

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

Ministry of Public Works (MPW)

Infrastructure Implementation Unit (IIU)

RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

(RPF)

For

**OPRC – Road Infrastructure Development Associated
with the**

**Cotton Tree – Buchanan Corridor and Red Light to
Gbarnga to Ganta to Guinea Border Road
Rehabilitation Project**

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Table of Content

List of figures	i
List of Tables	ii
Acronyms and abbreviation	iii
Definitions	
Executive Summary	
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Project Description	1
1.2.1 Repair of Paved Road	1
1.2.2 Repair of unpaved Road	1
1.2.3 Drainage Works	1
1.2.4 Traffic Safety	1
1.2.5 Bridges	2
1.3 Project Location	2
1.4 Justification for Triggering OP/BP 4.12	2
1.5 The Resettlement Policy Framework Report	3
2.0 Legal and Administrative Framework	3
2.1 Legal Framework	3
1 Liberian Constitution 1986	3
2 Land Act 1856	4
3 County Act 1969	4
4 Land Acquisition Act 1929	4
2.2 Administrative Framework	5
2.3 Resettlement Principles	6
2.3.1 The World Bank Requirements	6
2.3.2 Liberian Land Acquisition	7
3.0 Compensation Eligibility	8
3.1 Procedures for Identification of Impacts	8
3.2 Institutional Organizations for Implementation	9
3.3 Grievance Redress Mechanisms	10
3.3.1 Objectives of the Grievance procedures	10
4.0 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework	11
4.1 Objectives	11
4.2 RAP Monitoring Framework	12
4.3 Reporting	14
4.4 Staff and Monitoring	15
4.5 Internal Performance Monitoring	15
4.6 Impact Monitoring	18
4.7 External Monitoring	18
4.8 Completion Audit	19
5.0 Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs)	20
6.0 Conclusion and Recommendations	20

6.1	Conclusion	20
6.2	Recommendations	21
7.0	Annexes	22
7.1	Annex one: Land Acquisition Assessment from	21
7.2	Annex Two: Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs)	24

List of Annexes

Annex One: Land Acquisition Assessment form21
Annex Two: Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs)23

List of Table

Table 4.1:	RAP Monitoring Framework	14
Table 4.2:	Internal Performance Monitoring Milestone	16
Table #1:	Property (Good and Assets Affected)	25
Table #2:	Socio-economic characteristics of families	25
Table #3:	Socio-economic characteristics of business	25
Table #4a:	Impacts Caused by Displacement (Households)	26
Table #4b:	Impacts Caused by Displacement (Business)	
Table #5	Agreed Solutions	26
Table #6	Resettlement Schedule	26

Acronyms and Abbreviations

1	OPRC =	Output – and performance – based Road Contract
2	RPF =	Resettlement Policy Framework
3	TORs =	Terms of Reference
4	SIU/MPW =	Special Implementation Unit, Ministry of Public Works
5	GB =	Guinea Border
6	MB =	Monrovia – Buchanan
7	MUTCD =	Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices
8	EPA =	Environmental Protection Agency
9	LRRRC =	Liberia Refugee Resettlement and Reintegration Commission
10	RAP =	Resettlement Action Plan
11	PAPs =	Project Affected Persons
12	IIU/MPW =	Infrastructure Implementation Unit, Ministry of Public Works
13	M & E =	Monitoring and Evaluation

Definitions

- Children:** All persons under the age of 18 years according to international regulatory standard (Convention on the Rights of Child 2002).
- Community:** A group of individuals broader than households, who identify themselves as a common unit due to recognized social, religious, economic and traditional government ties or shared locality.
- Compensation:** Payment in cash or in kind for an asset or resource acquired or affected by the project.
- Cut – off – Date:** The date of completion of inventory of losses during the preparation of the RAP. The PAP and PAA will be informed of the cut-off-date for the sub-project component, that any one moving into the sub-project area after that date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the project.
- Economic Displacement:** A loss of productive assets or usage rights or livelihood capacities because such assets/rights/capacities are located in the project area.
- Entitlement:** The compensation offered by RAP, including: financial compensation; the right to participate in livelihood enhancement programs; housing sites and infrastructure; transport and temporary housing allowances; and, other short term provisions required to move from one site to another.
- Female Headed Household:** A household where a woman is the principal earning member of the family.
- Head of the Household:** The eldest member of core family in the household, for the purpose of the project.
- Household:** A group of persons living together who share the same cooking and eating facilities, and form a basic socio-economic and decision making unit. One or more households often occupy a homestead.
- Involuntary Resettlement:** Resettlement without the informed consent of the displaced persons or if they give their consent without having the power to refuse resettlement.
- Lost income opportunities:** Lost income opportunities will be assessed and compensated on the basis of the losses caused by the project. If a household or family has several adult members who will lose their incomes, all will be compensated.
- Operational Directive 4.30:** Embodies the basic principles and procedures that underlie the World Bank Group approach to involuntary resettlement associated with its investment projects.
- Physical Displacement:** A loss of residential structures and related non-residential structures and physical assets because such structures/assets are located in the project area.
- Private property owners:** Persons who have legal title to structures, land or other assets and are accordingly entitled to compensation under the Land Act. In the case of a joint title deed, the replacement land or cash compensation will given to the joint holders who will be treated as a unit.
- Project – Affected Community:** A community that is affected by the project.
- Project –Affected Household:** All members of a household, whether related or not, operating as a single economic unit, who are affected by the project.
- Project-Affected Person:** Any person who, as a result of the project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.

- Rehabilitation:** the restoration of the PAPs resource capacity to continue with productive activities or lifestyles at a level higher or at least equal to that before the project.
- Relocation:** A compensation process through which physically displaced households are provided with a one-time lump-sum compensation payment for their existing residential structures and move from the area
- Replacement Cost:** The amount of cash compensation sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs, without taking into account depreciation or salvage value.
- Resettlement Action Plan (RAP):** Documented procedures and the actions a project proponent will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by a project.
- Resettlement Assistance:** Support provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. This may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to affected people during their resettlement. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost work days.
- Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF):** Provides the guidelines for the implementing company (Contractor) on how to recognize needs for resettlement planning and how to conduct it and implement the results.
- Resettlement:** A compensation process through which physically displaced households are provided with replacement plots and residential structures at one of two designated resettlement villages in the district. Resettlement includes initiatives to restore and improve the living standards of those being resettled.
- Squatter:** Squatters are landless households squatting within the public/private and for residential and business purposes.
- Value:** The value of property, land and the level of compensation for all the affected persons
- Vulnerable:** People who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.

Executive Summary

The Liberian Government through the Infrastructure Implementation Unit of the Ministry of Public Works is planning to undertake major roads rehabilitation works to restore the Monrovia – Buchanan Corridor and the Gate 15 to Guinea Border using the OPRC method of civil works.

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) provides the guidelines for the contractor on how to recognize needs for resettlement planning and how to conduct it and implement the result. This Resettlement Policy Framework is specifically for the conditions of the Monrovia-Buchanan Corridors and the Gate 15 to Guinea Border Road Project. The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) includes:

- Principles and standards from OP/BP 4.12;
- Procedures and analyzing situations and preparing Resettlement Action Plan (RAP); and
- Sample Terms of Reference (TOR) for RAP including outline of content from OP/BP 4.12

1.0 Introduction

This document provides a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for the proposed rehabilitation works for the Cotton Tree –Buchanan Corridor and Red Light to Gbarnga to Ganta to Guinea Border Roads Project under the OPRC concept which will be undertaken by the Government of Liberia through the Infrastructure Implementation Unit, Ministry of Public Works (IIU/MPW). The project is being undertaken with the assistance of the World Bank. The works cover a network of roads that can be divided into three sections, namely; Cotton Tree – Buchanan Corridor, Red Light to Gbarnga and Gbarnga - Ganta – Guinea Border.

1.1 Background

During the years of conflict, Liberia's infrastructure was nearly completely destroyed and the majority of services ceased being rendered. Following the conflict, the World Bank resumed its presence in Liberia and took on a leadership role in the areas of infrastructure, economic management, and community-driven development. In the field of infrastructure, the World Bank undertook technical assessment and feasibility studies in five infrastructure sectors with financing from the Trust Fund for Liberia (TFLIB). The World Bank has agreed to fund the output and performance – based Road Contract (OPRC) approach rehabilitation of the Cotton Tree – Buchanan Corridor and Red Light to Guinea Border Road Project.

The Resettlement Policy Framework for the OPRC; Cotton Tree – Buchanan Corridor and Red Light to Guinea Border Road Project will define roles, responsibilities, procedures and compensation rates to guide the preparation of the individual Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). The preparation of a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for the Monrovia –Buchanan Corridor and the Gate 15 to Guinea Border Roads is the appropriate and designated tool for Involuntary Displacement.

1.2 Objectives of the RPF

- The objectives of the RPF is to provide guidelines for implementing contractor on how to recognize needs for resettlement planning and how to conduct it and implement the results;
- The RPF will define roles, responsibilities, procedures and compensation rates to guide the preparation of the Individual Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

1.3 Project Description

1.3.1 Repair of Pave Road:

The intent of the works is to bring these roadway links back to their original designed level and keep them functioning until programs for reconstruction are carried out. Consequently the items of pavement works are focused on six primary pavements require actions.

1.3.2 **Repair of unpaved Road**

There are approximately 34 dirt or gravel roads within the two project corridors. The conditions of these roads are from fair to poor. As an emergency measures, three items of work shall be undertaken on these roads including clearing and grubbing, shaping and grading and placement of a 150 mm literate base course.

1.3.3 **Drainage works**

The AASHTO “Highway Drainage Guidelines” were adopted to identify emergency drainage works. It is recommended that all significant erosions be repaired, weeds cleared and depositions of earth and debris on shoulder and in roadside channels be removed. It is also recommended that all other damages which may weaken the sub-grade or jeopardize the stability of embankment and pavements be undertaken during the emergency repairs. There are many items of drainage work identified under the emergency works. However, the most significant actions in terms of protecting the pavement structure and cost are the focus of this section.

1.3.4. **Traffic Safety**

It is recommended for roadway signage follows the guidelines of the Manuel of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD). As these are emergency related works, emphasis was placed on the installation of safety related signs (i. regulatory signs and warning signs). As these are emergency works it was not considered appropriate to strip edges of road. On two-lane paved roads a center line strip only is indicated. On the four – lane urban sections white lane delineation striping and centerline striping is indicated.

1.3.5. **Bridges**

The main items of emergency work for bridges structures are related to traffic safety including new steel hand railing, concrete railing and erecting new steel crash barriers. The other major emergency action to be taken on the bridges is the clearance of water ways. There is a significant volume of debris and over growth in the channels under the bridges which, if left unchecked, lead to scour and under mining of the bridge foundations.

1.4 **Project Location**

The project will provide support to Montserrado, Margibi, Bong and Nimba counties in Liberia.

1.5. **Justification for Triggering OP/BP 4.12 related to Involuntary Displacement and Land Acquisition.**

The construction of bridges and repair of unpaved roads may require the acquisition of land and sites. Depending on their status, OP/BP 4.12 maybe triggered during project preparation. At the time of project preparation, the location of the sub-components and the possibility and scope of land acquisition and involuntary displacement were not known at the level of each project, it has

been decided to prepare a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), which is the appropriate and designated tool for such a situation. The RPF will define roles, responsibilities, procedures and compensation rates to guide the preparation of the individual Resettlement Action Plan (RAPs) during implementation of the project that will cause involuntary displacement and mandatory acquisition of land owned or used by individuals, families or other entities.

The rehabilitation of roads and the construction of bridges and provision of related services may require land acquisition. The World Bank policy and requirements as stated in OP/BP 4.12 provides the guidelines to be followed. The World Bank OP/BP 4.12 details issues of involuntary resettlement, emphasizing the severe economic and environmental risks involved if unmitigated. The World Bank policy objectives urge that involuntary resettlement be avoided whenever possible. If unavoidable, the displaced persons need to:

- (i) Share in project benefits;
- (ii) Participate in planning and implementation of resettlement programs; and
- (iii) 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 level prevailing prior to the beginning project implementation, whichever is higher.

The World Bank policy covers direct economic and social impacts that both result from Bank – assisted investment projects. This covers taking of land which may result in relocation or loss of shelter, assets, access to assets or loss of income resources or means of livelihood whether or not the affected persons must move to other locations.

1.6 The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) report covers the following elements:

- (i) Project Description;
- (ii) Policy Trigger;
- (iii) Liberia's Legal Framework and Land Laws;
- (iv) Mitigation Instruments;
- (v) Procedures for Identification of Impacted Persons;
- (vi) Methods for the Resolution of potential conflicts or grievances;
- (vii) Responsibilities for the Implementation of mitigation measures;
- (viii) Monitoring Arrangements; and
- (ix) Conclusions and Recommendations.

2.0 Legal and Administrative Framework

2.1 Legal Framework

The Constitution and other Liberian Laws provide a basis for resettlement and compensation. This section presents a detailed description of the legal framework for the implementation of involuntary resettlement project in Liberia. The following Liberian Laws comprise the legal framework:

1. Liberian Constitution 1986

Article 22 (a) and (b) of the Constitution vests in all individuals have the right to own property either on individual basis or in conjunction with other individuals, as long as they are Liberian Citizens. This right however does not extend to mineral resources on, or beneath the land.

2. Land Act 1856

Prior to independence, land acquisition and distribution was done on the basis of relationship and class system. Opposition to this system of land tenure led to the establishment of a set of rules known as the “digest of law to govern the affairs of the settlers in terms of land distribution” This later culminated into the Land Distribution Act of 1856 which removed the restriction to land distribution based on citizenship. This Act was repealed by the 1950 Land Act which restricted land ownership to citizens and naturalized citizens especially those of Negro decent.

3. County Act 1969

This Act officially distributed and demarcated land boundaries in Liberia. Prior to the Act, counties were created through political means. For instance the four oldest counties in Liberia – Montserrado, Sinoe, Grand Bassa and Maryland were all products of political events.

4. Land Acquisition Act 1929

The Act lays down the procedure for obtaining rights to any piece of land in Liberia through purchase. The Act distinguishes land in Liberia into two categories Viz: the Hinterland, and the County area.

A. The procedure for obtaining land located in the Hinterland is as follows:

- (i) Obtain Consent of Tribal Authority to have a parcel of land deeded to the individual by the Government;
- (ii) Pay a sum of money as a taken of his/her intention to live peacefully with the tribesmen;
- (iii) Paramount or Clan chief signs a certificate which purchaser forwards to the office of the District Commissioner (who also acts as the Land Commissioner for the area); and
- (iv) The District Commissioner after satisfying himself that the land is not encumbered in any way approves that the land be deeded to the applicant and issues a certificate to that effect.

B. The procedures for obtaining land located in the County Area is as follows:

- (i) Apply to the Land Commissioner in the county in which the land is located; and
- (ii) The Commissioner shall issue a certificate if he is satisfied that the land is unencumbered.

Upon completion of the above steps, the purchaser shall pay the Bureau of Revenues the value of the land valued at a minimum rate of fifty cents per acre. He shall obtain and submit a receipt to president for an

order to have the land survey. A deed will then be drawn up by the Land Commissioner, authenticated, and given to the purchaser.

2.2. **Administrative Framework**

The institutions responsible for Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) implementation are highlighted below with their mandates;

5. Ministry of Public Works

This Ministry has the responsibility for the design, construction and maintenance of roads, highways, bridges, storm sewers, public buildings and other civil works. Other functions include urban and town planning, provision of architectural and engineering of infrastructure required for Government. The Ministry has a Special Implementation Unit (now transformed in an Infrastructure Implementation Unit) charged with the implementation of both urban and rural infrastructure works on behalf of the Ministry

6. Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs

This Ministry is responsible for national development planning, project preparation and coordination. It provides technical guidance to all governmental agencies in preparation of development programs and projects.

3 Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

The Department of Environmental and Occupational Health in this Ministry handles matters relating to water and sanitation. It conducts sanitary inspections in public eating places including drinking water surveillance; construction and/or supervision of water wells and pit latrines and the promotion of community health education. The Department of social welfare handles repatriation and resettlement of internal and external displaced people in Liberia.

4 Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy

The Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy supervises the development and management of water resources and conducts scientific and technical investigations required for environmental assessments. The implementation of water and sanitation activities is done through the Department of Mineral and Environmental Research. The Ministry's mandate dictates that it must be involved in Special projects on the evaluation of urban sanitation, particularly the provision of guidance for geotechnical investigation of solid wastes landfill disposal sites. The Bureau of Land Survey of this Ministry is the technical section of the Government that handles land demarcation and land survey.

5 **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**

The EPA is mandated to set environmental quality standards and ensure compliance with pollution control. It is responsible for the provision of guidelines for the preparation of Environmental Assessments and Audits, and the evaluation of environmental permits. These may

include certification procedures for landfill and other activities potentially dangerous to the environment.

6. Liberia Refugee Resettlement and Reintegration Commission (LRRRC)

The LRRRC has the mandate to resettle and reintegrate Liberian Refugees that were externally displaced during the Liberian civil war. The LRRRC is also responsible for resettlement of disaster victims in time of natural or man-made disaster. These may include acquisition of land for refugees or disaster victims.

2.3. Resettlement principles According to World Bank OP/BP 4.12 and Liberian Land Acquisition Policies

2.3.1 The World Bank Requirements

The World Bank requirements are details in OP/BP 4.12 The directives outline the following principles:

1. Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible or minimized by exploring alternative project designs. If not feasible to avoid resettlement, resources are to be provided to enable the displaced persons to share in the project benefits;
2. The population to be affected by the project are those who may lose as the consequence of the project. all or part of their physical and non-physical assets including homes, farms, productive land, properties, income earning opportunities, social and cultural relations and other losses that maybe identified in the process of resettlement;
3. All population impacted by the project should be consulted and given the opportunity to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs;
4. All population affected by the project are entitled to be compensated for their lost assets and incomes at full replacement cost and assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living to pre-project standards;
5. All affected population are equally eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistance, irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standing and without and discrimination;
6. The World Bank policies stipulate that displacement or restriction of access to resources must not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are put in place. This includes provision of compensation and other assistance required for relocation prior to displacement to new sites with adequate facilities. For compensation purposes, preference should be given to land-based strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based with land equivalent to the advantages of the land taken. If land is not available, options built around opportunities for employment should be provided in addition to cash compensation for land and other assets lost. In case of land-based livelihoods, cash payment maybe appropriate if the land taken is a small fraction of the affected asset and the residual is economically viable particularly, and the displaced persons have the opportunity to use such markets. Cash compensation should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost in local markets.

7. In all cases, the displaced persons and host communities receiving them are to be provided with timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing and monitoring resettlement and appropriate mechanisms for grievance redress are established. It is also important that in resettlement sites or host communities, public services and infrastructure are provided and measures are to be taken to the extent possible to preserve the social and cultural institutions. Special measures are to be taken to protect socially and economically vulnerable groups and people living in extreme poverty.

2.3.2 Liberian Land Acquisition Policies

According to legal and policy requirements of Liberia, particularly those related to land acquisition and resettlement of persons affected by development projects, the different land regulations as outlined in section 2.1 provide guidance and steps to be taken. The Land Acquisition Act of 1929 detailed steps to be taken for land acquisition and payment of compensation for claimants whether in cash or land for land.

Two other applicable laws that relate to the resettlement of people to be affected by infrastructure development are the Zoning Law and the Real Property Law. The Zoning Law prescribes designated sites for construction of specific structure. Construction of unauthorized structures is violation under this statute. Section 102 of the Law requires that Zoning Permit be obtained prior to construction of any structure. However, section 72 of the same statute also provide that a Temporary Permit could be obtained from the Zoning Council for a period not more than one year, to construct a non-conforming structure.

The Real Property Laws of Liberia is based upon the doctrine of Eminent Domain which holds that Government owns the land within the borders of Liberia and that the Government of Liberia is the original granter of land in Liberia.

Under the Real Property Laws of Liberia the only instrument of Title is the Deed. Squatter Right does not cover Title. Squatter Right may be a city ordinance oriented and it is not a law. Squatter's Right is only intended as a temporary arrangement for accommodation and a Title. The Government of Liberia granted land to settlers and aborigines based upon the doctrine of preemption, the measure in which prior occupancy accompanied by improvement gives superiority in ownership to land (8LLR 4'6). Preemption has been abolished with the growth of population and now public land must be purchased from the Government in order to have Title. (15LLR424 3YLL).

Worth noting in passing is the fact that in 1948, the William V.S. Tubman Administration demarcated public land in the then Hinterland among the tribal settlers by districts, clans, and towns, and made the tribal settlers, trustees of the public land of their respective locales. This

makes the acquisition of public land in the Hinterland, now, county areas easier by tribal land certificate from the tribal authority.

From the proceeding discussion it is worth concluding that mere settlers on public land do not have legal right to claim against the Government for improvement done on Government/public land based upon squatter's rights, except they have Title to some land from the Government in which case when Government needs such land, the owner is compensated. In the instant case the silence and acquiescence to the citizens notorious, open and peaceful occupancy caused the citizen to change their position to invest their resources in the public, the land owned by their own Government that owes them protection, no matter their status.

As citizens to be displaced by act of the Government they may request the Government of re-settlement benefit and not a payment of invested resources to better life the relocated premises, and this will require intervention, mediation and not court proceedings.

3.0 Compensation Eligibility

All Project Affected Peoples (PAPs) whether public or private or cooperative, who will lose land, buildings, houses, crops or sources of income, will be compensated according to the types and amount of their losses. People with no titles to land will be compensated according to OP/BP 4.12 requirements and hence, squatters will also be supported so that they can lead a life at least equal to the one they had before they became affected by the project.

If the project encroaches on areas used for farming alternative land must be assigned such use. The cut – off date for compensation eligibility will be set once all detailed measurements have been completed. The cut-off date usually starts from the date of announcement of intention. Cultivating land, constructing buildings or settlements in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. The cut-off date will be decided by Compensation and Relocation Committee in the shortest time possible so that affected persons to be able to restore their normal life as quickly as possible.

3.1 Procedures for Identification of Impacts

The Government identifies a particular piece of land for construct a road. It is the duty of the Infrastructure Implementation Unit, Ministry of Public Works to assess the legal status of the land using the Land Acquisition Assessment Guidelines (Annex 1). This is a very important tool that assesses the status of the site (public land, tribal land, Leased land, individual land and other). Based on this assessment, the assessor provides recommendations on whether Government should look for another site, if donated by individuals, there should be a legal document showing such donation, if there is a problem on the land, the project will be held back until the problem is solved or an alternative site is provided. The Land Acquisition Assessment findings should be signed by the Assessor, the local community and the Infrastructure Implementation Unit, Ministry of Public Works.

3.2 **Institutional Organization for Implementation**

As reported earlier, the procedures for land acquisition for public purposes in Liberia involves the formation of Compensation and Relocation Committee which will be responsible for the planning, coordinating and monitoring compensation and relocation activities.

The committee will be composed of:

1. The Ministry of Lands, Mines & Energy;
2. The Ministry of Public Works;
3. The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare;
4. The Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs;
5. The Ministry of Justice;
6. The Infrastructure Implementation Unit;
7. The Environmental Protection Agency;
8. Liberia Refugee Resettlement and Reintegration Commission; and
9. Representative of Project Affected Peoples (PAPs).

The above is the standard procedure in Liberia. However, experience in such localities and information gathering from the community showed that such structure is needed in many cases. As mentioned earlier, all tribal areas or counties have reserved land or tribal perimeter to be used for village expansion or for services. Such land is communally owned and under the control of tribal chiefs or county superintendent with consultation from the community. Hence, all local Government Officials, Chief, County Development Committee and the Compensation and Relocation Committee established by the project will work together to decide on land acquisition using the Land Acquisition Assessment tool. The decision will be the responsibility of the Government and the Infrastructure Implementation Unit, Ministry of Public Works in collaboration with the County Development Committee and the concerned locality.

3.3 **Grievance Redress Mechanisms**

A grievance redress committee will be set-up by the Infrastructure Implementation Unit, Ministry of Public Works to address complaints arising from the implementation of the resettlement action plan (RAP). The committee will ensure that all complaints received in writing (or written when received verbally) are documented and addressed document showing such donation, if there is a problem on the land, the project will be held back until the problem is solved or an alternative site is provided. The Land Acquisition Assessment findings should be signed by the Assessor, the Local Community and the Infrastructure Implementation Unit, Ministry of Public Works.

3.3.1 **Objectives of the Grievance Procedures**

The grievance redress procedure provides a mechanism to mediate conflict and cut down on lengthy litigation, which often causes delay in such infrastructure projects. It will also provide people who might have objections or concerns about their assistance, a public forum to raise their objections and through conflict resolution enable issues to be discussed adequately. The committee will undertake consultations with PAP and other interested parties. The committee will provide ample opportunity to redress complaints informally. Grievances likely arise include:

- (i) Failure to register all Project Affected People (PAP);
- (ii) Losses not identified correctly;
- (iii) Inadequate assistance or not as per entitlement matrix;
- (iv) Dispute about ownership;
- (v) Delay in disbursement of assistance; and
- (vi) Improper distribution of assistance.

3.3.2 Grievance Mechanism

Grievance related to any aspect of the project will be handled through negotiation, which will aim at achieving a consensus settlement. Affect project affected people (PAP) may follow the procedures outline below:

- (i) Grievance will be filed by persons affected by the project with the Grievance Committee of IIU/MPW which will act on it within fifteen (15) working days on receipt;
- (ii) If no understanding or amicable solution is reached, or the affected person does not receive a response from the IIU within fifteen (15) working days, the affected person can appeal to a designated office in the Infrastructure Implementation Unit (IIU) of the Ministry of Public Works, which should act on the complaint/grievance within the fifteen (15) working days of the day of its filing; and
- (iii) If an affected person is not satisfied with the decision received, he/she can as least resort appeal to a court of competent. Affected persons will be exempted from all administrative and legal fees incurred pursuant to grievance redress procedures.

It is the responsibility of the grievance redress committee to satisfactorily address all complaints brought by the project affected persons, where an affected person is not satisfied with the decisions of the committee, such person has an opportunity to seek the intervention of the RAP management team of IIU/MPW to address the grievance.

The Resettlement Negotiation Committee will play a significant role in grievance management. In addition to arranging compensation packages, they will also assist in managing frequent questions, concerns and grievances at Resettlement Negotiation Committee meetings. IIU/MPW grievance committee will also present grievances for discussion and resolution during collaboration meetings and all discussions will be documented for future reference.

Persons with grievances are entitled to seek redress under the Liberian Law for grievance resolution. The IIU/MPW will track each of the above cases closely and suspend all compensation processing and payments pending resolution. Where feasible, the committee could invite the parties involved in the case to a resolution meeting.

All cases/complaints related to the physical asset inventory or compensation entitlement are related to the entitlement cut-off date and the determination of whether particular assets are eligible for compensation or not. For cases involving the physical asset inventory or compensation entitlement, the IIU/MPW will review all documentation related to the PAP including signed and witnessed asset inventories, photographs, and compensation calculations. The IIU/MPW Compensation Committee will not resume compensation processing or payments

on specific cases until a resolution has been achieved among all interested parties, including the signing and witnessing of settlement agreements.

Special attention will be paid to vulnerable groups such as those experiencing extreme poverty, female headed households, and the aged for whom loss of land/property could lead to further hardship. In order to ensure that resettlement does not further exacerbate the conditions of those groups, certain consideration will be given to them in consultation with community representatives.

The basic principles for compensation are based on Liberian Laws and regulations stipulated by state Authorities and as outlined in the World Bank Operational Directives. The compensation should be fair and it includes the land as well as physical structures on land or crops and to ensure pre-project standard of living and to consider all PAPs, legal or illegally occupying the land. The principle also state that no land acquisition will take place prior to satisfactorily compensation and resettlement of PAPs.

The schedule for implementing land acquisition and resettlement must be tied to compensation schedule so as to allow time for impacted persons to resume their normal life.

4.0 **Monitoring and Evaluation Framework**

It is the responsibility of the project proponent to conduct regular monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement performance operation (if any). This is to verify that the valuation of asset lost and compensation given has been carried out according to Liberian regulations and World Bank directives. It is also to verify that funds for compensation are used in accordance with the Resettlement and Compensation Committee. Normally, compensation is decided by special technical sub-committee selected by the Relocation and Compensation Committee including representatives of the impacted persons. The Monitoring and Evaluation Unit within the project in consultation and participation of local community representatives and the Government as well as the Implementing Company shouldering this responsibility. The main indicators to be monitored and evaluated include:

- (i) Compliance with approved regulations;
- (ii) Payment or land compensation was carried out before implementation schedule; and
- (iii) Information for grievance redress was made available to impacted persons.

4.1 **Objectives**

Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) procedures will establish the effectiveness of all resettlement activities, in addition to the measures designed to mitigate adverse socio-economic impacts. The procedures include internal tracking efforts as well as external monitoring provisions. The purpose of resettlement monitoring will be to verify that:

- Activities and commitments described in the RAP are implemented;
- Eligible people and affected communities receive their full compensation prior to the start of project activities in the affected area;
- Ensure that the compensation measures help the people who sought cash compensation in restoring their lost incomes;

- Complaints and grievances lodged by project affected people are followed up and, where necessary appropriate corrective actions are taken; and
- Where necessary, changes in RAP procedure are made to improve delivery to entitlements to project affected people (PAP).

The monitoring and evaluation activities and programs should be adequately funded and staffed. In-house monitoring may need to be supplemented by independent monitors to ensure complete and objective information. Accordingly, primary monitoring responsibility rests with the project sponsor (the Bank) while overall responsibility rests on the IIU/MPW. However, the IIU/MPW is expected, to work in cooperation with other governmental bodies (MLME, MPEA, MHSW, EPA, MOJ, LRRRC, etc.) to ensure effective implementation.

4.2 **RAP monitoring Framework**

The purpose of monitoring is to provide project management, and directly affected persons, households and communities, with timely, concise, indicative information on whether compensation and resettlement activities are on track to achieve sustainable restoration and improvement in the welfare of the affected people, or that course adjustments are needed.

The monitoring framework consists of three components:

- Internal monitoring by IIU/MPW;
- Impact monitoring commissioned to specialized firms; and
- RAP Completion Audit

The scope of each type of monitoring is briefly described in the following sections and in Table 4.1 along with the staffing, and resources needed for the monitoring program.

In order to effectively report on the effectiveness of the RAP implementation, the IIU will monitor the following key indicators, in keeping with World Bank requirements:

- Timely disbursement of compensation;
- Compensation disbursement to the correct parties;
- Public consultation and grievance procedures in place and functioning; and
- Physical progress of resettlement and rehabilitation, where applicable.

Monitoring will be based on indicators of change in:

- Delivery of Compensation;
- Resolution of grievances;
- Land assess;
- Increase or decrease in household assets;
- Social stability; and
- Human and environmental health.

Indicators will be in the form of:

- Done/not done, present/not present, achieved/not achieved etc.

- Easily measured, relevant quantities suitable for trend analysis; or
- Judgment of the affected people and their traditional authorities, as revealed by participative socio-economic survey and interviews.

The IIU/MPW will provide feedback on RAP implementation and ensure that adverse impacts on affected people are mitigated in timely manner. M & E will be the main mechanism to alert project management of any delays and problems and will help measure the extent to which the main objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved. The Monitoring and Evaluation (M& E) activities will be supplemented and verified by monitoring efforts of experts specialized in resettlement issues or a government agency with the same function.

The establishment of appropriate indicators in the RAP is essential since what is measured is what will be considered important. Key performance indicators for monitoring are commonly divided into four categories for World Bank financial project:

- (i) **Input:**
Indicators include the resources in terms of people, equipment and materials that go into the RAP. Example of input indicators in the RAP include: the sources and amounts of funding for various RAP activities etc.
- (ii) **Outputs:**
Indicators concern the activities and services, which are produced with the inputs. Examples of output indicators in the RAP include (a) a database for tracking individual compensation; and (b) the payment of compensation for loss of land or assets.
- (iii) **Process:**
Indicators represent the change in the quality and quantity of access and coverage of the activities and services. Examples of process indicators in the RAP include: grievance mechanisms; stakeholder channels; and information dissemination activities.
- (iv) **Outcome:**
Indicators include the delivery of compensation and other mitigation to avoid economic and physical displacement caused by the project. They measure whether compensation is paid and received, whether the affected populations who preferred cash compensation to in-kind resettlement assistance offered to them were able to use compensation payment for sustainable livelihood. The most important indicators for the RAP in the near term concern outputs, processes and outcomes since they define whether the planned level of effort is being made and whether early implementation experience is being used to modify/redesign the RAP features.

Over the medium to long term, outcome and impact indicators are critical since they ultimate measure of the RAP'S effectiveness in restoring people's livelihoods.

Monitoring indicators may have to be defined or re-defined during the course of the project in response to changes to project –related conditions. Consequently, implementation and mitigation measures may have to be adopted to incorporate these Changes into the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.

4.3 Reporting

Progress will be reported for the following tasks in accordance with World Bank guidelines:

- Internal monitoring;
- Expert/External Monitoring;
- Completion audit; and
- Compensation.

Table 4.1: RAP Monitoring Framework

Component Activity	Type of Information/data Collected	Sources of data/information collections method	Responsibility for data collection analysis and reporting	Frequency/Audience of Reporting
Internal Performance Monitoring	Measurement of input, process, output and outcome indicators against proposed timeline and budget including compensation disbursement	Quarterly narrative status and compensation disbursement reports	IIU/MPW RAP Management Team	Semi annual or as required by the IIU/MPW RAP management team
Impact monitoring	Tracking effectiveness of input against baseline indicators assessment of affected people's satisfaction with input process and output	Annual quantitative and qualitative Surveys – Regular public meetings and other consultation with project affected people; review of grievance mechanism outputs	IIU/MPW including panel of experts.	Annual
Completion audit	Assessment that all components of the RAP were implemented with comparison of the RAP situation before and after RAP implementation	External assessment/sign-off report based on performance and impact monitoring reports independent surveys and consultation with affected persons.	Contracted external auditing and evaluation auditor, panel of experts.	On completion of RAP timetable

4.4 **Staff and Monitoring**

The IIU/MPW will oversee all aspects of the monitoring and evaluation, review of internal performance and impact monitoring. The IIU/MPW will be supported by representatives from supporting agencies with appropriate skills to carry out:

- Project resettlement requirements as defined by the RAP;
- Gathering and presentation of monitoring indicators;
- Design and implementation of basic techniques for collecting information and feed from project affected people; and
- Reporting requirements and formats

The IIU/MPW, in cooperation with other agencies will submit quarterly status reports and will be responsible for the following monitoring tasks:

- Identify breaches of RAP plan, and recommend corrective action;
- Ensure relocation of all affected cultural assets such as shrines, graves if any;
- Verify that all affected persons are compensated fully prior to the start of road construction or rehabilitation in affected areas; and
- Monitor performance of the project contractors with respect to land and assets not compensated for.

The project will also establish mechanisms for participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) consistent with World Bank guidelines.

4.5 **Internal performance monitoring**

Performance monitoring is an internal management function that will allow the IIU/MPW measure physical progress against milestones input and process output indicators established in the RAP. To ensure independence of internal monitoring arrangements, the IIU/MPW RAP Management Team will be absolved of other responsibilities.

(i) **Types of Information/Data Collected**

The information used in internal performance monitoring will include assessment of the milestones outlined in Table 4.2 below.

(ii) **Source of Information/Data Collection Methods**

Performance monitoring of the RAP will be integrated into the overall project management to ensure that the RAP activities are synchronized with all project implementation activities. Various methods will be used to monitor progress against the milestones established the RAP. Such:

- Interview of random sample of affected people, using open-ended discussions to assess their knowledge and concerns regarding the land and asset acquisition process, their entitlement and rehabilitation measures;
- Preparation and implementation of a socio-economic survey at the time of relocation with affected owners/tenants to establish a baseline for subsequent monitoring;
- Update of baseline survey within 18 months of relocation;
- Public consultations with affected people at community level as well as in-depth interviews with representatives of community leaders; and

- Case studies of grievances.

Information will be collected and compiled in the quarterly narrative status and compensation disbursement reports

Table 4.2: Internal Performance Monitoring Milestones

Indicators Type	Milestone
Input	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update Census of PAPs so that tenants, absentee owners, residents of completed and partially completed homes are noted. • An updated asset inventory of if more than a year elapse between the cut off date and the declaration of the final decision and/or the start of compensation payments. • Socio-economic survey of affected households and tenants to service as baseline for subsequent monitoring.
Output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valuation and determination of compensation for affected assets conducted in accordance with relevant legislative frameworks. • Public meetings held: Consultations with PAP in project affected area to be included in the project
Outcome and Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation payments disbursed: IIU/MPW will conduct a field check to verify that compensation payments have been received by landowners, leaseholders and other users, and will confirm levels and timing of payments. • Grievance redress procedures in place and functioning IIU/MPW will check the type of grievance issues and the functioning/effectiveness of grievance redress mechanisms by reviewing the processing of appeals at all levels, the outcomes of grievances and PAP satisfaction with grievance procedures. As part of this, IIU/MPW will interview aggrieved affected people. • If chosen as a resettlement option, housing and related infrastructure completed prior to the start of the construction and households are left homeless after they have opted for cash compensation. • Monitoring and Evaluation reports submitted.

(iii) Responsibility for Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting

The IIU/MPW working directly under the Project Director will have primary responsibility for the implementation of all internal monitoring activities. Designated staff will collect relevant data in a standardized format.

(iv) Frequency/Audience of Reporting

Performance monitoring reports for the IIU/MPW RAP team will be prepared at regular intervals (bi-annually), beginning with the commencement of any activities related to resettlement, including income restoration. The reports will summarize information that is collected and compiled in the quarterly narrative status and compensation disbursement reports and highlighting key issues that have arisen. As a result of the monitoring of inputs, processes, outputs and outcomes of RAP activities, project management will be advised of necessary improvements in the implementation of the RAP.

4.6 **Impact Monitoring**

Impact monitoring gauges the effectiveness of the RAP and its implementation in meeting the needs of the affected population. The IIU/MPW will commission socio-economic impact monitoring studies in consultation with the external and independent panel of Experts and results will be reviewed. The results of impacts studies as well as internal monitoring efforts will be available through the regular information outlets of IIU/MPW. Impact monitoring will enable project management verify performance monitoring and identify adjustments in the implementation of the RAP, required. The IIU/MPW will include, the affected persons in all phases of impact monitoring, including the identification and measurement of baseline indicators. Baseline has been established through asset inventories, land use assessments and socio-economic assessment of PAPs and area affected by the project. Impact monitoring will also review consultation and grievance mechanism outputs.

(i) **Type of Information/Data Collected**

To measure project impact and to assess the effectiveness of mitigation measures, the IIU/MPW will evaluate quantitative economic, public health and social indicators at the household and/or individuals level.

Impact monitoring will be supplemented by the use of qualitative indicators to assess the satisfaction of PAPs. This will allow the IIU/MPW to determine the extent to which quality of life and livelihood has been restored and whether PAPs have experienced any hardship as a result of the project.

(ii) **Source of Information/Data Collection Methods**

Impact monitoring data will be collected at appropriate intervals through qualitative and quantitative surveys, and include a review of grievance mechanism outputs. IIU/MPW may intend to directly consult with the affected populations through regular public meetings.

(iii) **Responsibility for Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting**

The IIU project management team will have responsibility for the implementation of all internal monitoring activities. Designated staff will collect and review relevant data in a standardized format.

(iv) **Frequency/Audience of Report**

Impact monitoring data will be required to the IIU/MPW and relevant external agencies annually, or as required. The monitoring will continue for two years beyond the completion of the compensation process.

4.7 **External Monitoring**

The IIU/MPW internal monitoring activities will be supported by external monitoring of the RAP independent panel of experts, which will conduct biannual evaluation of processes, outputs,

outcome, and impact indicators. These experts will have social and environmental impact mitigation monitoring qualifications and can be selected from among the senior experts who have contributed to the RAP preparation so that their knowledge and experience can be fully utilized. Specially, the tasks of the panel will be to verify results of internal monitoring, by field check of delivery of acquisition, compensation and rehabilitation measures, such as:

- Payment of compensation, including its levels and timing;
- Infrastructure repair and relocation;
- Housing reconstruction, if applicable;
- Land reinstatement and restoration;
- Enterprise relocation, compensation and its adequacy;
- Assess overall compliance with the RAP;
- Identify any areas of non-compliance and agreed corrective actions; and
- Verify that project affected people's incomes and livelihoods have been restored or enhanced, if income or livelihoods are affected by the resettlement action.

It is anticipated that the external monitoring auditor will conduct a range of activities in support of evaluation, which may include the following:

- Interview a random sample of PAP in open –ended discussions to assess their knowledge and concerns regarding the resettlement process, entitlements and rehabilitation measures;
- Participate as an observer in public consultation for PAP at the community level;
- Observe the functioning of resettlement operations such as income restoration activities to assess its effectiveness and compliance with the RAP;
- Check the type of grievance issues and the functioning of the grievance redress mechanisms by reviewing processing of appeals at all levels and interviewing aggrieved PAPs;
- Survey the standards of living of the PAPs before and after implementation of resettlement to assess whether the standards of living of the PAPs have improved or been maintained; and
- Advise project manager regarding possible improvements in the implementation of the PAP.

4.8 **Completion Audit**

World Bank OP/BP 4.12 states that upon completion of the project, the sponsor oversees an assessment to determine whether the objectives of the resettlement instrument have been achieved. The assessment takes into account the baseline conditions and the impacts of resettlement monitoring. If the assessment reveals that these objectives have not been realized, the sponsor proposes follow-up measures that may serve as the basis for World Bank supervision, as is deemed appropriate. An external auditor or the panel of Experts will undertake the completion audit.

The audit will allow the IIU/MPW, legal authorities, lenders and external stakeholders to verify that all physical inputs committed in the RAP have been delivered and all services provided, and

that compensation have been completed in compliance with OP/BP 4.12. The audit will also evaluate that the mitigation actions prescribed in the RAP have the desired effect.

The monitoring results will indicate the appropriateness of mitigation measures and enhancement of affected person's living conditions to pre-project standards. It may also indicate the degree of satisfaction and changes of the affected persons attitude towards the project.

5.0 **Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs)**

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is intended to guide the preparation of resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) during implementation of road Infrastructure project where needed. As land is relatively plentiful and almost all villages, towns and cities have land reserved for development activities and designated as town perimeter or reserve, no problem arises in acquiring land for such social services. Since all the proposed activities under the project are of a special interest to the communities and since the communities participate in most of the procedures in assigning land for such services through the land acquisition process it is expected that the process will proceed smoothly.

Despite the expected smooth process in acquiring land for the project, it is important to provide procedures for the preparation of Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) in case needed in other phases of the project.

Procedures for preparation of RAPs are detailed in Annex. Three (3) which outlines the minimum elements to be included. Beside the consideration of the policy and legal requirements, RAP must survey the affected persons, their property and means of access to resources and to determine types of assistance needed bearing in mind the resettlement principles outlined in section (2.2). The RAP must identify compensation for loss of land, compensation for houses, loss of employment, business and allowance for moving or any other losses that may happen as the result of the project. In determining the extent of impacts on affected persons, the compensation and Resettlement Committee as outlined in section (4.2) will be responsible for planning, coordinating and monitoring compensation and relocation activities and settle any grievances.

6.0 **Conclusions and Recommendations**

6.1 **The Conclusions** Important legal frameworks in Liberia include the Land Acquisition Act of 1929, which transferred most of the power on land to the states. The Constitution of Liberia established Land Commissions at the tribal and county levels to resolve conflicts overland. Beside the Constitution, there are a large number of Sectoral Laws dealing with land issues. All these sectoral laws provide procedures and details regarding land acquisition and rules governing assessment and payment of compensation.

Customary land tenure is still dominant in the targeted localities and is organized by traditional leadership (Native Administration).

The Liberian legal requirements comply with the World Bank OP/BP 4.12 directives in the sense that both require fair compensation for the impacted persons and set procedures to resolve

conflicts starting from the lowest level to the court of law. The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) suggests arrangements for monitoring and responsibility of the project to conduct such monitoring in case of resettlement operation. Such monitoring must be participatory involving local leaders and representatives of the impacted persons.

6.2 Recommendations

For smooth land acquisition, the following are recommended:

1. Involvement of local leadership particularly Tribal Administration and County Officials when selecting sites for public infrastructures;
2. Pay attention to customary land tenure regulations;
3. Obtain Consent of Tribal Authority to have a parcel of land deeded to the individual by the Government;
4. Apply to Land Commissioner in the County in which the land is located;
5. Within Government lands, consider right of use given to local communities; and
6. In deciding the market value of land, it is important to involve experienced persons to decide on the land value

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7.0 **Annex one****Land Acquisition Assessment Form****The Tool**

1. Date: _____
2. Home of the Assessor _____
3. Title of the Assessor _____
4. Affiliation _____
5. Name of the site _____
6. Location (Village, town, city, and county) _____
7. Size of the Project site: _____
8. Status of the Project site _____
 - (i) Public land with no use: _____
 - (ii) Public land with leased: _____
 - (iii) Community Land: _____
 - (iv) Individual land: _____
 - (v) Public land but squatted: _____
 - (vi) Other status (specify): _____
9. **If public land with lease:**
 - (i) Who is using the land (provide the name of the beneficiary and duration of the lease): _____
 - (ii) What is the land used for?: _____
 - (iii) Is there any infrastructure? Yes No
 - (iv) If yes, specify: _____
10. **If community land**
 - (i) What is the current use of the land? _____
 - (ii) Who is currently using the land? _____
 - (iii) Is there any infrastructure? Yes No
 - (iv) If yes, specify: _____
11. **If individual private land:**
 - (i) Identify the owner: _____
 - (ii) What is the current use of the land? _____
 - (iii) Who benefits presently from the land? (owner or leased to someone else) _____
 - (iv) Is there any infrastructure? Yes No
 - (v) If yes, specify: _____
12. **If collective private land**
 - (i) Who are the owner? _____

- (ii) What is the current use of the land? _____
- (iii) Who benefits presently from the land? (owner or leased to someone else)? _____
- (iv) Is there any infrastructure? Yes No
- (v) If yes, specify: _____

13. If public land but squatted:

- (i) Who are the squatter (s) (name, identify, and where she/he or they come from).

- (ii) What is the use of the land? _____
- (iii) Is there any infrastructure put in place by the squatters? Yes No
- (iv) If yes, Specify: _____

14. If other

- (i) What is land used for? _____
- (ii) Who uses it? _____
- (iii) Is there any infrastructure? Yes No
- (iv) If yes, Specify: _____

15. Conclusion/Recommendation:

The Assessor provides recommendation based on the findings:

- (i) Land is free of claims; it is public with no use; state that the project can go ahead: _____
- (ii) If public land but leased, the Assessor should recommend that the beneficiaries must get another lease or different site before the project status
- (iii) If Community land or individual private land or collective private land and the owners are donating the site on a voluntary basis, the Assessor should recommend that owner (s) provide legalized and signed document showing their good will to donate the land before the project status: _____
- (iv) If community land or individual private land or collective private land and the owner (s) or some of the owners are not willing to give the land Voluntary or somehow unhappy, then the Assessor should recommend that the project be held back until the problem is solved or an alternative site with no claims is provide: _____
- (v) If public land is squatted, the Assessor should recommend the project to be held back until a suitable solution found for the squatters including helping them find another place to settle: _____
- (vi) The Assessor could provide any other useful recommendation (s) including for land with other status: _____

16. Signature of the Assessor: _____

- (i) Date: _____

17. **Signature of Government Official:** _____
- (i) Official Seal: _____
- (ii) Data: _____

Annex Two

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) should include, at a minimum, the elements outlined below:

1. Introduction and Resettlement Problem

- (i) Describe the project and its location. Identify the executing agency and person (s) responsible for preparing the RAP, along with their qualifications.
- (ii) Describe the project activities that will cause displacement and efforts made to reduce the number of people displaced. Describe the site and the services currently available (schools, houses of worship, public transportation, health posts, markets, etc.) and their distance from the site.

2. Legal Framework

- (i) Provide a brief review of local laws, regulations and procedures on land acquisition and resettlement. Where gaps exist between local laws and World Bank policy, describe the ways to bridge these gaps.

3. Survey of Affected Properties, Families and/or Businesses

- (i) Collect data to complete Table 1, 2 and 3 below
- (ii) Include additional information on dwelling value, Willingness to be resettled, consultation meetings, etc.

4. Impact Caused by Displacement

- (i) Provide the necessary level of detail to capture the extent of the impact of displacement. At a minimum complete Table 4a. and 4b.

5. Proposed Assistance to Resettled Families

- (i) Provide a detailed description of the types of assistance (e.g. compensation, resettlement to new housing assistance for relocation) to be provided to hostess. Also describe the terms of agreement with hostess and the willingness of hostess to work the discussed assistance and timetable. In addition:
 - (ii) Describe how efforts will be made to restore or enhance incomes;
 - (iii) Describe how special attention will be given to people who are aged, invalids, single mothers or otherwise in need of special assistance;
 - (iv) Describe how access to services will be restored or enhanced;
 - (v) Show how families or community groups will be preserved;
 - (vi) Describe measures to re-established socio-economic networks, and

- (vii) Describe possible impacts on host groups and measures taken to avoid rejection or other negative reactions.

Using Table 5 below, identify the solutions agreed to with each hostess

6. Responsible Agency

Provide the name (s) of the entity that will be responsible for monitoring and implementation of activities involved in implementing the RAP

7. Source of Budget and Cost Estimate

Include the cost of land, housing, moving costs, administrative costs, moving allowances, and settle-in-allowances

8. Resettlement Schedule

Describe the resettlement schedule, including the activities involved, dates, and budget, along with pertinent comments. Include any follow up activities to assess whether hostess have been able to re-establish their livelihoods/living situation. This schedule should be tailored to correspond to the schedule for design and construction of the road works, and should be presented as in Table 6

9. Monitoring/Follow up Activities

Describe how the responsible agency will follow up the implementation of the RAP and address activities required to achieve the goals of the RAP.

10. Evaluation

Describe how evaluation of the RAP will be conducted. No later than 6-12 months after the relocation date, the responsible agency should make reasonable efforts to locate and follow up on the relocated families to determine if they have been able to re-establish their livelihoods and living situation. If this is not the case for any or all of the persons relocated, further assistance should be provided by the responsible agency.

Table #4a: Impacts Caused by Displacement (Households)

Household number	Loss of land	Loss of house	Loss or decrease of income	Loss or difficulty of access to education services	Loss of access to health services	Loss of access to public service	Loss of social networks	Comments

Table #4b: Impacts Caused by Displacement (Business)

Business number	Loss of land	Loss of Business place	Loss or decrease of income	Loss of economic networks	Comments

Table #5: Agreed Solutions

Household or Business number	Resettlement Solution	Comments

Table #6: Resettlement Schedule

Activities	Dates	Budget	Comments
Planning of census and survey			
Information to people affected			
Conduct census and socio-economic surveys			
Analysis of data and identification of impacts			
Definition of assistance measure			
Relocation/ Assistance			
Follow –up visit by responsible agency			