

**Russia Social Inclusion of Disadvantaged Groups through Physical
Culture and Sports Project**

RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF)

Prepared by:
**“Ecoline Environmental Assessment Center” Non-
Profit Partnership (Moscow, Russia)**
Director: M.V. Khotuleva



Tel./Fax: +7 499 9783755
Mobile: +7 903 5792099
e-mail: marina_khotuleva@eac-ecoline.ru

Prepared for:
Ministry for Sport, Tourism and Youth Policy of the Russian Federation

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The list of developers:

M.V. Khotuleva, Ch.D.

P.A. Filin, Eng.D.

M.A. Epifantseva

Head of the Project

Leading Expert

Executor

ABBREVIATIONS

WB	World Bank
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
OP	Operating Policy
RF	Russian Federation
RAP	Resettlement Actions Plan
PIU	Project Implementation Unit

CONTENT

INTRODUCTION	5
1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION	5
2. RPF OBJECTIVES.....	6
3. BASIC REGULATIONS, PRINCIPLES AND APPROACHES	8
4. CATEGORIES OF AFFECTED PERSONS AND/OR PERSONS ELIGIBLE FOR COMPENSATION	9
5. METHOD OF VALUING AFFECTED ASSETS	14
6. IMPACTS AND RESETTLEMENT.....	14
7. PREPARATION OF THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLANS (RAP)	17
8. THE ELABORATED RAP SHALL COVER THE ASPECTS AS BELOW:.....	17
9. METHODS OF CONSULTATIONS WITH AND PARTICIPATION OF AFFECTED PEOPLE.....	18
10. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS	19
11. ORGANIZATIONAL FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARTICIPATING SUBJECTS.....	20
12. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE, INCLUDING THE COORDINATION OF THE RESETTLEMENT WITH CIVIL WORKS	21
13. BUDGET AND FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS	21
14. MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS	21
ANNEX 1. RAP PREPARATION.....	23
ANNEX 2. RAP FORMAT	27
ANNEX 3. COMPARISON OF WB REQUIREMENTS AND RF LAWS REGARDING THE INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	32
ANNEX 4. TABLES AND FORMS FOR DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED PEOPLE AND PRIVATE BUSINESS.....	35
Fig 1. The example of activities on the pilot lands:	16
Table 1. The identified impacts and compensation strategy.	16

INTRODUCTION

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for the Project “Russia Social Inclusion of disadvantaged groups through physical culture and sports” has been prepared in compliance with WB Safeguards “Involuntary resettlement” (OP 4.12) and defines the approaches to the realization of the resettlement, eligibility to compensations in case of property and/or livelihood loss.

The Project will not support land acquisition. All sub-projects will be conducted on publicly owned land. Land used for sub-projects will be prescreened to ensure that there is no formal or informal residential use or use for business or income-generating activities. Nevertheless, due to the fact that the project includes the allocation of public land for the construction of sports facilities World Bank safeguard policy dictates the preparation of RPF for this Project to ensure that affected persons will be protected in the case of unexpected impacts on their livelihood or well-being. This is linked with the fact that the modification of already accepted decisions (on plots currently allocated for construction under the Project) might lead to the involuntary resettlement and/or economic exclusion of persons.

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The principal target of the Project is the social inclusion as one of the forms of social development of disadvantaged groups for enhancing social integration through physical culture and social activities.

The components of the Project are:

1. Promoting Social Integration of disadvantaged Groups through Sport;
2. Development of Accessible Sports Infrastructure;
3. Project Management.

The responsible Government agency is the *Ministry for Sport, Tourism and Youth Policy*. Roughly the Project value is estimated at \$150 000 000 (One hundred fifty million US dollars). It is assumed to finance the Project from the sources as below:

- Federal Budget;
- IBRD loan (WB) to the amount of \$70,000,000 (seventy million US dollars);
- Co-financing funds up to \$80,000,000 (eighty million US Dollars).

The duration of the Project: 5 years

The repayment terms of WB loan: In the case of borrowing the loan from the World Bank, the loan will be repaid from Federal Budget in compliance with the terms agreed between the Russian Ministry of Finances and World Bank.

The Project payback period: The Project is a non-commercial one so its commercial return cannot be calculated.

It is planned to build/reconstruct the pilot sports facilities in a number of Russian towns under the Project. Six municipalities have been selected by the Ministry to participate in the project. The sports facilities to be constructed or rehabilitated will be of the following types:

- specialized physical training and recreational center (hereinafter referred to as “Center”);

- specialized physical training and recreational complex (hereinafter referred to as the “Complex”);
- Two-dimensional sports structures located at a walking distance from the residence (hereinafter referred to as the “Sports or play grounds”).

The centers are meant for the comprehensive solution of the problem associated with the inclusion of the Target groups in the regular physical training and sports. They will include a large-scale of social and adaptive water-rehabilitation zones with swimming pools; multi-purpose gyms properly equipped for regional competitions; auxiliary gyms for general physical training, rehab complexes; studies for methodical classes under the Project.

It is also planned to build sports complexes in some of the municipal districts where there is currently lack of sufficient sports facilities per capita. Such complexes have the limited set of offered sports activities and designed for less capacity.

Two-dimensional sports structures (sports or play grounds) will be located close to the residential blocks. Such sports grounds will be constructed in all municipalities, participating in the Project.

Under the Project physical training and recreational centers already existing in municipalities will be properly adjusted to provide for the unimpeded access for the disabled people. It is presumed to build three sports grounds and one specialized Center or Complex in every municipality. The selection of the site for the construction of the Center or Complex depends on the number of citizens in the municipality, the available land and utilities.

It is supposed to build the sports facilities in the towns as below:

- Bryansk (Bryansk region);
- Electrostal (Moscow region);
- Izhevsk (the Republic of Udmurtia);
- Krasnoyarsk (Krasnoyarsk region);
- Novosibirsk (Novosibirsk region).
- Tomsk (Tomsk region);

2. RPF OBJECTIVES

All land used for project activities will be publicly owned. Any sub-projects that require acquisition of private land will be disqualified. Although the Project will involve no land acquisition, it is recognized that some sub-project activities may cause negative impacts on formal or informal assets, livelihood or income-generating activities, hence the preparation of this Framework was required.

The resettlement policy framework (RPF) is aimed at the prevention and mitigation of potential negative social effects due to the Project realization and associated with the land use or land withdrawal for the construction of sports facilities.

The works on the land withdrawal for the construction of the sports facilities shall be performed under the Russian legislation in force, the Operating Policy (OP 4.12) and Directives (BP 4.12) with respect to the involuntary resettlement.

The basic objectives of the World Bank's Operational Policy OP 4.12 are as follows:

- “(a) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- (b) Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons* should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- (c) Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.”

*The term "displaced persons" refers to persons who are affected in any of the ways described in para 3 of World Bank OP 4.12 i.e. affected by:

“a) the involuntary⁷ taking of land⁸ resulting in

(i) relocation or loss of shelter;

(ii) lost of assets or access to assets; or

(iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or

(b) the involuntary restriction of access⁹ to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.”

As indicated above, Project Implementation Unit will seek for the solution to avoid resettlement by designing and implementing necessary mitigation measures within the Project.

If the involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, the PIU shall mitigate the negative effects of the resettlement by the following measures:

- Adjust the Project so as to minimize the scope of resettlement;
- Prepare detailed Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and assign the necessary resources so that affected people will be compensated and/or assisted. The people will be consulted on all basic issues associated with the resettlement. The people will be given the opportunity to participate in the planning and realization of the resettlement action plan.

This Resettlement Policy Framework applies to all actions under the Project, to the actions that are envisaged and financed under every subproject as well as those that are not envisaged and financed under the subprojects but realized by public authorities/local governments/private investors in connection to the Project realization.

Additional requirements that may demand extra expenses for resettlement are difficult to realize under government financing, and both parties need to seek for the realistic ways for the solution of the problem. Such problem might be very challenging and demand the cooperation on every level and every sector. In cases of controversy between Russian Federation legislation and World Bank's operational policy, the principles and procedures described in this Resettlement Policy Framework will be followed.

3. **BASIC REGULATIONS, PRINCIPLES AND APPROACHES**

Both RF legal frameworks and WB Policy requirements are applicable to this Project. Given the fact that the resettlement of the people is not assumed under the Project, the physical relocation problems are considered briefly, and the principal attention is drawn to the compensations under various impacts.

The Russian legislation does not contain the provision "an involuntary resettlement." However, there are requirements regarding the land and property acquisition of the citizens and legal entities for the public needs. Such notions can be found in the Constitution, Town-Planning Code, Housing Code and Land Code of the Russian Federation.

Russian Federation Legislation provides for only limited number of cases allowing the involuntary acquisition of the property of citizens or economic entities. The land and/or property acquisition is possible only if such land or property is acquired for public needs¹.

The general concept is based on the assumption that the property of physical/legal entities can be acquired only if subject to prior and fair compensation (including the provision of equivalent dwelling or monetary compensation). If the parties can not reach agreement on the matter, the involuntary resettlement case shall be resolved in court.

WB requirements to involuntary resettlement follow World Bank Operating Policy OP 4.12 "Involuntary resettlement."

WB policy covers direct economic and social impacts caused by the involuntary taking of land resulting in

- (i) relocation or loss of shelter;
- (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; or
- (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location.

¹ The other cases of an involuntary resettlement (the house is recognized an emergency, or the status is changed from residential to non-residential, or the premise is recognized unfit for habitation) - all above mentioned is applicable only for the social rent and does not refer to the resettlement under the Project. So, the cases will not be considered further in this report.

. The objective of the resettlement policy and actions is the minimization of the impact. Any relocation or deprivation of resources shall impact as few people as possible consistent with the requirements of the Project and that general principles of doing no harm, of avoiding or minimizing resettlement are to be followed in all subprojects.

In all cases, if possible, the involuntary resettlement shall be avoided. If the resettlement is unavoidable, such measure shall be applied only after the consultations with the affected people. The affected people shall be involved in the consultations at the stage of planning and realization of the resettlement action plan. The relocated people or people affected in any way by the Project shall be compensated fully and fairly to improve their livelihood and standards of living or, at least, to restore it.

The World Bank requires conducting a census of affected persons and establishment of a "cut-off date" when the list of the people to be resettled and entitled to the compensation shall be finalized. Persons who have claims for compensation or assistance presented or identified after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensatory measures and assistance in the resettlement. It shall be noted that the fixation of the cut-off date is not stipulated by the Russian legislation.

According to RF legislation some limitations come into force when the notification on land acquisition is sent to the owner by the authorities. From that time the owner cannot sell the land and the property.

4. CATEGORIES OF AFFECTED PERSONS AND/OR PERSONS ELIGIBLE FOR COMPENSATION

The categories of persons that would be considered eligible for compensatory measures under the project are listed below.

The following categories of the people might be eligible for the dwellings:

1. homeowners (residential property) are entitled to the full compensation or equivalent property;
2. residents under a contract of social rent (municipal dwellings) are entitled to new houses according to the existing social norms;
3. Residents living in the houses belonging to the state enterprises are not entitled to the compensatory measures and shall solve the problem with the departments that provided for the residence.

All categories of residents living in the resettlement zone are eligible for compensatory measures, including the physical and legal entities engaged in legal business in this area.

The affected people eligible for compensatory measures and assistance can be referred to one of three categories as below:

- a) those who have formal legal rights to property or assets recognized under Russian Federation laws;
- b) those who do not have formal legal rights to property or assets at the time the census begins but have a claim to such rights --provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan;
- c) those who lack the legal titles for the affected property or assets and/or are developing business or other livelihood activities on illegally or informally occupied land plots. These include individuals engaged in small-scale

informal business, businesses or residents occupying structures that lack legal permits, persons occupied in farming activities for household consumption, etc.

All categories mentioned in sub items a) and b) will be granted compensation for taken lands and other assistance associated with restoration of their dwelling or livelihood, and the category mentioned in sub item (c) will receive assistance in their resettlement to the new place, if necessary, the people will obtain the additional assistance e.g. for livelihood restoration.

According to Russian legislation the redemption price includes:

- Market value of the dwelling housing withdrawn;
- Expenses connected with resettlement;
- Fee for temporary use of another dwelling;
- Resettlement loss;
- Realtor fee;
- Expenses for right of ownership execution for another dwelling;
- Loss caused by early termination of an owner's obligations to third parties including lost profits or undeceived earnings

All people of categories in sub items (a), (b) and (c) are eligible for the compensations for loss of properties in addition to lost lands.

In similar manner, the business enterprises established and operations according to RF legislation, has the rights for compensation of the full property cost, including loss of profit.

It shall be noted that the Russian legislation does not oblige to pay compensations and render assistance to the categories of the people mentioned in sub-items b) and c). Nevertheless, according to the directives in OP 4.12 such compensations and necessary assistance will be defined in RAPs (in regions where the preparation of RAP will be considered essential). Accordingly, WB operating policy applies to the compensation for all resettled people (physical and legal entities) regardless whether they are protected by current RF legislation or not.

In any case the total sum of the compensations for the resettlement will not be less than the payments the physical or legal entities might claim under RF legal framework.

In compliance with OP 4.12 requirements special attention shall be paid to the poor and most vulnerable groups as such groups can not protect their rights in the process of the resettlement and as a result their living standards might drastically worsen.

As per RF legal framework there are some population groups considered especially vulnerable and subsidized by the government, i.e. the groups receiving the small allowances and payments) as listed below:

- pensioners by age
- disabled people
- large families
- single mothers

- families with disabled children (invalids)
- troubled families
- participants/veterans of the Great Patriotic War
- participant of war operations

The listed above categories fully correspond to the concept of poorly protected people in terms of international standards. In case of the involuntary resettlement such categories will be eligible for additional assistance.

All physical and legal entities having formal legal rights for lands/real estate are eligible for the full compensation for the value of real property withdrawn as well as for other damages, losses and loss of profit under RF legislation. Besides, the Housing Code of the Russian Federation provides that all public authorities alienating the properties for the public needs may render additional assistance to the owners in addition to compensation for all damages.

The safeguard policy of the WB envisages the assistance to the resettled people for some period of time for the purpose of adaptation to the new life conditions in a form of assistance such as education, or access to credits, employment, etc. In implementing measures of social support under the Project special attention shall be paid to the most vulnerable groups of the population (people, living beyond the poverty line, elderly people, youth, women and children, etc.) in accordance with Russian legislation.

Consequently, the principal requirements of WB safeguard policy comply with Russian legislation with respect to the people having formal rights. However, the period assigned by Russian legislation for acquisition of land from the owners shall not exceed 1 year. Such period may be reduced only by the request of the owner. In view of these circumstances, the solution about the resettlement shall be made either one year before or more attractive terms shall be offered to the owners to hasten the process.

Table 1. Menu of Options to Cover a Variety of Scenarios

The following entitlement matrix describes the eligibility for compensation and/or assistance for impacts/losses for different types of assets and categories of Project – affected persons.

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
<p>Loss of commercial, businesses and industrial activities</p>	<p>Loss of commercial, and industrial activities located or operated in the site of the infrastructure, and the infrastructure easement areas</p>	<p>Owner and workers of the commercial, business and industrial activities or whoever operates the business at the site of the infrastructure.</p>	<p>a) Full compensation payment to the owner, workers and operators b) Relocate business or commercial and industrial activity to site acceptable to the affected persons.</p>	<p>a) A list of available commercial, business or industrial activity land in each affected commune is required b) Compensations provided. c) If agreements have been reached on mode of compensation settlement, provide evidence.</p>
<p>Loss of structures</p>	<p>Structures located in the site of the infrastructure, and the infrastructure easement areas</p>	<p>a) Persons who own structure b) Persons with no formal legal right or claim to the structure c) Squatters and persons in ownership dispute</p>	<p>a) Full compensation payment to cover the loss of the structure and loss of income during the period the affected person could not reap any income. b) Relocate structure to site acceptable to the affected persons.</p>	<p>a) A list of available structure in each affected commune is required b) Compensations provided. c) If agreements have been reached on mode of compensation</p>

				settlement, evidence.	provide
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5. METHODS OF VALUING AFFECTED ASSETS

The amount of compensation is determined with the help of qualified property assessment experts in accordance with the Law of the Russian Federation “On evaluation activities”. The market value of the asset determined in conjunction with the Russian laws will be compensated to affected persons. Under the Project an independent valuator is to be chosen to determine the resulting proposed offer prices ensuring that they correspond to World Bank principle of “replacement value.”

In the event that there are structures (barns, kiosks, small commercial buildings etc.) that will need to be demolished, “depreciation” will not be considered in calculating the compensation payable for affected structures. The affected people will be compensated at a level enabling them to replace their structures.

In order to prevent false claims for assistance appearing after disclosure of the Project plans a date must be specified after which any person carrying out informal activities at the Project sites is not eligible to receive any assistance as a result of project activities.”

6. IMPACTS AND RESETTLEMENT

As noted in Section 2, the Project will not support any activities that require acquisition of private land. Construction of sport complexes and infrastructure will be limited to public land plots which have been approved by the respective municipal authorities as suitable for such construction.

The six municipalities participating in the Project have allocated plots of land for the construction of sport centers. The preliminary studies and social assessment including visits to the selected land plots have revealed the following:

1. The sites to be used for the construction are owned by municipalities; there are no buildings or structures present at the designated construction spots with the exception of old sports facilities in some of the plots which will be rehabilitated or replaced with new ones, and there are no people temporarily or permanently living on these plots (including the people without formal rights). In other words, the implementation of the Project will not lead to the withdrawal of lands and, accordingly, to the physical displacement or loss of residential or business property of the residents;
2. Permanent structures, buildings as well as any other structures serving the source of permanent income to the individuals or legal entities have not been found at the pilot sites;
3. During the surveillance some structures have been discovered. These structures are shown below:

- Summer café occupying mobile pavilion, that may be relocated to the new place without difficulties and extra costs –Izhevsk²;
- The cultivated plots used for growing vegetables for own consumption (vegetable gardens) – Krasnoyarsk³.



² If the land is allocated in the direct vicinity from the sports facilities, the entrepreneur might get the additional profits from the Project.

³ The shown lands are located within the town boundaries and the use is not formally legalized: even temporary structures are absent indicating a short period of the use of such lands.



Fig 1. The example of activities on the pilot lands:

(a) Summer café in Izhevsk; (b) – vegetable gardens in Krasnoyarsk. The municipality of Krasnoyarsk is discussing a change of the construction plot at the time of writing of this RPF to a more convenient location and in order to avoid impacts on informal gardens.

Accordingly, the Project might impose the following impact:

- The change of the business activities, and the positive effect is possible under making certain decisions;
- The partial loss of income of the business, performed without the formal registration of legal rights (category c, see Chapter 3).

No other business activities have been found. So, the implementation of the Project partially falls within OP 4.12 framework. Taking into account that the Project document is not prepared till now, and, respectively, additional circumstances might arise, this Framework Policy shall be followed in the implementation of all sub-projects.

Table 2 below illustrates the various influence of the Project (based on the land surveillance) and proposed approaches to compensatory measures.

Table 2. The identified impacts and compensation strategy.

Impacts	People eligible for compensations		Proposed approaches	Notes
	By RF Laws	WB Policy		
1. The loss of usual business place (summer café)	(c) No grounds for compensatory measures	(c) The assistance is needed	Offer the new business place close to the future sports facilities (proposal: the tenant request, applied)	Such approach might be profitable for the business

			officially)	owner
2. The loss of additional income, received without formal grounds and rights (vegetable gardens)	(c) No grounds for compensatory measures	(c) The assistance is needed	Recommend the allocation of the new lands beyond the town boundaries, easily accessible by any transport (proposal: the tenant request, applied officially or refer to the annual rental contract)	Such approach does not contradict to Russian Laws

7. PREPARATION OF THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLANS (RAP)

RAPs will be prepared on the grounds of the sustainable development in parallel with the designing works. At that it is important to coordinate the resettlement actions with the general Project activities in order to adjust project activities so as to mitigate the negative consequences on affected persons.

The preparation and implementation of RAP includes as below:

1. The preliminary screening and identification of the key problems, selection of the appropriate mechanisms for the organization of the resettlement as well as the collection of the information necessary for the preparation of resettlement actions under the component or sub-component of the Project linked with the resettlement. The use and details of such working mechanisms on the settlement depend on the scales and complexity of the supposed action.
2. The disclosure of all legal and physical entities affected by the resettlement (census and inventory using the forms presented in Annex 3; tables 1-4), the collection of related socio-economic information about all affected people;
3. The appointment of the cut-off date by which affected persons will be identified. All claims for compensations received after the cut-off date will not be eligible; this includes properties and assets appearing on the site after the cut-off date, and census of affected persons and assets.
4. The elaboration of the compensatory strategy and valuing of the compensatory measures. The certified appraiser shall be engaged in the evaluation of the properties and assets. The public debates on the compensatory measures.
5. The development of the resettlement schedule and procedures, including timely and adequate disclosure of information and public discussions involving the affected people.
6. The implementation of RAP including defining implementing actors/agencies and their responsibilities
7. The audit and monitoring of RAP.

8. The elaborated RAP shall cover the aspects as below:

1. Identify all residents to be displaced or affected by the project;
2. Explain the reasons and efforts made to avoid or minimize the resettlement; or negative impacts;

3. Describe the consultation process with the affected people, including all reasonable alternatives discussed and the participation of the people of the people in decision-making process;
4. Describe the rights of all categories subject to the resettlement;
5. Give the examples of compensation rates for the loss of the properties and prove the adequacy of such rates, i.e. the equality of the rates to the replacement costs, at least (the total sum needed for the property replacement);
6. Describe the assistance that will be rendered during the resettlement;
7. Describe the institutional responsibilities for RAP and the grievance redress procedure and mechanisms;
8. Describe the monitoring and evaluation measures for the Project implementation;
9. Describe the schedule and budget assigned for RAP implementation;
10. Describe the assistance rendered to the most vulnerable groups;
11. Describe the measures aimed at the adaptation of the resettled people.

The approval of each RAP by the World Bank is required prior to displacement and initiation of works.

9. METHODS OF CONSULTATIONS WITH AND PARTICIPATION OF AFFECTED PEOPLE

The Operating Policy OP 4.12 envisages the following measures:

- i) The resettled people shall be duly informed about the opportunities and rights during the resettlement;
- ii) The people shall participate in the consultations and may select among the various resettlement options reasonable technically and economically.

The public consultations shall be carried out at every stage of the resettlement:

- At the preliminary state;
- During the resettlement;
- At the stage of monitoring and “valuing of adequacy of compensatory measures and resettlement proper to achieve the results in compliance with the requirements to this Action Standard”.

Special attention shall be paid to the consultations with the most vulnerable groups. PIU shall promote the decision-making process related to the resettlement among the public.

PIU shall prepare the program of consultations comparable with the scope of resettlement or other negative impacts.

The key method of the consultations is the public hearings aimed at the discussion of the resettlement and its consequences. The owners and users of the affected properties and assets shall be invited to participate in the discussion. According to the Russian legal frameworks the appropriate municipalities and/or other authorities are responsible for the public hearings. PIU shall not transfer the task to the municipal authorities, but engage the independent consultants who undertake the

necessary steps to guarantee the consultations with the affected people. The content and results of the consultations shall be recorded and kept together with other Projects documents and submitted to the World Bank as well.

Besides the public hearings it is essential to conduct the series of consultations with various groups/particular representatives depending on the volume of resettlement actions. The results of the consultations shall be recorded, signed by PIU and the representative of the affected people.

All documents relevant to Project Affected Persons such as Resettlement Policy Framework, Resettlement Action Plans, contact and process information on grievance mechanisms, time and agenda of public consultations will be disclosed publicly by the PIU and municipal authorities.

10. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

As dictated by the Operating Policy OP 4.12 of the World Bank it is necessary to organize and ensure the accessibility of the affected people to cost-free grievance redress mechanisms under the Project. At this PIU shall actively participate in the settlement of the conflicts. The Ministry of Youth, Tourism and Sports shall appoint the person, who will coordinate the actions. In this case the affected people shall be well informed of the availability and accessibility of such mechanisms.

Appealing

Special persons responsible for gathering and processing appeals must be appointed in every region and in the Ministry.

The complaints might be forwarded to: (i) local project PIU and/or (ii) Ministry of Youth, Tourism and Sports in written form using regular mail or e-mail or visiting the local office.

Every grievance must be registered; the registration number must be provided to the applicant in 1-3 days.

Contact information:

#	Region	Name and position	Contact information (tel., fax, e-mail, regular mail)
1	Electrostal	Davydov, Vadim	-
2	Izhevsk	Strelkov, Sergey	+7(3412) 45 42 00, +7(3412) 45 42 10 main@sport.izh.ru
3	Tomsk	Maximov, Maxim	maksimov@tomsk.gov.ru
4	Krasnoyarsk	Gurov, Sergey	Tel.: +7(391) 211-46-80 Fax. : +7(391) 211-46-37 e-mail: public@krskstate.ru
5	Novosibirsk	Kuroedov, Alexander	+7(383) 227-04-45
6	Bryansk	Tyukan'ko, Vladimir	+7 (4832) 72-13-91

Appeal proceeding

Every grievance will be considered. The written answer will be prepared and passed to the applicant in not more than 30 days.

To make the system of grievance mechanism more effective it is supposed that a special person who is the member of the local PIU team and the member of the local authorities would be responsible for direct work with the complaints. This person would be responsible for referring the issue to other appropriate authorities as needed to ensure prompt resolution.

During the public meetings and through mass media PIU shall inform the people about the possible mechanisms of settling conflicts, the name, contact information and working hours of the appointed person.

As to the compensatory measures and property disputes PIU will carry out a friendly policy to find mutual understanding and reasonable solution suitable for all parties involved.

If the matter of the proposed compensation value or the person entitled to such compensation can not be agreed between the parties in a friendly manner, the case shall be taken to court. In this case the improper decision might be always appealed in the Project Management Unit and/or in courts according to the laws in force.

11. ORGANIZATIONAL FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARTICIPATING SUBJECTS

The principal resettlement actions and related safeguard measures shall be distributed among the Project participants as follows:

Institution	Responsibilities
WB (World Bank)	the approval of RAP
RF Ministry of Youth, Tourism and Sports	The assessment of monitoring results and general final results of the resettlement; The grievance redress mechanisms procedure; The supervision of the preparation and implementation of RAP; The compliance of resettlement actions to RPF and WB safeguard measures; The involvement of consultants in RAP preparation; The resettlement financing.
Ministry of Youth Tourism and Sport Consultant engaged for RAP preparation and monitoring	The identification of the resettlement need (1 stage); The preparation of proposed RAP (2 stage); The preparation of recommendations on the assessment of assets, potential loss of income and opportunities of the relocated people, the social support measures, including the measures for receiving alternative income sources for people without the formal rights; The census of the affected people and the updating of its results at the stage of the preparation and implementation of the resettlement process; The development of proposals on forms and procedures to deliver the information to the population and guarantees of the transparency of the resettlement process; The guarantee of the public participation in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the resettlement process; The preparation of proposals on the grievance redress mechanisms; The preparation of the resettlement monitoring methods.
Regional and municipal authorities	Facilitate and participate in preparation and implementation of RAP Facilitate /provide all cooperation and information necessary for the census

	<p>The evaluation of the losses to be compensated; The preparation of social support measures for the affected people and the further implementation of such measures; The delivery of the information to the people and their participation in decision-making process associated with the resettlement; The grievance review and redress; The monitoring of the resettlement process. Organization of public hearings (per RF law) with close participation/collaboration of the Ministry of Youth, Tourism and Sport and PIU</p>
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The rights and liabilities of the Project participants and interested parties shall be stipulated in the multi-side agreement for every sub-project.

12. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE, INCLUDING THE COORDINATION OF THE RESETTLEMENT WITH CIVIL WORKS

The resettlement action plan or abbreviated RAP shall be prepared for the implementation of involuntary resettlement actions. The abbreviated RAP is applied if the consequences for the affected people are minor or if the displacement affects less than 200 people. The structure and content of RPF/RAP are given in Annex 2.

In compliance with RPF all compensations regarding any aspect of the Project shall be paid before the designated project activities can take place. All compensatory measures including the properties and resettlement to the new residence shall be duly implemented in compliance with RPF requirements before the designated activities start.

The resettlement process shall be coordinated with the civil works as dictates RPF it shall be reflected in RAP. No one human or household shall be displaced due to the civil works if the compensations are not paid and the alternative households are not provided for the affected people. Upon the approval of RAP by the interested parties RAP shall be submitted to WB for the finalization and approval.

13. BUDGET AND FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS

The expenses for the resettlement to achieve the objectives of the Project will be financed by a Contingency fund in the Project’s budget.

14. MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

The assessment and monitoring are the fundamental components of the resettlement plan and are essential for the quality implementation of the targeted actions. Proper assessment and monitoring are significant requirements of the international credit organizations and aimed at supporting the principles of safeguard documents in compliance with OP 4.12.

The consultants engaged by the Ministry for Sport, Tourism and Youth Policy of the Russian Federation will monitor the resettlement process and assess its consequences upon the completion of sub-projects and all related works.

The assessment is aimed at the following:

- The appraisal and monitoring of the resettlement process in compliance with targeted RAP
- The adjustment of RAP depending on the practical measures aimed at the achievement of the targeted purposes

- The monitoring and evaluation of the economic and social changes upon the resettlement
- The identification of the problems to be resolved in compliance with the documents as above

The assessment shall be done to confirm the compliance with the documents as follows:

- The present document
- Russian legal frameworks
- The Operating Policy OP 4.12

It is assumed to assess the following resettlement aspects:

- The compliance with the targets and purposes of the present document
- The compliance with Russian legal frameworks and standards
- The public consultations on the preparation of mutually accepted terms of the resettlement
- The displacement process
- The assistance and support of the vulnerable groups of the population
- The impact on the living standards of the resettled people
- The resettlement costs and compliance with the budget
- The monitoring indicators for every sub-project include as follows:
 - Number of households to be displaced, including number of people in every household;
 - Number of legal entities subject to the resettlement, including number of employees;
 - Number of resettled households, including number of people;
 - Number of resettled legal entities, including number of employees;
 - Number of individuals/households whose income lessens due to the sub-project and related works (number of people);
 - Number of individuals/households, who received the support in search for the alternative income sources (number of people);
 - Number of redressed grievances;
 - Number of settled complaints;
 - The sums of monetary compensations;
 - Types and value of non-cash compensations;
 - Types of rendered assistance (except for compensations).

The forms for the collection of the information are given in Annex 4 hereinafter.

ANNEX 1. RAP PREPARATION

Stages	The nature of actions	Timing
The valuing of the withdrawn/affected properties or assets (the works will be performed only on the public lands and the land withdrawal is not envisaged)	Based on the information submitted in the preliminary application, the identification of the categories of the affected people under the specific sub-project The study and records of all technically feasible alternatives of the Project implementation to avoid or minimize the involuntary resettlement of individuals/legal entities.	At the pre-Project stage
The provision of the information to the affected persons and the public about the resettlement, compensatory measures and other forms of assistance	The information to the individuals/legal entities about the forthcoming relocation is provided with respect to three identified categories as well as the potential grounds for the resettlement.	In the early stages of sub-project implementation and prior to start of construction activities.
	b) the people without legal rights for lands/residential property at the moment of the census, but claimed their rights provided that such claims are recognized by Russian legislation or might be recognized in an order under RAP At documentary evidence of the legal rights before the resettlement such physical/legal entities fall into category a). In absence of documentary evidence such people fall into category c). There's high probability of referring to courts for resolving the resettlement issues.	
	c) the people whose legal rights or claims for occupied lands/housing can not be recognized under laws The actions taken in relation of the residents illegally occupying the houses: in case of loss of the residential property occupied on the basis of illegal construction or usurpation principles the municipality authorities shall regulate the arising problem in compliance with the household deprived of the property status. Options can be used like temporary or permanent social housing, dormitories, rooms in old persons' homes, etc. However, in case the purpose of worse or better living standards of the displaced household will not be targeted. Additional assistance might be rendered to such category of individuals in a form of employment, social and children allowances, opening	

	<p>business, etc. Special attention shall be paid to the most vulnerable groups of the population (people, living beyond the poverty line, elderly people, youth, women and children, etc.). The actions taken in relation of the legal entities/individual entrepreneurs occupying the premises illegally: no safeguarding measures toward the legal entities and individual entrepreneurs illegally occupying the lands/residential properties in case of the resettlement will be applied under Russian legislations. The legal and technical support in the search for an alternative property and execution of its lease/title clearance of property under the Project.</p>	
<p>The census of residents/legal entities subject to the resettlement, the legal rights and valuing of the withdrawn properties (prior to an established cut-off date)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inventory of properties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the information about the people living in the Project territory; - the nature of households/economic entities to be resettled; - the scopes of assumed damages (total or partial) to the properties and other losses; - the information about property rights; - the information about socially vulnerable groups and humans demanding application of the special measures; 2. The systematization of obtained information and categories of affected people: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the people with legal rights for lands/residential property; b) the people without legal rights for lands/residential property at the moment of the census, but claimed their rights provided that such claims are recognized by Russian legislation or might be recognized in an order under RAP; c) the people whose legal rights or claims for occupied lands/housing can not be recognized under laws. 3. The completion of the census and regular updating of the information about the living standards of the resettled people to have the reliable information before the physical resettlement. 	<p>At the early stages of the Project preparation</p>
<p>Consultations with affected people on the acceptable alternatives.</p>	<p>The public discussion with the affected people of the resettlement terms and actions includes as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the elaboration of general approaches and principles of the consultations with the affected people as well as the guarantee 	<p>In the period between census completion and decision on compensation methods and</p>

	<p>of their participation in the preparation and implementations of resettlement actions (public hearings, collective debates, personal interviews, written notices, etc.);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the collection of written requests and wishes of the affected people via public hearings, door-to-door/house rounds, collective meetings and debates and the further recording and generalization of such documents; - the appraisal of the submitted resettlement options and choice made by the individuals to be resettled including the compensatory measures and assistance during the resettlement; the individual resettlement, the resettlement of families or households, the needed social additional assistance; - the appraisal of the submitted resettlement options and choice made by the legal entities/individual entrepreneurs, to be resettled; - the preparation of the organizational measures, ensuring the operative communication with the affected people and the transfer of their wishes to the Project representatives at the stage of the planning and implementation as well as the operative solution of the problems due to the resettlement (the creation of the public office under Project and the application of the information technologies, etc.); - the preparation of the organizational measures associated with the additional support to the most vulnerable groups (pensioners, disabled people, women, children). 	values.
The preparation of schedule for implementation of compensation and assistance under the RAP	The preparation of the time schedule of all resettlement actions from the initial till the final stage specifying target dates for achieving the planned benefits for the affected people and termination of various forms of assistance. The time schedule should be based on the coordination of the resettlement actions with the general works under the Project.	Within a reasonable time in compliance with the scope of resettlement actions
The preparation of the resettlement budget	<p>The resettlement budget shall envisage the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the estimation of all costs associated with the resettlement item-by-item including the inflation and contingencies; - schedule of expenditures; - the sources of funding; - the measures to ensure the timely receipt of necessary funds 	Within a reasonable time in compliance with the scope of resettlement actions

	and financing of resettlement actions.	
Compensation and assistance provided to affected persons		
The resettlement procedure	The resettlement of individuals and legal entities in compliance with elaborated strategy and agreements reached.	In compliance with the specific terms
The grievance redress mechanisms and the methods of grievance resolving	The various grievance redress mechanisms available to the affected people: - friendly settlement of minor complaints; - arbitrage procedures to settle the disputes arising during the resettlement; - decisions of relevant bodies made on the municipal, regional or federal levels; - recording of all grievances received, the solutions and timeframe for resolving them; - trials.	Grievance and redress mechanism should be available at all stages of RAP preparation, implementation, and monitoring, until project completion.
The monitoring and assessment of the resettlement effectiveness	- The development of provisions for monitoring of the resettlement actions; - The design of indicators for monitoring the utilization of resources and obtained overall results of the resettlement; - The evaluation of the resettlement consequences within rather long period of time upon the completion of the resettlement and fulfillment of all related measures; - Using of monitoring results for the planning process	Within 5 years upon the resettlement completion

ANNEX 2. RAP FORMAT

RAP is prepared on the basis of the reliable information:

- The assumed resettlement and its consequences for the affected people and other populace groups which will be subject to the unfavorable impacts of the planned works, and
- Legal problems associated with the resettlement.

RAP has a basic structure illustrated in this Annex. If any of the structural elements have no significant effect on the specific Project, the plan shall be adjusted accordingly.

1. General information about the Project.

Project description and definition of the construction site boundaries.

2. Assumed consequences

The information is given below:

- a) The project aspects or works demanding the resettlement of the citizens or negative impacts on assets or livelihoods;
- b) The affected zone of this aspect/works;
- b) The considered alternatives to prevent the resettlement or minimize the scopes of the resettlement and negative impacts;
- c) The elaborated mechanisms to minimize the scopes of resettlement during the implementation of the Project.

3. Objectives

The fundamental objectives and tasks of the resettlement plan.

4. Socio-economic consequences

The results of the socio-economic survey that was conducted at the early stages of the Project preparation involving the people who might be resettled, including:

- a) The results of the local populace census, including:
 - The information about affected persons
 - The nature of households/economic entities subject to the displacement (production system, human resources, organization of household, living standards, incomes, etc.);
 - The assumed damages (total or partial) to the properties and other losses;
 - The information about vulnerable groups and individuals, demanding the special attention;
 - The regular updating of the information about living standards and conditions of the people to be resettled in order to have the reliable information at the moment of the actual relocation.
- b) The results of the survey on the following issues:
 - i) The system of land ownership and transfer of ownership rights;

- ii) Models of social interaction in populated settlements/communities in the affected zone, social relationships and social support;
- iii) Utilities infrastructure and social support objects that might be adversely affected by the Project;
- iv) Social and cultural environment of the population groups to be resettled, official and unofficial institutions, which shall be taken into account in the preparation and implementation of the resettlement actions.

5. Regulatory and Legal Frameworks

The results of the Legal Frameworks examination, including as follows:

- a) Review of Russian Laws regarding the involuntary resettlement and compensations, including:
 - Legal frameworks, requirements and guarantees regarding the involuntary resettlement;
 - The settlement of the property relations associated with the resettlement, the nature of compensatory measures and the procedure of granting the compensatory payments;
 - The obligations of the authorities, ensuring the resettlement;
 - The applicable legal and administrative measures that might be used by the affected people.
- b) The review of WB Operational Policy 4.12 “Involuntary resettlement” and WB related guidelines.
- c) The mechanisms of the approval of the potential discrepancies between WB requirements and RF legal frameworks, the additional mechanisms, guaranteeing the execution of civil rights bearing in mind the requirements of the World Bank OP 4.12;

6. Institutional base

The results of the appraisal of the institutional base, including:

- a) The identification of the institutions responsible for the resettlement, and non-governmental organizations that might play its role in the implementation of the Project;
- b) The appraisal of the capacities of such institutions and organizations;
- c) The measures to increase the institutional capacity of the entities responsible for the resettlement of the people.

7. Eligibility for the compensations and assistance

The identification of the categories of “affected persons” and criteria for the determination of the eligibility of such people for the compensatory measures and assistance during the resettlement.

8. The valuing of the damages and its compensation

The methods applied for valuing the damage and the replacement costs of the lost land and properties, the description of the proposed types and values of the compensations under Russian Laws as well as additional measures that shall be

implemented to ensure the compliance of the compensations to the full replacement costs of the lost properties.

9. The measures associated with the resettlement

The description of the compensatory measures package and other measures associated with the resettlement that will allow achieving the targets of the Operating Policy in relation of all categories of the affected people who are eligible for the assistance. In addition to the technical and economic reasonability and validity of such package, the measures shall be based on the preferences of the people to be resettled and thus the measures shall be prepared in a close contact with affected people.

10. The selection of the sites for the resettled people, the preparation of such sites and the resettlement

The assessment of several alternative sites for the resettlement and the justification of the selection, including:

- a) The elaboration of the organizational and technical mechanisms for the selection and preparation of the sites for future residents in urban or rural areas (at least, comparable with the former areas of residence with respect to such parameters as a production capacity, rationale, location place, etc) bearing in mind the time that is required for the acquisition and legalization of land and other properties;
- b) The measures preventing the land speculation and inflow of people who are not entitled to the compensations;
- c) The practical actions needed for the actual resettlement of the citizens under the Project with indication to the time periods for the preparation and legalization of the lands;
- d) The legal actions associated with the legalization of the land ownership and transfer of rights to the relocated people.

11. Housing, utility infrastructure and social services

The plans to ensure the housing for the affected people (or allocation of funds for the acquisition of the residential property); utility infrastructure (water supply, access roads) and social services (schools, public health institutions, etc.); plans to ensure the similar service standards for the local people; the measures for development and civil engineering works at the sites; engineering and architectural designing of the related facilities.

12. Measures for the protection and management of the environment.

The data on the boundaries of the region planned for the settlement of the relocated people; the assessment of the impact of the assumed resettlement on the environment and the measures aimed at the mitigation of the negative impact (if necessary, such work shall be done in line with the environmental assessment performed under the principal Project planning the resettlement of the residents).

13. Consultations and participation of the population.

The measures to involve the affected people and local population in the actions, including:

- a) The fundamental principles of the consultations conducted with the participation of the people to be resettled and local people living in the host regions; the

guaranteed participation of the public in the preparation and implementation of resettlement actions;

- b) The brief summary of the expressed opinions and wishes and the information whether such comments were considered in the preparation of RAP;
- c) The appraisal of the submitted options and choice made by the affected people in relation to such alternatives, including the compensatory measures and forms of assistance during the resettlement; the resettlement of individuals, families or kindred groups existed earlier; the preservation of earlier established models of group organizations; the access to the cultural and historic legacy objects. (Places of worship, pilgrimage, cemeteries, etc.);
- d) The institutional mechanisms through which the affected people might communicate their wishes to the Project management at the stage of planning and implementation as well as the measures ensuring the representation of the most vulnerable groups (pensioners, disabled people, women, children, etc.).

14. Integration with the host population

The measures to mitigate the negative impacts on the host population (broader community in the site of project implementation), including:

- a) Consultations with the representatives of the host regions and local governments;
- b) Measures to ensure the operative transfer of payments to the host party for the allocated lands and other assets;
- c) Measures aimed at the settlement of potential conflicts that might arise between the relocated people and local population;
- d) Measures to ensure the social services (an education, public health, social welfare and in the production sphere) in the host settlements, at least, not worse than in the former residential area.

15. Grievance redress mechanisms

The low-cost and popular arbitrage procedures to resolve the disputes arising from the resettlement; such mechanisms of settling the claims, nevertheless, allow going to court as well as the informal methods of dispute resolution.

16. The responsibilities on the resettlement actions

The institutional principles dictating the affected people resettlement including the instructions of the institutions responsible for the resettlement actions and provision of the necessary services; the measures to ensure the appropriate coordination of various institutions and departments implementing the resettlement (including the technical assistance) aimed at the increase of the capacity of the executive bodies of the resettlement plans; the transfer of the management functions to the local governments or affected people and if necessary the transfer of other similar functions by the institutions responsible for the resettlement actions.

17. Schedule of Resettlement actions implementation

The schedule of all actions associated with the resettlement from the preliminary stage till the completion of the resettlement giving the target dates for achieving the planned benefits for the displaced people and local population and the cessation of various forms of assistance. The schedule shall envisage the necessary coordination of the resettlement with the works under the Project.

18. The expenditures and the budget

The estimation of all resettlement actions item-by-item taking into account the inflation and various contingencies; expenditures schedules; funding sources; the measures ensuring the timely receipt of necessary funds and the financing of the activities related to the resettlement of the citizens living in the regions beyond the jurisdiction of the implementing institutions.

19. Monitoring and performance evaluation

The provision concerning the monitoring of the resettlement actions implemented by the PIU with the participation of the independent experts (if WB deems it necessary) to obtain the complete and reliable information; the development of the monitoring indicators showing the usage of the funds, intermediary and final results of the resettlement; the inclusion of the affected people in the monitoring of the implementation of the planned actions; the evaluation of the resettlement impacts for a selected period of time upon the resettlement work completion and implementation of all related activities; the application of the monitoring results in the planning and implementation of the similar actions in future.

The short plan of the resettlement actions

The short plan of the resettlement actions shall include the following items:

- a) The baseline census (people and assets affected);
- b) The Information about compensatory measures and other forms of assistance rendered to the people during the resettlement;
- c) The consultations with people subject to the resettlement on the acceptable alternatives;
- d) The responsibilities of various institutions for the implemented actions and the grievance redress mechanisms;
- e) The mechanisms regulating the implementation of the plans;
- f) The schedule of works and budget.

In addition, if the damage suffered by any of the affected people exceeds 10% of owned production assets or if any of such people would have to move to the new residential place, the short plan shall include the provision about the socio-economic survey as well as measures about the restoration of former livelihoods and standards of living.

ANNEX 3. COMPARISON OF WB REQUIREMENTS AND RF LAWS REGARDING THE INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

Category	Aspect	Regulatory requirements		Similarities and Differences	Proposal
		RF legal frameworks	WB Policy		
1. Actual resettlement					
Category (a): physical/legal entities with legal rights	Residential property owners	The equivalent housing shall be provided (the cost of such housing shall not be less than the withdrawn housing; as a rule, the same number of rooms of larger area) or the monetary compensation. The cost of the deprived assets might be compensated bearing in mind the difference in housing cost (before and after the resettlement)	The equivalent or better housing shall be provided. The displaced people shall be rendered the assistance in the efforts to improve the former living conditions or, at least, restore such conditions to the level existing before the resettlement or till the Project implementation depending on what level prevailed.	Requirements are the same	To be guided by the requirements of the laws
	Tenants living under rental agreements	The housing will be provided on the basis of the social housing norms. The monetary compensation is not provided. The lost property might be compensated.		The requirement coincides partially. If the family lives in cramped conditions, the conditions will be improved. If the area exceeds the social norms, the conditions might worsen.	In case of worsening the living conditions, no compensations will be provided by the state or municipal budget; private sponsorship will be needed.
	People living in the houses belonging to the state or	No housing, no compensations. It is		The critical discrepancies in	The compromise shall be sought for every

Category	Aspect	Regulatory requirements		Similarities and Differences	Proposal
		RF legal frameworks	WB Policy		
	municipal enterprises or bodies.	proposed to solve the problem with the interested department. The cost of the lost property might be compensated.		the requirements.	specific issue.
Category (b)	People who have no official legal rights, but who claimed the rights provided that such claims are recognized in Russian Laws.	The legal issues shall be resolved individually on the basis of laws in force. The compensations are granted if the decision is positive.	Such people obtain assistance during the resettlement (the assistance might include the land, other assets, cash, employment, etc. if necessary) instead of compensation for the lost land as well as other forms of assistance to achieve the targets of this Policy if such people live at the construction site of the Project till the deadline fixed by the Borrower and acceptable for the Bank. The people intruding the territory after the deadline are not eligible for the compensation or any other form of assistance during the resettlement. All people are eligible for compensations for the lost assets in addition to the lands.	The requirements substantially differ.	The governments can not render assistance during the resettlement before the establishment of the legal rights. It is recommended to go to the private investor for resolving the issue.

Category	Aspect	Regulatory requirements		Similarities and Differences	Proposal
		RF legal frameworks	WB Policy		
Category (c)	People without recognizable legal rights and claims for the occupied lands or residential properties under the laws.	The State bears no responsibility for the provision of any assistance to this category of the people.	The people are eligible to assistance instead of compensations for the occupied lands. The assistance might include the lands, other assets, cash, employment, as well as other forms of assistance to achieve the targets of this Policy. The assistance is rendered to such people if they lived at the Project site before the “cut-off date” established by the Borrower and acceptable for Bank. The people intruding the territory after the deadline are not eligible for the compensation or any other form of assistance during the resettlement.	The discrepancies in the requirements.	It is necessary to seek for compromise decision as the state authorities can not allocate the funds for the purpose off the federal budget; it is recommended to seek for sponsors for RPF implementation.
Category a	Enterprises, commercial organizations and entrepreneurs, having a legal business in the resettlement zone and who have to limit the business activities due to the land withdrawal	Compensations might be paid, including the lost profit and compensations for lost assets.		The requirements coincide.	Eligible for compensatory measures under the laws.

ANNEX 4. TABLES AND FORMS FOR DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED PEOPLE AND PRIVATE BUSINESS

1. The characteristics of affected families and households

Household no.	Name of head of household	Number of members	Number of children older than 13 years	Number of adults older than 60 years	Number of socially disadvantaged people (unemployed, veterans, students, etc.)	Source of income and average annual income per family member	Legal status (owner, owner without proving documents, tenant, etc.)	Occupied property (area, number of rooms, conditions, etc.)	Remarks

2. The characteristics of the affected business and assets

Business no.	Name of business owner	Activities	Number of employees	Average monthly income	Duration of the business at this location	Legal status (owner, owner without proving documents, tenant, etc.)	Occupied property (total area, conditions, etc.)	Remarks

3. The impacts resulting from the resettlement (Household)

Household no.	Loss of residential property	Loss or reduction of income	Loss of potential education or difficulties with access to the education	Loss of access to the public health services	Loss of access to utilities	Loss of social relations	Remarks

4. The impacts resulting from the resettlement (Business)

Business no.	Loss of business place	Loss or reduction of income	Loss of economic relations	Remarks