



Green Climate Finance Facility for fostering Climate-Smart Agriculture in Senegal

Accredited Entity: La Banque Agricole (LBA)

Resettlement Policy Framework

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Definitions

In this Resettlement Policy Framework, unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms will have the following meanings:

“Census” is a complete count of the population affected by a project activity including collation of demographic and property information. This will identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (PAP) and the nature and levels of impact.

“Compensation” means the payment in kind, cash or other assets given in exchange for the taking of land, loss of other types of assets (including fixed assets) or loss of livelihoods resulting from project activities.

“Cut-off date” is the date by which PAPs and their affected assets have been identified and new entrants to the site cannot make claims for compensation or resettlement assistance. Persons whose ownership, use of occupancy prior to the cut-off date can be demonstrated remain eligible for assistance, regardless of their identification in the census.

“Economic Rehabilitation Assistance” means the provision of development assistance in addition to compensation such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities, needed to enable PAPs to improve their living standards, income earning capacity and production levels; or at least maintain them at pre-project levels.

“Involuntary resettlement” means the involuntary taking of land resulting in direct or indirect economic and social impacts caused by a) Loss of benefits from use of such land; b) relocation or loss of shelter; c) loss of assets or access to assets; or d) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, irrespective if the PAP has moved to another location.

“Land acquisition” means the compulsory taking of or alienation of land, buildings, or other assets thereon for purposes of the Project. The landowner may exercise the right to negotiate the amount of compensation proposed. This includes land or assets for which the owner enjoys uncontested customary rights.

“Project affected persons” (PAPs) means persons who, for reasons of the involuntary taking of their land or other assets because of the project.

“Replacement cost for houses and other structures” means the prevailing open market cost of replacing affected structures, in an area and of the quality like or better than that of the affected structures. Such costs will include: (a) the cost of the materials, (b) transporting building materials to the construction site; (c) any labor and contractors ‘fees; and (d) any registration costs.

“Replacement cost” means replacement of assets with an amount sufficient to cover full cost of lost assets and related transaction costs. The cost is to be based on **market rate (commercial rate)** according to Senegal law for sale of land or property. In terms of land, this may be categorized as follows; (a) Replacement cost for agricultural land means the pre-project program or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the costs of: (b) preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land; and (c) any registration and transfer taxes;

“Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)” is a resettlement instrument (document) to be prepared when subproject locations are known. RAPs contain specific and legally binding requirements to resettle and compensate the affected party before implementation of the project activities causing adverse impacts.

“Resettlement Assistance” means the measures to ensure that project affected persons who may require physically relocation are assisted such as moving allowances, residential housing or rentals whichever is feasible and as required, for ease of resettlement during relocation.

“Squatter” means any person occupying land that belongs to the State (with no legal rights to occupy that parcel of land) for cultivation and/or residential and/or business purposes.

“Tenant” means any person by whom or on whose account lease/rent is payable for any property.

“The Resettlement Policy Framework” (RPF) sets out the resettlement objectives and principles, organizational arrangements, and funding mechanisms for any resettlement, which may be necessary during project implementation. The RPF guides the preparation of Resettlement Action Plans of individual sub projects. The **Resettlement Action Plans (“RAPs”)** for the Project will therefore be prepared in conformity with the provisions of this RPF.

“Vulnerable Group” (VG) includes but not limited to the following categories: (i) PAPs falling under ‘Below Poverty Line’ (BPL) category; (ii) landless people; (iii) Women Headed Households; (iv) Children and elderly people, including orphans and destitute; and (v) Physically and mentally challenged / disabled people.

“Women Headed Household” (WHH) means a household headed by a woman and does not have an adult male earning member. This woman may be a widowed, separated, or deserted person.

1. Introduction

1.1. Overview

LBA is committed to ensuring that the sub-projects developed are carried out in an environmentally friendly and socially acceptable manner that meets its E&S Policy requirements. In line with the best practice, the sub-projects will strive to minimize and mitigate impacts on Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land, and Involuntary Resettlement.

In so doing, all works to be undertaken under the program will be conducted on lands that have been designated for such purpose. All site-specific investments under the program will be screened for adverse land impacts or resettlement and, where such impacts are identified, will follow the compensation and mitigation procedures described in this Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).

1.2. Justification for RPF

LBA understands the need for a RPF for projects involving multiple sub-projects wherein the nature and design of the sub-projects is not known prior to project appraisal. In this regard, LBA proposes to finance sub-projects and as the detailed design for the sub-projects are yet to be finalized, the screening of sub-projects and the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for these sub-projects cannot be undertaken presently, necessitating a RPF to guide in screening sub-projects, carrying out census and socio-economic surveys and the preparation of RAP, wherever required. The RPF will be reviewed and updated from time to time, in consultation and agreement with the GCF to ensure relevance and consistency with applicable legislations, Land Code of the Republic of Senegal and the IFC PS5 and World Bank Operational Policy for Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12).

The RPF is required to provide guidelines for development of appropriate mitigation and compensation measures, for land acquisition impacts caused by project activities. bearing in mind the risk of Involuntary Resettlement, as there are some activities that may require temporary or permanent land acquisition.

1.3. RPF Objectives

The objectives of the RPF are:

- Avoidance of involuntary resettlement or, when not possible, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives.
- To avoid forced eviction.

- Mitigation of unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons/smallholder farmers who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to farmland and facilities, and security of tenure.
- To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.
- Ensuring that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected farmers.

The RPF includes measures to ensure that PAPs are:

- Informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement.
- Consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives.
- Provided with prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.

1.4. Principles of Resettlement Policy Framework for LBA

The following resettlement principles will be adopted for this project:

- a) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts, and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a census and socio-economic survey of project affected persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks. Explore measures to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts by:
 - i. Carrying out all improvements within the available land.
 - ii. Ensuring that appropriate technology is used to reduce land requirements, and thereby avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement.
- b) Where displacement is unavoidable, the livelihoods of all projects affected persons will be restored through:
 - i. Land-based resettlement strategies, when affected livelihoods are land based, and when loss of land is significant, or cash compensation at

- replacement cost for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods,
- ii. Prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value
 - iii. Prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored.
- c) Ensure that project affected persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets at replacement value.
 - d) Improve the standards of living of the displaced, disenfranchised, and other vulnerable groups, including women.
 - e) Carry out meaningful consultations with project affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all project affected persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women, and children, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.
 - f) Prepare a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) elaborating on the entitlements of project affected persons, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
 - g) Disclose a draft resettlement action plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to project affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement action plan and its updates to project affected persons and other stakeholders.
 - h) Pay compensation and provide all resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement and before commencement of constructions. Implement the resettlement action plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
 - i) Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of project affected persons.
 - j) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of project affected persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement action plan have been achieved by considering the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring.

1.5. Scope of RPF

The RPF is prepared to appropriately identify, address, and mitigate adverse socio-economic impacts that may occur in relation to land acquisition, restrictions on land use, or resettlement. As a first measure, the project will attempt to avoid to the extent possible adverse impacts on private or privately used land and property and will clearly document all efforts made to avoid land restriction and resettlement impacts. Where such impacts are unavoidable, they will be minimized to the extent possible, and the project will follow the procedures laid out in the RPF to ensure that adequate compensation and rehabilitation measures have been provided to the project affected people.

The RPF defines the procedures for:

- a. Acquiring land (after all technical alternatives have been exhausted),
- b. Dealing with any residual impacts from land acquisition (i.e. identifying, establishing the valuation of, and compensating people that suffer economic losses or loss of private property,
- c. Monitoring and verification that policies and procedures are followed, and
- d. Consultations with affected people and description of Grievance Mechanisms.

2. Policy, regulatory and institutional framework

2.1 Legal framework

Considering the different texts relating to land in Senegal, land is classified in three main categories:

- the national domain with its components (urban, terroir, classified and pioneer zones).
- the State domain which is subdivided into the private domain and the public domain of the State.
- the private domain of individuals consisting of land registered under the names of individuals.

Each area is subject to a specific mode of administration and management and powers are either entrusted to the central administration and its technical services, or to local authorities.

2.1.1. The National Domain

Under the terms of Article 1 of law n° 64-46 of June 17, 1964, the national domain consists of all the lands not classified in the public domain, unregistered and whose property has not been transcribed for the conservation mortgages on the date of entry of the law into force. It is divided into four categories of land:

- a. Urban areas: Urban areas consist of land in the national domain located on the territory of municipalities and town planning groups provided by the legislation applicable in this area (Art.5).
- b. The classified areas: The classified areas are made up of areas with a forest vocation or protection areas that have been classified under the conditions provided by the specific regulations applicable to them (Art.6).
- c. Terroir areas: The terroir area corresponds in principle to land, which is regularly used for rural housing, cultivation or breeding on the date of publication of the law, (Art.7 al.2)
- d. Pioneer zones: Pioneer zones correspond to other lands (Art. Al.2). All the Delta lands were classified as pioneer zones from 1965 to 1987 (Decree N° 65-443), date on which they were decommissioned and transferred to the terroir zone (Decree N° 87-720 of June 4, 1987)

2.1.2. The State Domain

The domain of the State is governed by the Law N° 76-66 of July 2, 1976, relating to the Code of the State Domain and Decree N° 81-557 of May 21, 1981, relating to its private domain. Article 1 gives the extent of this domain in these terms: "*the domain of the State*

includes the public domain and the private domain". Article 9 states that "the public domain is inalienable and imprescriptible". All occupation titles issued in the public domain are precarious and revocable and their withdrawal does not give rise to the payment of any compensation. It's about:

- Road permissions which allow the construction of light, removable or mobile facilities and which must not have a significant hold on the public domain.
- Authorizations to occupy the natural or artificial public domain.
- Concessions and operating authorizations giving rise to the payment of fees.

2.1.3. The private domain of individuals

It appears in the texts, under the terms of the decree of July 26, 1932, for reorganizing the land ownership regime in West Africa and of Law N° 2011-07 of March 30, 2011, relating to the land property regime. The land is designated by law as "*land that has been registered in the name of a person other than the state.*" There is no legally recognized customary tenure in Senegal.

2.2 Relevant laws and regulations

2.2.1. The Constitution of the Republic of Senegal

In matters of resettlement, the Constitution of Senegal of January 22, 2001, which is the fundamental law of Senegal, in its article 15 guarantees the right of property, which can only be infringed in the case of legally controlled public necessity, subject to fair compensation paid in advance. The damage must be direct. This means that it must result from expropriation. Indirect damage is not compensated.

Various decrees, applying the laws relating to the national domain, also apply to resettlement. These include:

- Decree N° 64-573 of July 30, 1964, fixing the conditions of application of the Law N° 64-46 of June 17, 1964, relating to the national domain.
- Decree N° 64-574 of July 30, 1964, applying Article 3 of Law N° 64-46 of June 17, 1964, relating to the national domain and temporarily authorizing registration in the name of the occupants having made a bet in permanent value.
- Decree No. 72-1288 of October 27, 1972, relating to the conditions for the allocation and decommissioning of land in the national domain included in rural communities.
- Decree N° 80-1051 of October 14, 1980, repealing and replacing Articles 2, 8, 14, 19 and 20 of Decree n ° 72-1288 of October 27, 1972, relating to the conditions of allocation and decommissioning of lands in the national domain included in rural communities.

- Art. 38 of Decree N° 64-573 of July 30, 1964, fixing the conditions of application of law 64-46 of June 17, 1964, relating to the national domain in its version modified by decree 91-838 of August 22, 1991, allows all occupants to be compensated.
- Law N° 2011-07 of March 30, 2011, on the land ownership regime.

2.2.2. Law 76 - 66 of 02 July 1976 on the State domain code

Governs real assets and real property included either in its public domain or in its private domain. This law is supplemented by Decree 81-557 of May 21, 1981, applying the State domain code; it is a text which determines the conditions of application of the law on the State domain. This area is in principle inalienable and imprescriptible. However, the public domain can be the subject of road permissions, occupation permits, concessions, and operating permits (Article 11). The State can also issue authorizations to occupy the natural and artificial public domain, on a precarious and revocable basis (art. 13) and decide to incorporate a building into the artificial public domain (Article. 8) by classification or execution of works making it acquire a character of public domain. The artificial public domain may be downgraded to the benefit of the private domain, if it is registered, or to that of the national domain that can be registered in the name of the State.

2.2.3. Allocation and putting of terroirs areas to another purpose.

Decree 72-1288 of October 27, 1972, modified by Decrees 80-1051 of October 14, 1980, and 86-445 of April 10, 1986, places the management of lands in terroir areas under the responsibility of the Rural Communities which have become common. These then have very important decision-making power over the allocation and change of land use and the installation of dwellings and camps in local areas. The Municipality is a local authority and a legal person who is required to take all initiatives or develop all actions to promote the economic, social, and cultural development of the region.

2.2.4. Allocation of lands

Decrees N ° 64/573 and 72/1288 of July 30, 1964, and October 27, 1972, modified, which specify the practical modalities of management of the lands of the national domain. The national estate system sets two conditions for access to land in local areas: belonging to the community and the capacity for development. The assignment is personal and individual (Article.19 of Decree 64-573) and cannot be the subject of a transaction. Its duration is unlimited and gives the beneficiary the right of use (above art.). It can be pronounced in favor, either of a member of the Community, or of several members grouped in associations or cooperatives (art.3 Decree N ° 72-1288 of October 27, 1972). It should be noted that the deliberations of the Rural Council relating to the allocation or putting of land to another purpose are only binding after having been approved by the Administrative Authority.

2.2.5. Putting of lands to another purpose

The allocation of land is in principle decided for an indefinite period. However, it can end in the event of fault on the part of the transferee, at his request, or for reasons of public utility.

Putting of lands for reasons of "general interest" was provided in Article 15 paragraph 2 of Law No. 64-46 of June 17, 1964; it can be justified either by ad hoc operations or by the desire to carry out a general review of assignments. In the first category, it is necessary to classify the putting of lands for the establishment of cattle routes for example, for hydraulic works, for housing estates intended for housing ..., article 11 and 14 of Decree n ° 72-1288. Furthermore, the Rural Council may, under the terms of Article 12 of Decree No. 72-1288, request a general review of the allocations in case of changes in demographic or cultural conditions. In this case the deliberation must be adopted by a majority of 3/4 of its members and approved by Decree.

Putting of land as a sanction, under the terms of Article 20 of Decree No. 64-573, may be made automatically one year after a formal notice has remained ineffective for the following reasons:

- insufficient development resulting from poor maintenance or non-compliance with the regulations applicable to the land.
- when the beneficiary no longer resides in the region or no longer personally ensures the development of the land allocated to him.

In the event of putting of lands motivated by the general interest, the dispossessed transferee benefits from a new plot equivalent to the old as compensation. In the event of a reassignment, the new assignee is bound to pay the old or his heir's compensation equal to the value of the buildings and the pending harvest estimated on the day of the new allocation.

2.2.6. Other Reference frameworks and standards

1. The Equator Principles.
2. International Finance Corporation Performance Standard and associated Guidance Notes.
3. World Bank Group's Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines.
4. World Bank Operational Policy for Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12).
5. Green Climate Fund and associated guidelines

2.3 Institutional Framework

2.3.1. National Level

At the national level, several national institutions and structures are involved in the procedure of expropriation, land acquisition and resettlement of populations:

- The **Directorate of Domain and Stamp Registration** is responsible for prescribing the opening of the public utility investigation to begin the expropriation phase. The Domain Receiver called "Investigating Commissioner" keeps the investigation file. The Minister in charge of the domains (Minister of Economy and Finance), or if necessary, the Minister responsible for the project to be carried out, draws up a report on the basis of which the declaration of public utility is pronounced by decree. The **Department of Domains** examines the declaration of public utility (DUP), the transferability decree, the signing of acts of acquiescence and compensation.
- The **Cadastre Department** takes care of the demarcation of the project, its establishment and the demarcation of sites or routes.
- The **State Operations Control Commission (CCOD)** provided for in article 55 of the State Domain Code. The CCOD gives its opinion on the following land issues: (i) the amount of compensation to be offered in matters of expropriation for reasons of public utility; (ii) the expediency of resorting to the emergency procedure, in matters of expropriation, and (iii) the expediency, regularity and financial conditions of all operations concerning the private domain of the State, of communities local and public establishments.

2.3.2. Regional level

- The **ad hoc Supervisory Committee for the Operations for the Liberation of the land expropriation** of Large State Projects, set up by Decree n ° 002943 of 21 March 2011, is responsible for supervising the liberation of the land expropriation of Large State Projects. It is formally responsible for the following tasks:
 - informing and raising awareness among the concerned populations.
 - inventory of expenses and occupants of land expropriation.
 - assessment and payment of expenses
 - notification of summons to vacate the premises and the assistance of the administrative authorities for operations relating to the liberation of the sites.
 - identification of displaced persons and their resettlement on the developed sites.

- **Regional Soil Assessment Commission** is established in each region and is responsible for suggesting the values per square meter to assign to registered land.
- At the departmental level, the **Departmental Commission for the Assessment of Expenses** is established in each department with the objective of determining the value of the property affected in any operation to recover land from individuals or legal entities.
- **Conciliation Commission** is responsible for fixing, out of Court, the amount of compensation to be paid to the expropriated persons.
- **Local authorities**: Following the reform of February 2002, on the territorial and local administrative organization of the Republic of Senegal, Senegal has been divided into departments, communes, and district municipalities. According to the expropriation law, the municipalities will play a role in the context of resettlement operation.

3. Resettlement Action Plan Template

A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) details the procedures to be followed and the actions to be taken to properly resettle and compensate affected people and communities. This plan must be developed after it has been determined, following the process outlined in IFC PS5 and World Bank ESS5 and guided by the GCF E&S Framework, that displacement and resettlement are unavoidable. A RAP can respond to cases of economic displacement as well. However, if only economic displacement is foreseen, a Livelihood Action Plan is required. The RAP will reflect the commitment of LBA to affected people and communities to meet obligations arising from resettlement.

The RAP will be supported by the following documentary evidence:

- Copies of census and survey instruments, interview formats, and any other research tools
- Information on all public consultation including announcements and schedules of public meetings, meeting minutes, and lists of attendees.
- Examples of formats to be used in monitoring and reporting on RAP implementation.
- Entitlement matrix
- Evidence of prior informed consent for indigenous peoples.

The RAP will cover the following elements:

1 Introduction

- Briefly describe the project and associated facilities (if any)
- Describe project components requiring land acquisition and resettlement; give overall estimates of land acquisition and resettlement.
- Provide explanation of how displacement is necessary to achieve the project objectives, how the project is in the 'public interest' and how displacement is proportional to project outcomes. Please also discuss alternative project designs, including the "no project" scenario and if they may have avoided or reduced the resettlement.

2 Need for resettlement.

- Describe the justification for the resettlement.
- Definition of displaced persons (PAPs) and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including relevant cut-off dates.

- Describe efforts and measures to minimize displacement and expected outcomes of these efforts and measures.

3 Census and Socio-economic Surveys/Social Baseline

- Provide results of the census, assets inventories, natural resource assessments, and socio-economic surveys and briefly describe how these were performed, i.e., techniques used, individuals interviewed, etc.
- Identify all people and communities potentially affected by displacement activities and potential impacts to each. Conduct a vulnerability assessment and outline what determines vulnerability (i.e. which criteria need to be met to consider someone vulnerable)

4 Legal Framework

- Describe all relevant international, national, local, and community laws and customs that apply to displacement and resettlement activities, with particular attention to laws and customs relating to tenure rights; highlight any potential conflicts.
- Describe how free, prior, informed consent was obtained for resettlement of indigenous peoples and tribal communities, if applicable
- Describe project-specific mechanisms to address conflicts.
- Describe entitlement/compensation policies for each type of impact.
- Describe method of valuation used for affected structures, land, trees, and other assets.
- Prepare entitlement matrix, which includes budget and timeframe for payment of entitlements.

5 Resettlement sites and housing

- If the project requires relocation, describe how affected people have been involved in a participatory process to identify sites, assess advantages and disadvantages of each site, and select preferred sites. Site selection to be risk-informed (e.g. ensure not subject to higher levels of risks from floods, landslides, earthquakes). Describe the options.
- If housing must be replaced, describe how affected people have been involved in developing an acceptable strategy for housing replacement and how alternative housing meets adequate housing criteria (including legal security of tenure; availability of services, materials, facilities, and infrastructure; affordability; habitability; accessibility; location; cultural adequacy). Describe the

specific process of involving affected populations in identifying potential housing sites, assessing advantages and disadvantages, and selecting sites.

- If the project involves allocation of agricultural land or pasture/rangeland, describe how individual households that will be allocated lands have been involved in identifying potential new sites, and how they have explicitly accepted the selected sites.
- Describe the feasibility studies conducted to determine the suitability of the proposed relocation sites and housing, including where relevant natural resource assessments (soils and land use capability, vegetation and livestock carrying capacity, water resource surveys) and environmental and social impact assessments of the sites. Include a description of potential access of affected people to necessary services, shelter, food, water, energy, and sanitation.
- Demonstrate where relevant that the land quality and area are adequate for allocation to all the people eligible for allocation of agricultural land. Provide data on land quality and capability, productive potential, and quantity.
- Give calculations relating to site requirements and availability.
- Describe mechanisms for: (1) procuring, (2) developing and (3) allotting resettlement sites and housing, including the awarding of title or use rights to allotted lands. Indicate to whom titles and use rights will be allocated, disaggregated by gender.
- Provide detailed description of the arrangements where relevant for site development for agriculture, including funding of development costs.
- Indicate whether temporary resettlement will be necessary and how the communities' social capital will be preserved.

6 Income enhancement/restoration (if RAP is addressing economic displacement)

- Are compensation entitlements sufficient to enhance and restore livelihoods and income streams for each category of impact? Attach independent review of opportunities to enhance incomes/livelihoods. What additional economic rehabilitation measures are necessary?
- Briefly spell out the enhancement and restoration strategies for each category of impact and describe their institutional, financial, and technical aspects
- Describe the process of consultation with affected populations and their participation in finalizing strategies for income enhancement/restoration.
- How do these strategies vary with the area of impact?

- Does income enhancement/restoration require change in livelihoods, development of alternative farmlands or some other activities that require a substantial amount of training, time for preparation, and implementation?
- How are the risks of impoverishment to be addressed?
- What are the main institutional and other risks for the smooth implementation of the resettlement programs?
- Describe the process for monitoring the effectiveness of the income restoration measures.
- Describe any social or community development programs currently operating in or around the project area. If programs exist, do they meet the development priorities of their target communities? Are there opportunities to support new programs or expand existing programs to meet the development priorities of communities in the project area?

7 Institutional arrangements

- Describe the institution(s) responsible for delivery of each item/activity in the entitlement policy; implementation of income restoration programs; and coordination of the activities associated with and described in the resettlement action plan.
- State how coordination issues will be addressed where resettlement is spread over several jurisdictions or where resettlement will be implemented in stages over a long period of time.
- Identify the agency that will coordinate all implementing agencies. Does it have the necessary mandate and resources?
- Describe the external (non-project) institutions involved in the process of income restoration (land development, land allocation, credit, training etc.) and the mechanisms to ensure adequate performance of these institutions.
- Discuss institutional capacity for and commitment to resettlement.
- Describe mechanisms for ensuring independent monitoring, evaluation, and financial audit of the RAP and for ensuring that corrective measures are carried out in a timely fashion.

8 Implementation Schedule

- List the chronological steps in implementation of the RAP, including identification of agencies responsible for each activity and with a brief explanation of each activity.

- Prepare a month-by-month implementation schedule of activities to be undertaken as part of resettlement implementation.
- Describe the linkage between resettlement implementation and initiation of civil works for each of the project components.

9 Participation & Consultations

- Describe the various stakeholders.
- Describe the process of promoting participation of affected populations and stakeholders in resettlement preparation and planning.
- Describe the process of involving affected populations and other stakeholders in implementation and monitoring. Add evidence of the various past consultation events, such as attendance lists, photos etc.
- Describe the plan for disseminating RAP information to affected populations and stakeholders, including information about compensation for lost assets, eligibility for compensation, resettlement assistance, and grievance redress.

10 Grievance Redress

- Describe the step-by-step process for registering and addressing grievances and provide specific details regarding a cost-free process for registering complaints, response time, and communication modes.
- Describe the mechanism for appeal.
- Describe how the mechanism ensured unrestricted access, transparency, accountability, how it documents cases and keeps the complainants informed and the institutional setup.
- Describe the provisions for approaching civil courts if other options fail.

11 Monitoring and evaluation

- Describe the internal monitoring process. Ensure monitoring program seeks to measure whether displaced enjoy at least a standard of living and access to livelihoods equal to what they enjoyed before displacement.
- Define key monitoring indicators derived from baseline survey. Provide a list of monitoring indicators that will be used for internal monitoring, including number and location of displaced/resettled persons.
- Describe institutional (including financial) arrangements.
- Describe frequency of reporting and content for internal monitoring.
- Describe process for integrating feedback from internal monitoring into implementation.

- Define methodology for external monitoring.
- Define key indicators for external monitoring.
- Describe frequency of reporting and content for external monitoring. Ensure monitoring program is regular and ongoing following project completion until durable solutions are reached.
- Describe process for integrating feedback from external monitoring into implementation.
- Describe arrangements for final external evaluation.
- Describe need for updates to census, assets inventories, resource assessments, and socioeconomic surveys, if necessary, as part of RAP monitoring and evaluation.

12 Costs and budgets

- Provide a clear statement of financial responsibility and authority.
- List the sources of funds for resettlement and describe the flow of funds.
- Ensure that the budget for resettlement is sufficient and included in the overall project budget. Include provisions for non-anticipated adverse impacts.
- Identify resettlement costs, if any, to be funded by the government and the mechanisms that will be established to ensure coordination of disbursements with the RAP and the project schedule. Prepare estimated budget, by cost and by item, for all resettlement costs including planning and implementation, management and administration, monitoring and evaluation, and contingencies.
- Describe the specific mechanisms to adjust cost estimates and compensation payments for inflation and currency fluctuations.
- Describe the forms of compensation to be provided (e.g., cash or in-kind).
- Describe the provisions to account for physical and price contingencies.
- Describe the financial arrangements for external monitoring and evaluation including the process for awarding and maintenance of contracts for the entire duration of resettlement.
- Description of the conditions for voluntary donation (if applicable), including:
 - Free, prior, and informed consultation made of the PAP own volition and is uncoerced with the decision-making ability to withhold consent.
 - No severe impacts on living standards; no physical relocation and less than 10 per cent of PAP livelihood assets affected.
 - Availability of complaints and compensation procedure; and

- Documentation and independent verification of the donation of land or assets.

13 Transparency and disclosure

Where indigenous peoples (IPs) are affected, an Indigenous Peoples Policy Framework (IPPF) will be disclosed, including documentation of the consultation process and the results of the social impact assessment in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected IP communities and other stakeholders. The final Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) and its updates will also be disclosed to the affected IP communities and other stakeholders.

Annex 1: RPF and RAP implementation overview

