

IAIA Special Symposium

Resettlement and Livelihoods

MANILA, PHILIPPINES | 20-22 FEBRUARY 2017



LOCAL HOST AND PARTNER



Asian Development Bank

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH:



Philippine Learning Center for
Environment & Social Sustainability,
University of the Philippines NEC

Venue

Edsa Shangri-La Hotel
1 Garden Way
Ortigas Centre
Mandaluyong City 1650
Philippines
Tel: +63 2 633 8888
[www.shangri-la.com/
manila/edsashangrila](http://www.shangri-la.com/manila/edsashangrila)

International Headquarters
1330 23rd Street South, Suite C
 Fargo, ND 58103 USA
 Phone +1.701.297.7908
 info@iaia.org • www.iaia.org



DAILY AGENDA

MONDAY, 20 FEBRUARY

- 08:00-09:00** **Registration** (Foyer outside Isla rooms)
- 09:00-10:15** **Opening plenary** (Isla 1 & 2)
Welcome and vision for symposium
Ana Maria Esteves, IAIA President
Setting the scene from the ADB perspective
Nessim Ahmad, Deputy Director General, SDCC
concurrently Chief Compliance Officer, ADB
Connecting people and introduction of Symposium Jury
Eddie Smyth, Program Chair
Keynote address
"New developments in resettlement and livelihoods:
Lessons learned from the new law (LARR 2013)"
Hukum Singh Meena, Joint Secretary, Department of
Land Resources, Government of India (TBC)
- 10:15-11:00** **Group photo** (Foyer) **and coffee break**
- 11:00-12:30** **Parallel sessions A**
- 12:30-13:30** **Lunch** (Palawan)
- 13:30-15:30** **Parallel sessions B**
- 15:30-16:00** **Coffee break**
- 16:00-17:30** **Plenary panel discussion: Community voices in the
resettlement process**
- 17:30-18:30** **Welcome reception** (Marquee)

TUESDAY, 21 FEBRUARY

- 08:45-09:45** **Plenary: Development Partners Asia Half-Day**
- 09:45-10:45** **Development Partners Asia Half-Day breakout
sessions (Parallel sessions C)**
- 10:45-11:15** **Coffee break**
- 11:15-12:30** **Development Partners Asia Half-Day: Reports
from breakout sessions**
- 12:30-13:30** **Lunch** (Palawan)
- 13:30-15:00** **Parallel sessions D**
- 15:00-15:30** **Coffee break**
- 15:30-17:30** **Parallel sessions E**

WEDNESDAY, 22 FEBRUARY

- 08:45-10:30** **Parallel sessions F**
- 10:30-11:00** **Coffee break**
- 11:00-12:30** **Parallel sessions G**
- 12:30-13:30** **Lunch** (Palawan)
- 13:30-15:00** **Plenary: A way forward for resettlement**
"A central resettlement agency for the Philippines"
Michelliza Guerrero, GHD, Philippines
"A global picture of development displacement"
Nadine Walicki, IDMC, Switzerland
"Long-term livelihood impacts of Three Gorges Dam"
Brooke Wilmsen, La Trobe University, Australia
- 15:00-15:30** **Coffee break**
- 15:30-16:30** **Plenary: Jury presentation**
- 16:30-17:00** **Closing ceremony**
Ana Maria Esteves, IAIA President
Peter Leonard, Safeguards Advisor, The World Bank
Indira Simbolon, Principal Social Development
Specialist (Safeguards), ADB

THURSDAY, 23 FEBRUARY

- 09:00-17:00** **Post-symposium training courses**
(pre-registration required)

FRIDAY, 24 FEBRUARY

- 09:00-17:00** **Post-symposium training courses**
(pre-registration required)



Tampakan Project, Philippines (Photo courtesy of Eddie Smyth)

TECHNICAL PROGRAM OVERVIEW

	Isla 1 & 2	Isla 3	Batanes 1	Batanes 2	Lubang	Boracay 1	Boracay 2
Day One: Monday, 20 February							
09:00-10:15	Opening plenary						
11:00-12:30	<i>PARALLEL SESSIONS A</i>						
	Innovative resettlement practice (I): Case studies A1	Innovative resettlement practice (I): Case Studies A2					
13:30-15:30	<i>PARALLEL SESSIONS B</i>						
	Innovative resettlement practice (II): Case studies B1	Innovative resettlement practice (II): Case Studies B2					
16:00-17:30	Plenary panel discussion: Community voices in the resettlement process						
Day Two: Tuesday, 21 February							
08:45-09:45	Development Partners Asia Half-Day Development partners collaboration on resettlement: Key issues, challenges, and good practice						
09:45-10:45			<i>PARALLEL SESSIONS C: DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS ASIA HALF-DAY BREAKOUT SESSIONS</i>				
			C1: Encroachment in urban resettlement	C2: Livelihood restoration	C3: Grievance redress mechanism and consultation	C4: Monitoring	C5: Valuation of losses
11:15-12:30	Reports from Development Partners Asia Half-Day breakout sessions						
13:30-15:00	<i>PARALLEL SESSIONS D</i>						
	Resettlement planning: Case studies D1	Resettlement planning: Case studies D2					
15:30-17:30	<i>PARALLEL SESSIONS E</i>						
	Vulnerable people and livelihoods issues: Case studies E1	Vulnerable people and livelihoods issues: Case studies E2					
Day Three: Wednesday, 22 February							
08:45-10:30	<i>PARALLEL SESSIONS F</i>		<i>PARALLEL SESSIONS F</i>				
	Government and private sector- planned resettlement: Case studies F1		Government and private sector-planned resettlement: Case studies F2				
11:00-12:30	<i>PARALLEL SESSIONS G</i>		<i>PARALLEL SESSIONS G</i>				
	Monitoring and evaluation: Case studies G1		Monitoring and evaluation: Case studies G2				
13:30-15:00	Plenary: A way forward for resettlement						
15:30-16:30	Plenary: Jury presentation						
16:30-17:00	Closing ceremony						

PARALLEL SESSIONS

MONDAY, 20 FEBRUARY | 11:00-12:30 | PARALLEL SESSIONS A

Innovative resettlement practice (I): Case studies A1

Isla 1 & 2

Chair: Brooke Wilmsen

India's LARR 2013 and stakeholder engagement

Asmita Kabra

In India, the 21st century saw major policy reform in land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation, culminating in 2013 in the enactment of a new law known popularly as the Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act (LARR) 2013. This law is far more progressive than the previous Land Acquisition Act of 1894. This paper examines the changing contours of stakeholder engagement by state agencies after LARR 2013 came into force, in the context of a proposed minor irrigation project in the central Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. How do local state actors negotiate the stringent and complex procedures and safeguards enshrined in the new legislation? How is consent for land acquisition obtained or manufactured in the face of tough requirements of social and environmental impact assessment, informed consent and stakeholder participation? What is the likely impact of these modified practices on the eventual livelihood outcomes for the people threatened with displacement?

Lessons learned from resettlement, Namtheun2, Laos

Pierre Guedant (Co-authors: Vatsana Pravongue & Fabien Nathan)

This in-depth analysis of the lessons learned from the resettlement program for more than 6,000 people in central Laos has broad applications. The discussion, grounded in 10 years' experience, explores how communities displaced by the Nam Theun 2 hydropower dam were supported to rebuild their livelihoods and institutions. NT2 resettlement took place in a singular context: extreme social sensitivity of Project stakeholders, flagship investment, ambitious goals and extensive pre-resettlement consultation. This led to profusion and depth of social development activities, and a high level of close external monitoring. For these reasons, it is a unique and interesting resettlement project, which nevertheless provides lessons which can be generalized across the board. Most recently, the challenge for the project is a successful closure which satisfies the requirements of the numerous external stakeholders and builds the resettled communities towards an independent and sustainable future.

Resettlement and income restoration in Thilawa SEZ

Than Than Thwe (Co-author: Ai Ai Khaing)

The first phase of Thilawa SEZ (400ha) was inaugurated in 2015 and the remaining 2000 ha is being developed. The approach is of great importance because it will be used as a guide for other large infrastructure projects in Myanmar. With the resettlement of 68 Project Affected Households (PAHs), the first phase triggered complaints from local community organizations and arguably made PAHs more dependent on external assistance. Yet all stakeholders are committed to make Thilawa a successful example for Myanmar, and their efforts in the form of extended consultation, witness in negotiations, resettlement site for PAHs including those without land titles, household account management and other trainings, and SEZ-related job matching for locals are showing positive results. Stakeholders' cooperation also resulted in the creation of Thilawa SEZ Multi-Stakeholder Advisory Group, a dialogue platform among stakeholders, including community representatives and NGOs, for building trust and addressing challenges.

Innovative resettlement practice (I): Case studies A2

Isla 3

Chair: Jeroen Zeeuw

Resettlement social stratification

Anqi Gu (Co-author: Huijuan Wang)

This study aims to assess the changes in social stratification experienced by a relocated village resettled from a rural to an urbanizing setting. In central China, up to 345,000 resettlements have been relocated to new areas by the government. For Danjiangkou Reservoir resettlements, the government takes a way of urbanization through relocating resettlements to different vast distant areas around small-type cities or towns with land in the same province, which is distinct from city-centered urbanization that results from voluntary rural-urban migration, in situ urbanization, and the urbanization by merging villages to build new towns. This paper analyzes this kind of urbanization, which results in a social stratification process due to policy and market-individual social forces. Differences are seen in landscape, house, occupation, and economics, which are main aspects of resettlements' livelihoods. Resettlement urbanization may result in social structure risks.

Traditional IA with indigenous & local knowledge

Danesto Anacio

Traditional impact assessments commonly use social and natural science frameworks for determining perceived effects of implemented projects and activities. However, current impact assessment frameworks lack consideration for indigenous peoples' worldviews and local peoples' experiences. Indigenous peoples have holistic, interrelated and subsistence frameworks deeply enmeshed within their highly functional and inhabited ecosystems, while local communities have practical and experiential knowledge regarding their lived topographies. In order to integrate this various knowledge for enriching impact assessment frameworks, this study aims to: 1) describe cases of indigenous values and local peoples' practices related to land and livelihoods; 2) recognize gaps in using this knowledge for current impact assessment frameworks; and 3) analyze possible methods for integrating scientific, indigenous and local knowledge in impact assessments.

SIA of hydropower impact in southern Laos

John Pilgrim (Co-authors: Damdouane Khouangvichit, Phout Simmalavong & Sichit Sackmone)

Research on hydropower impact on 11 ethnic minority villages in southern Laos employed an innovative methodology, which the researchers describe as livelihoods portfolio analysis (LPA). The approach used socio-economic survey triangulated with agro-ecological village profiling and anthropological research on knowledge and exchange systems in livelihoods management to provide household and village dossiers to local and project safeguard agents. The system disaggregates data on household livelihoods portfolios of all households in small ethnic minority villages for purposes of SIA and consultation in the planning of resettlement and livelihoods restoration. The system of reporting and analysis provides raw data on existing livelihoods systems and on their basis in local access to resources, services and markets, for use in livelihoods restoration tailored to the needs and capacities of individual villages, households and individuals.

MONDAY, 20 FEBRUARY | 13:30-15:30 | PARALLEL SESSIONS B

Innovative resettlement practice (II): Case studies B1

Isla 1 & 2

Chair: Jill Baker

Land acquisition risk for private sector companies

Toby Nugent (Co-author: Ian Bryson)

As public private partnership (PPP) project opportunities increase, so too does the need for companies to comprehensively assess land acquisition risk as early as possible in a project cycle. This paper proposes a land acquisition risk identification, analysis and planning method for private sector companies to manage engagement with governments, lenders and project affected people. The proposed method is based on the authors' past experience in Asia and uses a differential diagnosis that considers two primary factors: time and dependency on government agents. The purpose of the method is to ensure private sector companies can implement adaptive measures to own or share risk that are ultimately beneficial for all affected parties. The method highlights distinctions between government-led and private sector-supported involuntary resettlement and strengthens the case for land acquisition through negotiated settlements based on meaningful consultation and commercially sustainable terms.

Social impact of Jatigede Dam construction

Bangkit A. Wiryawan

The construction of Jatigede Dam in Indonesia (2007-2015) caused displacement of more than 4,000 families. Although the government had paid compensations for the loss of their land and livelihood, declining of welfare is still inevitable. Most of the participants in our survey in five villages stated that they suffered from the loss of income and livelihood and were deprived from adequate public facility. After a year since the impounding, they have not bounced back to the pre-impounding level in terms of income. Changes in their mode of production was one of the main reason behind this outcome. We concluded that poor resettlement planning and coordination were the main determinants behind the problem. The government's preferred financial compensation rather than physical resettlement was only able to mitigate the problem to a certain degree. Reformulating the resettlement strategy is certainly needed to better manage the impact on the livelihood of dam-affected society in Indonesia.

A psychosocial approach to resettlement: the ISVul

Sérgio Moreira (Co-author: Luisa Lima)

A key endeavor in resettlement projects is to turn the potential adverse impacts into development opportunities (World Bank, 2003). In this paper we describe a case study with a new tool to aid this complex task – the Index of Social Vulnerability (ISVul). The ISVul is a set of psychosocial and sociodemographic variables known to work as determinants of the impact of the resettlement event (e.g., Lima and Marques, 2005; Vanclay and Esteves, 2012) computed into an index that portrays the relative level of vulnerability of an individual, household, or community. The variables involve risk and protective factors from the literature and are measured using validated procedures and scales. The computation involves the weighting of these variables considering their role and contribution. The final index ranges from -1 to 1 and is framed as a vulnerability measure (Cutter, 2003) with higher levels indicating more risk factors and less protective factors and, so, predicting more adverse impacts.

Stakeholder collaboration in Philippine relocation

Mark Anthony Velasco

The dilemma confronting collective action efforts of social actors in the conduct of relocation projects in the Philippines has been prevalent. Therefore, the study inquires how and why stakeholders collaborate in relocation projects. The issue was analyzed using the institutional analysis and development framework and collective action theory. The study has utilized the comparative case study research method with fifteen randomly selected relocation projects as case subjects. The study indicated that stakeholders consider pre-conditional factors in deciding to engage in collaborative housing initiatives. These elements have fundamentally affected the collaborative process and its outcomes. The dynamics of collaboration revolves around the interactions of stakeholders based on the information shared, the process of communication, patterns of relations through informal agreements and community norms. In terms of outcomes, variations can be observed in each of the cases.

PARALLEL SESSIONS

Innovative resettlement practice (II): Case studies B2

Isla 3

Chair: Deanna Kemp

Civic engagement in planning and implementation

Aldi Alizar (Co-author: Afandi Arifin)

This paper will explore the "implementation of development for all" paradigm in the context of resettlement planning and implementation and the importance of this issue in the sense of its contribution to an increase of civic engagement in resettlement and livelihood restoration program implementation. In this case, civic engagement refers to the ways in which civil society participates in the resettlement and livelihood restoration process in order to improve livelihood conditions or to help the project affected communities' future. This approach explores the collaborative works of government, private sector, CSOs, local institutions, and project affected people in order to stipulate local development through the resettlement and livelihood restoration program.

What defines a "shelter"?

Liz Wall (Co-author: Angela Reeman)

The concept of physical displacement sounds straightforward: the relocation or loss of shelter. However, in an environment where shelters may be used intermittently, or seasonally, determining what is an economic asset versus what is a shelter can be more complex. Drawing examples from nomadic and seasonal herders in Mongolia and Armenia, and gardening/farming/fishing communities in Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands, this paper will work through some of the issues which need to be understood to determine whether the displacement is physical, economic, or both.

Climate change vulnerability and resettlement

Sarah Rogers

This paper examines the relationship between climate change vulnerability and resettlement, drawing on field research in rural China. While it is sometimes implied that the socio-economic impacts of resettlement will result in greater vulnerability, there is little empirical work on how resettlement shapes vulnerability to climate change. Using a rural livelihoods approach, I will discuss a case of poverty resettlement in North China, and provide evidence that resettled households are more vulnerable to climate change than non-resettled households. I will then outline two major implications for resettlement. First, that climate change vulnerability must be factored into resettlement planning, particularly in rural-to-rural resettlements. Second, that if resettlement regularly results in greater livelihood insecurity (and is therefore at risk of being maladaptive), as it is currently practiced it is not an effective climate change adaptation strategy.

Psycho-social impact assessment and resettlement

Michael Edelstein

Resettlement involves a total transformation across the fundamental indices of Psycho-Social Impact, both in terms of what has been lost, what the final end point becomes and all of the intermediary transitional steps of uprooting and transition. This paper draws on work with residents of communities where toxic contamination or industrial accidents have occurred and on the challenges faced by Syrian and other refugees attempting to resettle in Europe and the US. It will focus broadly on the range of resettlement issues found with conflict, climate change, environmental disaster and development, among others. Key issues will include environmental and social stigma, environmental turbulence and the range of coping challenges involved. Recommendations for resettlement policies and practices will be made.

MONDAY, 20 FEBRUARY | 16:00-17:30

Plenary Panel Discussion: Community voices in the resettlement process

Isla 1 & 2

Chair: Asmita Kabra

First-hand accounts from communities and civil society organizations on the impacts of resettlement and proposed solutions. Speakers to be confirmed.



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TUESDAY, 21 FEBRUARY | 08:45-12:30

Development Partners Asia Half-Day

- 08:45-09:30 **Development partners collaboration on resettlement: Key issues, challenges, and good practice**
Isla 1 & 2
Chair: Herath Gunatilake, ADB
 Featuring representatives from Asian Development Bank, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, Department of Foreign Affairs Australia, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Finance Corporation, Japan International Cooperation Agency, and The World Bank.
- 09:30-09:45 **Introduction to Parallel Sessions C: Breakout sessions**
Isla 1 & 2
- 09:45-10:45 **Parallel Sessions C: Thematic areas of MFI policy and standards**
 Case studies C1: Encroachment in urban resettlement (**Batanes 1**)
 Case studies C2: Livelihood restoration (**Batanes 2**)
 Case studies C3: Grievance redress mechanism and consultation (**Lubang**)
 Case studies C4: Monitoring (**Boracay 1**)
 Case studies C5: Valuation of losses (**Boracay 2**)
- 10:45-11:15 Coffee break
- 11:15-12:30 **Reports from Parallel Sessions C**
Isla 1 & 2

TUESDAY, 21 FEBRUARY | 13:30-15:00 | PARALLEL SESSIONS D

Engaging communities and civil society in resettlement planning and implementation: Case studies D1

Isla 1 & 2
Chair: Helen Sy

Discourse in advisory committee for JICA projects

Takehiko Murayama

Since 1994, an advisory committee on environmental and social consideration has been involved in discussions for relatively large-scale projects of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The committee has often discussed the quality of resettlement and livelihood of project affected people. As the chair of this committee, I have been involved in those kinds of discussions. This paper will provide the outlines of our discussions and challenges for better implementations.

MIDR in China: Institutions and local practices

Xiuyun Yang (Co-author: Peter Ho)

Mining in China has displaced millions of farmers. However, the origins, dynamics and consequences of displacement have not been systematically studied. Against this backdrop, this paper examines mining-induced displacement and resettlement (MIDR) in China at the institutional level and local practices on four issues: acquisition of mining land, self-determination, compensation, and liability. This study shows that mining-induced land subsidence is the most dominant driver of displacement in China. From an institutional perspective, land subsidence and displacement induced by underground mining is inevitable, as there is no obligatory requirement for ex ante acquisition of surface land where they intend to underground mining activities undertake beneath. By surveying 230 farmers in 27 villages across China, this study demonstrates the passive and ex-post resettlement approach has impoverished the displaced who were insufficiently compensated and lacking of subsistence farming.

When women organize the change can be sustainable

Soma Parthasarathy

Recent developments in the rural landscape have led to a plethora of interventions being designed that have significant implications for the rural landscape in India. Its ramifications for the rural population cannot be overstated. My paper traces the trajectories of change in one location of Rajasthan in a western semi-arid ecological zone to configure the overlapping transitions that are ongoing and the genderscape that emerges as a result of such transitions—how are gender relations impacted and what are the likely fallouts of such changes on the most vulnerable communities in this process of transition in land use and occupational shifts. The paper seeks to examine the ways in which a gendered process could facilitate a more realistic approach and how the pitfalls of conflicting interests and vulnerable livelihoods could be resolved using existing policy and legal frameworks.

PARALLEL SESSIONS

Engaging communities and civil society in resettlement planning and implementation: Case studies D2

Isla 3

Chair: Liz Wall

Land tenure, governance, and resettlement of an ejido

Andres Recalde

There are very few experiences in Mexico with the resettlement of an ejido. The ejido is a brainchild from the Mexican Revolution and agrarian reform that ensued. Mexico's rural land tenure has in the ejido a paramount model for ownership legitimacy and governance. The different federal administrations consolidated the ejido structure with legal and tax exceptions. Those exceptions were protective but at the same time resulted in a prostrated and excluded economic resource for the country. This changed in the beginning of the XXI century with an attempt to modernize the economic use of ejido's lands and mineral resources underneath. This paper describes this shift in land tenure and, through a real case, it conducted to a mining operation that required to resettle an ejido. It will demonstrate the social evolution in terms of change in ownership interests and governance that allowed for a crucial decision as to resettle the whole ejido.

Olkaria IV geothermal resettlement project

Haron Kiraison

Community engagement is identified as one of the key factors to business success within both private and public sectors. KenGen's success in the implementation of the Olkaria IV power plant and the subsequent resettlement of Project Affected Persons (PAPS) was due to effective community and civil society engagement during the planning and implementation process. Involving communities in the planning stage helps to create a sense of project ownership and provides a basis for productive relationships and improved dialogue in order to obtain broader support or buy-in for the project. It will help to gather useful data and ideas for more sustainable decision-making. This paper will highlight how KenGen successfully engaged with communities and civil society during planning and implementation of the Olkaria IV geothermal resettlement action plan (RAP).

The bird, the bank, and the bombing range

Jason Paiement

IDA Credit 4466 for road improvements in Honduras included an unusual condition of disbursement: creation of a 2000-hectare conservation area to protect a local bird. As no money was made available to purchase this land, local landowners were presented with an ultimatum: donate the required area or give up their hopes of an all-weather road. Some threatened to kill every remaining bird on sight, others eventually signed over parts of their lands. This presentation examines how involuntary restrictions on access to legally designated protected areas can be justified without the knowledge, participation or consent of the affected people.

TUESDAY, 21 FEBRUARY | 15:30-17:30 | PARALLEL SESSIONS E

Vulnerable people and livelihoods issues: Case studies E1

Isla 1 & 2

Chair: Susanna Price

Livelihood restoration plan for vulnerable persons

Afandi Arifin (Co-author: Aldi Alizar)

Vulnerable people are adversely affected by resettlement more than others due to their limitation in claiming or taking advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits. The crucial issues often faced by the project initiator are about objectivity and validity in determining who are the vulnerable people and coupled with how to design a suitable livelihood restoration program for the vulnerable person. Vulnerability may be assessed in the context of pre-existing and transitional hardship vulnerability caused by projects related to physical and economic displacement. Through the application of Sustainable Livelihood Framework, the designing of livelihood restoration plans for vulnerable people and their households could be implemented based on identification of the livelihood assets—i.e. natural capital, human capital, physical capital, and social capital—and their vulnerability context.

Resettlement impact analysis on aged peasants

Huijuan Wang (Co-author: Raphael Chan)

Aged peasants are a special group among the land-lost peasants, and the number increases rapidly because of the coming of an aging society. They have significantly more dependence on their land, housing, and rural way of life than other groups. How to protect the interests of the land-lost aged peasants and properly resolve their problems of old-age security, so that they can enjoy a sense of security and belonging, good health, and a feeling of personal worth, is a problem that cannot be avoided. Based on the analysis of changes in the life of the aged peasants, this article takes apart the profit and loss for the elderly brought on by the housing replacement, land replacement, and the role replacement as a result of land acquisition and house demolition through a case study in an ADB-loaned project in Nanjing and also gives some suggestions.

Integrated vulnerability index for children

Stephanie Sangalang

Typhoon Haiyan has had different economic, health, and social impacts on children, who may be less resilient to resettlement. Many vulnerability indices for children exist but these indices are often fragmented/lack consistency. The purpose of this study is to: do a scoping review of existing vulnerability indicators; develop an integrated vulnerability index (IVI) for children; and apply the IVI to children who have been resettled after Typhoon Haiyan. To identify vulnerability indicators, a literature search will be done. Findings will be used to create a framework for the IVI, which will examine vulnerability at the individual, household, and community levels. Indicators will be categorized according to domains such as health, nutrition, safety, and security. Finally the IVI will be used to examine the impacts of resettlement on children's vulnerability and resilience after Typhoon Haiyan. Findings from this study may be useful for resettlement planning and disaster risk management.

Effectiveness of non-state legal systems

Baiju K.K.

Although this is not surprising due to the limitations of state laws to address the complexity of management concerns of artisanal fisheries that arise from the intricate social ecological inter-relations, non-state institutions compete or cooperate with state laws in a variety of contexts to manage technology, trade, and markets. This paper examines how artisanal fishing communities in a south Indian artisanal fishing village shaped institutions to manage the ecological and socio-economic concerns in a globalizing world. The analysis shows that informal, community-based management institutions and strategies are still relevant, especially in regions where state institutions are weak. The paper recommends that the state should strengthen communitarian efforts towards fisheries governance by recognizing the relevance of informal institutions.

Vulnerable people and livelihoods issues: Case studies E2

Isla 3

Chair: Robert Barclay

Households, livelihoods, and resettlement

Adam Babatu (Co-authors: John Owen & Deanna Kemp)

In mining and resettlement practice, one critical oversight is the conceptualisation of households in the formulation of livelihood reconstruction initiatives. While households have received considerable attention in development studies, principally in relation to sustainable livelihood activities, the substance of this research continues to evade the attention of policy makers and practitioners in the mining industry. This article highlights the importance of household-level analysis in mining industry policy and resettlement practice. The authors argue that unless the material pressures and possibilities for impoverishment and improvement are realized at the household level, livelihood restoration practice in MIDR will continue to stagnate.

Livelihood adaptation in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Nyandaro Mteki (Co-authors: Takehiko Murayama & Shigeo Nishikizawa)

In most developing countries, most resettlement challenges are attributed to the lack of a comprehensive legislation on resettlement activities. As a consequence, resettlement is reduced to relocation and livelihood rehabilitation is on an individual basis. This paper focuses on the adaptation strategies employed by the 864 households that were relocated due to the expansion project of the Julius Nyerere Airport in Dar es Salaam. The findings of the study on this community focused on socioeconomic changes and revealed that resettles experienced a number of changes including loss of income and employment opportunities. We try to conceptualize the self-organizing ability of these households to use their own initiatives to diversify and improve their incomes. An understanding of the ability of the resettles to self-relocate and adapt in a new environment is important to open-up a dialogue for special procedures and policy considerations in resettlement activities.

Livelihoods restoration: Practical insights

Fabien Nathan (Co-author: Clotilde Gouley)

This paper presents the process of constructing a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) compliant to IFC standards in a particularly complex environment: the economic displacement of artisanal sand miners as a result of Nachtigal Hydropower Project in Cameroon. This advanced LRP is the outcome of a tailor-made participatory process and has been widely endorsed by local, national, and international stakeholders. The paper focuses on how context-specific measures have been designed and how multiple—sometimes contradictory—challenges have been overcome: collection of critical baseline data and valuation of income losses in an informal sector, need for an iterative process (seasonal patterns, highly volatile activity) and imperative project timeline, predictability challenges (sand miners mobility, individual adaptation strategies, uncertainties) and IFC requirements of livelihood restoration objectives.

Evaluation of development-induced relocations

Kentridge Makhanya (Co-authors: David De Waal & Kevin Mearns)

The development of the Eros-Vuyani-Neptune 400 kV transmission powerline has seen some of the people of Ingquza Hill Local Municipality in the Eastern Cape relocated from their original place of residence. This research evaluated the process that was implemented when relocating the affected people in the Ingquza Hill Local Municipality, covering villages within Lusikisiki and Flagstaff towns. This study provides a response to the research question, which was: Did the relocations improve the socio-economic and environmental sustainability of the people in Ingquza Hill Local Municipality? The evaluation process of the study followed a systematic methodology, which entailed i) investigating and analysing the social impact indicators identified during the relocations; ii) evaluating and comparing key socio-economic and environmental indicators in Ingquza Hill Local Municipality; and iii) making recommendations to improve the relocation process.

PARALLEL SESSIONS

WEDNESDAY, 22 FEBRUARY | 08:45-10:30 | PARALLEL SESSIONS F

Government and private sector-planned resettlement: Case studies F1

Isla 1

Chair: Angela Reeman

Addressing gaps in a government-led resettlement

Kathleen Wallace (Co-author: Atia Byll-Cataria)

In March 2014, MIGA guaranteed an investment connected with the upgrade of National Highway 20 in Vietnam. The project affected several thousand households in two provinces, Lam Dong and Dong Nai. At appraisal, MIGA reviewed and approved a resettlement framework, which would be implemented by District Land Development Departments. During monitoring, however, it was identified that the agreed upon resettlement framework was not being implemented. The deficiencies were in both process (e.g. lack of complete census of affected households requiring relocation before compensation was paid) and implementation (e.g. compensation not at replacement cost). MIGA worked closely with relevant government departments and the project developer to ensure compliance with Performance Standard 5. Specific measures included retroactive “top up” compensation and the introduction of independent monitoring to supervise the resettlement process.

Philippine EIS system inputs to planning resettlement

Pura Vita Pedrosa

The EIA requirement in the Philippines is intended to identify and analyze the environmental impacts of undertakings and to provide guidance on environmental management at various stages of the project cycle. A positive evaluation of the EIA results in issuance of an Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) intended to represent the environmental compliance commitments conformed to by the project proponent. The EIA and ECC lay down a framework for incorporating environmental management concerns through proper management of the projected environmental impacts that may include physical displacement of settlements and impacts to livelihood. Much information useful in planning resettlement and livelihood projects is generated through the EIA process. The paper shall tackle challenges and opportunities in effectively communicating this information to key stakeholders, as the implementing agency in charge of the EIA process is different from the implementing agency for resettlement and livelihood.

3-D ROW to minimize involuntary resettlement impact

Kenji Ogura

The paper proposes utilization of three-dimensional Right-of-Way (3-D ROW) development for the urban infrastructure development by reallocating urban space to both private and public ownership within the same community. Involuntary resettlement is unavoidable when building an urban highway network in a highly dense city; thus, 3-D ROW approach gives an effective solution to minimize involuntary resettlement and restore livelihood of project affected persons in an overpopulated city.

Government-planned resettlement and community issues in resettlement: Case studies F2

Batanes 1 & 2

Chair: Frank Vanclay

Empowerment community around the mine in Madura Island

Indah Qurbani

The research focuses on empowerment community around a mine based on the principle of justice. This study was conducted in Madura Island, East Java, Indonesia. This study investigates the implementation of the empowerment of communities around the mine, evaluating them and then formulating an appropriate model based on the principle of justice for all for government, community, and business. The study also identifies the role of the companies in relation to empowerment community and poverty alleviation as well as economic prosperity. The conflicts within the community around the mine are economic and social inequalities experienced by the absence of legal remedies capable of solving the problem. The community around the mine is more helpless in the middle of the mining wealth.

Identity formation in resettlement planning

Cindy Bryson (Co-author: Michelliza Guerrero)

The paper discusses the opportunity for community identity formation activities to be implemented before relocation and extended beyond common community participatory planning and implementation processes. Using the Philippines as a study country, we highlight the opportunity to emplace people through conceptualized ideas of where they want to live, visualized in a manner which fits with local cultural norms. For instance, in the Philippines, marketing campaigns by property and land developers are pervasive. Their representation of future village life on large-scale billboards, TV advertisements, and paid newspaper content is fine-tuned and carefully crafted, with people ‘buying’ into the plan and their imagined identity well before any construction commences. An opportunity exists to utilize multi-disciplinary, culturally appropriate, and sometimes unconventional approaches in order to create a strong sense of community and belonging before affected people are relocated.

Lessons learned from the resettlement of Mongolian herders

Baigalmaa Shurka & Jennifer Bowcock

This presentation will discuss the issues faced and solutions proposed when acquiring land and resettling herders on the Oyu Tolgoi Project in Mongolia.

WEDNESDAY, 22 FEBRUARY | 11:00-12:30 | PARALLEL SESSIONS G

Monitoring and evaluation: Case studies G1

Isla 1

*Chair: Svend Jensby***Livelihood restoration in urban environments***Angela Reeman (Co-author: Liz Wall)*

With the rapid industrialization in Asia has come rapid transition of societies from rural to urban. Combined with the stated objective of increasing industrialization and a movement away from agricultural subsistence in a number of countries, it is increasingly common to see resettlement programs which move communities from a rural environment to a new urban or peri-urban setting. Livelihood restoration models typically assume either a rural or urban environment, and there is a need for new/improved models to address livelihood restoration for communities in transition. Issues to consider include the highly competitive job market in many Asian urban areas, age and gender impacts on livelihood opportunities, and the transition shock.

Transitioning livelihoods amid rapid growth*Allison Stockwell (Co-author: Gary MacDonald)*

In Southeast Asia, population growth, limited land, and the demand for more energy and infrastructure are making displacement of rural communities a reality. In turn, rural livelihoods must adapt to these changes—ever more diversifying household income across agriculture, industrial, and service sectors. Amid such rapid change, is restoration of livelihoods to their prior state possible or sustainable? This paper presents lessons learned in transitioning the livelihoods of households displaced in a government-led resettlement for a large infrastructure project in Vietnam, in compliance with IFC PS 5. In the context of a growing economic zone, displaced people face the additional pressures of adapting to a new wage-based economy and the social and demographic change that comes with it. Topics include: coping with data challenges, conceptualizing “transitioned” and sustainable livelihoods, coordinating activities with local government, and monitoring and evaluation of interventions.

Coping strategies in cities: Analytical framework*Gillian Cornish*

Urbanization trends in SE Asian countries will lead to greater pressure on land as new development and upgrades to existing infrastructure occur. The urban poor that occupy vacant land and areas adjacent to planned development are most at risk of urban displacement and possible resettlement. By better understanding the consequences of and responses to urban resettlement, researchers and practitioners can more accurately understand its effects. This paper presents an analytical framework that can be used to demonstrate the effects of urban resettlement events on the poor. It focuses on the impacts to livelihoods and communal assets after forced resettlement. It poses that people develop coping strategies in response to being resettled, categorized as either socio-economic responses at a household level or collective action responses at a community level. The framework provides a way to examine how people use their assets, resources, and capabilities to adjust to their new environments.

Monitoring and evaluation: Case studies G2

Batanes 1 & 2

*Chair: Charlotte Bisley***Capturing the ripple effects of resettlement***Katherine Witt (Co-authors: Will Rifkin & Jo-Anne Everingham)*

Major projects both draw populations to and displace them from the region. Incoming and outgoing populations can create significant impacts where they settle, inflating housing costs and placing demand on essential services. This movement can result in significant social and economic changes and creates tensions in the receiving communities. Such ripple effects of displacement and resettlement are described in this paper. We report on an intensive study of a region undergoing significant resource development in a first-world setting. The ripple effects observed include increased demand for support services to cater for incoming low-income families and decline in social cohesion. This paper describes the types of effects identified to date, explores the potential for similar ripple effects to occur in developing countries, and outlines the methods employed to identify and characterize these effects and to point toward potentially effective responses to them.

Using control groups for resettlement monitoring*Irge Satiroglu*

International standards suggest that the resettled people should be “better off” for a resettlement project to be considered successful. Yet, deciding whether a community is better off is neither easy nor straightforward. Firstly, there are often achievements as well as disappointments, and a project would rarely be a total success or failure. Secondly, resettlement is not an isolated phenomenon, and as time passes, it may prove difficult to distinguish the impacts of resettlement from other regional developments. Thirdly, available data on baseline conditions may be limited, hindering a comparative assessment of pre- and post-project conditions. Given these complexities, would it be useful to include a control group in evaluations to envisage the usual changes in the community had there been no resettlement? Using case studies from Turkey, Kenya, and Vietnam, this paper explores the insights that can be obtained by using control groups in resettlement monitoring and evaluation.

PARALLEL SESSIONS

Restarting the resettlement process post-conflict

Atia Byll-Cataria (Co-author: Kathleen Wallace)

In 2012 MIGA guaranteed an investment in the Henri Konan Bédié (HKB) Bridge in Abidjan. The concession agreement for construction of the HKB Bridge was signed in 1997, and resettlement and compensation of affected households and businesses was started in 1998. Resettlement and compensation was conducted mostly in compliance with the World Bank/IFC safeguard policies in effect at that time. Resettlement and compensation had not yet been completed and early construction works had barely begun when the military coup in December forced Socoprim, the company responsible for construction of the Bridge, to suspend its activities indefinitely. When project restarted in 2010, land had been re-occupied and it was necessary to develop a new baseline and undertake another resettlement process. In addition to resettlement, there were concerted efforts made to address the social divisions created by years of ethnic and political tensions.

WEDNESDAY, 22 FEBRUARY | 13:30-15:00

Plenary: A way forward for resettlement

Isla 1

Chair: Indira Simbolon

A central resettlement agency for the Philippines

Michelliza Guerrero (Co-author: Cindy Bryson)

In the Philippines, challenges in resettlement planning and implementation are compounded by different policies and approaches practiced by the various government agencies involved in land identification and acquisition, relocation, housing, and livelihood restoration. This paper explores pre-existing policies and practices and offers suggestions for a re-organization of responsibilities under a single, central agency and set of policies. Discussion will be based on project experiences of the authors and fellow GHD specialists involved in resettlement planning processes in the Philippines. This centralized agency, in our opinion, could conceivably be modelled on the current National Commission for Indigenous People, which accepts applications, conducts research, acts as mediator (where necessary), ensures adequate representation for vulnerable people, and issues appropriate certification for use and appropriation of ancestral domain land.

A global picture of development displacement

Nadine Walicki

The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) was established in Geneva in 1998 to monitor internal displacement around the world. Until 2015, IDMC has been focusing on compiling and publishing data sets on two causal types of internal displacements: those caused by (a) natural disasters and by (b) conflicts. In 2015, IDMC broadened its mapping by also including development-caused displacement under both state and private for-profit projects. This paper discusses why and how we will carry out this crucial new activity, to construct a knowledge tool inexistent until now: a global map of this part of global development—its magnitude, risks, adverse impacts, policies, and possible improvement strategies. To tackle this huge task, IDMC needs and invites all the support that practitioners can provide. This paper summarizes IDMC's data-collection methodology and challenges and seeks feedback and suggestions for establishing processes of regular transmittal of such data to IDMC.

Long-term livelihood impacts of Three Gorges Dam

Brooke Wilmsen

In 2015 the construction of the Three Gorges Dam on China's Yangtze River officially ended. For over two decades, the 1.13 million people it displaced have been busily rebuilding their livelihoods. To assist them, the Chinese government used a unique toolbox of policy and incentives to stimulate the local economy. Whether the resettlers benefited from such initiatives is not yet understood. This paper offers the first longitudinal analysis of the resettlers' livelihoods. Changes in income, food security, and social wellbeing are analyzed across three periods: pre-resettlement, post-resettlement (2003), and 2011. It finds that in 2003, the majority of resettlers were struggling to meet even their basic needs; but eight years later, the gains have been substantial. Even more significant is the improvement in the livelihoods of the poorest resettlers. This paper is the first indication that the resettlers are recovering from the upheaval of the world's largest dam.

WEDNESDAY, 22 FEBRUARY | 15:30-16:30

Plenary: Jury presentation

Isla 1

Chair: Eddie Smyth

The five-member jury answers the question, "What have you heard at the symposium that can promote resettlement practice as a development opportunity?"

OTHER ACTIVITIES & GENERAL INFORMATION

POST-SYMPOSIUM TRAINING COURSES

Post-symposium training courses will be held from 09:00 - 17:00 on Thursday, 23 February, and Friday, 24 February. All courses will be held at ADB Headquarters; participants were contacted in advance with specific room assignments. An advance application process was required for training course participation; on-site registrations will not be accepted. For full course details, visit <http://conferences.iaia.org/manila-2017/training.php>.

WELCOME RECEPTION

The welcome reception is an excellent opportunity to network, meet old friends and colleagues, and make new ones to get your symposium off to a great start.

Monday, 20 February | 17:30-18:30

Location: Marquee (2nd Floor), Edsa Shangri-La Hotel

SHARE WITH PHOTOS

Participants are encouraged to share symposium photos with Headquarters staff for posting on IAIA's Facebook page and other uses. Please identify the location, the individuals pictured, and the photographer, and send your photo(s) to info@iaia.org.

If you are posting symposium photos on your Instagram, Facebook, or Twitter account, please tag #iaiasymposium so the photos can be collected and shared throughout IAIA as well.

LIVE TWITTER FEED

Are you keen to share your thoughts on a presentation or reflect on the day's events? Symposium participants are encouraged to tweet throughout the event on the hashtag #iaiasymposium. A summary of the tweets will be posted in the symposium proceedings.

ACCOMMODATIONS AND TRANSPORTATION

ADB has suggested several hotels near the symposium venue. For booking instructions, visit <http://conferences.iaia.org/manila-2017/plan-your-stay.php>.

Transportation suggestions for Manila airport arrivals and departures, including maps of the airport terminals, are available at <http://conferences.iaia.org/manila-2017/plan-your-stay.php>.

MEALS

The symposium registration fee includes lunches and coffee breaks on 20, 21, and 22 February. Based on registration forms, IAIA has estimated a percentage of vegetarian meals. This does not guarantee accommodation of individual preference or special need.

LANGUAGE USED

English is the primary language used at IAIA events. Unless otherwise noted, all sessions will be held in English.

INTERNET ACCESS AND BUSINESS SERVICES

Free guest wifi is available throughout the venue.

PowerPoint projectors and laptop computers will be provided in each session room. Additional equipment requests were due to IAIA HQ by 5 January. Presenters are responsible for supplying their own session materials.

Because of rental costs that would necessarily be passed on to all delegates in the form of higher registration fees, IAIA does not provide copying, printing, computers, or other business services.

VIDEO/AUDIO POLICY

Individuals officially identified by IAIA may photograph, videotape, and/or audiotape symposium events. By attending the symposium, you agree to allow your image to be used by IAIA.

To foster sharing of information and open discussions, IAIA encourages presenters and panelists to speak freely and respectfully share their knowledge and experiences. During technical sessions, individuals are not permitted to record with personal audio or visual equipment or other recording devices such as cell phones, cameras, or recorders, without permission from the speaker.

INSURANCE AND LIABILITY

IAIA, the organizing committee, and the venue will not be responsible for medical expenses, accidents, losses or other unexpected damage to property belonging to conference participants, either during or as a result of the conference and during all events. Participants are strongly advised to arrange their own insurance for health and accident, lost luggage, and trip cancellation.

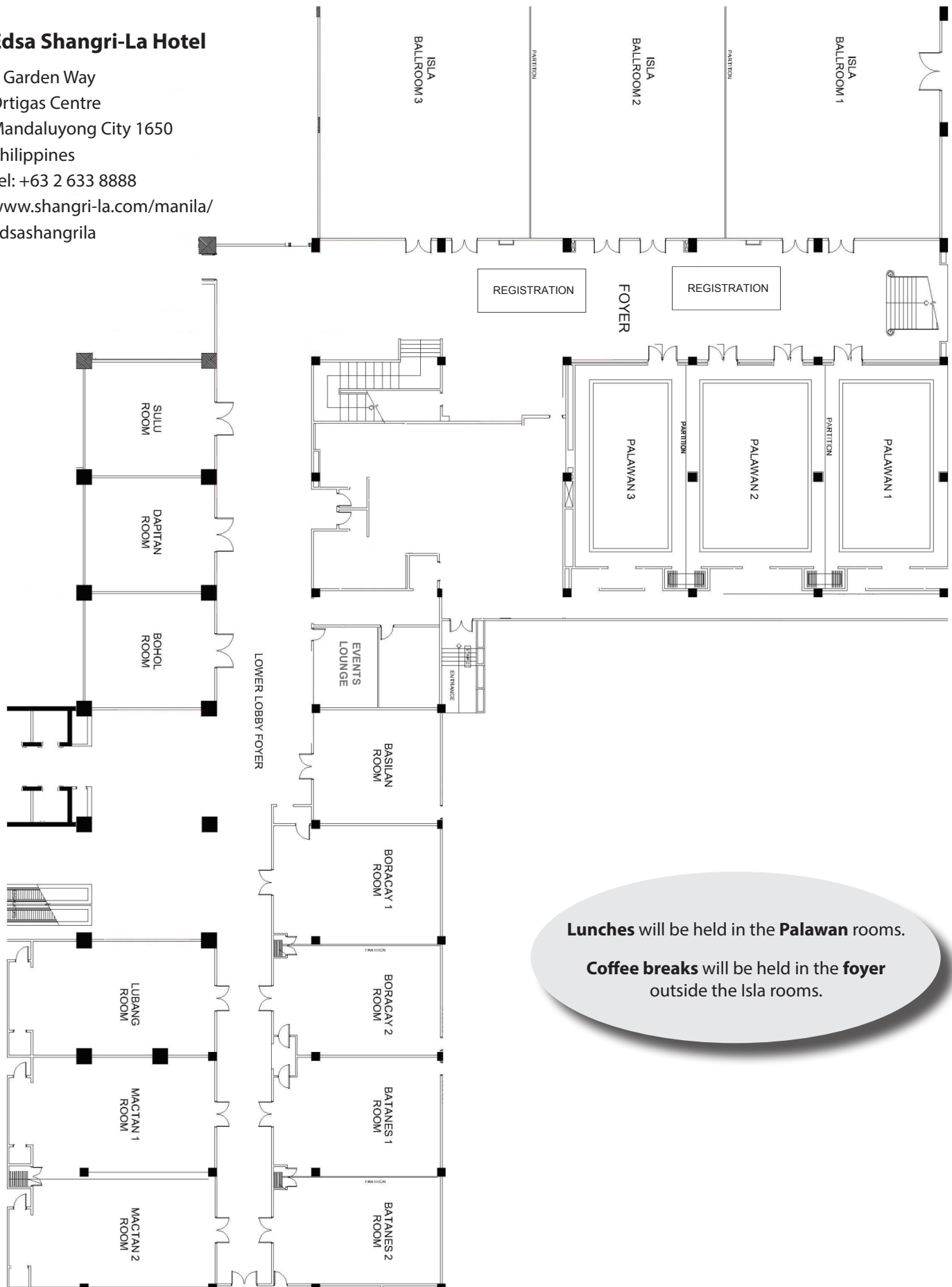
ACCESSIBILITY

Attendees with a disability and/or special accessibility needs were asked to contact IAIA HQ by 1 February to make arrangements. If you have a disability and/or have special accessibility needs and require assistance, please advise IAIA staff at the registration desk. However, we cannot guarantee accommodation of requests made on-site.

VENUE MAP

Edsa Shangri-La Hotel

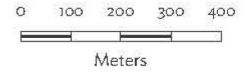
1 Garden Way
Ortigas Centre
Mandaluyong City 1650
Philippines
Tel: +63 2 633 8888
www.shangri-la.com/manila/edsashangrila



Lunches will be held in the **Palawan** rooms.

Coffee breaks will be held in the **foyer** outside the Isla rooms.

ORTIGAS CENTER



Area accommodations

- 1 Astoria Plaza
- 2 BSA Twin Towers
- 3 Crowne Plaza
- 4 Discovery Suites
- 5 EDSA Shangri-La
- 6 Holiday Inn Manila
- 7 The Linden Suites
- 8 The Malayan Plaza Hotel
- 9 Marco Polo
- 10 Millenia Suites
- 11 Oakwood Premier
- 12 The Richmond Hotel
- 13 UC Exchange Regency

MANDALUYONG CITY

QUEZON CITY

ARCADIA
MERALCO CENTER

ORTIGAS AVE.

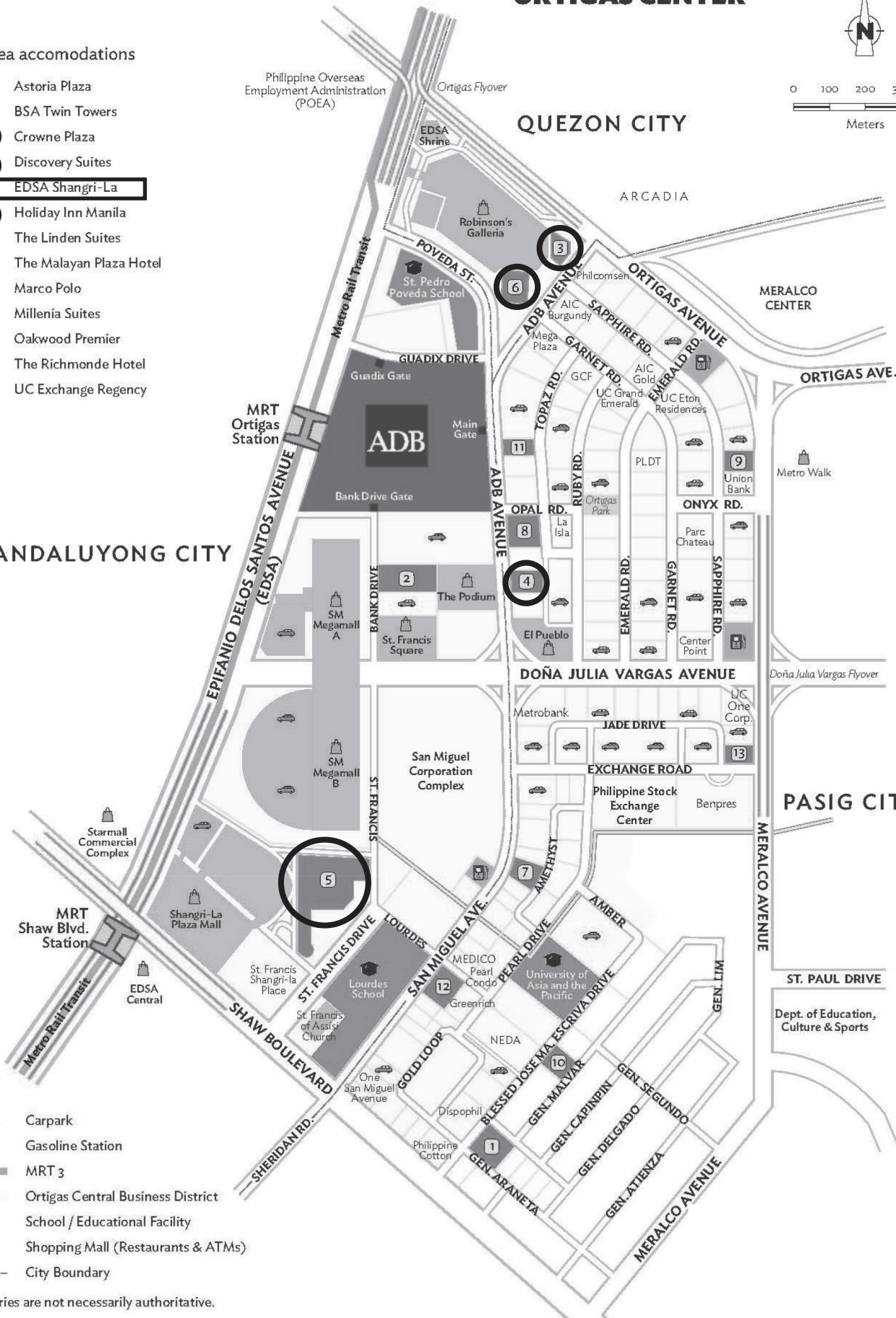
Metro Walk

Doña Julia Vargas Flyover

PASIG CITY

ST. PAUL DRIVE

Dept. of Education,
Culture & Sports



- Carpark
- Gasoline Station
- MRT 3
- Ortigas Central Business District
- School / Educational Facility
- Shopping Mall (Restaurants & ATMs)
- City Boundary

Boundaries are not necessarily authoritative.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Eddie Smyth, Chair
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Peter Leonard

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Frank Vanclay
Jill Baker

ABOUT ADB

ADB's vision is an Asia and Pacific region free of poverty. Its mission is to help its developing member countries reduce poverty and improve the quality of life of their people. Despite the region's many successes, it remains home to the majority of the world's poor. ADB is committed to reducing poverty through inclusive economic growth, environmentally sustainable growth, and regional integration. Based in Manila, ADB is owned by 67 members, including 48 from the region. Its main instruments for helping its developing member countries are policy dialogue, loans, equity investments, guarantees, grants, and technical assistance.



Asian Development Bank

ABOUT IAIA

IAIA is the International Association for Impact Assessment, organized in 1980 to bring together researchers, practitioners, and users of various types of impact assessment from all parts of the world. IAIA involves people from many disciplines and professions. Our members include corporate planners and managers, public interest advocates, government planners and administrators, private consultants and policy analysts, university and college teachers and their students. IAIA has members from over 120 nations.

For 36 years IAIA has been holding annual conferences and events all over the world to promote best practices in impact assessment.



International Headquarters

1330 23rd Street South, Suite C
Fargo, ND 58103 USA
Phone +1.701.297.7908
info@iaia.org • www.iaia.org



Manila skyline