

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
PEACE INDEPENDENCE DEMOCRACY UNITY PROSPERITY

Ministry of Energy and Mines
Electricite Du Laos



No...../EDL
Vientiane Capital, Date.....

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT (REP II)

Resettlement Operation Manual (ROM)

March 2009

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ABBREVIATIONS

BOS	=	Branch Office Safeguards Staff
DRCC	=	District Resettlement Coordination Committee (district and village authorities)
EDL	=	Electricité Du Lao
EMF	=	Environmental Management Framework
EO	=	Environment Office
HQ	=	Head Quarters
LACR	=	Land Acquisition and Compensation Report
PAP	=	Project Affected Person
PIU	=	Project Implementation Unit
RAP	=	Resettlement Action Plan
REP2	=	Rural Electrification Project 2
ROM	=	Resettlement Operation Manual
RPF	=	Resettlement Policy Framework

Definitions

Compensation means payment in cash or in kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost.

Cut-off Date is the date prior to which the occupation or use of the project area makes residents/users of the project area eligible to be categorized as affected persons. The cut-off date coincides with the date of the census of affected persons within the project area boundaries. Persons not covered in the census, because they were not residing, having assets, or deriving an income from the project area, are not eligible for compensation and other entitlements.

Project Affected Person (PAP) includes any person or persons, households, a firm, or private or public institution who, in the context of acquisition of assets and change in land usage, as of the cut-off date, on account of the execution of the project, or any of its subcomponents or part, would have their:

- (a) Standard of living adversely affected;
- (b) Right, title, or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural and grazing land) or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired or possessed, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily adversely affected; or
- (c) Business, occupation, places of work or residence or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement.

PAPs includes persons or affected household and consists of all members of a household residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by a project or any of its components. For resettlement purposes, displaced persons will be considered as members of displaced households.

Rehabilitation means assistance provided to PAPs seriously affected due to the loss of productive assets, incomes, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, in order to improve, or at least achieve full restoration of living standards and quality of life to pre-project level.

Relocation means the physical shifting of a PAP from his/her pre-project place of residence, place of work or business premises.

Replacement cost is the amount needed to replace an asset and is the value determined as compensation for:

- i. Agricultural land the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes;
- ii. Land in urban areas, it is the pre-displacement market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services and located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes; Houses and other related structures based on current market prices of materials, transportation of material to construction site, cost of labor and contractor's fee, cost of any registration and transfer taxes, and cost of temporary stay in different location during construction. In determining replacement cost, depreciation of the assets and value of salvaged building materials are not taken into account and no deductions are made for the value of benefits to be derived from the project;
- iii. Crops, trees and other perennials based on current market value; and
- iv. Other assets (i.e. income, cultural, aesthetic) based on replacement cost or cost of mitigating measures.

Resettlement means all measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts of a project on PAPs property and/or livelihoods, including compensation, relocation (where relevant) and rehabilitation as needed.

Village Subproject means a project in one village, including the transmission lines built under the project, to reach the village.

District Subproject is a group of subprojects in one district, for which design is done at the same time, and construction is likely to start at the same time.

Vulnerable group are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) female headed households with dependents, (ii) disabled household heads, (iii) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, (iv) elderly households with no means of support and landlessness, and (v) indigenous minorities.

1. Objectives of the Resettlement Operation Manual

The Resettlement Operation Manual (ROM) aims to establish more detail rules, procedures and institutional arrangements to be utilized under the Rural Electrification Project 2 (REP2) with regard to identification, monitoring and mitigation of negative social and resettlement impacts of project activities as well as to ensure that project affected persons share equitably in the benefits of the project. The ROM provides an overview of the resettlement and land acquisition legislation of Lao PDR, as well as World Bank requirements with respect to such impacts and establishes an approach that meets the requirements of both the Lao PDR and the World Bank.

Specific objectives of this ROM are to help EDL's branch offices as implementing agency to have an idea of following:

1. Involuntary resettlement should be avoided or minimized through design efforts.
2. Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient compensation, assistance and rehabilitation to the Project Affected People (PAP) so that they are at least as well off as they would have been in the absence of the project.
3. PAPs will benefit from the project.
4. Project stakeholders (including PAPs) are consulted and given the opportunity to participate, as practicable, in the design, implementation, and operation of the project.
5. PAPs should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standard of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels. The compensation policy applies to all PAPs regardless of the total number affected or the severity of impact.
6. Particular attention is paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced: especially those below the poverty line, the elderly, women and children, and ethnic minorities.

2. Project scope and resettlement impacts

The proposed REP2 grid component will provide electricity to 34,000 households in 582 villages (78 subprojects) in 7 provinces.

Power supply under the REP2 grid component will consist of power supply installations with capacities of medium voltage (22kV) and low voltage (0.4kV) transmission and distribution lines respectively and/or transformers. The low voltage (LV) lines will be connected to individual households. The medium voltage (MV) lines will follow existing rights-of-way, wherever possible, and will be constructed in such a manner that local residents in villages through which the lines will pass have the potential for connections. Utilizing existing rights-of-way minimizes the potential negative impacts of the project on areas where people reside, where productive activities take place, and which have cultural value.

Reinforced 12 meter concrete poles will be used for the MV lines, and 8 meter concrete poles for the LV lines. Both for LV and for MV lines one sixth of the pole length will be buried underground. Poles will

generally be spaced at a frequency of 14 poles per km. along existing roads and access ways, using land available within road corridors. Step-down voltage transformers will be placed on the same type of poles. The majority of the poles will be placed on government owned land, which has previously been cleared and set aside for public access. The rest of the poles will be on privately owned lands, for which Electricité Du Lao (EDL) will provide appropriate compensation.

Investment activities that require safeguard attention would be limited to the expansion of grid-extension service to about 34,000 households in some 582 villages (78 subprojects) in the central and southern target provinces. Main activities will be similar to those implemented under REP I i.e. construction of 22 kV transmission line, including construction of towers, pole, and/or small substations. The implementation arrangement will also be similar to that of the REP I. Maximum requirement for the right of way of 22 kV is 8 meters.

2.1. Potential Land Acquisition Impacts

For the EDL grid component of the REP2 project no relocation is expected to be necessary. Acquisition of limited amounts of land, for permanent or temporary use, will be required. During construction a limited amount of temporary occupied land might be needed for erecting poles, storing materials, and constructing access roads. Most of the farmland under transmission lines will be allowed to continue being used for farming, and damages would be expected to be limited to some current crops during the construction. Cutting and pruning of trees will take place in relation to placement of poles and lines. Following the compensation policies, all project affected clans people (PAP) will be provided with compensation at replacement values and rehabilitation measures if necessary. It is expected that various PAPs, to express their support to the grid extension and restoration, will offer land areas for setting the poles and decline any compensation for tree removal. This Framework describes specific procedures to be followed in these cases.

3. Legal Framework for Land Acquisition and Resettlement

3.1. Lao PDR Laws and Regulations

The **2005 Decree on the Compensation and Resettlement of Development Projects** is the main legal document for purposes of this Framework. It aims to ensure that project affected people are compensated and assisted to improve or maintain their pre-project incomes and living standards, and are not worse off than they would have been without the project. The law includes the following requirements:

- Every attempt should be made to avoid or, if unavoidable, minimize displacement and other adverse impacts on people's assets and income.
- Timely provision should be made of adequate budget for all aspects of planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating all resettlement and compensation activities.
- Particular attention should be paid to the needs of the poorest affected people, and vulnerable groups they may be at high risk of impoverishment.
- Ensure meaningful involvement of project-affected communities, and their existing social and cultural institutions are supported to the greatest extent feasible.

- Project owners will compensate project affected people for their lost rights to use land and for their lost assets (structures, crops, trees and other fixed assets) affected in full or in part at replacement cost.
- PAPs whose land or assets are temporarily taken by the works under the project shall be fully compensated for their net loss of income, damaged assets, crops and trees, as the case may be. The project owners shall also ensure that the land or assets are returned in its pre-project state.
- PAPs who are living in rural or remote areas, who do not have any legal Land Use Certificate or any other acceptable proof indicating land use right to the affected land and assets they occupy shall be compensated for their lost rights to use land and for their other assets at replacement cost and provided additional assistance to ensure that they are not worse-off due to the project.
- All PAPs, regardless of land use right, will be entitled to compensation for lost assets (structures, crops, trees) at replacement cost, and provided with other assistance during the transition period, and other economic rehabilitation assistance to ensure that they are not worse off due to the project.
- Prior to the commencement of project construction, PAPs shall be fully compensated and resettled and rehabilitation measures shall be in place, although not necessarily completed yet.
- Project owners – individuals, entities or organizations that have approvals to undertake study, survey, design, construct or operate development projects – need to implement the resettlement program in a participatory manner ensuring that PAPs, local authorities and other stakeholders are fully informed and consulted and their concerns are taken into account at all stages of the project cycle, particularly during the planning and implementation phase of the land acquisition, valuation and resettlement process.
- Project owners make concerted efforts for an effective public dissemination of information about the objectives of the project, the compensator package that is part of the resettlement process, through the mass media such as newspapers, radio, TV or public meetings and other means to inform local authorities at provincial, district and village levels and mass organizations, PAPs and other concerned people as necessary.
- Project owners shall establish an effective mechanism for hearing and grievance redress during the resettlement planning and implementation in a project.
- Project owners shall make adequate arrangements for monitoring of the implementation of the compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation measures.

The **Regulations for Implementing the Degree** prescribes preparation of a Initial Social Assessment (ISA), using a participatory process, for each development project, and preparation of a Land Acquisition and Compensation Report (LACR) if impacts of the project are marginal, and a Resettlement Plan if impacts are more severe.

The **1997 Electricity Law** requires that the licensee (EDL) is responsible for ensuring that environment is protected, and that residents are compensated in cash or in kind for lost property, diminished living conditions, relocation and resettlement.

The **1997 Land Law** stipulates that in case of the public infrastructure development projects cause damage to the trees, crops or buildings of the private owner, the land and structure owners have the right to be compensated for the damage.

According to the **1996 Forestry Law** forest land can be converted to other uses when necessary and if in the public interest, and subject to approval from responsible authorities. An individual or organization given permission to convert forest to another use is responsible for payment of a conversion fee, land reclamation and tree planting.

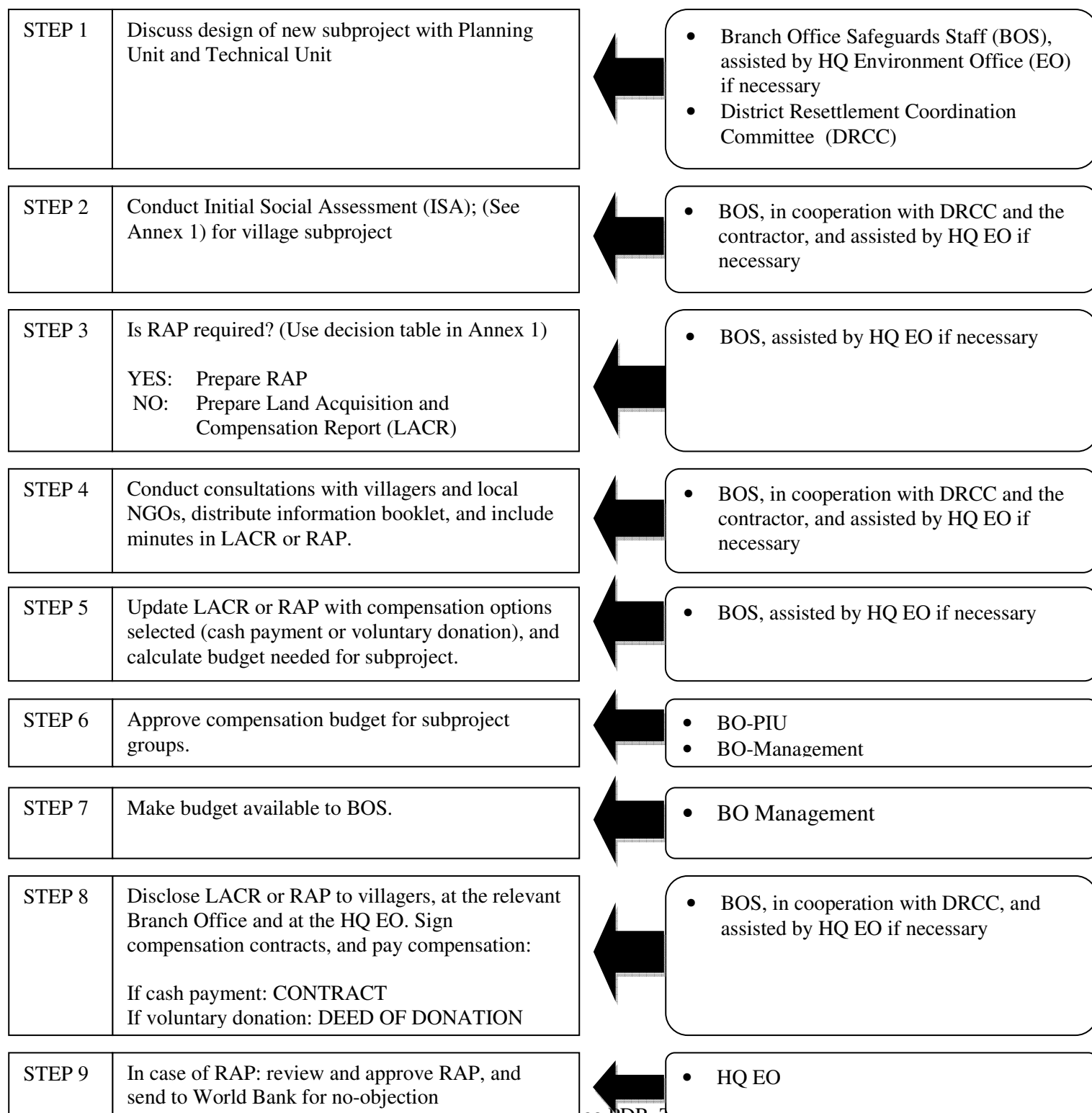
3.2. *World Bank Safeguard Policies*

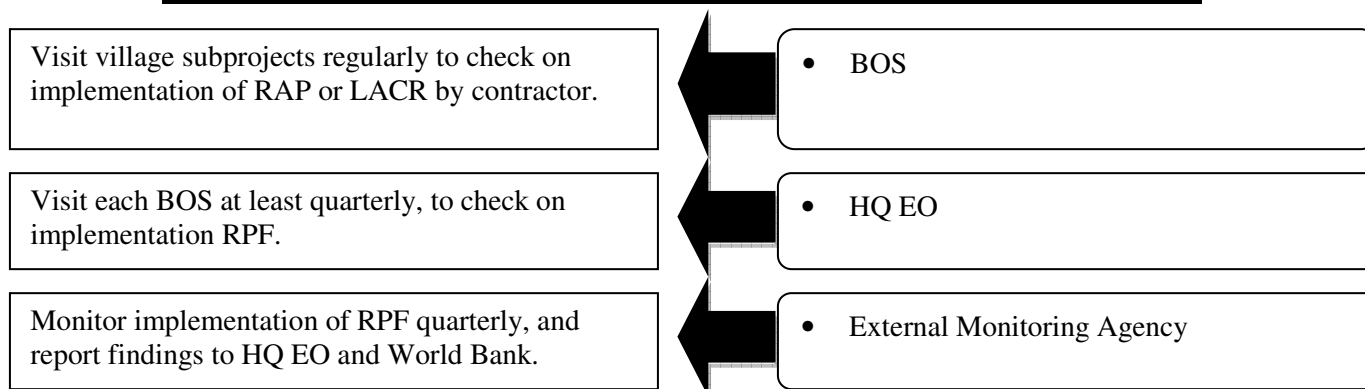
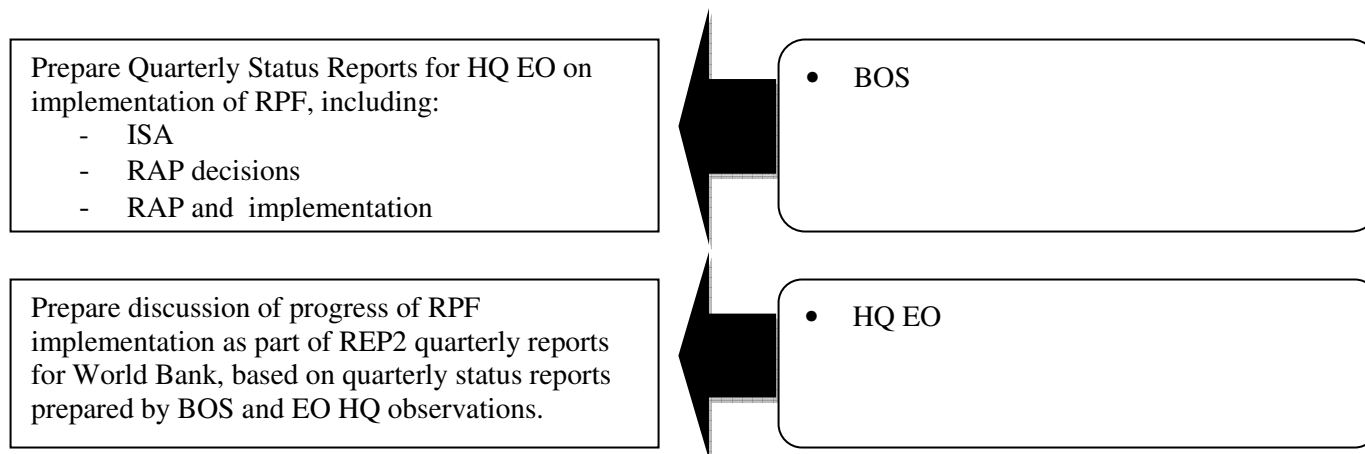
Table 1: Relevant World Bank Social Safeguards Policies

Safeguard Policy	Policy summary and work required
Involuntary Resettlement and Land Acquisition (OP/BP 4.12)	The OP requires that an assessment is made of the likely social impacts of projects, particularly as they entail acquisition of land, relocation of people, loss of productive assets or access to services, both during the implementation and operational phases of project activities. The policy is intended to ensure that resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons affected to share in project benefits, ensure that affected persons are meaningfully consulted and are provided, where possible, opportunities to participate in planning and implementation of resettlement and project activities. The basic objective is to ensure that affected persons are provided the means and resources to improve their livelihoods and standards of living, or at least to restore them in real terms, to pre-project levels.
Indigenous Peoples (OP/BP 4.10)	Goal is to (a) ensure that indigenous people benefit from development projects, and (b) avoid or mitigate potentially adverse effects on indigenous people caused by Bank-assisted activities. Special action is required where Bank investments affect indigenous peoples, tribes, ethnic minorities, or other groups whose social and economic status restricts their capacity to assert their interests and rights in land and other productive resources.
Disclosure Policy (OP/BP 17.50)	All projects must disclose key information in country and through the Bank's InfoShop.

4. **Mechanisms to Satisfy Resettlement Requirements**

This ROM presents actions which will be taken as well as parties responsible for these actions to ensure compliance with World Bank resettlement policies and requirements for a 'Category B' project, as well as with the laws and regulations of Lao PDR.

4.1. Flowcharts Rep2 Grid EdL Component**SUBPROJECT SCREENING AND DESIGN PHASE**

MONITORING DURING CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION PHASES**REPORTING DURING ALL PHASES****GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE POSSIBLE THROUGH ALL STEPS, AND AFTER
STEP 9**

FIRST INSTANCE:	BOS, in consultation with DRCC
SECOND INSTANCE:	HQ EO
LAST INSTANCE:	DISTRICT COURT

4.2. Implementation Responsibilities REP2 Grid Component

Institution	Responsibilities in implementation of the RPF	
EDL Head Quarters	Environment Office (EO)	- <u>Monitor and supervise</u> implementation of the RPF. - <u>Assist the REP2 Project in the making available sufficient budget</u> for the implementation of the RPF, in each Branch Office. Assist REP2 Project in the yearly review of the budget for Branch Offices for compensation payment. - <u>Translate</u> the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) to Lao language before the start of the REP2 project. - <u>Disclose RPF</u> at the EO and all Branch Offices. - In discussion with relevant DRCCs, <u>prepare a table including compensation standards</u> for permanent and temporary loss of productive and non-productive land, for removal or pruning of different types of trees, and for any other likely losses as a result of the project, before the REP2 project starts. - <u>Prepare a safeguards booklet</u> as part of REP2 preparations, for distribution during consultation meetings, - <u>Provide advise and support to BOS and DRCC</u> on taking part in project design, conducting the Initial Social Assessment (ISA), deciding whether a RAP is required, preparing LACR and RAP in signing Compensation Contracts and Deeds of Donation with villagers, in paying compensation, and in responding to complaints from villagers. - <u>Check bidding documents and contracts with contractors</u> for compliance with the RPF - <u>Review and approve</u> RAPs; obtain no-objection from the World Bank. - <u>During construction and operation of projects, check performance</u> of BOS on implementation of the RPF periodically, and visit each Branch Office quarterly. - <u>Prepare quarterly reports</u> as part of the quarterly reports to the World Bank, based on BOS Quarterly Status Reports and HQ EO observations. - <u>Receive complaints (second instance)</u> from PAPs or others, and respond with solution within two weeks.
	REP2 Project	- <u>Make available sufficient budget</u> in each Branch Office for the implementation of the REP2 RPF, with assistance of the HQ EO. - In discussion with HQ EO, <u>review yearly budget for compensation payment for each Branch Office.</u> - In discussion with HQ EO, <u>include resettlement requirements in draft bidding documents and contracts with contractors.</u>

EDL Branch Offices	Branch Offices Safeguards Staff (BOS)	- Together with DRCC, take part in discussions about <u>district subproject design</u> with the PIU technical and planning staff; if necessary with assistance of the HQ EO. - Together with DRCC, <u>conduct ISA</u> for each village subproject, and decide whether a RAP is required or whether LACR suffices. - Together with DRCC, <u>organize and conduct consultation meetings</u> with project affected people, villagers and local authorities. Make information booklet available. <u>Prepare minutes</u> and include these in the LACRs or RAPs. - <u>Prepare and update LACRs or RAPs</u>; if necessary with assistance of the HQ EO. - <u>Calculate budget needed for village subproject, and district subproject</u>, and obtain approval for compensation budget from BO Management and BO-PIU. - Together with DRCC, <u>prepare and sign Compensation Contracts and Deeds of Donation</u> with project affected persons (PAP), if necessary with assistance of the HQ EO. - Together with DRCC, <u>pay compensation to PAPs</u>, if necessary with assistance of the HQ EO. - <u>Disclose LACRs and RAPs</u> at the affected villages, at the relevant Branch Office, and at the HQ EO. - <u>Receive complaints (first instance)</u> from PAPs or others, and, in consultation with DRCC, respond with solution within two weeks. - <u>Prepare Quarterly Status Reports</u> describing the progress in implementation of the RPF, and send these to the HQ EO. - <u>Monitor construction work by the Contractors</u>. Visit project sites regularly for this purpose.
	Project Implementati on Unit	- Invite BOS and DRCC to discussions about <u>district subproject design</u>. - <u>Approve budget for compensation payments</u> for district and village subprojects.
	Management	- <u>Approve budget for compensation payments</u> for district subprojects, and <u>make available compensation budget</u>.
Contractor		- <u>Provide bidding documents in compliance</u> with the RPF, and LACR or RAP. - Take part in and contribute to <u>ISA and consultation meetings</u>, lead by BOS and DRCC. - <u>Conduct construction and/or maintenance activities in compliance</u> with the LACR or RAP.

District Resettlement Coordination Committee (DRCC) (district and village officials)	- Assist HQ EO in <u>preparing and reviewing compensation standards</u>. - Work with BOS to <u>prepare the ISA</u>. - Work with BOS to <u>conduct consultation meetings</u> for PAPs, villagers, and local authorities. - Work with BOS to sign compensation contracts and pay compensation to PAPs. - Work with BOS to <u>formulate solution to complaints (first instance)</u> from PAPs.
District courts	- <u>Receive complaints (last instance)</u> from PAPs or others.
World Bank	- <u>Review quarterly reports and RAPs</u> provided by the HQ EO.
External Monitoring Agency	- <u>Monitor implementation of the RPF</u>, LACRs and RAPs quarterly. - <u>Provide quarterly report</u> to the HQ EO and the World Bank.

4.3. Subproject Design Phase

The Branch Office Safeguards Staff (BOS) is involved in the preliminary design of subprojects, and participates in meetings with the Branch Office Project Implementing Unit (BO-PIU) planning and technical staff in this phase. The objective of the participation is to avoid, mitigate or minimize resettlement and land acquisition impacts as much as possible.

4.3.1. Initial Social Assessment

The BOS, together with the District Resettlement Coordination Committee (DRCC) and the contractor, is responsible for the conducting an Initial Social Assessment (ISA). The BOS prepares a survey form in which it describes potential impacts of the subproject on land acquisition and resettlement. The survey form includes scope of subproject, potential impact, and potentially affected individuals. A sample of such form can be found in Annex 1. Based on the ISA form a decision is made whether a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is required.

The date of the ISA serves as the cut-off date for the subproject. The ISA and cut-off date are announced to the villagers at least two weeks in advance. If a village subproject is delayed by more than 24 months, a new ISA and cut-off date are required.

4.3.2. Land Acquisition and Compensation Report

In case it is decided, based on the ISA form, that no RAP is required, a Land Acquisition and Compensation Report (LACR) is prepared. This is expected to be the case for the large majority of village subprojects. A LACR includes three basic sections: (1) the scope of impacts (name and quantities

of affected assets), (2) detailed compensation rates and rehabilitation measures for affected assets, and (3) total amount to be paid to the affected people. It is basically an updated version of the ISA form prepared during project screening, but also includes records of consultation meetings, and specific compensation entitlements per project affected person (PAP). An example of such form is included in Annex 2.

4.3.3. Resettlement Action Plan

The scope and level of detail of Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) vary with the magnitude and complexity of resettlement. The plan is based on up-to-date and reliable information about the proposed resettlement and its impacts on the displaced persons and other adversely affected groups, and the legal issues involved in resettlement. It includes, among other things, description of socio-economic studies, a legal and institutional framework, and resettlement measures. Annex 3 provides a RAP template.

4.4. Subproject Preparation Phase

4.4.1. Consultations

The BOS, in cooperation with the DRCC and the contractor, plans, announces and facilitates consultation meetings, in which it discusses the prepared LACR or RAP, compensation policies, and grievance procedures with affected villages, local governments, and individuals. The purpose of the consultations is to obtain views of the local people, including of the vulnerable groups, concerning the environmental and social issues related to the project which they feel are important, and to discuss land acquisition. The BOS reviews the comments and feedback from local authorities and PAPs, and records these in the minutes of the meeting, which are included in the LACR or RAP. Annex 4 provides an overview of the options for compensation PAPs can select.

During consultation meetings the BOS distributes REP2 safeguards booklets, which provide an overview of expected construction activities and impacts, compensation rights, compensation rates, and grievance procedures, to the PAPs, villagers and local authorities. HQ EO, with help of a consultant, will prepare such booklet as part of REP2 preparations.

4.4.2. Disclosure

HQ EO office is responsible for disclosing the RPF at the HQ EO office and at all Branch Offices.

After finalization of the LACR or RAP for a village subproject with detailed compensation standards and rehabilitation measures, this document the BOS discloses such document in the affected villages, and both at the relevant Branch Office, and the HQ EO. The public disclosure of the LACR or RAP can be carried out by a holding public meeting or putting up notice in the affected villages.

4.4.3. Compensation contract and payment

After finalizing the LACR or RAP, the BOS submits this document for approval of the budget for compensation payment to the BO-PIU and the BO Management. Upon approval by both, the BO Management makes available necessary budget. To streamline procedures, it is recommended that whenever possible the BOS submits all LACR or RAPs of one district subproject together to the BO-PIU and BO Management. HQ EO will make available a form for this purpose to all BOS before the start of the REP2 project.

Once the budget is made available the BOS, together with the DRCC, visits the affected village to sign Compensation Contracts and Deeds of Donation, and to deliver compensation. This activity needs to be completed prior to project implementation. In case house relocation and substantial land loss takes place, such payment needs to be completed at least three months prior to construction, which will give the affected people reasonable time to complete new houses and move their belongings.

4.4.4. Review and approval

Most subprojects will only have minor impacts. For these only a LACR will need to be prepared, which does not have to be submitted to the World Bank for review. Instead, it is reviewed and approved by the HQ EO. The HQ EO can either approve the document or provide comments requesting clarification, revisions or additions from the contractor.

For subprojects with significant land acquisition issues RAPs need to be prepared by the BOS. The BOS submits these to the HQ EO. The HQ EO reviews the document and then submits it to the World Bank for review and no objection prior to implementation.

4.5. Subproject Construction and Operation Phase

Following the requirements of the World Bank, during the project implementation, both internal and external resettlement monitoring and evaluation exercises need to be carried out in order to monitor resettlement implementation and ensure all affected people are compensated adequately and their income and livelihood are restored after resettlement and rehabilitation.

4.5.1. Internal Monitoring

The BOS is responsible for monitoring the construction work of the contractors. It visits project sites regularly for this purpose, and reports findings in the Quarterly Status Reports to the HQ EO.

The HQ EO is responsible for the monitoring, and supervision of the provisions in the RFP for EDL grid component. It periodically reviews the activities of the BOS in the various Branch Offices. It visits every Branch Office at least quarterly.

4.5.2. External Monitoring

An External Monitoring Agency monitors implementation of the RFP quarterly, and reports findings to the HQ EO and to the World Bank. It randomly selects BOS and subprojects to visit. Subprojects for which a RAP has been prepared are monitored more closely by the External Monitoring Agency. The scope of monitoring and evaluation includes the implementation progress, resettlement policies, delivery of compensation and replacement land, changes of income and livelihood among affected people, consultation and participation and development of local communities.

The selected Agency needs to have extensive experience in resettlement activities and/or monitoring of such activities.

4.6. Reporting

HQ EO includes a discussion of the progress in implementing the LACRs and RAPs in the quarterly report to the World Bank.

The information in the quarterly report is based on Quarterly Status Reports which BOS need to prepare for HQ EO. These reports include progress on ISAs and RAP decisions, as well as results of the monitoring program and actions taken to correct any land acquisition or other social issues which may have developed. The BOS can request assistance of the HQ EO for the preparation of the Quarterly Status Reports.

4.7. Grievance Mechanism

In order to address complains and disputes effectively and in a timely manner, a grievance redress mechanism is set up, which is be disclosed to PAPs during consultation meetings, both through explanations and through the REP2 safeguards booklet.

If a PAP or other actor objects, it can voice a complaint to the relevant BOS. The BOS, in consultation with the DRCC, responds to the complaint with solutions within two weeks.

If the PAP or other person complaining still does not agree with the decision, it can complain to HQ EO, which responds with solution in two weeks.

In case the PAP or other person complain still cannot agree he/she can go to the district court as a last option.

4.8. Compensation

4.8.1. Compensation Standards

Before the start of the REP2 project, the HQ EO, with help of a consultant, will prepare a table including compensation standards for permanent and temporary loss of productive and non-productive land, for removal or pruning of different types of trees, and for any other likely losses as a result of the project. It will set different rates for different provinces. In setting rates, the HQ EO or consultant will consult with the relevant DRCCs, and take into account other transmission and distribution projects in the provinces.

HQ EO, in discussion with the DRCCs, will review the table once a year.

4.8.2. Compensation Budget

Before the start of the REP2 project, the REP2 Project will set aside a budget for each Branch Office for compensation payments during the first year of REP2. It will decide on the budget in discussion with the HQ EO, and base the decision on the experiences during REP1, the amount of villages expected to be electrified in REP2, and the newly calculated compensation standards. The compensation budget will be kept in the Branch Offices, and will be made available upon request of the BOS, and upon approval of the BO-PIU and BO-Management.

The REP2 Project will repeat the budget exercise every year, and will align its activities with the EDL budget cycle. REP2 Project, in discussion with HQ EO, will decide on budget per Branch Office based on experiences in the past year, amount of subproject expected, and newly calculated annual rates.

4.9. Capacity OF RPF Implementation Offices and Agencies

The HQ EO, the BOS, and DRCC have all been involved in the implementation of safeguard requirements for REP1. The REP2 EDL grid component and safeguard requirements are very similar to those of REP1, and institutions and persons involved thus have relevant experience, and have taken part in relevant training.

A study conducted during REP1 on the capacity and skills of the HQ EO and the BOS show that it would be important to continue increasing capacity to implement the safeguard requirements during REP2, through technical assistance, training, and capacity building activities. The study recommended improving safeguards technical understanding of HQ EO staff, and specifically on potential environmental and social issues associated with feasibility, construction, operation and decommission of projects; monitoring techniques and use of equipment; best practice environmental management; and risk assessment.

EDL will assign sufficient staff, and allocate sufficient staff hours at HQ EO and in the Branch Offices to successfully implement the RPF. In addition, the HQ EO will provide training on the implementation of the RPF to each of the BOS before the start of the REP2 project, to ensure their understanding and capability to implement provisions under the Framework. During implementation of the Framework, HQ EO will regularly check on implementation issues, and provide training and assistance whenever necessary. The HQ EO can hire consultants to assist the office in these tasks.

The HQ EO will hire consultants, prior to the start of the REP2 project, to prepare updated compensation rate tables and to prepare a booklet and posters for PAPs and local authorities, which describe the expected impacts of the project, safeguard provisions, compensation rates and grievance mechanism.

ANNEX 1: Template for Initial Social Assessment form and RAP decision table**Date of ISA:**

Name of BOS conducting ISA:

Name of village subproject:

Subproject No.:

Project description:

(Present a brief description of the village subproject. Include the number of 12 meter and 8 meter poles and total length of MV and LV lines, the location, and any characteristics of the area that are of particular interest; e.g. near a protected area, area of cultural, historical, religious interest. Also, very briefly describe land general land use characteristics (rice paddies, gardens, scrub land, small industry etc.))

	Individual/ family/ community affected by project	Permanent land acquisition (in m ²)		Temporary land use (in m ²)		Trees removed				Trees pruned				Other losses
		Garden and Scrub	Paddy	Garden and scrub	Paddy	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	
1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
	TOTAL :													

ISA and RAP decision table

POSSIBLE IMPACTS	IMPACT IN PROJECT?
> 200 people affected by the subproject	YES ☐ (tick ✓)
> 100 trees removed or pruned	YES ☐ (tick ✓)
> 300m ² permanent loss of productive land from support structure placement	YES ☐ (tick ✓)
Significant other losses	YES ☐ (tick ✓)

RAP required? A RAP is required if there are one or more ✓ in the 'Impact in project?' column.	YES ☐ (tick ✓)
	NO ☐ (tick ✓) In case NO is answered a LACR is required.

ANNEX 2: Template for Land Acquisition and Compensation Report**Name of BOS preparing LACR:** _____**Name of village subproject:** _____**Subproject No.:** _____**Date of consultation meeting:** _____**Project description:**

(Present a brief description of the village subproject. Include the number of 12 meter and 8 meter poles and total length of MV and LV lines, the location, and any characteristics of the area that are of particular interest; e.g. near a protected area, area of cultural, historical, religious interest. Also, very briefly describe land general land use characteristics (rice paddies, gardens, scrub land, small industry etc.)

Persons attending the consultation meetings

Name	Organization and Position	Tel. or email address

Summary of project minutes:

(Comments, question and responses by presenters; agreed actions)

[illegible]

Options for compensation table

Individual/ family/village affected by subproject	Compensation entitlement	Compensation type selected			Compensation contract signed?	Amount of compensation paid
		Direct cash payment	Voluntary donation	In-kind compensation (ONLY FOR COMMUNAL LAND)		
TOTAL						

ANNEX 3: Template for Resettlement Action Plan

Date of preparation of RAP:

Name of BOS preparing RAP:

Name of village subproject:

Subproject No.:

Project description:

(Present a brief description of the village subproject. Include the number of 12 meter and 8 meter poles and total length of MV and LV lines, the location, and any characteristics of the area that are of particular interest; e.g. near a protected area, area of cultural, historical, religious interest. Also, very briefly describe land general land use characteristics (rice paddies, gardens, scrub land, small industry etc.))

Map of subproject:

(Include map showing village subproject design).

Legal framework:

(Brief review of local laws, regulations and procedures on land acquisition and resettlement; where gaps exist between local laws and Bank policy, describe how these gaps are bridged)

- **Socioeconomic survey of affected properties, families and/or businesses:**

Table 1: Property (goods and assets affected)[illegible]**Table 2: Socioeconomic characteristics of affected families**[illegible]

Table 3: Socioeconomic characteristics of affected businesses

	Business (by owner)	Age of business owner	Type of activity	Number of employees	Monthly income average	Destination of production	Place of selling	Duration of existence of business in affected location	Comments
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									

Table 4: Impacts caused by displacement (households)

	Household (by name of head of household)	Loss of land	Loss or decrease of income	Loss or difficulty of access to educational services	Loss of access to health services	Loss of access to public services	Loss of social networks	Comments
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								

Table 5: Impacts caused by displacement (businesses)

	Household (by name of head of household)	Loss of land	Loss of business place	Loss or decrease of income	Loss of economic networks	Comments
1						

2						
3						
4						
5						

Main findings of socioeconomic survey:

(Summarize main findings of survey as shown in tables 1 to 5 above; describe impacts caused by displacement)

Proposed assistance and eligibility criteria:

(Fill out table 6 and describe additional types of assistance, including resettlement to new housing and assistance for relocation if relevant. If relevant describe how effort will be made to restore or enhance incomes, especially for vulnerable groups; describe how access to services will be restored or enhanced; show how families or community groups will be kept; describe possible impacts on host groups and measures taken to avoid rejection or other negative reaction; also include description of eligibility criteria)

Table 6: Impacts caused by land acquisition and tree removal or pruning, and compensation entitlements

	Individual/ family/ community affected by project	Permanent land acquisition (in m ²)		Temporary land use (in m ²)		Trees removed				Trees pruned				Other losses	Entitlement	Option chosen	Compensation paid
		Garden and Scrub	Paddy	Garden and scrub	Paddy	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4				
1																	
2																	
3																	
4																	

5																	
	TOTAL :																

Table 8: Options for compensation

Individual/ family/village affected by subproject	Compensatio n entitlement	Compensation type selected			Compensatio n contract signed?	Amount of compensatio n paid
		Direct cash paymen t	Voluntar y donation	In-kind compensatio n (ONLY FOR COMMUN AL LAND)		
TOTAL						

Source of budget and cost estimate:

(Include costs estimated in table 6, costs for housing, moving costs, moving allowances, settle-in allowances and administrative costs)

Institutional arrangements RAP implementation:

(Describe who is responsible for RAP implementation and monitoring)

Resettlement Schedule

(Fill out table 7; tailor to the schedule for design and construction of civil works)

Table 7: Resettlement Schedule

Activities	Dates	Budget	Comments
Plan census and surveys			
Provide information to affected people			
Conduct Census and Socioeconomic Survey			
Analyze data and identify impacts			
Define assistance measures			
Provide compensation and assistance for relocation			
Conduct follow up visit			

Grievance procedures:

Monitoring plan and institutional arrangements:

Evaluation plan and institutional arrangements:

ANNEX 4: Options for Compensation

Direct cash payments

Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are entitled to receive direct cash compensation for their losses. The amount of compensation is based on a compensation rates table prepared by the HQ EO, which includes compensation standards for permanent and temporary loss of productive and non-productive land, for removal or pruning of different types of trees, and for any other likely losses as a result of the project. This table is reviewed once a year.

Voluntary donations

In the event PAPs desire to voluntarily donate land or decline compensation for removal or pruning of trees, they can indicate so during consultation meetings. Where land is donated the following safeguards must be implemented: (i) the BOS, with assistance of the DRCC, should conduct an assessment to determine that the PAPs donating the land does not suffer a substantial loss affecting its economic viability or ability to viable pursue a livelihood as a result of the donation, and (ii) village head should prepare a certification stating that the land which is donated is free of claims or encroachments from any third party. The discussion related to voluntary donations needs to be included in the consultation minutes.

In-kind compensation (ONLY FOR COMMUNAL LAND)

In case communal land of villages is affected by the project, compensation will be provided in-kind assistance to the village. In such case, villagers discuss with the BOS and DRCC, which specific type of in-kind compensation they would like to receive. The BOS indicates whether such compensation is can be realistically be provided by EDL. Once agreement is reached, EDL, mostly through the contractor, will invest the total amount of compensation for communal land, as indicated on the land acquisition datasheet, in the requested in-kind assistance. The minutes of the consultation meeting need to include discussions on in-kind compensation as well as the specific in-kind compensation the clan or village requests.