

Government of Belize

Ministry of Works



George Price Highway Rehabilitation (BL-L1019) and Additional Financing
for George Price Highway Rehabilitation (BL-L1029)

Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Plan (RLRP)

August 2018

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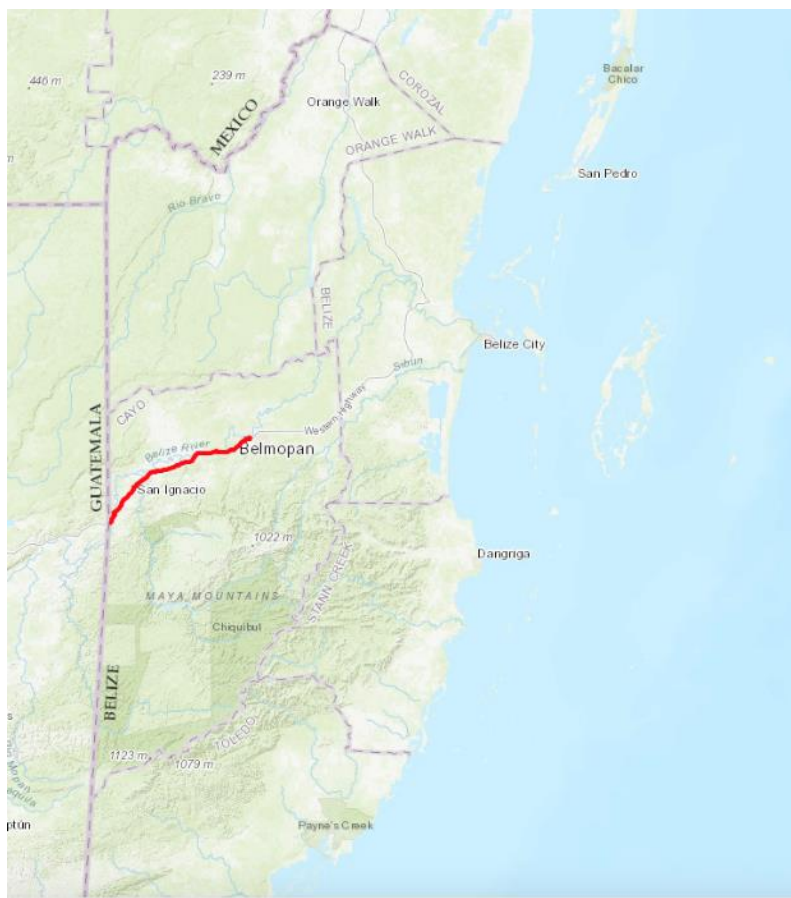
ACRONYMS

CAP	Chapter
CBA	Central Building Authority
DOE	Department of Environment
GOB	Government of Belize
GPH	George Price Highway
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
RLRP	Resettlement & Livelihood Restoration Plan
MHDSTPA	Ministry of Human Development, Social Transformation & Poverty Alleviation
MNR	Ministry of Natural Resources
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PEU	Project Executing Unit
SS	Social Specialist

Introduction

This Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Plan (RLRP), prepared by an independent consultant for the Government of Belize (GOB) as part of the loan requirement for Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) funded, Category B designated projects, provides an analysis of the resettlement and livelihood activities to be variously impacted by different project components of the George Price Highway Rehabilitation Project. It also details the measures to be put in place, where necessary, to compensate and/or support the resettlement and livelihoods of the persons affected by the project. Finally, the plan provides a brief overview of the potential impacts to livelihood anticipated by the George Price Highway Rehabilitation Project.

Figure 1: Location of GPH Rehabilitation Project and GPH Rehabilitation II Project



Background

The Ministry of Works (MOW) of the Government of Belize (GOB), with the support of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), is undertaking the rehabilitation of the George Price Highway (GPH) from the junction with the Hummingbird Highway to the Belize – Guatemala Border. This road works has been divided into four sections as follows:

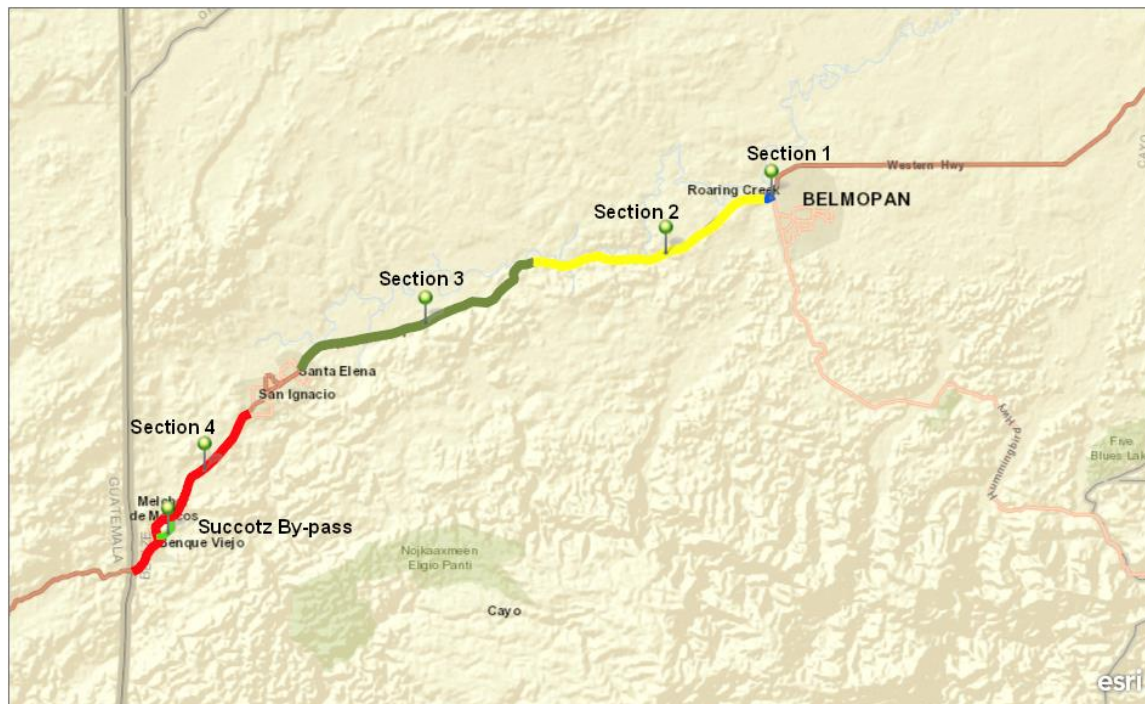
- Section 1 – from KM 0 to KM +485 (includes Roaring Creek Village only)
- Section 2 – from KM +485 to KM 15+720 (includes Camalote Village, Teakettle Village, Ontario Village, and Blackman Eddy Village)
- Section 3 – from KM 15+720 to KM 32+450 (includes Unitedville, Georgeville, and Esperanza Village)
- Section 4 – from KM 0 to KM 13+530 (includes a portion of San Ignacio, Succotz Village and Benque Viejo del Carmen)

The George Price Highway Rehabilitation Project comprises Sections 1 – 3. Section 1 involves the installation of a new Roaring Creek Bridge and includes the approaches on either side of the bridge. This is being constructed by M&M Engineering Consultants Ltd. Section 2, from Roaring Creek to the Iguana Creek Road junction, involves mostly highway rehabilitation works as well as the shaving of the hillside at the Z-curve to allow for expansion of the highway at that point. Teichroeb and Sons Ltd are constructing this section of the road. Finally, the construction of Section 3, from Iguana Creek Road junction to Loma Luz Boulevard in Santa Elena Town, which comprises only highway rehabilitation works, is currently out for bid. IMC Worldwide is supervising the civil works, in sections 1 – 3, with the assistance of Chia's Engineering. The George Price Highway Rehabilitation Project is being funded by IDB loan BL-L1019 as well as supplemental loan BL-L1029.

Section 4 of the George Price Highway, not covered by the present RLRP, begins at Buena Vista Street in West San Ignacio and ends at the Belize – Guatemala Border near the Town of Benque Viejo del Carmen. It includes a by-pass around the village of San Jose Succotz so as to mitigate for the frequent flooding of the Mopan River. These floods often render a large portion of the GPH, within the village of Succotz, impassable. Funding for section 4 is still in the development and approval phases, however it is expected that the loan agreement will be finalized in 2019 when construction can begin.

This document deals with the Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in Sections 1 – 3 of the highway only. The Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration of PAPs in Section 4 will be addressed only in so far as to provide a brief overview of the potential impacts to livelihood anticipated in that section. Thus, if a new loan is proposed to the IDB to finance Section 4, an updated version of this RLRP or an additional annex outlining the Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration plan will be required.

Figure 2: Map showing 4 Road Sections of GPH



Objectives of the Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Plan

This RLRP has been developed to respond to the following objectives:

- To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement, by
 - Designing the project to avoid physical displacement.
 - Locating interventions on uninhabited land.
- To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use, by
 - Providing timely compensation for loss of assets.
 - Assisting displaced persons to improve or at least restore their livelihoods and living standards.

Institutional and Legal Framework

The following outlines the institutional and legal framework providing guidance for George Price Highway Rehabilitation Project:

Institutional Framework

Village Councils

Village Councils comprises a chairperson and six councilors. The council is tasked with the good governance and improvement of the village and the enforcement of the provisions of the Belize Village Councils Act, CAP 88 (Rev. Ed. 2011) and any laws relating to it. Duties include the registration of births and deaths, recommendations for the appointment of Justices of the Peace and the care and maintenance of public property as well as the property of the council.

Ministry of Natural Resources (Lands and Surveys Department)

The MNR is the governing body in charge of the coordination, protection and sustainable management of the natural resources of Belize. The Lands and Surveys department of the Ministry of Natural Resources is responsible for the management and allocation of national lands, registration of land tenure, authentication of plans for all legal surveys, sub-division of lands, valuation of lands, land use planning and land information management.¹

Ministry of Human Development, Social Transformation and Poverty Alleviation

The MHDSTPA is responsible for the development of the Belizean people, enabling them to realize their full potential and play meaningful roles in their communities. Two departments within the Ministry that are of significance to the project are the Department of Human Services and the Women and Family Support Department (Women's Department). The Department of Human Services promotes, develops and coordinates programs that will help citizens to become self-sufficient. The Women and Family Support Department's goal is to promote gender equality and equity by facilitating economic development and empowerment of women, minimizing the incidence of gender violence and advocating for gender sensitive policies, plans, programs and projects.²

Central Building Authority

The CBA was established under the Belize Building Act, CAP 131 (Rev. Ed. 2011) and is responsible for the administration of the Act. The CBA has primary responsibilities over building permits and control, which includes permits to erect or demolish structures, approval or rejection of plans, the power to require removal or alteration of work, issuance of occupancy certificates, and control over moveable dwellings, public buildings, dangerous buildings and hurricane precautions.

Department of the Environment

The DOE was first established in 1989 but became a statutory body through the Environmental Protection Act, CAP 328, 1992. The DOE falls under the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, the Environment, Sustainable Development, Climate Change and Immigration. Its mission is to ensure the effective management of the environment leading to sustainable development of the country.

Legal Framework

¹ Ministry of Natural Resources - <http://mnra.gov.bz/natural-resources/lands-surveys/>

² Ministry of Human Development, Social Transformation and Poverty Alleviation - <http://humandevlopment.gov.bz>

Environmental Protection Act, CAP 328 (Rev. Ed. 2011)

The Environmental Protection Act, Part V, section 20 (2) requires that a developer conduct an impact assessment to identify and evaluate the effects of the development on human beings. The assessment must also provide mitigating actions for potential risks and impacts. The aim is to protect and improve human health and living conditions. The final assessment is evaluated by the DOE and then forms part of the Environmental Compliance Plan, which the developer is required to follow.

Land Acquisition (Public Purposes) Act, CAP 184 (Rev. Ed. 2011)

This Act allows for the Minister of Natural Resources to acquire lands for public purposes only.

Crown Land Rules, Statutory Instrument 60/1939

Under Crown Land Rules (Statutory Rules and Orders 66 of 1939), a 66 feet wide strip of land along all water frontages, measured from the high water mark, is designated as public easement, but land titles prior to 1930 included the land to the high water mark and in some cases, below the high water mark.

IDB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP-710)

The following are the guiding principles of the George Price Highway Rehabilitation Project's, Involuntary Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Program:

- Avoid or Minimize Population Displacement – close consultations with the Lands and Survey Department, a census, consultations, cadastral surveys and site visits were conducted to provide mitigation on a case-by-case basis.
- Ensure Community Participation – several site visits and various means of consultations were conducted to include all stakeholders.
- Regard Resettlement as an Opportunity for Sustainable Development – the project is ensuring that all displaced people will be located to areas where their continued development is ensured. It also is ensuring that those people who are economically displaced are being adequately compensated as outlined by national legislation. In addition, priority for employment in the project will be given to project affected community members.
- Define Criteria for Compensation, including transitional costs.
- Provide an Acceptable Level of Housing and Services – the provision of replacement housing is being done in consultation with the community, taking into account the particularities of each residence.
- Provide Compensation at Replacement Cost, so that affected people can restore their dwellings and livelihoods.

- Compensate the Loss of Customary Rights.
- Address Security Issues.
- Consider Host Populations in Resettlement Plans.
- Obtain Accurate Information – several survey visits were conducted and a wide cross-section of stakeholders consulted to provide for accuracy and qualitative depth.
- Include Resettlement Costs in Overall Project Costs.
- Consider Appropriate Institutional Framework.
- Establish Independent Monitoring and Arbitration Procedures.

Gap Analysis

The following is an outline of the gaps identified between the national regulatory and institutional framework and the guiding principles of the IDB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration, as it applies to the program:

There are three areas for consideration. These are (following the structure of the IDB principles):

1. Avoid or Minimize Population Displacement – this IDB guiding principle is based on a social justice philosophy and makes up one of the core values of the organization. As such, it is a central piece of the Policy on Involuntary Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration. In contrast, Population Displacement, in the regulatory framework of Belize is addressed through the Land Acquisition (Public Purposes) Act, CAP 184 and the Land Acquisition (Promoters) Act, CAP 183 which both stipulate that land can only be acquired for a public purpose. The amount of compensation is agreed between the authorizing officer (Chief Valuer of the Lands and Surveys Department or the Lands Commissioner) and the person(s) claiming compensation. Where there is disagreement between the parties, the case is put to a Board of Assessment to determine compensation, which is usually based on the market value of the property. It is important to understand, in this instance, that only legal title-holders have a right to claim compensation.
2. Regard Resettlement as an Opportunity for Sustainable Development – in this instance IDB policy ensures that the continued development of displaced persons is secured. There is no national legislation that directly or expressly does this.
3. Compensate the Loss of Customary Rights – as was elaborated in #1 above, compensation in the Belize context is tied to ownership of land through the Minister's Fiat Grant or a leasehold interest by way of the Minister's Fiat Lease. The only recognized customary right is that of the Maya customary land tenure. In contrast the

IDB's involuntary resettlement and livelihood restoration policy recognizes all traditional/customary users of land/space.

While the public land acquisition legislation does not specifically recognize untitled claims, the IDB's Policy on involuntary resettlement requires that the affected people receive a fair treatment independently of their tenure situation. Accordingly, the MOW will implement the George Price Highway Rehabilitation Project applying the principles and provisions of IDB's Policy OP-710 to mitigate the impacts of involuntary resettlement and livelihood restoration, as operationalized in the present RLRP.

George Price Highway Rehabilitation Project

Objectives of GPH Rehabilitation Project

The primary objective of the George Price Rehabilitation Project is to expand and upgrade the existing highway section from Roaring Creek village to Santa Elena Town. This rehabilitation seeks to minimize vehicular and pedestrian accidents, facilitate the continued development of local and trans-border trade and to ensure uninterrupted access on the highway regardless of weather conditions.

Components of the GPH Rehabilitation Project

The main components of the GPH Rehabilitation are as follows:

- Upgrade and improve the road pavement
- Improve the drainage system
 - Construct a new Roaring Creek bridge
 - Rehabilitate existing culverts
 - Install new culverts
- New designs for major intersections
 - Roaring Creek village
 - Iguana Creek road junction (leading to Spanish Lookout)
- Improve road safety features especially in communities

Purpose and Overview of Rehabilitation Works

The George Price Highway is vital to the country's social and economic fabric, as it links three western towns (San Ignacio, Santa Elena and Benque Viejo del Carmen) and surrounding villages to the administrative capital in Belmopan and to the country's commercial center in Belize City. The section of the highway within the project area is also crucial to the country's agricultural sector in which is located some of the country's most important agricultural lands, farms, businesses and industries. Additionally, the highway services the economically important tourism sector in the West, which boasts many inland tourism resorts and some of the more prominent archaeological sites. Of equal importance is the fact that this highway is a part of the Pan American Highway, linking the rest of Central America and Mexico with Belize.

The George Price Highway includes a total of approximately 127.8 km of two lane surfaced (chip seal) road, which was originally built in the 1930s. Since that time the highway has deteriorated significantly, exhibiting the characteristic edge cracking, shoulder drop-offs, depression, weathering and raveling. The last major rehabilitation in the project area was undertaken in the mid-1980s. Consequently, this section of the George Price Highway has contributed its fair share of road traffic fatalities, near mishaps, vehicle maintenance expenses, delays, access issues and a general reduction in quality of life.

Parts of the highway in the Project Area are also prone to flooding. Floodwaters have also risen just below the deck or washed over the Roaring Creek Bridge at least twice in the last ten years, possibly undermining its structural integrity.³ This is of serious concern, as the Roaring Creek Bridge is a crucial link in the evacuation route from east to west during the hurricane season and a crucial link in the commercial and tourism route in conducting trade with Guatemala and providing access to archaeological, cultural and adventure sites in the western part of the country. Hence, the Belize National Evacuation Plan identifies these issues associated with the GPH as critical and in need of urgent attention.

Figure 3: A Flooded Roaring Creek Bridge



³ The Roaring Creek bridge was flooded in 2008 during Tropical Storm 16, and waters came just below the deck during Hurricane Richard in 2010 and Hurricane Earl in 2016.

The Project has five main outputs that are expected to address several of the critical issues outlined above. These include:

1. Improve the vertical and horizontal alignment of the road system including areas of serious concerns such as the horizontal curve at the existing Roaring Creek bridge and the Z-curve in Road Section 2.
2. Improve the drainage system considering the effects of climate change, with design allowance for a 20-year flood event for the road system and a 100-year flood for the Roaring Creek bridge.
3. Upgrade the existing road system to new profile standards approved by the Ministry of Works (MOW) including 3.5m (11.5 feet) wide lanes, 1.5m surfaced shoulders and a design life of 20 years.
4. Conduct new designs for major intersections, particularly the Iguana Creek Road and the western approach of the intersection with the GPH and Hummingbird Highway.
5. Improve road safety features primarily through villages and other communities.

Evaluation of Alternatives

In an effort to alleviate the need for resettlement or other forms of displacement there have been several design changes from the initially proposed road works. Following is a synopsis of these changes:

- The Roaring Creek bridge approach and corresponding retaining wall has been redesigned to allow for more room to construct access roads on either side of the highway. This has avoided impacts to two residences. In the first instance the corner of a house would be jutting into the access road and in the second instance a family would not have been able to access the front of their property. With the reduced footprint of the bridge approach, these impacts have been avoided.
- The highway alignment has been modified further to decrease the amount of land acquisitions required.

Legal Status of Property in Project Area

The George Price Highway and all bridges, culverts, etc., associated with the highway are the property of the Government of Belize. The rehabilitation however, requires additional lands in some areas to adjust alignment or to widen curves. These additional lands are all private lands or leasehold properties and as such they have been, are in the process of being or will have to be acquired (in the case of section 4) through the provisions of the Land Acquisition (Public Purposes) Act, CAP 184 (Rev. Ed. 2011). The acquisition of land is done by the Lands and

Surveys Department of the Ministry of Natural Resources. Once acquired, the land becomes the property of the Government of Belize.

Land Acquisitions (Sections 1-3)

The following lands, in sections 1-3, have been acquired for the GPH Rehabilitation Project:

Table 1: Land Acquired in Sections 1-3

Section	Location	Legal Status	Parcel	Amount (square meters)
1	Roaring Creek	Private	813	400.282
		Private	814	72.095
2	Teakettle	Private	189	3884.982
		Private	3376	607.0285
	Blackman Eddy	Private	51	260.030
		Private	52	92.228
		Private	30	160.606
		Private	1763	45.446
		GOB (Lease)	2675	620.870
		Private	3063	1002.063
3	Unitedville	GOB (Lease)	3062	412.196
Total		11 Properties (9 private & 2 GOB)		7,558.827

In addition, four other properties are in the process of being acquired in the northwest portion of the Roaring Creek Bridge. These properties have been identified as a Police Station and three private properties. Finally, an additional portion of land will be acquired at the Z-curve.

Land Acquisitions (Section 4)

Preliminary road designs for section 4 indicate the need to acquire portions of land from 24 properties located on the existing George Price Highway and another 13 properties in the proposed Succotz by-pass.

Once a final design determination has been made for section 4 and the loan process has been activated, an updated involuntary resettlement and livelihood restoration plan will be carried out to mitigate for impacts to property owners/occupiers.

Baseline Survey and Assessment (GPH Rehabilitation Project)

Introduction

Consultations with the Lands and Surveys Department; survey documents; site visits and; scoping, census and cadastral mapping exercises on the George Price Highway, were conducted to determine the actual and potential displacement to individuals within the project area.⁴ For the purposes of this report, impacts were classified as follows:

1. Impacts affecting individuals without legal property rights
2. Impacts to land
3. Impacts to assets (physical and economic)
4. Impacts to access
5. Risks to security and safety

Road Section 1 – Roaring Creek Village

Project works in this section include the construction of a new bridge, realignment of the bridge approach on both sides and the construction of two access roads to run parallel the new rehabilitated highway. The new bridge, which will run almost parallel to the old bridge, was designed to have an elevation of some 10 feet higher than the deck of the existing bridge. As such, the approaches will be longer and higher as they near the bridge. This new approach will essentially block the residents on the northwest and southwest area of the bridge from accessing the highway directly in front of their properties. Therefore, access roads will be provided that will run a few yards parallel to the new highway until it is safe for these residents to access the highway (see Figure 6 for location of access roads). Although this is intended to mitigate the effects of the new design of the bridge, it will create new impacts for the residents and businesses near the bridge that also need to be mitigated (see

Figure 5 for map of affected people).

⁴ Survey and assessment works were done in May 2018.

Figure 4: Proposed Design of New Roaring Creek Bridge

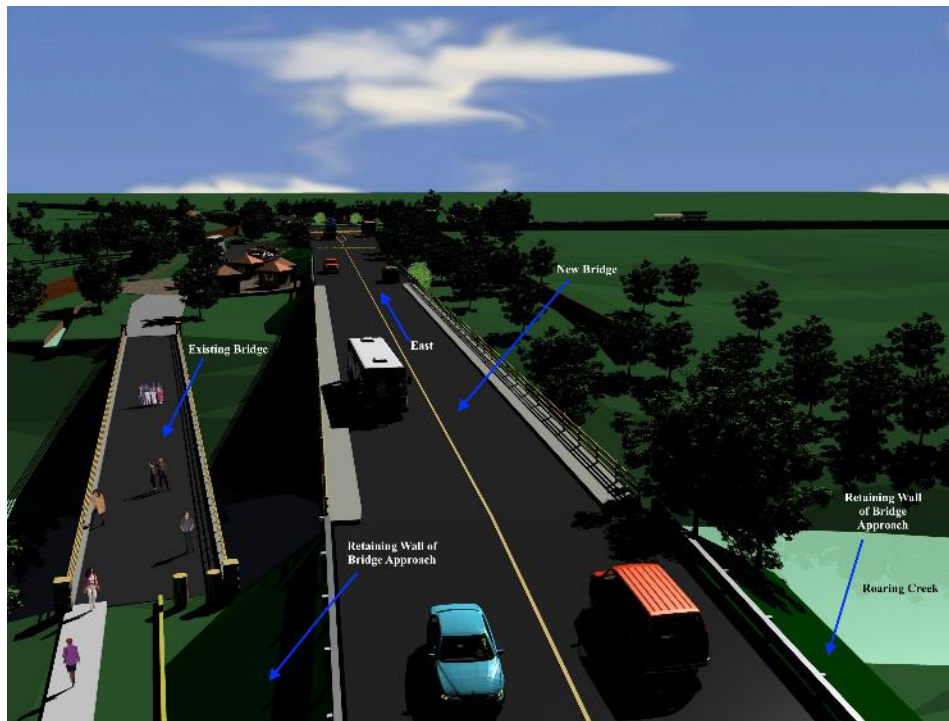


Figure 5: Map of Roaring Creek Affected People



Impacts to Persons without Legal Property Claims

Individual Living under Bridge – The social consulting team was alerted to the fact that there is a person, Mr. Carcamo, living under the existing Roaring Creek Bridge. As mentioned above, the bridge and the land it is situated on is the property of the Government of Belize. In addition, all waterways and adjacent lands, up to sixty-six feet from the high water mark are also property of the state. Mr. Carcamo cannot therefore make a legal property claim, however, he will need to be relocated and rehabilitated as he is resident in a construction zone and therefore at risk of injury, besides being at risk of being further impoverished as a result of his displacement.

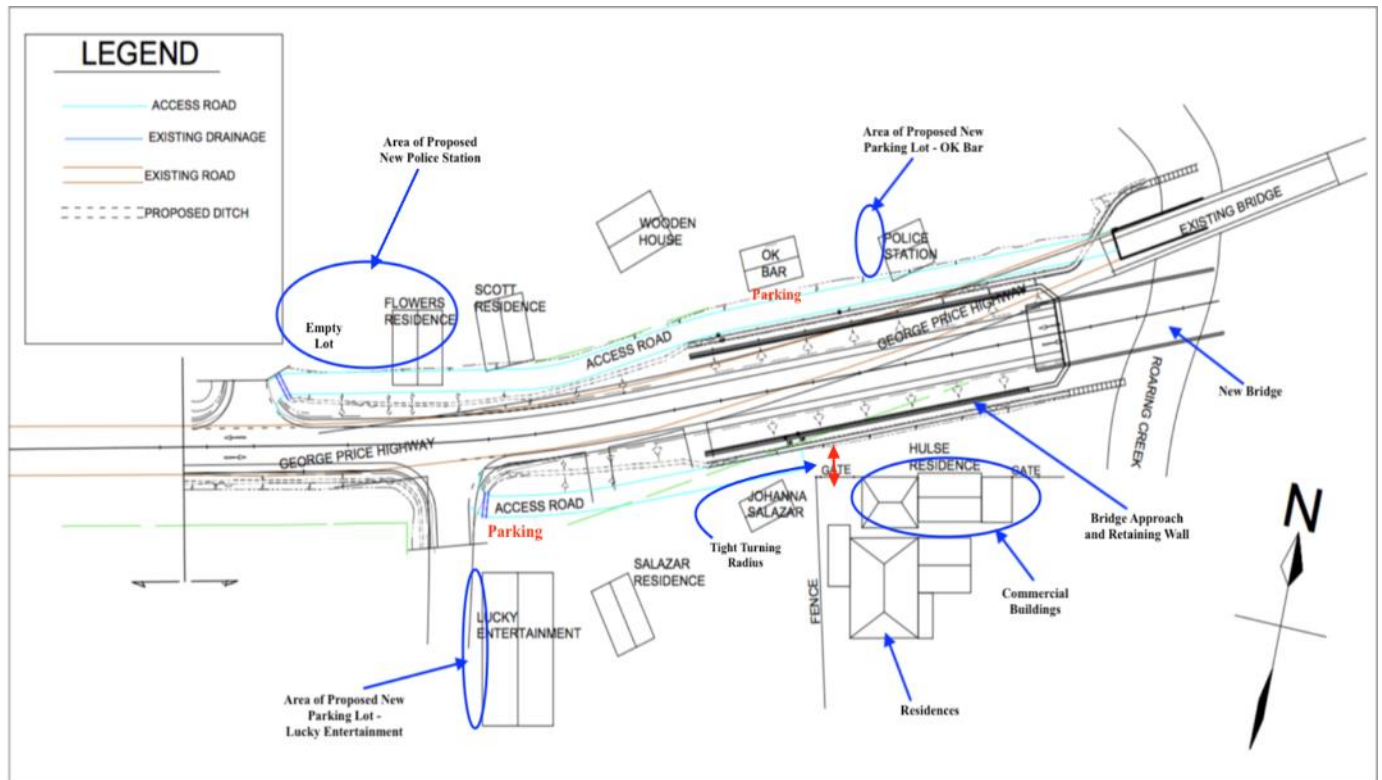
Tenants – Tenants who occupy but do not own houses/properties that will be acquired are also persons without legal property claims, nonetheless they too need to be provided support for their relocation and socioeconomic rehabilitation. Tenants are currently occupying the Flower's residence, the Ok Bar and the Salazar's residence (Johanna Salazar's house).

Impacts to Land

Land has been acquired from two properties in Roaring Creek, Hulse and Salazar residences, to accommodate the new Roaring Creek Bridge, the realignment of the approach, and an access road on the southern portion of the highway near the bridge. In total 742.377 square meters have already been acquired.

An additional four properties will be acquired on the northern portion of the highway near the bridge to accommodate an access road there. These properties include a police station, the OK Bar (if owner chooses this option), the Flowers residence and an empty lot (see Figure 6). This second round of land acquisition is necessary because some of the properties have encroached on the road reserve being used for the access road, a situation that was not anticipated during the development of the design of the road in that area.

Figure 6: Project Affected Persons in Road Section 1



Impacts to Assets (physical and economic)

Impacts to assets within this road section are as follows:

- The 10 feet high retaining wall of the bridge approach, which runs directly in front of the Hulse's property will cause the depreciation in value of the commercial section of their property, that is, the use of the buildings for business purposes has been diminished as they are now no longer visible or easily accessible from the highway.
- The access road in the southern portion of the highway near the bridge will necessitate the complete removal of Johanna Salazar's house.
- The retaining wall of the bridge approach will cause the depreciation in value of the OK Bar property.
- The access road in the northern portion of the highway near the bridge will necessitate the relocation of the Police Station and the acquisition of the Flower's property, as structures on both properties encroach on the ROW being utilized for the access road.
- The northern access road and inclined bridge approach will also cause an obstruction to a small food vendor family who has their stall at the southwestern corner of the Scott's residence.

Impacts to Access

The proposed access roads and retaining walls of the approach will also precipitate access issues for a number of the residents and businesses in the area. These issues are as follows:

- The southern access road will run directly in front of the Lucky Entertainment business. This area is currently used as parking for the business. Because the proposed access road is very narrow cars will no longer be able to park there. If they do, they will obstruct the traffic to and from the Hulse and Salazar properties.
- The northern access road will run directly in front of OK Bar taking up what is currently being used as a parking area for the bar.
- The access to the Police Station is of critical concern. As an essential service provider it is imperative that the police is able to go back and forth unhindered. Since the police station is the last property served by the access road the ability for the police to do this easily will be severely compromised. In addition, there is the threat that vehicular traffic from properties west of the police station will block the access of the police.

Risks to Security and Safety

The police in Roaring Creek play a critical role in maintaining law and order within the village of Roaring Creek as well as several other neighboring villages. Additionally, they hold random weekly traffic checks in front of the police station to ensure compliance with state vehicular regulations, to get a rapid access to the road, and to demonstrate their presence and intended vigilance in controlling drug related, firearms, kidnapping and other crimes that make their way along the highway. The police station itself has to be situated in an area where there is a clear and open visual field. The high approach in front of the police station therefore will make it untenable for the police to carry out their current duties and to abide by their safety requirements.

Security and Safety is also a concern for the elderly residents on the Hulse property and the Salazar property who heretofore lived in the comfortable reassurance that the police had a clear line of view of their property and could reach them within a few seconds should the need arise. Although not elderly, the Lucky Entertainment business also enjoyed this sense of added security.

Road Section 2 – Roaring Creek to Blackman Eddy

This section of the road comprises the western portion of Roaring Creek, Camalote, Teakettle, Ontario and Blackman Eddy villages. Project works in this section includes the expansion and rehabilitation of the existing highway, realignment in some areas, rehabilitation or replacement of several culverts, the shaving of the Z-curve hillside and the reinstallation of two temporary by-passes.

Impacts to Land

Land has been acquired from a number of properties in section 2. Portions of two parcels of land have been acquired in Teakettle to widen the Z-curve area for better alignment and improved safety, as well as to accommodate a temporary bypass (see Figure 7). In Blackman Eddy, two land sections have been acquired to realign the existing highway (see Figure 8, B and Figure 9). While, an additional three land sections have also been acquired in Blackman Eddy to provide

for a better design of the Iguana Creek road junction that leads to Spanish Lookout (see Figure 8, D).

An additional portion of land will be acquired from the Canton property in Teakettle. This has become necessary to lessen the steep incline of the slope at the Z-curve and increase the road traffic safety in that area.

Figure 7: Map of Land Acquisition in Teakettle (Z-curve)

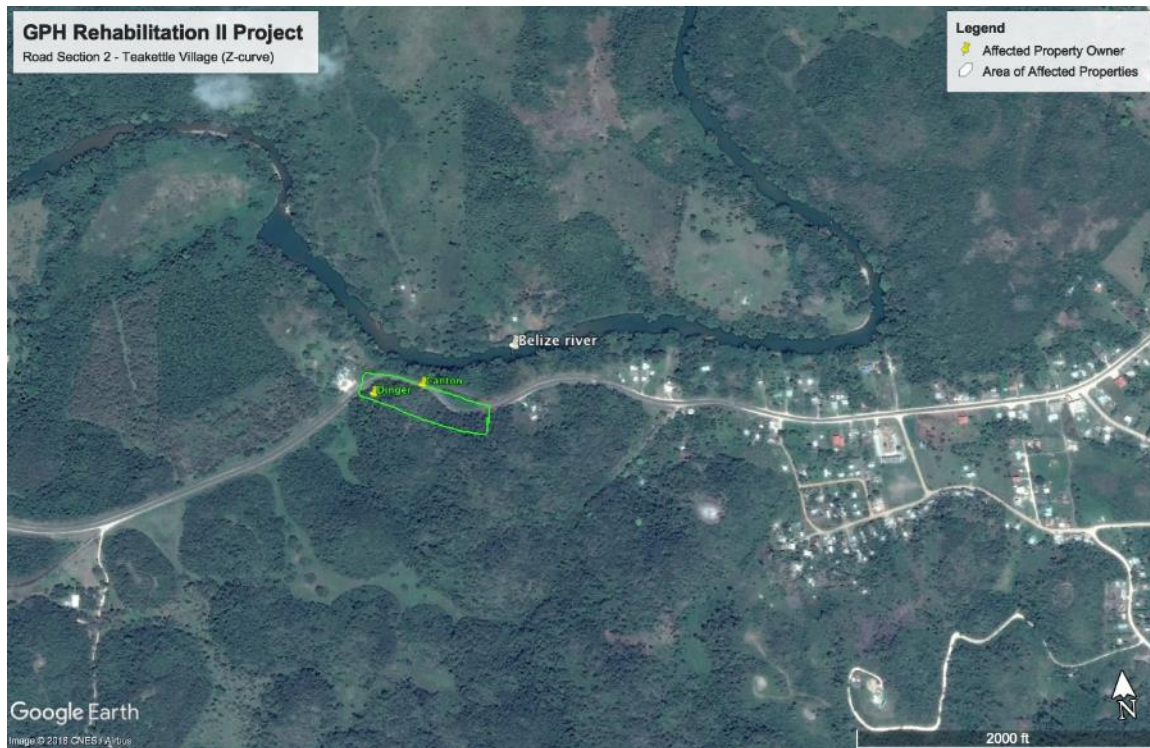


Figure 8: Map of Blackman Eddy Affected Areas

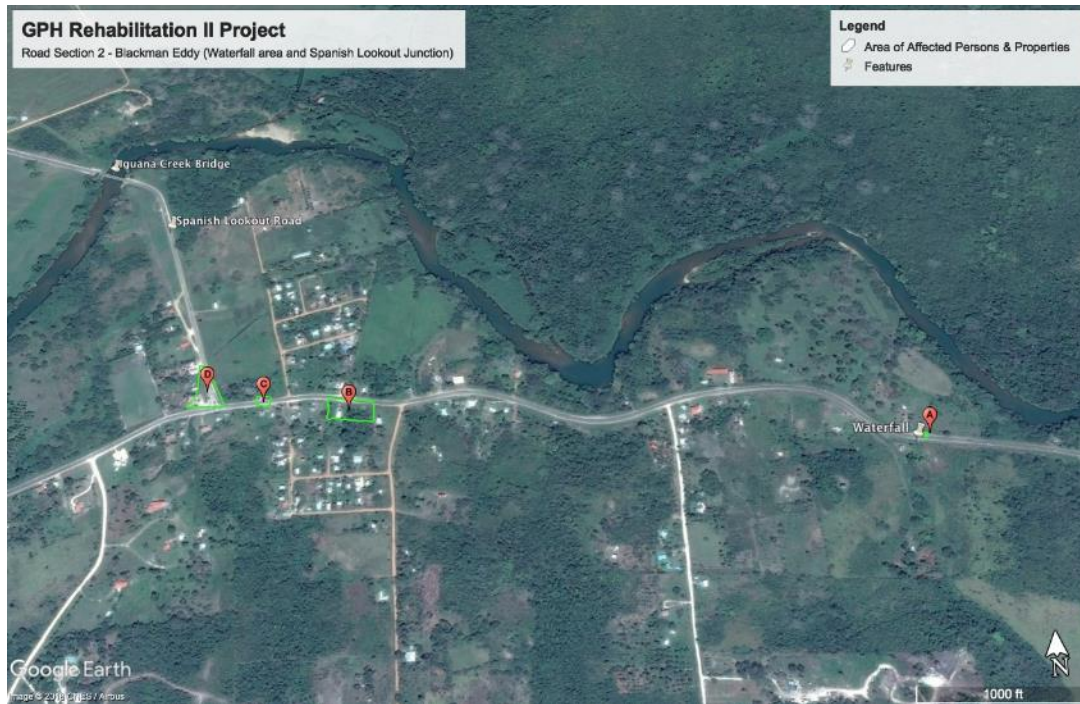


Figure 9: Map of Blackman Eddy Affected Persons and Properties (Area B)



Figure 10: Map of Blackman Eddy Affected Persons and Properties (Area C & D)



Impacts to Assets (physical and economic)

Road works in section 2 will cause the displacement of four fruit vendors, one located in Camalote (see Figure 11) and three in Blackman Eddy (see Figure 12 and Figure 8, C). In addition, the improvement of the junction at Iguana Creek will necessitate the acquisition and removal of the Zion Outreach Ministry church (see Figure 10). In the case of this church, an agreement has been reached with the representatives to provide them with a new plot of land bigger than the original one, and economic compensation for the existing structure, so that the church can be relocated in a nearby location, in the same village.

Figure 11: Map of Camalote Affected Persons

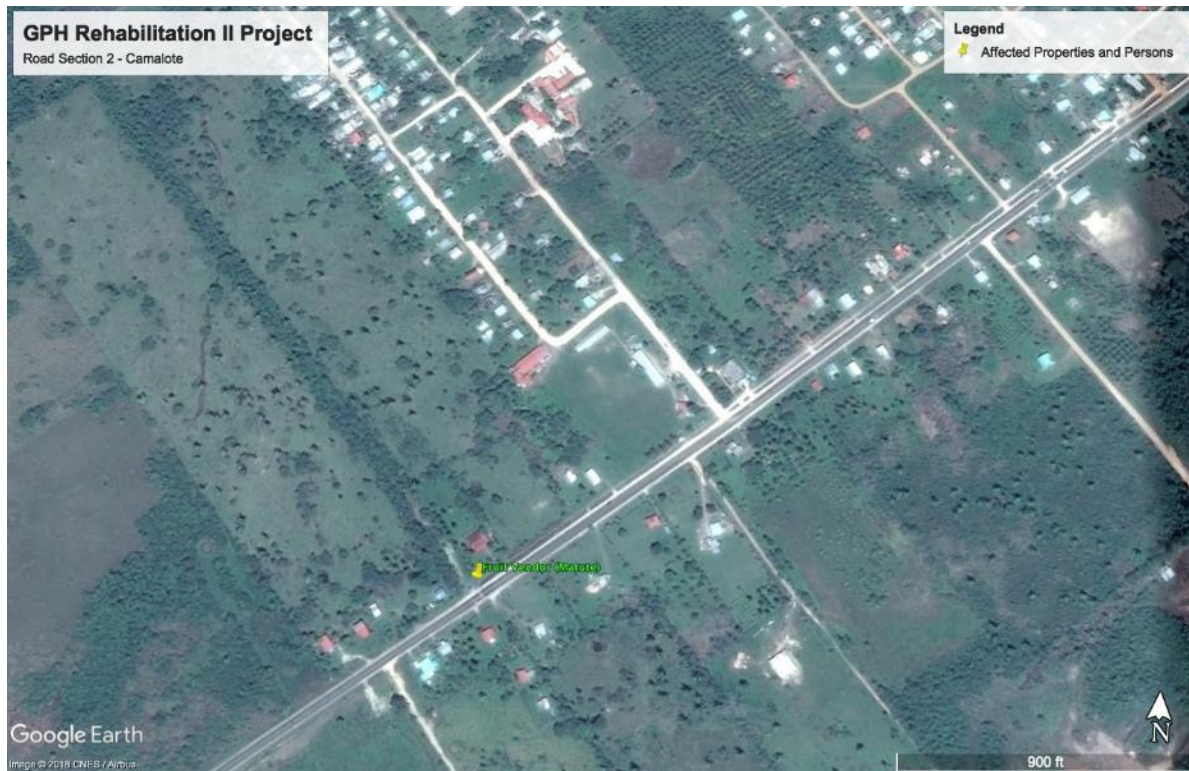


Figure 12: Map of Blackman Eddy Affected Person (Waterfall Area)



Road Section 3 – Unitedville to Santa Elena

This section of the road comprises Unitedville, Georgeville, Central Farm, Esperanza and stops at the eastern border of Santa Elena. Project works in this section includes the expansion and rehabilitation of the existing highway, realignment of certain sections of the existing highway and rehabilitation or replacement of several culverts.

Impacts to Land

Land has been acquired from two properties in Unitedville for the purpose of realigning the existing highway (see Figure 13).

Figure 13: Map of Unitedville Affected Persons



Baseline Overview (GPH Rehabilitation II Project)

This section provides a preliminary overview of the anticipated impacts of the George Price Highway Rehabilitation II Project.

Road Section 4 – San Ignacio to Belize – Guatemala Border

This section of the road comprises the western portion of San Ignacio, San Jose Succotz and Benque Viejo del Carmen. Project works in this section will include the expansion and rehabilitation of the existing highway, realignment in some areas, rehabilitation or replacement of several culverts, the construction of a permanent by-pass around Succotz and the improvement of the entrance to Benque Viejo del Carmen.

Impacts to Land

With the current road design it is estimated that the project will need to acquire sections of twenty-four parcels of land on the existing George Price Highway. In addition, an estimated 13 parcels of land will be affected in the proposed Succotz by-pass road.

Impacts to Assets (physical and economic)

A preliminary survey of the area indicates that there will be temporary disruption of business at the Artisan Plaza located at the entrance of the Xunantunich Maya Site. In addition, there are several buildings that can be affected by the road works, at the entrance of Benque Viejo del Carmen. Ultimately however, site visits, scoping and cadastral surveys will be required to determine all the buildings that may be affected on the main highway and the proposed by-pass.

Mitigating Options and Assessment of Alternatives (GPH Rehabilitation Project)

Impacts to Persons without Legal Property Claims

Individual Living under Bridge

Mr. Carcamo was visited on numerous occasions by a Social Worker from the Ministry of Human Development, Social Transformation and Poverty Alleviation (MHDSTPA) to try to ascertain his mental status and to discuss possible solutions to his living arrangements (See Annex A). In this regard, the MHDSTPA indicated that they could not have a formal mental assessment of Mr. Carcamo conducted or sequester his medical records without his consent or a court order. They could however, provide an assessment of his status based on interviews with him and third parties who knew him. In one such interview, Mr. Carcamo indicated that he has chosen to live under the bridge and that he has been there for 29 years and would rather not move. Community members substantiated the information received from Mr. Carcamo. However, while Mr. Carcamo appeared rational to the social worker, some community members asserted that he also has a history of violence against people and property.

Although Mr. Carcamo would prefer to remain under the bridge, he will need to be moved for several reasons. First of all, Mr. Carcamo is trespassing on public property and therefore he has no tenure there and thus can be forcibly moved by the state⁵; secondly Mr. Carcamo faces risks

⁵ GOB policy is that dwelling on public land, including under bridges, will not be encouraged because of the harm it poses to those individuals. In addition, this practice can have negative legal implications for the government.

to injury as the area is a construction zone; and finally, as per IDB policy the project must ensure that a solution is found for Mr. Carcamo that will prevent his risk of further impoverishment, in his case this implies providing him with a housing solution with a basic means of livelihood.

The social worker made several subsequent visits to Mr. Carcamo to impress on him the need for a safer and more sustainable living arrangement. Mr. Carcamo eventually agreed to moving, on condition that he could go to an area, about the size of an acre, where he could plant his fruit trees and carry on his herbal medicine business. He indicated that his priority was his business and that a simplistic shelter would be sufficient for him. Therefore, the project provide Mr. Carcamo with a parcel of land no less that 100'x100' with a small one bedroom wooden house. Mr. Carcamo's tenure of this property will be secured with a formal land title. The project will also coordinate with the Ministry of Agriculture the provision of technical assistance to Mr. Carcamo, to grow his herbs and trees on his parcel of land, as a means of basic livelihood to prevent his further impoverishment.

Tenants

Tenants who occupy but do not own houses/properties that will be acquired are also, for the purposes of this report, classified as persons without legal property claims who need transitional support to restore their living conditions after their relocation. There are three tenants requiring consideration in Section 1 of the project: the Flowers family, the OK Bar, and Johanna Salazar.

The Flowers Family

The first is the Flowers family who resides in the sisters', Joy and Rose Flowers, property. The property is in the process of being acquired and the house on that property will be demolished to make way for the construction of the north access road. As such the tenants will be displaced.

The project is committing to providing the tenant with assistance to find an alternative location for rent that is within the family's budget. Rent will be provided for the first six months. In addition, they will be assisted with relocation costs and be compensated for temporary loss of social support structures, including new costs associated with travelling to school, etc., all for a period of six months.

The OK Bar

Scoping exercises conducted in May indicate that the occupiers of the OK Bar are tenants of that property separate from the owners. The project engineers have been working to readjust the alignment of the previously designed bridge approach to allow for greater space of both access roads and to potentially avoid some of the identified impacts to the properties on the north side of the highway near the bridge.

The OK Bar has several issues affecting it. The first is that the structure on the property has been built exactly in line with the boundary of the highway's right of way. In addition, the right of way is being used as a parking lot for the property and there is no space on the property itself to

relocate the parking lot. Finally, the design of the bridge approach will create a wall in front of the property.

To mitigate the impacts described above, the owners of the property will have two options. The first option is for the owners to completely relocate, in which case the project will acquire the entire property. This will also necessitate the need to provide transitional assistance to the tenant by the project. The second option is for the owners to remain at the current location and the project negotiates compensation for the nuisance of the wall and also negotiates a parking area within the nearby Police Station property. This second option will not require any mitigation measure for the tenants, but at this point it is not guaranteed that this option will be viable, since the acquisition of the property of the Police Station will need inter institutional agreements and commitments that have not yet been reached.

If the owner of the property is compensated with option one, the mitigation for the tenant will include assistance to relocate to a new property, compensation for income lost during the time that a similar place and situation is found, and rent of new property for six months.

Johanna Salazar

The last tenant being affected by the project is Johanna Salazar, a single mother who lives with her three children in a derelict wooden house on the family's property. The wooden house has been acquired by the project and will be demolished to make way for the southern access road.

The project has made arrangements to rebuild a two-bedroom, wooden house of comparable size in the village of St. Matthews where a lot with available utilities was located. The project will absorb the cost of the house, installing utilities and septic tank, and relocating the family. In addition, the family will be provided with social support for a period of 6 months to assist with the transition to a new village, including registering one child to attend the village school and assisting another child to commute to their previous high school.

Impacts to Land

Impacts to land within the scope of this project refers to the acquisition of sections of parcels belonging to private individuals or being leased from the Government of Belize. Provisions for acquiring land for any public purpose, such as the rehabilitation of the George Price Highway, are outlined in the Land Acquisition (Public Purposes) Act, CAP 184 (Rev. Ed. 2011). Land acquisitions are strictly carried out by the Lands and Surveys Department of the Ministry of Natural Resources. Authorized Lands Officers carry out all negotiations, filings and contractual arrangements in regard to the acquisition and compensation for land. Acquisitions may be on a voluntary basis or they may be compulsory. In the case of this project, land was only compulsorily acquired where the owner was deceased or could not be located. Finally, the project will ensure that all negotiations are finalized and compensation and/or relocation have been completed before construction can begin in regard to that property. Where the property owner is deceased or absent the project executing unit will ensure that compensation is paid to an escrow account, on behalf of the property owner, before construction begins.

Land acquisitions that do not involve displacement or affect the functionality of the remaining lot for sections 1 – 3 have been completed or are in the final stages, except for the four properties located on the northern portion of the highway near the Roaring Creek Bridge. These properties include the police station, possibly the OK Bar⁶, the Flowers residence and an empty lot on the west of the Flowers residence. Negotiations have begun for the Flowers property and also with the police, however these are only in their preliminary stages as continued discussion with property owners on the north side of the highway was contingent on the final redesigns of the bridge approach.⁷

Impacts to Assets

The acquisition of land, the construction works or various components of the project can all lead to impacts on physical assets or to value in property. The following are the impacts to assets that have been identified:

Temporary or Permanent Economic Loss

Table 2: Matrix of Impacts to Assets

Road Section	Location	Affected Person	Loss	Mitigation
1	Roaring Creek	Hulse Residence	Permanent loss in economic value of commercial property (previously a gas and service station with convenience store) due to proposed 10 feet retaining wall immediately in front of property boundary.	A financial compensation agreement has been reached.
		OK Bar	Permanent loss in economic value of commercial property due to proposed 10 feet retaining wall immediately in front of property boundary.	Potential financial compensation for economic loss, if depreciation affectation is confirmed. If so, the exact amount shall be determined by a licensed valuator
		Food Vendor (Scott)	Permanent loss in income from sales of food due to proposed northern access road. In addition, vendors	Vendors will be compensated for 6 months of income lost to be able to transition out of the ROW.

⁶ Reference page 28 for an elaboration of the land issue affecting the OK Bar.

⁷ The MOW had undertaken in early 2018 the redesign of the bridge, in particular to reduce the footprint of the approach.

			will be discouraged from vending in the ROW as this is a traffic safety hazard.	
2	Camalote	Fruit Vendor (Matute)	Loss in income from sales of food due to proposed northern access road. In addition, vendors will be discouraged from vending in the ROW as this is a traffic safety hazard.	Vendors will be compensated for 6 months of income lost to be able to transition out of the ROW.
	Blackman Eddy	Fruit Juice Vendor (Middleton)	Loss in income from sales of fruit juice due to road construction and expansion. In addition, vendors will be discouraged from vending in the ROW as this is a traffic safety hazard.	Vendors will be compensated for 6 months of income lost to be able to transition out of the ROW.
		Fruit Vendor (del Carmen)	Loss in income from sales of food due to construction and expansion. In addition, vendors will be discouraged from vending in the ROW as this is a traffic safety hazard.	Vendors will be compensated for 6 months of income lost to be able to transition out of the ROW.
		Food Vendor (Recinos)	Loss in income from sales of food due to construction and expansion. In addition, vendors will be discouraged from vending in the ROW as this is a traffic safety hazard.	Vendors will be compensated for 6 months of income lost to be able to transition out of the ROW.

Impacts to Physical Assets

Road Section	Location	Affected Person	Loss	Mitigation
1	Roaring Creek	Salazar Residence	Acquisition of derelict wooden house	Compensate for house acquired.
		Police Station	Loss of stairwell Loss of fence Impacts on access Impacts on safety and security	Relocate Police Station to the area of the Flowers Property and the

				empty lot (see Figure 6)
		Flowers Residence	Loss of an entire verandah on the front facing section of the house. Also loss of another 1/3 of the house in the front section.	Exchange of land in equal value and economic compensation for existing structure at present value.
2	Blackman Eddy	Zion Outreach Ministry	Loss of Church building	Exchange of a bigger piece of land in equal value in a nearby location in the same village and economic compensation for the existing structure at present value to allow the restoration of current activities

Impacts to Access

Access impacts have been identified in road section 1 only and are primarily associated with the inclined approach to the ramp and accompanying access roads. The following is an overview of the issues identified:

Table 3: Matrix of Impacts to Access

Road Section	Location	Affected Person	Issue	Mitigation
	Roaring Creek (South access road)	Lucky Entertainment	Current parking lot for the establishment will be entirely consumed by the access road. Should vehicles continue to park there it will obstruct the residents east of this establishment from accessing their property.	An alternative parking lot will be constructed on the western side of the business establishment (See Figure 14). Parking deterrents, including but not limited to signs, will be installed on the access road in the area of the business.
	Roaring Creek (North access road)	Police Station	Delay in quick access to the highway. Impact to conducting checkpoints on the highway.	Relocate Police Station to the area of the Flowers Property and the empty lot.

		OK Bar	Current parking lot for the establishment will be entirely consumed by the access road (See Figure 15).	A parking lot will be established in the area that is currently occupied by the Police Station.
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Figure 14: Area of Proposed New Parking Lot - Lucky Entertainment



Figure 15: Existing Parking Lot - OK Bar



Risks to Safety and Security

Risks to Safety and Security have been identified in road section 1 only and are brought about by an obstruction in the field of view caused by the inclined approach to the Roaring Creek Bridge. The following persons and properties will be impacted:

Table 4: Matrix of Impacts to Safety and Security

Road Section	Location	Affected Person	Issue	Mitigation
1	Roaring Creek (South access road)	Hulse Residence Salazar Residence	Retaining wall to cause obstruction in the field of view of Police across the street. Potential criminals can access the property from the riverside without anyone seeing.	Residents will be encouraged to keep the area near their property cleared so as to maintain a good line of sight around properties. The relocation of the police to the area of the Flowers property will allow for safety and security in the area to be maintained.
		Lucky Entertainment		
	Roaring Creek (North access road)	Residents of north access road	Possible relocation of police will decrease safety and security currently enjoyed by residents.	

Restoration Framework

The restoration framework provides the basis for restoration or compensation based on loss.

Eligibility

This section outlines the eligibility criteria and the measures that have already been undertaken or are yet to be undertaken to determine eligibility.

Eligibility Policy

Impacts to Persons without Legal Property Claims – In the case of this project, only the individual living under the bridge and tenants of affected properties (not including owners) will be eligible to rehabilitation or compensation.

Impacts to Land – only owners of land, executors and beneficiary of land named in wills and administrators of estate will be eligible to compensation for any land acquired.

Impacts to Assets – where there is economic loss or displacement due to impacts on assets, such as the case of fruit vendors, eligibility to compensation is confined to the owner only.

Impacts to Access - In the case of displacement due to restriction of access, eligibility to relocation, rehabilitation or compensation will be made available to owners of property only.

Risks to Safety and Security – where safety and security is compromised eligibility to mitigation actions will be available to residents of property affected.

Establishment of Entitlement Cut-off Date

Impacts to Persons without Legal Property Claims – In the case of the individual living under the bridge and tenants, the date of contract signing constitutes the cut-off date for entitlements.

Impacts to Land – the date the land has been identified and ownership verified by the PEU and Lands Department will constitute the cut-off date for entitlement.

Impacts to Assets – in the case of vendors, cut-off date for entitlement will be the date of the census (May 12, 2018). In the case of permanent economic loss or physical impact to property, the cut-off date for entitlement will be the date of official assessment of property.

Impacts to Access – impacts were determined by cadastral survey and will not require compensation but rather a general mitigation strategy.

Risks to Safety and Security – impacts were determined by cadastral survey and will not require compensation but rather a general mitigation strategy.

Those persons who believe they will be or were displaced by the project but were not included in the census may submit a grievance through the grievance mechanism discussed below.

Entitlements

In regard to impacts to persons, entitlement will be confined to rehabilitation of the affected person's current living arrangement. However, with regard to the person living under the bridge, GOB and IDB policies provide for a minimum standard of living, which includes an acceptable shelter with basic amenities. The entitlement for the acquisition of land is either cash compensation or exchange of land at equal or higher value, in addition to transactional costs. Finally, the entitlement for vendors, include compensation for lost income for a period of 6 months to allow them to transition out of the ROW.

Estimation of Eligible Project Affected People

There are eight residences/properties in Roaring Creek that will be variously impacted by the project, one in Camalote, two in Teakettle, seven in Blackman Eddy and two in Unitedville.

Institutional Arrangements

The Project Steering Committee will serve as a regulatory and strategic board with oversight and policy development responsibilities. The Project Execution Unit will work directly with the implementing agencies to execute the Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Plan using this document. As no project affected person in sections 1-3 are indigenous, the Indigenous Peoples Plan that forms part of the Environmental and Social Management Plan of the GPH will not need to be applied in this case. The Project Execution Unit will be the interface between the Steering Committee, Implementing Agencies, contractors, and affected people.

Cost Estimate

Project Affected Persons		Project Impacts		Land Acquired	Estimated Budget (BZ\$)	Status of Expenses (BZ\$)				
		Situation/Issues	Mitigation	Parcel #/Area		Paid	Ongoing	Pending (in escrow)	Proposed	Estimated Cost ⁸
Road Section 1										
1.	Anthony Carcamo	PAP lives under the existing RC Bridge. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Risk of injury in construction zone• Trespassing on public property• At risk of further impoverishment	PAP will be resettled on small plot of land and assistance provided for him to provide him with a housing solution and a basic means of livelihood		Parcel of land (100'x100') - \$35,000.00 ⁹ Small house - \$15,000.00 ¹⁰ Herb garden supplies - \$500.00 Total - \$50,500.00				\$50,500.00	\$50,500.00
2.	Police Station	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Part of Police Station is located on the ROW required for an access road• High approach to new bridge will limit the police access to highway, delaying quick access in an emergency and obstructing their	Police Station and parking lot will be relocated to the area of the Flower's Residence and neighboring empty lot.		Purchase of empty lot - \$40,000.00 ¹¹ Filling of Flowers and empty lots - \$50,000.00 Building of police station - \$200,000.00 ¹² Total - \$290,000				\$290,000.00	\$290,000.00

⁸ The actual cost may be different; the amounts included here are mostly for budgeting purposes.

⁹ Estimated cost of a lot within the inner area and outskirts of Roaring Creek village.

¹⁰ Cost of small, 1 bedroom, wooden Mennonite house (finished), with base, stairs and utility connections.

¹¹ Cost of empty lot based on valuation provided for neighboring Flowers lot.

¹² Cost of a 1,600 sq. ft. building (40' x 40') at \$125.00/sq. ft. Based on housing construction costs in the nearby Belmopan area that ranges from \$75 - \$125/sq. ft.

		ability to conduct routine checkpoints • Limited access to highway and limited field of view reduces safety at the police station and security provided on the highway and to neighboring residents.								
3.	OK Bar (Owner)	• Parking lot of bar is located on the ROW which is required for an access road • High approach to new bridge will pose a nuisance to owners as it will cause a depreciation in commercial property value.	Scenario 1: • Exchange land and structure for a property of equal value or compensate for cost price. Scenario 2: • After Police Station property has been acquired by the project, relocate the parking lot to a portion of that property • Compensate for depreciation in property value		Scenario 1: Purchase of lot - \$15,000.00 ¹³ Purchase of structure - \$93,750.00 ¹⁴ Total - \$108,750.00 Scenario 2: Re-establishment of paved parking lot - \$18,000.00 ¹⁵ Determine the potential need for compensation for depreciation in property value – based on a determination by a licensed valuator Total - unknown				\$108,750.00	\$108,750.00

¹³ Lot is approximately 1/3 the size of neighboring Flowers lot.

¹⁴ Cost of 750 sq. ft. building (30' x 25') at \$125/sq. ft.

¹⁵ Cost estimated for 240 sq. ft. parking lot (30' x 8') at \$75/sq. ft.

4.	OK Bar (Tenant)	Tenant will be displaced when OK Bar is acquired	Resettle and rehabilitate tenant		Relocation expenses - \$1,500.00 Rental of commercial property (\$1500 x 6 months) - \$9,000.00 Income loss during transition (\$3000 x 2 months) - \$6,000.00 Total - \$16,500.00				\$16,500.00	\$16,500.00
5.	Scott's Food Stall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss in income from sales of food. • Vendors will be discouraged from vending in the ROW as this is a traffic safety hazard. 	Vendors will be compensated for 6 months of income lost to be able to transition out of the ROW.		Loss of income (\$2,800 ¹⁶ x 6 months) - \$16,800.00 Total - \$16,800.00				\$16,800.00	\$16,800.00
6.	Joy Flowers & Rose Flowers	Portion of the house is located on the ROW which is required for an access road	Exchange land and structure for a property of equal value.	Parcel 988 (687.959 s. m.)	Value of lot - \$40,000.00 Value of structure - \$70,000.00 Total - \$110,000.00¹⁷				\$110,000.00	\$110,000.00
7.	Flower's Residence (Tenant)	Tenant will be displaced when Flower's Residence is acquired	Resettle and rehabilitate tenant		Relocation expense - \$1,200.00 Rental of house (\$500 x 6 months) - \$3,000.00				\$7,200.00	\$7,200.00

¹⁶ Vendors sell on Saturdays only and make a gross income of approximately \$600-\$800/day. Figure is estimated at \$700/day for 6 months.

¹⁷ Appraisal for land and property done by a PEU commissioned valuator.

					Social Support (\$500 x 6 months) - \$3,000.00 ¹⁸ Total - \$7,200.00					
8.	Empty Lot (Unknown Owner)	Acquire lot for police station	Compensate for land		Cost of land - \$40,000.00 (accounted for in #2 above)					\$0.00
9.	Lyle Hulse, Vanessa Cleland & Matthew Hulse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portion of property and fence acquired for installation of new RC Bridge. • Access road too narrow and space insufficient to allow for ease of turning of vehicles into existing parking lot • Space between existing structure on property and bridge approach insufficient to allow larger trucks to access entire front of property. • High approach to new bridge will pose a nuisance to owners as it will cause a depreciation in commercial property value/loss in range of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensate for land and fence acquired. • Footprint of bridge approach has been narrowed and the proposed access road has been widened from 8 feet to 13 feet. This will allow for a greater turning radius and sufficient space for larger trucks to access the entire front of property. • Police station will be relocated within a few feet of where it currently exists to an area with a greater field of view. 	Parcel 813 (400.282 s.m.)	Cost of land acquired and fence - \$45,000.00 Compensation for depreciation in property value – pending determination by a licensed valuator ¹⁹ Total - unknown	\$45,000.00			Amount already paid	\$45,000.00

¹⁸ Relocation will require that several small children now commute to school by bus/taxi and buy lunch at school. Home was previously directly across from the school.

¹⁹ Licensed valuers include Alexis Fairweather, David Aguilar and Clinton Gardiner. Ministry of Natural Resources in house valuator is Antonio Cawich.

		use previously enjoyed. • Diminished sense of security due to relocation of police station.								
10.	Pedro Salazar (deceased) Recognizable Claim - Louis Salazar, Inezita Patnett, Teresita Salazar & Ramon Salazar Occupiers/Users with no claim – Johanna Salazar	Portion of land and derelict wooden house acquired for access road.	• Compensate for land and derelict wooden house acquired.	Parcel 814 (72.095 s.m.)	Cost of land acquired - \$3,000.00 Cost of derelict wooden house - \$30,000.00 Total - \$33,000.00			\$33,000.00		\$33,000.00
11.	Salazar Residence (Tenant)	Tenant will be displaced when wooden house in Salazar Residence is acquired.	Resettle and rehabilitate tenant to St. Matthew's village.		Replacement house - \$40,000.00 ²⁰ Social Support (\$400 x 6 months) - \$2,400.00 ²¹ Total - \$42,400.00		\$40,000.00		\$2,400.00	\$42,400.00
12.	Lucky Entertainment	Parking lot of establishment is located on the ROW which is required for an access road	• Relocate the parking lot to the west side of the property. • Install parking deterrents in front of business.		Construction of paved parking lot - \$48,000.00 ²² Parking deterrents - \$1,500.00 ²³ Total - \$49,500.00				\$49,500.00	\$49,500.00
Road Section 2										

²⁰ Cost of medium-sized, 2 bedroom, wooden Mennonite house (finished), with base, stairs and utility connections.

²¹ PAP is a single mother with no job and no support structure in resettlement village. One child will need to be registered in new school and the other child will need to commute to Belmopan for school.

²² Cost estimated for 640 sq. ft. parking lot (80' x 8') at \$75/sq. ft.

²³ Eight cement posts @ \$200.00/each, and various signs for a total of \$700.00.

13.	Matute (Camalote Fruit Vendor)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss in income from sales of fruit. • Vendors will be discouraged from vending in the ROW as this is a traffic safety hazard. 	Vendors will be compensated for 6 months of income lost to be able to transition out of the ROW.		Loss of income (\$800 ²⁴ x 6 months) - \$4,800.00 Total - \$4,800.00				\$4,800.00	\$4,800.00
14.	Judith Dinger (deceased) John Roberson Jr. (Applicant for Letters of Administration) Gilbert Canton (Claim as Purchaser)	Portion of land acquired for road alignment and temporary by-pass.	Compensate for land acquired	Parcel 3376 (0.15 acres)	Cost of land acquired - \$11,024.39 Total - \$11,024.39	\$11,024.39				\$11,024.39
15.	Gilbert Canton	Portion of land acquired for expansion of Z-curve.	Compensate for land acquired	Parcel 189 (0.96 acres) and additional land required (unspecified amount)	Cost of 0.96 acre acquired - \$25,000.00 Cost of additional land - \$40,000.00 Total - \$65,000.00	\$25,000.00			\$40,000.00	\$65,000.00
16.	Middleton (Blackman Eddy Fruit Vendor)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss in income from sales of fruit. • Vendors will be discouraged from vending in the ROW as this is a traffic safety hazard. 	Vendors will be compensated for 6 months of income lost to be able to transition out of the ROW.		Loss of income (\$4,400 ²⁵ x 6 months) - \$26,640.00 Total - \$26,640.00				\$26,640.00	\$26,640.00
17.	Jane Harris (deceased) Adelita Belle - Executor and	Portion of land acquired for road alignment	Compensate for land acquired	Parcel 51 (260.030 s.m.)	Cost of land acquired - \$5,757.57	\$5,757.57				\$5,757.57

²⁴ Vendors sell fruits, five days a week and make a gross income of approximately \$40/day.

²⁵ Vendors sell mostly fresh juices by the gallon, six days a week and make a gross income of approximately \$185/day.

	beneficiary of land named in will				Total - \$5,757.57					
18.	Camille Cole (absentee landowner)	Portion of land acquired for road alignment	Compensate for land acquired	Parcel 52 (92.228 s.m.)	Cost of land acquired - \$2,000.00 Total - \$2,000.00			\$2,000.00		\$2,000.00
19.	Del Carmen (Blackman Eddy Fruit Vendor)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss in income from sales of fruit. • Vendors will be discouraged from vending in the ROW as this is a traffic safety hazard. 	Vendors will be compensated for 6 months of income lost to be able to transition out of the ROW.		Loss of income (\$2,450 ²⁶ x 6 months) - \$14,700.00 Total - \$14,700.00				\$14,700.00	\$14,700.00
20.	Recinos (Blackman Eddy Food Vendor)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss in income from sales of food. • Vendors will be discouraged from vending in the ROW as this is a traffic safety hazard. 	Vendors will be compensated for 6 months of income lost to be able to transition out of the ROW.		Loss of income (\$1,750 ²⁷ x 6 months) - \$10,500.00 Total - \$10,500.00				\$10,500.00	\$10,500.00
21.	John Loskot	Portion of land acquired for Iguana Creek Road intersection	Compensate for land acquired	Parcel 30 (160.605 s.m.)	Cost of land acquired - \$3,945.00 Total - \$3,945.00	\$3,945.00				\$3,945.00
22.	Dilma Cano	Portion of land acquired for Iguana Creek Road intersection	Compensate for land acquired	Parcel 1763 (45.446 s.m.)	Cost of land acquired - \$1,000.00 Total - \$1,000.00	\$1,000.00				\$1,000.00
23.	Government of Belize Recognizable Claims - Zion	Portion of land and church with fence acquired for Iguana Creek Road intersection	• Compensate for land and structure acquired	Parcel 2675 (620.870 s.m.)	Cost of land acquired - \$40,000.00		\$241,350.00			\$241,350.00

²⁶ Vendor sells everyday and makes a gross income of approximately \$75-\$100/day. Figure is estimated at \$87.50/day for 6 months.

²⁷ Vendor sells everyday and makes a gross income of approximately \$50-\$75/day. Figure is estimated at \$62.50/day for 6 months.

	Outreach Ministry & Irma Molina (Lessee)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land title secured for Irma Molina (Lessee) for remainder of land not acquired. 		Cost of structure acquired - \$200,000.00 Cost of fence acquired - \$1,350.00 Total - \$241,350.00					
Road Section 3										
24.	Cayo United Investment Co. Ltd. Recognizable Claims - Atlantic Bank Ltd. Occupiers/Users with no claim - Dominga Perez & Rogelio Perez	Portion of land acquired for road alignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensate for land acquired Compensate Dominga Perez & Rogelio Perez for coconut trees planted on land acquired. 	Parcel 3063 (1,002.063 s. m.)	Cost of land acquired - \$17,400.00 Cost of coconut trees - \$1,000.00 Total - \$18,400.00	\$18,400.00				\$18,400.00
25.	Government of Belize Recognizable Claims - Dominga Perez (Lessee)	Portion of land acquired for road alignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensate for land acquired Land title secured for Dominga Perez (Lessee) for remainder of land not acquired. 	Parcel 3062 (412.196 s.m.)	Cost of land acquired - \$7,000.00 Total - \$7,000.00	\$7,000.00				\$7,000.00
Total						\$117,126.96	\$281,350.00	\$35,000.00	\$748,290.00 ²⁸	\$1,181,766.96²⁹

A social specialist will be also required to be part of the PEU to support the implementation of the RLRP.

²⁸ Total does not include economic compensation to be determined for #10 above.

²⁹ Total does not include economic compensation to be determined for #10 above.

Estimated Calendar of Activities

IDB's OP-710 policy requires that all livelihood restoration activities be completed before the commencement of project construction. Negotiations for land acquisition begun in late 2017 and are ongoing. Compensation for all acquired properties has been completed or is near completion. It is expected that final negotiations and compensation will be completed by the third quarter of 2018. All relocation and rehabilitation will be completed by the last quarter of 2018.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

The Grievance Mechanism for this project is outlined in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (CSEP) of the project, available as separate documents. It will also be introduced to affected persons and stakeholders during consultations and a Social Specialist (SS) attached to the PEU will conduct a roll out of the mechanism and its subsequent management.

Monitoring and Evaluation

In order to ensure that interventions are being applied and impacts mitigated, a monitoring system will be implemented. The system will include the following:

Table 5: Project Monitoring Indicators

Performance Indicators	Data Source	Frequency
Spending of the budget of the RLRP	Financial Statements	Monthly
Detailed inputs against RLRP procurement	Information Management System	Monthly
Detailed outputs against RLRP deliverables	Information Management System	Monthly
Number of residences benefitting from intervention	Information Management System	Monthly
Number of public meetings or engagements conducted	Information Management System	Monthly
Number of stakeholder engagement events	Information Management System	Monthly
Average time for grievance processing	Grievance register (database)	Monthly
Number of open grievances	Grievance register	Monthly
Number of closed grievances	Grievance register	Monthly

Monitoring of the Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Plan will be carried out by the Ministry of Works. The PEU/SS will be responsible to submit monthly reports to the MOW. The MOW will include a status report of the implementation of the RLRP as an annex to the semester execution reports to the IDB.

Evaluation Report

The MOW/PEU will conduct an ex-post evaluation at the end of the implementation of the resettlement process to report on how the resettlement and livelihood restoration was carried out, including a comparison of the living conditions of the affected population before and after the project impacts, including supporting documentary evidence (pictures, signed agreements, etc.), as well as identifying lessons learned in this project that would be helpful for similar projects in the future executed with IDB financing. The draft version of this report will be submitted to the Project Steering Committee and to the IDB for review before it is completed.

Annex A: Report of Social Worker (Reference Mr. Carcamo)



Ministry of Human Development, Social Transformation and Poverty Alleviation

*Tel: (501) -227-0841/0840
Fax: (501) -227-0844
E-mail address: secretary.ppu@humandev.gov.bz*

*Policy and Planning Unit
110 Cemetery Road
Belize City, Belize
Central America*

Ref: Mr. Anthony Carcamo

June 6th - Upon receiving email from the Social Consultant; Ms. Hulse, Social worker along with two Police Corporals visited Mr. Carcamo who was found sleeping under the Roaring Creek Bridge. Social worker introduced herself and explained to him the nature of the project and expressed her concern about his safety living under the bridge whilst there is major construction taking place. He explained to officer that that he understands the risk. However, that has been his home since 1989. Mr. Carcamo further explained that to many his living conditions may deemed unfit or even inhumane, but it is a choice he has made. He chooses to live a simple life. His daily routine includes looking for herbs in the bushes and making herbal drinks and medicine to sell in the nearby villages and Belmopan. He expressed that he interferes with no one and completely understands that he does have to move. He will be more than willing to, but he will be waiting to hear what we have to offer; as he will want a parcel of land where he can plant his herbs so that he may be able to expand his business. Social Worker informed him that she cannot promise him such but can liaise with the Chairman and Ms. Hulse to see what can be done to facilitate him. Social worker asked if he had family members in the village. He gave the name; Ms. Marion Anderson and gave directions to her home.

June 8th 2018 – Social worker along with Ms. Christa Hulse met with client's sister; Marion to see if she would be willing to house him and/or to seek permission to place a structure in her yard for him. She informed us that she once lived with Mr. Carcamo. However, there are times when he would get violent. On one occasion he tried killing her by attempting to chop her with a machete. Fortunately her son came to her aid.

To prevent future incidents she left the home and decided to rent a house. She later learnt that Anthony intentionally caught the home he was living in on fire. The then Chairman of Roaring Creek village cleared a property in Another World area and built a small home for him equipped with the basic necessities. However, he later burnt that home down as well. Family in the US had offered to re-build a home and have him move there but he refused. Sister says he seems to be a hopeless case. Family members including her had offered for him to see a doctor to see if he is suffering from some mental health issues, but he only got


defensive and aggressive towards them. She advised both Ms. Hulse and Social worker to not approach him in that manner as he may become violent.

Sister is of the belief that Mr. Carcamo does suffer from some Mental Illness. She claims he was not always that way. She sensed a changed in his behavior in the late 80's.

June 14th, 2018 – Social worker contacted the Chairperson of Roaring Creek, Mr. Ryan Garbutt where a discussion was held in regards to the relocation of Mr. Carcamo to the Community Centre or the Another World area. He suggested building a structure in the yard of the Community Centre. However, officer brought to his attention that events and a large amount of people may set off Mr. Carcamo. He agrees and stated that the only option then would be to see if he as well as officer can speak with the Commissioner of Lands in giving him permission to clear a piece of property where a structure can be built to house Mr. Carcamo.

Officer and Mr. Garbutt had scheduled to meet with Mr. Carcamo Friday June 15th.

June 19th, 2018 - Due to reasons beyond our control Social worker and Mr. Garbutt was unable to meet with Mr. Carcamo June 15th as previously stated. Social worker as well as the Chairman of Roaring Creek met Mr. Carcamo on the streets coming from cutting his herbs. The Chairman approached him and informed him that there may be some change in location as it relates to housing him in the same compound as the center. Mr. Garbutt then explained to him that perhaps he can advocate to see if there is some property available in the Another World area close to the river, where he will be able to re-locate. Mr. Carcamo stated that whilst that sounds good he would much rather be placed in the Tropical Hill area and given a piece of property where he will be able to plant Sour sop trees and expand his small business. He claims in the past he had planted crops in the area and also applied for squatter's right but upon him being arrested it was taken away from him. He made mentioned that whilst he is grateful that he is being offered a structure to be housed, he could care less about a home but wishes to simply have a piece of property (preferably and acre to plant on) and perhaps a tiny structure that he can at least lay in.



Ms. LaToya Meighan
Social Mobilizer/Family Support Officer
Ministry of Human Development
615-5457

Annex B: Example of Census Notification Letter



George Price Highway Rehabilitation Project
Ministry of Works (Project Execution Unit)
4 Lily St.
Belmopan, Belize
Tel: 822-0100
Email: Zone.Engineer_South@mow.gov.bz

May 11th, 2018

Dear Sir/Madam,

The Government of Belize, with funds from the Inter-American Development Bank, is undertaking the rehabilitation of the George Price Highway from the junction of the Hummingbird Highway to the Western Border. This work will include upgrading and improving the road system, drainage system, intersections, road safety features and the construction of a new Roaring Creek Bridge.

Your property has been identified as having the potential to be affected by the project. As such, we would like to conduct a census of your property in order to determine how best to work with you and your property before the commencement of the road works, and get your opinion on the potential relocation process.

The census will be conducted by Christa Hulse, social consultant, accompanied by a representative from the village council, on May 14th, 2018. Your kind cooperation in the census will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Derick Calles
Project Manager, GPH Rehabilitation Project

For official use only

Name of Property Owner or Representative: _____

Signature of Property Owner or Representative: _____

Date (of notification): _____

Annex C: Census

George Price Highway Rehabilitation Project (IDB Loan BL-L1029)
Census (Livelihood Assessment & Restoration Plan)
May 12, 2018

No.	Owner of Property	Village	Type of Business/ Description of Property	Status of property/ ownership (leased/ owned; formal/ informal business)	Contact Information	Status of Affected Persons (owner, employee, etc.)	Names of Affected Persons	Gross income (source & amount) per month BZ\$
1.	Yolanda Scott	Roaring Creek	Small Food Stall	Informal business	XXXXXX	Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maud Richards • Fiona Garbutt • Kesha Richards 	Sale of food – Saturdays only \$600.00 - \$800.00/week
2.	Aniceto and Sharon Matute	Camalote	Small Fruit Stall	Informal business	XXXXXX	Owner	Kelly Banner	Sale of fruits – 5 days/week (Income per month unknown as owners were not at the stall when social consultants visited and attempts to reach them by telephone were unsuccessful.)
3.	Joseph Middleton	Blackman Eddy	Small Juice Stall	Informal business	XXXXXX	Owner	Jovaun Middleton	Sale of Fresh Juices (wholesale and retail), Fruits and Snacks – Monday thru Saturday \$185.00/day
4.	Castula del Carmen	Blackman Eddy	Small Fruit Stall	Informal business	XXXXXX	Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rodolfo Franco • 2 assistants 	Sale of fruits – 7 days/week \$75.00 - \$100.00/day
5.	Brenda Recinos	Blackman Eddy	Small Food Stall	Informal business	XXXXXX	Owner		Sale of food – 7 days/week \$50.00 - \$75.00/day

Annex D: Pictures of Affected Properties in the Project Area

