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Honduras Corredor Turístico

Indigenous Peoples Assessment

October 2014

Autopistas Del Atlantico S.A. de C.V. (ADASA)

Honduras Corredor Turistico

Indigenous Peoples Document

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Executive Summary

Mott MacDonald Ltd. (Mott MacDonald) has been appointed by Autopistas del Atlántico S. A. de C.V. (ADASA), a consortium comprised of Grodco, S in C.A (based in Colombia), Grodco International S. A. (based in Costa Rica) and PRODECON, S. A. of C.V (based in Honduras) to provide owners' environmental and social consultancy services (OESC) in connection with the Corredor Turístico de Honduras ("the Project"). The Project is a proposed toll road located in the north of the Republic of Honduras, in the Departments¹ of Cortes, Yoro and Atlantida.

The objective of this document is to analyse the potential risks and adverse impacts that the Project may have on the indigenous populations located within the Project area of impact (considered to be up to 200m from the edge of the proposed road). This document will also determine the need for an Indigenous People's Plan, as required by the International Finance Corporation (IFC), in its Performance Standard 7 'Indigenous Peoples' (PS7).

This document determines that the Garifuna people, a distinct social and cultural group of people that are located close to, but not within the area of impact of the project, can be considered as 'indigenous peoples' under the definition used in IFC PS7.

It also determines that the Garifuna people will not be adversely impacted by the Project, based on a review of potential adverse impacts and interviews and consultations carried out by the consultant Louis Berger Group Inc (Louis Berger) on behalf of ADASA with Garifuna people that live in the four communities closest to the Project.

A commitment to monitoring and reporting has been stated within the document, in case any adverse impacts on indigenous peoples are identified at a later stage in the Project.

¹ Departments or 'Departamientos' are similar to provinces. Each department is headed by a Governor.

1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

Mott MacDonald Ltd. (Mott MacDonald) has been appointed by Autopistas del Atlántico S. A. de C.V. (ADASA), a consortium comprised of Grodco, S in C.A (based in Colombia), Grodco International S. A. (based in Costa Rica) and PRODECON, S. A. of C.V (based in Honduras) to provide owners' environmental and social consultancy services (OESC) in connection with the Corredor Turístico de Honduras ("the Project"). The Project is a proposed toll road located in the north of the Republic of Honduras, in the Departments² of Cortes, Yoro and Atlantida.

ADASA is currently seeking financing from Banco FICOHSA (FICOHSA), Corporación Interamericana para el Financiamiento de Infraestructura, S.A (CIFI) and JP Morgan Securities (together described as the Lenders) for the Project. As part of the financing process it is necessary for the Project to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards (PSs) 2012.

The objective of this document is to analyse the potential risks and adverse impacts that the Project may have on the indigenous populations located within the Project area of impact (considered to be up to 200m from the edge of the proposed road). This document will also determine the need for an Indigenous People's Plan, as required by the International Finance Corporation (IFC), in its Performance Standard 7 'Indigenous Peoples' (PS7).

This report is informed by the following documents:

- Project Environmental Impact Studies (EISs) 'Proyecto Corredor Turístico Honduras Tramo El Progreso-Tela Proyecto Categoría 3 Plan De Gestión Ambiental' and 'Proyecto Corredor Turístico Honduras Tramo La Barca-El Progreso Proyecto Categoría 3 Plan De Gestión Ambiental'
- The Louis Berger Group Inc (Louis Berger) study 'Análisis de Riesgos e Impactos Sociales del Proyecto Corredor Turístico de Honduras sobre las Comunidades Garífunas del Caribe Hondureño' (no date has been provided for this document)
- The Environmental and Social Due Diligence (ESDD) 'ESDD – Corredor Turístico de Honduras' (25 August 2014) prepared by Mott MacDonald Inc.
- Responses to the question and answer (Q&A) matrix (14 October 2014)
- Telephone conversations with representatives of ADASA.

² Departments or 'Departamientos' are similar to provinces. Each department is headed by a Governor.

2 Project Description

2.1 Project Overview

The Project is a toll road located in the north of the Republic of Honduras, in the Departments of Cortes, Yoro and Atlantida. The Project will link sections of the highway between La Barca – El Progreso, San Pedro Sula – El Progreso, El Progreso - Tela, and Tela - Ceiba.

The Project will be in total 220km in length. It will involve 119km of upgrading works and 101km of expansion and upgrading works. It will comprise of four sections ranging between 17 km and 97 km in length, as follows:

- Section 1 (B-A in Figure 2.1): La Barca – El Progreso (36.5 km), expansion of road from two to four lanes
- Section 2 (A-D in Figure 2.1): El Progreso – Tela (68.49 km), which includes expansion of road from two to four lanes for 62.55 km from Camalote to Tela, and construction of a new bypass of 5.94 km from El Progreso to Camalote, together section El Progreso – Tela
- Section 3 (C-A in Figure 2.1): San Pedro Sula – El Progreso (17.5 km), upgrades to existing road
- Section 4 (D-E in Figure 2.1): Tela – Ceiba (97 km), upgrades to the existing road (construction only)

Operation and maintenance responsibilities will exclude Section 4 and will therefore only apply to 123 km of road. As mentioned in relation to Section 2, a short 5.94 km bypass of El Progreso will be constructed. This will be on a greenfield site currently used for sugar cane production. Figure 2.1 provides an overview of the Project sections.

Figure 2.1: Project sections



Source: "GESTION PREDIAL CORREDOR TURISTICO" (also referred to as "ADQUISICION Y LIBERACION DEL DERECHO DE VIAY REASENTAMIENTO, INVOLUNTARIO EN LOS TRAMOS DEL CORREDOR TURISTICO")

The existing road is currently a two lane highway for the entire route. ADASA has stated that, to the extent possible, the widening of the road will take place within the existing right of way (RoW) which is currently 20m from the centreline of the road in each direction. Widening within the existing RoW has been pursued to minimise resettlement impacts.

In addition to possible resettlement impacts, as a result of the expansion works within the existing RoW, some existing structures (ie houses, shops) will end up closer to the road than before resulting in an increase in potential impacts such as noise, safety and air quality for the people living along the road.

The Project EISs prepared by Louis Berger identified the community of the Garifuna living close to the Project area as possibly being indigenous peoples. The closest being the residents of Triunfo de la Cruz community, who live approximately 3km from the project road. This resulted in further studies by Louis Berger on the Garifuna community to determine if IFC PS7 is triggered for the Project.

2.2 ADASA Commitments

As part of the study carried out by Louis Berger on the Garifuna, the company provided four recommendations for ADASA's commitment to the Garifuna. ADASA has committed to uphold the following, in relation to the Garifuna community:

- Ensure that the project execution process fosters full respect for human rights, dignity, aspirations, culture and livelihood of the Garifuna communities
- Where possible, provide measures to benefit and promote sustainable development opportunities for the Garifuna communities in a manner consistent with their culture
- Establish and maintain an ongoing relationship with these Garifuna communities, based on direct consultation and informed participation
- Respect and preserve the culture, knowledge and practices of these Garifuna communities, avoiding where possible the location of camps or workshop sites within 3.0 km of the communities

3 Regulatory Framework

3.1 Overview

The Project is required to assess and manage any impacts on indigenous peoples as they relate to Honduran law, the Equator Principles III (2013) and subsequently, IFC Performance Standard 7 'Indigenous Peoples' (2012). The scope of this report is to assess the Project against IFC PS7 only, because the requirements of IFC PS7 are more stringent than Honduran Law. However, we have also included some information on the other relevant legislation and standards in the sections below.

3.2 Honduran Law

The Government of Honduras recognises the rights of indigenous groups. However there is no ratified legal framework to protect the territorial rights of the indigenous people. The Government has introduced policies directed at the protection of the rights of indigenous peoples, such as intercultural bilingual education programmes and has set up the Office of the Special Prosecutor for Ethnic Groups and Cultural Heritage.

The law of 1992 on the Modernisation and Development of the Agricultural Sector used the wording that opened the possibility of land titling for indigenous groups. Constitutional Article 107 on the prevention of sale of coastal land to foreigners to protect indigenous territories was amended to allow for the sale of such land. The Property Law of Honduras (2004) and its regulations (2011), govern the regularization of land for indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples, and set up the Institute of Property, which is assigned the functions of land survey and registry as well as the titling of indigenous territories. It also stipulates free, prior and informed consultation, but not consent, for their titling process on land owned by indigenous people.

In 1995 Honduras ratified the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), a legally binding instrument that deals with the rights of indigenous and tribal people. Ratification means a requirement to aligning legislation, policies and programmes to reflect the principles of the Convention. In 2007 Honduras voted in favour of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, although it is a non-binding document.

3.3 IFC Performance Standard 7

Applicability of IFC PS7 should be established during the environmental and social risks and impacts identification stage of a project. PS7 states that there is no universal definition of the term 'indigenous peoples', so for the purpose of identification of indigenous peoples PS7 refers to a distinct social and cultural group that contains the following characteristics:

- Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others
- Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories
- Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the mainstream society or culture

- A distinct language or dialect, often different from the official language or languages of the country or region in which they reside³

Once a group has been identified as indigenous, the Project Company (in this case ADASA) must identify the environmental and social risks and impacts on them. Any adverse impacts must be avoided where possible. If the adverse impacts cannot be avoided, mitigation measures must be prepared, through informed consultation and participation (ICP) with indigenous communities, and presented in an Indigenous Peoples Plan.

Indigenous peoples affected by a project must be consulted as per IFC Performance Standard 1 'Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts' (PS1). This requires a project to obtain the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of the affected IP group before development can commence, in situations where there is:

- An impact on lands and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use
- Relocation of indigenous peoples from lands and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use
- Critical cultural heritage

FPIC expands upon ICP and includes good faith negotiations between the client and the indigenous peoples. It requires evidence of agreement between the parties on the outcome of negotiations.

3.4 Equator Principles III

The Equator Principles recognise that indigenous peoples can be particularly vulnerable if they are included in the project-affected communities. They require that if projects affect indigenous peoples, the project will have to carry out a process of Informed Consultation and Participation with the communities.

As per IFC PS 7, if there are adverse impacts to indigenous peoples the Equator Principles require that communities provide FPIC. The Equator Principles also state that indigenous peoples issues need to follow the relevant national law.

³ IFC Performance Standard 7 January 2012
'http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/1ee7038049a79139b845faa8c6a8312a/PS7_English_2012.pdf?MOD=AJPERES'

4 Assessment of Identification as Indigenous Peoples

4.1 Overview

There are eight socially and culturally distinct groups in Honduras that could be considered indigenous. These are; the Pech, Nahua, Lenca, Tolupane, Garifuna, Misquito, Tawahka and Chorti⁴. Louis Berger when preparing the EIS report identified the Garifuna as present within the vicinity of the Project (they considered anyone living within 3km of the Project). IFC PS7 states that '[both] legal recognition and precedents in recognition of a group or community as indigenous should be given due consideration but are not determining factors for triggering Performance Standard 7'. This section will determine whether the Garifuna are indigenous in relation to the four characteristics used by IFC to determine 'indigenous peoples' (see section 3.3).

4.2 Garifuna Study

Garifuna communities are located along the Caribbean coast; Figure 4.1 was provided by Louis Berger and shows the locations of the Garifuna communities in Honduras.

Figure 4.1: Map of the Garifuna people Communities



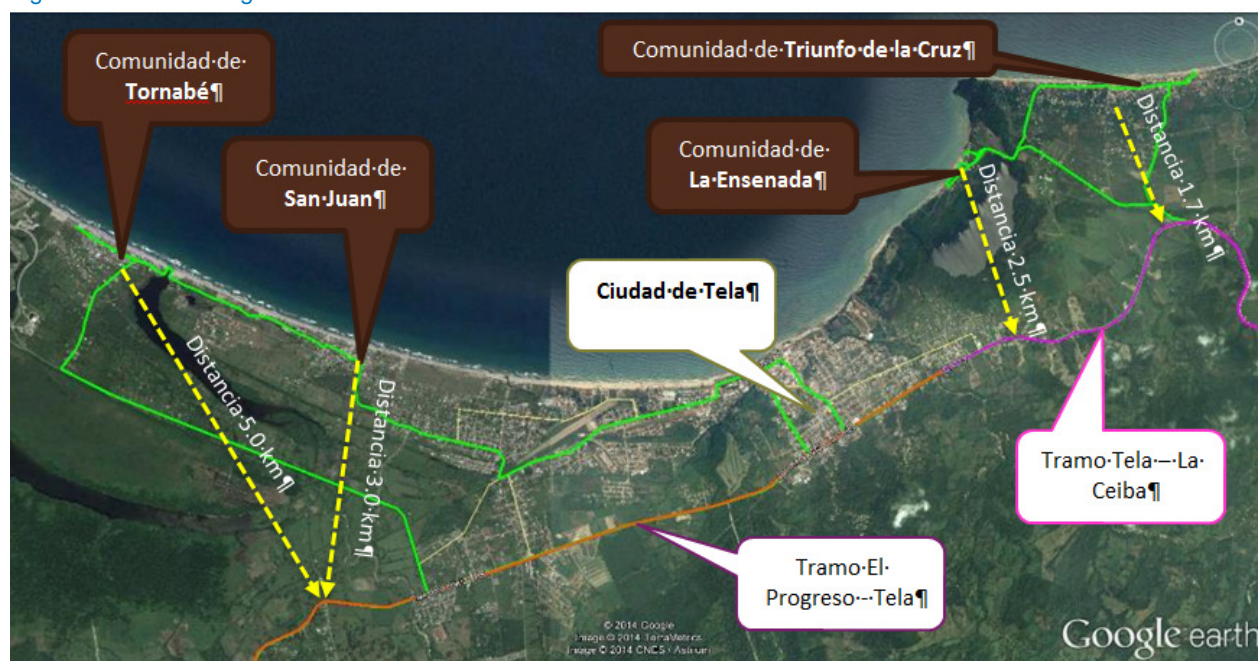
Source: Caribbean Central American Research Council (2004). Diagnosis of Use and Land Tenure in Miskito and Garifuna communities of Honduras from 2002 to 2003. Volume 2

In their study Louis Berger identified the closest four Garifuna communities to the Project as Tornabé, San Juan, La Ensenada and Triunfo de la Cruz and carried out surveys and interviews with community members in the four communities.

⁴ Mott MacDonald Inc's ESDD. Referencing IDB, quoted in ILO <http://www.ilo.org/indigenous/Activitiesbyregion/LatinAmerica/Honduras/lang--en/index.htm>

The criteria for selection of these four Garifuna communities was based on travel distances, as well as lineal distances between the communities and the closest point to the sections of the Project road that would be expanded. In other words, located within 3km of the El Progreso-Tela road section near Tela town. Figure 2.1 shows that this is the closest section to the coast apart from where the road reaches the coast at Le Ceiba. Figure 4.2 provides a view of the four closest villages to the Project road. Louis Berger did not identify any Garifuna communities close to the Project road at Le Ceiba.

Figure 4.2: Insert Figure Title here



Source: Luis Berger 'Análisis de Riesgos e Impactos Sociales del Proyecto Corredor Turístico de Honduras sobre las Comunidades Garifunas del Caribe Hondureño'

4.3 Findings

Based on the Louis Berger study and information from external sources, Mott MacDonald Inc. carried out a review of the Garifuna community against the four characteristics of indigenous peoples as identified in IFC PS7. Table 4.1 provides a review of Mott MacDonald Inc.'s findings.

Table 4.1: Comparison of Garifuna against IFC PS7 indigenous peoples' characteristics

Criteria	Garifuna
Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others.	Yes. The Garifuna self-identify as members of a distinct cultural group, calling themselves Garinagu. In 2001, UNESCO proclaimed the language, dance, and music of the Garifuna (including Honduran Garifuna) as a 'masterpiece of the oral and intangible heritage of humanity'. In 2008, the Garifuna were included in UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity which is aimed at highlighting and safeguarding intangible cultural heritage.

Criteria	Garifuna
Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories (or groups that have lost collective attachment to distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area, occurring within the concerned group members' lifetime).	Yes. The Garifuna maintain specific religious beliefs and festivals which denote their strict connection with their land and territory. The Garifuna have strong links with the beach and sea which are important for fishing as well as being part of their cultural identity ⁵ .
Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the mainstream society or culture.	Yes. The Garifuna maintain traditional communal uses of the land and other communal patterns of work and activity that reflect their origins, home along the northern coast of Honduras, and unique culture. Their music and dance which is unique and internationally recognized also separates them from mainstream culture.
A distinct language or dialect, often different from the official language or languages of the country or region in which they reside.	Yes. The Garifuna language belongs to the Arawakan group of languages and is retained despite centuries of discrimination and linguistic domination ¹⁴ .

Source: Mott MacDonald Inc. 'ESDD – Corredor Turístico de Honduras' (25 August 2014)

4.4 Conclusion

Based on the information provided, we agree with Mott MacDonald Inc's findings that the Garifuna communities should be considered to be indigenous peoples in accordance with the IFC PS7 definition.

⁵ World Bank Inspection Panel Investigation Report, Honduras: Land Administration Project (IDA Credit 3858-HO) June 12, 2007

5 Possible Adverse Impacts

5.1 Overview

The following are the possible adverse impacts identified in the Project EIS for road widening works:

- Modifying vehicular traffic
- Disruption to local communities
- Occupational health and safety risks
- Changes in land use
- Spread of disease and public health risks related to waste⁶

Impacts in relation to road safety, environmental health impacts such as noise, air pollution, accessibility issues resulting from congestion were included in the EISs, but are not likely to affect the Garifuna community⁷ due to their location along the coast. Therefore health and safety, disease and disruption risks are unlikely for the community. Consultation with Garifuna community members (further discussed in section 6) show that community members do not anticipate any of these adverse impacts

Improvement of the road is likely to result in more traffic, which is expected to bring larger numbers of tourists to the Garifuna community. This has been considered as a positive impact, rather than a negative impact as tourism is an active income stream for the Garifuna.

The key possible adverse impacts on community members relate to changes in land use from possible resettlement impacts, and encroachment of Project works onto communal lands. These impacts are discussed in the sections below.

5.2 Resettlement Impacts

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or 'Plan de Reasentamiento Involuntario' dated September 2014 prepared for ADASA includes a socio-economic survey, which was conducted with affected persons along the RoW of the project road. Members of the Garifuna community were not observed to be occupying the land on the RoW. Therefore no Garifuna people will be affected by resettlement on the sections of the road to be expanded (the El Progreso to Tela section).

Consultation with Garifuna community members (discussed further in section 6) provides information on the sale of products to tourists. These items include coconut bread, coconut blocks, and fish products. However ADASA has stated that none of this trading is done by the roadside. Rather, the products are sold in shops and cafes for tourist or food items, or individual vendors sell items to pedestrians in the streets where tourists congregate. The Garifuna fishermen take their catch on a daily basis to markets in larger cities such as San Pedro Sula, El Progreso or Tela.

⁶ From list provided in Mott MacDonald Inc.'s ESDD report.

⁷ When talking about the Garifuna communities, we are discussing the Garifuna in general. However, interview and survey results only relate to the four communities included in the Louis Berger survey,

Roadside sales are not a common practice for the Garifuna people living in the four communities closest to the road, because their typical sale goods are perishable (in the case of food), or require cooling (in the case of fish). The most common practice for selling food is through the windows of houses or at tourist facilities such as restaurants, and stalls on the beach.

Interviews carried out as part of the Louis Berger study⁸ did not identify anyone that remembered the sale of goods at the side of the highway. Site visits carried out by ADASA did not identify any stands to sell products along the road routes that connect to the Garifuna communities, nor alongside the access road or in the intersection with the main highway corresponding to the Progreso-Tela section.

This study primarily focused on the section of highway that will be expanded as these are the areas where people will be impacted by resettlement. ADASA will not relocate shops or stalls from the RoW on the 'maintenance only' sections and the construction/maintenance schedule will be maintained in a way that people who work along the roadside will not be impacted for more than a day at a time. Due to the presence of construction workers, it is expected that the stall holders' sales will increase temporarily, so the impact on the maintenance only sections of the road is expected to be negligible for stall holders.

The ADASA appointed Community Liaison Office will monitor the land acquisition process and if it is identified that indigenous peoples are adversely impacted, mitigation measures will be employed, as discussed in section 7.

5.3 Communal Lands

IFC suggests that indigenous peoples can typically claim rights and access to, and use of land and resources through traditional or customary systems, many of which entail communal property rights. These lands may be significant to the indigenous peoples for use during social or cultural activities, or for subsistence or commercial purposes. ADASA has determined, based on the location of the project in relation to the Garifuna community, that the Project will not occupy communal lands that belong to the Garifuna. It is considered that, since the Garifuna communities are only located near the Caribbean, none of the Project sections will impact communal lands. Table 5.1 provides the travel and linear distance between the Project and the four closest Garifuna communities.

Table 5.1: Distances from the Project road to Garifuna villages

Community Garifuna	Travel Distance	Linear Distance
Tornabé	7.1 km	5.0 km
San Juan	3.9 km	3.0 km
La Ensenada	3.0 km	2.5 km
Triunfo de la Cruz	2.4 km	1.7 km

Source: Análisis de Riesgos e Impactos Sociales del Proyecto Corredor Turístico de Honduras sobre las Comunidades Garífunas del Caribe Hondureño

⁸ Análisis de Riesgos e Impactos Sociales del Proyecto Corredor Turístico de Honduras sobre las Comunidades Garífunas del Caribe Hondureño

Activities that could possibly impact communal lands would be those activities carried out at a distance from the road RoW. These include material extraction or borrow sites, laydown areas and material spoil sites. ADASA states that the location of spoil sites have already been established on municipal land. The relevant permits will be requested from the municipality for the use of these sites. Material extraction and borrow sites will be selected from those sites that have previously been exploited and that already have the relevant permits. Monitoring will be carried out on possible impacts to indigenous peoples (see section 7). If it is determined through the monitoring that indigenous communal land is impacted by any of the Project activities, then an Indigenous Peoples' Plan will be prepared as per IFC PS7.

5.4 Conclusion

Surveys, consultations and site visits to Project road locations carried out by ADASA and Louis Berger have all shown that there are not expected to be any adverse impacts to the Garifuna community in general, but specifically the four communities that are located close to the Project, as a result of the resettlement and use of communal lands. Also, because of the Project footprint only partially falls in land inhabited by indigenous communities, and the fact that tourism is already a key income generator for the Garifuna, it is not foreseen that indigenous way of life or critical cultural heritage will be impacted by the Project.

6 Consultation

6.1 Consultation Results

As part of its study, Louis Berger carried out a series of meetings and interviews with the Mayor of the Municipality of Tela, the Honduran Institute of Anthropology and History (IHAH) and leaders and community members of La Ensenada, Triunfo de la Cruz, Tornabé and San Juan. The meetings followed a set questionnaire that asked about the following topics:

- The respondent's prior knowledge of the Project
- Possible project impacts and benefits
- The respondent's opinion on the possibility of objection from the community to the Project
- Possible environmental impacts.

Some respondents were also asked about the culture and practices of the Garifuna community. The comments made at these meetings, are presented below:

Table 6.1: Consultation results

Date	Title	Name	Comments on the consultation
19 August 2014	Mayor of the Municipality of Tela		The Municipality is trying to integrate and encourage the participation of the Garifuna communities in the municipality in relation to the new project works that are being developed.
19 August 2014	President of the Board of La Ensenada		Has heard of and agrees with the construction of the Tourist Corridor of Honduras. He believes there will be benefits in relation to social and economic development for the community La Ensenada. The construction impacts will pollute the environment, but generally considers that the project will be positive for the community.
19 August 2014	Secretary of the Board of La Ensenada		He agrees with the implementation of the Project. Positive impacts he identified include the creation of jobs and the increase in visitors and tourists. He does not believe will be any negative impacts on the La Ensenada community as it feels that the project will be a benefit the community./
19 August 2014	Trustees and Owner Assistant Tour Guide - Triunfo de la Cruz		There will be a social and economic development in the Municipality of Tela including Triunfo de la Cruz through increased tourism and increased business sales. The Project will be positive for Triunfo de la Cruz He does not expect that there will be opposition to the Project. He recommends that the Garifunas are hired for the construction phase of the Project.
19 August 2014	The Chairman of the Water Board - Triunfo de la Cruz		The Project will provide social and economic development to the municipality of Tela in relation to jobs, increased tourism, improved traffic and increased sales of food and crafts. He does not see any negative impacts on the environment and does not believe that the project will have any opposition.

Date	Title	Name	Comments on the consultation
			<p>Suggests that traffic control is used so that traffic does not stop on the road during construction.</p> <p>Recommends keeping Garifuna communities informed at all times.</p>
19 August 2014	Housewife - Triunfo de la Cruz		<p>She had not heard of the Project, but agrees with its execution.</p> <p>Municipality of Tela will benefit from higher revenue from tourism.</p> <p>The Project will need to carry out reforestation, as compensation for the felling of trees during construction of the road.</p> <p>She does not believe there will be any opposition to the project.</p>
19 August 2014	Business Owner - Triunfo de la Cruz		<p>She had not heard about the project, but following explanation agrees with it.</p> <p>She states that the project will benefit the social and economic development of the Municipality of Tela as tourism, selling products (breads, coconut coco tablets) and selling food to the construction workers.</p> <p>She thinks the Project is positive and that people in the community will not object to it.</p> <p>Recommends keeping the community informed.</p>
19 August 2014	Chairman of the Board - Tornabé		<p>He agreed with the project and that it will benefit the social and economic development of the municipality of Tela.:</p> <p>He believes it is a positive Project, particularly the generation of jobs, road safety and improved traffic flow.</p> <p>He does not believe it will have any opposition.</p> <p>He recommends the Project contacts the Board for future job opportunities and more communication should take place when construction begins.</p>
20 August 2014	Honduran Institute of Anthropology and History (IAHAH)	4 participants	<p>The widening of the road will not affect the way of life of the Garifuna because they are located some distance away from the road. On the contrary, the widening of the road could bring more benefits to the communities.</p> <p>The Garifuna conduct their practices within their villages, which are not adjacent to the road. There is no established Garifuna community living close to the road.</p> <p>It is unlikely that the road widening will affect the traditions of the communities.</p> <p>IAHAH considers that it is unlikely organized groups of Garifuna will protest against the toll road</p>
20 August 2014	Columbus Elementary Teacher - Tornabé		<p>She had not previously heard about the Project, but once explained agreed with it because it will help clear the traffic</p> <p>She does believe there will be any negative impact the Project for the community of Tornabé</p> <p>She considers it a positive project and does not think that people will object to it.</p> <p>Garifuna traditions are passed from generation to generation within households. Also in schools dance groups and women's groups.</p>

Date	Title	Name	Comments on the consultation
20 August 2014	Community of San Juan	13 participants	<p>Traditions are also kept in relation to meals. Mothers teach their daughters and men are engaged in fishing and sometimes help prepare the land for crops.</p> <p>It is expected that the community will benefit from fuel savings and improved traffic flow.</p> <p>Respondents stated that they do not think that the Project will negatively impact the community. On the contrary, it will benefit the community with improved traffic flow and opportunities for tourists to reach their community.</p> <p>Respondents believe the community will not oppose the project.</p> <p>The participants requested that they are kept informed so that they can participate in the construction work.</p> <p>A recommendation was made that the toll on the road be lower than the toll levied on the Logistics Corridor</p>

Source: Louis Berger 'Análisis de Riesgos e Impactos Sociales del Proyecto Corredor Turístico de Honduras sobre las Comunidades Garífunas del Caribe Hondureño'

6.2 Conclusion

The consultation outcomes described in Table 6.1 above show that the majority, but not all of the Garifuna community members were aware of the Project. Once the Project had been explained, all respondents were in favour of the Project. None of the respondents identified any negative impacts on the Garifuna communities. Benefits were identified, these focused primarily on better improved traffic flows and, increased in tourism and increase in business opportunities.

Garifuna community members requested that they are consulted on the Project (this will be addressed in the 'Stakeholder Engagement Plan' dated October 2014). There were also requests that community members be considered for Project jobs and one comment on the price of the toll.

Although this is not an exhaustive survey, the consultation process does indicate, based on statements from community members of the four closest Garifuna villages and from the IHAH and Mayor of the Municipality, that the Garifuna community will not be adversely impacted by the Project.

7 Monitoring and Reporting

7.1 Overview

ADASA has appointed a staff member (Luis Martinez) who will act as the Community Liaison Officer (CLO) for the Project. His responsibility will be to coordinate all consultations and interaction with communities that will be directly affected as well as surrounding communities to the road.

Communications with local communities will follow the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) dated October 2014. This SEP includes regular consultations with the four closest Garifuna communities. It also contains details of a grievance mechanism, which will be used throughout the duration of the Project and will be disclosed to local communities, including the Garifuna communities.

7.2 Monitoring and Reporting

It will be the CLO's responsibility to monitor impacts of the Project on the Garifuna communities through comments and concerns raised during the consultation process and to review the grievance mechanism for grievances relevant to the Garifuna people. Should any adverse impacts on the Garifuna community be identified, the Project will be required to prepare an Indigenous People's Plan (IPP).

This IPP will be prepared in line with IFC PS7 and the mitigation measures provided to address the adverse impacts must be decided in coordination with the Garifuna community.

It is not expected that other indigenous communities will be identified and adversely impacted in relation to the Project. However if there is an allegation that other indigenous peoples are present in the area it will be the responsibility of the CLO, in conjunction with the Lenders to determine the validity of these claims. If the claims are found to be reasonable then an IPP will be prepared.

Additionally, there will be a programme to hire workers from local communities, which will include Garifuna people and will be carried out as per Honduran Law and IFC Standards.

8 Conclusions

We conclude that the Garifuna people can be considered as 'indigenous peoples' as described in IFC PS7 as studies have shown that they have all four required characteristics for them to be considered indigenous peoples.

An Indigenous Peoples Plan and Free Prior Informed Consent are not required for the Project as the Garifuna people will not be adversely impacted by the Project. This was confirmed through consultations with community members that they did not consider that they would be adversely impacted.

ADASA has committed to continue a process of consultation with the Garifuna communities and this will include a grievance mechanism. Monitoring will be carried out by the Project CLO and if any adverse impacts are identified in the future, or if other indigenous groups are found to be adversely impacted by the Project an Indigenous Peoples Plan will be prepared.