

**Environmental Impact Assessment**  
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**Lecture 51**

**EIA Methods – Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Livelihoods**

Welcome to the course Environmental Impact Assessment. And today we are going to cover land acquisition resettlement and livelihoods under the umbrella topic of EIA methods. So, our key reference for this particular section is Chapter 15, Land Acquisition, Resettlement, and Livelihoods, from Therival and Wood's book on methods.

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Coverage	
①	Scoping and Initial Planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Zones of project influence</li></ul>
②	Profiling and Baseline Data Collection
③	Development of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Risk management, RAP consultations and negotiations, Compensation arrangements, Site selection, Design of resettlement housing.</li></ul>
④	Implementation and Handover
⑤	Livelihood Restoration & Enhancement
⑥	Monitoring and Evaluation

So, the coverage for this particular session will include as we are going to look at the methods and the purpose of scoping and initial planning involved in land acquisition, and resettlement. Then we will look at how we undertake profiling and how we undertake baseline data collection. Thereafter, we will look at how we develop resettlement action plans, what are the key elements of developing resettlement action plans and then we will look at some of the examples related to that.

Then we will look at the how, what are their aspects in the handle like how do you really implement the action plans, and how do you handle that, and then what are the other elements of livelihood restoration and enhancement, and then how do you take care of monitoring and evaluation what it means and what do you do within that.

So, accordingly, the learning outcome expected from you after completion of this particular session is that you should be able to define discuss, and identify key elements of scoping and initial planning related to land acquisition and resettlement, and then you should be able to identify where various zones of project influence within this.

Further, you should be able to understand how you create a profile how you collect baseline data, and how you process baseline data for land acquisition and resettlement. Then we will look at, how you should be able to identify different elements and components of the resettlement action plan, and then what are the elements of implementation, and what are the procedures involved in the handover.

So, you should be able to explain those, and then you should be able to explain livelihood restoration, what it means, what enhancements mean, and then what are the options available for the purpose. Then, you should be able to discuss and review the monitoring and evaluation challenges of the land acquisition and resettlement. So, that is what we look forward to for this particular session.

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**Scoping and Initial Planning**

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**Scoping and Initial Planning**

**Questions**

- Extent of land acquisition and resettlement ?
- cost of compensation and mitigation measures?
- Feasibility of the project?
- Stakeholders' views about the project ?

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So, moving on to Scoping and Initial Planning, we see that whenever you are doing this, you need to ask key questions like to what extent the land will be acquired, what will be your scale of land acquisition, and how many people will be resettled, where you will resettle them, what will be the really the quantum of resettlement

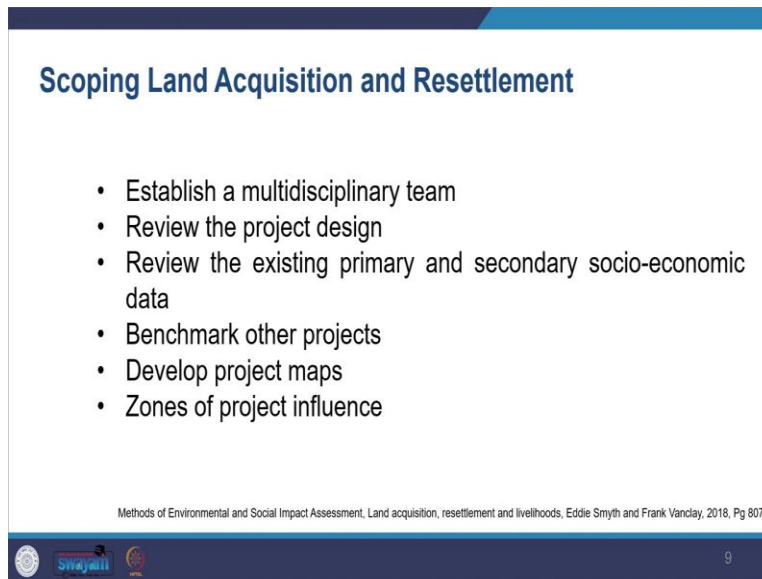
which will take place because of your project. So, in the scoping stage, you need to have those kinds of understanding.

And then you also need to look at what will be the cost of compensation and mitigation measures. So, how you will compensate for that and what will be the cost, the cost which will come for any kind of rescue will impact how you are going to mitigate what will be your mitigation measures. So, you need to undertake those in the scoping stage. And then you also need to look into the feasibility of the project. So, you will be implementing the project.

And then you will also be encountering land acquisition, as well as resettlement and then there is a cost in the compensation and mitigation. So, you also need to look into the feasibility of the entire how much you are going to invest, and how much you are going to get back from the project. And then another key aspect that you need to take care of in the scoping stage is to look at the stakeholder's view of the project.

It is very important to have thorough community engagement at every stage of your design because this can be very exhausting. And it can also lead to a lot of litigation issues later.

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**Scoping Land Acquisition and Resettlement**

- Establish a multidisciplinary team
- Review the project design
- Review the existing primary and secondary socio-economic data
- Benchmark other projects
- Develop project maps
- Zones of project influence

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And when you do a scoping for the land acquisition and resettlement you should follow these general steps. You will see that you need to first need to establish a multidisciplinary team, you would need a multidisciplinary team. So, you have already seen the previous lecture, we talked about socio-economic impact assessment. So, you will see the range of embedded might happen, and we are just dealing with one component about the land acquisition and resettlement here.

So, you would need a multidisciplinary team. And you need to also review the design of the project and how the project has been designed. So, as you saw, when we were looking at the monitoring part in the previous lecture,

we see how many jobs they have created, how many people local people have been employed in the project, and so on. So, those kinds of understanding you need to look into.

So, you need to review the project design, and then you need to while reviewing the project design, you need to look into the environmental and social components of the project, what it offers to the environment for the environment, as well as for the host community. And then you also need to look into how much the project design itself allows you to minimize land acquisition and resettlement.

So, it is been emphasized a lot that the land acquisition should be as minimal as possible optimum as possible, and the need for resettlement also should be minimized as much as possible. So, you need to review the project designed for that purpose. And then you also further need to review the existing primary and secondary socio-economic data. So, you need to see what is going on in that host community concerning the socio-economic scenario there.

So, you would be looking at the secondary data as well as looking at the primary data for various kinds of surveys that you would be conducting. Further at this stage, you might also look at other projects, so benchmark projects, where you would look at the other projects and looking at the other projects going to help you to understand what are the other issues that might happen, and which you might have to deal with your particular context.

And what kind of compensation has to be given for that there are like, you have already seen in the new context, how we have a very defined formula-based compensation which is already in place. So, all that benchmark of the other project would help you to identify that. And then you also need to look at the kind of conflicts that might come, so the benchmark study of the other project would help you with that. And then you might also look at what kind of solutions they had adopted. Further, you would also look at the, like in this once you understand all this you have to create a lot of maps and information which you have generated.

So, you can use GIS for this, you can create different kinds of layers, layers indicating the project infrastructure, the demographic profile, the environmental buffer, how from the project side, you have protected the people so what kind of environmental buffers you have created, and then how what are the impacted communities, what kind of community infrastructure are there, what are the key features and resources. Then you also need to identify zones of project influence, what are the zones of influence.

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**Determine the Zones of Project Influence**

- **Primary zone** - Zone of direct impact - Areas where the project activities and facilities are located, including access routes, water and power supply networks, supply chains, employee accommodation.
- **Secondary zone** - Larger region in which the project is located and that will encounter the main economic impacts from the project, including the influx of economic migrants, as well as employment and business opportunities.

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Looking at zones of influence, you will see that some of the literature identifies two key zones of influence, the primary zone of direct impact, and then you also see a secondary zone. So, the zone of direct impact is like, wherever your project activity is going to happen. So, there for your project, the road is coming for your project, the building is being built, where you are drawing the resources from so those are all zones of direct impact because your activities will be taking place in that particular area.

So, that would be like a primary zone and zone of direct impact. Then there is a secondary zone, which is like the larger region and where the project is located and will have an economic impact because of the kind of activity you are doing in your project area. So, because of that, because of the development which is happening you might have other economic migrants coming to the place, so they might think of more like they might get more and more opportunities, so they might be coming to that place.

So, those kinds of economic migrants would also come. And then there might be increased opportunity for business. So, it might also attract other business communities to move on to that particular place. So, then you also need to identify those zones and that will be the secondary zone. So, you need to identify those kinds of zones in your steps or scoping for nonacquisition and resettlement purposes.

So, while you are doing the scoping visit to the site is very, very important and the stage and one also needs to very carefully engage. It has been said that very careful engagement has to be done because as a professional, you have to avoid creating expectations, so many a time you might end up saying that such kind of infrastructure will be developed, this will be developed, the hospitals, schools will be developed, which the project by the original design, by the time it is implemented a lot might change.

So, you have to be very careful what kind of expectations you are raising, it is better to avoid creating that kind of expectation. Also, you need to be careful and then take care of the local protocol particularly how you enter a

community. So, you have to take care of the local tradition, and the political leadership and you need to notify key communities and the adopted governance system before you enter any community for any kind of data collection or any kind of information sharing or gathering so that all things have to be taken care of.

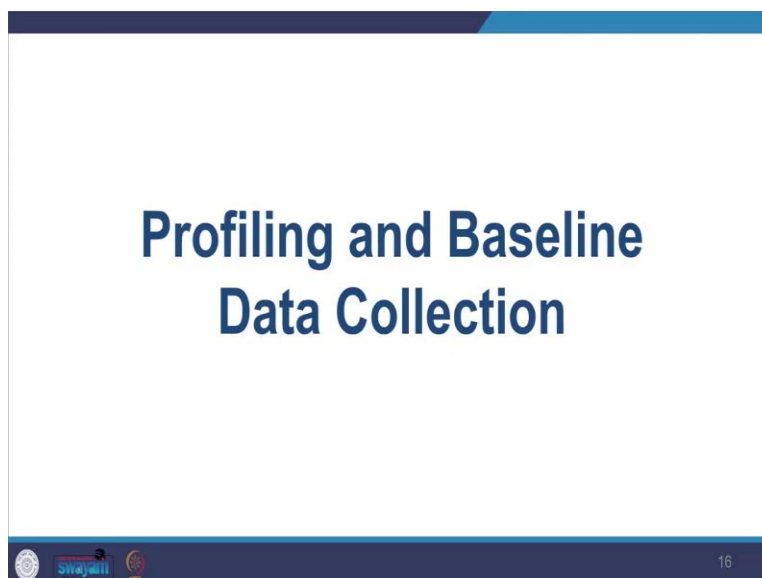
So, you have to be careful here, because there might be chances a final project footprint might change. You should also ensure that you do not give away too much information or unnecessary information because by the time the projects are implemented a lot of changes as per the process itself. So, project design changes the land acquisition requirement might vary, which might cause unnecessary stress for the people. So, unnecessary and not too much information should not be shared.

So, while you undertake a site visit during the scoping stage, you should gather information and then you would gather information from a preliminary survey, you would also organize the community and then you would also like to undertake certain decision-making, then you would also look at the layout of the settlement, and what kind of housing and infrastructure is already there. And then you will also try to find out what kind of social infrastructures are there, and what kinds of different economic activities are taking place in that particular scenario.

So, once you undertake this, you also need to prepare a scoping report. So, once you have taken the step, you may prepare as a team, you might also prepare a scoping report related to land acquisition and resettlement. And in this, you may outline how the land acquisition and resettlement process should go ahead.

Then you would also budget for your particular process from staffing, like how much staff you would need, what kind of work plan you would need, how much money you would need, and what will be the time should do all which you would follow. So, the scoping report would be another important element here. So, that was about the scoping, so moving on.

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Now, looking at the Profiling and the Baseline Data Collection. So, it is very important that when we are doing baseline during monitoring later in the stage, it is important that when you are taking baseline study undertaken baseline study, you should be very clear about what kind of monitoring indicators you will be using so that you collect data or have a good understanding of it, how you want to monitor it.

So, that should be developed at this stage itself. At this stage, you should, you and your team should work out database requirements well in advance. So, before you collect the data, you should know how you are going to organize the data, and how you are going to analyze the data so that as the data comes, there will be a lot of data which will come at the land acquisition and resettlement so you need to plan well ahead.

So, you need to see that whether you are going to use Excel or you would use Access or SQL databases or you can integrate it in a GIS environment, you can have all attributes and geographical data integrated together. So, you need to decide what mode of data recording and how you are going to analyze all those data has to be taken care of here itself.

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**The Social Impact Assessment**

- A social profile describing the affected communities.
- Likely concerns about the resettlement will be.

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And when you want to take profiling and baseline data collection the key outcome of this process is that you prepare the social profile, you let people know what, what is the scenario, what is the social profile, and you need to describe the affected communities. So, people who are going to be affected, you need to describe them, you need to describe them in terms of numbers in terms of the characteristics, which is there.

Another thing you would need to come up with is what will be the major concerns about resettling those affected people whether they are resettling from the economic point of view or resettling from the physical point of view, what will be the key concern associated with that?

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**Critical Purpose of Comprehensive Baseline**

- Environmental and social impacts,
- Risks and opportunities;
- Determine eligibility for compensation and resettlement housing;
- Monitoring the implementation of the RAP.
- Preparation environmental and social-management plans.

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So, when you undertake a comprehensive baseline, the critical purpose is that you look into the environmental and social impacts, what kind of impact would happen, and then you also look at the risk and opportunity, so what are the risks and opportunities involved in this? And then you also look at the eligibility for compensation. So, there might be a lot of confusion, a lot of things. So, who all are eligible for compensation and resettlement for housing purposes, how you are going to monitor the implementation of the resettlement action plan, how you are going to monitor that, how you implement that, and how you are going to prepare for environmental and social management plans?

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**Data Collection**

- Census Data
- Undertake - socio-economic baseline survey
- Collects additional information on household access to social services, including healthcare, water, education, and skills training;
- Collect information about livelihood activities including employment, agriculture, trading and services and natural resources.

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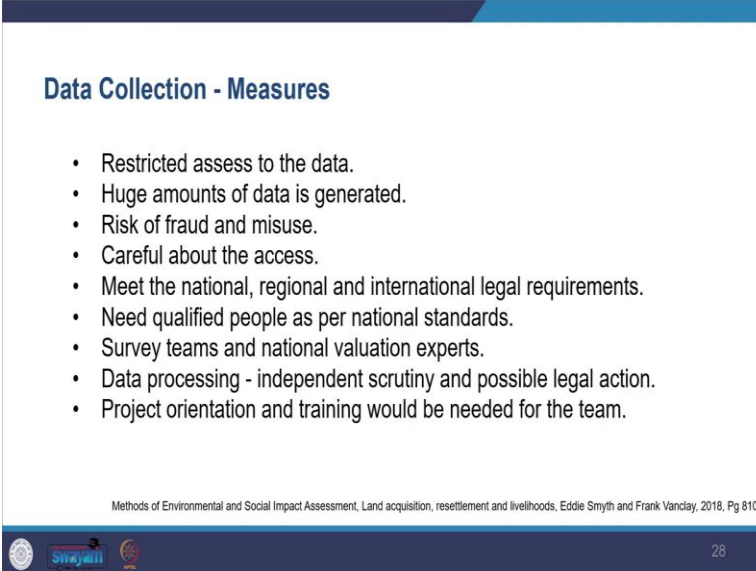
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So, when you do the baseline study, the key data source is the census data, and you undertake a socio-economic baseline survey. And when you do these things, you undertake a survey you collect data on households, how much access they have to services, services like what access they have to education, health care, what is



education, what kind of capacities are there, what kind of training institutions are there. And you also take information on what kind of job opportunities are there, livelihood opportunities are there. Within this, you look at whether they are primary, tertiary, or secondary, and what nature of opportunities are there in that particular area.

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**Data Collection - Measures**

- Restricted access to the data.
- Huge amounts of data is generated.
- Risk of fraud and misuse.
- Careful about the access.
- Meet the national, regional and international legal requirements.
- Need qualified people as per national standards.
- Survey teams and national valuation experts.
- Data processing - independent scrutiny and possible legal action.
- Project orientation and training would be needed for the team.

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Further, when you are collecting these baseline data, you need to be very careful that you have restricted access to these data, a huge amount of data that you are going to collect because there can be a lot of fraud or misuse of these data. And it might also create a lot of stress later, attention at the later part. So, you need to be very careful how much the data is shared, and how many people have access to this.

So, you need to take care of that. Further, when you are dealing with this, you also need to meet the national, regional international legal requirements. You need to also be aware that we have talked about legal requirements in our country India. And then we also talked about World Bank standards, so you need to look at all those aspects. And further, you also need to ensure that you have qualified people, as per the national standards, so where you are doing it.

So, you need to ensure that you have a survey team, that is qualified to undertake these kinds of work, and then if any kind of objection comes they can independently handle it. And then also they would require project-oriented training for the team's purpose.

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## Data Collection - Measures

- Quality control measures to be adopted during surveying and data collection.
- Daily section of forms and input data required.
- Space should be form to allow government and community witnesses to confirm that the survey processes have been explained to the asset owners in their own language and that their assets have been properly recorded.
- The asset owner, verified by appropriate ID.
- Various specialist studies may be required to provide an in-depth understanding and/or recommendations for supporting livelihood-restoration planning.

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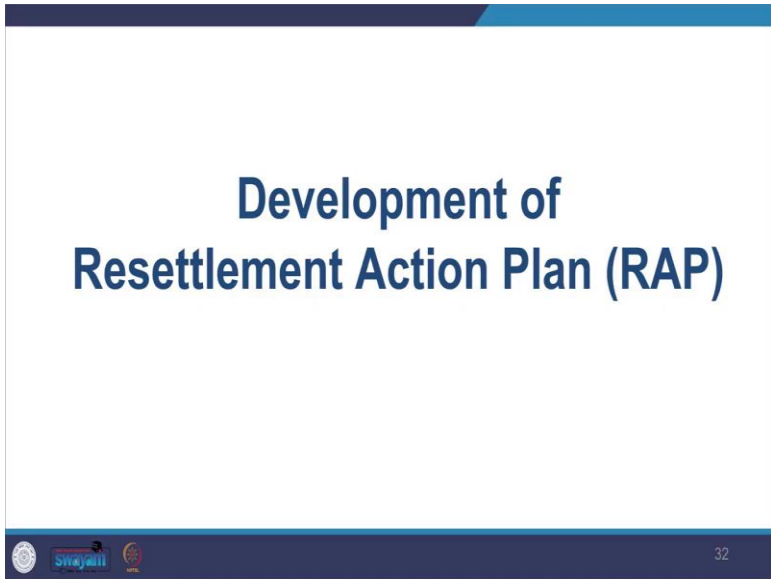
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And also you need to take care of the quality control measures during surveying and data because you will be collecting a lot of data, so how you are going to take care of the quality control, so who will go for a survey, how they have entered the data. So, it is suggested that all the data should be checked daily in terms of input, and then also make provisions for explaining local languages and translations of those for the government entity and the local people.

So, you have to ensure that when you are recording local people understand what data you are collecting from them. When you are looking at this, you also need to look at how you are taking record of the owner, how you are recording their assets, and how you are verifying their IDs so that all has to be taken care of.

You have to ensure that each form that you are using for documentation is also signed by the owner and they can read it and understand it signed or thumbprint whichever way it is required. So, you would also depend on the context, you might also need some special studies to be undertaken for this purpose to understand the host community, the livelihood options what are there are related to agriculture, fishing, herding, hunting, and all these biodiversity and ecosystem services, especially studies might also be required. So, that was about the baseline study.

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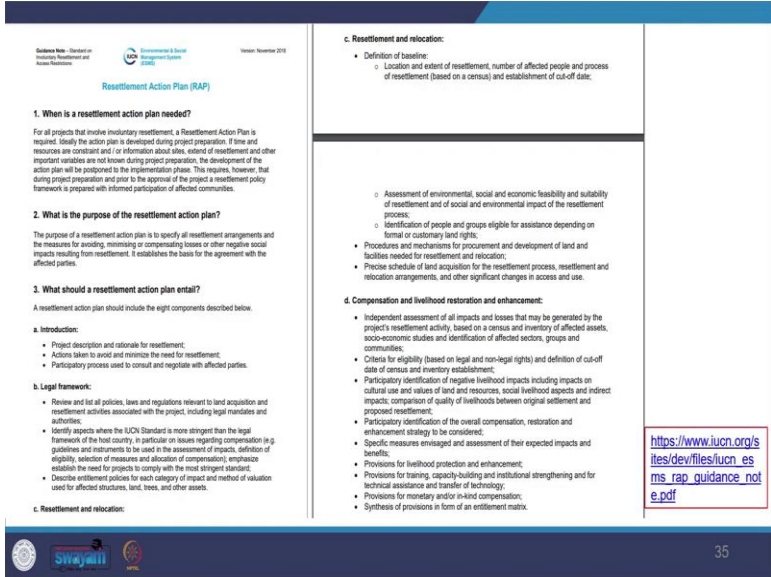


So, now moving on to the development of the resettlement action plan RAP. So, what is RAP? The resettlement action plan is like a sub-plan of the overall environmental management plan for the project, and EIA and RAP resettlement action must plan for the teams and the workforce working on it to work jointly to identify the impacts and mitigation measures.

So, one thing we need to understand from the practice point of view is that the impact assessment of what you are doing or management plan, impact assessment of what you will do comes in the early stage of the project to get the necessary approval. So, that would come early. But RAP is taken when the project is approved.

So, once you are it is approved, and then how you are handling those all those aspects. So, it comes in a later part of this, but it is suggested that you should have a similar team and they should be the team engaged in preparing the RAP should be involved from the beginning of the project, so that the key elements are considered in the project.

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So, let us see the Resettlement Action Plan Guidance given by IUCN here. So, you can look at what is the purpose of the resettlement action plans. So, you will see that the purpose of, the purpose is to especially specify all resettlement arrangements and the measures for avoiding, minimizing, or compensating losses or other negative social impacts resulting from resettlement.

And then the resettlement action plan would have this structure you can see, introduction, why the resettlement is happening, the legal framework within it is working the resettlement and relocation, what kind of things will happen and what baseline has been done, what is the procedure mechanism adopted, what is the schedule, and then what kind of compensation and livelihood restoration and enhancement has been undertaken. So, that has to be covered.

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**d. Compensation and livelihood restoration and enhancement:**

- Independent assessment of all impacts and losses that may be generated by the project's resettlement activity, based on a census and inventory of affected assets, socio-economic studies and identification of affected sectors, groups and communities;
- Criteria for eligibility (based on legal and non-legal rights) and definition of cut-off date of census and inventory establishment;
- Participatory identification of negative livelihood impacts including impacts on cultural use and values of land and resources, social livelihood aspects and indirect impacts; comparison of quality of livelihoods between original settlement and proposed resettlement;
- Participatory identification of the overall compensation, restoration and enhancement strategy to be considered;
- Specific measures envisaged and assessment of their expected impacts and benefits;
- Provisions for livelihood protection and enhancement;
- Provisions for training, capacity-building and institutional strengthening and for technical assistance and transfer of technology;
- Provisions for monetary and/or in-kind compensation;
- Synthesis of provisions in form of an entitlement matrix.

**e. Implementation arrangements:**

- Current institutional arrangements related to the resettlement process, strengths and weaknesses;
- Roles and responsibilities in resettlement process and for implementing agreed measures for compensation and livelihood restoration and enhancement;
- Schedule of and responsibilities for compensation payments, and methods to effect, receive, document, verify and audit payment;
- Arrangements for sustainability and implementation beyond project time frame;
- Detailed resettlement implementation plan and linkages with work plan of the project.

**f. Budget and financial arrangements:**

- Detailed costing of resettlement action plan
- Financing plan and approach for ensuring financial sustainability of activities that extend beyond the project life.

**g. Monitoring and evaluation:**

- Monitoring plan including indicators and targets, responsibilities and institutional arrangements, schedule of data gathering and reporting, process for feedback and integration of results in planning and implementation decisions, and arrangements for end-of-process evaluation;
- Stakeholder participation in monitoring and evaluation;
- Mechanism for adaptive process management, if needed.

**h. Grievance mechanism:**

- Local provisions, regulations and practices for conflict resolution and grievance;
- Process whereby affected people can appeal properly and resource use valuations they consider unfair or inadequate;
- Process for registering and addressing grievances regarding resettlement or compensation provisions and the implementation of the provisions;
- Special provisions for women and vulnerable peoples to ensure equal access to grievance procedures;
- Mechanism for legal recourse.

**4. Further guidance**

IUCN would generally stay away from implementing or supervising involuntary resettlement processes as these are complex and resource-intensive endeavours that require a solid body of expertise which IUCN does not possess. Therefore, IUCN has refrained from providing more in-depth guidance for establishing a Resettlement Action Plan. Instead reference is made to the existing IFC Resettlement Handbook (2002) which is generally considered industry 'good practice' and the forthcoming update of this handbook.

[https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/iucn\\_esms\\_rap\\_guidance\\_note.pdf](https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/iucn_esms_rap_guidance_note.pdf)

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And then you also need to show the implementation arrangements, how you are going to implement them, what is the budget and financial arrangement, how you are going to monitor and evaluate it what kind of grievance mechanism you would have, and what kind of further handholding guidance you want to provide.

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### Components of a standard Resettlement Action Plan

- Project Description
- Potential Impacts
- Legal and Institutional Framework
- Baseline Studies
- Stakeholder Engagement
- Eligibility and Valuation of losses and compensation entitlements.
- Livelihood Restoration
- Housing, Infrastructure, and Social Services
- Organizational responsibilities
- Schedule
- Budget
- Monitoring, evaluation and reporting

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So, you also see, the book provides components of a standard resettlement action plan. You see the project description, you have potential impact, zone of impact and alternatives which you have considered, the magnitude of displacement, what number proportion of people will be displaced or migrated house, the impact on the household structure, community buildings, and so on.

And then, the legal and institutional framework, then the baseline study, what kind of service you have undertaken, then how you have engaged with the stakeholders, and a summary of the public consultation. And what kind of disclosures were done for the resettlement planning? How did you engage with the local households, local authorities, NGOs, and host community? And what kind of system do you have in place for addressing the grievances?

What will be your eligibility and criteria how you are going to put value to the losses and how you are going to work out the compensation? And then, what is the methodology that you are adopting for assessing or giving a value to what kind of losses will happen? So, mostly you will have as per the local law, what has to be done.

And then, you have to give information on livelihood restoration, how you are restoring it, how you are restoring the housing, infrastructure, and social services. So, you need to give a housing plan, infrastructure plan, and social plan. Then, further, you also need to give special assistance to vulnerable groups. So, what kinds of assistance you would give to vulnerable groups, people of different gender, ethnicity, age, mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status? So, all this has to be given.

And what kind of organizational responsibilities so that you can show that whomever you are giving the charge, they are capable of handling this, what will be the schedule, what will be the budget, and what will be the monitoring and evaluation reporting system? So, that would also involve how the community will be engaged, and how you will also take care of the completion audit when you are going to handle word how you are going to undertake the audit about how the targets have been achieved or not.

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The image shows the cover of the 'Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan' published by the IFC Environment and Social Development Department. The cover features a central illustration of a family (a man, a woman, and a child) in a rural setting. The IFC logo is prominently displayed at the bottom left. A URL is provided in a box on the right side of the cover: <https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/ee19f150-f505-41db-891f-6e15557195b6/ResettlementHandbook.PDF?MOD=AJPERES&CACHEID=ROOTWORKSPACE-ee19f150-f505-41db-891f-6e15557195b6-jk00CRL>. The slide number '46' is visible in the bottom right corner.

So, you may also revisit all the available frameworks in this regard. So, you have handbooks for the preparation of a settlement action plan by the IFC World Bank. So, they also give you an outline for the resettlement action plan.

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This slide displays the 'IV Outline of a Resettlement Action Plan' from the handbook. It is structured into several key sections, each with a list of bullet points detailing requirements and best practices:

- Introduction:** Includes bullet points on describing the project, listing project components, and describing return mechanisms.
- Minimizing Resettlement:** Focuses on return mechanisms and the results of these efforts.
- Costs and Socioeconomic Surveys:** Details the results of various surveys and the identification of categories of impacts.
- Legal Framework:** Discusses relevant local laws and the identification of gaps between local laws and World Bank Group policies.
- Resettlement Sites:** Covers the process of site selection, including feasibility studies and the identification of potential housing sites.
- Income Restoration:** Addresses the need for compensation, return strategies, and the process of consultation with affected populations.
- Institutional Arrangements:** Discusses the roles of various agencies and the need for coordination.
- Implementation Schedule:** Emphasizes the need for a clear timeline and the identification of responsible parties.

The slide also includes a small photograph of a rural settlement. At the bottom, the IFC logo and a URL are repeated: <https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/ee19f150-f505-41db-891f-6e15557195b6/ResettlementHandbook.PDF?MOD=AJPERES&CACHEID=ROOTWORKSPACE-ee19f150-f505-41db-891f-6e15557195b6-jk00CRL>. The slide number '47' is in the bottom right corner.

<p><b>Participation and Consultation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe the various stakeholders.</li> <li>Describe the process of providing consultation/participation of affected populations and stakeholders in resettlement preparation and planning.</li> <li>Describe the process of involving affected populations and other stakeholders in implementation and monitoring.</li> <li>Describe the plan for disseminating RMP information to affected populations and stakeholders, including information about compensation for lost assets, rights to for compensation, resettlement assistance, and grievance redress.</li> </ul> <p><b>Grievance Redress</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe the step-by-step process for registering and addressing grievances and provide specific details regarding a complaint process for registering complaints, response time, and communication needs.</li> <li>Describe the mechanism for appeal.</li> <li>Describe the provisions for approaching civil courts if other options fail.</li> </ul> <p><b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe the internal performance monitoring process.</li> <li>Define key monitoring indicators derived from baseline survey. Provide a list of monitoring indicators that will be used for internal monitoring.</li> <li>Describe institutional including financial arrangements.</li> <li>Describe frequency of reporting and content for internal monitoring.</li> <li>Describe process for integrating feedback from internal monitoring into implementation.</li> <li>Define methodology for external monitoring.</li> <li>Define key indicators for external monitoring.</li> <li>Describe frequency of reporting and content for external monitoring.</li> <li>Describe process for integrating feedback from external monitoring into implementation.</li> <li>Describe arrangements for final external evaluation.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Costs and Budgets</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide a clear statement of financial responsibility and authority.</li> <li>List the sources of funds for resettlement and describe the flow of funds.</li> <li>Ensure that the budget for resettlement is sufficient and included in the overall project budget.</li> <li>Identify resettlement costs, if any, to be funded by the government and the mechanism that will be established to ensure coordination of disbursements with the RMP and the project schedule.</li> <li>Prepare an estimated budget, by cost and by item, for all resettlement costs including planning and implementation, management and administration, monitoring and evaluation, and contingencies.</li> <li>Describe the specific mechanisms to adjust cost estimates and compensation payments for inflation and currency fluctuations.</li> <li>Describe the provisions to account for physical and price contingencies.</li> <li>Describe the financial arrangements for external monitoring and evaluation including the process for awarding and maintenance of contracts for the entire duration of resettlement.</li> </ul> <p><b>Annexes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Copies of census and survey instruments, interview formats, and any other research tools.</li> <li>Information on all public consultation including announcements and schedules of public meetings, meeting minutes, and list of attendees.</li> <li>Examples of formats to be used in monitoring and reporting on RMP implementation.</li> </ul>
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You can see the introduction, minimizing resettlement, census, and socio-economic survey, legal framework, resettlement sites, how you have to look at it, income restoration, how you are doing institutional arrangements, how you are going to schedule the implementation of the project, how you are undertaking participation and consultation, how you are having the grievance redressal system then monitoring and evaluation, the cost and budget and what kind of other data are you have to give. So, that is about the content of the resettlement action plan.

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SPONSOR RESPONSIBILITIES	IFC RESPONSIBILITIES
<p><b>Step 1 Pre-Feasibility – Scoping/Pre-EIA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide information to IFC Environment Department on the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The scope and impact of land acquisition required for project.</li> <li>Other likely impacts on affected populations (e.g., noise, disruption in communities, safety issues, etc.).</li> <li>Possible impacts related to associated facilities (e.g., work camps, border-crossing facilities, transportation facilities, etc.) that may be a part of the project but which are necessary for the construction or operation.</li> <li>Possible initial impacts, including likelihood of migration to the project area.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review relevant information provided by Sponsor.</li> <li>Assess project with respect to applicable IFC environmental and social safeguard policies, including Environmental and Social Policy, Indigenous Peoples, etc.)</li> <li>Conduct IFC Environment Department of applicable IFC environmental and social safeguard policies, including need for an DR, Social Assessment, RMP, Feasibility Studies and Consultant Plan (FCP), etc.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Step 2 Feasibility – Preliminary EIA &amp; RMP Preparation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare and submit Terms of Reference for DR and RMP specialist services.</li> <li>Identify alternatives for project and associated facilities to avoid steps in the DR process.</li> <li>Identify and analyze land acquisition and economic, displacement, and other impacts, submit environmental impact and assessment in the context of applicable IFC policies.</li> <li>Identify other social impacts (environmental, health and safety) and identify mitigation measures.</li> <li>Identify impacts of associated facilities, including those that may not be under the control of the project Sponsor but that are essential for the project construction or operation.</li> <li>Identify potential alternatives including NGOs, community groups and Government agencies to assist with public consultation and implementation of environmental and social impact mitigation measures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IFC specialists review TORs and advise Sponsor accordingly.</li> <li>Issue an external disclaimer provided by Sponsor (and IFC, as well). IFC specialists provide additional guidance to Sponsor on compliance with IFC rules and provisions.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Step 3 Preliminary Technical Design/Concept Design – DR &amp; RMP Preparation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage services of DR and resettlement specialists.</li> <li>Submit a draft and final DR, RMP and FCP to IFC for review.</li> <li>Conduct a final public consultation (see DR and RMP reports).</li> <li>Use affected areas, including but not limited to, land-use, etc.</li> <li>Identify, register and coordinate that support for RMP implementation (e.g., RMP compliance, RMP implementation and, RMP advisory group, etc.).</li> <li>Identify resettlement sites and consult with affected people.</li> <li>Conduct and coordinate of affected populations (including NGOs).</li> <li>Conduct assessment and report findings to IFC.</li> <li>Review and consult NGOs on project alternatives.</li> <li>Prepare DR.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IFC specialists review final DR, RMP and FCP and advise and recommend revisions as required.</li> <li>IFC specialists provide guidance to Sponsors DR and resettlement specialists as required.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Step 4 Preliminary Technical Design/Concept Design – DR &amp; RMP Preparation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage services of DR and resettlement specialists.</li> <li>Submit a draft and final DR, RMP and FCP to IFC for review.</li> <li>Conduct a final public consultation (see DR and RMP reports).</li> <li>Use affected areas, including but not limited to, land-use, etc.</li> <li>Identify, register and coordinate that support for RMP implementation (e.g., RMP compliance, RMP implementation and, RMP advisory group, etc.).</li> <li>Identify resettlement sites and consult with affected people.</li> <li>Conduct and coordinate of affected populations (including NGOs).</li> <li>Conduct assessment and report findings to IFC.</li> <li>Review and consult NGOs on project alternatives.</li> <li>Prepare DR.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IFC specialists review final DR, RMP and FCP and advise and recommend revisions as required.</li> <li>IFC specialists provide guidance to Sponsors DR and resettlement specialists as required.</li> </ul>

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So, now looking at the stages of the resettlement action plan as given by IFC, you can see here in the table, that you have all these stages five stages given by them, where you can see the pre-feasibility scoping of EIA, pre-EIA stage, how you undertake what kind of information is provided. Then you have feasibility, where you prepare the resettlement action plan preparation stage, so you undertake to prepare and circulate terms of reference, hire specialist services identify alternatives for the project.

Likewise, you see in stage three you have a technical design, the technical design of RAP preparation, how you design that, how you engage services of EIA and resettlement experts, and what all data are collected. Then you can see stage four, under the stage you see the pre-technical design, prepare the resettlement action plan, and then submit it for EIA and review purposes.

Then you will see the implementation part in stage four, which is implementing the environmental and social management plan, RAP, and associated development initiatives in sequence with the project implementation. So, how do you take care of the implementation part? And then, the stage five deals with evaluation. So, how do you undertake independent financial and completion audits and corrective actions if needed? So, these are the key stages identified by the World Bank on resettlement action planning and implementation.

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Annex C – Sample Budget for a Resettlement Action Plan

Item	Cost (\$)	Comment	Timing	Source of Fund	Channel of Disbursement
<b>Operations</b>					
Salaries	100,000	Management associated from project staff and support staff	100 - 1100	Donor	Donor
Office administration	40,000	Equipment, supplies and communications	100 - 1100	Donor	Donor
Transportation	70,000	Fuel and/or vehicles, toll and maintenance	100 - 1100	Donor	Donor
Consulting services	90,000	RAP preparation including mapping, census and surveys, consultation, community development (RAC, monitoring & evaluation framework, etc.)	100 - 1100	Donor	Donor
Block grants	20,000	Travel & business, public meetings, etc.	100 - 1100	Donor	Donor
<b>Implementation</b>					
Compensation for lost services for agricultural land	300,000	Based on average price of affected area (estimated) multiplied by number of hectares to be acquired from all affected households.	500	Donor	Local Acquisition Office (LAC)
Compensation for lost production for businesses and services	32,000	Based on average monthly production value of crops to be acquired (per hectare) by household (i.e., time between last crop and commencement of pre-relocation employment) multiplied by number of affected households.	300	Donor	Donor
Compensation for buildings and structures	30,000	Based on estimated replacement value per hectare multiplied by number of buildings and structures to be acquired from all affected households.	500	Donor	LAC
Compensation for household assets	30,000	Based on average price of affected area multiplied by number of affected households.	500	Donor	LAC
Compensation for trees	17,000	Based on an inventory of trees per affected household multiplied by average pricing.	500	Donor	LAC
Compensation for relocation	24,000	Based on a family estimate of household living situation in response to new site multiplied by resettlement committee.	500	Donor	Donor
Compensation for non-relocation	1,000	Average replacement value of \$20 per hectare multiplied by 50% average replacement value.	500	Donor	Donor
<b>Land Acquisition and Site Planning</b>					
Land acquisition	80,000	Cost for purchase of available production potential at \$20 per hectare	600	LAC	LAC
Site Planning	6,700	Surveying, land use assessment, master plan, delineation and registration of plots in consultation with resettlement committee	1000	Donor	Engineering Service Contractor
Mitigation	30,000	Costs for non-physical mitigation, community action, community organizing in consultation with resettlement committee	1 - 400	Donor	Skills Training Contractor

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I have also taken a snip of how the budget for resettlement action plans is prepared, you can see the operation, compensation, plan acquisition, and resettlement site planning. So, you can see from salaries to Office Administration to compensation, land acquisition, and site planning, how the cost has been identified, the timing has been identified, and the sources of funds and channels of disbursement have been identified here.

So, you can look at that. Now, looking at another key concept here about risk management, you may also refer to IFC PS performance standard one for the assessment and management of environmental social risk, and also the adoption of the mitigation. So, there we had seen these concepts you can revisit that. So, all impacts and risks related to resettlement must be identified.

So, you need to look at what are the risks involved, and then you need to integrate them with the overall risk management process. So, for each risk or mitigation measurement or RAP package must be developed. So, whatever risk you foresee the mitigation measure or you have to prepare an RAP packet for that.

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### Extent of Resettlement Impacts Depend on:

- Magnitude of the displacement.
- Characteristics of the project.
- Mitigation measures.
- Characteristics of the community.

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So, the extent of resettlement impact would depend on like, what is the magnitude of displacement, how many people are getting displaced, what are the characteristics of the project, and what the mitigation measures are as well as the characteristics of the community. So, impacts are usually assessed using the standard risk assessment process, where you look at the risk, a risk that is categorized as the opposite of the likelihood of risk occurring with the consequences of that risk.

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### Typical Social Impacts arising from Resettlement

- People's capacities, abilities and freedoms to achieve their goals.
- Community/social supports and political context.
- Livelihood assets and activities.
- Access to Culture and Religion.
- Access to Infrastructure and Services.
- Housing and Business Structures.
- Deterioration of Land and Natural Resources.
- Poor Living Environment.

Methods of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, Land acquisition, resettlement and livelihoods, Eddie Smyth and Frank Vanclay, 2018, Pg 816



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So, looking at the typical social impact arising from resettlement, it is what happens, what kind of social impact happens because of the resettlement. You see that people's capability, ability, and freedom to achieve their goals get influenced. So, they do not have the same environment, their quality of life changes, and they might become expensive, because of inflation, the cost of living goes high.

So, their capacity is lowered, so that kind of thing happens. And then, you also see community social supports and political context changes, so no more the same network Human Resource Network that you had exists. So,

there is a breakdown of social support. There is a kind of social change, especially in vulnerable households, they become much more vulnerable and then they also get isolated from their support system.

Then there is also a change in livelihood assets and activities. So, what I was able to do, go fishing or earn from fishing no more I can undertake that. So, there is a loss of resources and then most of the time jobs are created but it also not everybody can take care of, and make the best use of the opportunity. So, that also creates inequality within the community. And it is said that most of the time the jobs which are created are taken from the people from outside who come in and migrate to the place.

And then there is also an issue about access to cultural and religious resources. And then also access is hindered to the infrastructure and services. As well as you see this limitation on housing and business structure. There is also a lot of reliance on cash compensation and many times people do not know how to use that cash, so that also causes a lot of challenges.

Then you also see the poor living environment, so when the planning the resettlement plans are not done well, that also leads to deterioration of the living environment, when the environmental buffers in and around the project are not designed well, they are inadequate which also leads to poor living quality, like there might be a lot of dust, noise, vibration, because of the project because of the lack of environmental buffers, which should have been created at the project site.

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Table 14: Matrix of Selected Impact Indicators (sample)

Category/Indicator	Baseline (Year)	Actual Year			
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
<b>Social</b>					
Registered crimes/cases per 1,000 pop.	10	470	470	470	470
Criminal/Police involving women per 1,000 pop.	3	42	42	42	42
Criminal/Police involving vulnerable groups per 1,000 pop.	1	42	42	42	42
Primary school attendance	300	4200	4200	4200	4200
Male	150	4200	4200	4200	4200
Female	150	4200	4200	4200	4200
Number of households	300	4200	4200	4200	4200
Number of households/vulnerable	60	420	420	420	420
Number of community-based organizations	1	42	42	42	42
<b>Economic</b>					
Average yield (kg/ha per household/ha/ha/year)	1.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4
Percentage households using land	85%	420%	420%	420%	420%
Percentage households using forest	75%	420%	420%	420%	420%
Percentage households using forest	25%	420%	420%	420%	420%
Percentage households using forest	25%	420%	420%	420%	420%
Agricultural production					
Maize (ton per ha/ha/annum)	1.5	47.5	47.5	47.5	47.5
Rice (ton per ha/ha/annum)	2.2	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2
Millet (ton per ha/ha/annum)	0.75	47.75	47.75	47.75	47.75
Cassava (ton per ha/ha/annum)	1.2	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2
Pipe cash (ton per ha/ha/annum)	0.2	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2
<b>Employment</b>					
No. full-time workers	200	4200	4200	4200	4200
No. female wage earners	60	420	420	420	420
Average household income (\$ per annum)	100	4200	4200	4200	4200
Average household expenditure (\$ per annum)	100	4200	4200	4200	4200
Energy consumption (average per household)					
Fuelwood (ton per annum)	120	4200	4200	4200	4200
Electricity (kWh per annum)	60	4200	4200	4200	4200
<b>Health</b>					
Birth rate	1.75	47.75	47.75	47.75	47.75
Death rate	1.25	47.25	47.25	47.25	47.25
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	0.27	47.27	47.27	47.27	47.27
Average weight of children 0-5 kg	12	42	42	42	42
Incidence of disease per 1,000 population/month					
Dysentery	16	476	476	476	476
Upper respiratory infections	34	478	478	478	478
Tuberculosis	7	477	477	477	477
Malaria	10	470	470	470	470
Malaria or other endemic diseases	10	470	470	470	470
No. Health Post cases registered (average per month)	85	4205	4205	4205	4205

<https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/ee19f150-f505-41db-891f-6ef557195b6/ResettlementHandbook.PDF?MOD=AJPERES&CACHEID=ROOTWORKSPACE-ee19f150-f505-41db-891f-6ef557195b6-ikDCRL>

So, here we can see an example of a matrix of selected impact indicators by the World Bank, how do we indicate the impacts in the form of metrics? So, IFC suggests that to prepare a matrix of impact indicators, so you can see here, the category of indicators social, economic, health, and then all kinds of parameters indicators which are their registered crime, crime disputes involving women crime disputes involving vulnerable groups,

and then baseline like six month period study, and then what is the actual target, which one wants to achieve there.

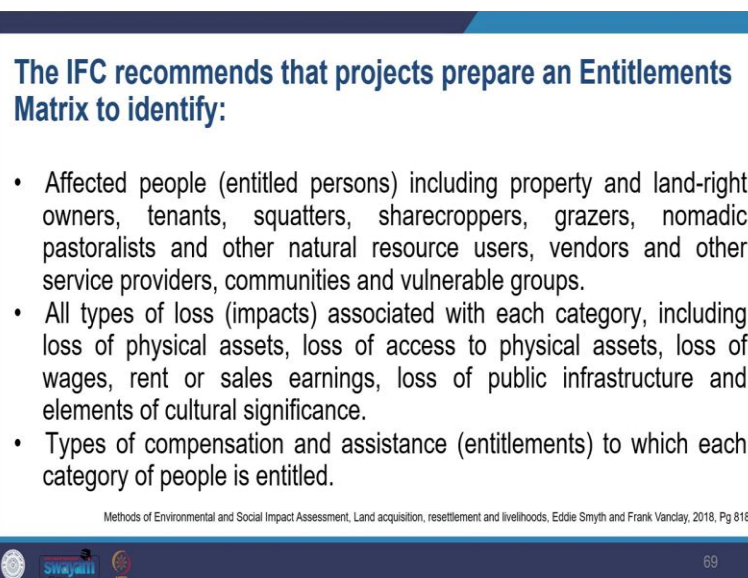
I have also given you the link if you wish to download this and see it. And then you also need to look at the considerable time allocation for resettlement and then you also need to formulate the resettlement committee to take care of all the concerns. So, you would also be required to undertake resettlement action plan consultation and negotiations.

So, you will need to engage with a wide range of communities you also need to have especially IFC recommend a resettlement committee and then you should have representatives from the proponent of the project, you need to have representatives from the government, you need to have a representative from the people who are going to be affected community from which community people who will be affected, so you need to have representatives from there, you need to have representatives from the host community and NGOs and other things.

So, the resettlement committee is emphasized in IFC, and then you also need to look at the compensation arrangement. So, this is a critical step and then we have seen how India deals with it, we had seen in the legislation part. So, as per international standards, the product, it is generally said that the compensation should be in kind rather than cash.

Because it had shown certain limitations about how the cash is handled. And also the large amount of payment distorts the prices and also leads to a lot of inflation and also encourages translation of the local areas. So, you might be required to develop a compensation framework, how you are going to distribute the compensation, or how you are going to calculate the compensation as well as how you are going to look at the eligibility rules for that.

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**The IFC recommends that projects prepare an Entitlements Matrix to identify:**

- Affected people (entitled persons) including property and land-right owners, tenants, squatters, sharecroppers, grazers, nomadic pastoralists and other natural resource users, vendors and other service providers, communities and vulnerable groups.
- All types of loss (impacts) associated with each category, including loss of physical assets, loss of access to physical assets, loss of wages, rent or sales earnings, loss of public infrastructure and elements of cultural significance.
- Types of compensation and assistance (entitlements) to which each category of people is entitled.

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So, you also find IFC recommendations for how to prepare the project entitlement and matrix to identify them. So, you will look at the affected people are usually they are the property and land rights owners, tenants, squatters, sharecroppers, grazers, nomadic, pastoralists, and other natural resource users, vendors, and other service providers. So, all those affected people have to be identified. You might also revisit the legislation part which we saw for the Indian context. Then all types of laws.

What kinds of impacts are happening from each category, including loss of physical assets, loss of access to physical assets, loss of wages, loss of rent, sales, and loss of public infrastructure, elements of skeletal significance, all those kinds of all types of loss have to be identified, and types of compensation and what kind of support you are extending that all have to be included.

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Entitlement Matrix (sample)		Entitlements				
Category of PAP	Type of Loss	Compensation for Loss of Structures	Compensation for Loss of Assets	Compensation for Loss of Income	Moving Allowance	Other Assistance
Property Owners	Loss of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No compensation</li> <li>Sign wayleave agreement</li> <li>Land use restrictions</li> </ul>	Crops, trees and fencing at Government schedule plus 20%			
	Loss of structure, residential or business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation at replacement value</li> <li>For opportunity cost of demolition/reconstruction, lump sum cash payment of \$50</li> </ul>	Compensation for lost assets, e.g., water points, latrines, etc., at replacement cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For lost rental income, lump sum cash payment of 3 months rent, up to \$95</li> <li>For lost business income, lump sum payment up to \$125</li> </ul>	Lump sum cash payment of \$15	Only one payment if residence and business combined at same location
Tenants	Loss of rental accommodation	No loss of structure so no compensation, and no entitlement to accommodation at new site	No loss of assets	No loss of income	Lump sum cash payment of \$15	Lump sum payment of three months rent up to \$95 in lieu of termination of rental agreement
Squatters	Loss of land	Relocation to resettlement site of choice and provision of plot for fee of \$40	Crops, trees and fencing at Government schedule plus 20%	For lost business income, lump sum payment up to \$125	Crops, trees and fencing at Government schedule plus 20%	

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So, here you can see the entitlement matrix sample taken from the IFC report. So, you can see the category of project-affected people, PAP. So, you will see private property owners, tenants, squatters, and types of loss, loss of land, loss of structure, then loss of rental accommodation, loss of land, what kind of compensation has been done for the structure, compensation done for the assets, compensation for loss of income, and what kind of moving allowances have been given, and what kind of other support is provided through that. So, you see the entitlement matrix, and how it is prepared.

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**Project Procedure**

- Establish resettlement site-selection criteria.
- Project Design.
- Land-use Mapping.
- Preliminary Options Assessment.
- Presenting the preliminary options to Stakeholders.

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And then you also look into the site selection for resettlement. So, it is a very important task and can have a major ongoing social impact on the resettled people. So, where do you locate them that has to be seen well, and does it help them to reestablish their life? You need to establish resettlement site selection criteria on what basis you are going to select a site. So, you need to develop those parameters.

And then you also need to look at the project design. And you need to look at the life of the project. And then, look at the land acquisition requirements and ensure that environmental buffers are correctly identified and implemented in the project. Then you also need to do a land use mapping primary options assessment.

So, how you will do what kind of radius you are going to take, what kind of data sources are going to use, like satellite, aerial imagery, what kind of maps you are going to prepare, all those maps have to be prepared in your RAP. So, the project can identify all site options, that are there for different users. And then you also need to undertake a primary assessment, so what kind of options are available for the primary assessment?

So, when you are assessing the resettlement site, also you need to see whether the water is available or not, the quality of water, quantity of water, you also need to look at the topography, drainage, soil quality, stability of the preferred site, all these should be undertaken. You should also undertake a suitability analysis for the resettlement site and then see how well it is feasible for the construction of the resettlement housing and infrastructure project.

And then what is the potential for future growth also, that all needs to be seen. And you have already seen how we undertake studies to look at the water topography and all those aspects, that have to be covered in RAP. And then you also need whatever you study from the primary options, you need to share with the stakeholders, and you need to discuss with them, and you need to have a social framework to indicate what are the different advantages and disadvantages of different options that are available to them.

One thing you should take care that when you are dealing with stakeholders, they should be allowed to wait between things. So, what parameters are waiting for more for them compared to job or the resources or community infrastructure, what parameters are waiting more for them, and what is less waiting for them? So, you need to take care of those aspects.

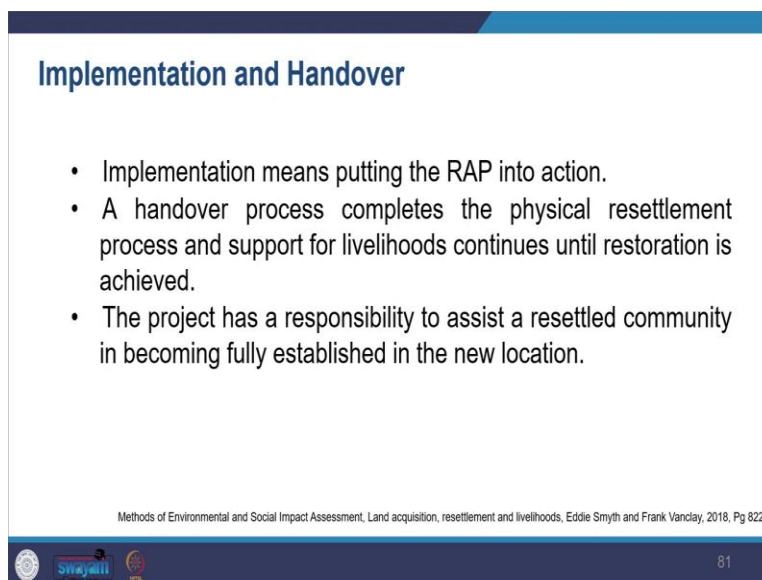
And then, you also need to look into the design of the resettlement housing, where and while you are designing the resettlement housing, you need to look at the, you need to ensure a participatory approach and you need to ensure that the quality of life improves with that. So, that was about the resettlement action plan.

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So, now moving on to looking at the implementation, and handover of the RAP.

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So, implementation means putting the RAP into action, and then handing over the process when the project is like now, the owner cannot be lifelong associated with its settlements, so they need to hand it over after some

time. So, that process is handed over. And what kind of support would continue or like, what restoration has been achieved, so all those have to be taken care of. So, handover process, the project has a responsibility to assist the resettlement community in becoming fully established in the new location. So, that is the responsibility of the project to ensure that people are fully settled. So, that is about the implementation and handover.

(Refer Slide Time: 41:48)



And within that, you see that they have to ensure that livelihood restoration and enhancement has happened. And this is the most difficult part of the resettlement, so when you are restoring and resettling people, that is the very difficult part. The purpose of the project is generally to facilitate the economic growth of an area. And so, a lot of estimations are made but it seems to be very difficult to attain. So, IFC also provides guidelines to the companies to improve or restore the livelihood and standards of living of displaced persons as you can see in IFC 2012 A you can see here.

Then for successful livelihood restoration, it is important to enable access to economic opportunity. So, people should have access to all economic opportunities and all people, women, young people, skilled people, unskilled people, all of them should have access to economic opportunities. So, that all has to be ensured, further the trading opportunities should be ensured that people are trained enough to take the benefit of the economic opportunities which come up there.

(Refer Slide Time: 43:11)

**Vulnerable or 'At Risk' Groups Definition:**

“People who, by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage or social status may be more diversely affected by displacement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits”.

**IFC (2012b PS5)**

Methods of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, Land acquisition, resettlement and livelihoods, Eddie Smyth and Frank Vanclay, 2018, Pg 826

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Further, you see that IFC also defines the vulnerable or at-risk groups. So, people like the difference of genders, ethnicity, ages, and physical and mental disability also, there are certain people at risk. So, one in the RAP, and that also needs to be taken care of. You saw IFC PS 1 requires the project to identify vulnerable groups in the EIA process, and it requires them to give special measures to engage with them and support them in the resettlement process so that needs to be ensured. So, that was about it.

(Refer Slide Time: 43:45)

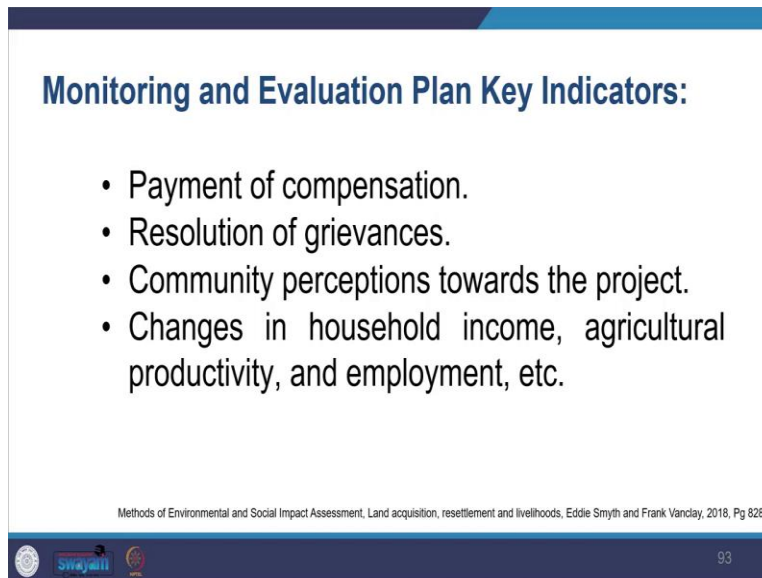
**Monitoring and Evaluation**

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Now, looking at the monitoring and evaluation. So, monitoring and evaluation, it is the critical part and it allows you to give, it allows feedback on what kind of problems are happening, what kind of problems we have been able to solve, and whether we have been able to deal with them or not. So, this monitoring and evaluation plan, they are usually prepared as part of RAP and their implementation depends on how well you have established the indicators during the baseline data designing, so depending on that.



(Refer Slide Time: 44:34)



**Monitoring and Evaluation Plan Key Indicators:**

- Payment of compensation.
- Resolution of grievances.
- Community perceptions towards the project.
- Changes in household income, agricultural productivity, and employment, etc.

Methods of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, Land acquisition, resettlement and livelihoods, Eddie Smyth and Frank Vanday, 2018, Pg 828

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And there are certain key indicators are qualitative as well as quantitative, which help you to monitor, whether the payment of compensation has been made or not, whether the resolution of the grievance system is there or not, community perception, what the community's perception towards the project, so you can regularly monitor that and then you can also monitor the change in household income, agriculture productivity and employment and so on. So, that helps you.

And then in the end, you can see that a close-out audit is also required to assess if the RAP which was developed has been successful or not. So, you need to be very careful, about the timing of the closeout audit which usually depends on the complexity of the how complex rehabilitation restoration. So, if it is complex, the time would be at a later period. Usually, it takes 3 to 5 years after the land has been acquired. But as per the experience, it can take up to 10 years. So, by the time people settle in a new place, it takes 10 years for closing or handing over to.

(Refer Slide Time: 45:40)

So, looking at some of the examples, I have also given you the link here. So, you can see the socio-economic impact assessment scoping report here. So, this is from South Africa, you can see here. So, I have given you the link and you can see the approach of study that they have adopted, you can see the project area, it is the mine project.

So, you can see how they are reviewing the socio-economic data in their approach to the study. On the right-hand side, you can see the review of the relevant planning policy framework for the area, a review of information from similar studies, review of social issues associated with the mining projects. So, what we discussed in the scoping stage you can see how they are implementing it.

(Refer Slide Time: 46:32)

Impact	Significance without Mitigation	Significance with Mitigation
Direct employment opportunities and skills development	Medium (Positive Impact)	Medium (Positive Impact)
Business opportunities	Low-Medium (Positive Impact)	Low-Medium (Positive Impact)
Safety and security impacts	Low (Negative Impact)	Low (Negative Impact)
Nuisance impacts (noise and dust)	Medium (Negative Impact)	Low (Negative Impact)
Presence of construction workers and potential impacts on family structures and social networks	Low (Negative Impact for the community as a whole)	Low (Negative Impact for the community as a whole)
Influx of job-seekers	Low (Negative Impact for the community as a whole)	Low (Negative Impact for the community as a whole)

Impact	Significance without Mitigation	Significance with Mitigation
Direct employment opportunities and skills development	Medium (Positive Impact)	Medium (Positive Impact)
SAME support	Low-Medium (Positive Impact)	Low-Medium (Positive Impact)
Economic multiplier impact	Low-Medium (Positive Impact)	Medium (Positive Impact)

Impact	Significance without Mitigation	Significance with Mitigation
CS benefits to the community	Low-Medium (Positive Impact)	Medium (Positive Impact)
Visual impact and impact on sense of place	Low (Negative Impact)	Low (Negative Impact)
Nuisance impacts (noise and dust)	Medium (Negative Impact)	Low (Negative Impact)
Impact on tourism	Low (Positive and Negative Impact)	Low (Positive and Negative Impact)
Impact on agricultural land	Low (Negative Impact)	Low (Negative Impact)

Then they also presented it summary of social impact. You can see the different impacts that they have perceived in this calculated estimated in this project, all those direct employment business opportunities, safety,

and security, significance without mitigation like medium-low, medium-low significance with mitigation, so how it is coming up. Then you can see in the next table a summary social impact associated with the operational phase, the first one was the construction phase, we are looking at the operational phase, what kind of employment it is generating, and what kind of significance the impact is without mitigation and with mitigation.

(Refer Slide Time: 47:12)

**Other Projects / Developments within 10km from the Proposed Site**

Project name	Location	Approximate distance from the site (measured from the centre)	Project Status
Tja Naledi Beafase Investment Holdings (Pty) Ltd. (Barrage Bulk Sand)	Portion 4 of farm Woodlands 407	~ ???km to the east of the site	Mining right issued, and mining has commenced.
Vaal Sand Sweet Sensation	????	~ ???km to west of the site.	Mining right issued, and mining has commenced.

<http://www.shango.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/Appendix-F14-Socio-Economic-Impact-Assessment.pdf>

Here you can see how they have identified the area of the impact zone, you can see here the location what kilometer 10 kilometers they have taken from the proposed site.

(Refer Slide Time: 47:24)

**Summary of Social Impacts Associated with the Decommissioning Phase**

Impact	Significance without Mitigation	Significance with Mitigation
Job losses	Low-Medium (Negative Impact)	Low (Negative Impact)
Loss of Income	Low (Negative Impact)	Low (Negative Impact)

<http://www.shango.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/Appendix-F14-Socio-Economic-Impact-Assessment.pdf>

Here you can see the summary of the social impact associated with the decommissioning of the face, job losses, and loss of income. So, how they have done this?

(Refer Slide Time: 47:34)

Updated Social Impact Assessment Report (Volume - I)

MAPLE Consortium - General Consultant for Mumbai Metro Line 3

December - 2020

ACCOM FICEMCO

CHAPTR	INTRODUCTION
1.1	Background
1.2	Benefits of the Project
1.3	Project Description
1.4	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
1.5	Minimizing Resettlement
1.6	Objective of Social Impact Assessment Study
1.7	ISIA Requirements
1.8	The Report

CHAPTR	STUDY APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY
2.1	Introduction
2.2	Qualitative Assessment (Pre-Operational Phase)
2.3	Data Research
2.4	Site Visits and Existing Reviews
2.5	Enumeration of Structure and Mapping
2.6	Socio-Economic Survey
2.7	Compilation and Verification of Data
2.8	Data Analysis and Report Writing
2.9	Comments and Public Consultation
2.10	Limitations of the Study

[https://www.lica.go.jp/english/our\\_work/social\\_environmental/ld/as/south/india/c8h0vm000935z0n-att:c8h0vm0000f6f6vp.pdf](https://www.lica.go.jp/english/our_work/social_environmental/ld/as/south/india/c8h0vm000935z0n-att:c8h0vm0000f6f6vp.pdf)

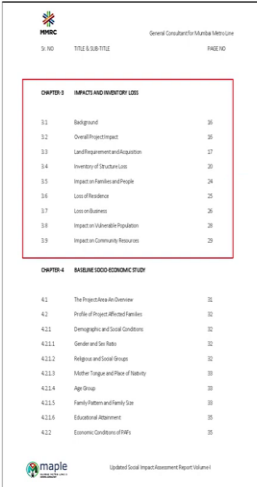
Another example, which we had seen earlier also, is the social impact assessment report from Mumbai Metro line 3. So, you see the table of contents have they have done the land acquisition or resettlement, how they are looking into minimizing resettlement, what is the purpose of social impact assessment, and then what kind of study approach they have adopted, you can see how the survey and community and public consultation becomes important part, you can see from the report snip, how they have undertaken that.

(Refer Slide Time: 48:07)

2.1 - SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

After mapping and enumeration of the structures likely to be affected in the project area, household socio-economic survey was carried out to assess impact of the proposed corridor on socio-economic conditions of affected families. The household social survey was carried out by survey team of IIS/ Spatial Engineering with the help of a pre-tested "Household Questionnaire". Prior to commencement of social survey at household level, Social Development Experts of Interim Consultants provided one day training to the investigators of IIS/ Spatial Engineering on important aspect of the Questionnaire. The aspects covered in the Questionnaire were identification particulars of PAF/PAPs, social profile, family details, occupation, source of income, family expenditure, document proofs, household assets, information on affected structure, commercial/ self-employment activities, employment patterns, opinion and views of PAFs on project and resettlement and rehabilitation. Most part of the questionnaire has been pre-coded except those reflecting the opinion and views of PAF, which have been left open-ended. A copy of Questionnaire for Socio-economic Household Survey is presented in Annexure 2.3. Before filling the questionnaire, the affected families were asked to have a copy of the necessary documents they need to produce as proof of their residence in that particular structure and place. So documents like ration card,

[https://www.lica.go.jp/english/our\\_work/social\\_environmental/ld/as/south/india/c8h0vm000935z0n-att:c8h0vm0000f6f6vp.pdf](https://www.lica.go.jp/english/our_work/social_environmental/ld/as/south/india/c8h0vm000935z0n-att:c8h0vm0000f6f6vp.pdf)



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**3.2 OVERALL PROJECT IMPACT**

Table 3.1 indicates overall project impacts. 75.89 ha of land has been acquired for the purpose of temporary and permanent usages. Total 2656 structures of residential, commercial, residential cum commercial and others were identified in the area to be affected by the project. Based on the property identification, the number of PAFs has been determined. Total number of PAFs identified is about 2736. Total 2736 affected families have been surveyed and the data thus collected forms the basis of the report. Out of total identified 2736 affected families, 739 PAFs are titleholders and 2003 PAFs are non-titleholders. About 2015 PAFs and 721 PAFs (562 commercial and 159 Residential cum commercial) have lost their residential and business respectively. About 187 vulnerable families have been affected.

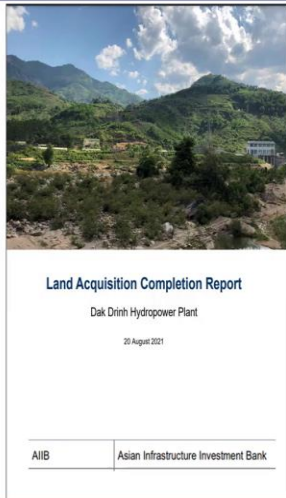
**TABLE 3.1 OVERALL PROJECT IMPACTS**

Sr. No.	IMPACT	MAGNITUDE
1	Acquisition of Land (in Ha)	75.89
2	Impact on Structure (No.)	2656
2.1	Impact on PAFs	8506
2.2	Total PAFs (No.)	2736
2.3	Surveyed PAFs	2736
2.4	Surveyed PAFs	8506
3	Titleholder (No.)	739
4	Non-Titleholder (No.) (including others)	2123
5	Loss of Residence	2015
6	Loss of Business	721

[https://www.ica.gov.in/enroll/our\\_work/social\\_environmental/asia/south/india/c8h0vm000935a2n-att/c8h0vm00016f6vp.pdf](https://www.ica.gov.in/enroll/our_work/social_environmental/asia/south/india/c8h0vm000935a2n-att/c8h0vm00016f6vp.pdf)

And then how they have taken impact and inventory loss and how they are indicating all that project impact loss, the land requirements and acquisition, how they are, what are the documentation inventory of the structure loss you can see from the project.

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**Land Acquisition Completion Report**  
Dak Drinh Hydropower Plant  
20 August 2021

AIIB Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank

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**ATTACHMENT B: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN AUTHORITY MEETINGS, FOCUSED GROUP DISCUSSION & KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS**

**ATTACHMENT C: LIST OF HOUSEHOLD SURVEY PARTICIPANT**

**ATTACHMENT D: HOUSEHOLD SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE**

**ATTACHMENT E: MINUTES OF MEETINGS**

**ATTACHMENT F: LIST OF NATIONAL POLICIES RELATING TO LAND ACQUISITION, COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT**

**ATTACHMENT G: LEGAL ENTITLEMENT FRAMEWORK**

**ATTACHMENT H: PHOTOS**

<https://www.aiib.org/en/projects/details/2021/download/vietnam/DHC-Land-Acquisition-Completion-Report-ENG.pdf>

Another project you can see from Vietnam was prepared for the funding agency, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank AIIB. So, here you can see the land acquisition completion report for the hydropower plant.

(Refer Slide Time: 48:41)



## Objectives

This assessment will cover the below scopes:

- Conducting a detailed gaps analysis to identify the gaps against the E&S policy and standards of AIIB's ESF,
- Determining the scope of displacement impacts by the Project, including confirmation of the number of affected households and analysis of the resettlement process,
- Finding out the status of the displaced Indigenous Peoples and assessing the process undertaken for resettlement including whether this was cultural appropriate,
- Assessing the adequacy and effectiveness of public consultation and grievance mechanisms in relation to land acquisition and resettlement; and
- Providing recommendations and a time bound action plan to address the identified shortcomings in land acquisition and resettlement carried out.

<https://www.aiib.org/en/projects/details/2021/download/viet-nam/DHC-Land-Acquisition-Completion-Report-ENG.pdf>



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You can see the project location and resettlement site and then you can look at the objective of this particular project reporting conducting detailed gap analysis to identify gaps against economic and social policy and standards of AIIBs and then determine the scope of displacement impacted by the project, finding out the status of displaced indigenous people assessing the adequacy and effectiveness of public consultation, providing recommendation and a time bond action to address the shortcomings in land acquisition and resettlement.

(Refer Slide Time: 50:08)

## Scope of Audit

The audit covered land acquisition and resettlement of the following project components:

- Reservoir
- Reservoir detour road
- Power lant and auxiliary works including 110kV T-Line connecting the power plant with Di Lang substation.
- Energy complex
- Auxiliary works (construction roads, disposal areas and quarry).
- Temporary use for construction (laydown area and construction camps).
- Resettlement sites and the auxiliary works.

<https://www.aiib.org/en/projects/details/2021/download/viet-nam/DHC-Land-Acquisition-Completion-Report-ENG.pdf>



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So, you see the scope of the audit, how they are taking the audit, how they are undertaking land acquisition completion report, what all they are going to show the scope of impacts, information disclosure, eligibility, and entitlement. So, you saw all these things, conceptually, as you can see here in the example.

(Refer Slide Time: 50:25)

## AUDIT METHODOLOGY


### Documentation Review

- The audit team reviewed relevant land acquisition, compensation and resettlement information and documents provided by the Project and the local authorities to get an understanding of the Project's LAR process. A list of reviewed documents is presented in Appendix A of this report.

### Site Visit

- The audit team conducted site visit during the period from the 21st to 26th June 2021 to gain understanding of the Project's approach in implementing land acquisition. It also enabled the auditors to cross-check the information provided in the Project-related documentation to the actual conditions.
- The following activities were carried out during the site visit: i) interviews with Sponsor's representatives, ii) meetings with local authorities; iii) Household surveys; iv) Focus Group Discussions; v) Key Informant Interviews, and vi) Site walks.

<https://www.aib.org/en/projects/details/2021/download/viet-nam/DHC-Land-Acquisition-Completion-Report-ENG.pdf>



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The metallurgy they have adopted is documentation review and site visits.


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### Number of Household Survey by Affected Villages

Commune	Village	Number of Household Surveys		
		ED	PD	Total
Son Tan	Bai Mau	10	-	10
Dak Rin	Dak Doa	21	-	21
Dak Nien	Xo Thac RS	-	15	15
	Vuong - Xo Luong RS	1	14	15
	Xo Luong old village (self-relocation)	-	15	15
	Dak Tieu - Dak But RS	-	15	15
	Dak Lai - Dak Lup RS	4	11	15
	Tu Ret (host community)	-	-	0
Son Lien	Nuoc Vuong RS	-	15	15
Son Dung	Nuoc Lang RS	-	15	15
Son Long	Anth Nhoi RS + Ra Mun village (self-relocation)	-	15	8
<b>Total</b>		<b>36</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>151</b>

<https://www.aib.org/en/projects/details/2021/download/viet-nam/DHC-Land-Acquisition-Completion-Report-ENG.pdf>

Source: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Audit survey, 2021



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Then you will see the tables how they have indicated the number of household surveys.




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### Focus Group Discussions (FGD)

The FGDs used a semi-structured format and provided qualitative data on key aspects of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement. The audit team held seven (7) FGDs, with a total of 78 participants, targeting at diverse stakeholder groups including:

- Economically displaced households,
- Indigenous people
- Vulnerable people
- Concentrated relocation households
- Self-relocation households
- Host community
- Women.

<https://www.aiib.org/en/projects/details/2021/download/viet-nam/DHC-Land-Acquisition-Completion-Report-ENG.pdf>



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Then focus group discussions, how they have with various groups economically displaced households, indigenous people, vulnerable groups, concentration, relocation households, self relocation households.


(Refer Slide Time: 50:50)

### Number of FGD participants

Group	Location	No. of participants	Male		Female	
			Total	%	Total	%
Economically Displaced	Dak Rin, Kon Plong	11	3	27.3%	8	72.7%
Vulnerable	Đak Nèn, Kon Plong	14	3	21.4%	11	78.6%
Host Community	Đak Nèn, Kon Plong district	9	5	55.6%	4	44.4%
Indigenous People	Đak Nèn, Kon Plong	11	5	45.4%	6	54.6%
Centralized Resettlement	Đak Nèn, Kon Plong	10	2	20%	8	80%
Self-relocation	Son Dung, Son Tây	11	5	45.4%	6	54.6%
Women	Son Dung, Son Tây	12	0	0%	12	100%

Source: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Audit survey, 2021

<https://www.aiib.org/en/projects/details/2021/download/viet-nam/DHC-Land-Acquisition-Completion-Report-ENG.pdf>



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And the number of FGDs conducted percentage of that.

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**Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)**

Ten (10) KIIs were held with key informants from all affected villages. Key informants were selected for their specialized and first-hand information about their communities, their structure and organization, and specific knowledge or unique experiences of the land acquisition, compensation and resettlement process. Semi-structured interviews were conducted to establish an environment in which informants could speak openly. The list of KII respondents is available in Appendix B of this report.

**Site walks**

The audit team conducted a site walk of the project area and visit all the eight resettlement sites. The site walks supplemented observation of the resettlement sites in the following aspects: local infrastructure and public services such as health facilities, education facilities, religious facilities, community security, public transport services and infrastructure; daily community activities, and community use of natural resources and livelihood.

Photos of the site visit activities are shown in the Appendix H of this report.

**2.2 Assessment Criteria**

In order to evaluate the completeness of the planning and implementation of the LAR process, the audit team applied the alignment criteria to each of the audit issue as following:

- **Alignment** – Information available indicates that the Project fulfils the requirement and/or is aligned with intended outcome of the requirement.
- **Partial Alignment** – Information available indicates that the Project fulfils the requirement and/or is partially aligned with intended outcome of the requirement.
- **Non-Alignment** – Information available indicates that the Project does not fulfil the requirement.

The assessment of alignment was based on both qualitative and quantitative data analyses of the audit findings and the professional expertise of the team.

<https://www.aib.org/en/projects/details/2021/download/viet-nam/DHC-Land-Acquisition-Completion-Report-ENG.pdf>

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And then key informant interviews, site walks, what they did, what kind of assessment criteria they had. So, they have given all those details.

(Refer Slide Time: 51:06)

**3. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT**

The following section provides the scope of impact confirmed through document review and meetings with officials from the district, communes and villages, as well as through the responses of surveyed households.

**3.1 Scope of Impact**

**3.1.1 Affected Land**

According to the data provided by DHC, the total affected area was 1,669.92 ha, among which total area acquired from households and organizations was 1,541.37 ha. Details of land use area for each project component are presented in the Table 3 below:

**Table 3 Land Use by Project Components**

Project Components	Total land use area (ha)			Types of acquisition		
	Total	Kon Plong	Son Tay	Permanent acquisition	Rental land (ha)	Change land use purposes (ha)
Reservoir	843.6	333.6	510	843.6	-	-
Reservoir detour road	74	74	-	67.17	-	6.83
Power line and auxiliary works including 110kV T-Line connecting with Di Lang substation	40.8	-	40.8	40.8	-	-
Energy complex	75.8	-	75.8	75.8	-	-
Auxiliary works (construction roads, disposal areas and quarry)	114.75	-	114.75	-	-	-
Temporary use for construction (laydown area and construction camps)	6.97	-	6.97	-	6.97	-
Resettlement sites and auxiliary works	514	423.41	90.59	514	-	-
<b>Total area</b>	<b>1,669.92</b>	<b>831.01</b>	<b>838.91</b>	<b>1,541.37</b>	<b>6.97</b>	<b>6.83</b>

Source: 2<sup>nd</sup> Adjusted Total Investment report by DHC (2017)

**3.1.3 Affected Households**

As a result of land acquisition, 2,883 households were impacted. Of these households, 388 HHs were relocated. Numbers of affected households for each project components are shown in Table 4 below:

**Table 4 Affected Households by Project Components**

Project Components	Economically Displaced Households			Physically Displaced Households		
	Total	Kon Tum	Quang Ngai	Total	Kon Tum	Quang Ngai
Reservoir	729	316	413	NA	NA	NA
Reservoir detour road	231	231	-	NA	NA	NA
Resettlement sites and auxiliary works	832	589	243	NA	NA	NA
Power line and auxiliary works including 110kV T-Line connecting with Di Lang substation	405	-	405	NA	NA	NA
Energy complex & Auxiliary works (construction roads, disposal areas and quarry)	886	-	886	NA	NA	NA
<b>Total affected households</b>	<b>2,883<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1,136</b>	<b>1,747</b>	<b>388<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>211</b>	<b>197</b>

Source: 2<sup>nd</sup> Adjusted Total Investment report by DHC (2017)

However, after triangulating data provided by local authorities (DCCSC of the Son Tay and Kon Plong districts), it was confirmed that the actual number of PD households was 386 households due to the duplicated names.

The physically displaced households had two options for relocation: i) moving to the centralized resettlement sites (RS), and ii) self-relocation. Number of PD households by their choice of relocation is presented in Table 5 below:

<https://www.aib.org/en/projects/details/2021/download/viet-nam/DHC-Land-Acquisition-Completion-Report-ENG.pdf>

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Scope of land acquisition and then resettlement, scope of impact were affected household, so all this a very big list has been given. I have given you the link to this report.

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### Vulnerability characteristics of Affected households

Vulnerability	All Affected Households (N=150)	
	N	%
Indigenous people	150	100.0%
Household with illiterate main labor	55	36.7%
Poor household	46	30.7%
Near-poor household	24	16.0%
Female-headed household	17	11.3%
Elderly headed household (elderly people over 60 as household head and/or main breadwinner)	14	9.3%
Physically disabled people	11	7.3%
Household with main income from Agriculture/Aquaculture/Forestry and not have any remaining land after Land Acquisition	7	4.7%
Elderly person from 80 years old without Social Allowance	2	1.3%
Mentally disabled people not working	2	1.3%
Orphans/ abandoned children under 16 years old	1	0.7%
People infected with HIV/AIDS or severe illness and unable to work	1	0.7%
Other (wounded soldier)	1	0.7%

Source: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Audit survey, 2021

<https://www.aib.org/en/projects/details/2021/download/vietnam/DHC-Land-Acquisition-Completion-Report-ENG.pdf>

### National Regulations on Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement

Categories	Land Law 2003	Land Law 2013
<b>Eligibility</b>	Article 27 and Article 42: Individuals, households, and organizations that have or are eligible to be granted land use right certificates (LURC) for recovered land will receive compensation for the loss of these assets.	Article 75 of Land Law 2013 stipulates the same provision.
<b>Disclosure</b>	Article 39: Before issuing a decision on land recovery, at least 90 days prior to the recovery of agricultural land and 180 days prior to the recovery of non-agricultural land, competent State agencies shall notify the land users of the land recovery.	Article 67 of Land Law 2013 stipulates the same provision.

Compensation principle	Article 42: Compensation for recovered agricultural and rural residential land will be in the form of new land of the same purpose of use or, if no new land is available, cash equivalent to the land use right value close to actual market prices of the recovered land.	Article 74: The compensation must be made in the form of allocating new land with the same land use purpose as the recovered land. If there is no land available for compensation, the land users shall receive compensation in cash according to the specific land prices decided by the provincial-level People's Committee at the time of the recovery decision
	Recovery of land from people directly involved in agricultural production but having no land available for continued production, will receive cash compensation and support from the State to stabilize their lives. The PPC also determines certain levels of compensation or assistance based on the local reality.	In addition to land compensation, land users shall also be considered for receiving the following supports: (i) Support for stabilizing livelihood and production; (ii) Support for training, job transition and job seeking for cases of recovery of agricultural land from households and individuals directly engaged in agricultural production, or of recovery of land which is a combination between residential land and land for trading and services of households and individuals that have to be relocated; and (iii) Support for resettlement in case of recovery of land from households, individuals and overseas Vietnamese who have to be relocated.
<b>Resettlement sites</b>	Resettlement zones will be developed for people having residential land recovered and having to move their places of residence. Resettlement zones will be developed for many projects in the same area and will provide living conditions that are equal to or better than the conditions in the former places of residence.	For projects that involve resettlement, provincial and district PCs shall be responsible for developing and implementing resettlement projects prior to land acquisition. RSEs shall be constructed with adequate infrastructure ensuring compliance with existing construction standards and suited with local customs. Importantly, land acquisition shall only be implemented once construction of housing or infrastructure in RSEs is completed. Resettlement within land acquisition areas is prioritized if land is still available for resettlement. If compensation and support is not enough for exchanging for a minimum land plot in the RS, the government will pay the difference.

<https://www.aib.org/en/projects/details/2021/download/vietnam/DHC-Land-Acquisition-Completion-Report-ENG.pdf>

Then you can also look at the Legislative Review they have undertaken.


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## Requirements of AIIB's ESSs

The AIIB's ESP of 2021 consolidates three associated environmental and social standards (ESSs), which set out more detailed mandatory environmental and social requirements to be implemented by its Client, all of which are applied by the Project:

- ESS 1: Environmental and Social Assessment and Management,
- ESS 2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement, and
- ESS 3: Indigenous Peoples.

<https://www.aiib.org/en/projects/details/2021/download/viet-nam/DHC-Land-Acquisition-Completion-Report-ENG.pdf>


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Then what are the requirements of the international funding agency and then the local requirements?

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### 4.3 Key gaps


Key differences between the Vietnamese laws on land acquisition, compensation and resettlement and the AIIB's ESSs are presented in Table 9:

**Table 9 Key Differences between Vietnamese Land Laws 2003 & 2013 and AIIB's ESSs**

Criteria	Vietnam Regulations	AIIB's ESS requirements	Meaningful consultations	Resettlement assistance
<b>ESS2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement</b>				
Planning & development of a LARPI, LARPI/RP or RPF	If land acquisition results in resettlement and compensation, a Compensation, Support and Resettlement Plan shall be prepared and implemented by the Compensation, Support and Resettlement Committee or the Land Fund Development Centre where such a Centre is established. This process shall be implemented in accordance with Vietnamese legal requirements. A socio-economic survey is not required to be conducted and the compensation price follows the related decision of the People's Committee of the Province where the project is located.	A Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARPI, Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) or Resettlement Plan (RP)) collectively, LARPI/LARPI/RP is required to address the involuntary resettlement issues. A detailed socio-economic census of displaced persons and an inventory of affected land and assets should be conducted at the household, enterprise, and community level to determine the scope of Involuntary Resettlement is required. The assessment should take into account the gender and Indigenous Peoples issues.	Consultation meetings are required only on request. However, it is common practice that consultation meetings on compensation, support and resettlement are conducted. In practice, consultation mostly engage local authorities and representatives of affected households without considering the vulnerability and gender characteristics.	A resettlement site is required to be provided to those physically displaced. Self-relocated cases can receive cash instead. Livelihood restoration assistance should also be provided to displaced persons.
Persons without title or legal rights	In the event that affected people who do not have legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use, or do not have enough required legal documentation for compensation, the local authority is responsible for providing support for such cases on a case-by-case basis.	Make persons displaced by the Project who are without title to land or any recognizable legal rights to land, eligible for, and provide them with, resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of assets not related to land, in accordance with cut-off dates established in the LARPI/LARPI/RP. Include them in the consultation process. Do not include compensation to such persons for the land that has been settled illegally.	Consultation should be based on prior disclosure of relevant and adequate information, thus enabling informed participation and consent. Consultation should be inclusive and culturally appropriate, and should include disadvantaged or vulnerable groups, and host communities.	Provide persons displaced by the Project with needed assistance, including the following, as applicable: (a) If there is relocation, security of tenure (with tenure rights that are at least as strong as the rights the displaced persons had to the land or other assets from which they have been displaced) of relocation land (and/or other

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<https://www.aiib.org/en/projects/details/2021/download/viet-nam/DHC-Land-Acquisition-Completion-Report-ENG.pdf>


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And what kind of gaps they have identified? So we have seen some examples. I have also given you the link to those examples. So, that is what we covered in today's session.

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**Summary**

- 1 Scoping and Initial Planning
  - Zones of project influence
- 2 Profiling and Baseline Data Collection
- 3 Development of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)
  - Risk management, RAP consultations and negotiations, Compensation arrangements, Site selection, Design of resettlement housing
- 4 Implementation and Handover
- 5 Livelihood Restoration & Enhancement
- 6 Monitoring and Evaluation

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So, summarizing, what we covered, we looked into the scoping and initial planning, related with what are the different zones of project influence, and then with relation to land acquisition resettlement. We looked at how we undertake profiling and baseline data collection, then how we develop resettlement action plans, the key elements and the phases of it, and then how we implement and hand it over.

And then what do we mean by livelihood restoration enhancements, and how does it become part of the resettlement action plan? And then we also looked at monitoring and evaluation. So, that was all for today's session.

(Refer Slide Time: 52:17)

**References**


- 1 Therivel, R., & Wood, G. (2018). *Methods of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment*. <https://ccn.loc.gov/2017010184>
- 2 *Environmental Impact Assessment Guidance Manual for Highways, 2010*. [http://environmentclearance.nic.in/writereaddata/form-1a/homelinks/highways-10\\_may.pdf](http://environmentclearance.nic.in/writereaddata/form-1a/homelinks/highways-10_may.pdf)
- 3 *EIA Training Resource Manual, UNEP, 2002*. [https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/26503/EIA\\_Training\\_Resource\\_Manual.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y](https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/26503/EIA_Training_Resource_Manual.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y)

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These were the references used in this.

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## Suggested Watch and Read



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZnCNFdbt\\_Ho&ab\\_channel=IITRoorkeeJuly2018](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZnCNFdbt_Ho&ab_channel=IITRoorkeeJuly2018)



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dGICHGPY\\_ZHA&ab\\_channel=iaiachannel](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dGICHGPY_ZHA&ab_channel=iaiachannel)




[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D4Ewnz4JcV\\_E&ab\\_channel=TheWorldBankInspectionPanel](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D4Ewnz4JcV_E&ab_channel=TheWorldBankInspectionPanel)

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And then these are the suggested watch and read all the links that have been given to you.

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**Please feel free to ask Questions.**

**Let us know about any Concerns you have**

**Do share your Opinions, Experiences and Suggestions.**

**Looking forward to Interacting and Co-learning with you while exploring EIA**

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So, please feel free to ask questions. Let us know about any concerns you have. Do share your opinions, experiences, and suggestions looking forward to interacting and co-learning with you while exploring EIA. Thank you.