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## APPENDIX A: LANDSLIDE RESETTLEMENT CASES

<b>Program</b>	<u>Case 1: Panabaj and Tz'anchaj – Reconstruction with Transformation – Guatemala 2005</u>	<u>Case 2: The Nueva Esperanza Resettlement – Colombia 2004 – 2009</u>	<u>Case 3: The Southern Leyte Landslide Resettlement - Philippine 2006</u>
<b>Disaster</b>	<u>Tropical Storm with a huge debris fall</u>	<u>Bogotá – Landslides hazards</u>	<u>Landslide Disaster</u>
<b>Impact</b>	287 families that lost family members, houses, possessions and crops: 600 were killed, leaving 31 orphans and 77 widows, and 205 houses were destroyed.	1,074 families (4,600 persons) Part of a larger resettlement program of families living in high risk-areas (15,000 families)	landslide disaster in 2006; killing 1,126 people and displacing approximately 19,000 more
<b>Process</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Study of Assessment of the Risk of Landslides was conducted to identify the land suitability for available land and to identify communities at risk after the disaster.</li> <li>→ Criteria that would govern the location of resettlement sites were established, as well as the type of disaster mitigation measures to be implemented.</li> <li>→ The resettlement process has redirected to achieve coordination between strategic land planning program, inter-agency cooperation and transparency needed to restore credibility and achieve community participation.</li> <li>→ Stakeholders took part in the resettlement by identifying and acquiring land, designing houses and urban development schemes, and preserving the archeological heritage.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Risk assessment studies to identify and declare high risk zones.</li> <li>→ The findings of the studies were compared and integrated with the land uses, established in the Land use plan.</li> <li>→ Design an integrated rehabilitation, reconstruction and sustainable development plan, which includes resettlement of population at-risk.</li> <li>→ Following Studies were conducted for resettlement program (to identify the impacts of displacement and designing purposes): Census of lots, houses and population, Land tenure study (to determine the ownership status), Appraisal of the lots and structures, Socio-economic studies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ The major tasks, which the authorities had to do with the project, are to find out suitable lands for resettlements, shelter design and preparation, provision of infrastructure facilities and services.</li> <li>→ Six new settlement areas were identified to resettle seven landslide affected villages.</li> <li>→ Multi sectored participation in planning the resettlement were used.</li> <li>→ Urban professional were get opinion from public also.</li> <li>→ Livelihood activities were introduced for the community.</li> <li>→ But, Most of the livelihood activities introduced in the community were unsuccessful. There were organizations that extended assistance but did not</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Land Procurement Commission to find land suitable for the resettlement. It consisted of representatives from the community and the Secretariat of Agrarian Affairs.</li> <li>→ Urban Design and Housing Design Commissions comprised of four members from the community and members from the other relevant stakeholders developed the urban and housing design proposals based on a study of customs and traditions. The community was actively involved in the housing design process.</li> <li>→ Establishing the participation network and strengthening the social fabric and Establishing agreements on transparency for building trust</li> <li>→ Based on the results of the risk assessment and ideas &amp; wishes of the community representatives a land for resettlement was selected.</li> <li>→ Environmental impact study was conducted to the new site to mitigate any negative impacts of resettlement.</li> <li>→ Participatory project design adopted for the new settlement. The decisions were based on inputs from the professional team and the community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ The resettlement program comprised with many stakeholder institution. One agency for direct the program and other entities for specific functions. (such as risk assessments and management, education and health care, community organization, and income-generating projects.)</li> <li>→ Accountability mechanisms were devised to ensure that progress with the resettlement and other programs in the rehabilitation.</li> <li>→ Awareness and workshops were conducted regarding, the resettlement process, their rights and duties, and obtain counseling and support services from the various entities.</li> <li>→ Resettlement options were identified based on the findings of the studies.</li> <li>→ Communities were given knowledge for livelihood improvement and different construction for expansion of their new houses.</li> <li>→ Courses on environmental sanitation, food security, household hygiene, safe water, urban agriculture and family vegetable gardens and orchards were provided.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>consult the people about their needs.</li> <li>→ In some of resettlement areas, 50% of the residents live in the resettlement and 50% live in the former community that was declared a danger zone.</li> <li>→ There are some villages where 90% of the residents have come back to the Former residential area to revive agricultural production there, while still living in the resettlement area.</li> <li>→ Most of the livelihood programs introduced to the community did not complement the people's technical expertise.</li> <li>→ Poor land selection has caused some problems.</li> <li>→ There are new hazards in the resettlement areas brought by inadequate services such as the inadequate water supply and poor road conditions, poor design of the drainage and the septic tanks.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Facilities were provided for economic activities and recreational activities.</li> <li>→ Possible hazards in the resettlement area were identified and mapped, with community participation, and a risk-management plan was designed.</li> <li>→ Legal titles were provided for the land and houses under the category of “family property”.</li> <li>→ An inventory was compiled of their resources and skills; studies were conducted of existing demand for employment in the public and private sectors; the community was offered training.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ “Peaceful co-existence” courses, which established rules of behavior for relating to neighbors and the community, and for managing public and private areas were provided.</li> <li>→ Rehabilitation of at risk areas were initiated and new settlement at-risk areas were prevented by the local authority.</li> <li>→ Monitoring and following up the resettled population, ensuring that good quality of life conditions were maintained.</li> <li>→ A post-resettlement assistance period was established to be conducted for 12 months for achieving 100 percent achievements in all services provided to resettled community.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Lesson Learnt</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Importance of trust between government and affected communities</li> <li>→ Importance of cultural dimension; decision to include ethnical, social and cultural considerations in the design and implementation of the resettlement plans</li> <li>→ Accountability and transparency mechanisms for building trust with the communities.</li> <li>→ Inter-agency mechanisms that help ministries and secretariats cooperate effectively.</li> <li>→ Resettlement should be a prevention tool, rather than a mechanism for responding to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Resettlement incorporated into a comprehensive risk reduction strategy.</li> <li>→ A long term vision and effective strategies on disaster risk reduction</li> <li>→ Effective land use planning</li> <li>→ Importance of several resettlement options</li> <li>→ Advantages of having an institution that only directs the resettlement of at-risk populations;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Importance of community consultation in community assistance (Introduction of livelihood activities).</li> <li>→ Importance of risk consideration in land selection.</li> <li>→ Danger zones should be regularized to prevent further settlement</li> </ul>

	<p>emergencies.</p> <p>→ Active participation of all stakeholders and respectful of ethical and cultural values, became an opportunity not just to build houses but also to rebuild community trust in the State, to strengthen the social fabric, forge greater communal cohesion, improve living conditions, reinforce cultural identity and generate opportunities for the economic, social and cultural inclusion of historically excluded groups.</p>		
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**APPENDIX B: INTERVIEW GUIDELINE**  
**FOR PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OFFICERS**

**Personal Information**

Organization :.....

Designation at the Program :.....

Name of the interviewee :.....

**Information on Resettlement Process**

1. Contextual Study

What are contextual studies conducted at the beginning of the program?

- Impact of the geography
- Impact of the climate
- Impact of national and local government to decision making
- Main economic activities of the area
- Social and political background of the area
- History of previous natural disasters



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2. Institutional Arrangement

— What was the institutional arrangement for the program?

*(In charge of planning and implementing the resettlement program)*

— Who are the participant organizations?

3. Forming the Work Team

— Who are the professionals included in the planning team?

- Attorneys
- Architects
- Planners
- Engineers
- Economists
- System specialists

4. Assessment and Studies

What are studies conducted in the planning stage?

- Risk assessment and vulnerability studies
- Damage Assessment
- Census and Socioeconomic and Cultural Studies
- Land tenure study
- Capacity Assessment (Construction Skills, Material availability)
- Need Assessment

5. Establish Mechanisms

What are established mechanisms for the resettlement program?

- Information Management Systems
- Mechanisms to coordinate the participation of stakeholders
- Dispute Resolution Mechanism
- Transparency and Accountability Mechanism
- Mechanism for development of social service and restoration of income
- Mechanism for preventing new settlement in affected area
- Mechanism for public participation in planning



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6. Resettlement Alternatives and Options

— What are the identified resettlement alternatives and options in the program?

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7. Land Component

What were the main considerations in land selection?

- Compliance with existing land use plans
- Safety
- Accessible Location
- Property titles
- Soil Quality
- Access roads
- Social service centers
- Access to public services
- Land value

- Access to livelihood opportunities
- Compatibility of the host and resettled populations

8. Physical Planning (DRR, EIA)

- Was the resettlement program integrated to the local physical plan (if available)?
  
- Was the resettlement plan integrated DRR in settlement planning?
  
- Was the resettlement plan included any measures to mitigate adverse environment impact?

9. Housing, Infrastructure and Access to Services Component

- What were the main considerations in house designing?

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- What were the main considerations in building material selection?

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- Was there community involvement in house designing and building material selection?



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- What were the infrastructures facilities provide to the resettlement site?

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10. Post resettlement Stage Activities

- Was there any following up or monitoring mechanism in resettlement program?

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- What were the trainings offered to the affected community?

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- What was approach used to select the training programs?

**APPENDIX C: INTERVIEW GUIDELINE  
FOR RESETTLED COMMUNITY**

**Personal Information**

Organization : .....

Designation at the Program : .....

Name of the interviewee : .....

**Information on Resettlement Process**

1. Does the planning organization collect any socio-economic/damage assessment/need assessment/capacity assessment information before implement program?

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2. How is your participation in the resettlement process?

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3. How the planning org. response to the disputes?

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4. How you feel about the transparency of the project

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5. Have you received any resettlement options to be selected?

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6. Does the new land satisfy your requirement?

- Compliance with existing land use plans
- Safety
- Accessible Location
- Property titles

- Soil Quality
- Access roads
- Social service centers
- Access to public services
- Land value
- Access to livelihood opportunities
- Compatibility of the host and resettled populations

7. How is your involvement in house designing?

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8. Does the new house satisfy your requirement? Design and material

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9. How are the infrastructure facilities available at the new settlement?

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10. Did the planning org. continue their assistance/monitoring after the resettlement?

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11. Have received any trainings through this program?

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12. Did they consult you before offer any training/was the training worth enough to improve your living standard or etc.?

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**APPENDIX D: INTERVIEW TRANSCRIPT  
FOR PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OFFICERS**

**Personal Information**

Organization : **NBRO**

Designation at the Program : **Deputy Project Director**

Name of the interviewee :

**Information on Resettlement Process**

1. Contextual Study

What are contextual studies conducted at the beginning of the program?

- Impact of the geography** ✓
- Impact of the climate** ✓
- Impact of national and local government to decision making
- Main economic activities of the area
- Social and political background of the area
- History of previous natural disasters** ✓



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2. Institutional Arrangement

— What was the institutional arrangement for the program?

*(In charge of planning and implementing the resettlement program)*

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**DSD/RMC – Implementation**

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**NBRO**

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**NHDA**

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**CHPB**

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— Who are the participant organizations?

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**NBRO – Identification of safe locations/ Model house construction**

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**NHDA – Technical inputs (Land block out)**

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3. Forming the Work Team

— Who are the professionals included in the planning team?

- Attorneys
- Architects** ✓
- Planners
- Engineers** ✓



- Economists
- Geologist ✓

#### 4. Assessment and Studies

What are studies conducted in the planning stage?

- Risk assessment and vulnerability studies ✓
- Damage Assessment ✓
- Census and Socioeconomic and Cultural Studies
- Land tenure study
- Capacity Assessment (Construction Skills, Material availability)
- Need Assessment

#### 5. Establish Mechanisms

What are established mechanisms for the resettlement program?

- Information Management Systems
- Mechanisms to coordinate the participation of stakeholders
- Dispute Resolution Mechanism
- Transparency and Accountability Mechanism
- Mechanism for development of social service and restoration of income
- Mechanism for preventing new settlement in affected area
- Mechanism for public participation in planning



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#### 6. Resettlement Alternatives and Options

— What are the identified resettlement alternatives and options in the program?

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Land + Rs. 100,000.00

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#### 7. Land Component

What were the main considerations in land selection?

- Compliance with existing land use plans
- Safety (Flood and Landslide) ✓
- Accessible Location ✓
- Property titles
- Soil Quality
- Access roads ✓
- Social service centers
- Access to public services ✓
- Land value
- Access to livelihood opportunities ✓
- Compatibility of the host and resettled populations

8. Physical Planning (DRR, EIA)

- Was the resettlement program integrated to the local physical plan (if available)?
- Was the resettlement plan integrated DRR in settlement planning?

DRR methods in construction in disaster prone areas.

Promote community solidarity, ownership and cultural and social integrity in disaster risk reduction, decision making and implementation process.

- Was the resettlement plan included any measures to mitigate adverse environment impact?

Model drainage system to prevent erosion and stabilize the soil.

9. Housing, Infrastructure and Access to Services Component

- What were the main considerations in house designing?

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Only demonstration housing plans to show that how construct houses in disaster prone areas with low cost

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- What were the main considerations in building material selection?

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Cost, Availability  
Demonstration house constructed using cost effective materials. (Slip-form technology and a low cost material mix of soil and cement).

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- Was there community involvement in house designing and building material selection?

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- What were the infrastructures facilities provide to the resettlement site?

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Roads, Community Centre, Water, Electricity

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10. Post resettlement Stage Activities

- Was there any following up or monitoring mechanism in resettlement program?

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- What were the trainings offered to the affected community?

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Training of skilled workers (masons and carpenters) in appropriate techniques for

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construction in hazard prone areas and introduce new sustainable livelihood options for them.

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— What was approach used to select the training programs?

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No special

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## APPENDIX E: INTERVIEW TRANSCRIPT FOR RESETTLED COMMUNITY

### Personal Information

Organization : **Ekamuthu Drinking Water Organisation**

Designation at the Program : **Secretary**

Name of the interviewee :

### Information on Resettlement Process

1. Does the planning organization collect any socio-economic/damage assessment/need assessment/capacity assessment information before implement program?

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**Damage assessment done by GN**

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**Gathered information about risk**

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2. How is your participation in the resettlement process?

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**We asked for a land and DS gave this land. We were not involved in land selection. Lands were given according to a numbering system. We asked give lands to live with naughours together**



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3. How the planning org. response to the disputes?

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**Still people have not received deed for their land. They have only received an authorization latter. Although, they insisted to have their deed, after 10 years of time they did not get it.**

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4. How you feel about the transparency of the project

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**There were so many political influences. Some of the non-victims got the land from this project and some victims still remaining without having a land.**

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**Initially DS has promised them to give 20 perch land and later it has converted in to 10, 6, 5 with political interference.**

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5. Have you received any resettlement options to be selected?

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**There were some plans given by the DSD together with UOM. Those plans were to build houses in disaster prone areas. Since, these lands are not prone to landslides, people refused those plans.**

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6. Does the new land satisfy your requirement?
- Compliance with existing land use plans
  - Safety ✓
  - Accessible Location ✓
  - Property titles
  - Soil Quality ✓
  - Access roads ✓
  - Social service centers ✓
  - Access to public services ✓
  - Land value
  - Access to livelihood opportunities ✓
  - Compatibility of the host and resettled populations

There are some lands NBRO recommended not to resettle people. Once DS resettle some families there our CBO asked to DS give them lands from another place. Once they moved to other place once again DS has resettle some families in the same lands.

Land size is not enough

Host community has encroached their land

7. How is your involvement in house designing?

Their own design / Singha Samajaya constructed 60 houses for a one plan. Later people has modified accordingly.



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8. Does the new house satisfy your requirement? Design and material

-

9. How are the infrastructure facilities available at the new settlement?

Roads

Electricity By Sinha Samajaya

Water By UNDP

School

No place for waste dumping

CBO

10. Did the planning org. continue their assistance/monitoring after the resettlement?

Yes.

11. Have received any trainings through this program?

No any training

12. Did they consult you before offer any training/was the training worth enough to improve your living standard or etc.?

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