

Mitigation of Socio-Economic Impacts in Involuntary Resettlement due to Infrastructure Development in Bangladesh

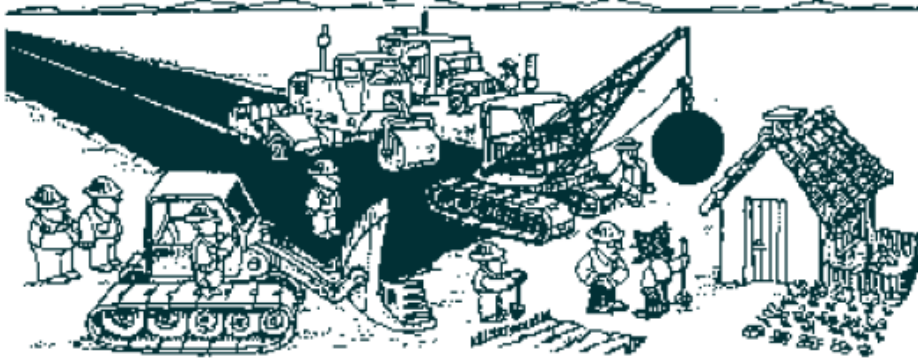


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Background : Involuntary resettlement ?



**Involuntary
Resettlement**

Source : IFC Hand book

Background : Outcome of involuntary resettlement



Failed Project



Successful Road Project

Background: Issues in involuntary resettlement (Globally)

- ❑ Approximately 15 million people are displaced in the world every year. (Renu, M.,2009)
- ❑ The objectives in the policy of involuntary resettlement is to improve or at least restore livelihoods and income of resettlers. (Carnea, M.M. 2003)
- ❑ One of the important features lying in the development induced displacement are “impoverishment risks” (Renu, M.,2009)
- ❑ Compensation alone are not sufficient to diminish impoverishment. (Carnea, M.M. 2003)
- ❑ Weak consultation may create improper involuntary resettlement.

Background :Resettlement History in Bangladesh

- ❑ Between 1960s and 1970s several development projects were completed without resettlement.
- ❖ Kaptai Dam was constructed in 1961.
- ❖ Displaced around 100,000 numbers of tribal's.
- ❖ Land acquired 54000 acres. (Zaman,1996, Atahar, 2013).

- ❑ 1994 to 2004 displacement rate 0.05 mill per year.
- ❖ Land acquired 7000 ha. (khatun, 2009)
Jamuna Multipurpose Bridge Project (JMBP),Jamuna Bridge Access Road Project(JBARP),
JBRLP, SRNDP, RRMPIII, Bhairab Bridge Project(BBP),

- ❑ Now The Displacement Rate is 0.02 -0.03 mill per Year in infrastructure development. (Atahar, 2013)

Background :Resettlement History in Bangladesh

Type of Task	JMBP	JBARP	JBRLP	BBP	SRNDP
Year of completion of resettlement activities	2000	2000	2002	2004	2005
Land acquisition (ha)	2900	93	512	17	250
Population affected	105000	28000	11000	4000	33000
Affected population/ha	36	301	21	235	-
Type of land acquired	Agricultural land	Along the existing road	Agricultural land	Semi-urban along existing ferry ghat.	Along the existing road

Source : (khatun, 2009)

Background :Resettlement policy in Bangladesh

- ❑ Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 and Acquisition of Property on Emergency Basis Act 1989(Act IX of 1989).
- ❑ Jamuna Multi Purpose Bridge Project (Land Acquisition) Act, 1995.
- ❑ Under the land acquisition ordinance **only cash compensation** are given based on market value.
- ❑ Then **50%** upon the said market value will be given as **additional grant**.

Background : JMBP



Bangabandhu Setu (Ex. JMB)

- ❑ 4.8 Km long, Period : 1994-1998, Cost \$ 696 million, 1231 nos. Household (both side)
- ❑ First RP done according to the Guideline of WB

Background : Resettlement Evaluation of JMBP

- ❑ Only 21.8 % people think the compensation was sufficient in JMBP. (Atahar, 2013)
- ❑ 89.48 % people could not able to purchase the same amount of land they lost in JMBP. (Atahar, 2013)
- ❑ After resettlement 81.95 % people have less income than before in JMBP. (Atahar, 2013)

Background : Recent Issues in Bangladesh



❑ Coal Power Plant Stopped in Anowara, Ctg



July 17, 2012

❑ Locals protest against pvt land acquisition for Barisal Marine Academy



| Online Edition

September 2, 2013

Background (3): Needs for 'comprehensive' compensation

- ❑ Recently, people are reluctant to government's large projects and resist land acquisition and resettlement.
- ❑ In the current system insufficient compensation are given and longer time required.
- ❑ More challenging for development projects to make land acquisition.
- ❑ Social relationship has been ignored.

Hence, 'comprehensive' compensation is needed to minimize the **negative** socio-economic impacts.

Background (3): Needs for 'comprehensive' compensation

❑ **'Comprehensive' compensation**

Elaborate or wide ranging compensation considering possible economical, social and mental aspects including people's satisfaction.

❑ **'Socio-economic Impact'**

Impact developed on community social and economic well being. Impacts are evaluated in terms of community demographics, housing ,employment, income, market effects, services and aesthetic qualities of the community.

Objectives

- ❖ To identify a satisfactory involuntary resettlement plan by exploring a comprehensive compensation package to mitigate socio-economic impacts.
- ❖ To determine which component is most important and to be noticed properly by the Government.
- ❖ To investigate acceptability of the proposed compensation package among the affected people.

Study Area



Study Area Details:

Name of the Project: Road Network Improvement and Maintenance project-II

Contract # 04: Chittagong-Dohazari Portion

Length of Road Segment: 26.80 Km

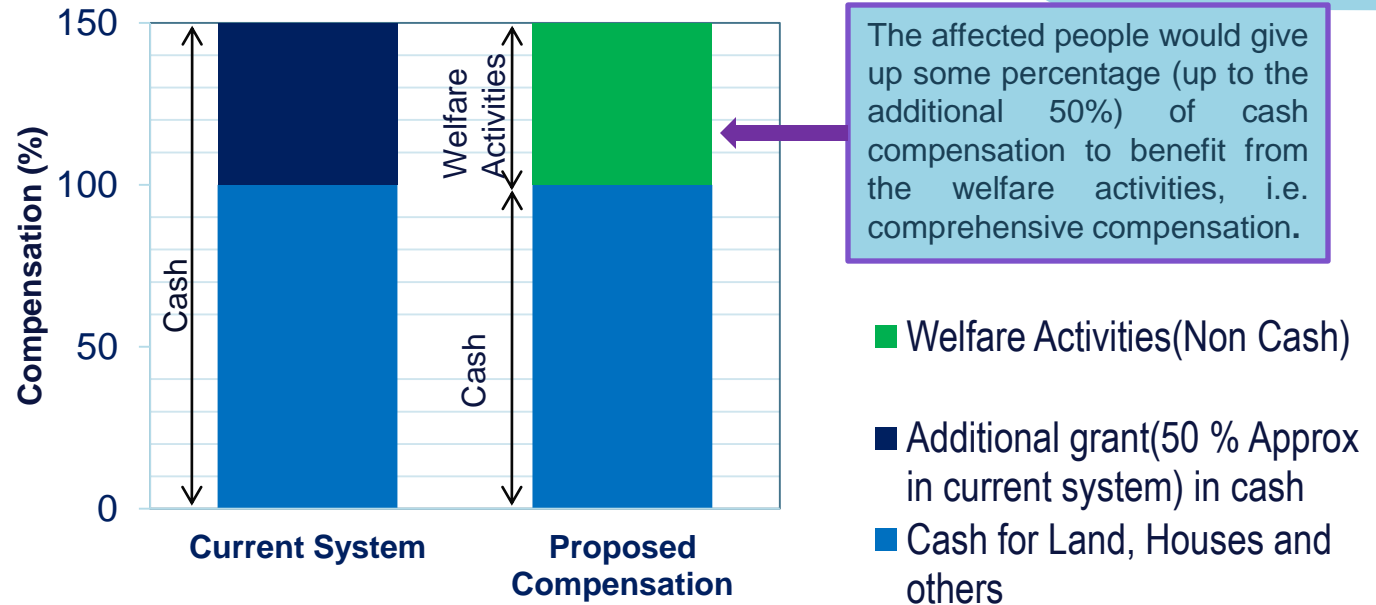
Quantity of Land Acquisition Required: 58.60 Acres.

Value of Land acquisition and resettlement: 444 million BDT (USD 5.6 million)

Project Affected Persons: 5,164

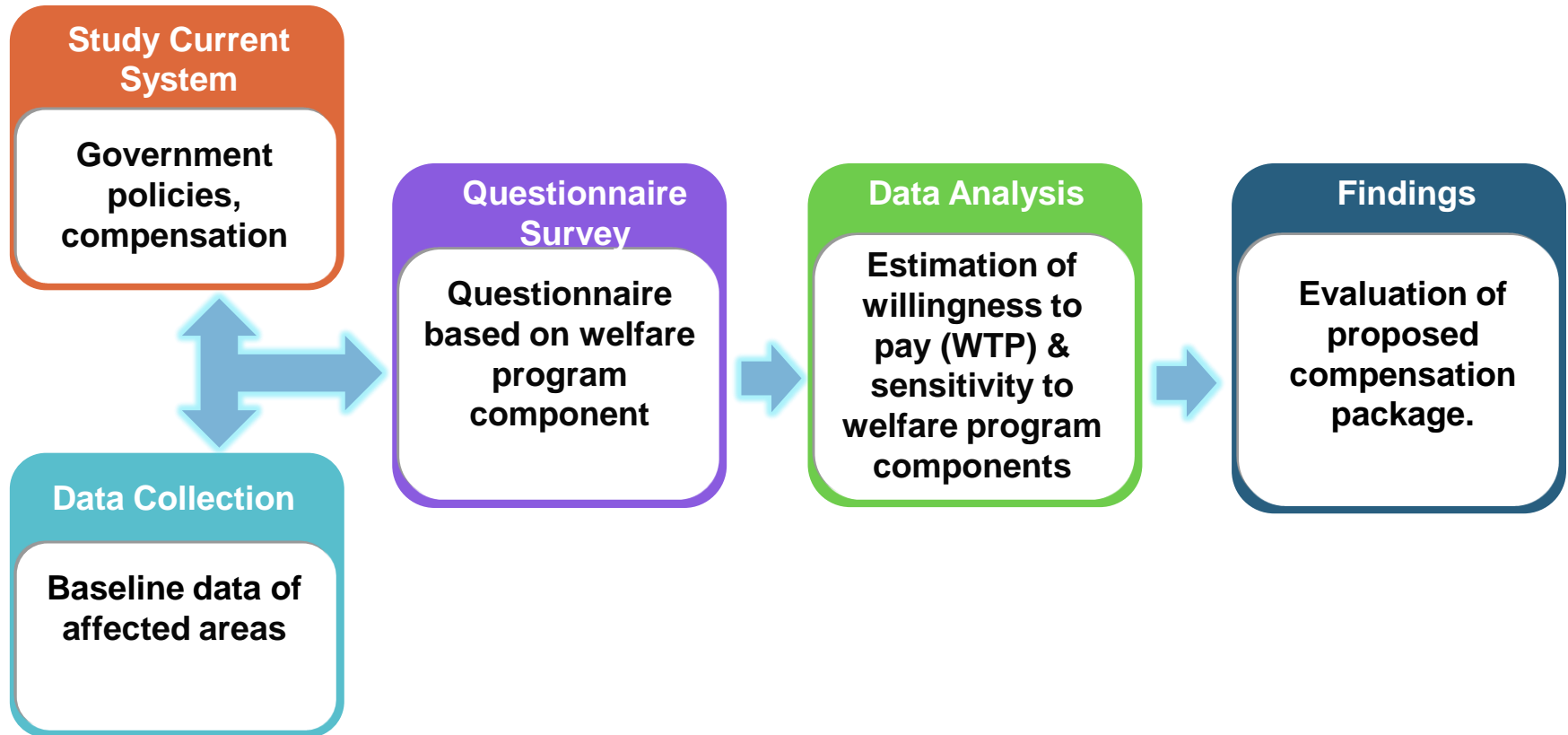
Project Implementation Period: 2007-2013(revised)

Research Hypothesis



- The affected people have higher levels of satisfaction by the proposed compensation package.
- Affected people will sacrifice part of their compensation money to enjoy welfare services.

Research framework



Baseline Data

Source of data: Secondary data collected from Roads and Highways Department Bangladesh.

Baseline data: Number of affected people, households, family size, income, education, area of land, value of land and structure.

- ❖ Affected households number : 789 (data collected: 406)
- ❖ Average household size : 6.54
- ❖ Average area of land : 0.079 acre. Majority homestead are low land type.
- ❖ Value of average compensation for land: BDT 713,800 (USD 10500).
- ❖ Number of female head families are only 6%.
- ❖ 74.65% residents have business in the affected areas.

Proposed Compensation

No	Sector	Current Compensation	Proposed Compensation Package
1.	Homestead, commercial and agricultural land and all type of structures and houses (including common property)	<p>Yes 100% in cash+ 50% additional grant in cash</p> <p>150%</p>	<p>Yes 100% in cash+ welfare activities equivalent to 50% additional grant.</p> <p>100% 50%</p> <p>↑ Core houses Skill training Education stipend Health treatment</p>
2.	Community migration.	No	Core houses in the complex will be distributed based on previous homestead land.
3.	Income restoration program	No	Income restoration through skill training (like Poultry, fishery, handicrafts) by NGO within project period
4.	Education	No	Stipend for school going children.
5.	Health	No	Medical treatment facilities (reimbursement of total cost) within project period.

Contingent valuation question

In the current compensation system, you receive 150% cash compensation for your asset loss. In the proposed compensation system, you would be provided a welfare program of core house, skill training (Handicrafts, poultry, fishery), education stipend, and medical treatment facilities. This welfare program requires some money from participants to benefit from.

Q. Would you willing to pay BDT 1500 per month from the compensation money you received to enjoy the above mentioned program?

Yes ☐
Go to (A) below

(A) Would you willing to pay BDT 3000 per month from the compensation money you received?

Yes ☐ No ☐

No ☐
Go to (B) below

(B) Would you willing to pay BDT 1000 per month from the compensation money you received?

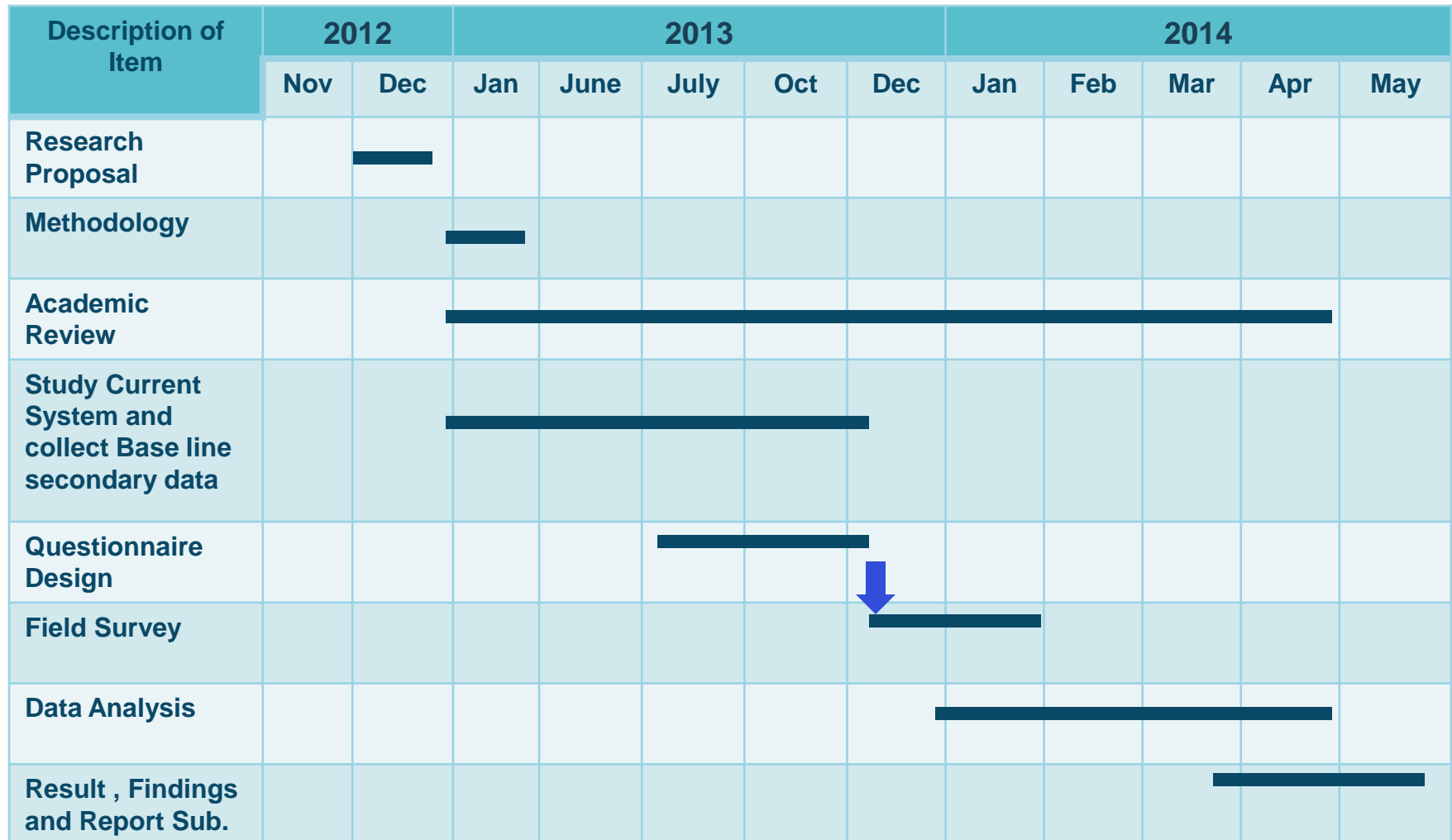
Yes ☐ No ☐

Another 2 set bidding (BDT 6000, if Y 10000, If N 4000) (BDT 20000, If Y40000, N12000)

Expected Findings

- ✓ Acceptance of proposed comprehensive compensation package among the affected people.
- ✓ Qualitative and quantitative evaluation of compensation.
- ✓ In which component the government has to focus more.

Research Time Line



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Thank You