

INDUCED DEVELOPMENT

1. Generally, the development project has a number of indirect social impacts of great importance which may be underestimated in the design and monitoring of it. These effects are usually the result of an induced or secondary development. If it is possible to provide some of them with some degree of accuracy, according to the experience, we cannot identify and respond to unintended results if a suitable monitoring program is in place at the completion of project. The guidelines consider a number of these social effects can cause induced development and outlines mitigation measures that can be taken. They do not deal with direct human impacts of development projects, which are discussed in guidelines on social issues.

Relationship with investments of the Bank

2. A variety of development projects can cause significant secondary changes in the project area, such as big dam projects, mining projects, major industrial developments, corporate agricultural colonization and integrated rural development that generate new markets and require infrastructure works and road projects which open up the isolated areas. The default that is most often encountered in the design and evaluation of environmental impacts of such projects is that the influx of immigrants subpopulations consist of volunteers who seek to take advantage of new economic opportunities has not been provided. The big dams Projects or mining exploitation provide, for example, housing, schools, food supplies and other basic services to workers or miners who will move into the project

³

The opposite situation, however, may occur if the newcomers are from ethnic and cultural minorities and find themselves exploited by the local population

area during its implementation. However, the influx equally important of the people who are seeking employment or who come to offer non available services to new populations and who because of their need of food, fire wood and living space, may , moreover, intensify the pressure on the surrounding environment has not always been taken into account . Such effects must necessarily be part of an environmental assessment.

Population growth and its impact

3. The private contractors who come on the project site to provide additional goods to the construction crews or to mining populations, such as building materials, tools and sundries, cigarettes or food oils, and offer a variety of top products as in the company stores, plastic shoes, for example, clothing of lower quality, tools and household products or cooked foods that offer stalls or small restaurants. The development brings an industry of services, for example, repair of leather services, tools, clothing or household appliances, transport services to neighboring towns. It is also accompanied by problems, including those related to bars, prostitution and gambling. Families will accompany these entrepreneurs if their occupations are spread over a relatively long period.
4. The spontaneous influx of immigrants has predictable effects on local populations by creating:

³ The opposite situation, however, may occur if the newcomers are from ethnic and cultural minorities and find themselves exploited by the local population

- (a) a pressure on resources and infrastructure: competition for firewood, household goods, electricity, water resources, waste elimination, fisheries and land converted to stores or squatter housing;
- (b) pressure on the institutions: administrations of hamlets or villages not being able to cope with the increase in violence , crime and conflict over land and scarce resources or to take the direction of the elaborated planning;
- (c) strong pressure on the health centers due to an increase in the incidence of infectious diseases or to the emergence of pest;
- (d) the disintegration of the traditional methods of discipline and social control, disorientation of populations that are responsible for social problems, changing values in young people and the possible increase in the cost of living due to inflation, and
- (e) a greater marginalization of minority groups in the local population and worsening of insufficient income among the most vulnerable groups, including the elderly and women who must compete both community members and outsiders who may have more political influence and power physical power.

Special cases of induced migration

Boom Towns

5. An important documentation exists on this type of induced development that the boom town represents. This type of expansion appears in circumstances where large-scale projects such as the construction of roads, dams or momentarily productive mining exploitation require increased temporary populations. This phenomena has a particularly dramatic effect on the surrounding environment in the sense that the price escalation and disruption devices for managing natural resources result in the exploitation of the environment by newcomers and established residents seeking to achieve quick profits.
6. Due to the temporary nature of the influx of people, it is essential to understand the cycle that characterizes these fungi cities when it comes to implementing mitigation measures. This cycle begins, in principle, by a phase (a) rapid growth before and during construction, (b) a high population density during construction, (c) a decline in the population after the construction and (d) a demographic and economic recession. The social effects follow the same pattern, and disorientation varies from one stage to another. The first phase of the development may encourage the euphoria before the economic prospects that turn into resentment as social problems arise to make way for a slower pace of life and leaving behind the problems of overexploitation of resources and environmental degradation.

³ The opposite situation, however, may occur if the newcomers are from ethnic and cultural minorities and find themselves exploited by the local population

Planned settlement

7. Planning an agricultural settlement or urban settlement generally involves the moving of a large population in a relatively underdeveloped geographical region. Although the number of immigrants under this type of project is established, the creation of a new infrastructure, economic opportunities and services attracts a spontaneous migration of people on the site. Contrary to the conditions encountered in the case of full development of a city, the influx of settlers led to a permanent increase in the population without the occurrence of a boom and bust cycle. The nature of the pressures applied on the environment, is similar to those that occur in the case of a boom town or temporary construction projects.

8. Colonization projects planned may have, in addition, a negative effect on the local population in the sense that, even in the absence of spontaneous immigration, it may, in the process of development being marginalized if the settlers receive specific education, financial, technical and additional services while the local population must be content with the current development services. This is the problem that was posed for tribal populations established in India when refugees from Sindh and Bangladesh have settled in the 1950s and early 1970s on the surrounding forest land cleared for agricultural purposes. These refugees have benefited from agricultural development services, including irrigation facilities, which helped to raise their standard of living and possibly exploit tribal peoples. Such situations often give rise to social problems as well as damage to the environment.

³

The opposite situation, however, may occur if the newcomers are from ethnic and cultural minorities and find themselves exploited by the local population

Assessment and mitigation of negative impacts

Duration of Assessment

9. An assessment of the social effects on the environment should include a deeper demographic study of the population in the region where the project will be implemented (on all sites and not a sample) and a review of strategies put in place for resource management at the local and seasonal time. The environment assessment should aim to estimate the extent to which the expected effects induced development will be to provide adequate mitigation measures. To do this, it will undertake these studies at various times of the year, at different times of the day and taking into account the cumulative resource by farmers, pastoralists, fishermen and migrant workers. What appears to be a hill or an abandoned field in March can populate ruminants in August. We should also analyze in detail the nature of regional and local institutions which may have a role in planning and administrative decisions.

Mitigation measures

10. The following mitigation measures help to address the problems posed by spontaneous migration while minimizing the need to use a temporary influx of workers from outside:
 - (a) train the local population before, especially in the case of low-skilled jobs, by working to provide training for minorities in the region, improve transportation means which lead to the site to allow these people to get to their workplace;
 - (b) Make sure that the budget for infrastructure and development of services is sufficient so that these new resources can accommodate

³ The opposite situation, however, may occur if the newcomers are from ethnic and cultural minorities and find themselves exploited by the local population

voluntary immigrants, known numbers of employed workers at the construction work, miners or settlers;

- (c) encourage investment in local resources (eg ponds , livestock , local water resources , literacy and vocational education) in order to improve the basis of these resources and the capacity to produce food or to provide services that migrants will buy to mitigate the pressure during a period of growth and to protect the population against the next recession ;
- (d) strengthen local organizations or develop new ones that can undertake sustainable development and regional planning that respond to changes, face with an increasing number of disputes and social problems and finally welcome a much more diverse population;
- (e) provide for public health centers and drinking water supply to face with the rising of the incidence of disease and pest problems;
- (f) provide social, psychological and counseling services that help long-time residents and newcomers to adapt to socio-economic changes and in particular the vulnerable groups and the elderly.

Monitoring

11. Apart from the measures that have been described, an evaluation program should periodically examine the effects of the project and induced development that cannot be predicted or which is not expected at the beginning. The proliferation of unforeseen illness, informal industries and environmental harmful companies or the one which attract

³ The opposite situation, however, may occur if the newcomers are from ethnic and cultural minorities and find themselves exploited by the local population

populations that result from economic growth in the region are part of these effects.

12. Individuals living near important projects who come to develop skills in construction may thereafter take advantage by promoting their own small informal businesses. The expansion of these small businesses will result in a proliferation of new industries that can create problems of noise and air and water pollution and waste elimination. Such companies may include smelters located near a mine; the plant based on the new power distribution network of a region or food industries that consume a large amounts of firewood.

³ The opposite situation, however, may occur if the newcomers are from ethnic and cultural minorities and find themselves exploited by the local population