

Module 3

Making Assessment Work

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How To Do A Good Assessment

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In this session we will cover..

Key Methods

Participation &
Engagement

Other Considerations

Objective of the Assessments

Social safeguards and livelihood restoration specialists undertake a comprehensive assessment of the socio-economic status and livelihood systems of displaced persons to establish a socio-economic baseline and determine all losses

- Assets (DMS)
- Means of livelihood (census, SES)
- Sources of income and sustenance (census, SES)
- Social and natural context or ecosystem (census, SES, consultations)

Key methods of social impact assessment as per project stage

- Screening and scoping
- Baseline studies

Screening and Scoping of social impacts

Identifying RoW and Col

- Enables impacts and risks to be identified early and avoided or minimized
- Provides the basis for establishing a land acquisition and compensation/livelihood restoration strategy

Scoping desk review

- Nature of project, potential LAR/LUR impacts, displacement magnitude
- Alternate options for project layout and land use
- Settlements (towns, villages, seasonal and special accommodation etc.)
- Legal and regulatory framework
- LAR/LR/entitlement strategies
- Baseline data (maps, local infrastructure, demography, Land-use types, land tenure etc.)
- ...

- Larger area context (e.g. admin. structure, existing and proposed settlements and development projects, spatial plans, and zoning)
- Existing and proposed infrastructure, facilities, and services

Baseline Data Collection

Objectives:

- To describe the socioeconomic conditions, living standards, and livelihoods of project-affected communities and their potential hosts before any resettlement intervention.
- Used as a reference to define pre-resettlement conditions/livelihoods for future monitoring of effectiveness
LARP/LRP
- Tailored to the scale and complexity of expected displacement impacts and the specific circumstances of the project-affected population (e.g., if livelihoods include fishing, surveys of fisheries will be necessary).

Key tasks:

- to enumerate and analyze the affected persons, the assets they own and/or use and their livelihood systems to establish the pre-project socio-economic situation and cultural characteristics,
- to assess their asset and livelihood losses due to land acquisition and land use restriction for project purposes.
- To determine the eligibility for compensation and assistance

Census and Socio-economic studies

Quantitative and qualitative social research methods, including:

- ✓ the initial walk-through,
- ✓ open-ended key informant interviews and focus group discussions (FGD), and
- ✓ quantitative questionnaire-based census and socio-economic studies.

*The most common unit of measure for resettlement baseline surveys is the **household**.*

Key considerations during census and SES studies

- Note the social differences between the various parts of the communities, i.e., how the affected areas are socially stratified
 - Explore the property relations and patterns of asset use within the affected communities (Tenants, Renters, and Sharecroppers):
 - Use the census to identify vulnerable individuals and households, including gender dimensions
 - Census of natural resource users to consider seasonal factors
- **Keep in mind:** assessment of social impacts appropriately **synchronized** with the design of the project as a whole.

Stakeholder Engagement

- **Consult** the displaced persons throughout the assessment of social impacts and development of viable compensation and livelihood restoration measures
- Undertake inventory of losses and detailed measurement survey in the **presence** of displaced persons
- **Disclose** all relevant information including the findings of the assessment of social impacts with the valuation of losses to the displaced persons
- Ensure and facilitate the **participation** of displaced persons in the design of compensation and livelihood restoration measures
- Establish a **grievance mechanism** to investigate and resolve complaints of the displaced persons about the design and provision of compensation and livelihood restoration measures

Other considerations

- When do we need specialized studies?
- Gender and vulnerability aspects
- Illicit and illegal activities

Resources:

- IFC Good Practice Handbook on LAR (2023)
- IAIA Handbook of SIA and Management
- ADB LR GPN (being developed)

Q&A

Have any questions or clarifications?

Let us know.

Raise your hand, write in a piece of paper or approach any of our moderators or rapporteurs.