

Table 3.1
**Identifying Requirements for Resettlement Policy and
 Capacity Building during Project Preparation**

Issue	Yes	No
Does borrower/EA already have a resettlement policy?		*
Do existing land acquisition and compensation policies cover all losses and categories of APs?		*
Do these policies meet Bank standards?		*
Do existing policies need to be modified?	✓	
Are government and EA willing to adapt policy to achieve project-specific solutions?	✓	
Does EA have any previous resettlement planning and implementation experience?		*
Is there any need for institutional capacity building?	✓	
Are there agencies aside from EA to be involved in resettlement planning and implementation?	✓	
Does borrower/EA have adequate budgetary resources to meet all expenses involving resettlement planning and implementation?		*

Box 3.4

Safeguarding Women's Interests in Resettlement

- Surveys identify separately the socioeconomic conditions, needs, and priorities of women; and the impact on women is monitored and evaluated separately.
- Surveys and entitlement criteria recognize female-headed households.
- Entitlements ensure that women are not disadvantaged by the process of land acquisition and resettlement.
- Land titles at the resettlement site or any grants included are in the name of both spouses.
- Female staff are hired by the resettlement agency to work with and assist women in all kinds of resettlement activities, including planning and implementation of income restoration programs.
- Women's groups are involved in resettlement planning, management, and operations and in job creation and income generation.

Table 3.2
Types of Losses from Land Acquisition

Category	Types of Loss
Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural land • House plot (owned or occupied) • Business premises (owned or occupied) • Access to forestland • Traditional use-rights • Community or pasture land • Access to fishponds and fishing places
Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House or living quarters • Other physical structures • Structure used in commercial/industrial activity • Displacement from rented or occupied commercial premises
Income and livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income from standing crops • Income from rent or sharecropping • Income from wage earnings • Access to work opportunities • Income from affected business • Income from tree or perennial crops • Income from forest products • Income from fishponds and fishing places • Income from grazing land • Subsistence from any of these sources
Community and cultural sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools, community centers, markets, health centers • Shrines, other religious symbols or sites • Places of worship (church, temple, mosque) • Cemeteries, burial sites • Rights to food, medicines and natural resources • Intellectual property rights
Environment-related	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Losses due to environmental impacts that might result from land acquisition or from project itself

Table 3.3

Entitlement Matrix of a Proposed Compensation and Resettlement Policy

Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled person
Loss of arable land	a) Arable land located in the right-of-way (ROW) of the road	a) Farmers who cultivate the land
Loss of residential land	a) Residential land located in ROW	a) Legal occupants of the land with certification from a relevant authority or a verbal permit from the commune b) Illegal occupants of the land
Loss of structure	a) Structures located in right-of-way	a) Legal owner of the structure

Compensation policy	Implementation issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provide equivalent land nearby. b) If land is not available, use intensification and diversification of existing land. c) Farming will be permitted in the clear area (2–7m from the toe of the embankment). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A list of available arable land in each affected commune is required b) Assistance to farmers to develop new crops and intensify production
<p><i>For both legal and illegal occupants:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) If remaining land is enough to absorb APs, replacement land will be provided within the commune. b) If remaining area is not enough an alternative house-plot (minimum 60 m²) or equivalent to the former plot will be offered close to the highway. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To avoid procedural problems due to the absence of written permits, permits will be issued before compensation begins b) The minimum area on which APs would be allowed to reorganize has to be discussed with district and commune authorities c) The value of the new site has to be equivalent but not less than the value of the current property of APs. If the assessed value of the new site is larger than the assessed value of their current property, the difference should not be collected from the APs. d) APs will have to conform to all existing regulations. Assistance will be given to those who need it.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Compensation in kind in materials. Owners will build their structures with technical assistance. b) Allowance for lost income in kind. c) Transportation of building materials to families who are relocated (not payable in cash). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A wide variety of building materials would be made available for APs. b) During the survey, the amount and type of building materials needed will be evaluated.

Table 3.3
Entitlement Matrix of a Proposed Compensation and Resettlement Policy
(continued)

Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled person
Loss of standing crops	a) Crops located in the widening of the road	a) Farmers who cultivate the land
Loss of trees	a) Trees located in ROW of the road and in the clear area if they affect traffic safety (visibility)	a) Persons who utilize the land where trees are located

Adapted from Design Report for TA No. 1997 VIE: *Second Road Improvement Project*, for \$2,100,000, approved on 29 November 1993.

Table 3.4

Types of Losses Eligible for Compensation in Jamuna Bridge Project¹

Type of loss	Definition of Entitled Person
Loss of agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Owner(s) of plot as per land record at cut-off date
Loss of homestead land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Owner of a homestead plot as recorded at cut-off date
Loss of living quarters and other physical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal owner of structure
Loss of economically valuable perennial crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Owner of a plot as per record at cut-off date
Loss of occupied homestead (illegal or with permission of owner) land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households living on land as <i>uthulis</i> or squatters
Loss of tenant contract for farming or pasture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers leasing or sharecropping on land acquired for project
Loss of wage income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons living in affected areas and engaged in wage labor in agri/ nonagriculture sectors and whose means of livelihood is affected
Loss of commercial plots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Owner of the commercial plot at cut-off date
Loss of structure used in commercial/industrial activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal owner of structure

Table 3.5
Preparing Resettlement Cost Estimates and Budget

Category	Cost Items
Resettlement preparation and compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost of census and survey of affected people and inventory of assets • Cost of information and consultation • Compensation for assets lost (land, structures, etc.) • Costs of replacement land • Cost of preparation of replacement farmland
Relocation and transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost of moving and transporting movable items • Cost of replacement housing • Cost of site and infrastructure development and services • Subsistence allowances during transition • Cost of replacement businesses and downtime
Income restoration plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost estimates for income restoration plans (e.g., training, small business, community enterprise) • Cost of incremental services (extension, health, education) • Environmental enhancement packages (forestry, soil conservation, grazing land, etc.)
Administrative costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical facilities (office space, staff housing, etc.) • Transport/vehicles, materials • Operation staff (managerial, technical), and support staff • Training and monitoring • Technical assistance • Evaluation by independent agency

Source: Cernea, Michael, 1988. *Involuntary Resettlement in Development Projects*, The World Bank, Washington, D.C.

