

INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT OF POPULATIONS

Introduction

1. Projects that require the acquisition of land notably irrigation, hydroelectric power and water supply projects as well as some urban developments, industrial or transport can be implemented only if the people who live in the project area are displaced. The issue of resettlement is complex since it is necessary to replace the revenue that represent agricultural land , forests, pastures, stores and sources of production, in general , by the same resources or by other goods equivalent production to allow these people to rebuild their lives and their economic productivity. The acquisition of small plots which their loss makes unprofitable agricultural production and causing the displacement of families and businesses for construction of roads and transmission lines requires as much as a resettlement plan is put in place.

BOAD policy

2. BOAD Policy wants that resettlement must be a measure that project managers must avoid or limit as much as possible. If we can not escape and that this is fully justified, BOAD requires the formulation and funding of a resettlement plan that allows displaced population to improve or at least allow people to find the standard of living they had before the project.
3. Environmental and social assessment of a relocation project must first estimate the ability of the host region to support an additional population under the conditions provided by the project. It will then identify the risks that such a project entails for the environment and riparians community

and are, for example, increased pressure on natural resources, structures and premises and the activities mentioned above. Finally, it should formulate an environment management plan to mitigate these impacts, protect the natural and social area and human constructions.

Social aspect of resettlement program

4. The experiences showed that past projects which have a component related to the resettlement of displaced populations gave least satisfaction. The reason for these failures is mainly that the field evaluation of a resettlement plan has not been scheduled. The design of this component is, therefore, insufficiently developed and funded, and instead of development activities, it takes the form of emergency measures. The impoverishment of population and environmental degradation associated with it are the results of bad resettlement.
5. There are risks to see the displaced population been impoverished due to the loss of basic productive resources. In addition, and in contrast to voluntary installations involving more young families who leave on their own accord, resettlement operations require the entire population to move, which means that these communities should sustain the forces but also those who are not productive, whether it's the elders, disabled or unskilled workers. Moreover, wealthier and better educated families tend to leave the community in taking an important source of investment capital and local socioeconomic resources, impoverish more the rest of the group that need to reinstall.
6. For all these reasons, the Bank policy states that the resettlement plan must be submitted no later than at the time of project evaluation, regardless of the importance of the envisaged move. If the number of displaced people

is relatively low (a few hundred), a plan of modest size may be sufficient. If, on the other side, the population numbers increased to the thousands, the plan will be large and will fit into the overall strategies development even at the regional level. Anyway, the preparation of any resettlement operation will also start soon as possible within the framework of the feasibility study.

7. Resettlement plans that the Bank considers satisfactory should give details in the following areas:

- *Organizational skills in resettlement and development. It is the capacity of the responsible ministry and sectorial departments to provide assistance, to develop a training and development plan.*
- *Participation of affected populations. To have strategies that enables direct or indirect participation of displaced populations or host communities in decision-making, to the implementation, to the conduct and evaluation of resettlement operations.*
- *Basic Records on the region and affected populations. Census of the population, property and common land inventory, mapping of the host region; constraint practiced on the environment of this region.*
- *Resettlement Policy and legal framework. Delimitation of the affected land, structures. The compensation and empowerment criteria, resettlement objectives, conflict resolution procedures.*
- *New locations development Plan. Construction plans and detailed implantation plans of art work, comprehensive programs for the development of agriculture and non-agricultural employment, monitoring system, environment protection.*
- *Provisions transfer. Information campaigns, monitoring of transition operations subsistence mechanisms, schedule of mobilization.*

- *Cost estimation, financing plan and timetable for implementation. Timing of activities, annual costs and financing.*

Environmental impact of the Resettlement projects

8. An environmental and social assessment will proceed to analyze the effects that a resettlement plan has on the natural and social environment and also on the built environment. The big impact on the environment occurs in areas where populations are resettled and is mainly due to new activities they undertake. For this reason, we will only carry out the environmental assessment once the development plans are sufficiently detailed to suggest the host sites and appropriate modes of production in favor of these populations.
9. The environmental and social assessment begins with the Resettlement Plan elaboration phase which analyzes the environmental constraints of the different potential host sites. The resettlement of new communities¹ increases the habitat density that will influence the local population and natural resources. Special measures may be needed to meet the new conditions of hygiene, safety and public health. The new populations may represent a risk of contamination against which the host community has not developed resistance. A larger population often results in the increase of cattle which are aggravating the competitive relationships with local farmers who will compete for the same pastures. Prey, fish and birds can be heavily exploited, forests being damaged by the collection of firewood and other products, nomadic or seasonal users experienced by new human settlements. The development plan of the new sites will include the following information:

¹ The communities displaced by the project

- *Host population*

Census of population residing in the host region; social organization of host communities; ethnic, linguistic, religious and other cultural aspects of groups; population density and population growth rate.

- *Methods of resource exploitation*

Customs that governing the access to land, water, forests and resources in general; uses of resources following the modes of production, particularly in agriculture, breeding, in harvesting activities and in manufacturing industries.

- *The exploitation by the non-residents in the region*

Seasonal use by pastoralists, fishermen, gatherers of forest products, forest exploitation companies and industrial materials suppliers

- *Legalized Rights of use and customary*

Inventory of constitutional, legislative, administrative, contractual rights or right of customary resource use

- *Inventory of fauna and flora*

Studies of wildlife, flora as they are subject to both normal condition and adverse; exploitation by local populations

- *Social Infrastructure*

Inventory of schools, health facilities, communication and transportation networks, markets; information on the water supply systems, drainage and waste elimination

- *Public Health condition*

Epidemiology of health risks and diseases in the region; problems of environmental pollution, medical and hygienic conditions

- Institutions assessment

Capacity of local, regional and national institutions to participate in decision-making, implementation, in exploitation and maintenance as well as the resettlement project assessment

10. The economic viability of production methods proposed is a fundamental aspect of the environmental assessment. If new modes of production do not allow the displaced population to retrieve or improve their income, they may resort to the extraction of natural resources to survive.
11. Infrastructure needs that require new human settlements are an aspect that should be given much importance. The construction of access roads may be necessary to site developing and may encourage the arrival of loggers and hunters. Badly designed roads disrupt runoff storm water, migration routes of wildlife, and if they are built on slopes, they create serious erosion problems. The road construction itself has serious impacts on the natural and social environment. Studies have shown that access to drinking water largely determines the success of the resettlement and therefore it is important to carefully consider the problems of contamination of water resources caused by effluent from new homes, areas of cultivation and livestock.
12. Labor used in all construction of new roads, schools, clinics and water supply systems require the installation of camps, storage areas for equipment, food depots and cooperatives. With employment opportunities in the provision or improvement of infrastructure and new social services,

there is reason to expect to see on the outskirts of the settlements spontaneous development of populations. It may, moreover, that the workmen employed in the implementation of the resettlement project (and structures) are tempted to stay in the region, once their task is completed. We can partly solve these problems by employing displaced people to the construction of infrastructure sites.

13. The same considerations apply to urban areas. Overcrowding and risks to public health and safety associated with it represent real challenges when there is the challenge of resettling populations. Land speculation and the need to accommodate both tenants and squatters often limit the possibilities for resettlement of displaced populations in urban areas and can result in a denser concentration than is possible with the requirements of public health

14. Like the rural population, the urban centers habitant also depend on family links and neighborhood from which is created many low-cost support services that include both childcare and informal sources of income or credit. Disruption of these networks caused by the displacement puts these groups, especially women, at risk. The concentration of different and sometimes hostile ethnic communities in the same area, whether rural or urban, carries the risk of unacceptable conflicts. The choice of the site for the relocation from current workplace is also important since any increase in the cost or duration of carriage may jeopardize jobs. Finally, urban families with a large number of societies derive a significant portion of their diet or even income gardens they grow on their land, their patio or in their backyard. The plots of land on which the housing will be built must be of sufficient size and designed to meet such traditional customs and economic production activities.

Information, consultation and grievance settlement

15. Disclosure of information: the disclosure of relevant project information helps affected communities to understand the risks, impacts and opportunities related to the project. The project leader gives affected communities access to information on: (i) the purpose, nature and scale of the project; (ii) the duration of activities proposed in the project; (iii) risks and impacts that those communities could be exposed to and corresponding mitigation measures; (iv) the proposed process for stakeholder participation; and (v) the grievance mechanism.

16. Consultation: in the event the affected communities are exposed to the risks and negative impacts of a project, the client will ensure that a consultation process allows affected communities to express themselves freely on project risks, impacts and mitigation measures. The leader shall, in this regard, consider these views and formulate a response. An effective consultation process: (i) begins early in the risk identification process and the environmental and social impacts and continues until the risks and impacts materialize; (ii) is based on the prior disclosure and dissemination of relevant, transparent, objective, useful and easily accessible information submitted in one or several indigenous languages, in a culturally acceptable form, understandable to affected communities; (iii) emphasizes on inclusive participation of communities directly affected; (iv) proceeds immune from manipulation, interference, coercion or intimidation by others; (v) allows real participation, if any; and (vi) is described in the reports.

17. Grievance settlement mechanism for affected communities: in the situation where the Communities are concerned by a project, the promoter sets up a grievance settlement mechanism to receive complaints and record the concerns of the Communities in the context of facilitating the search for solutions. The mechanism should be, primarily, used by the affected communities. It should aim to help quickly resolve issues raised, using a process understandable and transparent consultation adapted culturally. It



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must be easily accessible without imposing costs on the Community and without the risk of reprisals. The mechanism should not hamper judicial or administrative remedies. In any event, the promoter shall provide the affected communities with appropriate information on the mechanism in the stakeholder engagement process.

Impact	Mitigation and bonification measures
potential income Loss	<p>Encourage the active participation of those affected by the project (PAP) during the setting of compensation</p> <p>Cover the loss of income or provide new sources of income equivalent to the PAP to ensure an equivalent level of life.</p> <p>During the farmland compensation process, be ensure to compensate the PAP by offering equivalent land</p>
potential Loss of public goods	<p>Clearly identify existing public goods in order to fairly compensate</p>
potential land loss	<p>Identify compensation on the basis of incurred impacts in order to ensure that no person affected by the project is penalized disproportionately ;</p> <p>Assist people affected in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living, or at least to restore them, in real terms, at their level before the move or at the project pre- implementation whichever is more advantageous for them.</p>
Lost of habitations	<p>compensate for loss of buildings according to new value of replacement at nine calculated at market prices</p> <p>Recognize losses of PAP regardless of occupancy status of the</p>



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	<p>concerned household (whether owner or occupant of the land)</p> <p>Assist people affected in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living, or at least to restore them, in real terms , at their level before the move or at the project pre- implementation whichever is more advantageous for them</p> <p>Pay to each member of the household equivalent compensation to the loss of property and assets owned by each</p> <p>Consider moving expenses in compensation setting process</p>
Exclusion of vulnerable people in the access to the benefits of the project	Assist the poor and vulnerable PAP while in the compensation, displacement and resettlement process.
Potential losses for women related to criteria and / or compensation mechanism	Ensure that women negatively affected by the project receive adequate compensation or income generating alternatives.
Difficulties of local authorities and institutions to manage the resettlement activities	Provide a mechanism for participation involving local authorities in the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan