacts Address: _____</p> <p> Phone/FAX: _____</p> <p> Email: _____</p>
Executing Agency	<p>Person in Charge (Designation) _____</p> <p>Contacts Address: _____</p> <p> Phone/FAX: _____</p> <p> Email: _____</p>
Line Ministry	<p>Person in Charge (Designation) _____</p> <p>Contacts Address: _____</p> <p> Phone/FAX: _____</p> <p> Email: _____</p>

General Information:

Project Title	
E/N	Signed date: Duration:
G/A	Signed date: Duration:
Source of Finance	Government of Japan: Not exceeding JPY _____ mil. Government of (_____): _____


 P40

G/A NO. XXXXXXXX
PMR prepared on DD/MM/YY

1: Project Description	
-------------------------------	--

1-1 Project Objective

--

1-2 Project Rationale

- Higher-level objectives to which the project contributes (national/regional/sectoral policies and strategies)
- Situation of the target groups to which the project addresses

--

1-3 Indicators for measurement of "Effectiveness"

Quantitative indicators to measure the attainment of project objectives		
Indicators	Original (Yr)	Target (Yr)
Qualitative indicators to measure the attainment of project objectives		

2: Details of the Project

2-1 Location

Components	Original <i>(proposed in the outline design)</i>	Actual
1.		

2-2 Scope of the work

Components	Original* <i>(proposed in the outline design)</i>	Actual*
1.		

Reasons for modification of scope (if any).

(PMR)

2-3 Implementation Schedule

Items	Original		Actual
	<i>(proposed in the outline design)</i>	<i>(at the time of signing the Grant Agreement)</i>	

Reasons for any changes of the schedule, and their effects on the project (if any)

--

2-4 Obligations by the Recipient

2-4-1 Progress of Specific Obligations

See Attachment 2.

2-4-2 Activities

See Attachment 3.

2-4-3 Report on RD

See Attachment 11.

2-5 Project Cost

2-5-1 Cost borne by the Grant(Confidential until the Bidding)

Components			Cost (Million Yen)	
	Original <i>(proposed in the outline design)</i>	Actual <i>(in case of any modification)</i>	Original ^{1),2)} <i>(proposed in the outline design)</i>	Actual
1.				
Total				

Note: 1) Date of estimation:

2) Exchange rate: 1 US Dollar = Yen

2-5-2 Cost borne by the Recipient

Components			Cost (1,000 Taka)	
	Original <i>(proposed in the outline design)</i>	Actual <i>(in case of any modification)</i>	Original ^{1),2)} <i>(proposed in the outline design)</i>	Actual
1.				

G/A NO. XXXXXXXX
PMR prepared on DD/MM/YY

- Note: 1) Date of estimation:
2) Exchange rate: 1 US Dollar =

Reasons for the remarkable gaps between the original and actual cost, and the countermeasures (if any)

(PMR)

2-6 Executing Agency

- Organization's role, financial position, capacity, cost recovery etc,
- Organization Chart including the unit in charge of the implementation and number of employees.

<p>Original (at the time of outline design)</p> <p>name:</p> <p>role:</p> <p>financial situation:</p> <p>institutional and organizational arrangement (organogram):</p> <p>human resources (number and ability of staff):</p>
<p>Actual (PMR)</p>

2-7 Environmental and Social Impacts

- The results of environmental monitoring based on Attachment 5 (in accordance with Schedule 4 of the Grant Agreement).
- The results of social monitoring based on in Attachment 5 (in accordance with Schedule 4 of the Grant Agreement).
- Disclosed information related to results of environmental and social monitoring to local stakeholders (whenever applicable).

3: Operation and Maintenance (O&M)

3-1 Physical Arrangement

- Plan for O&M (number and skills of the staff in the responsible division or section, availability of manuals and guidelines, availability of spareparts, etc.)

<p>Original (at the time of outline design)</p>
<p>Actual (PMR)</p>

3-2 Budgetary Arrangement

- Required O&M cost and actual budget allocation for O&M

<p>Original (at the time of outline design)</p>
--

Actual (PMR)

4: Potential Risks and Mitigation Measures

- Potential risks which may affect the project implementation, attainment of objectives, sustainability
- Mitigation measures corresponding to the potential risks

Assessment of Potential Risks (at the time of outline design)

Potential Risks	Assessment
1. (Description of Risk)	Probability: High/Moderate/Low
	Impact: High/Moderate/Low
	Analysis of Probability and Impact:
	Mitigation Measures:
	Action required during the implementation stage:
2. (Description of Risk)	Probability: High/Moderate/Low
	Impact: High/Moderate/Low
	Analysis of Probability and Impact:
	Mitigation Measures:
	Action required during the implementation stage:
3. (Description of Risk)	Probability: High/Moderate/Low
	Impact: High/Moderate/Low
	Analysis of Probability and Impact:
	Mitigation Measures:
	Action required during the implementation stage:

G/A NO. XXXXXXXX
PMR prepared on DD/MM/YY

	Contingency Plan (if applicable):
Actual Situation and Countermeasures	
(PMR)	

5: Evaluation and Monitoring Plan (after the work completion)

5-1 Overall evaluation

Please describe your overall evaluation on the project.

--

5-2 Lessons Learnt and Recommendations

Please raise any lessons learned from the project experience, which might be valuable for the future assistance or similar type of projects, as well as any recommendations, which might be beneficial for better realization of the project effect, impact and assurance of sustainability.

--

5-3 Monitoring Plan of the Indicators for Post-Evaluation

Please describe monitoring methods, section(s)/department(s) in charge of monitoring, frequency, the term to monitor the indicators stipulated in 1-3.

--

G/A NO. XXXXXXXX
PMR prepared on DD/MM/YY

Attachment

1. Project Location Map
2. Specific obligations of the Recipient which will not be funded with the Grant
3. Monthly Report submitted by the Consultant
Appendix - Photocopy of Contractor's Progress Report (if any)
 - Consultant Member List
 - Contractor's Main Staff List
4. Check list for the Contract (including Record of Amendment of the Contract/Agreement and Schedule of Payment)
5. Environmental Monitoring Form / Social Monitoring Form
6. Monitoring sheet on price of specified materials (Quarterly)
7. Report on Proportion of Procurement (Recipient Country, Japan and Third Countries) (PMR (final) only)
8. Pictures (by JPEG style by CD-R) (PMR (final) only)
9. Equipment List (PMR (final) only)
10. Drawing (PMR (final) only)
11. Report on RD (After project)

Monitoring sheet on price of specified materials

1. Initial Conditions (Confirmed)

Items of Specified Materials	Initial Volume A	Initial Unit Price (¥) B	Initial total Price C=A×B	1% of Contract Price D	Condition of payment	
					Price (Decreased) E=C-D	Price (Increased) F=C+D
Item 1	●●t	●	●	●	●	●
Item 2	●●t	●	●	●		
Item 3						
Item 4						
Item 5						

2. Monitoring of the Unit Price of Specified Materials

(1) Method of Monitoring : ●●

(2) Result of the Monitoring Survey on Unit Price for each specified materials

Items of Specified Materials	1st month, 2015	2nd month, 2015	3rd month, 2015	4th	5th	6th
1 Item 1	●	●	●			
2 Item 2						
3 Item 3						
4 Item 4						
5 Item 5						

(3) Summary of Discussion with Contractor (if necessary)

:
:
:

Attachment 7

Report on Proportion of Procurement (Recipient Country, Japan and Third Countries)
(Actual Expenditure by Construction and Equipment each)

	Domestic Procurement (Recipient Country) A	Foreign Procurement (Japan) B	Foreign Procurement (Third Countries) C	Total D
Construction Cost	(A/D%)	(B/D%)	(C/D%)	
Direct Construction	(A/D%)	(B/D%)	(C/D%)	
Cost others	(A/D%)	(B/D%)	(C/D%)	
Equipment Cost	(A/D%)	(B/D%)	(C/D%)	
Design and Supervision Cost	(A/D%)	(B/D%)	(C/D%)	
Total	(A/D%)	(B/D%)	(C/D%)	

Environmental Checklist 12. Bridge

Environmental Item	Main Check Items	Yes: Y No: N	Confirmation of Environmental Considerations (Reasons, Mitigation Measures)
1 Permits and Explanation	(1) EIA and Environmental Permits	(a) Y (b) N (c) N (d) N	(a) IEE report has been prepared by October 2020. (b) INSEP will submit IEE report with necessary documents to MiAmbiente in accordance with SINEIA. (c) INSEP will confirm Environmental License that will be issued by MiAmbiente if some conditions is included. (d) There are no licenses that need to be obtained.
	(2) Explanation to the Local Stakeholders	(a) Y (b) Y	(a) SHMs have been conducted on February and September 2020. So far there are no objection to the project. (b) Yes
	(3) Examination of Alternatives	(a) Y	(a) 3 alternative plan have been considered including a point of view of environmental and social points.
2 Pollution Control	(1) Air Quality	(a) Y (b) N	(a) During the construction stage, due to using some construction machines, it is expected that amount harmful gas will be increased. Contractor should be complied with air quality standard. Appropriate mitigation measure such as sparkling water will be carried out. (b) It is not expected that air quality will exceed country's standard because the amount of vehicles are not huge.
	(2) Water Quality	(a) Y (b) N	(a) It is expected that soil runoff from the bare lands resulting from earthmoving activities during construction. (b) Water sources locate upstream of Guacirope river, and there are no wells around project site.
3 Natural Areas	(3) Noise and Vibration	(a) Y (b) Y	(a) Contractor will conduct periodical monitoring and comply with standards. (b) Contractor will conduct periodical monitoring and comply with standards.
	(1) Protected Areas	(a) Y	(a) There are 2 protected area. But they don't locate near bridge. (11.77km and 12.49km from Guacirope Bridge).

Environmental Item	Main Check Items	Yes: Y No: N	Confirmation of Environmental Considerations (Reasons, Mitigation Measures)
(2) Ecosystem	(a) Does the project site encompass primeval forests, tropical rain forests, ecologically valuable habitats (e.g., coral reefs, mangroves, or tidal flats)? (b) Does the project site encompass the protected habitats of endangered species designated by the country's laws or international treaties and conventions? (c) If significant ecological impacts are anticipated, are adequate protection measures taken to reduce the impacts on the ecosystem? (d) Are adequate protection measures taken to prevent impacts, such as disruption of migration routes, habitat fragmentation, and traffic accident of wildlife and livestock? (e) Is there a possibility that installation of bridges and access roads will cause impacts, such as destruction of forest, poaching, desertification, reduction in wetland areas, and disturbance of ecosystems due to introduction of exotic (non-native invasive) species and pests? Are adequate measures for preventing such impacts considered?	(a) N (b) N (c) N (d) N (e) N	(a) The project site is not located ecological sensitive area. (b) The project site doesn't encompass the protected habitats of endangered species. (c) It is not expected the impact to the ecosystem. (d) It is not expected the impacts such as disruption of route for habitats. (e) It is not expected the destruction of forest, poaching, desertification, reduction in wetland areas and disturbance of ecosystem by this project.
(3) Hydrology	(a) Is there a possibility that hydrologic changes due to the installation of structures will adversely affect surface water and groundwater flows?	(a) N	(a) No, it is not expected the impact to surface water and groundwater flows, because the project size is not so large.
(4) Topography and Geology	(a) Is there any soft ground on the route that may cause slope failures or landslides? Are adequate measures considered to prevent slope failures or landslides, where needed? (b) Is there a possibility that civil works, such as cutting and filling will cause slope failures or landslides? Are adequate measures considered to prevent slope failures or landslides? (c) Is there a possibility that soil runoff will result from cut and fill areas, waste soil disposal sites, and borrow sites? Are adequate measures taken to prevent soil runoff?	(a) N (b) N (c) N	(a) There are no soft ground on the route that may cause slope failures or landslides. (b) It is not expected slope failures or landslides by civil work. (c) It is not expected soil runoff at cut and fill areas.

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Environmental Item	Main Check Items	Yes: Y No: N	Confirmation of Environmental Considerations (Reasons, Mitigation Measures)
(1) Resettlement	<p>(a) Is involuntary resettlement caused by project implementation? If involuntary resettlement is caused, are efforts made to minimize the impacts caused by the resettlement?</p> <p>(b) Is adequate explanation on compensation and resettlement assistance given to affected people prior to resettlement?</p> <p>(c) Is the resettlement plan, including compensation with full replacement costs, restoration of livelihoods and living standards developed based on socioeconomic studies on resettlement?</p> <p>(d) Is the compensations going to be paid prior to the resettlement?</p> <p>(e) Is the compensation policies prepared in document?</p> <p>(f) Does the resettlement plan pay particular attention to vulnerable groups or people, including women, children, the elderly, and people below the poverty line, ethnic minorities, and indigenous peoples?</p> <p>(g) Are agreements with the affected people obtained prior to resettlement?</p> <p>(h) Is the organizational framework established to properly implement resettlement? Are the capacity and budget secured to implement the plan?</p> <p>(i) Are any plans developed to monitor the impacts of resettlement?</p> <p>(j) Is the grievance redress mechanism established?</p>	<p>(a) Y (b) Y (c) Y (d) Y (e) Y (f) Y (g) Y (h) Y (i) Y (j) Y</p>	<p>(a) Involuntary resettlement and land acquisition are expected, after making efforts to minimize the impacts.</p> <p>(b) Negotiation with affected people will be planned before compensation.</p> <p>(c) In accordance with Honduras law, official evaluator has estimated the compensation amount using adequate market price in ARAP study.</p> <p>(d) Payment of compensation is planned before resettlement.</p> <p>(e) The compensation policies is described in ARAP.</p> <p>(f) The livelihood assistance program and fee are planned.</p> <p>(g) Negotiation with affected people will be planned before compensation or resettlement.</p> <p>(h) INSEP and consultants will implement resettlement process. INSEP will obtain necessary budget for resettlement and land acquisition.</p> <p>(i) Monitoring system is established</p> <p>(j) Claim system is established under Honduras Laws.</p>
(2) Living and Livelihood	<p>(a) Where bridges and access roads are newly installed, is there a possibility that the project will affect the existing means of transportation and the associated workers? Is there a possibility that the project will cause significant impacts, such as extensive alteration of existing land uses, changes in sources of livelihood, or unemployment? Are adequate measures considered for preventing these impacts?</p> <p>(b) Is there any possibility that the project will adversely affect the living conditions of the inhabitants other than the target population? Are adequate measures considered to reduce the impacts, if necessary?</p> <p>(c) Is there any possibility that diseases, including infectious diseases, such as HIV will be brought due to immigration of workers associated with the project? Are adequate considerations given to public health, if necessary?</p> <p>(d) Is there any possibility that the project will adversely affect road traffic in the surrounding areas (e.g., increase of traffic congestion and traffic accidents)?</p> <p>(e) Is there any possibility that project will impede the movement of inhabitants?</p> <p>(f) Is there any possibility that bridges will cause a sun shading and radio interference?</p>	<p>(a) N (b) N (c) N (d) N (e) N (f) N</p>	<p>(a) It is not expected the significant impact to living and livelihood, and existing land uses.</p> <p>(b) It is not expected the significant impact other than target people.</p> <p>(c) It may be expected the infectious diseases by this project. The enlightenment education for construction workers is planned.</p> <p>(d) It is not expected the impact for road traffic, because existing bridge will not be demolished.</p> <p>(e) It is not expected the impact for movement of inhabitants.</p> <p>(f) It is not expected the sun shading and radio interference.</p>

4 Social Environment

Environmental Item	Main Check Items	Yes: Y No: N	Confirmation of Environmental Considerations (Reasons, Mitigation Measures)
4 Social Environment	(3) Heritage	(a) N	(a) There are no heritages near project site.
	(4) Landscape	(a) N	(a) It is not expected the impact for landscape.
	(5) Ethnic Minorities and Indigenous Peoples	(a)N/A (b)N/A	(a) No indigenous people have been identified near project site. (b) No indigenous people have been identified near project site.
(6) Working Conditions	<p>(a) Is the project proponent not violating any laws and ordinances associated with the working conditions of the country which the project proponent should observe in the project?</p> <p>(b) Are tangible safety considerations in place for individuals involved in the project, such as the installation of safety equipment which prevents industrial accidents, and management of hazardous materials?</p> <p>(c) Are intangible measures being planned and implemented for individuals involved in the project, such as the establishment of a safety and health program, and safety training (including traffic safety and public health) for workers etc.?</p> <p>(d) Are appropriate measures taken to ensure that security guards involved in the project not to violate safety of other individuals involved, or local residents?</p>	(a) Y (b) Y (c) Y (d) Y	(a) INSEP will follow any laws and regulations related to working conditions. (b) INSEP will arrange any necessary considerations and equipment. (c) INSEP will arrange any necessary program and trainings. (d) INSEP will take to ensure appropriate measure for security guards.
		(1) Impacts during Construction	(a) Y (b) N (c) N
5 Others	(2) Monitoring	(a) Y (b) Y (c) Y (d) Y	(a) Environmental Management Plan and Environmental Monitoring plan are planned. (b) It is planned 1 time per 3 month during construction. (c) INSEP, contractor and consultant will conduct monitoring process. (d) It is planned 1 time per 3 month during construction.

Environmental Item	Main Check Items	Yes: Y No: N	Confirmation of Environmental Considerations (Reasons, Mitigation Measures)
6 Note	(a) Where necessary, pertinent items described in the Roads, Railways and Forestry Projects checklist should also be checked (e.g., projects including large areas of deforestation).	(a) N/A	(a) N/A
	(b) Where necessary, pertinent items described in the Power Transmission and Distribution Lines checklist should also be checked (e.g., projects including installation of power transmission lines and/or electric distribution facilities).	(b) N/A	(b) N/A
Note on Using Environmental Checklist	(a) If necessary, the impacts to transboundary or global issues should be confirmed (e.g., the project includes factors that may cause problems, such as transboundary waste treatment, acid rain, destruction of the ozone layer, or global warming).	(a) N/A	(a) N/A

- 1) Regarding the term "Country's Standards" mentioned in the above table, in the event that environmental standards in the country where the project is located diverge significantly from international standards, appropriate environmental considerations are required to be made. In cases where local environmental regulations are yet to be established in some areas, considerations should be made based on comparisons with appropriate standards of other countries (including Japan's experience).
- 2) Environmental checklist provides general environmental items to be checked. It may be necessary to add or delete an item taking into account the characteristics of the project and the particular circumstances of the country and locality in which the project is located.

1. Environmental Management Plan

Annex 6

Environmental Management Plan

Item	Mitigation Measure	Implementation Agency	Responsible Agency	Cost	
Pollution	Air pollution	During Construction : ➤ Periodical Watering, Control of dust by managing heavy machine and construction vehicles (idling off).	Contractor	INSEP	Included construction cost
	Water pollution	During Construction : ➤ Use of booms or pollution prevention nets when constructing piers ➤ Periodical maintenance of heavy machine & construction vehicle. ➤ Installation of drainage facility at site office and camp for workers.	Contractor	INSEP	Included construction cost
	Waste	During Construction : ➤ Transportation and disposal in accordance with waste regulations ➤ Treatment of waste from construction worker camps, waste oil from construction machinery, through a processor	Contractor	INSEP	Included construction cost
	Soil Contamination	During Construction : ➤ Periodical Maintenance of heavy machine and construction vehicle	Contractor	INSEP	Included construction cost
	Noise and Vibration	During Construction : ➤ Prohibition of night construction, use of low noise and low vibration machine	Contractor	INSEP	Included construction cost
Natural	Ecosystem	During Construction : ➤ Reduction of tree cutting as much as possible ➤ Plantation plan as needed	Contractor	INSEP	Included construction cost
Social Environment	Involuntary Resettlement	Before Construction : ➤ Payment of appropriate compensation costs after consultation and consensus building with affected people	INSEP	INSEP	INSEP Budget ARAP cost
	Poverty	Before Construction : ➤ Payment of livelihood assistance fee	INSEP	INSEP	INSEP Budget ARAP Cost
	Local Economy	During Construction : ➤ Prior notice of construction period and location to residents	Contractor	INSEP	Included construction cost
	Water usage	During Construction : ➤ Prior notice of construction period and location to residents, supporting means to secure water as needed.	Contractor	INSEP	Included construction cost
	Existing social infrastructure and service	During Construction : ➤ Notify the construction plan for road user. Secure passage during construction. Employment traffic safety staff.	Contractor	INSEP	Included construction cost
	Infectious disease and HIV/AIDS	During Construction : ➤ Tighten employment conditions for construction workers Hygiene measures and infectious disease enlightenment for construction workers.	Contractor	INSEP	Included construction cost
	Occupational Health (Work safety)	During Construction : ➤ Thorough safety management	Contractor	INSEP	Included construction cost

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Item	Mitigation Measure	Implementation Agency	Responsible Agency	Cost
Accident	During Construction : ➤ Installation of signs indicating construction and night lighting. Notify to road users. Installation of a fence to restrict access to the construction site. Management of construction vehicles.	Contractor	INSEP	Included construction cost

Source: JICA Survey Team

2. Environmental Monitoring Plan

Environmental Monitoring Plan

	Item	Monitoring Item	Location	Frequency	Implementation
Before Construction					
1	Air Pollution	TSP, PM10, CO, NO2, SO2	Near construction site	1 time (for baseline data)	Contractor
2	Water Pollution	pH, SS, DO	River	1 time (for baseline data)	Contractor
3	Noise	Noise level	Near construction site	1 time (for baseline data)	Contractor
4	Resettlement /Land Acquisition	Appropriate compensation, discussion with affected people, consensus building, confirmation payment	Affected houses and land	Before start construction	INSEP
5	Poverty	Payment Livelihood assistance fee	Affected houses and Land	Before start construction	INSEP
During Construction					
6	Air Pollution	TSP, PM10, CO, NO2, SO2	Near construction site	1 time/3 months	Contractor
7	Water Pollution	pH, SS, DO	River	1 time/3 months	Contractor
8	Waste	Liquid pollutants and solid waste	Construction site	Every month	Contractor
9	Soil Contamination	Liquid pollutants	Construction site	Every month	Contractor
10	Noise	Noise level	Near construction site	1 time/3 months	Contractor
11	Ecosystem	Plantation as needed	Near construction site	If necessary	Contractor
12	Local Economy	Employment and Access situation (Interview)	Project area	1 time/3 months	Contractor Consultant
13	Water Usage	Usage of water (Interview)	Project area	1 time/3 months	Contractor
14	Existing social Infrastructure, service	Access situation (Interview)	Project area	1 time/3 months	Contractor Consultant
15	Infectious disease and HIV/AIDS	Enlightenment	Construction site	1 time/3 months	Contractor Consultant
16	Occupational Health (Work safety)	Safety education	Construction site	1 time/3 months	Contractor Consultant
17	Accident	Road sign, amount of traffic accident	Construction site	1 time/3 months	Contractor
Operation					
18	Air pollution	TSP, PM10, CO, NO2, SO2	Near project site	As needed (2 years after operation)	INVEST-H/Nacaome Municipality

Map

	Item	Monitoring Item	Location	Frequency	Implementation
19	Water Pollution	pH, SS, DO	River	As needed (2 years after operation)	INVEST-H/Nacaome Municipality
20	Noise	Noise level	Near project site	As needed (2 years after operation)	INVEST-H/Nacaome Municipality
21	Accident	Record of traffic accident	Near bridge	-	INVEST-H/Nacaome Municipality

Note: Usually Nacaome Municipality will monitor environmental situations during the operation stage. If any problem, Nacaome Municipality informs INVEST, and INVEST will send the Environmental Team.

Source: JICA Survey Team





**“PREPARATORY SURVEY FOR THE PROJECT FOR
RECONSTRUCTION
OF THE GUACIROPE BRIDGE ON CA-1 IN REPUBLIC
OF HONDURAS ”**

**ABBREVIATED
RESETTLEMENT ACTION
PLAN (ARAP)**

FINAL REPORT



Submitted by:



ORIGINAL

**September, 2020
Tegucigalpa M.D.C.**



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- ACI**- Asociación de Consultores en Ingeniería.
- ARAP**- Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
- CESAMO** - Centro de Salud Médico Odontológico (Dentistry Health Center)
- CESAR** - Centro de Salud Rural (Rural Health Center)
- CREA** - Centro de Reunión, Encuentro y Atención (Reunion, Meeting and Attention Center)
- EAP**- Economically Active Population
- IHSS**- Instituto Hondureño de Seguridad Social (Honduran Institute for Social Security)
- INE**- Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (National Statistics Institute)
- INSEP** - Secretaría de Infraestructura y Servicios Públicos (Infrastructure and Public Services Office)
- IP**- Instituto de la Propiedad (Property Institute)
- JICA**- Japanese International Cooperation Agency
- OP.4.12** – Operational Policy 4.12
- OUR** – Open Unemployment Rate
- RNP** – Registro Nacional de las Personas (National People Registry)
- SEFIN** - Secretaria de Finanzas (Ministry of Finance)
- SIAFI** - Sistema de Administración Financiera Integrada (Integrated Financial Administration System)
- SPSS**- Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
- WA** – Working Age Population
- WB**- World Bank

1. INTRODUCTION

As a historical precedent of the project, the Pan-American Highway, where the bridge over the Guacirope River is located, was built as an emergency for the Second World War in the 40s. It starts from Mexico, crossing Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. The bridge over the Guacirope River was completed between 1943 and 1949. At the head of the bridge there is a plaque with information about the bridge. The bridge was made of metallic structure constructed by the North American company Thompson, this company also made the Nacaome Bridge. In 1998, Hurricane Mitch affected the region. According to the National Center for Climatological Data, Hurricane Mitch is one of the five strongest hurricanes ever recorded in the Atlantic due to its sustained winds, barometric pressure and duration. Honduras was one of the most affected countries, the Government of the Republic of Honduras reported more than 5,000 deaths and about \$4 billion in economic losses. The total rainfall reported during Hurricane Mitch was 1,905 mm in the affected areas. In the central-southern zone the maximum precipitation occurred causing the loss of many bridges and roads. During this phenomenon, most of the country's road network was cut off. Due to this emergency, many countries provided support by making grants to rehabilitate bridges, one of which was Japan. The Government of Honduras asked the Government of Japan for non-reimbursable financial cooperation to build three bridges, as they are designed for smaller loads than those currently required, these are mentioned below: Guacirope Bridge, Las Hormigas Bridge and Namasigüe Bridge, the bridges are located on the CA-1 road, this is the Pan-American Highway one of the main international roads and the CA-3 road. The Governments of Honduras and Japan, through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), signed the minutes of meeting for the preparatory study for the construction of the Guacirope Bridge in the municipality of Nacaome, Department of Valle. This bridge is located on highway CA-1. The reconstruction of the Guacirope Bridge will be a donation from the Government of Japan, and as a counterpart the State of Honduras will be in charge of the release of the area needed for the construction works of the new bridge.

This document, the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP), includes the various activities to be implemented according to the identified impacts of the construction of the new bridge. This Abbreviated Resettlement Plan follows the guidelines established in the World Bank's Operational Policy 412 on Involuntary Resettlement.

Fourteen cases were identified that were located within the construction strip, considering criteria of: a) road safety (goods very close to the shoulder of the new road alignment); b) construction activities (fill slope). Based on design. 15 effective cases to be included in this Resettlement Plan and would be compensated through Direct Payment (valued at L. 12,324,030.13) current market prices or total restitution of property.

The corresponding valuations were carried out using criteria, factors and parameters proposed by the Consultant with sufficient and well-supported foundations. In order



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to carry out the negotiation process with the affected parties, ACI prepared the Compensation Parameter Study (annex) for the approval of the Client, the Consultant carried out studies that establish a reliable and transparent methodology for the determination of the market values of goods and improvements to be compensated or acquired in that area. Similarly, this study took into account the complementary compensation measures, with the requirements and principles of Operational Policy 4.12 (OP.4.12), restoring or improving the original living conditions of the displaced persons.

Number and Cost of Resettlement Cases

Handling Measurement / Type of Compensation Recommended	Total Cases	Preliminary cost estimate LPS
Resettlement due to Vulnerability **	0	0.00
Community Infrastructure	1	83,160.00
Direct Payment Resettlement	14	12,240,870.00
Total	15	12,324,030.13

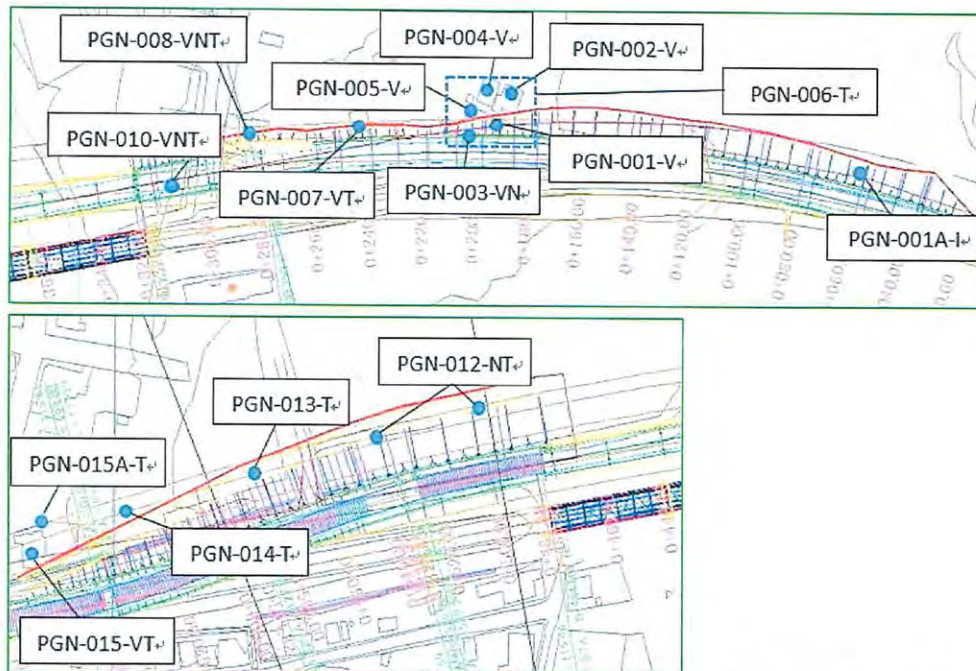
** No cases requiring resettlement due to vulnerability were identified for this study

Exchange rate used: US \$ 1.00 = L. 24.644 (Cost Estimation rate)

With regard to the affectations, it is necessary to comment that a CODE has been used to identify each case individually. The codes for the "Puente Guacirope" road begin with "PGN" which means "Puente Guacirope, Nacaome" to denote the location of the project. These letters are followed by the corresponding correlative NUMBER of each CASE (PGN-001) and then there is the letter that denotes the TYPE of AFFECTATION of which it is about V=Home; N=Business; I=Infrastructure; O=Others; T=Land, etc.

Table 1-1. Amount of affected assets

AFFECTED ASSET	QUANTITY	ASSET NO.
House	6	PGN-001-V PGN-002-V PGN-004-V PGN-005-V PGN-007-V PGN-015-VT
House & Business	3	PGN-003-VN PGN-008-VNT PGN-010-VNT
Business	1	PGN-012-NT
Land	4	PGN-006-T PGN-013-T PGN-014-T PGN-015-T
Community Infrastructure	1	PGN-001A-I
Total	15	



It is important to point out that if the design is changed and effects arise that are not considered in this plan, an update to the plan will have to be made, having other costs, both the consulting firm that will update it and the total amount of the plan's implementation.

1.1 OBJECTIVE

1.1.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVE

To avoid, as far as possible, involuntary resettlements through the concrete options derived from the design of the Guaciropo Bridge, compensating the negative socio-economic impacts caused by the involuntary displacement or affection of **15 cases**, re-establishing as far as possible the improvement of the socio-economic status, levels, living conditions and organizational networks of the affected population during their displacement.

1.1.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- Identify the effects considering the criteria of road safety, by constructive activities and by social vulnerability.
- Establish compensation mechanisms for affected individuals/families that consider the market value of the property and contribute to the improvement



“Preparatory Survey for the Project for Reconstruction of the Guacirope Bridge on CA-1 in the Republic of Honduras”

of their living conditions in accordance with national and international regulations.

- Take a census of affected households to establish a baseline of current socio-economic conditions.
- Provide social accompaniment to those affected by the resettlement, in order to lessen the negative effects of such impact.

2. PRINCIPLES OF THE WORLD BANK'S OP-412

The World Bank has prepared its Operational Policy document on Involuntary Resettlement in 2001, which establishes guidelines and actions that should be considered in the event that any type of affectation is caused to people located in the vicinity of the project.

The Involuntary Resettlement Plan is governed by the following principles, which are found in WB OP-412:

- As far as possible, involuntary resettlement should be avoided or minimized by exploring all viable project design options.
- Where resettlement is unavoidable, resettlement activities should be designed and implemented as sustainable development programs, which provide sufficient investment resources for those displaced by the project to share in the benefits of the project. Displaced persons should be consulted and given the opportunity to participate in the planning and implementation of resettlement programs.
- Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and living standards, or at least be returned, in real terms, to the levels they had before they were displaced or before the start of project implementation, whichever is higher.

3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDY

3.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVE

- Describe the socio-economic and cultural characteristics of the owners, possessors or other holders of the land to be affected, their place of residence, their sources of income and livelihood, and identify the impacts of the loss of the affected area.

- To establish a baseline with the current inhabitants of the affected areas in order to establish the initial situation for the subsequent formulation of resettlement programs.

3.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- Define the typical characteristics of the family homes to be displaced, the family organization, means of subsistence (formal and informal means of production) as well as the living standards (state of health, education, access to basic services, among others) of the population to be displaced.
- Identify possible impacts generated from displaced owners, holders and/or residents.
- Characterize vulnerable persons or groups within the population to be affected.

3.3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

Work was done on the design of the socio-economic survey instrument, considering the specific variables that will make it possible to identify the social, economic, organizational and cultural variables of the target population.

The training for 3 surveyors and 1 inspector took place before the commencement of the in-field survey, they were all trained regarding the specifics of the socioeconomic surveying instruments to be used. The methodology used was conceptual and simple. The training considered the following aspects:

- Importance of collecting data
- Technique on how to interview households
- Cases and the application of the survey
- Practice, questions and answers

For the field survey of the socio-economic surveys, it was carried out simultaneously with the assessment of improvements. House-to-house visits were made, applying the survey to those families to be affected with dwellings or businesses, partially or totally.

The census survey was then captured in a **Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS)**, which identifies the initial situation of the population to be affected by the project. This is a program also used by the National Institute of Statistics (INE), which guarantees harmony between the different programs for future purposes in monitoring and following up on the project's indicators.

During the process, each family surveyed or visited by the survey team was informed about the project and the purpose of the study. As a principle we determined: **NOT TO GENERATE FALSE EXPECTATIONS**, or to promise what cannot be fulfilled.

The survey was applied under the following criteria:

- Heads of Households Affected by Housing



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- Heads of Households with Business Affectations
- Heads of Households with Housing and Business Affectations

No socio-economic survey was applied, but an assessment study was carried out in the following cases:

- Land
- Community Infrastructure

It is important to note that a case of community infrastructure was identified, the HG pipe of the drinking water system of the community el Chiflón, Nacaome

3.4 RESULTS FOR THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CENSUS

ACI team worked on the application of **10 surveys**, of which correspond to possible effects on housing, businesses, homes and businesses.

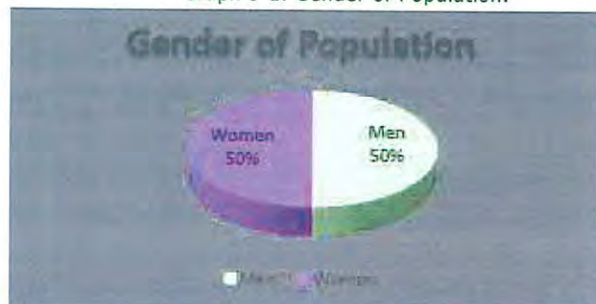
3.4.1 GENDER OF THE POPULATION

According to the study, the population is **36** people, of whom **18 are men** and **18 are women**.

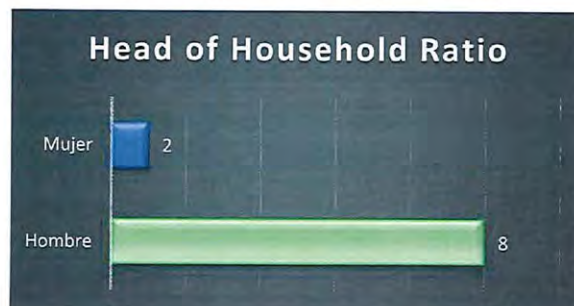
Table 3-1. Population by Gender

Gender	F(c)	%
Men	18	50
Women	18	50
Total	36	100.0

Graph 3-1. Gender of Population.



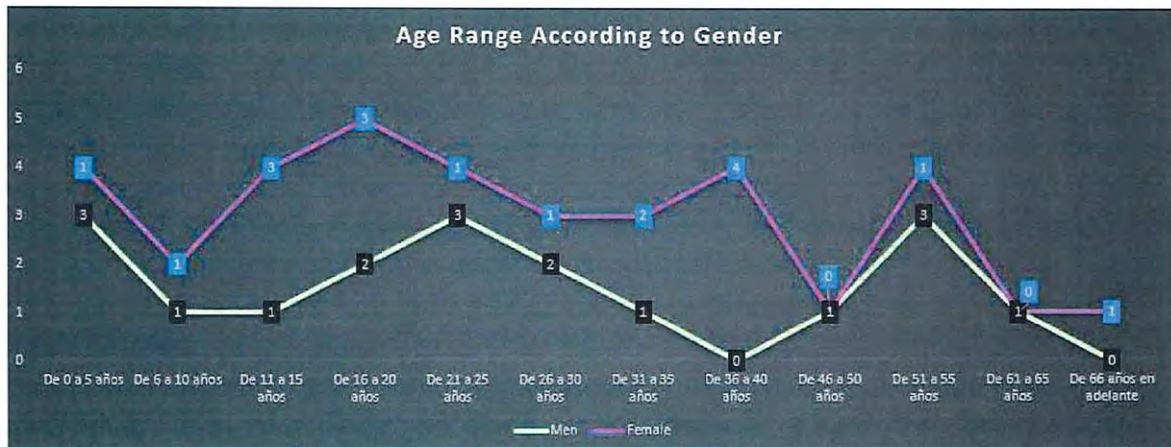
The composition of the head of household structure shows a different tendency related to the population. The households with a male head of household represent 80% of the surveyed households and the female only a 20%.



Graph 3-2. Head of Household by Gender

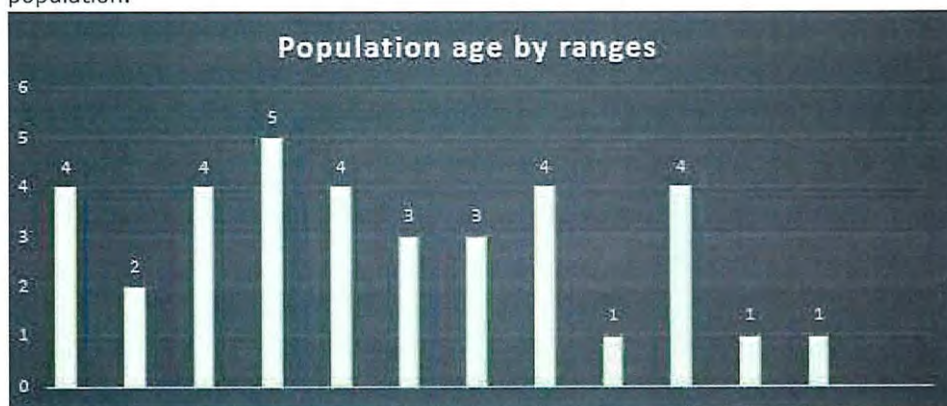
3.4.2 AGE RANGE

The population that would have to be displaced in order to build the Guacirope Bridge is a mostly young population. In the graph of the population, the tendencies by gender are observed, being found in both men and women.



Graph 3-3. Age Range by Gender

The age ranges of 16 to 20, 21 to 25 and 51 to 55 years denote greater dominance in the population.



Graph 3-4. Age Range of the Population.

3.5 TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FAMILY UNITS OF THE AFFECTED POPULATION.

3.5.1 RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Of the total population surveyed it was found that the predominant kinship is minor children; followed by heads of household, spouse and other relatives.



Graph 3-5. Relationship to the head of household of the net population.

3.5.2 FAMILY TYPOLOGY

In the current context, radical changes are identified in the conformation of the family, given the existing diversity; we cannot affirm that all the families are equal, therefore, under certain criteria of classification considering the type of home, the composition of the family, the kinship relations and other factors, the families can be typified in:

- **The nuclear family:** is the basic family unit consisting of a husband (father), wife (mother) and children. The latter can be the biological descendants of the couple or members adopted by the family.
- **Extended family:** nuclear family living with other relatives
- **Single-parent family:** it is composed of a single member of the parent couple (male or female) and sons and daughters.
- **Extended Single Parent Family:** a parent with children and relatives.
- **Complex single parent family:** one parent with children and others.
- **Single-person family:** made up of one person.
- **Assembled Family:** it is formed by aggregates of two or more families. This type also includes those families made up only of siblings, or friends, where the meaning of the word "family" does not have to do with kinship, but above all with feelings, coexistence and solidarity, who live together in the same space.

Nuclear Families: 5 families, consisting of father, mother and children.

Extended families: 1 families, are composed of father, mother, sons and daughters and other relatives.

Extended Single Parent Family: 1 family, consisting of a parent, children and other relatives.

Single Family: 3 families, consisting of one person.

Table 3-2. Family Typology

Family Typology	Frequency	%	Code and Name Head of Household
Nuclear Families	5	50	PGN-002-V
			PGN-003-VN
			PGN-005-V
			PGN-012-NT
			PGN-015-VT
Extended families	1	10	PGN-010-VNT
Extended Single Parent Family	1	10	PGN-004-V
Single Family	3	30	PGN-001-V
			PGN-007-V
			PGN-008-VNT
Total	10	100	

3.5.3 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND THE TOTAL

Among the population that is part of the ARAP, there are 8 male heads of household and 2 female head of household that can read and write, for a total of 10 heads of households that are literate.

Table 3-3. Literate Heads of Household

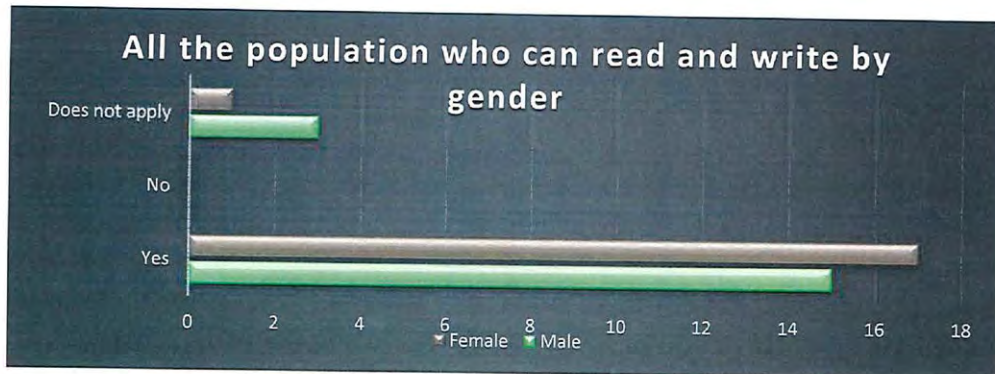
Item	CAN READ AND WRITE		Total
	YES	NO	
Head of Household	10	0	10

These same heads of household were cross matched with the types of affectations, and it is observed that the total of people that can read and write are 10, of which 7 have affected housing, 2 have affected housing and business and 1 has affected business.

Table 3-4. Heads of household that can read and write by type of affectation

Type of Affectation	Can read and write		Total
	Yes	No	
Housing	6	0	6
Housing and Business	3	0	3
Business	1	0	1
Total	10	0	10

Within the total population of 36 people surveyed, there are 4 people under 5 years of age who are not yet in the school population. Excluding this population, 17 women and 15men were identified as being able to read and write.

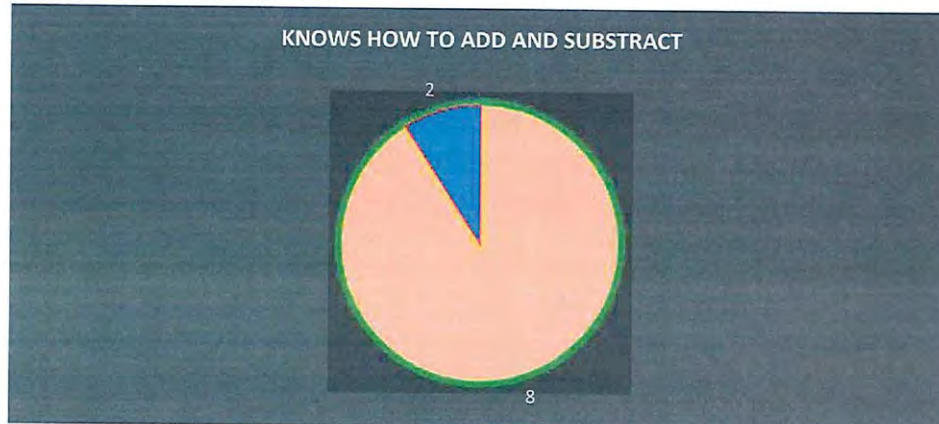


Graph 3-6. Total Population that can read and write.

Table 3-5. All literate population by gender.

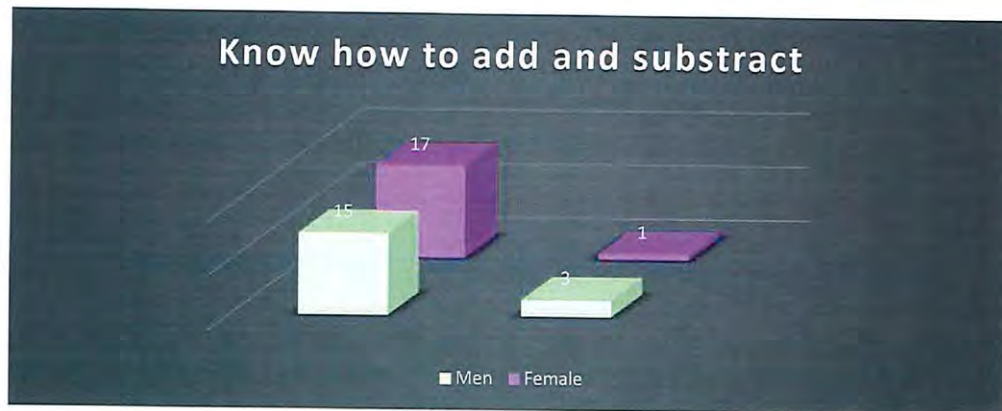
Gender	CAN READ AND WRITE			Total
	Yes	No	No Apply	
Male	15	0	3	18
Female	17	0	1	18
Total	32	0	4	36

In relation to households to heads of household, 10 know how to add and subtract, of which 2 is female and 8 males.



Graph 3-7. Heads of household who know how to add and subtract.

The population that can add and subtract is 17 women and 15 men.



Graph 3-8. The population that knows how to add and subtract.

In the education level variable, 7 people have primary education, 6 people finished middle school, 7 high school, 1 non-university higher.

Table 3-6. All literate population by gender.

Education Level	F©	%
Alphabetization Program	1	2.8
Primary 1-6	7	19.4
Middle School (1-3)	6	16.7
High School (1-3)	7	19.4
Non-university higher (1-8)	1	2.8
No apply	14	38.9
Total	36	100.0

3.5.4 ACCESS TO EDUCATIONAL CENTER

When exploring the variables that could have some impact as a result of the project, it is important to consider the population that currently attends an educational center, means of transportation, distances traveled, costs, etc., mainly for individual analysis and compensatory measures to be considered in the ARAP. From this approach, the findings propose:

There are 10 people who currently attend an educational center, of which are affected by housing, 7 by housing and business.

Table 3-7. Population attending an educational center according to type of affectation.

IS CURRENTLY ATTENDING AN EDUCATIONAL CENTER	POSSIBLE AFFECTATION			Total
	Housing	Housing and Business	Business	
Yes	10	0	0	10
No	11	8	0	19
No apply	6	0	1	7
Total	27	8	1	36



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The distances they have to travel to attend an educational center range from 0km to 2km.

Table 3-8. Distance from the educational centre.

Distance from your home to the school	POSSIBLE AFFECTATION			Total
	Housing	Housing & Business	Business	
1 minute	3	0	0	3
1.5 km - 2 km	7	0	0	7
No apply	17	8	1	26
Total	27	8	1	36

Of the 10 students who attend a school, 6 walks to the school and 4 go by bus.

Table 3-9. Means of transportation you use to get to school.

Means of transportation used to get to school	POSSIBLE AFFECTATION			Total
	Housing	Housing & Business	Business	
None (walks)	6	0	0	6
By bus	4	0	0	4
No apply	17	8	1	26
Total	27	8	1	36

Of the population that attends an educational center and uses transportation, 8 people spend between 120 and 400 lempiras per month (\$4.80 up to \$16.00 USD per month).

Table 3-10. Monthly expenditure on transport according to type of affectation.

Expense in transportation	POSSIBLE AFFECTATION			Total
	Housing	Housing & Business	Business	
No apply	23	8	1	32
L. 300	4	0	0	4
Total	27	8	1	36

3.6 HEALTH

3.6.1 MOST COMMON DISEASES

There are 3 people who suffer from respiratory diseases. About 26 people said they do not have any diseases.

Table 3-11. Most frequent diseases by age range.

Age ranges	MOST COMMON DISEASES							Total
	Respiratory	Hipertension	Diabetes	Arthritis	Dermal	Others Specify	No Disease	
from 0 a 5 years	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
from 6 a 10 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
from 11 a 15 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
from 16 a 20 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
from 21 a 25 years	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
from 26 a 30 years	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
from 31 a 35 years	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
from 36 a 40 years	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
from 46 a 50 years	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

Age ranges	MOST COMMON DISEASES							Total
	Respiratory	Hipertension	Diabetes	Arthritis	Dermal	Others Specify	No Disease	
from 51 a 55 years	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	4
from 61 a 65 years	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
from 66 and on	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	3	2	1	1	1	2	26	36

In a smaller percentage, 2 people expressed that the disease they suffer from is hypertension. Another of the most frequent disease was diabetes.

3.6.2 PLACE OF ASSISTANCE

41.7% of families in case of illness attend an assistance center and 58.3% said they do not attend health care facility.

Table 3-12. Most frequent health care centers.

Place of medical care	F(○)	%
Secretary of Health Center or Hospital	12	33.3
IHSS* clinic or hospital	1	2.8
CESAMO (SIS) O CESAR(UAPS)	1	2.8
Not attend	22	58.3
Total	36	100.0

*IHSS (Instituto Hondureño de Seguridad Social / Honduran Social Security Institute)

3.6.3 DISTANCE AND COST OF MOBILIZATION TO THE HEALTHCARE CENTER

Within the population that attends a health center, 10 people travel by motorcycle taxi, 1 person travels by bus and 3 people are transported in their own vehicles.

Table 3-13. Means of transport used to get to health care center.

Means of transport	Frequency	%
Bus	1	2.8
Own vehicle	3	8.3
Motorcycle Taxi	10	27.8
No apply	22	61.1
Total	36	100.0

3.7 INFRASTRUCTURE CHARACTERISTICS

3.7.1 PHYSICAL CONDITIONS

By means of the survey of the socio-economic information in the construction of the Guacirope Bridge, it was identified that the physical conditions of the affectations related to houses, house-businesses and only businesses, have the following characteristics:

Type of walls: The materials used in the walls of homes, house-businesses and businesses, found in the census conducted, include adobe and cement block.

Table 3-14. Predominant material in the construction of the walls according to the affected asset

Type of Material	POSSIBLE AFFECTATION			Total
	Housing	Housing & Business	Business	
Clay brick	0	0	1	1
Cement block	5	2	0	7
Adobe	1	1	0	2
Total	6	3	1	10



Image 3-1. Adobe House



Image 3-2. House and Business made of cement block

Type of floor: Within the affected improvements we find different types of floor; for the case, they have cement plate 3 houses, ceramic brick in 2 houses, 1 house and business.

Table 3-15. Predominant material in the construction of the floor according to the affected asset

Type of material	POSSIBLE AFFECTATION			Total
	Housing	Housing & Business	Business	
Ceramic	2	1	0	3
Granite	1	1	0	2
Concrete	3	0	1	4
No apply	0	1	0	1
Total	6	3	1	10

Type of roof: Mud tiles are 2 homes; Asbestos sheets are 1 home and 1 home and business; zinc sheets are 3 homes and 1 home and business.

Table 3-16. Predominant material in the construction of the roof according to the affected asset

Type of material	POSSIBLE AFFECTATION			Total
	Housing	Housing & Business	Business	
Clay roof	2	0	1	3
Asbestos roof	1	1	0	2
Zinc sheet roof	3	1	0	4
No apply	0	1	0	1
Total	6	3	1	10

3.7.2 SOCIAL OR BASIC SERVICES

Water supply: 6 of the households involved in the survey have a water supply.

Table 3-17. Water Supply.

Has Water Supply	POSSIBLE AFFECTATION			Total
	Housing	Housing & Business	Business	
Yes	6	2	1	9
No apply	0	1	0	1
Total	6	3	1	10

Of the 6 families that have a water supply, 3 homes, 2 homes and businesses and 1 business have a piped public service; 1 home has a private service pipe; 1 home and business has a winch well without a pipe; 2 homes have a well with a pump; etc..

Table 3-18. From where they provide the water supply.

Origin of Water Supply	POSSIBLE AFFECTATION			Total
	Housing	Housing & Business	Business	
Piped public service	3	1	1	5
Private Pipe Service	1	0	0	1
Winch well without pipe	0	1	0	1



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Well with pump	2	0	0	2
No apply	0	1	0	1
Total	6	3	1	10

Sanitation Service: There are 6 homes, Houses-Businesses and Businesses, which have some kind of sanitation service.

Table 3-19. Type of sanitation facility by affectation.

Type of Facility	POSSIBLE AFFECTATION			Total
	Housing	Housing & Business	Business	
Toilet connected to sewer	1	0	0	1
Toilet connected to septic tank	1	2	1	3
Latrine with water lock	1	0	0	1
Latrine with septic tank	3	0	0	3
Latrine with cesspool	0	0	1	1
No apply	0	1	0	1
Total	6	3	1	10

1 house; Toilet connected to sewer, 3 houses; Toilet connected to septic tank, 1 house; Latrine with water lock, 3 houses; Latrine with septic tank, 1 house; Latrine with cesspool, 1 house; there are no toilet.

Public Power Service:

Table 3-20. Type of street lighting depending on the affectation.

Type of Street lighting	POSSIBLE AFFECTATION			Total
	Housing	Housing & Business	Business	
Public Power Service	6	3	1	10
Total	6	3	1	10

All 10 families can access to Public Power Service

3.8 OVERCROWDING

Overcrowding is related to families who are affected by housing, house-business and business. Overcrowding is understood as the gap or disproportion between housing spaces and the number of members living in the house, related to the spaces and ethereal distribution of the family.

Using the same INE parameter, overcrowding is considered to exist when the average number of persons per sleeping room is 3 or more.

Of the 10 families comprising 36 people who are located in the area required for the construction of the bridge, 3 families are overcrowded, one family is overcrowded with housing and business and the business does not use a sleeping space. The total number of families in a situation of overcrowding is 4 families.

Table 3-21. Sleeping areas by type of affected asset

Affected asset	N° of people	¿How many rooms to sleep?			Total
		0	1	2	
Housing	1	0	2	0	2
	3	0	1	1	2
	5	0	1	0	1
	7	0	1	0	1
	Sub-Total	0	5	1	6
Housing & Business	6	0	0	1	1
	7	0	1	1	2
	Sub-Total	0	1	2	3
Business	1	1	0	0	1
	Sub-Total	1	0	0	1
TOTAL		1	6	3	10

3.9 VULNERABLE GROUP

Based on the social vulnerability criteria established in the eligibility criteria for the definition of the target population of the ABBREVIATION ACTION PLAN, these criteria related to the so-called social vulnerability are presented below:

- 1. Economic conditions of subsistence and poverty:** Determined by the small size of the properties (houses or businesses) owned by the families, low access to basic services, high unemployment or lack of complementary income, lack of employment opportunities, among other socioeconomic variables.
- 2. Socio-economic dependence of the family group:** Determined by the finding that family relationships and permanence in the family environment ensure relatively favorable living conditions and the expectation of succession and partition of parental property. The departure of a family from this environment leaves it in conditions of very high vulnerability.
- 3. Economic dependence of the property:** Determined by the use of the property for production that in turn generates family subsistence income. Families who rent for production or to live on the property should be noted.
- 4. Gender dependency:** Related to conditions of subordination, conditions of economic dependency, physical and psychological abuse or violence, or those aspects conditioned by the formation of gender identities.
- 5. Difficult health conditions and old age:** Determined by the fact that the heads of the family are in poor health or are old and to some degree dependent on the help of others for their subsistence, it is equally important to consider the impacts of migration in which grandparents take custody of grandchildren in precarious conditions.



6. **Rent or loan of the property (total or partial):** Determined by the lack of economic and social opportunities for the acquisition or purchase of a property.
7. **Untitled Occupants:** Determined by the uncertainty that exists for not having a legal document that supports land tenure.

No cases requiring compensation for resettlement due to vulnerability were identified for this study.

3.10 ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

To carry out the analysis of the economic characteristics of the affected population, the following parameters established in the country have been considered, taking as a main source the precepts of the National Statistics Institute INE, which considers:

- The Working Age Population (WAP) is those who are 10 years and older.
- The Economically Active Population (EAP) is the population aged 10 and over, who wish to work.
- Employed persons are those aged 10 and over who worked at least one hour in the week prior to the survey.
- Unemployed persons are those aged 10 and over who did not work for one hour in the week prior to the survey.
- The Open Unemployment Rate (OUR) is the ratio of unemployed people to the economically active population (Unemployed/EAP).
- Dependency rate is the total population among the employed population.

The Working Age Population (WAP) and Economically Active Population (EAP) over 10 years of age is **31 individuals**, of which 25% (8 people) have a job and 75% (23 people) do not have a formal job. It is important to mention that the age range of the employed population is between 18 and 54 years old. There are 5 employed heads of household and 5 unemployed heads of household.

Table 3-22. Attend a workplace

Attend a workplace	Current Job	
	F(c) population	F(c) Head of Household
YES	8	5
No	23	5
Under 10 years old	5	0
Total	36	10



Graph 3-9. Attend a workplace

3.10.1 TYPE OF CONTRACT

Within the main activities that people carry out, they are categorized as follows en: Self-employed workers with 3 people, Temporary workers 2 people, Permanent workers 3 people.

Wage earners: Wage earners are all those who receive a salary for their work, whether in a public or private institution, it was found that, the main activities to which they are dedicated are Bricklayers, among others.

Self-employed: they are managers of their own business and commercial activity. People who earn an income on a self-employed basis, mostly traders.

Table 3-23. Type of Contract

Type of Contract	Frequency	Percentage
Temporary Wages	2	5.6
Permanent employees	3	8.3
Self-employed	3	8.3
No apply	28	77.8
Total	36	100

The wage earner people in this study are all privately employed.

3.10.2 AVERAGE INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

The following data reflect the contribution or income that the members of each household make to the family economy. Prior to the analysis, it is important to

mention that according to data¹ from the first months of 2020, the monthly Basic Basket is 8,746.78 lempiras (\$351.44 U.S. dollars)². And the minimum monthly salary is 10,022.04 lempiras (\$402.68)³.

The monthly income per person with a job ranges from a minimum of 2,000.00 lempiras (\$80 U.S. dollars)⁴ per month, to a maximum of 18,000.00 lempiras (\$720 U.S. dollars per month)⁵. When analyzing the difference in the income of people who do have a job, there is a relationship of dependence between the level of education achieved by the person and the type of salary he or she receives. People who do not know how to read, write, add and subtract or who have reached the first grades of primary education have the lowest salaries and in other cases are part of the unemployed population.

Analyzing the work effort for each family member who has a monthly monetary contribution that allows them to contribute to the family income, the following findings were identified:

- 3 families did not provide information about their income (PGN-007-V, PGN-008-VNT, PGN-010-VNT).
- 2 families have a monthly income of L. 2,000.00 to 4,000.00 per month (PGN-002-V, PGN-004-V)
- 3 family have a monthly income of L. 4,000.00 to 6,000.00 (PGN-001-V, PGN-005-V, PGN-015-VT)
- 1 family has a monthly income of L. 6001 to 14,000 (PGN-003-VN)
- 1 family has a monthly income of L. 12001 to 18,000 (PGN-012-NT)

The comparison with the amount established in the Basic Basket (8,746.78 lempiras per month) reveals that 5 families have income lower than the cost of the Basic Basket, 2 families have income above the cost of the basic basket and 3 families did not provide information on their income.

3.10.3 HOUSING-BUSINESS & BUSINESSES

¹ Cost of the Basic Food Basket February 2020. <https://sde.gob.hn/2018/01/09/5592/>, Weekly Price Bulletin of the Products of the Essential Food Basket from 09 to 15 March 2020.

² Exchange rate: L. 24.8882 / US \$ month of March 2020 Honduras, <https://www.bch.hn/esteco/ianalisis/print.pdf>

³ Minimum wage for January 2020. <http://www.trabajo.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Tabla-Salario-Minimo-2020.pdf>. Honduras (according to the official salary that prevailed during the information survey).

⁴ Exchange rate: L. 24.8882 / US \$ month of March 2020 Honduras, <https://www.bch.hn/esteco/ianalisis/print.pdf>.

⁵ Exchange rate: L. 24.8882 / US \$ month of March 2020 Honduras, <https://www.bch.hn/esteco/ianalisis/print.pdf>.

There are 4 families affected by economic activity. Therefore, the following item presents the basic characteristics or situation related to the type of business, income, expenses and profits that these activities present.

The types of business identified are:

- 2 grocery stores
- 1 football field
- Bicycle spare parts

3.11 INDIGENOUS GROUP

100% of the population responded that they do not belong to any indigenous group

Table 3-24. Is part of an Indigenous group

Type of Affected Asset	You and Your Family Belong to Some Indigenous or Afro-Honduran Group			Total
	Yes	No	No apply	
Housing	0	11	9	20
Housing and Business	0	14	1	15
Business	0	0	1	1
Total	0	25	11	36

3.12 NEIGHBORLY RELATIONS

Social ties are well marked as visits are the greatest relationship between neighbors, followed by celebrations and to a lesser extent support and solidarity.

Table 3-25. Relationship with the neighbours

Type of relation	Frequency	Percentage
Visitors	22	61.1
Festivities	7	19.4
Support and Solidarity	1	2.8
None	3	8.3
No apply	3	8.3
Total	36	100.0

3.13 SATISFACTION ON LIVING CONDITIONS

The population is satisfied where they live because of the peace and security they have, followed by access to public services and relations with neighbors.

Table 3-26 Reasons why satisfied where you live

Reasons why satisfied where you live	Frequency	Percentage
Access to public services	3	8.3
Traquility	15	41.7
Safety	9	25
Neighborly Relations	1	2.8
Need for housing	1	2.8
No apply	7	19.4
Total	36	100.0



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3.14 POPULATION ´S ASSESSMENT OF THE PROJECT

100% of the population stated that it is a project that will benefit the country and they have no objection to the construction of the bridge over the Guacirope River.

Table 3-27 Population's assessment of the project

How do you rate the bridge construction Project?	Frequency	Percentage
It's a project that benefits the country	36	100.0

3.15 FINDINGS ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CENSUS

- There are 10 cases that affect an improvement such as housing, housing-business and business, these cases are required to start the construction of the new bridge over the Guacirope River according to designs provided in April 2020, it is important to mention that if there are changes to the design and this will cause new effects will have to make an update of cases and values because with the minimum change that could have the design change the universe of cases.
- The total population to be affected by the project is 36 people, located in the area required for the construction work.
- A young population is observed, with a predominance of 16 to 20-year old. The maximum age found is 75 years, the average age is 22 years and the minimum age is 0 years.
- Within the typology of the households under study, it is observed that 50% are nuclear families composed of father, mother, sons and daughters. 20% are single-person families composed of one person.
- Although the majority of the population expressed that they can read and write or add and subtract, the predominant educational levels are only incomplete primary, levels that have a direct relationship with the variables of employment, unemployment and income. The relationship found is that the economically active population (EAP) that is unemployed is mostly that which did not obtain some level of education or only completed the first, second or third grade of primary school.
- The population that currently attends an educational center is 7 people who travel from 1.5 km to 2 km.
- In terms of health, the most common diseases are respiratory diseases, 26 people said they do not suffer from any type of gastrointestinal diseases.
- In relation to the infrastructure of the affected improvements, the material of the walls that predominates is the cement block, in smaller percentage. Roofs are mainly made of zinc sheets and wooden coffered ceilings in a smaller percentage of other materials.



- In terms of access to basic services such as water supply, sanitation in improvements, all 9 improvements have basic services. In relation to electric lighting service, all 10 improvements have public or private electric service.
- The Economically Active Population (EAP) over 10 years old is 31 people, of whom 8 people have a job and 23 people do not have a formal job, of which 5 heads of households have jobs and 5 bosses who are unemployed.
- Among the main activities of the business are: 2 grocery stores, a soccer field rental and a Bicycle spare part shop.
- No person belongs to an ethnic group.
- Since no case has been identified where resettlement is necessary due to vulnerability, the purchase of land for the construction of housing and everything that goes with it is not required.

4. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

For the purposes of the legal framework to be applied in the implementation phase of the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) in the Guacirope Bridge Reconstruction Project in Nacaome, Valle; it is necessary to provide a brief overview of the main legal regulations in force in Honduran legislation, in order to know them and take into account their processes, and then understand the application of the World Bank Operational Policy OP 4.12 adopted for this study. Likewise, the existing legal tools in our country that could facilitate the application of said policy are confirmed here, particularly with regard to seeking a mechanism that will speed up and simplify all the procedures involved in the processes of compensation for improvements and properties affected by the project.

4.1 SCOPE OF THE *RIGHT OF FULL OWNERSHIP* AND THE NATURE OF THE COMPENSATION LINKED TO IT

The land to be acquired in order to execute the expansion and improvement works in the Guacirope Bridge Reconstruction Project in Nacaome, Valle; will be obtained through purchase and sale, whose final result will be the **Deed of Transfer of Ownership** obtained on each property. The legal scope of the so-called **Transfer of Ownership** and the nature of the eventual compensation related to it, in terms of the valuation method and the forms of payment, has the following considerations:

Article 613 of the Honduran Civil Code: provides that the right to possess, enjoy and dispose of a thing exclusively, without any limitations other than those established by law or by the owner's will, is called **ownership** or **dominion**. The most common way of acquiring ownership of a property is through **tradition** among natural or legal persons, and article 697 of the Civil Code states that tradition is a way of acquiring ownership of things, and consists in the handing over of them by the owner to another, there being, on the one hand, the power and intention to transfer ownership, and on the other, the capacity and intention to acquire it. Article 702 of this same Code provides that in order for tradition to be valid and recognized, a translational title of ownership (**Full Ownership**) is required, which may be obtained through purchase and sale, exchange, donation, etc.

The nature of the compensation linked to this project, in terms of the valuation method employed, basically results in a possible concrete resettlement action or in a monetary compensation or payment, both to compensate for land and improvements, which is consistent with the provisions of article 106. of the Constitution of the Republic, which states that: "No one may be deprived of his property except on account of necessity or public interest as defined by law or by a resolution based on law, and without prior justified compensation".

According to the above-mentioned policy OP 4.12 and in accordance with its paragraph 6, persons displaced by the project will be included in a Resettlement Action Plan, in addition to other assistance, if appropriate.

The procedure of Direct Negotiation and subsequent payment has already been determined as part of the diagnosis and studies of involuntary resettlement that were carried out as the basis of this RESETTLEMENT PLAN.

4.2 APPLICABLE LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

The following describes the legal and administrative procedures related to the methodology and policy adopted, including a description of the legal remedies available to displaced persons and the legal timeframe for filing them, as well as other dispute resolution mechanisms that may be relevant to resettlement caused by the project.

First the administrative route must be exhausted (Direct Negotiation) and then go to a judicial procedure, in the corresponding courts. In accordance with this order of action, displaced persons who do not agree in the first instance with the values or compensation offered in a remote case for their land and improvements or, if necessary, with the involuntary resettlement proposed in the respective Plan of Action, have the constitutional right of petition, in accordance with Article 80 of the Constitution of the Republic, which reads: "Every person or association of persons has the right to submit petitions to the authorities either for reasons of particular or general interest and to obtain a prompt response within the legal time limit".

This constitutional right gives individuals the power to submit petitions to both the administrative and judicial authorities, in accordance with the following steps: First, those affected have the right to negotiate with the bodies assigned by the implementer of this Resettlement Action Plan; then, if no agreement is reached, the request for payment for the eventual expropriation of a property is submitted through administrative channels to the corresponding body; if the affected person does not agree with the values assigned in the **Expropriation Decree**, he or she is entitled to request a reconsideration of those values through judicial channels; The process established to present the corresponding claim in the first instance in the Civil Courts, second instance in the Courts of Appeal and in the third and last instance the appeal for annulment before the judges of the Supreme Court of Justice in accordance with the national jurisdictional system, according to the terms discussed below:

According to the Law on Administrative Procedure, if no agreement is reached with the competent authority, the application is immediately submitted in writing to the body or commission designated by the implementer to review the files and a period of 45 days is allowed to issue a decision on the claim.; if the decision is unfavorable you can appeal to the relevant courts where you can take up to 2 years to obtain the last sentence up to the Cassation stage.

4.3 RELEVANT REGULATIONS

The relevant rules governing land tenure, valuation of property and losses, compensation and rights to use natural resources, personal customary law related to displacement, environmental laws and social welfare legislation provide for the following criteria:

- The relevant regulations governing land tenure are initially set out in the Constitution of the Republic as the main guarantor of private property; the Civil Code, the Agrarian Reform Law, the Law for Agricultural Modernization and Development, the Property Law, the Land Management Law, the Municipalities Law, the General Environment Law, the Special Law for the Simplification of Investment Procedures in Public Infrastructure, known as the "Fast Track Law", the Land Roads Law and the Forced Expropriation Law may also be applied.
- The valuation of the assets to be affected by the Project is determined based on a rational study prepared by an Evaluation Specialist, duly registered with the National Commission of Banks and Insurance Companies (CNBS), which resulted in the setting of prices or rates applied to land, crops or improvements, according to their location in relation to the development of the Guacirope Bridge Reconstruction Project in Nacaome, Valle; said study will serve as the basis for the initial approvals to be issued by the designated implementer (Legal Advisory Group). - Impacts should be minimized as much as possible, since according to the resettlement policy, even damages caused to the displaced persons should be paid, which implies extra costs for the Project.
- The compensation can be specified in accordance with the provisions of the Special Law for the Simplification of Investment Procedures in Public Infrastructure, known as the "Fast Track Law", the Law on Land Communication Routes and eventually the Law on Forced Expropriation, in accordance with operational policies OP 4. 12 of the World Bank and in the rights of use of natural resources consigned in the General Law of the Environment, reason why the studies of Environmental Impact already elaborated must be taken care of and their entailment with the actions of resettlement endorsed in the corresponding Environmental Licenses emitted by the SERNA for this project.
- In our country there is no special legislation that regulates what is related to involuntary displacement; consequently, the project will comply with the provisions of the Special Law for the Simplification of Investment Procedures in Public Infrastructure, known as the "Fast Track Law" and the Land Roads Law, which summarize the mechanisms for the acquisition and compensation of the spaces necessary to carry out the works of expansion, improvement or paving of the country's road system, allowing the negotiation of the



properties with their owners; with regard to resettlement, the provisions of Article 59 of the Constitution of the Republic shall be observed, which, inter alia, states that the human person is the supreme end of society and the State, and that everyone has the obligation to respect and protect him or her, in addition and as appropriate in each case, the World Bank's Resettlement Policy OP 4.12 shall be followed.

4.4 DIFFERENCES BETWEEN LAWS RELATIONG TO FULL OWNERSHIP, RESETTLEMENT POLICY SET OUT IN THE WORLD BANK'S OP-412

Honduran Law	OP 412
According to Guillermo Cabanellas' legal dictionary, Full Domain is the domain that a person has over a thing, by which he can dispose of it at his will, that is, he can sell, donate or exchange it; for its part, Article 613 of the Civil Code to define, as follows: Domain or property is the right to exclusively own a thing and enjoy and dispose of it, with no limitations other than those established by law or by the will of the owner.	The execution of resettlement activities will be linked to the execution of the investment component of the project, so that displacement or restriction of access does not occur before the necessary measures for resettlement have been established. In the case of the effects described in subparagraph a) of paragraph 3 of this operational policy, these measures consist of granting compensation and other types of assistance necessary for the transfer, before the displacement, and the preparation and provision of resettlement sites with sufficient facilities. if necessary. In particular, deprivation of land and other related assets can only occur once compensation has been paid and, where appropriate, once resettlement sites and relocation grants have been provided to displaced persons.
Legislative Decree 58-2011, Special Law for the Simplification of Investment Procedures in Public Infrastructure, known as the "Fast Track Law"	
The Law of Land Communication Routes, LAND COMMUNICATION LAW DECREE NUMBER 173	

According to the comparative table, the OP 412 policy does not interfere with Honduran laws since the owners of the property are recognized and in special cases, special treatment and monitoring is recommended. The Fast Track law is a law that 100% applies Operational Policy 4.12 (OP 412)

4.5 LEGAL MEASURES NECESSARY TO ENSURE THE EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT-RELATED RESETTLEMENT ACTIVITIES

These measures include, as appropriate, a process for the recognition of statutory rights over claimed land, and claims arising from customary law and traditional use (see OP 4.12, paragraph 15(b)). According to the study of the legal framework, in order to make effective the resettlement activities and the recognition of legal rights over the lands that may be involved, we conclude and recommend that action should be taken, in the first place, in accordance with the provisions of the *Special Act for the Simplification of Public Infrastructure Investment Procedures*, known as the "Fast Track Law" and the Land Communication Roads Law, legal instruments that provide the mechanisms for the acquisition of land affected by the implementation of road projects in the country, and ultimately, if no satisfactory agreement is reached, to proceed in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic and the Expropriation Act. - However, we remind you that with regard to possible land required for resettlement, the relevant municipalities will provide the necessary space, free of charge.

On the other hand, with regard to World Bank Operational Policy OP 4.12, **paragraph 15(b)**, which states that those persons who **do not have officially established legal rights** to land may claim some right to such land or assets, provided that their claim is recognized in the country's legislation or through a process indicated in the resettlement plan. In this subsection (b) the figure of the possession that people may have over real estate is framed, **that is to say that they only have the use, enjoyment and usufruct of the improvements and not real rights on the land**; In this regard, it should be mentioned that there are legal mechanisms that can be used by displaced persons, such as the application for *Full Ownership* to the Property Institute (IP), or to the municipal authorities if they are located in urban areas, or to the National Agrarian Institute (INA) if they are located in the rural areas of the municipalities, in accordance with the legal procedures applicable in each case, always with the administrative and legal support that INSEP can provide, particularly through the consultant responsible for implementing the resettlement plan. - It is understood that such rights do not alter the power and dominion that the state has over the lands of its Right of Way.

4.5.1 STEPS TO FOLLOW FOR THE PROPERTY REGULARIZATION PROCESS BEFORE THE INSTITUTE OF PROPERTY AND COMPENSATION PROCESS THROUGH DIRECT PAYMENT

4.5.1.A PROPERTY REGULARIZATION PROCESS BEFORE THE INSTITUTE OF PROPERTY

- a) Previous cadastral verification: Extension of Records and Plans by the General Directorate of Cadastral and National Geography of the Property Institute (IP) **(30 working days)**.

- b) The owner of the land (Usufructuary Applicant), grants a Power of Attorney to a Law Professional, to represent him/her **(5 cases per day)**.
- c) Preparation of Legal Notice for each land **(1 day for each case)**
- d) The Lawyer presents in writing the Request for Property Regulation of each land, (Nomination of three (3) witnesses that are adjacent neighbors preferably of the property to be regularized) **(1 day)**
Witness Statement taking in (2 days); this can be done as follows:
 - e.1) The representatives of the IP go to the domicile of the witnesses to take their statements.
 - e.2) Witnesses' statements are taken at the offices of the IP's Property Regularization Directorate.Notification to the applicant of the Declaration on Property Regulation (The resolution is published at the applicant's expense, for thirty **(30) days** as follows:
 - f.1) Notices posted in the busiest areas of the place where the property is located (in this case, a Notary Public's Certificate must be issued to prove that the notices were posted on the site).
 - f.2) Make two (2) publications in one (1) month in a newspaper of greater national circulation.
 - f.3) Make two (2) Publications in one (1) month in the Radio Media with national coverage.
- e) The Property Institute (IP) issues the Resolution of Full Domain **(15 days)**
- f) Registration of the Full Ownership of the Property in the Real Estate and Commercial Property Registry, Property Institute (IP) **(15 days)**.
- g) The process ends with the withdrawal of the Document of Full Ownership duly registered.

The term of duration of the whole process is three (3) months and fifteen (15) days approximately.

4.5.1.B COMPENSATION PROCESS FOR DIRECT PAYMENT

- a) Owner/Occupant Documents: Identification Card and National Tax Registration Extensión de Promesa de Venta.
Useful Domain or Full Ownership:
 - c.1) Useful Domain:
 - c.1.1) Property Regularization Process before the Property Institute (IP)
 - c.2) Full Domain:
 - c.2.1) Present Evidence of Free Lien
 - c.2.2) Submitting an Assessment Report
Approval by the Body that INSEP may direct.
- b) Sent to Entity or mechanism assigned for payment.
- c) Present the Public Deed in favor of the State of Honduras for its inscription in the Real Estate and Commercial Property Registry at the Property Institute (IP).
- d) Ending with the Withdrawal of the Public Deed duly registered.

4.6 LEGAL RECOMMENDATIONS

According to Honduran legislation, from the Constitution to secondary laws, it is determined that persons who have their properties with deeds in *Full Ownership* and free of any liens, are empowered to dispose of them without any limitations other than those established by law or the owner's will; that is, they may sell, exchange, donate, etc. to another natural or legal person.

A different case is that of the *Useful Domain*, which gives rights and powers to persons only to have use, enjoyment and usufruct of movable property and not of the land on which it is held, and according to local legislation, displaced persons would have to possess the *Full Domain* of such property, granted by the Property Institute (IP) through the Directorate of Property Regularization, the respective municipal mayors' offices if they are in urban areas and the National Agrarian Institute (INA) if they are in rural areas, in order to release them from payment or compensation for the land affected.

In summary, what is convenient in terms of the legal aspects to apply the Operational policies OP 4.12 of the World Bank, is the observance of the Constitutional dispositions, the Civil Code and what is related to the *Special Law for the Simplification of Investment Procedures in Public Infrastructure*, known as "Fast Track Law" and the Law of Land Communication Roads; this last one has the mechanisms that allow each owner to carry out the Tradition of the Domain of the affected areas in the form that he/she considers more beneficial.

Procedure to be followed. In legal matters, the procedure for compensation of land and improvements will be carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the *Special Law for the Simplification of Investment Procedures in Public Infrastructure*, known as the "Fast Track Law" and the Land Roads Law and other mechanisms that could be created to speed up the resolution of each case.

Among the main inputs and steps that will be followed and for which the consultant in charge must provide the respective logistics and support, we cite:

- **Preparation of the file:** It contains legal information (deeds, identities and proof of freedom of encumbrance of the IP), technical information (land valuation and improvement sheets, affectation polygons, illustrative photographs, etc.). - The implementer will create an electronic file for each case, which will be presented to INSEP, and to facilitate the historical archive.
- **Evaluation of assets (improvements).** The valuation reports of each case corresponding to land are prepared and endorsed by signature, according to the technical and legal support previously provided by the Consultant.
- **Proposal to those affected:** Each affected person will receive an initial offer, derived from the resettlement action plan, with the economic proposal to compensate for their improvements or the work to restore the affected property at market prices, and these actions may be accompanied by other types of social assistance.
- **Signing of documents:** In the first instance, on a case-by-case basis, the affected person would sign and print his or her fingerprint on an agreed **Letter of Acceptance**

of Compensation, where he or she accepts to receive the negotiated compensation or indemnity.

- **INSEP approval**, with a copy of the respective Letter of Acceptance of the Compensation to be received and other supporting documentation, as the case may be.
- **Registration of the Approval Revisions issued by INSEP**, to be sent to the payment mechanism that finally applies INSEP, for the processing of deeds and subsequent payment.

In cases where there are limitations to the comprehensive application of the policies to be used, the following strategies may be considered:

- When the legal information cannot be collected for reasons attributable to the affected party, three notices will be published in newspapers with wide national circulation, warning of the effect of this improvement, for reasons of *public utility*.
- Once the proposal has been made to the affected parties, whether it be the resettlement actions or the respective economic compensation, and if it is not accepted for different reasons, the value assessed in accordance with the corresponding resettlement action or compensation will be deposited with the chosen financial entity and consigned in the approving Resolution issued by **INSEP** for this purpose, while the dispute is being resolved. This procedure could also be applied in those cases when the identity or whereabouts of the affected party is unknown, or when there are disputes regarding the ownership of the property.
- If the Land Registry has objections to the signature or registration of some cases, due to errors of form or substance, these will be corrected according to their requirements.
- The payment procedure agreed by **INSEP** can replace the mechanism normally provided through the SIAFI system of the Secretariat of Finance (**SEFIN**) - The supporting documentation in both cases is practically the same.
- The direct transfer mechanism that could be applied by the Paying Agent or payment mechanism, requires at the same time that each beneficiary opens an account in the Bank of their choice, for which purpose the consultant will provide all the necessary assistance and logistics.
- The Consultant in the implementation stage will assist the affected population in obtaining the documents and records required for the above-mentioned bank transfer payment processes. - This includes personalized attention to obtain the identity in the corresponding National Registry of Persons (**RNP**) of their jurisdiction and the opening of a bank account in the nearest appropriate municipality.

It is highly probable that the definitive information regarding the legal status of certain lands and improvements that make up the cases included in this RESETTLEMENT PLAN, will finally be corroborated and adjusted in the exhaustive investigations that the Consultant will carry out during the implementation phase.

4.7 LEGAL PROCEDURES FOR LAND ACQUISITION AND IMPROVEMENTS, WHEN THE OWNER IS NOT KNOWN

This applies to those cases in which an out-of-court settlement is impossible, i.e. when a declaration of forced expropriation is required for reasons of public utility and necessity, which is authorized by Article 106, first paragraph of our Constitution and whose mechanism is regulated by the Law of Forced Expropriation; which is summarized below:

Definition of public utility and public need: works of public utility and public need shall be those whose main and direct purpose is to provide the State, one or more Departments, or one or more Municipalities, with any of the uses or improvements that they grant for the general good, such as the creation of new towns, squares or streets, **the construction of roads**, buildings for charity or instruction, the construction of forts, walls and other means of defense, whether executed on behalf of the State, Departments or towns, or by private companies or firms, duly authorized.

For the expropriation process to take effect, the following requirements must be met:

1. Declaration of need and public utility of the work;
2. Declaration that its execution requires the whole or part of the property to be expropriated;
3. Appraisal of what is to be sold or transferred; and,
4. Actual payment of the price representing compensation for what is necessarily disposed of or assigned.

If any of the above requirements are not met, the affected party may resort to the corresponding legal bodies to exercise the actions that the law gives him to demand compliance. Once the expropriation has been perfected and the price or compensation has been delivered to the owner or owners of the expropriated property, or the value has been judicially consigned, and the delivery, or the consignment has been verified, the property will be declared transferred.

Finally, from the legal point of view, it is recommended that INSEP **publish** in the major national newspapers, noting that there is already the Baseline with respect to those affected by road works in this project, with their corresponding assessments to be compensated, and that if new cases arise after delivery of all respective information and completed between executor, they will not be taken into account, not being within the ARAP already formulated..

5. ECONOMIC RESTORATION MEASURES

The measures for economic restoration are mainly defined in Chapter 6, where the alternative solutions for the effects are described. This means the restoration of physical means, accompanying the compensation in order to comply with the restoration of the initial economic conditions or in the best case the improvement.⁶

The socio-economic diagnosis states that more than half of the Economically Active Population (EAP) is unemployed, as a strategy to generate higher income within the population. It is recommended to encourage, as far as possible, the active participation of members of the affected families in the construction of the road works and in the construction of the new improvements that the families will obtain as a result of the compensation received.

The table below shows the "**Solution Alternatives on a case-by-case basis**", for which the alternatives on the compensation measures that the socioeconomic survey data showed and their exhaustive processing in the SPSS program were taken into consideration. This table summarizes precisely the assistance for each of the categories of displaced persons eligible for resettlement.

The final compensation adopted will be the product of the consensus reached with the affected party on a case-by-case basis during the negotiations that take place at the beginning of the implementation of the Plan, for which purpose it is planned to sign the **Letters of Acceptance**, on a case-by-case basis.

The solution alternatives presented are related to **15 affectations**.

⁶ See below table of Alternative Solutions on a case by case basis.



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N° Code	Name and Last name	Impact/ Ownership	RESTORATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS					
			Direct Payment		Social Monitoring to the Compensation		Community Information and Participation Program	Claims Management Program
			Proposed Amount of Compensation	Affectation	Advice and Follow-up of the improvement replenishment	Monitoring the reestablishment of indicators		
PGN-001A-I	Community Infrastructure in the community of El Chiflón	Impact: Partial damage to the HG pipe of the drinking water system in the community of El Chiflón	L. 83,160.00	Improvement				
PGN-001-V		Impact: Total housing impact Ownership: Illegal occupant	L. 465,858.30	Improvement	✓	✓	✓	✓
PGN-002-V		Impact: Total housing impact Ownership: Illegal occupant	L. 386,614.10	Improvement	✓	✓	✓	✓
PGN-003-VN		Impact: Total impact on housing Business Ownership: Illegal occupant	L. 305,131.00	Improvement	✓	✓	✓	✓
PGN-004-V		Impact: Total housing impact Ownership: Illegal occupant	L. 260,632.50	Improvement	✓	✓	✓	✓
PGN-005-V		Impact: Total housing impact Ownership: Illegal occupant	L. 85,803.00	Improvement	✓	✓	✓	✓
PGN-006-T		Impact: Partial land use Ownership: Private Document	L. 233,502.50	Land				
PGN-007-VT		Impact: Total allocation of housing and land Ownership: Private document	L. 383,123.00	Improvement and Land	✓	✓	✓	✓
PGN-008-VNT		Impact: Total effect on housing and business, partial effect on land Ownership: no information	L. 1,149,163.10	Improvement and Land	✓	✓	✓	✓

N° Code	Name and Last name	Impact/ Ownership	RESTORATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS					
			Direct Payment		Social Monitoring to the Compensation		Community Information and Participation Program	Claims Management Program
			Proposed Amount of Compensation	Affectation	Advice and Follow-up of the improvement replenishment	Monitoring the reestablishment of indicators		
PGN-010-VNT		Impact: Total allocation of business and land Ownership: Full ownership	L. 3,972,659.03	Improvement and Land	✓	✓	✓	✓
PGN-012-NT		Impact: Partial allocation of business and land Ownership: Public deed	L. 3,501,418.60	Improvement and Land	✓	✓	✓	✓
PGN-013-T		Impact: Partial land use Ownership: Public deed	L. 458,272.50	Land				
PGN-014-T		Impact: Total land use Ownership: Public deed	L. 293,083.00	Land				
PGN-015-VT		Impact: Partial affectation of housing and land Ownership: No information	L. 738,046.00	Improvement and Land	✓	✓	✓	✓
PGN-015A-T		Impact: Partial affectation of housing and land Ownership: No information	L. 7,563.50	Land				
15 cases			L. 12, 324,030.13					

6. ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN PROGRAM

6.1 STRUCTURE

The Plan contains five programs to ensure that the objectives of restoring the conditions of displaced families are met.

The characteristics of each program and the projects that make up the Plan are presented in this section. The structure of each project includes: justification, objectives, target population, methodology, activities, resources and budget.



6.1.1 INFORMATIVE PROGRAM

The construction of the bridge generates this involuntary displacement that creates uncertainty and stress in the affected population, a situation that can be mitigated with **timely, direct and truthful information** to the families about the reasons for their displacement, as well as about the procedures that will lead to future negotiations, schedules and planned solutions. Similarly, it is important to open up spaces for information to the 10 families who are affected.

The main objective is to develop mechanisms and communication means of socialization and information that allow the participation of the population and inform those affected about the processes of negotiation, payment of compensation, rights, forms of participation and about the mechanisms of claims during the implementation of the Action Plan for Abbreviated Resettlement and during the construction stage of the bridge.

For the development of the project three basic actions are proposed: 1) To make known and promote the **opening of local information spaces** in the municipality for the attention of the affected families, in these communicational spaces the

population will find Information program data, including telephone numbers, contacts and complaint forms. 2) Holding of informative meetings and 3) Preparation of communication products.

It is important from the beginning of the implementation to make a presentation of all the staff of the consultant in charge, especially by making known the competences of the social area that is in charge of channeling any concern or complaint of the population, in the same sector and through the case by case visits. The people who come to make consultations will be recorded in a register indicating the reason for the consultation, the procedure and solution given to it, so that this is an element to be considered in the adjustment and monitoring of the ARAP. The records should be used in the field, when the affected population has a consultation or problem. It is important that the staff of the information implementer.

Information meetings should be recorded with lists, photographs and memory aids describing the views of the population and the main agreements. It is important that the meetings where medium- and short-term agreements are to be established have the legitimacy of the municipal authorities or key representatives. It is important to mention that the program should carry out specific actions related to 10 cases of affectations in which the owner is unknown. Therefore, it should be published in the regional and national media.

On the other hand, for this program, communication products will be generated throughout the implementation stage of the Resettlement Plan, with previous review by INSEP, which will allow the population to know and understand the messages and avoid confusion, conflicts and other consequences that may be caused by inadequate communication.

This program is a support arm for the other defined programs, so proper coordination is the key to its success.

6.1.1.A ACTIVITIES

Stage	Activities
Resettlement Social Action Plan Information Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Opening of local information spaces of the program in the municipalities ▪ Follow-up on 10 improvement affectations that must be published for the location of their owners and that were submitted before the established deadline. ▪ Elaboration of communication products ▪ Review of communication products from other programs. ▪ Monthly information sessions with leaders ▪ Coordination with the various programmes ▪ Attention to affected families



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6.1.1.B ACHIEVEMENT INDICATORS

Stages	Results/ Achievements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ improvements and land to be published for the location ▪ families with total business affectations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ #__ families with total and partial affectations of housing know their rights and forms of participation and particularities of the Project and the Social Action Plan for Resettlement. ▪ #__ families affected by their businesses and housing-businesses know their rights, alternative solutions and forms of participation and the particularities of the Project and the Resettlement Social Action Plan. ▪ #__ families with reported effects at the latest on a monthly basis. ▪ Level of knowledge acquired by the affected population in relation to implementation. ▪ #__ Women participating in the information days ▪ # __ Men participating in the information days ▪ #__ of women and men who are served monthly ▪ #__ of women and men who are cared for monthly in the field ▪ #__ of communication products used. ▪ Type of changes in the population as a result of the media used. ▪ Types of changes in attitude through clarification or other communication. ▪ #__ Information meetings, monthly. ▪ #__ and types of agreements made at information days. ▪ # __ of institutional stakeholders legitimizing the agreements. ▪ # __ of institutional stakeholders legitimizing the agreements.

6.1.1.C SOCIAL MONITORING OF COMPENSATION

A low level of education prevails in the majority of the population, therefore, there is concern that, upon receiving compensation through the Direct Payment, the families without adequate orientation will manage to replace and re-establish their assets, therefore, the following program has been designed to advise and accompany the families once the compensation has been received.

The social monitoring program will also consider the direct impacts that go beyond the simple payment or construction of homes and businesses, which is why it proposes to provide complementary support to families through social aspects that make it possible to re-establish or improve their initial conditions in the social monitoring of the compensation chosen by those affected, with the aim of monitoring the adequate and correct use of this compensation in the replacement of housing in order to mitigate and reduce the impact of the damage and improve the socio-economic conditions of vulnerable families..

6.1.1.D MONITORING COMPONENT

This component will consist of advising families on the appropriate use of the compensation in order to achieve replacement of the compensation. Provide them with tools that allow them to take an adequate administration of the compensation.

Visits will be made to each family once a week, in order to ask how the procedures for rebuilding the improvements, searching for land and any other action related to compensation are going. This follow-up will allow the families to feel the accompaniment of the program in the process.

6.1.1.E ACTIVITIES

Stages	Activities
<i>Monitoring Component</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit families after receiving compensation • Weekly progress monitoring of compensation utilization • Advise on the management and administration of compensation • Registration and documentation of family actions • Identification and documentation of conflicting cases and gender vulnerability • Documentation of the final replacement work
<i>Focus to special Cases</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify the target population included in this project and include those that emerge within the whole process of negotiation and relocation. • Determine and design an investment strategy for each case, identifying cases of vulnerability, according to the conformation of each family. • Search together with the families for alternative solutions provided in the Plan, so as to opt for those that mitigate the impacts faced. • To channel aid and support through the corresponding municipalities • Identify and establish family support networks, which at a given time may be part of the solution. • Provide psychosocial care, if required. • To carry out the follow-up corresponding to each case.

6.1.1.F ACHIEVEMENTS INDICATORS

- #___ Number of cases resolved
- #___ Level of satisfaction with the solutions adopted
- #___ Number of cases that were reinstated
- #___ Number of cases that improved their situation
- #___ Number of vulnerable cases handled
- #___ Number of vulnerable cases served that had other support

6.1.2 CLAIMS HANDLING PROGRAM

This program is defined Claim Procedure and its respective cost is included within the contract of the implementer in charge of the execution stage of the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan, during the contractual term of this consultancy.

7. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

7.1 STRATEGY FOR CONSULTING COMMUNITIES TO BE RESETTLED AND PROPOSALS FOR PARTICIPATION

The participation will be made directly to each family, so that they can decide on their future, the type of information that will be provided to each family will be extensive and with a high level of confidentiality. Therefore, this type of consultation is on a case-by-case basis. On the other hand, community leaders will be provided with information about the general aspects of the project and the specifics related to its stages. This will make it possible to open up spaces for participation and information in the community and thus avoid misinformation, considering leadership as an ally of the project.

7.2 INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS THROUGH WHICH DISPLACED PEOPLE CAN COMMUNICATE THEIR CONCERNS TO THE PROJECT AUTHORITIES THROUGHOUT THE PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

7.2.1 STRATEGIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMUNICATION PLAN IN THE RESETTLEMENT AND CONSTRUCTION PHASE

The strategies for the development of the Social Communication Plan (SCP) in the construction stage revolve around the information and participation policy that underpins the social management of the intervention projects. With this in mind, strategies will be formulated to carry out information and participation activities, which are based on organizations, activities or pieces of communication that are indispensable for the execution of the SCP in the construction stage.

7.2.1.A **INSTALLATION AND ADAPTATION OF THE CREA SITE:**

The **CREA Point** is the **Center of Meeting, Encounter and Attention** of the work with the community; This strategy refers to the possible implementation and adaptation of a site of easy access and location in the area of direct influence of the project, where people and community organizations intertwine with the public management, to obtain information without having to go to the **office of the implementer** of the ABBREVIATED REASEMENT ACTION PLAN, either to the **field offices of the main work supervisor** or to the local government offices, where actions are taken to prevent, mitigate, correct or compensate for the impacts caused by the work and where a system of care for the community is available and applied. It also allows the establishment of permanent contact with the population while the work activities are being developed, until its delivery to the community.

7.2.1.B INSTALLATION OF SATELLITE INFORMATION SITES

Satellite information points are sites where a large number of people from the project's area of influence are concentrated. These centers will be in charge of Social Assistants, who will be supported by the Field Engineers, so that they can provide timely and updated information regarding the incidents of the project. They will normally work from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm and even on Saturday mornings to offer greater coverage to the population that demands information. Updated information will be periodically disseminated at these sites through the installation of informative posters on the different stages of the project and the distribution of informative flyers or calls for meetings.

7.2.1.C CREA COMMITTEE FORMATION:

This strategy refers to the formation of a management group with community leaders and/or members of the resident community and users of the project's area of influence, to disseminate relevant information, exercise citizen control, identify, present and channel the problems expressed by the community before the project and promote schemes for the use and care of the project.

7.2.1.D ELABORATION OF INFORMATION POSTERS:

The posters are tools for massive information, about the general characteristics of the project. They will be installed at the satellite information points, at the CREA Point and at the offices of the Supervisor and the contractor in charge of the main works. The posters must remain in good condition and comply with the objective of informing the community.

7.2.1.E DEVELOPMENT OF FLYERS OR INFORMATION COMMUNICATION MATERIAL:

The flyers are information tools that contain specific aspects of the work, so that communities are informed in a timely manner. The flyers will be prepared for several purposes: to call meetings of the communities in the project's direct area of influence, to inform them about the stages of the work, to inform them in case of temporary interruptions of public services, and to implement socio-environmental measures, among others.

8. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMWORK

A continuación, se identifican las posibles Instituciones responsables de ejecutar las medidas de reasentamiento y la provisión de eventuales servicios, enfatizando en la debida coordinación que debe existir entre ellas.



8.1 JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY (JICA)

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is promoting the development of its activities with an orientation towards field work, focusing on human security and adopting an approach of greater effectiveness, efficiency and speed.

8.1.1 MISSION

JICA, in accordance with the Development Cooperation Charter, will work for human security and quality growth.

8.1.2 VISION

Guiding the world with bonds of trust: JICA, together with its partners, will take the lead in forging bonds of trust in the world; working for a free, peaceful and prosperous world, where people can find a better future and explore their diverse potentials.

JICA provides effective and efficient support under the Japanese government's assistance policy, based on a fair and comprehensive perspective that goes beyond assistance schemes such as technical cooperation, ODA loans and non-reimbursable financial cooperation.

In particular, JICA is prompt in formulating and implementing projects by conducting preparatory studies to investigate the content of assistance at project sites, prior to receiving requests for assistance from the countries with which it will cooperate.

8.2 SECRETARIAT OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC SERVICES (INSEP)



8.2.1 MISSION

We are the Secretariat of State that formulates, coordinates, regulates, controls, executes and evaluates policies related to public infrastructure works, road systems, urban planning works, mitigation works and service providing institutions, with a gender focus, for the benefit of the population contributing to the economic growth and social development of the country.

8.2.2 VISION

To be the leading Secretariat of State in the execution of infrastructure works, regulating services, facilitating regional connectivity and the construction of mitigation works, through compliance with quality standards and with a gender perspective, applying the technical standards established at the national and Central American level.

9. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring is a measure and mechanism to verify and evaluate compliance with established plans and agreements reached in the community consultation process. It is important to establish achievement and outcome indicators to measure the performance of inputs, outputs and outcomes of resettlement activities, the participation of displaced persons in the monitoring process, the assessment of resettlement impacts over a reasonable period of time after the completion of resettlement and related development activities, and the use of resettlement monitoring results to guide further implementation.

9.1.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE MONITORING

Monitoring is a basic tool for guidance and planning, and an evaluation instrument for progress in implementation to influence and provide feedback. The main purpose is oriented towards restoring the population's living conditions, taking as a starting point the initial situation (before the displacement) and ensuring that the Plan's objectives are met. To this end, a socio-economic census was taken to establish the initial parameters of the population affected by.



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Table 9-1. Indicators

Objectives of the Resettlement Plan	Indicators
As far as possible, involuntary resettlement should be avoided or minimized by exploring all viable project design options.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minimum proportion of affected assets over existing possibilities in the area. - Number of design changes that reduce the possible effects. - Number of design changes based on public consultations that reduce possible impacts
Where resettlement is unavoidable, resettlement activities should be designed and implemented as sustainable development programs that provide sufficient investment resources for the people displaced by the project to receive the benefits of the project. Displaced persons must be widely consulted and given the opportunity to participate in the planning and implementation of resettlement programs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of sustainable development programs implemented. - Increase in revenue, sales from investment in sustainable development programs. - Number of spaces created for consultation and participation of the affected population. - Number of families involved in the participation spaces. - Number of decisions taken into account in the design, planning and execution of the Resettlement Programs
Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and living standards, or at least to restore them, in real terms, to the levels they had prior to displacement or prior to the start of project implementation, if higher.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of families with improved living standards and livelihoods - Number of families restored to living standards and livelihoods

10. PRELIMINARY BUDGET

Table 10-1. Budget

Nº	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL (Lempiras)
1	Acquisition of improvements and land	12, 926,430.13
2	Implementation of ARAP, (negotiations, social component, legal component)	350,000.00
3	Livelihood Restoration Assitance	189,000.00
4	Claim Management Programs	7,500.00
5	Information Program	7,500.00
6	Monitoring	40,000.00
7	Follow-up and accompaniment of the compensations implemented	100,000.00
8	Relocation	10,000.00
TOTAL:		13,630,430.13 (553,093.25 USD)

Note: The compensation for additional affected land (602,400 Lempiras for 1,200m) is included in “1. Aquisition of improvements and land”

1USD=24.6440Lps (Cost estimation rate)

10.1.1 MECHANISM FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT PLAN

For its implementation, the ARAP requires the establishment of an Assessment Committee, an Implementing Agency. The following is a description of the general functions of the minimum personnel required in each party involved in the implementation of the ARAP.

The **Implementation Agency** must have a technical team of specialists, whose main functions are indicated below:



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1. Project Manager: responsible for the coordination of the entire ARAP technical team and all the programs that make up the ARAP and is responsible for consolidating the monthly, quarterly and annual reports that will be delivered.
2. Civil or Agricultural Engineer (appraisal valuation): Responsible for updating the exact measurements of the affectations and their value. In addition, it is responsible for conducting negotiations with those affected, an activity that should not be done alone, it is always recommended to accompany as a couple, at least two people, this for issues of transparency. He should be aware of the different cases that are affected, as well as the taxable issue of compensation, such as the 10% capital gains tax, and be able to determine whether the affected case is exonerated or not by the State of Honduras. It is in charge of the subscription of the commitments through legal documents with each affected party. He must be registered with the *Comisión Nacional de Banca y Seguros* (National Bank and Insurances Commission).
3. Social Specialist: Responsible for initiating the approach to those affected and for supporting the Evaluator in the negotiations with them. Responsible for coordinating meetings with local authorities, to socialize the beginning of the implementation of the ARAP and at an individual level, so that the Evaluator informs about the scope of the affectation and respective cost, once the data is updated. The social specialist updates the socioeconomic data of the affected families.
4. Lawyer: Responsible for reviewing, analyzing, conforming and correcting each of the files of the cases included in the ARAP as part of their obligations; investigating whether or not they have a mortgage, mainly the land to be acquired, if there is a mortgage, obtaining the dismemberment of the affected area of the mortgage, which must be certified and registered, or obtaining the lien release act. Its activities also include the preparation of legal opinions and opinions concerning the affected cases at the request of the contracting party.
5. Complementary personnel: in order for the activities in the field to be carried out in time and form, the Implementing Company must have engineering assistants, social worker, draftsman, topographer, driver, personnel to guard the areas released in DV, cleaner, among others.

It is the Implementing Agency's responsibility to ensure that, by releasing the right of way necessary for the constructive execution of the Project, the persons already compensated do not return to the same place or withdraw in time. To this end, it is recommended that the Implementation Company coordinate actions with the Municipality involved so that the Municipal Authorities help maintain the area released for the project.

11. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

11.1 IMPLEMENTATION COMPONENT OF THE RAP

N°	Activity	Months					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Process 1. RAP Implementation.							
1	Information and consultation component					
2	Legal component/evaluations and negotiations	————	————	————	————	————	————
3	Compilation of legal documentation		————	————	————	————	————
4	Negotiation		————	————	————	————	————
5	Signing of documents		————	————	————	————	————
6	Preparation of records					
7	Social Accompaniment / Relocation					
8	Information Program					
9	Claims Management Program					
10	Monitoring and Follow-up.					————	————

Estimated time of the Consultancy: 06 months from the start order

Note: The ARAP is planned for a period of 6 months for the resolution of cases and a reasonable and short period of 4 months for the accompaniment and follow-up / monitoring of the affected families



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12. MONITORING FORM

Resettlement Monitoring Sheet (Sample)

Name of HH Head : _____

1. Progress of Resettlement

Progress	Date	Checked	Remark
Official Notice			
Confirmation on result of census survey			
Survey relocation if any			
Negotiation 1 st time 2 nd time 3 rd time 4 th time 5 th time			
Agreement on compensation and relocation			
Securing of Land			
Others			

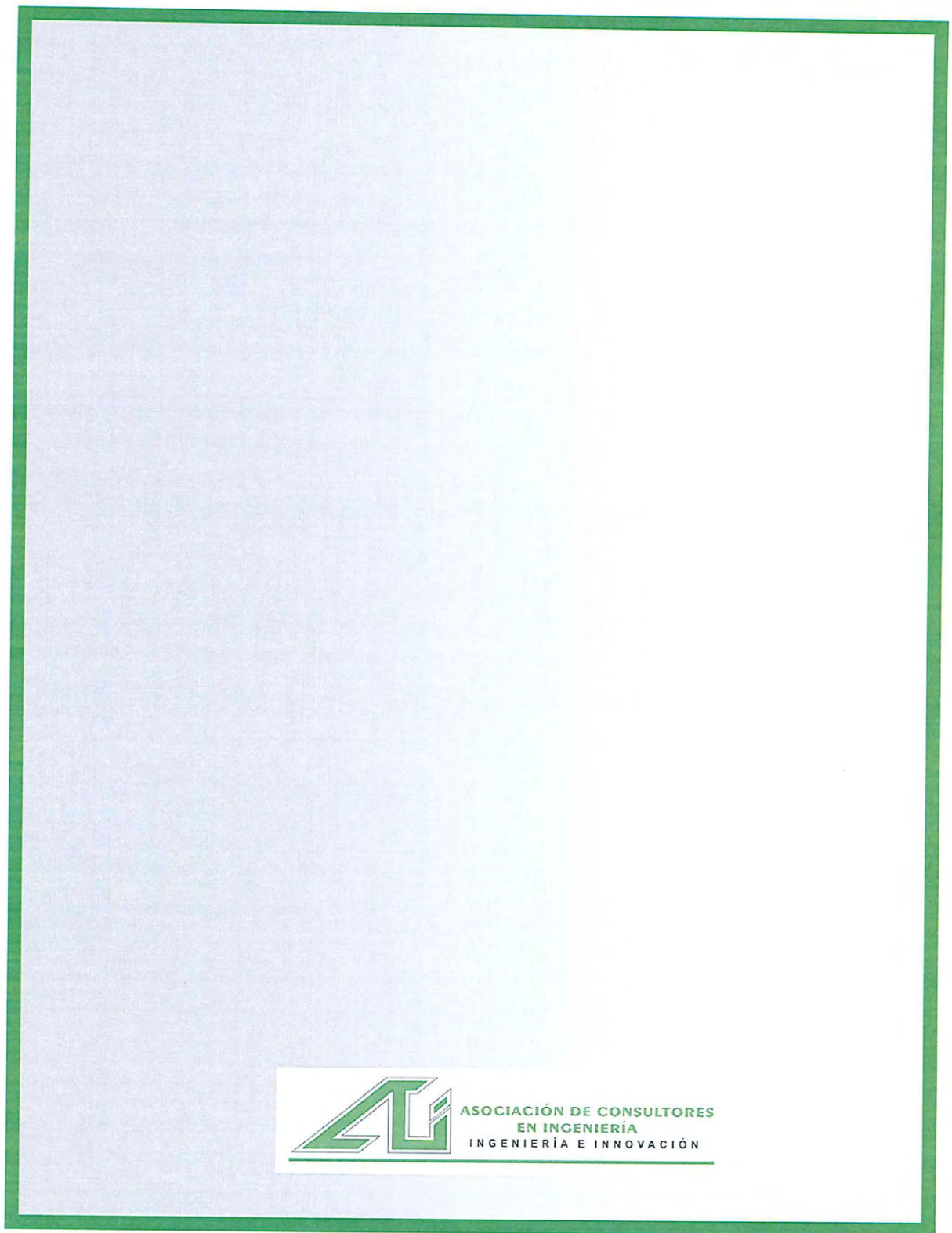
2. Post Resettlement Monitoring

Date	Location	Occupation (if changed)	Income Level	Perception	Remarks

Note: 2 times in the first year and 1 time in the second year after relocation.

3. Record of Grievance / Perception and Redress

Date	Grievance	Redress	Results	Checked by independent Org. (if any)



Environmental Monitoring Form

Annex 8

Date: _____

1. Environmental License

Application date:	Expected date for obtain:
Conditions:	Other Conditions:

2. Pollution

Air Quality

	Baseline	Measurement (Max)	Measurement (Min)	Honduras Standard	Others
SO2				500 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	
NO				25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	
NO2				200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	
PM10				70 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	
PM2.5				15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	

Water Quality

	Baseline	Measurement (Max)	Measurement (Min)	Honduras Standard	Others
BOD				50mg/L	
DO				Above 6	
pH				6-9	
TSS				100mg/L	
Total Coliforms				5000MPT/100ml	
Oil and Grease				10mg/L	

Noise

	Baseline	Measurement (Max)	Measurement (Min)	Honduras Standard	Others
Noise				55LAeq	

3. Natural Environment

Situation of Tree Cutting

Amount of cutting, Location

4. Grievance

Contents of Grievance, Action etc

5. Others

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Resettlement Monitoring Sheet (Sample)

Date: _____

1. Progress of Resettlement

Asset No	Situation	Progress				Completion Date
		2021/6	2021/9	2021/12	2022/3	
PGN-001A-I						
PGN-001V						
PGN-002V						
PGN-003VN						
PGN-004V						
PGN-005V						
PGN-006T						
PGN-007VT						
PGN-008VNT						
PGN-010VNT						
PGN-012NT						
PGN-013T						
PGN-014T						
PGN-015VT						
PGN-015AT						

2. Public Consultation

Date	Location	Topic, Contents, Comments

3. Livelihood Restoration Program

Date	Contents	Results

4. Record of Grievance / Perception and Redress

Date	Contents of Grievance	Results and Action

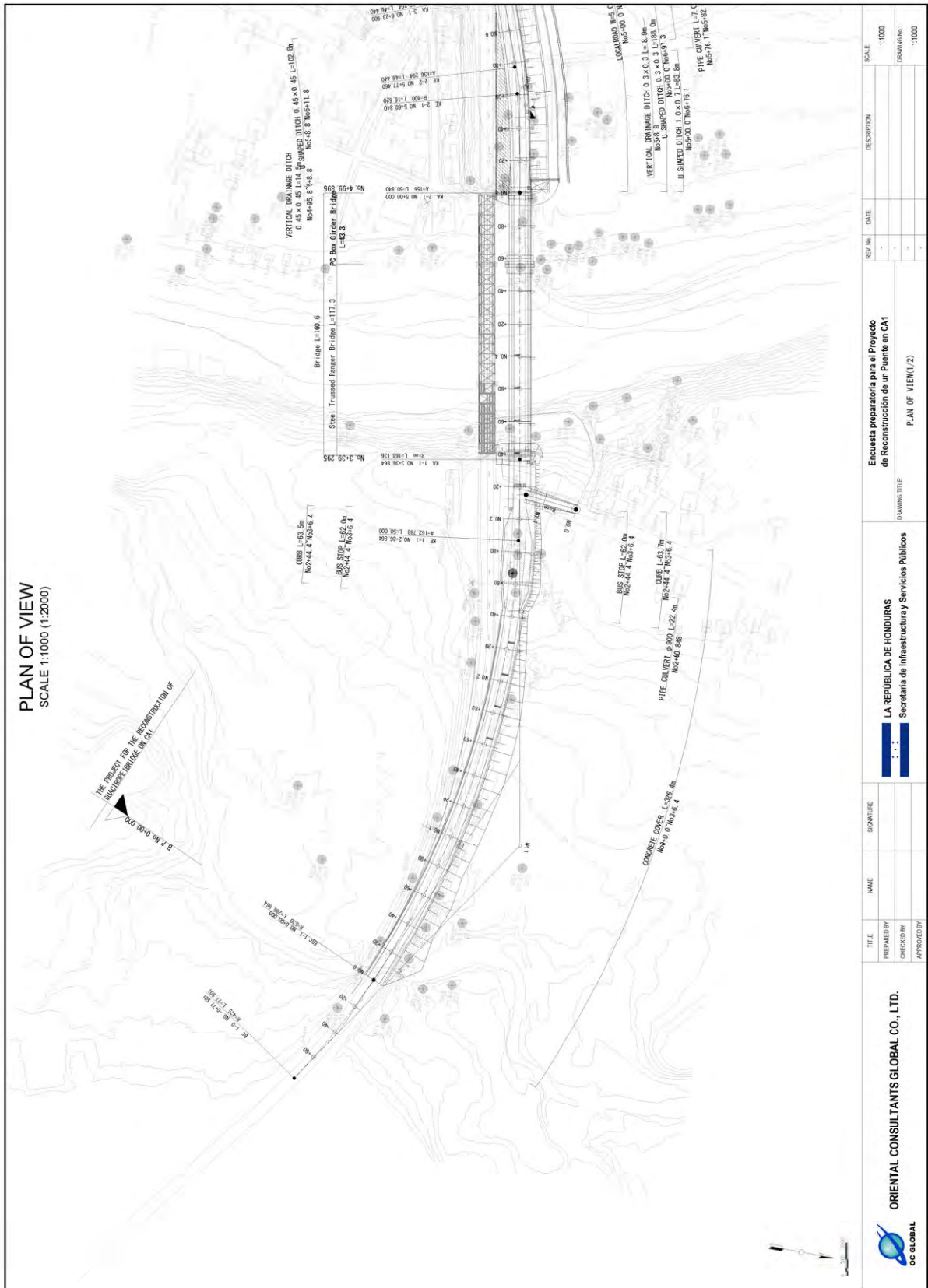
5. Others

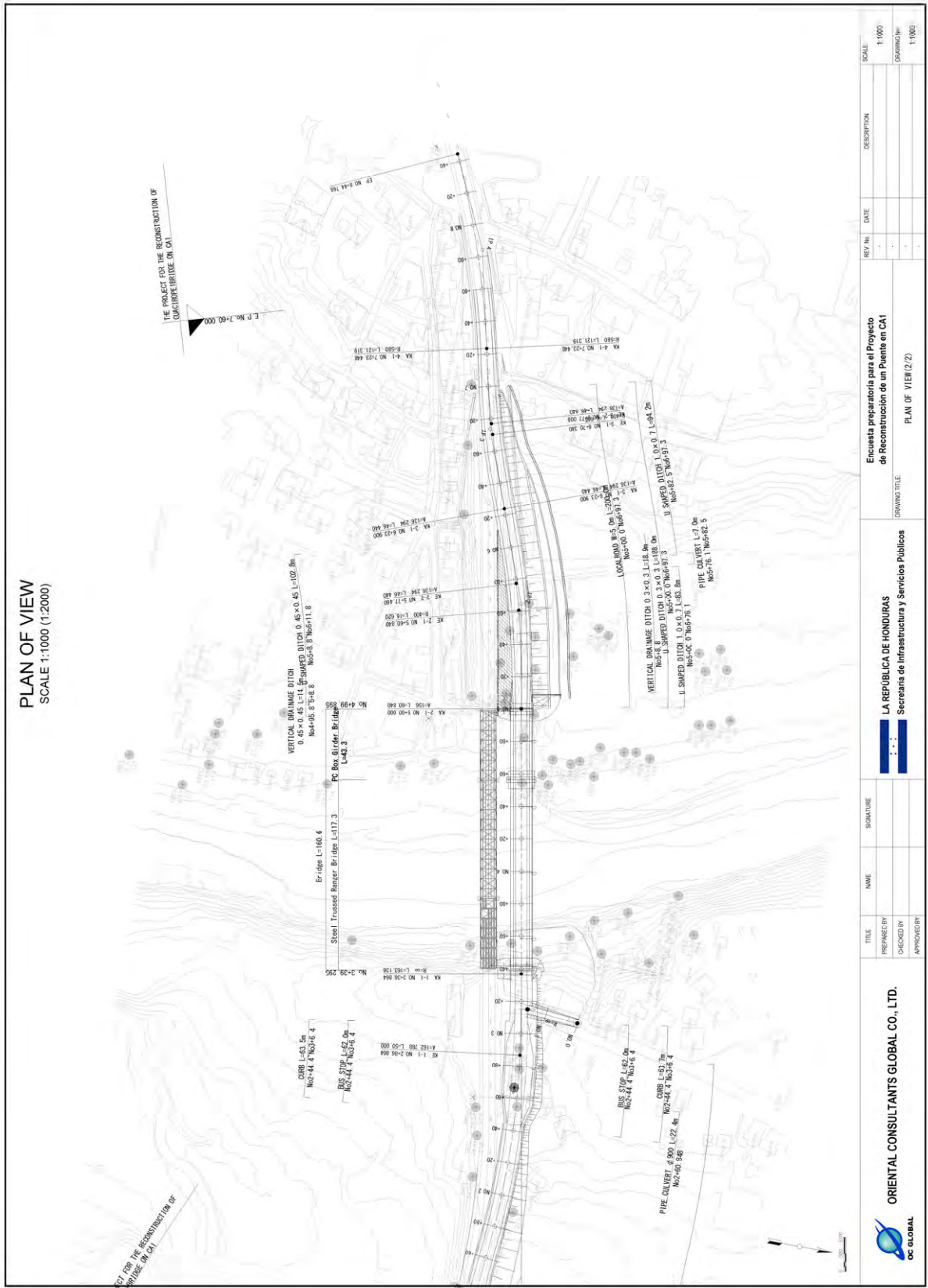
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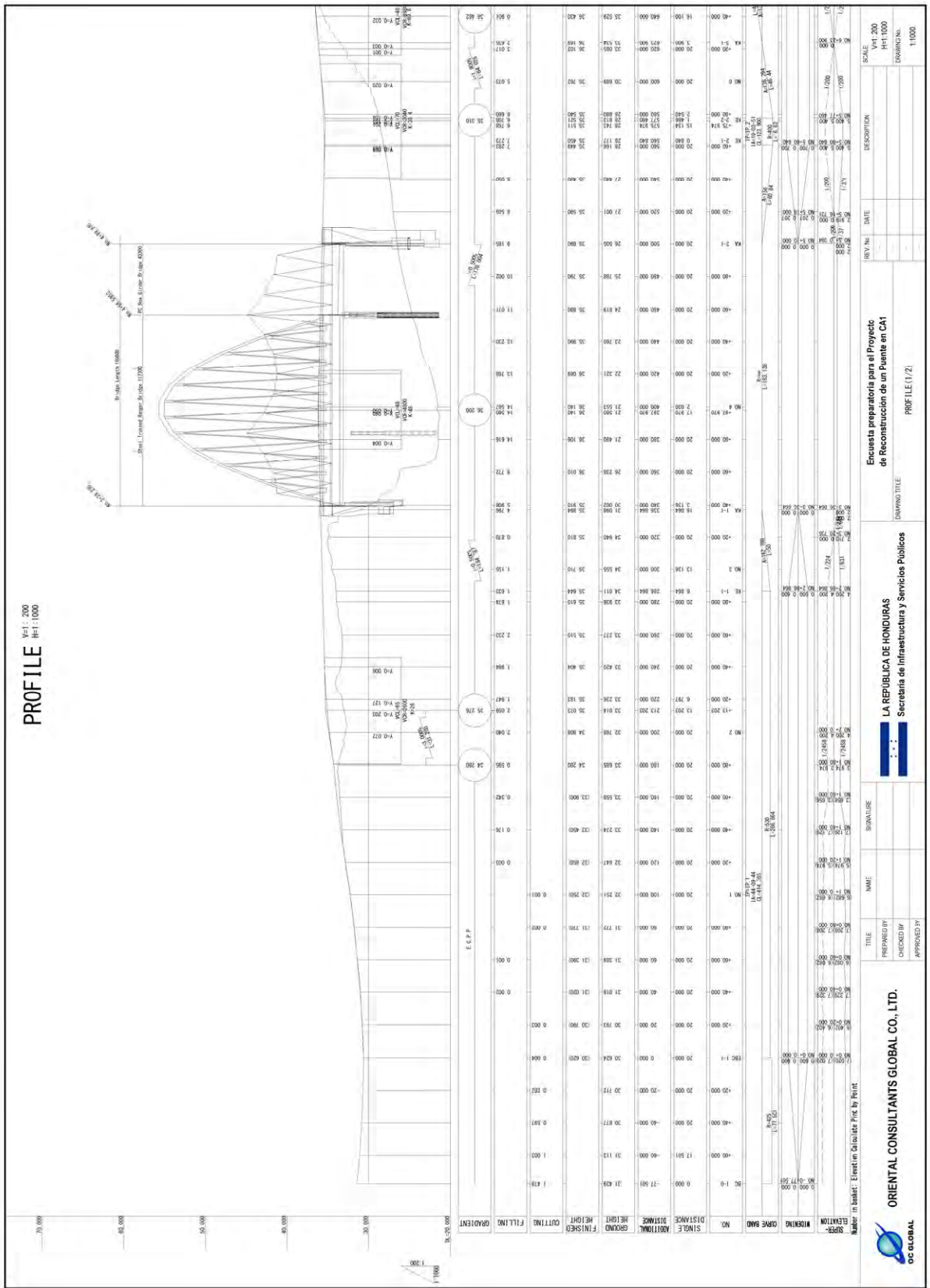
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5. 概略設計図

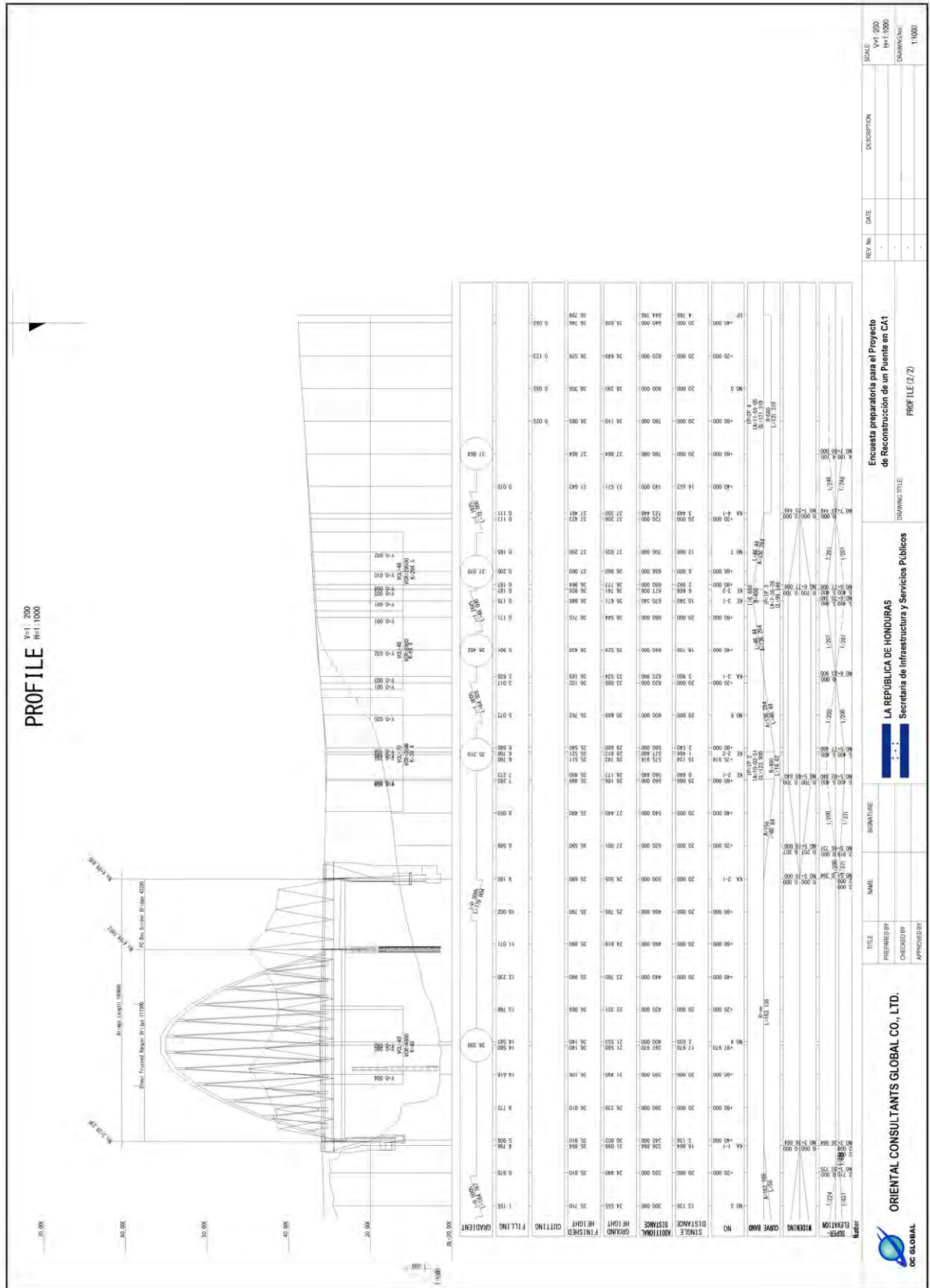


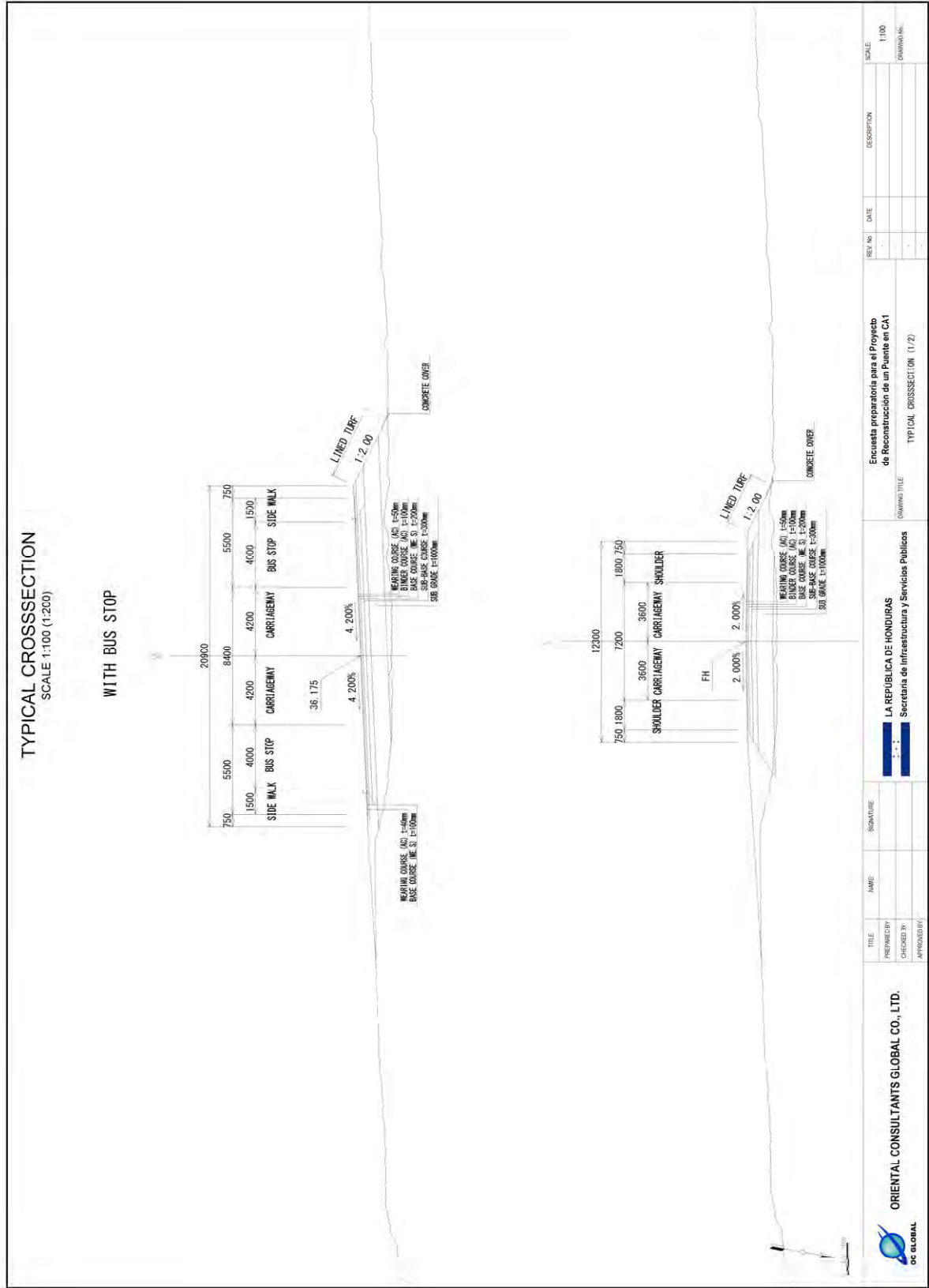




PROFILE
V=1:200
H=1:1000

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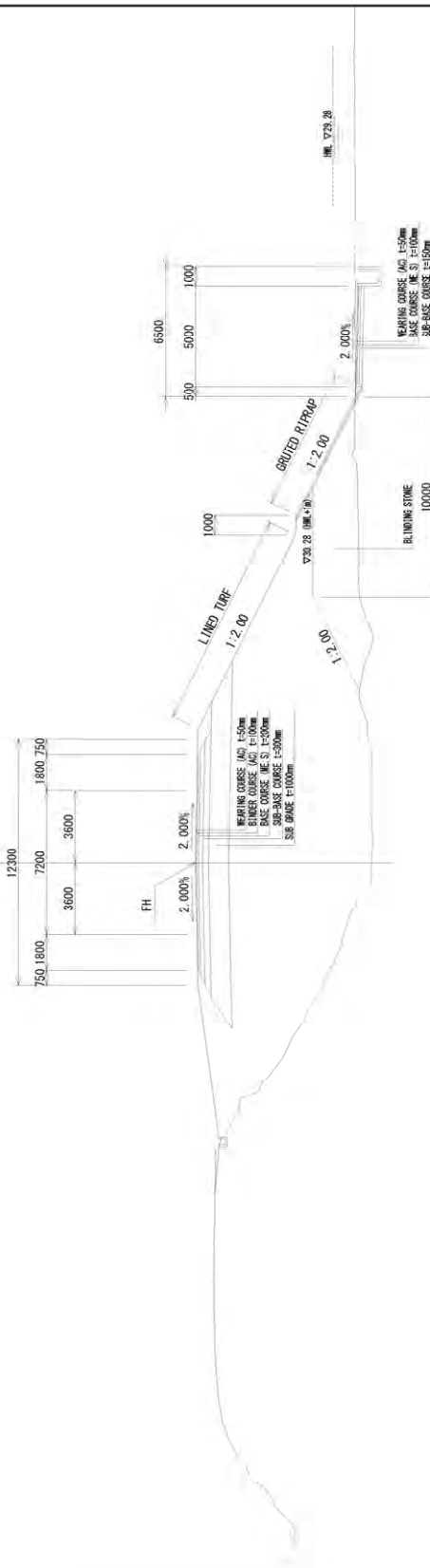
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					TYPICAL CROSSSECTION (1/2)	DRAWING No.

ORIENTAL CONSULTANTS GLOBAL CO., LTD.

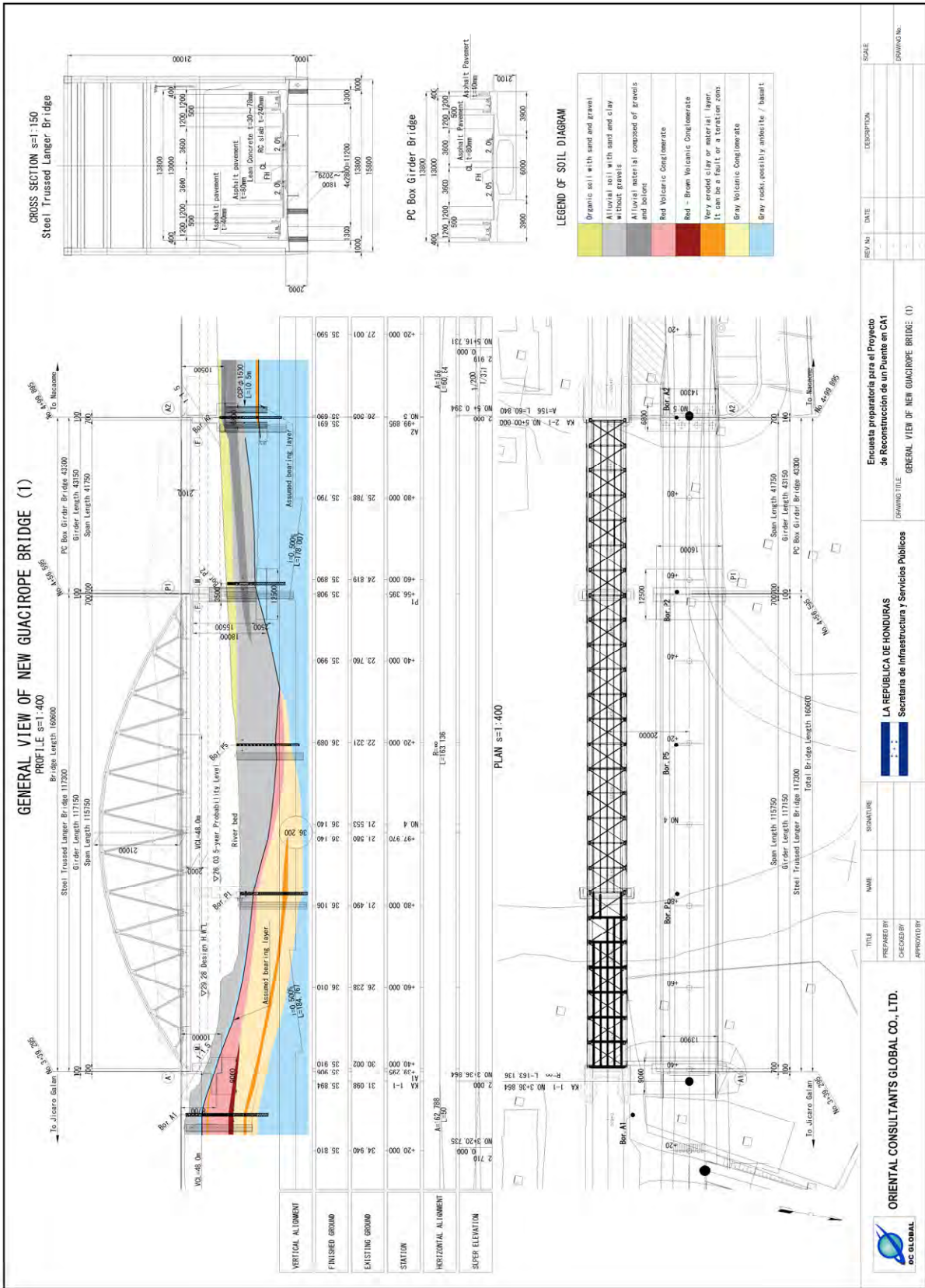
LA REPUBLICA DE HONDURAS
Secretaría de Infraestructura y Servicios Públicos

TYPICAL CROSSSECTION
SCALE 1:100 (1:200)

WITH LOCAL ROAD (RIGHT BANK SIDE)

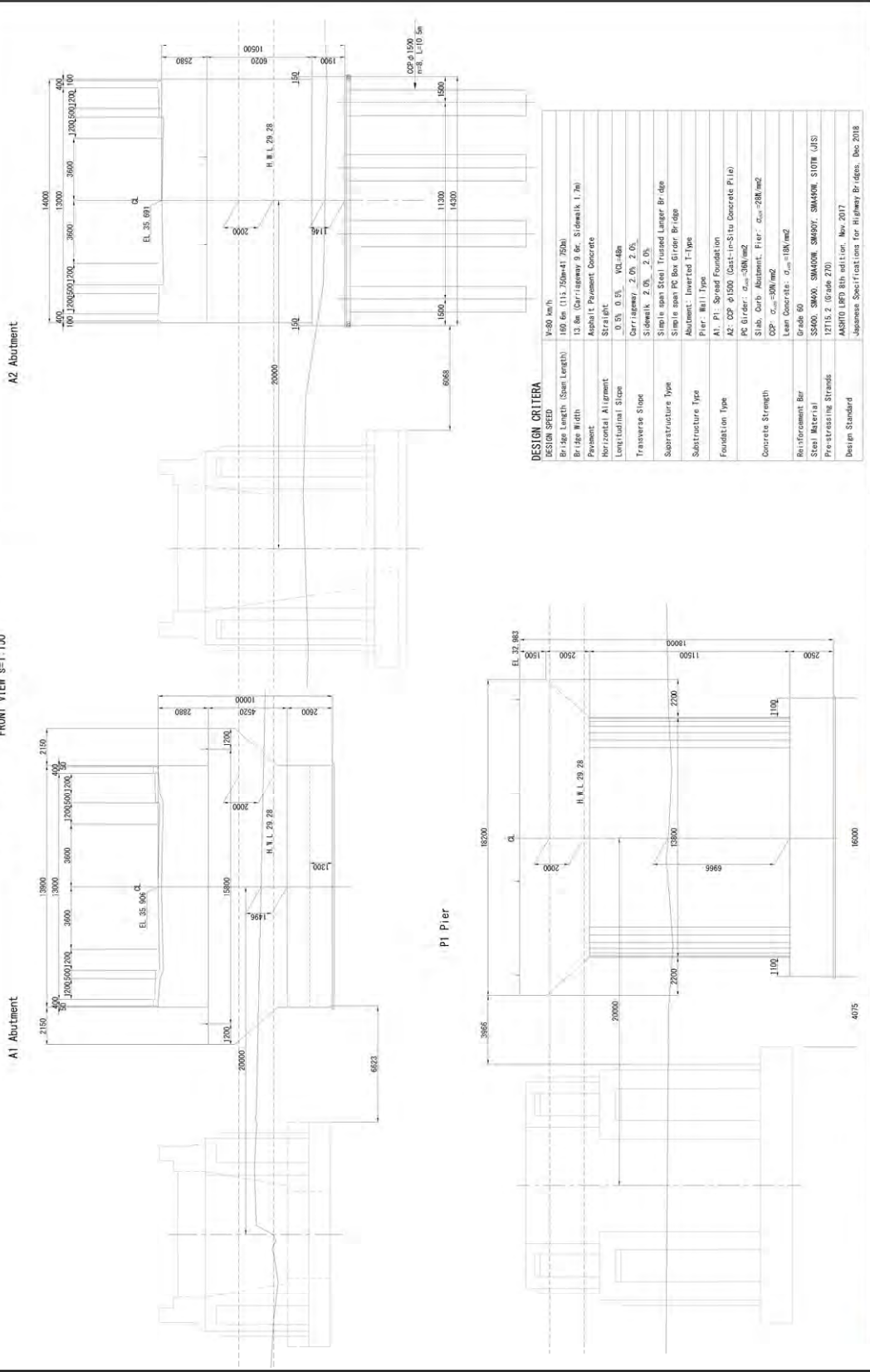


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TITLE	NAME	SIGNATURE							
PREPARED BY									
CHECKED BY									
APPROVED BY									



GENERAL VIEW OF NEW GUACIROPE BRIDGE (2)

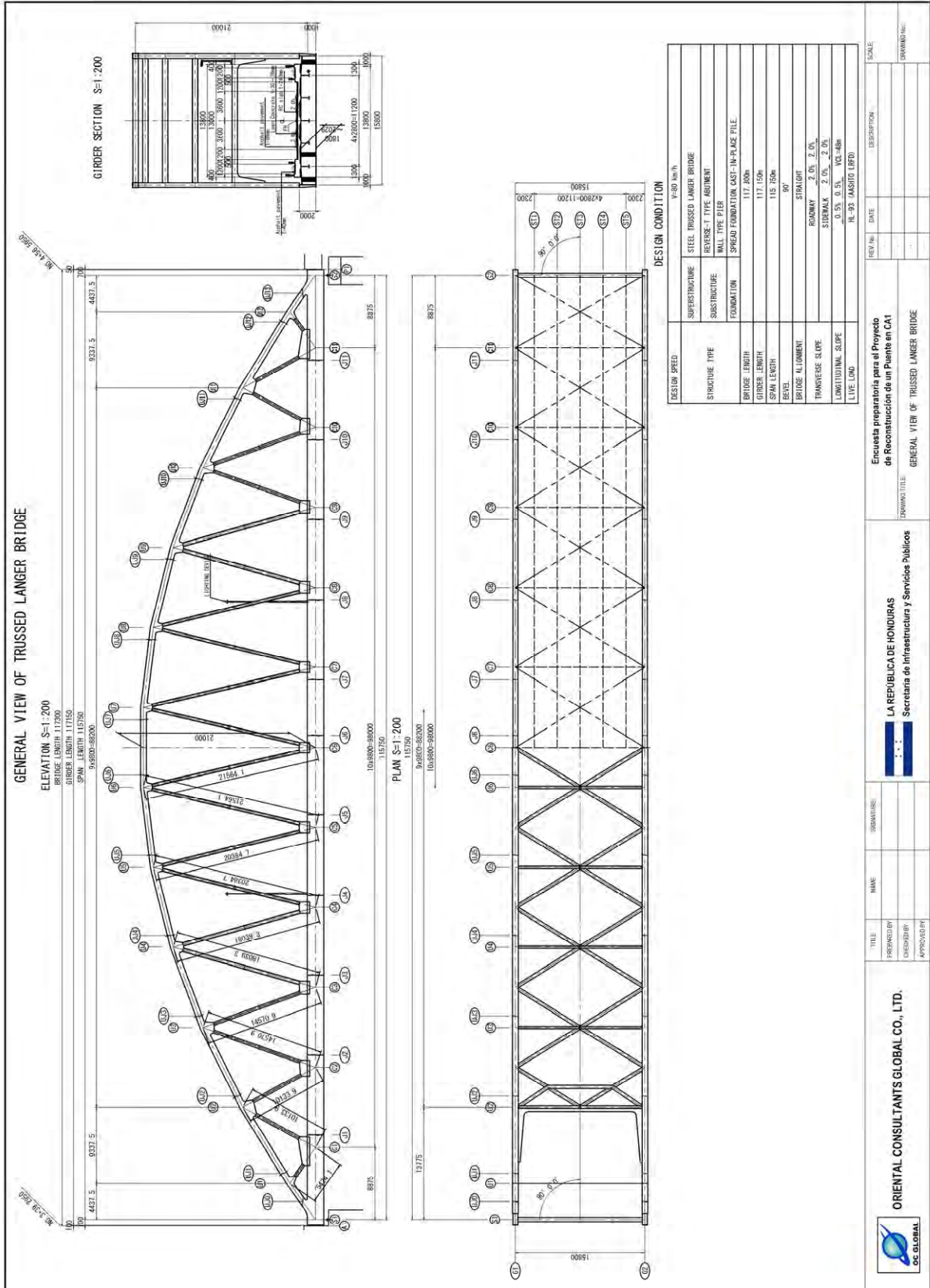
FRONT VIEW s=1:130

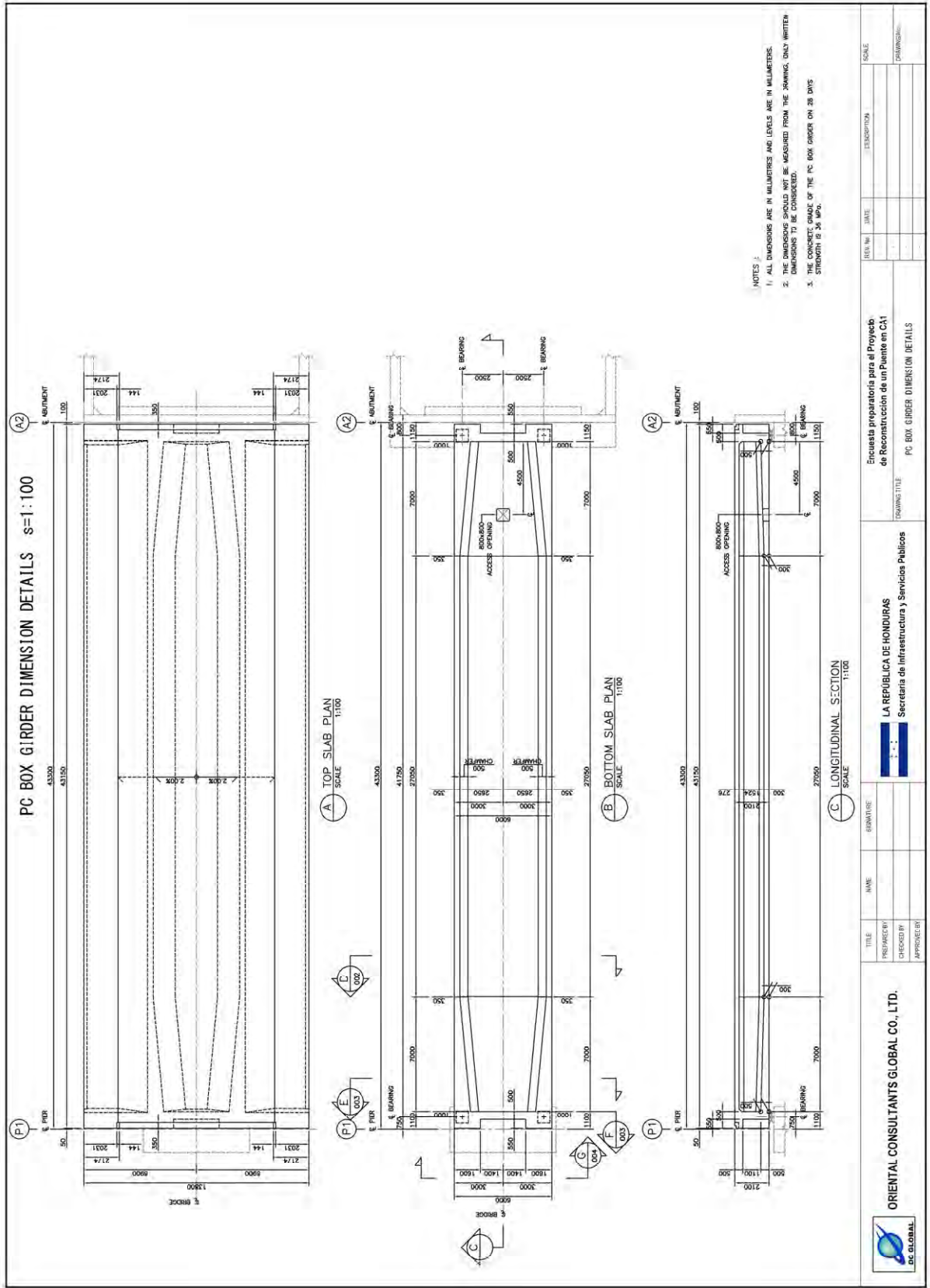


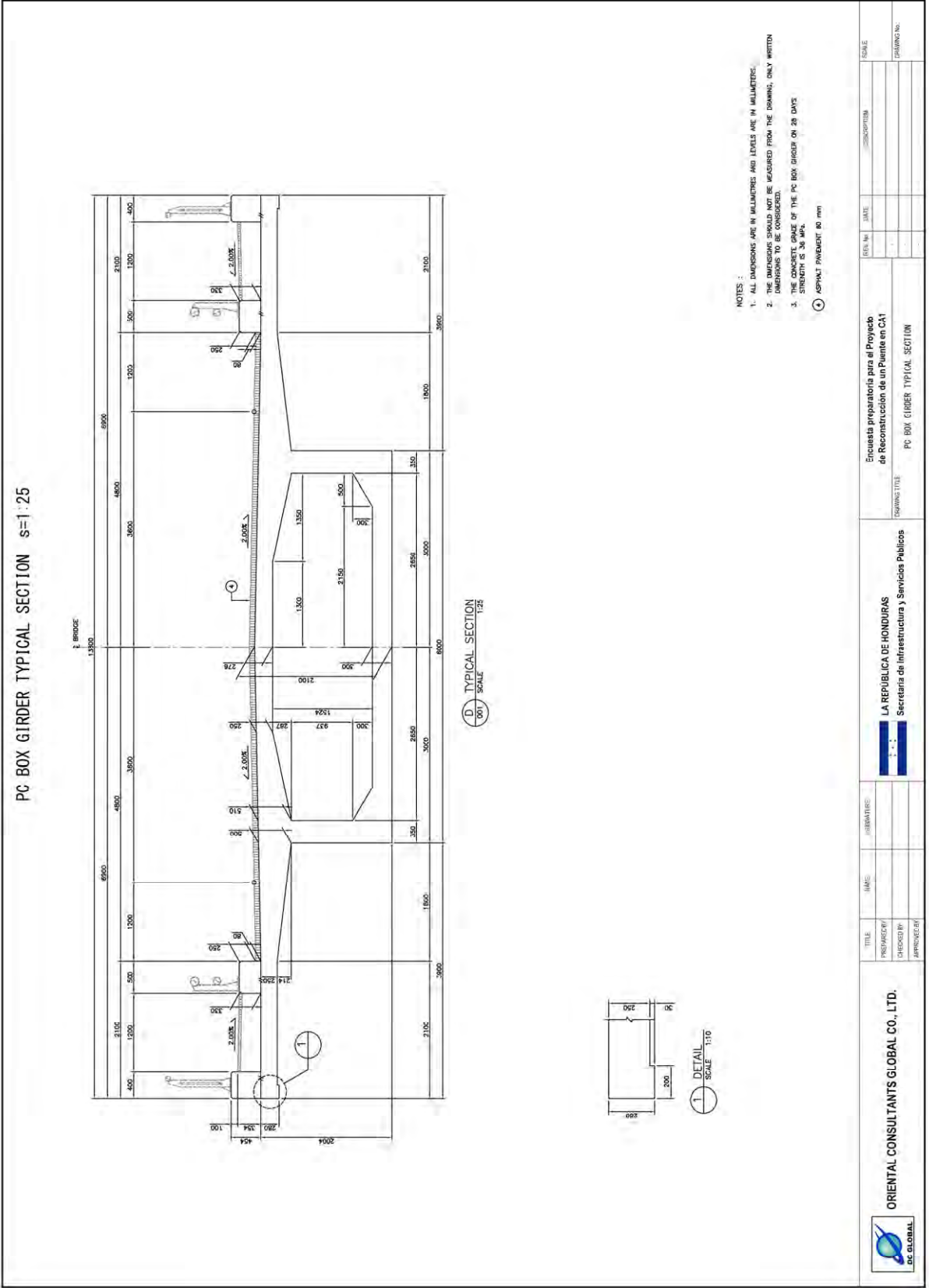
DESIGN CRITERIA

DESIGN SPEED	14-80 km/h
Bridge Length (Span Length)	100.0m (111.75m+41.75m)
Bridge Width	13.0m (Carrisway 9.0m, Sidewalk 1.7m)
Pavement	Asphalt Pavement Concrete
Horizontal Alignment	Straight
Longitudinal Slope	0.5% 0.5% VOL-40m
Transverse Slope	Carrisway 2.0% 2.0%
Superstructure Type	Simple span Steel Truss Langer Bridge
Substructure Type	Simple span PC Box Girder Bridge
Foundation Type	Abutment: Inverted T-Type
Pier: Wall Type	Pier: Wall Type
Foundation Type	A1: P1: Spread Foundation
Concrete Strength	A2: CSP φ150 (Cast-in-Place Concrete P110)
Reinforcement Bar	PC Girder: $\sigma_{cm} = 38N/mm^2$
Steel Material	Slab: Cast Abutment: Fier- $\sigma_{cm} = 28N/mm^2$
Pre-stressing Strands	CSP: $\sigma_{cm} = 20N/mm^2$
Design Standard	Lean Concrete: $\sigma_{cm} = 18N/mm^2$
	Grade 80
	SS400, SM400, SM490Y, SM490M, S107E (JIS)
	12716.2 (Grade 270)
	AKSHTD LRFD 8th edition, Nov. 2017
	Japanese Specifications for Highway Bridges, Dec. 2018

TITLE	ORIENTAL CONSULTANTS GLOBAL CO., LTD.	NAME	LA REPUBLICA DE HONDURAS	SCALE	
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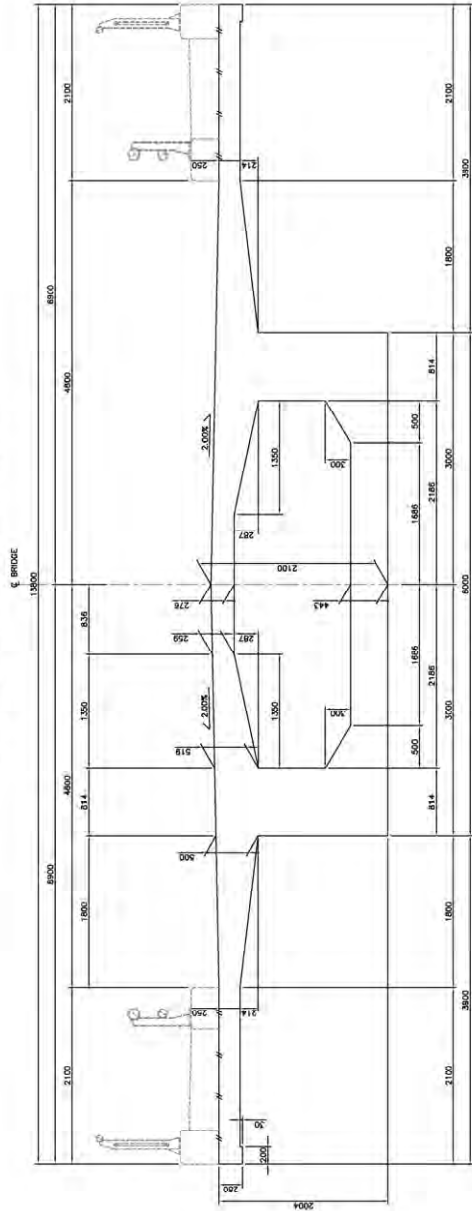




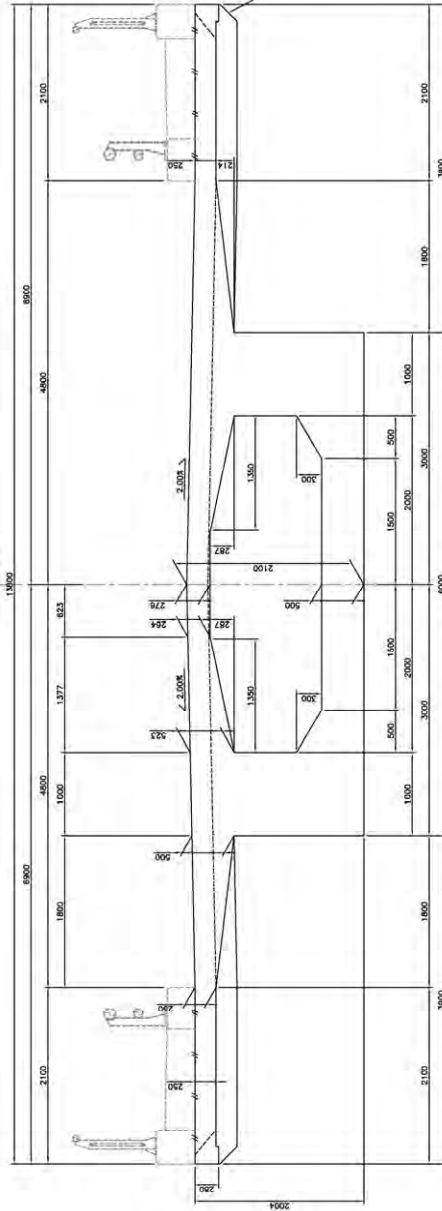


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 LA REPUBLICA DE HONDURAS Secretaria de Infraestructura y Servicios Públicos		Encuesta preparatoria para el Proyecto de Reconstrucción de un Puente en CA1			

PC BOX GIRDER SECTION E, F s=1:25



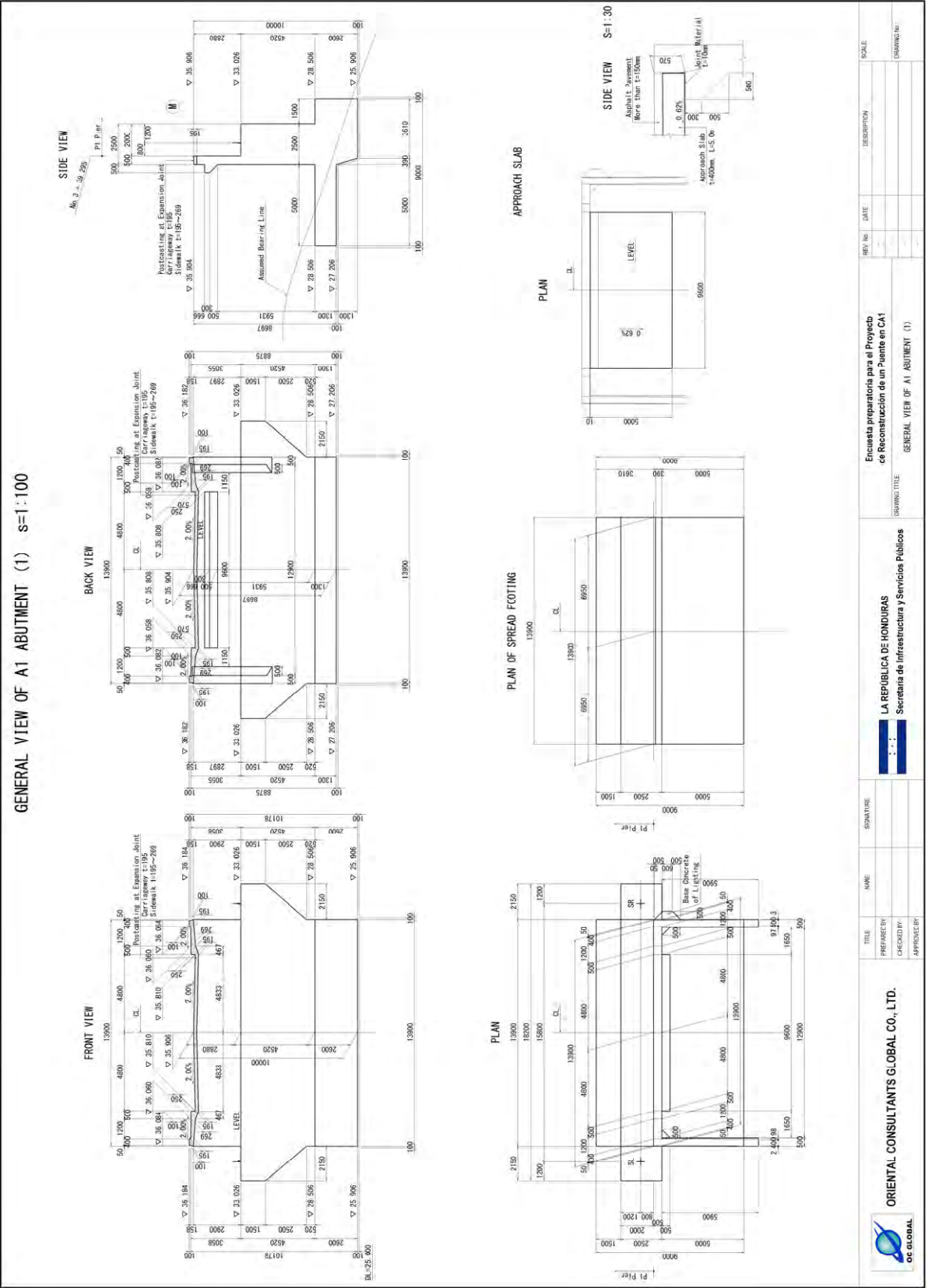
SECTION E
SCALE 1:25

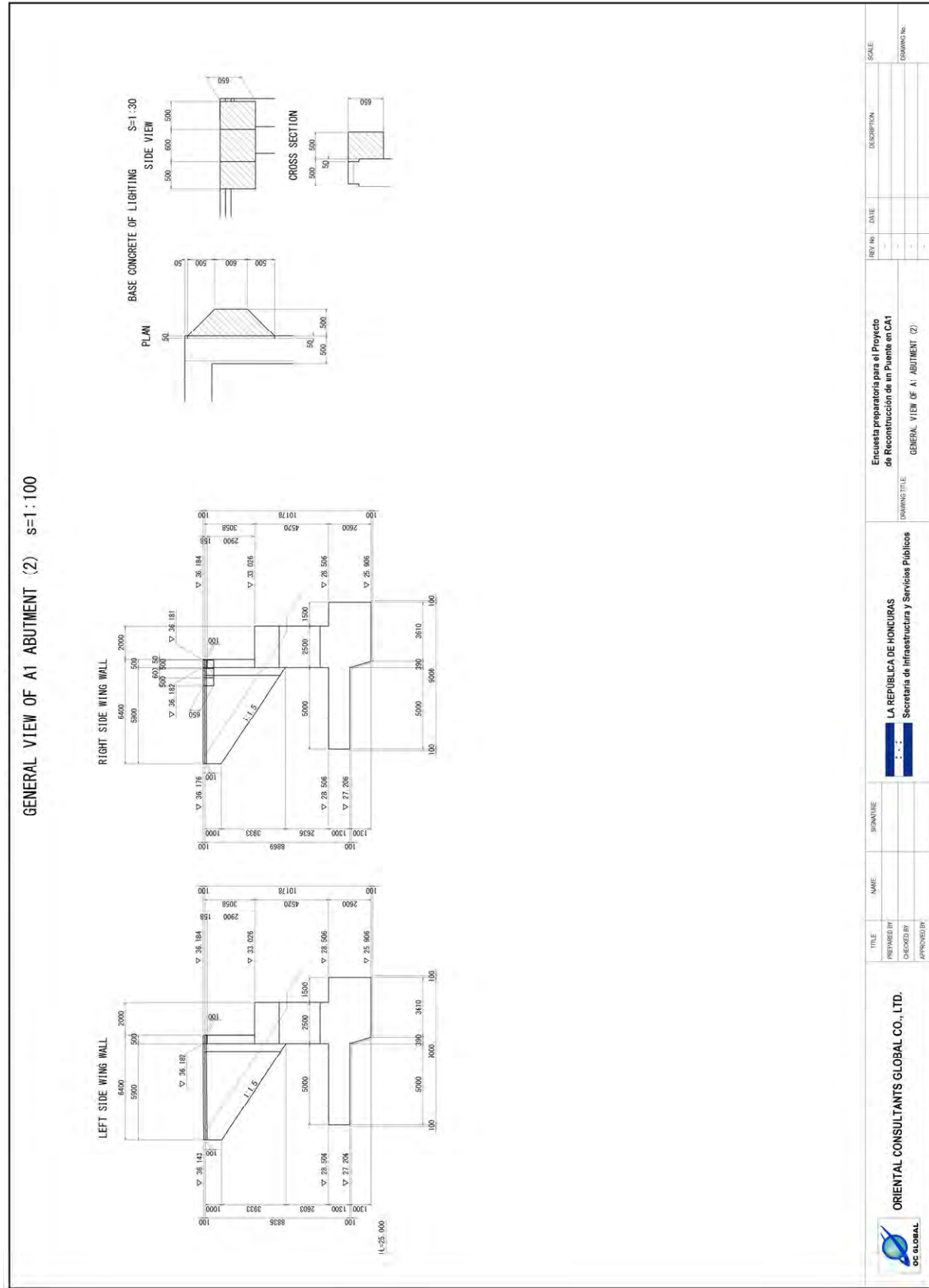


SECTION F
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		LA REPUBLICA DE HONDURAS Secretaria de Infraestructura y Servicios Públicos	
Encuesta preparatoria para el Proyecto de Reconstrucción de un Puente en CAI		REVISION	DATE
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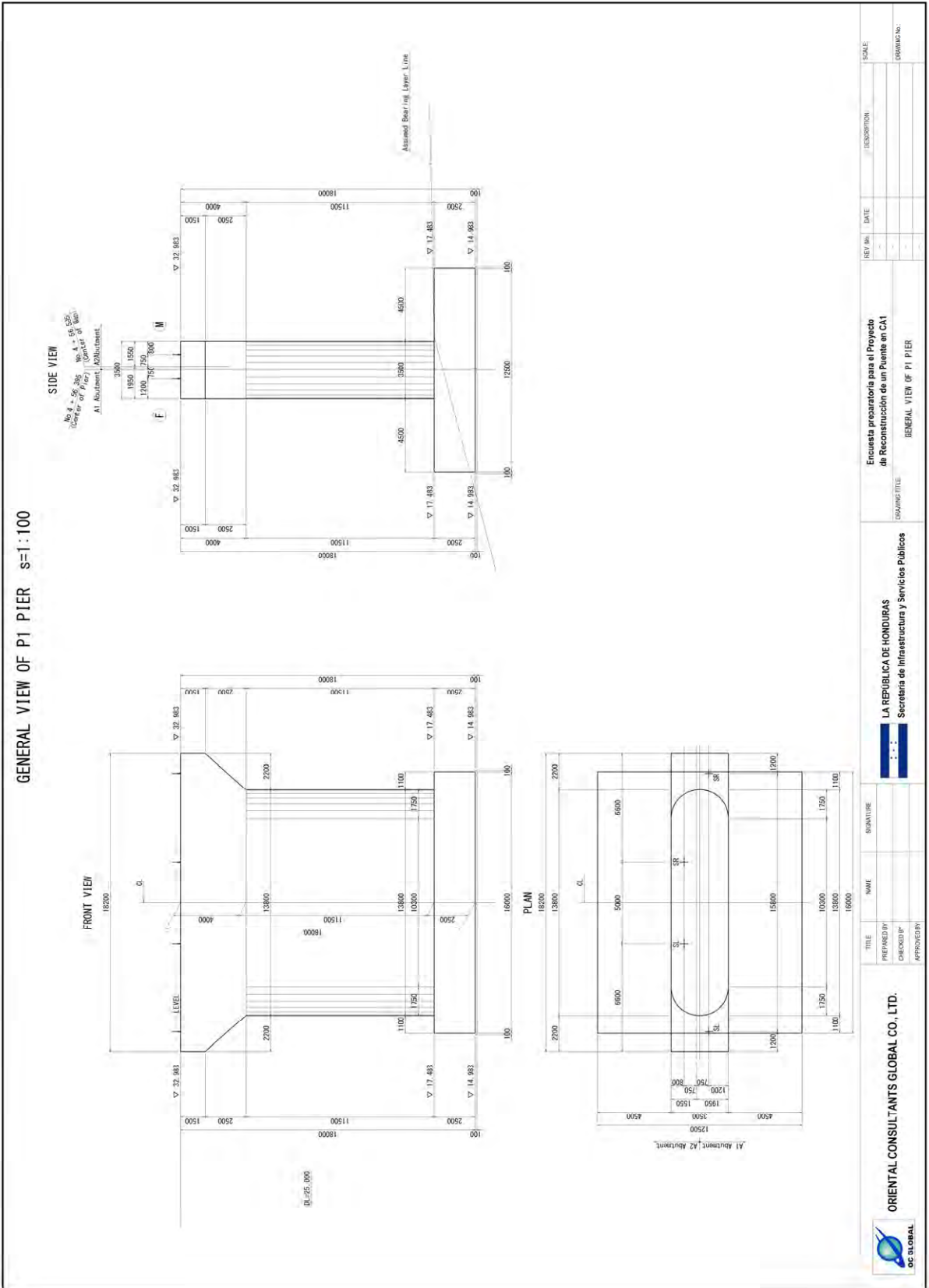
GENERAL VIEW OF A1 ABUTMENT (1) s=1:100



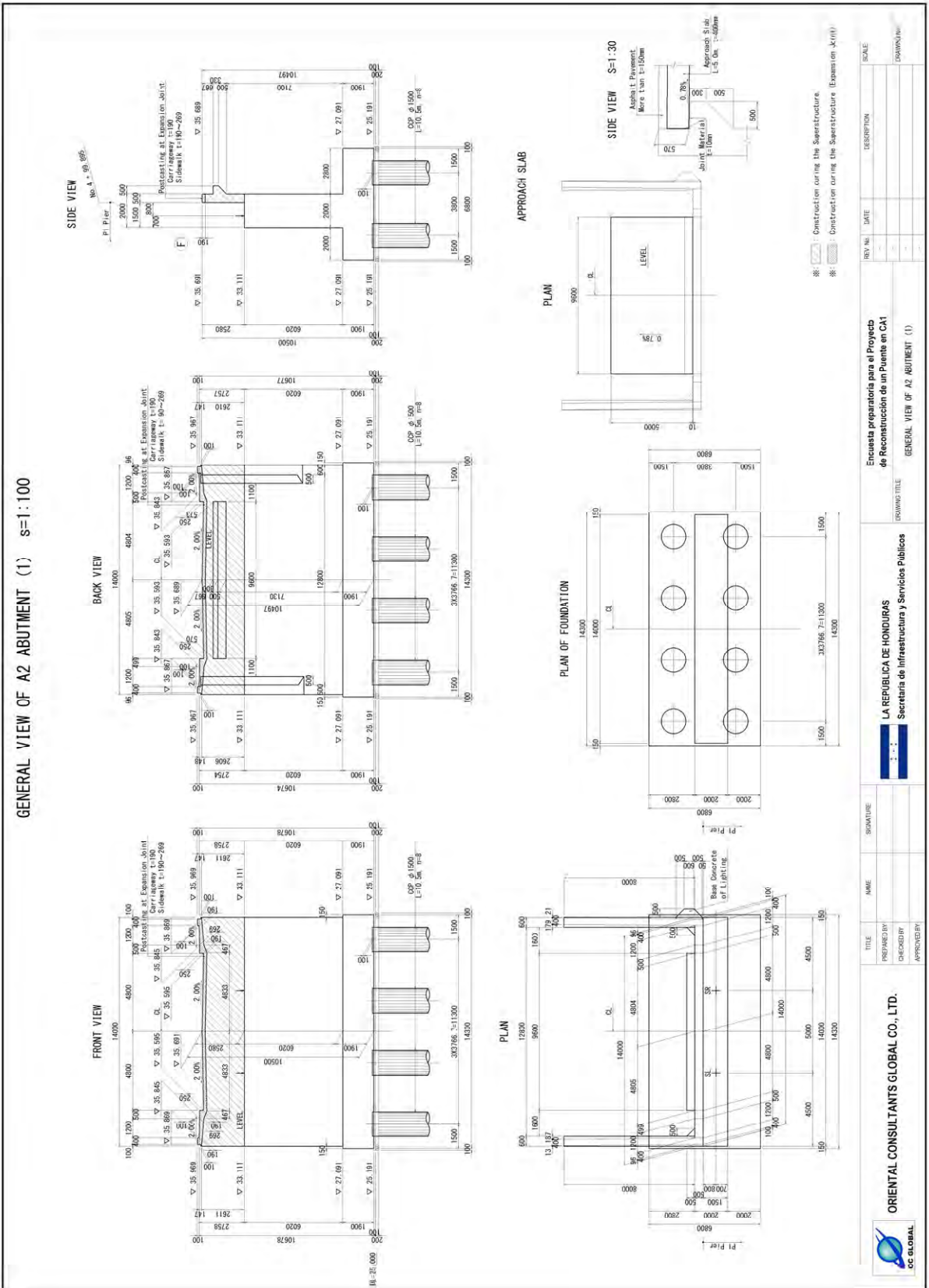


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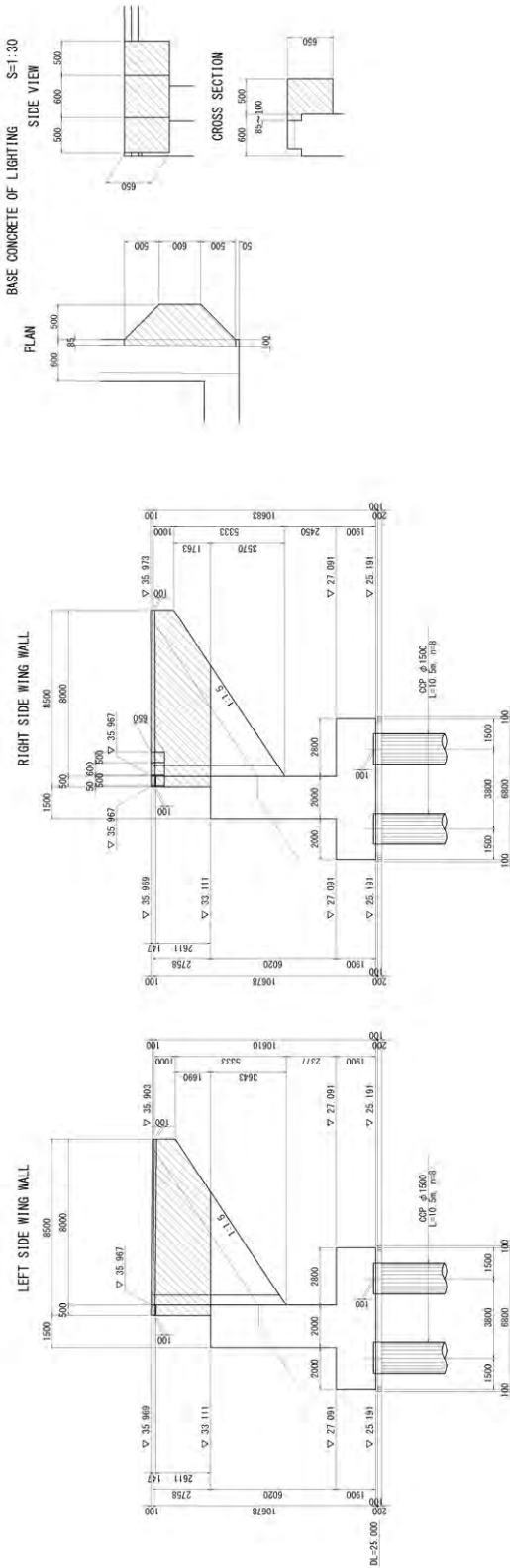


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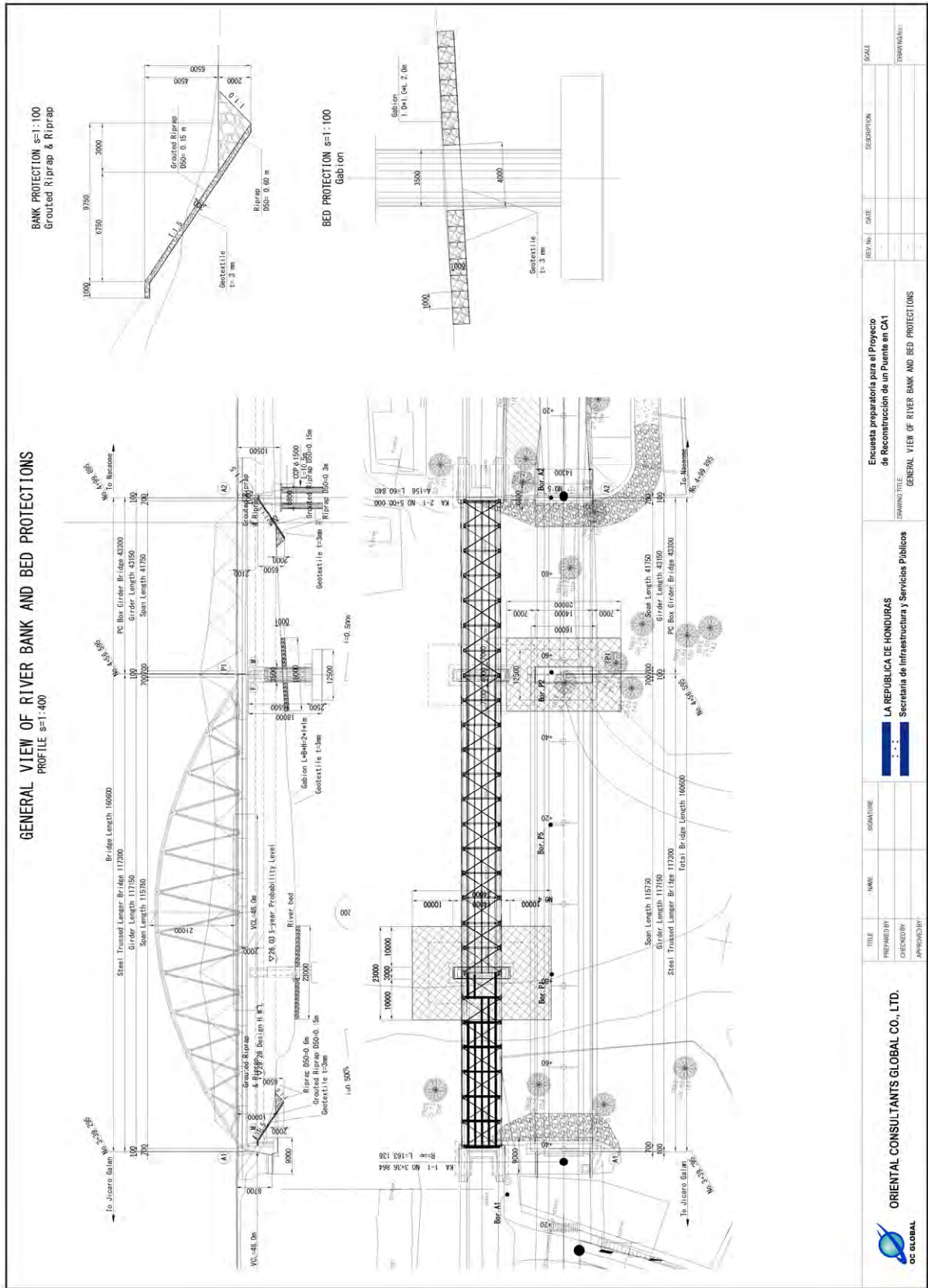


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PREPARED BY:	NAME:	SIGNATURE:	DATE:	DESCRIPTION:	REVISION:	DATE:	DESCRIPTION:	SCALE:	DATE:
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GENERAL VIEW OF A2 ABUTMENT (2) s=1:100



 ORIENTAL CONSULTANTS GLOBAL CO., LTD.	TITLE	NAME	SIGNATURE	LA REPUBLICA DE HONDURAS Secretaria de Infraestructura y Servicios Públicos	Encuesta preparatoria para el Proyecto de Reconstrucción de un Puento en CA1 GENERAL VIEW OF A2 ABUTMENT (2)	REV. NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	SCALE
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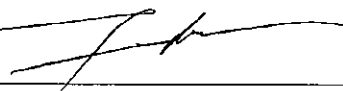


6. 参考資料(TECHNICAL NOTE)

TECHNICAL NOTES

JICA Preparatory Survey Team (hereinafter referred to as “the Team”) for the Preparatory Survey (hereinafter referred to as “the Survey”) on “The Project for Reconstruction of Bridge on CA1” (hereinafter referred to as “the Project”) agreed to Infrastructure and Public Services Secretariat (hereinafter referred to as “INSEP”) who is the responsible and implementing agency for the Project regarding the items described hereunder in this Technical Notes. Based on the Technical Notes, the Team will carry out the outline design for the Project including the project cost estimate through analysis of the field survey findings and discussions with JICA and other concerned authorities in Japan. The results of the analysis and the outline design will be presented in August 2020.

Tegucigalpa, 4th February 2020

 Mr. Roberto Antonio Pineda Rodríguez		 Mr. Masataka Fujikuma
Secretary of State Infrastructure and Public Services Secretariat (INSEP) Honduras		Chief Consultant Preparatory Survey Team Japan International Cooperation Agency Japan

TECHNICAL NOTES FOR THE PROJECT FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGE ON CA1

1. New Bridge Location & Existing Bridge Utilization

Through the discussion by both parties, INSEP agreed to construct the new bridge north side (upstream side) of the existing bridge (See Apendix1).

Regarding the existing bridge, it is agreed not to be demolished and utilized for pedestrian and bicycle only.

2. Typical Cross Section

Both sides agreed typical cross section of the bridge and the approach road are set in accordance with AASHTO standard and as shown in Figure 1 and 2.

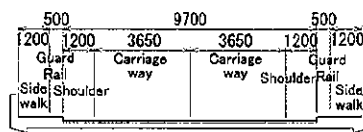


Figure 1 Typical Cross Section of the Bridge

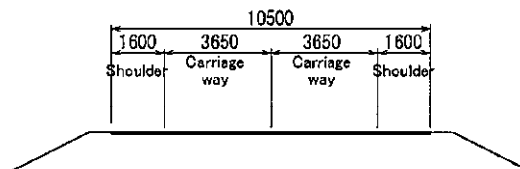


Figure 2 Typical Cross Section of the Approach Road

3. Highway Design

3.1 Design Standard

- AASHTO Geometric Design of Highways and Streets 2018
- MANUAL CENTROAMERICANO DE GESTION DEL RIESGO EN PUENTES (SIECA)
- Direccion general de carreteras (Provided by INSEP, see Appendix2)

3.2 Geometrical Structure

In consideration of AASHTO and SIECA, Direccion general de carreteras, geometrical structure is agreed as shown in Table 1.

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TECHNICAL NOTES FOR THE PROJECT FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGE ON CA1

Table 1 Road Geometrical Structure

Item	Unit	SIECA	AASTHO	Direccion general de carreteras	Adopted Value
Design Speed	Km/h	70-110	80-100	80	80
<u>Horizontal Alignment</u>					
Min. Radius (6.2m and 7.3m Carriageway)	m	252	250	296	250
Min. Radius not Requiring Superelevation	m	1,500	1710	-	1500
<u>Vertical Alignment</u>					
Max. Gradient *	%	5.0	5.0	3.0	3.0
Min. Vertical Curve K Value Crest	—	26	26	—	26
Min. Vertical Curve K Value Sag	—	30	30	—	30
<u>Cross Section Elements</u>					
Cross Slope	%	1.5-2.0	1.5-2.0	—	2.0
Max. Superelevation	%	6	4-10	—	6.0
Superelevation Rate		1/200	1/200	—	1/200
<u>Sight Distance (Two Lane Roads)</u>					
Sight Distance	m	130	130	149	150

3.3 Horizontal Alignment

Horizontal alignment shall be designed in accordance with design condition shown in Table 1. Moreover, horizontal alignment shall be designed considering cost reduction of construction and minimization of land acquisition.

3.4 Pavement Structure

Pavement structure of the approach road shall be Asphalt Concrete.

3.5 Right of Way (ROW)

Though ROW generally keeps fifteen (15) meter on both sides from the center of the road in accordance with "LEY DE COMUNICACION TERRESTRE 1959, article 14", ROW of this project shall be set necessary width as following figures.

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TECHNICAL NOTES FOR THE PROJECT FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGE ON CA1

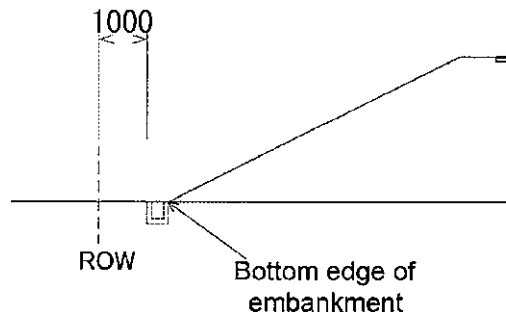


Figure 3 ROW

4. Bridge Design

4.1 Design Standard

- AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications, 8th Edition, November 2017
- Specifications for Highway Bridges (Part I – V): Japanese Specifications for Highway Bridges (JSHB)

4.2 Design Loads

(1) Dead Load

Dead loads shall be calculated based on Table 2.

Table 2 Unit Weight of Materials

Designation	Self-weight kg/cm ³	Designation	Self-weight kg/cm ³
Steel	7.84×10^{-3}	Cement, mortar	2.13×10^{-3}
Concrete reinforced	2.49×10^{-3}	Asphalt concrete	2.29×10^{-3}
Pre-stressed concrete	2.49×10^{-3}	Concrete pavement	2.34×10^{-3}
Non-reinforced concrete	2.34×10^{-3}	Timber	0.81×10^{-3}

Source: JSHB

(2) Live Load

Live Load shall be “HL-93” in accordance with AASHTO LRFD.

(3) Seismic Force

Seismic coefficient shall be “ $K_s=0.23$ ” used in the “El Amatillo Bridge” because “MANUAL DE CARRETERAS, DRENAJE Y PUENTEST”, which is the bridge design manual in Honduras, has not updated for long term. This coefficient is applied to dead load for calculation of horizontal seismic force.

(4) Other Loads

Other loads shall be determined in accordance with JSHB. However, range of temperature effect will be proposed after metrological data is collected by the Consultants.

See
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TECHNICAL NOTES FOR THE PROJECT FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGE ON CA1

4.3 Material

(1) Concrete

Design strength (28 days strength) for each member is agreed as Table 3

Table 3 Design Compressive Stress of Concrete (28 days by cylinder specimen)

Designation	Design Compressive Stress	
	N/mm ²	psi
PC Girder	36	5,200
Deck Slab	28	4,000
Abutment & Pier	28	4,000
Concrete Pile	30	4,300
Lean Concrete	18	2,600

Source: JICA Study Team

(2) Reinforcement Bar

Specification of reinforcement bar is basically Grade 60 in accordance with ASTM A615.

(3) Structural Steel

Structural steel shall be in accordance with JIS as shown in Table 4.

Table 4 Tensile Strength of Structural Steel

Designation	Min. Tensile Strength (N/mm ²)	Remarks
SS400,SM400	410	Normal Steel
SM490,SM490Y	500	Ditto
SM520	530	Ditto

Source: JSHB

4.4 Bridge Facilities

Following facilities shall be installed.

- Lighting System
- Guard Rail between Carriageway and Sidewalk
- Handrail at outside of sidewalk
- Sidewalk by Mount-Up type

Relocation of water pipe which is currently hanged at existing bridge to new Guaciropo Bridge is not decided. However, dead load of water pipe shall be considered for design of superstructure for new Guaciropo Bridge in order to secure future flexibility

4.5 Pavement

Pavement structure of the bridge shall be Concrete Pavement.

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TECHNICAL NOTES FOR THE PROJECT FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGE ON CAJ

5. Hydrological Condition

5.1 Design Return Period

Design return period for flooding shall be 100-year return period.

5.2 Freeboard

Freeboard shall be secured for more than two (2) meter from higher elevation of high water level analyzed by 100-year return period or historical highest water level.

6. Design of River Protection

6.1 Necessary river protection length for bridge construction

River protection shall cover the range of minimum 10m length for both upstream and downstream side as shown in Figure in accordance with “Government Ordinance for Structural Standards for River Administration Facilities (Japanese standard)”.

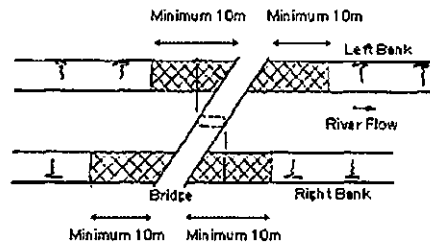
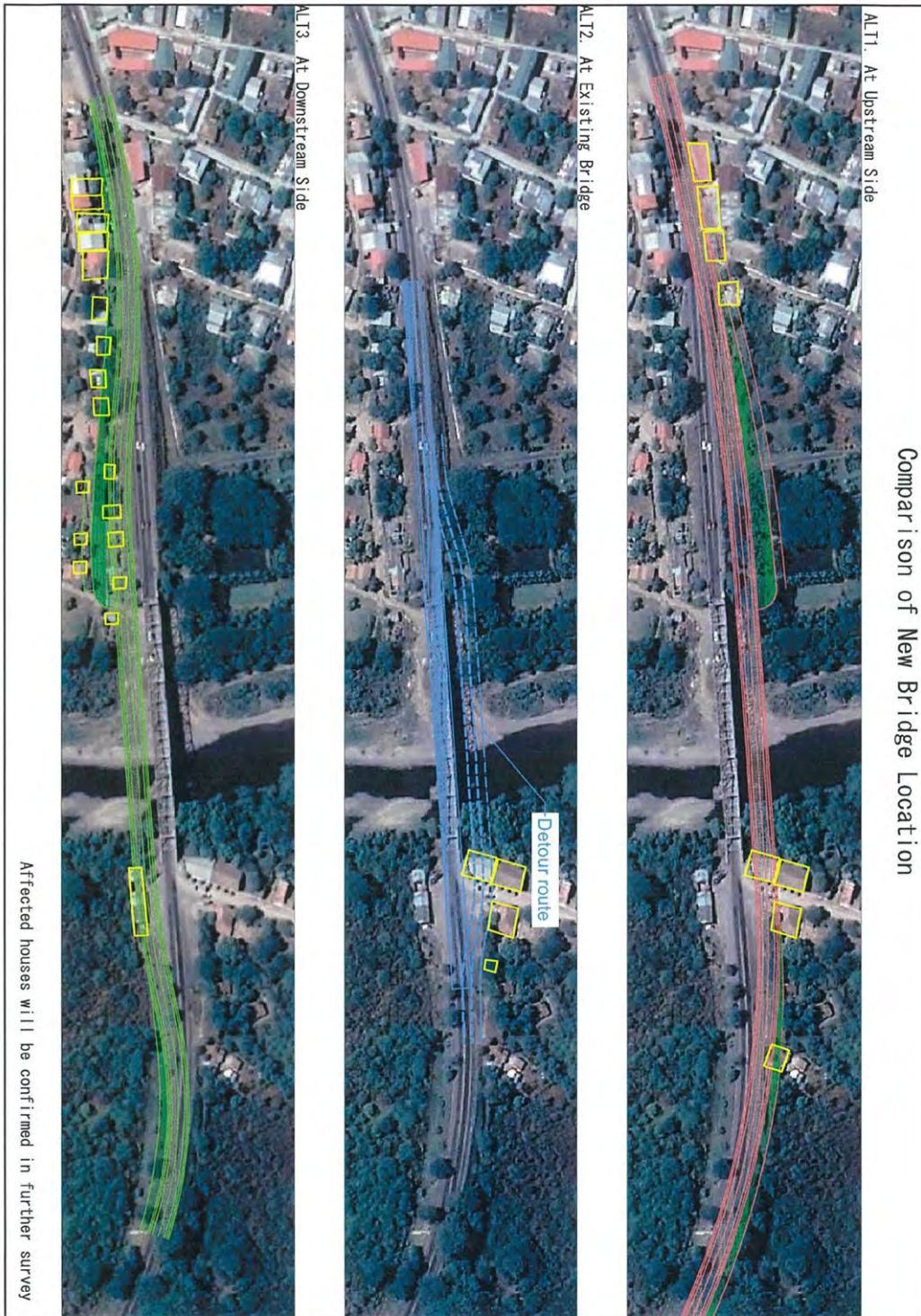


Figure 4 Necessary River Protection Length

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Appendix 1



DIRECCION GENERAL DE CARRETERAS
REPUBLICA DE HONDURAS
Dirección Geométrica de Carreteras
Especificaciones Camioneras
Año 2003

CONCEPTOS	ESPECIALES	PRINCIPALES	SECUNDARIAS	VECNIALES	DE PENETRACION
PRO DE CAMINO	Mas de 15,000 por día	15,000 a 5,000	5,000 a 1,000	1,000 a 150	Menos de 150 por día
Tipo de Terreno	Mixto	Mixto	Mixto	Mixto	Mixto
VELOCIDAD DE DISEÑO	Segun Configuracion	Segun Configuracion	Segun Configuracion	Segun Configuracion	Segun Configuracion
CLASIFICACION DEL TERRENO					
Plano (Pendiente Natural)	0% a 10% (0° a 18°)	Igual al Anterior	Igual al Anterior	Igual al Anterior	Igual al Anterior
Condulco (Pendiente Natural)	10% a 25% (9° a 14°)	Igual al Anterior	Igual al Anterior	Igual al Anterior	Igual al Anterior
Montuoso (Pendiente Natural)	25% a 60% (14° a 31°)	Igual al Anterior	Igual al Anterior	Igual al Anterior	Igual al Anterior
Escarpado (Pendiente Natural)	60% a Mas (Mas de 31°)	Igual al Anterior	Igual al Anterior	Igual al Anterior	Igual al Anterior
VEL. CIUDAD DE DISEÑO					
Terreno Plano	100 Kms. Por Hora	80 Kms. Por Hora	60 Kms. Por Hora	50 Kms. Por Hora	40 Kms. Por Hora
Terreno Ondulado	80 Kms. Por Hora	60 Kms. Por Hora	40 Kms. Por Hora	30 Kms. Por Hora	20 Kms. Por Hora
Terreno Montuoso	60 Kms. Por Hora	40 Kms. Por Hora	30 Kms. Por Hora	20 Kms. Por Hora	10 Kms. Por Hora
ALZAMIENTO HORIZONTAL					
Arco Uniforme	10 Metros	10 Metros	10 Metros	10 Metros	10 Metros
Terreno Plano	R= 528 m. G= 1° 05'	R= 248 m. G= 1° 57'	R= 157 m. G= 3° 36'	R= 80 m. G= 5° 51'	R= 67 m. G= 10° 04'
Terreno Ondulado	R= 298 m. G= 1° 57'	R= 148 m. G= 3° 51'	R= 88 m. G= 5° 51'	R= 67 m. G= 10° 04'	R= 30 m. G= 19° 06'
Terreno Montuoso	R= 149 m. G= 3° 51'	R= 84 m. G= 6° 08'	R= 47 m. G= 10° 04'	R= 30 m. G= 19° 06'	R= 11 m. G= 52° 08'
VISIBILIDAD					
Terreno Plano	Velocidad: D1: 122	Velocidad: D1: 102	Velocidad: D1: 81	Velocidad: D1: 62	Velocidad: D1: 42
Terreno Ondulado	100 Km 205	149 107	80 Km 71	50 Km 42	40 Km 28
Terreno Montuoso	80 Km 149	60 Km 71	40 Km 42	30 Km 23	20 Km 17
ZANJONETE ENTRE CURVAS (max)					
Terreno Plano	Mismo Seccion	Mismo Seccion	Mismo Seccion	Mismo Seccion	Mismo Seccion
Terreno Ondulado	200m	150m	140m	110m	110m
Terreno Montuoso	140m	140m	120m	80m	80m
ALZAMIENTO VERTICAL					
Terreno Plano	1.40m	1.20m	1.05m	80m	65m
Terreno Ondulado	1.40m	1.20m	1.05m	80m	65m
Terreno Montuoso	2%	3%	3%	4%	5%
Terreno Escarpado	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%
SECCION TRANSVERSAL					
Ancho de Via	2 x 3.0m	7.30m	6.50m	5.50m	4.00m
Ancho de Fianchete	2.5m a 3m a cada lado	2.4m a cada lado	1.75m a cada lado	0.75 a cada lado	0.70m a cada lado
Ancho de Vial	6m Total	9m Total	8m Total	6m Total	5m Total
Ancho de Carretera	2.00m	2.00m	2.00m	2.00m	2.00m

D1 = Distancia de Visibilidad en bogota de paradas
D2 = Distancia de Visibilidad en habito de paradas