

**SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE**

**West African Coastal Areas Resilience (WACA) Investment  
Program**

**RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK**

**MINISTERIO Das INFRASTRUTURAS, RECURSOS NATURAIS E  
AMBIENTE  
Sao Tome**

**October 2017**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been revised in September 2017 to reflect the inclusion of the on-going Climate Change Adaptation Project, “Projeto de Adaptação às Mudanças Climáticas das Zonas Costeiras (PAMCZC I) into the regional West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience (WACA) investment program. The second phase of the PAMCZC I, entitled WACA PAMCZC II, will scale-up the activities of the first phase. The revised RPF includes the information on the regional WACA program and the anticipated components for Sao Tome & Principe within the WACA. This RPF will guide the preparation of (Abbreviated) Resettlement Action Plans (ARAPs). Under the first phase, ARAPs were already prepared for two communities. The adaptation project, “Projeto de Adaptação às Mudanças Climáticas das Zonas Costeiras” (PAMCZC I) funded by a US\$4.1 million grant from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Least Developed Country Fund (GEF/LDCF), is currently under implementation. The grant was approved on May 31, 2011, the grant agreement became effective on September 22, 2011 and the grant account is scheduled to close on December 31, 2017. The project’s objective is to increase the adaptive capacity of vulnerable coastal communities in São Tome and Príncipe to the adverse impacts of climate variability and change.

The second phase of the adaptation project mentioned above is the WACA-PAMCZC II project. The main objective of this regional project is to improve the management of the shared risks of natural and man-made disasters, including climate change, in specific areas and communities in Western Africa. In the first stage, the project covers 6 countries (Mauritania, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Togo, Benin and Sao Tome and Principe).

The project also aims to contribute to the identification and management of risks (such as coastal erosion) that are becoming more acute due to human actions, such as the expansion of the settlements close to the sea, or the extraction of aggregates. In the longer term, WACA-PAMCZC II aims to contribute to the development of an integrated system for strengthening the resilience of coastal communities, considering the various aspects of resilience (social, economic, behavioral, physical and environmental dimensions).

The main objective of the PAMCZC I was to increase the adaptability of vulnerable coastal communities to the adverse impacts of climate variability and changes. WACA-PAMCZC II aims to consolidate this adaptive capacity while reducing the vulnerability of coastal communities in the face of extreme events associated with climate change.

The projected time horizon for WACA-PAMCZC II is the period between 2018 - 2022.

### **1. OVERALL STRUCTURE OF WACA - PAMCZC II**

WACA -PAMCZC II is structured in four components. The first component, "Reinforcement of Regional Integration”, aims to support international dialogue in the region, the harmonization of legislations, the exchange of political and technical experiences and to strengthen the common vision for the integrated management of the coastal zones in Western Africa.

In addition to the regional component, three components will have activities implemented at the national and local levels. These specific national activities include:

## Component 2. Reinforcement of national policies, institutions and technical systems

### *Sub-Component 2.1. Support for Adaptive Coastal Policies*

This sub-component includes technical and legal assistance, studies, and workshops to support policy reforms that promote more sustainable and adaptive management of the coastline by financing:

- a) Study of alternatives to the extraction of sands and aggregates on the coastline - elaboration of technical, economic, social and environmental studies of the various alternatives to the use of beach sand as construction material (including alternatives such as adobe, ferro-cement, deep sea dredging, etc.). This study would support the implementation of the new decree-law on the extraction of aggregates, which the Government hopes to approve in 2018.
- b) Harmonization of coastal zone regulations and policies
- c) Support to the legislative reforms to promote maritime safety;
- d) Reinforcement of the capacity of the members of the Government involved in the management of disasters and climate change, to allow them to benefit from international experiences and share their lessons learnt
- e) Support to the monitoring of coastal zones through the observatory of the environment, which would carry out regular reports on the state of the coast

### *Sub-Component 2.2. Reinforcement of the Coastal Early Warning System*

This sub-component will focus primarily on the remaining gaps of the coastal early warning system, not covered in the first project. To ensure an effective complementarity between projects, the respective annual plans will be discussed with the SAP project team, in coordination with the National Meteorological Institute and to the Civil Protection Agency, CONPREC.

- a) Complete the coverage of the monitoring of the sea conditions around São Tomé and Príncipe, through the installation of two new marine stations, with probable localization in Ilhéu das Rolas (the southernmost tip of STP) and Príncipe Island (to the north), as most of the waves come from the south.
- b) Improve the ability of the NMI to forecast dangerous conditions of the sea by providing technical assistance to integrate dynamic modeling of storm surges, long waves and their combination with the tide into the early warning system.
- c) Reinforce the capacity building, through post-graduate (MSc level) and short-term training in marine meteorology and hydro-meteorology
- d) Continue to improve the last mile early warning messages and outreach to coastal communities and fishers (e.g. through FrontlineSMS<sup>1</sup>).
- e) Strengthen the data sharing system between NMI, the hydrology institute, CONPREC and the Capitania, to ensure the dissemination of important information in the preparation and management of disasters.

### *Sub-Component 2.3. Strengthening of the Maritime Safety System*

This sub-component will expand the Safety at sea program initiated during the first phase project to cover the majority of the 3,250 artisanal fishers registered in 2016. It will also continue to reinforce behavioral change of the artisanal fishers towards safer practices at sea through a

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<sup>1</sup> dispositive which allows the sending of large number of SMS texts to a specific list of end-users. In STP it is used to inform fishermen and civil protections about dangerous weather conditions. Whenever the meteorological office informs CONPREC of risks of storms, CONPREC sends, through the frontline SMS, warning SMS to all listed fishermen.

mixture of positive reinforcement (peer to peer learning, sensitization, and training), reinforced monitoring and incentives.

This sub-component will be managed with a close collaboration between the Project Management Unit, the direction of fisheries, NGO Mar, Ambiente e Pesca Artesanal- (MARAPA<sup>2</sup>) and the Port Authority/Coast guards and will

- a) Reinforce the formation and sensitization of fishers, with an increased involvement of animators from the communities, exchange of experience and awareness campaigns.
- b) Complete the distribution of the basic safety at sea equipment for about 1,500 artisanal fishers which have not yet benefited from the program. The equipment which will be mandatory in the short future with the new regulation (e.g. life jackets, first aid kits, water containers) will be distributed free of charge to the remaining fishers, but the less essential materials or the ones for substitution will be channeled through the Direction of fisheries to promote their management through local association of fishermen.
- c) Provide materials and equipment to support the registration and monitoring of canoes, such as painting, and for the overall safety, such as the replacement of the LED bulbs for lighthouses.
- d) Support, through technical assistance and for the operational costs, to the improvement of the monitoring and evaluation of the accidents at sea, the change of the culture and practice in safety and the improvements of the registration of fishermen and boats by categories of risks. Also, some operation costs for the monitoring patrols during the most dangerous months (but budgets for search and rescue, would however remain a responsibility of the State)

### Component 3. Physical and social investments for the Coastal Resilience of Vulnerable Communities

This component is structured into three main sub-components and will cover about 8-10 of the most vulnerable coastal communities in São Tomé and Príncipe, with about 4 new communities joining the 4 pilot communities covered during PAMCZC I.

#### *Sub-Component 3.1 Support for Vulnerable Coastal Communities*

This subcomponent would aggregate all studies, technical assistance, and support to target coastal communities in this second phase, including:

- a) Finance geomorphological studies and detailed design of adaptation options in the target communities;
- b) Strengthen risk committees and communitarian associations, for the risk-based participatory mapping and planning, maintenance of adaptation option and management of disasters.
- c) Reinforce the links between the activities of the project and the social protection program to assist the most vulnerable in registering to social programs and in accessing social safety nets, and to promote cash-for-works for communitarian public works and especially women's participation; but also with other districts' program for development.
- d) Establish partnerships with private sector and key development partners to increase livelihood opportunities— such as with Príncipe Trust/HBD on tourism<sup>3</sup>, and with a project by the African Development Bank 'Projet de réhabilitation des infrastructures d'appui à la sécurité alimentaire' - Project of rehabilitation of infrastructure to support food safety (PRIASA) on fisheries.

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<sup>2</sup> NGO on sea, environment and artisanal fisheries.

<sup>3</sup>This is a private South African corporation which owns several hotels in STP and develops initiatives to promote sustainable tourism. They contributed to construction of social infrastructure for coastal communities. They also developed a trust fund, HBD Príncipe, which finances activities such as recycling of bottles, cleaning of the beaches

- e) Specialized support to community expansion areas on spatial planning and use of sustainable methods of construction;
- f) Exchange of experiences and dissemination of lessons learned.

#### *Sub-Component 3.2 Coastal Adaptation in Vulnerable Communities*

This sub-component will include the adaptation protection activities. For the coastal protection, the preference will be given to options vegetative or natural (such as beach nourishment), through small communities' projects, with the adoption of structural options, as part of hybrid solutions, when deemed indispensable. This sub-component will fund works, supplies and small grants in support of the following adaptation options:

- a) **Medium-scale coastal adaptation**, including beach nourishment, improved drainage, breakwaters and coastal and river bank revetments, when necessary.
- b) **Community-based adaptation**, including beach stabilization and revegetation, mangrove replantation, garbage removal, routine maintenance of protection works (in collaboration with district governments), and awareness activities organized through the community risk committees

#### *Sub-Component 3.3. Voluntary Relocation of Vulnerable Communities in Safe Areas*

In communities where households face high risks of coastal or river flooding, and where they wish to voluntarily move to safer areas based on an extensive consultation and decision making process that includes risk projections and vulnerability and risk mapping, the project will help them to select a safer 'expansion area', a term used to describe the new safer areas that will be designed as growth poles – preferably adjacent to the community to preserve livelihood and social links. Based on the participatory pilots developed under the first phase project, it will provide:

- a) Compensation to affected people in the expansion areas, who may have to provide land or lose agricultural crops or means of livelihood as per the RPF and subsequent (A)RAPs;
- b) Secure titling for people living in areas at high risk, who would be given preferential access to expansion area lots to build new homes (there are no actual host communities in the expansion areas and people are moving within their existing communities to a more secure location);
- c) Assist the most vulnerable households with the full costs (estimated at US\$6,000/house) of rebuilding a secure house in the expansion area, using sustainable materials and community labor;
- d) Partial assistance to other households at risk (equivalent to the cost of materials (25% of the total cost, or US\$1,500/house) to rebuild their houses in the expansion area;
- e) The construction or rehabilitation of public infrastructures to support the expansion area, to serve as a pole of attraction for future settlement, and in accordance with the development of the communities and their priorities
- f) Gradual conversion of the areas at risk into green or recreational spaces, for the enjoyment of the community (while avoiding permanent habitation) – this could include revegetation of the area or design of open-air community areas.

#### **Component 4. Project Management**

This component will include the support for the project management, including the operational costs associated with the project direction, procurement, finance management, communication administration, monitoring and evaluation (mid-term and at the end), audit and social and environmental safeguards. In view of the challenges raised by the project, a social specialist will be hired full-time, some technical audits done every year, and an expert in monitoring, as well as in social and environmental safeguards in partial time.

## **2. PROJECT IMPACTS RELATED TO RESETTLEMENT**

As mentioned above, certain project sub-components under component 3 may require land acquisition and therefore cause losses of assets that need to be compensated. The WACA PAMCZC II itself does not anticipate causing involuntary physical resettlement, The project will instead facilitate the process of decision-making related to potential relocation for communities who decide it is the best alternative for them, all on a voluntary basis. Nevertheless, one or more an (Abbreviated )Resettlement Action Plans (RAP or ARAP) may need to be prepared as per the guidelines of this RPF in the event that involuntary land acquisition is needed for the expansion areas, or growth poles, to be created for those communities who wish to move to safer ground.

## **3. PURPOSE OF THIS RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK**

While the possibility of involuntary resettlement/losses of assets is recognized at this time, it is not possible to determine precisely the exact location and scope of activities or the extent of impacts. For that reason, this Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is presented by the Government of Sao Tome e Principe (STP) in order to serve as a tool for screening investments and define the principles that will guide the development of any (Abbreviated) Resettlement Action Plans (RAP or ARAPs) that may be required in the future once investments have been defined and the communities wanting to possibly relocate have been identified and potential land areas for relocation found.

## **4. PROCESS FOR PREPARING AND APPROVING RESETTLEMENT PLANS**

Once the consultations processes with the communities (at high-risk of flooding based on past experiences) have been started in order to discuss risk profiles and vulnerability mapping, and if the communities want to relocate, then the need for safer land areas to be developed into expansion areas will be examined. Any land acquisition and related compensation will be done based on a (A)RAP to be prepared as per this RPF. The PMU will hire a consultant to prepare the (A)RAP based on the ToRs they in turn will prepare. The (A)RAP will be consulted upon and approved at local (PMU) and national levels and by the Bank and subsequently published locally and by the Bank.

## **5. ESTIMATED POPULATION DISPLACEMENT AND LIKELY CATEGORIES OF DISPLACED PERSONS**

Under the PAMCZC II, the goal is to work with 4 new communities (Iô Grande, Praia Melão, Pantufo and Micoló on São Tomé island and Praia Abade on the island of Príncipe), in addition to the 4 (Ribeira Afonso, Malanza, Santa Catarina and Praia das Burras) identified for the first phase to facilitate potential relocation to safe areas. The land acquisition is not envisaged to cause physical displacement, only losses of assets such as land or trees or crops. To date, the two ARAPs prepared have only affected between 1-8 people, who have each lost less than 20 % of their total lands and have been fully compensated. People likely to be affected by land acquisition under PAMCZC II are people with agricultural concession land, which in many cases is not necessarily under active cultivation based on the experience with the ARAPs prepared to date. At this point it is not possible to estimate the number of people affected, as the land areas to be used for expansion zones have not been identified in consultations with the communities, which will be done during project implementation.

## **6. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND CATEGORIES OF DISPLACED PERSONS**

The cut-off date for eligibility will be the date of when the census of affected people commences. The consultant conducting the RAP will be collecting data on all PAPs, and their losses.

Under this Policy Framework, any individual who loses land or other assets or whose livelihood is adversely affected by land acquisition or changed land use by the Project is eligible for compensation and/or assistance. The nature and extent of compensation and assistance depends on: i) on the rights that individual has to the land or asset taken; and, ii) on the nature and extent of the impact.

## **7. IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS**

The overall national level coordinating agency is the Inter-Ministerial Coordinating Committee, which will oversee project management and monitor implementation of the project. Daily operations will be managed by a Project Management Unit (PMU), in the Ministerio in charge of Environment, with the assistance of a Community Development Committee (CDC) at the local community level. The PMU will employ a social specialist as well as engage an experienced social consultant for the development and implementation of any required Resettlement Action Plan. The consultant will be in charge of conducting the census, the socio-economic baseline and the valuation of assets/losses as well as consultations processes with the communities.

Once the RAP is approved by the PMU, validated with the affected people and approved by the Bank and the government and publicly disclosed in-country and by the Bank, the PMU together with local level community actors will implement the RAP. Replacement land will be allocated to the PAPs by the Government officers responsible. The PMU will transfer the funds for replacing or compensating for other lost assets, from the budget of the project. The PMU's social specialist will be in charge of implementing the RAP. No construction will be started until the resettlement operation has been certified by the PMU as successfully completed and a resettlement audit has been completed.

## **8. ARRANGEMENTS FOR FUNDING RESETTLEMENT**

The arrangements for funding any resettlement under the project are relatively straightforward. If agricultural land is taken, the community will replace the parcel(s) required by allocating a plot of similar characteristics in the surrounding area that is under State ownership and unused and unoccupied. If a residential plot is taken, district officials will allocate a replacement plot in that community to the PAP.

If a physical asset other than land is taken, the project will provide the funds from its project budget paid for by the government. The funds will be paid by the PMU directly to the PAP. If payment is by check, the collaborating NGO will assist the PAP to open a bank account or cash the check, as appropriate.

The project budget will fund various items related to the creation of expansion areas for those who decide to resettle, including housing whereas the infrastructure and service delivery will be funded by other development partners or the Government. The cost of land acquisition will be paid for by the government.

## **9. CONSULTATIONS WITH, AND PARTICIPATION OF, DISPLACED PERSONS**

Resettlement operations work best when they use a participatory approach to identifying and designing interventions. In the consultations with communities on risk profiling and vulnerability mapping, the communities will be deciding whether they want to relocate. In that context, they will need to consider among other issues, where they would move to, what would be necessary to prepare for the move, what is needed in the new area. If land is required and no suitable, unoccupied community land is available, then the PMU and consultant preparing the RAP will consult individually with potential PAPs. PAPs will be offered appropriate compensation, as defined in this RPF and its entitlement matrix. If a PAP does not agree to a reallocation of land or to the other compensation offered, the community will seek an alternative design for the intervention, to avoid displacement and adverse impacts. every stage of this process, full and complete information about the prospective project, its land requirements, and the implications of that must be available to all parties, in public meetings, in the reports of those discussions, as well as through individual consultations with those directly impacted. Upon completion of the resettlement operation, an independent third party will conduct a resettlement audit that will include a satisfaction survey among the PAPs in order to assess the extent of the information, the usefulness of the consultations, the timeliness or indemnification, and the overall satisfaction of the PAPs with the process. The audit will establish whether the RAP implementation was in compliance with OP 4.12 and in case any gaps were identified, what mitigation measures would need to be implemented to ensure ex-post completion compliance. This resettlement completion survey in each community will help inform future operations in other communities, ultimately leading to a refined approach to resettlement.



**GOVERNO DE SÃO TOMÉ E PRÍNCIPE**  
**Quadro de Política de Reassentamento Involuntário**  
**Sumário Executivo**

O FPR inclui as informações sobre o programa Resiliência de Áreas Costeiras da África Ocidental (WACA) WACA regional e os componentes antecipados para São Tomé e Príncipe dentro do WACA. O conteúdo do RPF não mudou além de adicionar esta nova informação, uma vez que as atividades permanecerão iguais e este RPF orientará a elaboração de Planos de Ação de Reassentamento Abreviado (ARAPs).

Um projeto de adaptação, projeto de adaptação das Mudanças Climáticas das Zonas Costeiras, financiado por uma doação de US \$ 4,1 milhões do Fundo do País Menos Desenvolvido do GEF (GEF / LDCF), está atualmente em execução. Foi aprovado em 31 de maio de 2011, entrou em vigor em 22 de setembro de 2011 e está programado para encerramento em 31 de dezembro de 2017. O objetivo do projeto é aumentar a capacidade de adaptação das comunidades costeiras vulneráveis em São Tomé e Príncipe aos impactos adversos de variabilidade climática e mudança. Os componentes do projeto são (i) Sistema de alerta precoce e segurança no mar e (ii) Proteção costeira para comunidades vulneráveis. O projeto de país proposto no âmbito do WACA será a segunda fase deste projeto em andamento para ampliá-lo.

A segunda fase do projeto WACA -PAMCZC II, na sequência do PAMCZC I (2011-2017), faça parte do programa regional de resiliência em zonas costeiras da África Ocidental (WACA-RP). O projeto regional tem como objetivo principal a melhoria da gestão de riscos compartilhados de desastres naturais e causados pelo homem, incluindo mudanças climáticas, em áreas e comunidades específicas no oeste da África. Na primeira etapa, o projeto cobriu 6 países (Mauritânia, Senegal, Costa do Marfim, Togo, Benin e São Tomé e Príncipe).

O projeto visa ainda contribuir para a identificação e gestão de ameaças (como a erosão costeira) que se estão a acentuar devido a ações humanas, tais como a expansão de habitações muito próximas do mar, ou a extração de inertes. A longo prazo, o WACA-PAMCZC pretende contribuir para o desenvolvimento de um *sistema cada vez mais aprofundado de reforço à resiliência das comunidades costeiras*, tendo em conta os vários aspetos de resiliência (social, económica, comportamental, física e ambiental).

O PAMCZC I teve como principal objetivo aumentar a capacidade de adaptação das comunidades costeiras vulneráveis aos impactos adversos da variabilidade climática e mudanças do clima e, o WACA- PAMCZC II pretende consolidar essa capacidade de adaptação e ao mesmo tempo, reduzir a vulnerabilidade das comunidades costeiras face aos eventos extremos associados às mudanças climáticas.

O horizonte temporal previsto para o WACA- PAMCZC é o período entre 2018 e 2022.

**Caracterização geral do PAMCZC II**

O PAMCZC II-WACA estrutura-se em quatro componentes. A primeira componente, “Reforço da Integração regional visará a apoiar o diálogo internacional na região, a harmonização das legislações, trocas de experiências políticas e técnicas, para reforçar a visão comum pela gestão das zonas costeiras na África ocidental. Além do componente regional, três componentes terão atividades implementadas a nível nacional e local. En plus de la composante régionale, trois composantes auront des activités mises en œuvre au niveau national et local.

Essas atividades nacionais específicas para cada componente incluem:

## Componente 2. *Reforço político e institucional e sistemas nacionais:*

### *Sub-Componente 2.1. Apoio a Políticas Costeiras Adaptativas*

Esta sub-componente inclui a assistência técnica e legal, estudos, e ateliers de apoio à realização de reformas políticas que favoreçam uma gestão mais sustentável e adaptativa da orla costeira, financiando:

- I. Estudo de alternativas à extração de areias e inertes na orla costeira – elaboração de um estudo técnico, económico, social e ambiental das várias alternativas à utilização de areia das praias como material de construção (incluindo alternativas como o adobo, ferro-cimento, pó de basalto, areias profundas, etc). Este estudo serviria de suporte à implementação do novo decreto-lei sobre a extração de inertes, que o Governo espera aprovar em 2016.
- II. Harmonização dos regulamentos e políticas das zonas costeiras
- III. Suporte as reformas legislativas para promover a segurança marítima;
- IV. Reforço da capacidade dos membros do Governo associados à gestão de desastres e mudanças climáticas, para lhes permitir absorver experiências internacionais nessa matéria.
- V. Suporte pela monitorização das zonas costeiras através do observatório do ambiente, que poderia realizar relatórios regulares sobre o estado do litoral

### *Sub-Componente 2.2. Reforço do Sistema de Alerta Prévio Costeiro*

Esta sub-componente visa principalmente colmatar lacunas específicos no sistema de alerta prévio, que não foram suficientemente cobertas pela primeira fase ou pelo projeto SAP. De modo a assegurar uma adequada complementaridade, os planos anuais serão discutidos com a equipa do projeto SAP, assim como com o INM (Instituto Nacional da Meteorologia) e CONPREC. As seguintes atividades estão contempladas nesta sub-componente:

- a) Instalação e aquisição de duas outras estações meteorológica marítimas para cobrir a região sul (possivelmente instalada no Ilhéu das Rolas) e a Ilha do Príncipe – incluindo um estudo prévio para o melhor posicionamento dessas estações.
- b) Assistência técnica especializada para incorporar modelos dinâmicos de previsão de marés vivas e turbulências marítimas no sistema de alerta prévio<sup>4</sup> e melhoramento dos boletins meteorológicos pelos avisos.
- c) Formação de pós-graduação em meteorologia marítima, e outras formações especializadas de curto prazo que possam ser necessárias.
- d) Melhoramento contínuo das mensagens e do alcance do sistema de aviso prévio aos pescadores e comunidades costeiras (por exemplo através do FrontlineSMS).
- e) Reforço do sistema de partilha dos dados entre INM, instituto da hidrologia, CONPREC e a Capitania, para assegurar a difusão das informações importantes pelas preparação e gestão das catástrofes.

### *Sub-Componente 2.3. Reforço do Sistema de Segurança Marítima*

Esta sub-componente visa completar a formação e distribuição de equipamento básico de salva vidas a pescadores que ainda não beneficiaram do sistema, assim como continuar a reforçar a sensibilização, monitorização e incentivos para conduzir a uma mudança efetiva de comportamento de risco dos pescadores artesanais. Assim sendo, a subcomponente partiria de uma

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<sup>4</sup> Ver semelhante Sistema desenvolvido nas ilhas Maurícias <https://www.deltares.nl/app/uploads/2015/11/Implementation-of-an-Early-Warning-System-for-incoming-storm-surge-and-tide-in-Mauritius.pdf>

estreita colaboração entre a UGP, a Direção das Pescas, a ONG MARAPA e a Capitania/Guarda Costeira, financiando as seguintes atividades:

- a) Reforço da formação e sensibilização dos pescadores e em particular dos mais expostos ao risco (novos e jovens pescadores) – incluindo um envolvimento mais intensivo de animadores comunitários, trocas de experiência, e campanhas de sensibilização;
- b) Distribuição de materiais de segurança básica a cerca de 1,500 pescadores formados que ainda não beneficiaram durante a primeira fase. Materiais essenciais que se pretende venham a ser obrigatórios (por exemplo coletes de salva-vida, capes de chuva, luzes de sinalização, kits de primeiro socorro, contentores de água) seriam distribuídos gratuitamente, enquanto que para outros materiais não essenciais ou de substituição seria seguida a política da Direção das Pescas para promover a sua venda através de lojas ou associações de pescadores (com possível isenção de impostos).
- c) Materiais e equipamentos de apoio ao registo das canoas e ao sistema de segurança marítima, tais como tintas e lâmpadas LED para os faróis.
- d) Assistência técnica e custos operacionais para melhorar a monitorização e avaliação de (i) acidentes no mar; (ii) cultura e práticas de segurança, e (iii) registo progressivo dos pescadores e embarcações por categoria de risco. Incluem-se aqui também custos operacionais para patrulhas de monitorização nos meses de pesca mais perigosos.

Componente 3. Investimentos físicos e sociais para a Resiliência Costeira das Comunidades Vulneráveis: Esta componente seria organizada em três sub-componentes principais e cobrirá cerca das 10 das comunidades costeiras mais vulneráveis em São Tomé e Príncipe, sendo cerca de 6 as novas comunidades que se juntam às 4 comunidades piloto abrangidas na fase 1 do projeto.

*Sub-Componente 3.1 Apoio às Comunidades Costeiras Vulneráveis :*

Esta sub-componente agregaria todos os estudos, assistência técnica, e apoio às comunidades costeiras alvo nesta segunda fase, incluindo:

- a) Assistência técnica para estudos de geomorfologia e desenhos pormenorizados das opções de adaptação;
- b) Capacitação dos comités de risco e associações comunitárias - no planeamento, mapeamento, e monitorização participativa, manutenção das actividades de adaptação, e gestão de desastres;
- c) Reforço dos elos entre as actividades do projeto e a protecção social<sup>5</sup>, assim como outros programas de desenvolvimento distritais e GIMEs;
- d) Estabelecimento de parcerias público-privadas nomeadamente nas áreas do turismo e pescas (através do Príncipe Trust/HBD, PRIASA, etc.)
- e) Formação e apoio técnico às zonas de expansão comunitárias;
- f) Troca de experiências entre comunidades, e comunicação de lições aprendidas

*Sub-Componente 3.2. Protecções físicas das Comunidades Vulneráveis :*

Esta sub-componente financiará as actividades e investimentos de adaptação. Para a protecção costeira será dada preferência a soluções baseadas na visão ecossistémica favorecendo opções

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<sup>5</sup> Através de (i) registo dos mais vulneráveis no programa de apoio às famílias vulneráveis e programa de pensão social; (ii) promoção de actividades de adaptação através das normas do programa de trabalhos públicos comunitários; (iii) reforço da participação feminina; e (iv) visitas conjuntas ao terreno com os coordenadores distritais de protecção social.

vegetativas e naturais efetuadas através de pequenos projetos comunitários, optando-se por opções estruturais apenas quando estritamente necessário. Em comunidades onde as famílias vivendo em zonas perigosas quiserem mudar-se voluntariamente para áreas mais seguras, o projeto poderia também ajudar a criar zonas de expansão. Esta sub-componente financeira:

- a) Adaptação costeira de média escala (geralmente acima de US\$50,000) incluindo obras de proteção, aterros, alimentação de praias quando necessárias;
- b) Pequenos projetos comunitários de adaptação (estabilização da orla costeira, revegetação, plantação de mangais, recolha de resíduos, manutenção de obras de proteção, atividades de sensibilização, etc).

#### *Sub-Componente 3.3. Relocação voluntária das Comunidades Vulneráveis nas zonas seguras:*

Esta sub-componente financiará as atividades e investimentos Realocação participativa dos mais vulneráveis para zonas de expansão, incluindo:

- a) Compensação a pessoas afetadas (que percam acesso a terrenos, culturas ou meios de produção na zona de expansão); 6
- b) Assistência aos mais vulneráveis (na reconstrução de uma habitação segura na zona de expansão e direitos de propriedade para o novo lote – equivalente a 100% dos custos da nova casa, com materiais sustentáveis)
- c) Ajudas de custo a outras famílias vivendo em zonas perigosas– direitos de propriedade sobre o lote, e custos de materiais sustentáveis, equivalentes a aproximadamente 25% dos custos de uma nova casa na zona de expansão;
- d) Construção ou reabilitação de infraestrutura social de apoio às zonas de expansão, que sirva de polo de atração para a nova zona, e de acordo com o progresso feito pela comunidade;
- e) Gestão da zona em perigo – tal como transformação num espaço comunitário, ou espaço verde;

#### Componente 4. Gestão do Projeto

Esta componente comporta o apoio à gestão do projeto, incluindo custos operacionais, associados com a direção do projeto, licitação, gestão financeira, administração, condutor, monitorização, avaliação (a meio termo e final), auditoria e apoio as implementação das salvaguardas sociais e ambientais.

### ***2. Impactos do Projecto Relacionados com o Assentamento***

Conforme mencionado acima, certos subcomponentes do projeto no componente 3 podem exigir aquisição de terrenos e, portanto, causar perdas de ativos que precisam ser compensados. O próprio WACA PAMCZC II não antecipa a realização de reassentamento físico, mas sim facilitará o processo de tomada de decisão relacionado à deslocalização potencial para as comunidades que decidem que é a melhor alternativa para eles e, nesse contexto, um Plano de Ação de Reassentamento (abreviado) (ARAP) deverá ser preparado de acordo com as diretrizes deste RPF. O ARAP abrangerá a aquisição de terras para as áreas de expansão, ou pólos de crescimento, a serem criadas para as comunidades que desejam se mudar para um terreno mais seguro, bem como quaisquer outros aspectos sob OP 4.12.

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<sup>6</sup> A relocação de pessoas em risco seria estritamente voluntária. No entanto, o projeto será responsável por compensação a pessoas que percam bens ou culturas nas zonas de expansão, ou devido a obras efectuadas pelo projeto (de acordo com as normas de salvaguardas do projeto).

### **3. *Justificação para Quadro da Política de Reassentamento***

Embora a possibilidade de reassentamento involuntário seja reconhecida, neste momento não é possível determinar com precisão a localização exacta e o número de estruturas que, nessa eventualidade, necessitem ser relocadas ou adquiridas. Por essa razão, este Quadro da Política de Reassentamento (QPR), é apresentado pelo Governo de São Tomé e Príncipe (STP), com o objetivo de definir os princípios que nortearão o desenvolvimento de quaisquer Planos de Acção de Reassentamento (PARs) que possam ser exigidos no futuro.

### **4. PROCESSO DE ELABORAÇÃO E APROVAÇÃO DOS PLANOS DE REASSENTAMENTO**

Uma vez que os processos de consultas com as comunidades (com alto risco de inundações com base em experiências passadas) foram iniciados para discutir perfis de risco e mapeamento de vulnerabilidades, e se as comunidades desejam se mudar, então a necessidade de desenvolvimento de áreas de terra mais seguras em áreas de expansão serão examinadas. Qualquer aquisição de terreno e compensação relacionada será feita com base em um ARAP a ser preparado de acordo com este RPF. O PMU contratará um consultor para preparar o RAP com base nos toRs que eles, por sua vez, prepararão. O RAP será consultado e aprovado a nível local (PMU) e nacional e pelo Banco e posteriormente publicado localmente e pelo Banco.

### **5. ESTIMATIVA DA POPULAÇÃO DESLOCADA E PROVÁVEIS CATEGORIAS DAS PESSOAS DESLOCADAS**

O PAMCZC II, o objetivo é trabalhar com 4 novas comunidades (Iô Grande, Praia Melão, Pantufo e Micoló na ilha de São Tomé e Praia Abade na ilha do Príncipe), além dos 4 (Ribeira Afonso, Malanza, Santa Catarina e Praia das Burras) identificadas para a primeira fase para facilitar o deslocamento potencial para áreas seguras. A aquisição da terra não está prevista para causar deslocamento físico, apenas perdas de ativos como terra ou árvores ou culturas. Até à data, os dois ARAPs preparados só afetaram entre 1-8 pessoas, que perderam cada uma menos de 20% de suas terras totais e foram totalmente compensadas. As pessoas que provavelmente serão afetadas pela aquisição de terras no âmbito da PAMCZC II são pessoas com terras agrícolas, que em muitos casos não são necessariamente cultivadas ativamente com base na experiência com os ARAPs preparados até à data. Neste ponto, não é possível estimar o número de pessoas afetadas, pois as áreas de terra a serem usadas para zonas de expansão não foram identificadas em consultas com as comunidades, o que será feito durante a implementação.

### **6. CRITÉRIOS DE ELEGIBILIDADE E CATEGORIAS DAS PESSOAS DESLOCADAS**

A data-limite para a elegibilidade será definida por cada projeto comunitário como a data de início do recenseamento das pessoas afetadas. O consultor que conduz o RAP coletará dados em todos os PAPs e suas perdas.

De acordo com este Quadro de Política, qualquer indivíduo que perca terreno ou outros ativos ou cujo sustento seja afetado adversamente pela aquisição de terras ou pelo uso alterado do solo pelo Projeto seja elegível para compensação e / ou assistência. A natureza e extensão da compensação e assistência depende de: i) sobre os direitos que o indivíduo possui na terra ou no bem; e, ii) sobre a natureza e extensão do impacto.

## **7. PROCESSO DE IMPLEMENTAÇÃO**

O órgão de coordenação nacional de nível nacional é o Comitê de Coordenação Interministerial, que supervisionará a gestão de projetos e monitorará a implementação do projeto. As operações diárias serão geridas por uma Unidade de Gerenciamento de Projetos (PMU), no Ministério de Obras Públicas, com a assistência de um Comitê de Desenvolvimento Comunitário (CDC) ao nível da comunidade local. O PMU empregará um especialista social, além de contratar um consultor social experiente para o desenvolvimento e implementação de qualquer Plano de Ação de Reassentamento exigido. O consultor será encarregado de realizar o recenseamento, a linha de base socioeconômica e a avaliação de ativos / perdas, além de processos de consultas com as comunidades.

Uma vez que o RAP seja aprovado pela PMU, validado com as pessoas afetadas e aprovado pelo Banco e divulgado publicamente no país e pelo Banco, o PMU juntamente com atores comunitários de nível local implementará o RAP. A terra de substituição será atribuída aos PAPs pelos oficiais do governo responsáveis. A UGP transferirá os fundos para substituir ou compensar outros ativos perdidos, a partir do orçamento do projeto. O especialista social do PMU será responsável pela implementação do RAP. Nenhuma construção será iniciada até que a operação de reassentamento tenha sido certificada pela PMU como concluída com êxito e uma auditoria de reassentamento foi concluída.

## **8. CONDIÇÕES PARA FINANCIAMENTO DO REASSENTAMENTO**

As modalidades de financiamento de qualquer reinstalação no âmbito do projeto são relativamente diretas. Se a terra agrícola for tomada, a comunidade substituirá o (s) pacote (s) exigido (s) ao alocar um gráfico de características similares na área circundante que está sob propriedade do Estado e não utilizado e desocupado. Se uma parcela residencial for tomada, os funcionários do distrito alocarão uma parcela de substituição nessa comunidade para o PAP. Se um ativo físico diferente da terra for levado, o projeto fornecerá os fundos do orçamento do projeto pago pelo governo. Os fundos serão pagos pelo PMU diretamente ao PAP. Se o pagamento for por cheque, a ONG colaboradora ajudará o PAP a abrir uma conta bancária ou a cobrar o cheque, conforme apropriado.

O orçamento do projeto financiará vários itens relacionados à criação de áreas de expansão para aqueles que decidirem se reassentar, incluindo habitação, enquanto a infra-estrutura e a prestação de serviços serão financiadas por outros parceiros de desenvolvimento ou o Governo. O custo da aquisição de terras será pago pelo governo.

## **9. CONSULTAS, E PARTICIPAÇÃO DAS PESSOAS DESLOCADAS**

As operações de reassentamento funcionam melhor quando utilizam uma abordagem participativa para identificar e projetar intervenções. Nas consultas com comunidades sobre perfil de risco e mapeamento de vulnerabilidades, as comunidades irão decidir se querem se mudar. Nesse contexto, eles terão que considerar, entre outras questões, onde se deslocariam, o que seria necessário para se preparar para o movimento, o que é necessário na nova área. Se a terra for necessária e nenhuma terra da comunidade desocupada adequada, a PMU e a consultora que prepara o RAP consultarão individualmente os potenciais PAPs. Os PAP receberão uma compensação adequada, conforme definido neste RPF e sua matriz de direito. Se um PAP não concorda com uma reatribuição de terras ou com outras compensações oferecidas, a comunidade buscará um projeto alternativo para a intervenção, para evitar deslocamentos e impactos adversos. Todas as etapas deste processo, informações completas e completas sobre o projeto prospectivo, seus requisitos de terra e as implicações disso devem estar disponíveis para todas as partes, em reuniões públicas, nos relatórios dessas discussões, bem como através de consultas individuais com essas impactado diretamente.

Após a conclusão da operação de reassentamento, um terceiro independente realizará uma auditoria de reassentamento que incluirá uma pesquisa de satisfação entre os PAPs para avaliar a extensão da informação, a utilidade das consultas, a pontualidade ou indenização e a satisfação geral dos PAPs com o processo. A auditoria determinará se a implementação do RAP estava em conformidade com o OP 4.12 e, no caso de quaisquer lacunas serem identificadas, quais medidas de mitigação deveriam ser implementadas para garantir o cumprimento da conclusão ex-post. Esta pesquisa de conclusão do reassentamento em cada comunidade ajudará a informar as futuras operações em outras comunidades, levando a uma operação de reassentamento bem sucedido.

**West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience (WACA) Investment Program  
SAO TOME E PRINCIPE  
RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK**

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## ACRONYMS

ACC	Adaptation to Climate Change project
ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
CDC	Community Development Committee
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ESSC	Environmental and Social Safeguards Checklist
IMCC	Inter-Ministerial Coordinating Committee (ACC)
NAPA	National Adaptation Plan of Action
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OP	Operational Policy (World Bank)
PAP	Project Affected Person (or People)
PMU	Project Management Unit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
STP	Sao Tome e Principe

**SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE**  
**WEST AFRICAN COASTAL AREAS RESILIENCE INVESTMENT PROGRAM**  
**RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK**

**1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The Regional WACA Investment Program’s vision is to become the dynamic convening platform for coastal countries and partners, where they share knowledge, expertise, and access finance.<sup>7</sup> The approach encourages countries to engage in technical assistance first in order to unbundle the complex coastal development challenges into actionable priorities, such as conducting multi-hazard risk assessments, preparation of multi-sector investment plans, and mobilizing the leadership at national and regional levels to effectively advance concrete projects. The countries engaged with this project have been part of the development of the approach, as supported by several Bank-executed trust funds. These countries also made specific commitments to take unified action at COP21. At the WACA level, the following components are envisaged<sup>8</sup>:

Component 1: Strengthening Regional Integration and Investments for improved coastal zone management

Component 2: Strengthening National Policies and Institutions and national Integrated technical systems

Component 3 National and Physical Coastal Infrastructure and Social Investments

Component 4: Coordination, Implementation Support and Project Management.

At the country level, for STP, the following components are envisaged within WACA:

**1.1. Overall structure of WACA - PAMCZC II**

WACA -PAMCZC II is structured in four components. The first component, "Reinforcement of Regional Integration”, aims to support international dialogue in the region, the harmonization of legislations, the exchange of political and technical experiences and to strengthen the common vision for the integrated management of the coastal zones in Western Africa.

In addition to the regional component, three components will have activities implemented at the national and local levels. These specific national activities include:

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<sup>7</sup> This is the current vision statement as discussed with GP management from ENR and GSURR. The vision is being currently discussed with other GPs as well, so that WB eventually can provide a sustainable development-wide package of support to countries.

<sup>8</sup> Only the main headings are presented here and the main focus is on the Sao Tome [art of the regional WACA project.

## 1.2. Component 2. Reinforcement of national policies, institutions and technical systems

### *1.2.1. Sub-Component 2.1. Support for Adaptive Coastal Policies*

This sub-component includes technical and legal assistance, studies, and workshops to support policy reforms that promote more sustainable and adaptive management of the coastline by financing:

- a) Study of alternatives to the extraction of sands and aggregates on the coastline - elaboration of a technical, economic, social and environmental studies of the various alternatives to the use of beach sand as construction material (including alternatives such as adobe, ferro-cimento, deep sea dredging, etc.). This study would support the implementation of the new decree-law on the extraction of aggregates, which the Government hopes to approve in 2018.
- b) Harmonization of coastal zone regulations and policies
- c) Support to the legislative reforms to promote maritime safety;
- d) Reinforcement of the capacity of the members of the Government involved in the management of disasters and climate change, to allow them to benefit from international experiences and share their lessons learnt
- e) Support to the monitoring of coastal zones through the observatory of the environment, which would carry out regular reports on the state of the coast

### *1.2.2. Sub-Component 2.2. Reinforcement of the Coastal Early Warning System*

This sub-component will focus primarily on the remaining gaps of the coastal early warning system, which have not been covered during the first phase or by the UNDP /LDCF SAP Project. In order to ensure an effective complementarity between projects, the respective annual plans will be discussed with the SAP project team, in coordination with the National Meteorological Institute and to the Civil Protection Agency, CONPREC.

- a) Complete the coverage of the monitoring of the sea conditions around São Tomé and Príncipe, through the installation of two new marine stations, with probable localization in Ilhéu das Rolas (the southernmost tip of STP) and Príncipe Island (to the north), as most of the waves come from the south.
- b) Improve the ability of the NMI to forecast dangerous conditions of the sea by providing technical assistance to integrate dynamic modeling of storm surges, long waves and their combination with the tide into the early warning system.
- c) Reinforce the capacity building, through post-graduate (MSc level) and short-term training in marine meteorology and hydro-meteorology
- d) Continue to improve the last mile early warning messages and outreach to coastal communities and fishers (e.g. through FrontlineSMS).
- e) Strengthen the data sharing system between NMI, the hydrology institute, CONPREC and the Capitania, to ensure the dissemination of important information in the preparation and management of disasters.

### *1.2.3. Sub-Component 2.3. Strengthening of the Maritime Safety System*

This sub-component would expand the Safety at sea program initiated during the first phase project to cover the majority of the 3,250 artisanal fishers registered in 2016. It would also continue to reinforce behavioral change of the artisanal fishers towards safer practices at sea

through a mixture of positive reinforcement (peer to peer learning, sensitization, and training), reinforced monitoring and incentives.

This sub-component would be managed with a close collaboration between the Project Management Unit, the direction of fisheries, MARAPA<sup>9</sup> and the Port Authority/Coast guards and will

- a) Reinforce the formation and sensitization of fishers, with an increased involvement of animators from the communities, exchange of experience and awareness campaigns.
- b) Complete the distribution of the basic safety at sea equipment for about 1,500 artisanal fishers which have not yet benefited from the program. The equipment which would be mandatory in the short future with the new regulation (e.g. life jackets, first aid kits, water containers) would be distributed free of charge to the remaining fishers, but the less essential materials or the ones for substitution will be channeled through the Direction of fisheries to promote their management through local association of fishermen.
- c) Provide materials and equipment to support the registration and monitoring of canoes, such as painting, and for the overall safety, such as the replacement of the LED bulbs for lighthouses.
- d) Support, through technical assistance and for the operational costs, to the improvement of the monitoring and evaluation of the accidents at sea, the change of the culture and practice in safety and the improvements of the registration of fishermen and boats by categories of risks. Also, some operation costs for the monitoring patrols during the most dangerous months (but budgets for search and rescue, would however remain a responsibility of the State)

### 1.3. Component 3. Physical and social investments for the Coastal Resilience of Vulnerable Communities

This component is structured into three main sub-components and will cover about 8-10 of the most vulnerable coastal communities in São Tomé and Príncipe, with about 4-6 new communities joining the 4 pilot communities covered during PAMCZC I.

#### *1.3.1. Sub-Component 3.1 Support for Vulnerable Coastal Communities*

This subcomponent would aggregate all studies, technical assistance, and support to target coastal communities in this second phase, including:

- a) Finance geomorphological studies and detailed design of adaptation options in the target communities;
- b) Strengthen risk committees and communitarian associations, for the risk-based participatory mapping and planning, maintenance of adaptation option and management of disasters.
- c) Reinforce the links between the activities of the project and the social protection program to assist the most vulnerable in registering to social programs and in accessing social safety nets, and to promote cash-for-works for communitarian public works and especially women's participation; but also with other districts' program for development.

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<sup>9</sup> NGO Mar, Ambiente and Pescas on fisheries.

- d) Establish partnerships with private sector and key development partners to increase livelihood opportunities— such as with Príncipe Trust/HBD on tourism<sup>10</sup>, and with a project by the African Development Bank ‘Projet de réhabilitation des infrastructures d’appui à la sécurité alimentaire’ - Project of rehabilitation of infrastructure to support food safety (PRIASA) on fisheries.
- e) Specialized support to community expansion areas on spatial planning and use of sustainable methods of construction;
- f) Exchange of experiences and dissemination of lessons learned.

### *1.3.2. Sub-Component 3.2 Coastal Adaptation in Vulnerable Communities*

This sub-component would include the adaptation protection activities. For the coastal protection, the preference would be given to options vegetative or natural (such as beach nourishment), through small communities’ projects, with the adoption of structural options, as part of hybrid solutions, when deemed indispensable. This sub-component will fund works, supplies and small grants in support of the following adaptation options:

- a) **Medium-scale coastal adaptation**, including beach nourishment, improved drainage, breakwaters and coastal and river bank revetments, when necessary.
- b) **Community-based adaptation**, including beach stabilization and revegetation, mangrove replantation, garbage removal, routine maintenance of protection works (in collaboration with district governments), and awareness activities organized through the community risk committees

### *1.3.3. Sub-Component 3.3. Voluntary Relocation of Vulnerable Communities in Safe Areas*

In communities where households face high risks of coastal or river flooding, and where they wish to voluntarily move to safer areas, the project would help them to select a safer expansion area – preferably adjacent to the community to preserve livelihood and social links. Based on the participatory pilots developed on the first phase project, it would provide:

- a) Compensation to affected people in the expansion areas, who may have to provide land or lose agricultural crops or means of livelihood;
- b) Secure titling for people living in areas at high risk, who would be given preferential access to expansion area lots to build new homes;
- c) Assist the most vulnerable households with the full costs (estimated at US\$6,000/house) of rebuilding a secure house in the expansion area, using sustainable materials and community labor;
- d) Partial assistance to other households at risk (equivalent to the cost of materials (25% of the total cost, or US\$1,500/house) to rebuild their houses in the expansion area;
- e) The construction or rehabilitation of public infrastructures to support the expansion area, to serve as a pole of attraction for future settlement, and in accordance with the development of the communities and their priorities

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<sup>10</sup> This is a private South African corporation which owns several hotels in STP and develops initiatives to promote sustainable tourism. They contributed to construction of social infrastructure for coastal communities. They also developed a trust fund, HBD Príncipe, which finances activities such as recycling of bottles, cleaning of the beaches.

- f) Gradual conversion of the areas at risk into green or recreational spaces, for the enjoyment of the community (while avoiding permanent habitation) – this could include revegetation of the area or design of open-air community areas.

#### 1.4. Component 4. Project Management

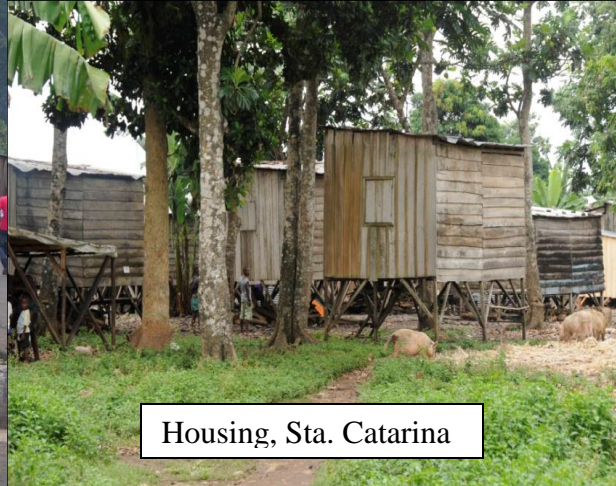
This component will include the support for the project management, including the operational costs associated with the project direction, procurement, finance management, communication administration, monitoring and evaluation (mid-term and at the end), audit and social and environmental safeguards. In view of the challenges raised by the project, a sociologist will be hired full-time, some technical audits done every year, and an expert in monitoring, as well as in social and environmental safeguards in partial time.

## **2. PROJECT IMPACTS RELATED TO RESETTLEMENT**

As mentioned above, certain project sub-components under component 3 may require land acquisition and therefore cause losses of assets that need to be compensated. The WACA PAMCZC II itself does not anticipate causing involuntary physical resettlement, but will instead facilitate the process of decision-making related to potential relocation for communities who decide it is the best alternative for them, and in that context one or more (Abbreviated ) Resettlement Action Plan (RAP or ARAP) may need to be prepared as per the guidelines of this RPF. The (A)RAP will cover the land acquisition for the expansion areas, or growth poles, to be created for those communities who wish to move to safer ground, as well as any other aspects under OP 4.12.



Beach area, road, Sta. Catarina



Housing, Sta. Catarina



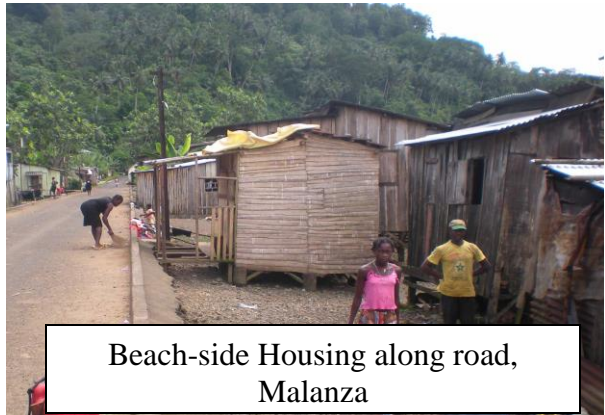
River, Ribeira Afonso



Beach-side Housing (from rear),  
Ribeira Afonso



Beach and river area, Malanza



Beach-side Housing along road,  
Malanza



### **3. *Justification for a Resettlement Policy Framework***

While the possibility of involuntary resettlement/losses of assets is recognized at this time, it is not possible to determine precisely the scope, location or the exact design of the activities and their impacts. Therefore, this RPF has been prepared to serve as a guide for the preparation of Resettlement Action Plans during implementation when necessary.

In low-lying coastal communities, detailed hydrological and topographical information is required in order to determine precisely how far inland the potential rehabilitation and/or relocation program must extend. These studies in concert with close local consultation, will facilitate the decision about exactly what works will be undertaken and which houses would either benefit from rehabilitation (i.e., have the housing platform raised) or need to be relocated.

Because it is not possible at this time to identify the structures and areas where there may be involuntary resettlement this Resettlement Policy Framework(RPF) is presented by the Government of Sao Tome e Principe in order to provide a screening tool, allocate responsibilities, and define the principles that will guide the development of any Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) that may be required in the future .

### **4. PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES GOVERNING RESETTLEMENT PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION**

The most effective measure for avoiding disruption of people's lives and livelihoods is to avoid taking land in the first place. Involuntary resettlement can often be avoided by exploring all viable alternative designs for an investment. Involuntary resettlement should be avoided to the extent possible and minimized if it cannot be avoided completely.

Where permanent or temporary land acquisition is unavoidable, a RAP is required. The RAP will specify the procedures for land acquisition, compensation and economic assistance of project-affected people (PAPs). The RAP will also take into account the following principles and objectives in order to at least restore, and preferably improve, the standards of living of the PAPs.

First, when land is required, the area taken will be the smallest area possible, so that the extent of physical and economic dislocation is reduced to the absolute unavoidable minimum. Where suitable unused State land is unavailable, private land must be acquired with regard to the guidelines of OP 4.12.

Second, PAPs will be afforded full and meaningful opportunity to participate and contribute to the design and implementation of the project. It is necessary, especially in small community projects, that the people affected understand the necessity of the acquisition of their land; if not, other land should be considered to avoid social tensions. Further, even when people agree with the aims of the project, the compensation and other remedial measures will be discussed in-depth with the PAPs to facilitate their understanding and acceptance by the PAPs, and they will have

an important role in implementing the measures from their part in the process. Finally, the PAPs will play an important role in monitoring the resettlement operation, for their satisfaction with the operation is a significant project monitoring dimension.

Third, all PAPs will be compensated fully for the loss of any and all assets. This includes, but is not limited to : land, houses, business premises, other infrastructure (fences, wells, latrines, lost crops and economic trees), as well as, in the instance of businesses, employee wages and business profits for the period of disruption. In the case of land, compensation in-kind (that is, land-for-land) is preferred in rural areas. For other assets that are not replaced in kind, compensation values will be at new replacement cost, without depreciation, in order to assure that people can replace each asset. Also, payments will be effected in a timely manner so that the PAPs are not further inconvenienced.

Fourth, PAPs will be assisted in case of physical relocation or resettlement. Local officials and/or project officers will help PAPs identify and acquire a new residence or business locale, and will provide any other necessary ancillary support (e.g., purchase and/or transport of building materials, hiring building contractors, physical transfer and reinstallation).

Fifth, PAPs will be provided all reasonable and necessary assistance to restore their livelihoods, to the extent these are affected. This policy holds that where it is not feasible to avoid economic dislocation, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in the investment's benefits. Therefore, when incomes or livelihoods are affected, PAPs will be provided assistance in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living, or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

These principles provide basic guidelines for developing a detailed and time-bound Resettlement Action Plan when a project requires land. The purpose of developing a RAP is to define not only the procedures for land acquisition but also the measures necessary to improve -- or at least maintain -- the standards of living of the project-affected people, and to do so prior to project implementation in terms of starting civil works.

## **5. PROCESS FOR PREPARING AND APPROVING RESETTLEMENT PLANS**

The process for preparing and approving resettlement plans involves three steps. First, once the final technical engineering plans are finalized for a community investment in protective works or potential relocation seems necessary based on community discussions, the PMU social specialist will complete an Environmental and Social Screening Checklist (ESSC) to ascertain whether or not there is any land acquisition required (see Annex A). If so, the PMU's social specialist will oversee the work of a consultant hired to develop a RAP, and the consultants in collaboration and consultation with the community members and with the assistance of the Community Development Committee (CDC), will carry out a census of the affected population, an inventory of their fixed assets, and a socio-economic baseline survey (see Annex B) in order to develop a Resettlement Action Plan (see Annex C). Finally, the sub-project proposal, together with the

RAP, will be submitted to the Project Management Unit (PMU) for review and submission to the World Bank for approval prior to disclosure. More details on the process below.

**1. Certification of Whether or Not There is Resettlement:  
The Environmental and Social Safeguard Checklist**

This section describes the process for screening that environmental and social concerns -- in particular here, resettlement issues – to ensure these are addressed early on and adequately throughout the project cycle. While designing the technical interventions, the PMU will ensure that the populations likely to be affected by project interventions will be consulted and kept informed of the project. Consultations are also a way to determine who may be affected and how and this will enable to consider alternatives to project design in order to avoid to the fullest extent possible inducing physical resettlement and adverse impacts in general on the population. This process is formalized through an Environmental and Social Safeguard Checklist (ESSC; Annex A) of potential issues, which informs the PMU as to whether a certain design will have adverse impacts and if so, would merit a consideration of alternatives or mitigation measures. The ESSC requires approval from the Project Management Unit (PMU), and, the World Bank.

The screening exercise must be carried out in each community or each site considered for an activity in the project. With regard to involuntary resettlement, the ESSC establishes: i) whether land that is occupied or used or privately owned will be required for the investment; ii) who owns or occupies the land or uses it for what purpose; iii) whether there are structures and if so, what kind on the land; iv) whether structures or assets would be lost if the land was acquired; and, v) what type of mitigation measures are necessary to develop.

The ESSC is designed to inform the PMU as well as the local communities and their leaders about critical issues that needs to be taken into account in project design. The ESSC poses a series of questions about potential issues. The answer to each ESSC question is either ‘Yes; or ‘No’. If all of the answers are ‘No,’ the project poses no particular environmental or social concern, and can be forwarded to the PMU for field verification of the findings and final approval.

When a critical environmental or social issue does arise based on the screening form, then mitigation measures will be necessary. These measures are to be defined by the PMU’s social specialist in close coordination with the project technicians and the community and the CDC, in particular the community members directly affected by the investment

If one or more of the answers are ‘Yes,’ there are three possible outcomes:

1. A form of Environmental Management Plan (EMP)<sup>11</sup> is required;
2. An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required; and/or
3. Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is required<sup>12</sup>.

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<sup>11</sup> Please refer to the project Procedural Manual (forthcoming) for the handling of EMPs and EIAs.

<sup>12</sup> The ESSC contains a specific question (Annex A, Item C-1-6) that inquires whether any land is required, and, if so, whether it is occupied, seasonally or permanently, through formal law or customary right and what remedial measures are proposed (Annex A, Section D).

When one or more items indicate that further environmental or social (specifically, resettlement) investigation is required, the PMU's social specialist who will oversee the work of the consultant hired for the preparation of RAP will develop the required instrument in consultation with the affected community.

The checklist constitutes a certification by the PMU that the project design has identified all relevant environmental and social issues, and includes all measures required to avoid or minimize adverse environmental and social impacts. When completed, the ESSC identifies the potential impacts of the project, describes the measures to address these impacts, includes the costs of the resettlement operation in the overall project budget, and annexes the completed checklist along with any additional planning reports.

## **2. RAP PREPARATION**

When the initial screening process indicates that there will be land acquisition and therefore involuntary resettlement as defined under this policy, the PMU's social specialist together with a consultant and in consultation with the communities and the CDC, will develop a Resettlement Action Plan. The Bank's policy requires a RAP for any project that involuntarily displaces people from land or productive resources, and the displacement results in: relocation, the loss of shelter, the loss of assets or access to assets important to production; the loss of income sources or means of livelihood; or the loss of access to natural resources.

The RAP must meet the requirements of OP 4.12 as well as being user-friendly in the sense that it is a practical tool for implementation. The basic format for a RAP is (also see Annex C):

- a. Describe the project (and alternatives considered to minimize resettlement)
- b. Define the impacts (including those identified during the census and socio-economic survey)
- c. Census the population affected and undertake a baseline socio-economic survey
- d. Detail the type and extent of loss incurred by each PAP
- e. Specify whether compensation is in-kind for each loss or, for those assets whose compensation is done in cash, the unit compensation rates and overall cost for monetary compensation, including transport, administrative and other (e.g., contractor hiring) costs
- f. Determine and prepare the resettlement site, if any, including institutional arrangements
- g. Present any economic rehabilitation measures required, including assistance to vulnerable groups
- h. Provide a timetable for resettlement and project activities
- i. Grievance mechanism
- j. Consultations process
- i. Present a detailed budget, and identify the sources of funds as well as a timeline and monitoring process.

In practice, once it has been determined in consultation with the community, that there will be land acquisition and involuntary resettlement or losses of assets, a census will be conducted of the affected population and an inventory and valuation of the assets each PAP will lose. At the same time, the enumerators will record basic demographic and socio-economic information, including, the name, age, marital status, number of dependents, primary and secondary occupations, land ownership status of each PAP household. The enumerators will also record the extent and type of impact and the importance of the area lost to each PAP family. (See Annex B for an example of a data collection sheet.)

Once it is determined how many people are affected and how severely, the PAPs will be consulted on remedial measures. Ideally, all land lost will be replaced by land of the same size and of the same characteristics unless the PAPs express a preference for cash compensation. Structures can be replaced in-kind by the project or by the PAP using his or her indemnification payment(s). Annual crops that are lost before harvest are to be compensated at the market rate for that production at the mid-point between harvests. And economic trees are either valued for their lumber (timber trees) or, in the case of fruit trees, valued at the amount of production lost for the period it takes a replacement seedling to come into production.

This information is fully compiled in the RAP, along with key information on institutional arrangements, timetable and cost as well as a mechanism for solving grievances. The RAP will be validated with the affected communities before submitting it to the PMU and the Bank for approval and subsequent public disclosure.

### **3. *The Approval Process***

The approval process involves three steps. First, as discussed above, the PMU's social specialist will complete the ESSC in consultation with the CDC. If there is no permanent or temporary land acquisition or direct economic impacts because of the investment, the proposal and signed ESSC can be verified and approved by the PMU. If a RAP is required, the consultant, under the supervision of the social specialist, will prepare a RAP in consultation with the affected communities that identifies the impacts and their mitigation. The RAP will be validated by the affected community prior to finalizing it.

Second, the PMU/social specialist will review the submission, and carry out any field verification that may be warranted. The PMU will sign the ESSC and RAP to indicate that they are satisfied with the proposal and its annexes (e.g., ESSC, RAP and any required environmental planning documents). In the contrary case, the PMU, will specify what additional information is necessary before the RAP can be approved.

Third, the PMU will submit the RAP (and/or any required environmental plan) to the Project Inter-Ministerial Coordinating Committee (IMCC) for forwarding to the World Bank for review and acceptance, unless approval authority has previously been delegated by the Bank to the

IMCC or the PMU. As soon as all the agencies involved – the PMU, the IMCC<sup>13</sup> and the World Bank – have approved the RAP, it can be disclosed and implemented.

## **6. ESTIMATED POPULATION DISPLACEMENT**

Under the PAMCZC II, the goal is to work with 4-6 new communities (Iô Grande, Praia Melão, Pantufo and Micoló in São Tomé and Praia Abade, on the island of Príncipe) in addition to the 4 identified for the first phase to facilitate potential relocation to safe areas. The land acquisition is not envisaged to cause physical displacement, only losses of assets such as land or trees or crops. To date, the two ARAPs prepared have only affected between 1-8 people, who have each lost less than 20 % of their total lands and have been fully compensated. People likely to be affected by land acquisition under PAMCZC II are people with agricultural land, which in many cases is not necessarily under active cultivation. At this point it is not possible to estimate the number of people affected, as the land areas to be used for expansion zones have not been identified in consultations with the communities, which will be done during project implementation.

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<sup>13</sup> The IMCC can formally delegate authority for approval to the PMU, thus eliminating one step in the approval process.

## **7. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND CATEGORIES OF DISPLACED PERSONS**

### ***1. Eligibility Cut-off Date***

The cut-off date for eligibility will be set by each community project as the date of when the census of affected people commences. The consultant conducting the RAP will be collecting data on all PAPs, and their losses.

Normally, the resettlement plan is developed in parallel with the census and asset inventory. Once the Resettlement Plan is approved, including validation by the communities it may be implemented, and once the resettlement operation is certified as completed, the physical construction works can begin. If, however, the works are delayed for any reason for more than one year, it is necessary to redo the census and asset inventory because there are likely to have been demographic and tenurial changes as well as compensation price changes and/or inflation. In such instances, the updated census and asset inventory constitutes the baseline information to be monitored.

### ***2. Eligibility Criteria, Categories of Affected People, and Recommended Compensation Packages***

OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement defines as eligible for indemnification all those who either have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country), those who do not have legal rights but have a claim to land or assets under national legal processes that could be adjudicated over time, and those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying. For this last category, the policy provides for resettlement assistance as necessary to achieve the objectives set out in the policy (i.e., replacement of lost assets, and, more pertinently, restoration – and preferably improvement -- of incomes and standards of living). The only caveat is that eligible people must be recognized as having occupied the project area or had rights to its resources prior to the project- established cut-off date as per above.

Thus, under this Policy Framework, any individual who loses land or other assets (e.g., residence, business premise, crops or economic trees) or whose livelihood is adversely affected by land acquisition or changed land use by the ACC Project is eligible for indemnification and/or assistance. The nature and extent of indemnification and assistance depends i) on the rights that individual has to the land or asset taken and ii) on the nature and extent of the impact (Table 3).

Further, in some instances, it may not be necessary to acquire the entire plot. If the remaining area is no longer viable, the entire plot will be acquired. Where, however, sufficient area remains for the occupant to continue using the remaining area, land and any structures taken are compensated, and the structures lost are rebuilt on the remaining area by the owner, if he or she so wishes.

Table 3 presents an entitlement matrix of property losses and their indemnification. While it is not expected that all of the cases included in this matrix will occur in fact under PAMCZC, the

matrix provides useful guidelines should resettlement be required by activities undertaken as a result of the project.



**Table 3: Entitlement Matrix  
Compensation Packages  
By Type of Asset Lost and Ownership Right**

IMPACT	RIGHT	COMPENSATION
Land	Formal title or customary title	Replace with plot of similar size and location for residence or similar size and characteristics soil, water) for agriculture; possibility of cash compensation under carefully specified conditions. Indemnification of all administrative fees (e.g., registry fees)
	Renter or Leasee	No payment for land, but compensation for improvements to land and assets on the land; assistance to identify and rent a replacement plot of similar size and characteristics
	Squatter	No payment for land; as above, assistance to locate and acquire a replacement plot
	Holder of an agricultural concession	No payment for land; assistance in locating and acquiring land of similar value, or, if such is the preference of the affected people, cash compensation for standing crops and assistance in re-establishing livelihoods.
House or Business Premise (including all infrastructure such as wells, fences, outdoor kitchens, chicken coops and the like)	Owner	Replace with structure of at least same size, materials and infrastructure; any cash compensation at new (i.e., undepreciated) unit values. Indemnification of all administrative fees (e.g., registry fees).
	Renter	Reimburse any advance rental payments. Provide assistance to locate new rental property; provide at least three months rent (as disturbance fee).
	Squatter	Provide assistance to locate new rental property; provide at least three months rent (as disturbance fee). Assistance to acquire house plot, with all administrative fees paid, recommended. Compensation for improvements made to the land and allowed to recuperate/reuse the materials used in addition to compensation.
Crops	Owner/farmer	Compensate for lost production (yield) at average price between harvests of crop lost
Trees	Owner	Provide seedlings as productive part replacement. Value of lumber or of fruit lost until seedlings come into production
Business	Owner	Compensate monthly profits foregone during period of relocation. Pay

		employee salaries during period of relocation
	Renter	Compensate profits and employees for wages.as above, plus assistance to acquire new locale (as for all renters)

## 8. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Land tenure in Sao Tome e Principe has undergone three major transformations. During the colonial period (c. 1500 – 1975), all arable land was allocated to large plantations worked under, successively, slavery and indentured labor. At Independence, the socialist government nationalized the plantations, but did not invest in them, so that the State owned almost all land in the country, but agricultural production declined precipitously. As part of the adoption of free-market reforms in the 1990s, the STP legislature passed a new land law in 1991 (Lei 3/91) that allows private holdings of public land, usually under revocable title (*titulo precario*; Article 2, subsection 2).

### 1. National Legislation

The basic legislation for land tenure is Law 3/91 on Landed Property. This law distinguishes between land that is held by the State without possibility of alienation (e.g., river beds, military facilities) and land that may be allocated for other purposes by the State. Whether alienable State land is rented, allocated as an agricultural or industrial concession or granted in usufruct, the beneficiary is required to develop the land within a stipulated period of time, in accordance with the requirements of the law, and to pay a land fee.

The law provides instruction on the establishment of land prices (Article 26). Specifically, the location of the land, its current utilization and its potential use are all taken into account in assessing land values. These assessments are to be legally formalized in an implementation regulation.<sup>14</sup>

Allocation of land for house plots can be done either by direct request to the appropriate State authority or, in the case of several interested parties, by public auction (Article 33)<sup>15</sup>.

All land that is allocated to private parties must be registered. (Article 39).

Essentially, Law 3/91 on Landed Property defines the categories of land holding through which State land can be allocated to private parties for different uses. When land is required by the State for the public good, the procedure is for the originating agency to prepare the requisition for presentation to the Prime Minister's office, which then publishes the Declaration of Public Utility in the official gazette. At or about the same time, the originating agency informs the land owner or occupant of the State's intention to acquire the property and initiates negotiations. Further, although there are in the law formal procedures for valuing land, these have yet to be instituted. The usual procedure under these circumstances is for the State representatives and the

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<sup>14</sup> “Os precos, foros e rendas a estabelecer cconsonante os contraltos serao calculados segundo tabelas tixadas em regulamentacao complementar, tendo en atencao a localizacao, potencialidades de exploracao e utilizacao dos terrenos. Quando a disposicao dos terrenos deva ser feita por hasta ou concurso public, os montantes calculados nos termos do numero anterior constituiraos a respective base de licitacao” (Article 26).

<sup>15</sup> “A disposicao de terrenos destinados, exclusivament a construcao para habitacao sera feita mediante hasta publica ou ajuste directo por licitation sobre a importanque que tier sido fixada nos termose do artigo 26. A disposicao de terrenos nao compreendidos no muero anterior e que nao deva fazer-se por concurso public dopera fazer-se por ajuste directo, salvo se houver mais que um interessado ou dandidato, caso em que sera efectuada por hasta publica”. (Article 33; see Annex A for the complete text of this law).

owner/occupant to come to an informal agreement, which, for residents and small agricultural holders, usually entails State allocation of a replacement plot of land of acceptable size and characteristics and replacement or compensation of any other assets lost. However, under the WACA PAMCZC II, the provisions as presented in this RPF and the OP 4.12 will formally regulate the process of land acquisition.

## **2. *World Bank Standards for Involuntary Resettlement***

The World Bank Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12) seeks to cover a multitudinous range of possible cases that can arise in countries around the world. The policy is therefore written in general terms, although its specifications can readily be defined for the individual country or case.

First, OP 4.12 mandates full community information and participation, with particular emphasis on including the poor, vulnerable and/or marginalized populations in a community. The premise here is not only that people have a right to know what investments and projects are being undertaken, they have a strong voice in making those choices. Further, since disadvantaged segments of a community may not feel confident enough to participate, special efforts must be made to involve the entire community, so that everyone understands the initiative.

In terms of eminent domain and asset acquisition, OP 4.12 stresses the importance of full (i.e., at new market value) and timely compensation for all assets lost due to land acquisition for a Bank-financed development projects. The premise here is simple: the people who make way for the project or investment should not also be forced to bear any part of the cost of the project. To do otherwise, not only likely further impoverishes the project-affected population, it contradicts the very principle of development, which is the economic betterment for all (rather than just the ‘public good’).

The other major policy requirement of OP 4.12 is to at least restore and preferably to improve the standards of living of the Project Affected People (PAPs). The basic premise here is, again, to ensure that those who give up most for the project (e.g., their land, their homes, their businesses) are assisted to the fullest extent possible to restore their livelihoods so that they can maintain or improve their standards of living. In the terms of the Bank policy, resettlement operations are to be undertaken in the context of a development process.

In order to ensure that indemnification and economic rehabilitation take place as planned, OP 4.12 also mandates a monitoring and evaluation program to track project progress.

## **3. *Differences in National Legislation and International Standards, and Their Reconciliation***

National land legislation in STP defines the criteria for land attribution and, by implication, its forfeiture. Many aspects of land acquisition under eminent domain are not detailed in the law. Rather, they are subject to relatively informal processes in this small island nation. Government officers negotiate with land owners and occupants for needed parcels of land, offering State land in replacement and assisting homeowners to replace their structures, as recently happened in Santa Catarina where one house collapsed during a flood and local officials mobilized resources

to rebuild it. In a fundamental sense, the basic difference between national legislation and international standards revolves around the extent of formalization of land-acquisition procedures. In STP, the procedures are relatively informal while OP 4.12 stipulates relatively general, formal criteria.

In addition, as is common in many countries, land-acquisition procedures in STP do not formally include issues that are stated expressly in OP 4.12. Public information and participation occur on an ad hoc basis in STP, given the manner in which land acquisition is carried out, but there is no specific requirement for such. Indemnification of land and structures is usually in-kind, though the parties can agree to cash compensation. Where land acquisition affects people's incomes, economic rehabilitation is not an explicit consideration in STP, even though replacement lands will be provided. Similarly, there is no provision for monitoring the resettlement operation, although local officials will be fully aware of progress on an informal basis.

As can be seen from the previous paragraphs, there are many significant differences between the national legislation and the OP 4.12; mostly due to the fact that land related procedures in STP tend to be of an informal nature and not necessarily prescribed in legislation whereas OP 4.12 has rather detailed provisions. In order to ensure compliance with World Bank policy, this RPF follows both the requirements of STP national legislation and of the World Bank's OP 4.12 in a complementary manner in order to ensure the objectives of a successful resettlement operation. Wherever there are differences between the two standards, the higher of the two will prevail since the other standard is met ipso facto. In practice this will mean that the OP 4.12 will be applied in the project.

## **9. METHODS OF VALUING AFFECTED ASSETS**

Law 3/91 establishes clearly the right to compensation for property that is acquired for the public good. Further, Government recognizes both formal and customary land tenure. In various instances, people who lost to a public investment land or property held under customary tenure have received the same indemnification as those few who had formal title. However, the specific procedures for valuing assets are not detailed in the law. Lei 3/91 does provide guidelines for the valuation of property that will be sold at public auction: location, present and future use are the factors taken into consideration (Article 26). However these legally mandated principles have yet to be implemented.

Under these circumstances, the following valuation procedures will be followed for any resettlement operation that takes place under this RPF.

Land:

*House or Business Plots:* Same size in nearby location, replaced in-kind unless affected persons prefer cash compensation. All administrative fees will be paid by the project. All public utilities will be provided as appropriate for the locality. For businesses, particular attention must be paid to clientele in the selection of a new location as well as ensuring compensation for loss of revenues.

*Agricultural Fields:* Same size and with same soil type and water availability, replaced in kind. All administrative fees will be paid by the project. In the case of new agricultural lands, the costs of preparing the land for production will also be included in the project budget. If no unoccupied land is available, the search for suitable replacement must be carefully documented, and, if accepted, compensation will be at the current rate for informal land sales over the past three years; the project will monitor that the PAP actually replaces the land.

#### Agriculture concessions (in private domain of the state)

No payment for land; assistance in locating and acquiring land of similar value, or, if such is the preference of the affected people, cash compensation for standing crops and assistance in re-establishing livelihoods.

#### Residential Structures

The valuation of losses will be determined at their new (i.e., undepreciated) replacement cost. Either replacement in-kind; or, at the option of the PAP, compensation calculated at the new cost of a building of the same size made of similar or better materials. Any administrative fees will be paid by the project. All public utilities will be provided as appropriate for the locality. Cost of physical transfer to new residence will be covered by the project.

#### Businesses Structures

As above (residential structures). In addition to land and structures, reimburse lost employee wages and business profit for the period of the relocation.

#### Infrastructure (e.g., fences, latrines, wells)

Replacement in-kind or compensation at current cost of replacing infrastructure .

#### Crops

Value of amount of production lost, priced at local market price at high-point between harvests.

#### Trees

*Timber trees:* Value of lumber were tree to be sold and sawn, if not salvaged.

*Fruit trees:* Value of production lost during period while seedling comes into full production; provide replacement seedlings.

(Please also refer to Table 3, above.)

A description of the proposed types and levels of compensation under the law or customary practice, and such supplementary measures as are necessary to achieve replacement cost for lost assets, will be provided in each RAP.

In order to ensure that during the project implementation any person displaced by land acquisition will be provided full replacement cost of lost structures and is able to rebuild or replace his or her house without difficulty, the PMU will ensure that estimated building compensation rates are based on full replacement cost without depreciation. The PMU will also be responsible for ensuring that (or arranging to provide) alternative residential plots are provided to the displaced persons. Once individual project impacts are identified and valuation of individual structures is completed, detailed compensation rates for different structures will be included in the resettlement plan, and the plan will be submitted to, and reviewed for approval by the World Bank or its designated representative prior to the start of any physical works.

## **10. ORGANIZATIONAL PROCEDURES**

Where land is required, the community assisted by the social specialist and the CDC will proceed to identify plots of similar size and quality that can be offered for the PAP's consideration. The identification and negotiation of plots will be carried out during the design phase of the resettlement operation. The RAP will include these arrangements in the chapter on compensation and will append the signed agreements with the PAPs. Once the project has been approved, the formal transfer of the land or the cash compensation to the PAPs will be effected.

Where other assets are also affected (buildings, other infrastructure, annual crops taken before harvest, economic trees), the unit value of each asset in the local area will be determined, and the total cost of such compensation (including land if it is not to be replaced in kind) will be included in the RAP. These funds will be released from the project budget/ministry's budget to the PAPs as soon as the project is approved.

## **11. IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS**

The overall coordinating agency is the Inter-Ministerial Coordinating Committee, which will oversee project management and monitor implementation of the two substantive components of the program.

Daily operations will be managed by a Project Management Unit (PMU), in the Ministerio das Infrastrucras, Recursos Naturais e Ambinete. The PMU will coordinate with the District Governor, the highest-level administrative official in each area, for replacement land. For work at the local level, the PMU will work with the Community Development Committee (CDC) and will hire a specialized consultant for the development and implementation of any required Resettlement Action Plan.

At the local level, the Community Development Committee (CDC) will be the agency immediately responsible for the implementation of the RAP. Inasmuch as maritime communities have for historical reasons scant social organization, the CDC will be composed by the *vereador*, the administrative officer for the locality. The community representatives will be selected on the basis of their constituencies – women, youth, fishermen, other occupations – and neighborhood.

During the final technical design of the construction works, the CDC, in consultation with the PMU, will make a preliminary estimate of the extent of resettlement required by each construction option. Once the technical design is finalized, the CDC, with the consultant working on the RAP, will conduct the inventory of assets that will be lost to the investment and the census of the people affected. .



Once the RAP (or Abbreviated RAP/ARAP) is approved, the CDC will implement the program as proposed with oversight by the PMU social specialist. Replacement land will be allocated to the PAPs by the Government officers responsible. The PMU will transfer the funds for replacing or compensating for other lost assets.

The CDC is also involved in monitoring and reporting on the resettlement operation. The PMU will certify based on the resettlement completion audit when the resettlement operation has been completed successfully, with all replacement land formally transferred to the PAPs and all other assets lost compensated appropriately.

## ***2. Completion of Resettlement Operation before Construction Begins***

Before any construction activities can be authorized to start, all PAPs must be compensated in accordance with the resettlement policy framework and subsequent RAP. In particular, the taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to displaced persons.

## **12. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

What land acquisition is undertaken in STP is essentially done on a ‘consensual’ basis, that is, the Government agent negotiates an acceptable compensation package with each person affected. Nonetheless, there could be isolated grievances – an asset that is overlooked, misattributed, or undervalued; dissatisfaction with the location of replacement plots or the quality of new housing construction.

A grievance redress system will be put in place for the entire project to resolve such instances as speedily and as amicably as possible. The existence and operation of the grievance system will be presented in public meetings. Should any person have a complaint, they can formally register his or her complaint with the CDC, which will hold a register of complaints and their resolution methods and report to the PMU’s social specialist on the status of the grievances. (See Annex D for a template of a grievance registration and handling form.) The CDC will investigate the complaint, and deliver a judgement within two weeks.

If the complainant is dissatisfied with the determination of the CDC, the issue will be referred to the Project Management Unit, which may refer the issue to the Inter-Ministerial Coordinating Committee for guidance. The PMU will have responsibility for investigating the complaint and carrying out any field investigation that may be necessary. If the matter concerns indemnification, the PMU itself will take its decision based on the merits of the case. If the issue concerns land, the PMU will consult with district authorities in order to identify additional plots of land that meet the complainant’s legitimate concerns. In either case, the PMU will communicate its decision to the complainant, through the CDC, within two calendar weeks of receipt of the complaint.

Should the complainant continue to pursue the matter, he or she has recourse to the courts for redress. It must be recognized, however, that judicial consideration of such matters can be

lengthy and costly. It is, therefore, much preferable to find an acceptable solution at the community or, if necessary, the project level.

### **13. ARRANGEMENTS FOR FUNDING RESETTLEMENT**

The arrangements for funding any resettlement under the project are relatively straightforward.

If agricultural land is taken, the community will replace the parcel(s) required by allocating a plot of similar characteristics in the surrounding area that is under State ownership and unused and unoccupied. If a residential plot is taken, district officials will allocate a replacement plot in that community to the PAP.

If a physical asset other than land is taken, the project will provide the funds from its project budget paid for by the government. The funds will be paid by the PMU directly to the PAP. If payment is by check, the collaborating NGO will assist the PAP to open a bank account or cash the check, as appropriate.

The project budget will fund various items related to the creation of expansion areas for those who decide to resettle, including housing whereas the infrastructure and service delivery will be funded by other development partners or the Government. The cost of land acquisition will be paid for by the government.

### **14. CONSULTATIONS WITH, AND PARTICIPATION OF, DISPLACED PERSONS**

Resettlement operations work best when they use a participatory approach to identifying and designing interventions. When a community is considering its options for environmental protection, they will, with the guidance of the social specialist of the PMU who will lead the discussions on risk profile and risk projections, take into account the possible environmental and social (in particular, resettlement) implications. If land is required and no suitable, unoccupied community land is available, procedures for eminent domain will be followed. Ideally, the potential PAPs will agree to a compensation package as prepared in the RAP, as defined in this RPF. All alternatives will be researched prior to causing physical displacement.

A critical factor to the success of the PACCZC I project is its solid grounding in local participation and local processes. The level of transparency should be very high. At every stage of this process, full and complete information about the prospective project, its land requirements, and the implications of that need will be available to all parties, in public meetings, in the reports of those discussions, as well as through individual consultations with those directly impacted. Project information will be disseminated widely and public meetings will be held in Portuguese, which is universally spoken in STP, and where necessary in local dialects, so local residents are fully aware of the proposed investments. Extensive private consultations will be held with affected individuals from the project start to first discuss risk profile and risk projections, to explain the potential need for their land, the process that will be followed to acquire that land and any fixed assets on it, their rights and obligations (e.g., the need to furnish

proof of ownership or occupancy), the valuation methods, the negotiation process, the indemnification process and all other matters relevant to them in the resettlement operation.

If those adversely affected disagree with the public proposed contents of the RAP preparation , they have the right to bring up their points during the community meetings, and their views need to be taken into account in the project design to see if alternatives can be found instead of taking their land. While no participatory process can ensure that everyone will always be in full and complete agreement, the constant use of local participation and consultation will go a long way towards ensuring that the investments proposed by and for the local community accord with the wishes of all of the villagers.

## **15. MONITORING**

The extent of involuntary resettlement under the PAMCZC II will be quite limited in scope – some property owners of land may lose parts of their land, but not more than 20% to the creation of expansion areas to facilitate the relocation of at-risk communities. The majority of impacts will be losses of assets of PAPs.

In view of the probable nature of these impacts, the monitoring system needs to ensure that PAPs: i) are able to replace their property in a timely manner (land and other physical structures); and ii) are satisfied with the information (completeness of explanations, availability of information), consultation (number of public meetings, of private consultations; relevance and understandability of the information provided), negotiation (flexibility and understanding of the Government negotiator) and compensation (timely payment of the agreed upon amounts and completion of replacement structures) processes.

This work will be undertaken by the NGO specializing in monitoring engaged by the PMU to assist in the resettlement operation, in addition to the CDC which will do monitoring from the perspective of the community, and the M&E staff of the PMU. The NGO will keep detailed records of all contacts, meetings and consultations. During the resettlement operation, the NGO or agency will report at least monthly to the PMU, so that any issues or complaints can be identified and dealt with quickly.

Upon completion of the resettlement operation, in addition to the resettlement completion audit to be completed by an independent third party, the monitoring NGO will conduct a satisfaction survey among the PAPs in order to assess the extent of the information, the usefulness of the consultations, the timeliness or indemnification, and the overall satisfaction of the PAPs with the process. This resettlement completion survey in each community will help inform future operations in other communities, ultimately leading to a refined approach to resettlement.

**ANNEX A:  
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING CHECKLIST**

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING CHECKLIST  
To be used by the PMU social specialist together with the CDC

A. CONTACT DETAILS FOR THE PERSON WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR FILLING OUT THIS FORM:

Completed by (Name): \_\_\_\_\_

Contact details: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Name of sub-Project: \_\_\_\_\_

Location of the Project: \_\_\_\_\_

Type and scale of the Project: \_\_\_\_\_

Approximate size and location of the land

Status of the land area (used/unused, occupied/unoccupied, residential/agricultural or other)

\_\_\_\_\_

Estimated Cost: \_\_\_\_\_

## C. THE CHECKLIST

Please fill in the checklist below:

### PROJECT SITING:

1. Are there any environmentally sensitive areas (intact natural forests, rivers or wetlands etc, ) or threatened species (specify below) that could be adversely affected by the project?:

Yes\_\_\_\_\_No\_\_\_\_\_

2. Does the project occur within/adjacent to any protected areas designated by government (national park, national reserve, etc.)?:

Yes\_\_\_\_\_No\_\_\_\_\_

3. Based upon visual inspection or available literature, are there areas of possible geologic or soil instability (erosion prone, landslide prone, subsidence-prone)?:

Yes\_\_\_\_\_No\_\_\_\_\_

4. Is the project located near to water sources used for domestic consumption such as boreholes, water wells or springs?:

Yes\_\_\_\_\_No\_\_\_\_\_

5. Based on available sources, consultation with local authorities, local knowledge and/or observations, could the project alter any historical, archaeological or cultural heritage site?:

Yes\_\_\_\_\_No\_\_\_\_\_

Will there be land acquisition?

If yes, how much land and what type of land?

What is the status of the land currently?

**6. Will the project result in displacement, loss of assets, or access to assets?:**

Yes\_\_\_\_\_No\_\_\_\_\_

If yes, how many people will be affected; displaced, physically or economically?

How many structures and what type structures will be affected?

What types of assets and what number of assets will be affected?

Are there vulnerable groups (women, elderly, handicapped, children etc.) among the people affected?

7. Will the project result in the permanent or temporary loss of crops, fruit trees and household infra-structure (such as granaries, outside toilets and kitchens, etc)?:

Yes\_\_\_\_\_No\_\_\_\_\_

Are there alternatives to the project site to avoid the mentioned impacts?

### CONSTRUCTION RELATED ACTIVITIES

8. Will construction or operation of the Project use large amounts of local natural resources such as water, timber, gravel from river beds, stones especially any resources which are non-renewable or in short supply?:

Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

9. Will the Project involve use, storage, transport or handling of substances or materials which could be harmful to human health or the environment?:

Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

10. Will the Project produce solid wastes during construction or decommissioning?:

Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

11. Will construction require the use of heavy machinery or equipment?:

Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

Will construction provide temporary local jobs?

Is there labor influx expected? Is construction of labor camps necessary?

#### OPERATIONAL PHASE

12. Will the Project result in the production of solid wastes during the operational phase?:

Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

13. Will the Project result in hazardous wastes during the operational phase?:

Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

14. Will the Project produce waste water that require drainage?:

Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

15. Will the Project require community management of the services?:

Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_





E. RECOMMENDATION OF PMU COORDINATOR

Circle one of the following screening recommendations:

1. All answers to the questions in Section C above are **“No,”** and there is no need for further action, circle the ‘NO’ below and sign this form

**NO**

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_  
PMU Coordinator

2. For all issues indicated by **“Yes”** answers to the questions in Section C above, adequate mitigation measures have been proposed to be included in the project design. While no further planning action is required, implementation of the mitigation measures will require supervision by the appropriate agency.

**YES**

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_  
PMU Coordinator

3. For all checklist questions with **“Yes”** answers in Section C above (specify questions numbers), specify whether or not you consider these are adequate mitigation measures. Where measures are deemed inadequate, the proponent must revise the proposed project plan to provide adequate mitigation.

Also note whether specialist advice may be required in the following areas:

\_\_\_\_\_

4. For all checklist questions with **“Yes”** answers in Section C above (specify question numbers), indicate whether or not the proponent must prepare an environmental assessment and a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) of the proposed project, and revise the project plan according to the results of that assessment.

Also note whether specialist advice will be required in the following areas:

\_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
PMU Coordinator

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

**ANNEX B :**  
**SUMMARY SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION FORM**  
**(ILLUSTRATIVE TEMPLATE)**

RESETTLEMENT SUMMARY DATA SHEETS  
POPULATION CENSUS, ASSET INVENTORY  
AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Number of families who live on the parcel of land to be taken : \_\_\_\_\_

**CURRENT HOUSING**

FAMILY	HOUSE PLOT SIZE (M <sup>2</sup> )	HOUSE DIMENSIONS (M <sup>2</sup> ) ; (Number of Rooms)	CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE (E.G., WELL, LATRINE, FENCE)	OTHER OBSERVATIONS
PAP 1.					
PAP 2					
PAP 3					
...					

Observations on Housing :

PAP 1 : \_\_\_\_\_

PAP 2 : \_\_\_\_\_

PAP 3 : \_\_\_\_\_

**REPLACEMENT HOUSING COST**

FAMILY	HOUSE PLOT COMPENSATION (M <sup>2</sup> )			HOUSE COMPENSATION			OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE (E.G., WELL, LATRINE, FENCE)			TOTAL
	Replace in-Kind	Cash Comp		m <sup>2</sup>	Dobra/ m <sup>2</sup> (same building materials)	Total	Item	Dobra/ per	Total	
Dobra m <sup>2</sup>		Total								
PAP 1										
PAP 2										
PAP 3										
...										
Totals										



2. Number of businesses on the parcel of land to be taken : \_\_\_\_\_

**CURRENT BUSINESSES**

BUSINESS TYPE (E.G., TAILOR, HARDWARE STORE, GRAIN SELLER)	PLOT SIZE (M <sup>2</sup> )	BUSINESS DIMENSIONS (M <sup>2</sup> ) ; (Note whether structure, kiosk or table ; for structure, number of Rooms)	CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE (E.G., WELL, LATRINE, FENCE)	OTHER OBSERVATIONS (E.G., AMOUNT OF INVENTORY, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, MONTHLY PROFITS)
1.					
2.					
3.					
...					

Observations on Businesses :

- 1 : \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 : \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 : \_\_\_\_\_

**REPLACEMENT COSTS**

BUSINESS	PLOT COMPENSATION (M <sup>2</sup> )			STRUCTURE COMPENSATION			OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE (E.G., WELL, LATRINE, FENCE)			LOST WAGES, PROFITS (PER MO.)		TOT
	Replace in-Kind	Cash Comp		m <sup>2</sup>	Dobra/ m <sup>2</sup> (same building materials)	Total	Item	Dobra / per	Tot	Employee		
	Dobra m <sup>2</sup>	Tot	No.							Wa ge		
PAP 1												
PAP 2												
PAP 3												
...												
Totals												

3. Number of Agricultural Plots Taken : \_\_\_\_\_

FARMER PAP	LAND			CROPS			TREES					OTHER INFRASTRUCT.		TOT
	m <sup>2</sup>	In-kind	Cash Total (and Dobra / m <sup>2</sup> )	Crop (kg/ha)	Value (Dobra /ha)	Total (Prod ha x Dobra /ha)	Timber		Fruit			Item	Value	
							Spec ies	Value	Spe cies	Yield (Dobra /kg)	Value			
1.														
2.														
3.														
...														
Totals														

**ANNEX C:**  
**RAP TEMPLATE**



**OUTLINE FOR A RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN**  
(when a Resettlement Policy Framework has been approved)

Executive Summary

- Section A: Project description (and alternatives considered to minimize resettlement)
  - Section B: Project impacts regarding resettlement (including those identified during the census and socio-economic survey)
  - Section C: Population census, asset inventory and baseline socio-economic survey; including identification of vulnerable people (for instance disabled, elderly, widows, orphans etc.)
  - Section D: Type and extent of losses incurred by each PAP
  - Section E: Compensation for each loss, including valuation procedures
  - Section F: Resettlement site preparation (if any, including institutional arrangements for the physical transfer of relocatees)
  - Section G: Economic rehabilitation measures required (if any) including specific activities to assist any identified vulnerable groups (for instance disabled, elderly etc.)
  - Section H: Implementation timetable for resettlement and construction activities
  - Section I: Detailed budget, by activity, with sources of funds identified.
- 
- Annex A: Matrix of losses
  - Annex B: Photographs of properties to be acquired (optional)
  - Annex C: Map of resettlement site (if any)
  - Annex D: Construction plan for replacement structures (if any)

Note: “OP 4.12, Annex A, Paragraph 25 states that: “ When a resettlement policy framework is the only document that needs to be submitted as a condition of the loan, the resettlement plan to be submitted as a condition of project financing need not include the policy principles, entitlements, and eligibility criteria, organizational arrangements, arrangements for monitoring and evaluation, the framework for participation, and mechanisms for grievance redress set forth in the resettlement policy framework. The project-specific resettlement plan needs to include baseline census and socioeconomic survey information; specific compensation rates and standards; policy entitlements related to any additional impacts identified through the census or survey; description of resettlement sites and programs for improvement or restoration of livelihoods and standards of living; implementation schedule for resettlement activities; and detailed cost estimate.”.

**ANNEX D :**  
**GRIEVANCE REGISTRATION FORM**  
**(ILLUSTRATIVE TEMPLATE)**

**GRIEVANCE REGISTRATION FORM  
(ILLUSTRATIVE TEMPLATE)**

**Plaintiff :** \_\_\_\_\_

**ID Number :** \_\_\_\_\_

**Contact Information :** \_\_\_\_\_  
(Village ; mobile phone)  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Grievance issue :** \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type, e.g., land, house)

**Location :** \_\_\_\_\_

**Description of issue details :** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Nature of Complaint :** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Record of Prior Contacts and Discussions of Issues to Date:**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Individuals Contacted</u>	<u>Summary of Discussion</u>
_____	_____	_____ _____ _____
_____	_____	_____ _____ _____
_____	_____	_____ _____ _____
_____	_____	_____ _____ _____

Signed (Plaintiff) ; \_\_\_\_\_

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

Signed (Filer of Complaint) : \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Person Filling in Complaint : \_\_\_\_\_  
(if different from Plaintiff)

Position or Relationship to Plaintiff : \_\_\_\_\_

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

**Review of Complaint  
by  
Community Development Committee**

Date of Conciliation Session : \_\_\_\_\_

Was Plaintiff Present ? :                                      Yes                                      No  
Topic \_\_\_\_\_ :

\_\_\_\_\_

Was field verification of complaint conducted ? :      Yes                                      No

Findings of field investigation :

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Summary of Conciliation Session Discussion :

Issue \_\_\_\_\_ :

\_\_\_\_\_

Issue \_\_\_\_\_ :

\_\_\_\_\_

Issue \_\_\_\_\_ :

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Was agreement reached on the issues?:                      Yes                      No

If agreement was reached, detail the agreement below :

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If agreement was not reached, specify the points of disagreement below :

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Signed : \_\_\_\_\_  
Chairperson, CDC

Signed : \_\_\_\_\_  
Plaintiff

Signed : \_\_\_\_\_  
Member, CDC

Signed : \_\_\_\_\_  
Member, CDC

Signed : \_\_\_\_\_  
Member, CDC

Signed : \_\_\_\_\_  
Member, CDC

Signed : \_\_\_\_\_  
Member, CDC

Signed : \_\_\_\_\_  
Member, CDC

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

**Review of Complaint  
by  
Project Management Unit**

Date of Conciliation Session : \_\_\_\_\_

Was Plaintiff Present ? :                      Yes              No  
Topic \_\_\_\_\_ :

\_\_\_\_\_

Was field verification of complaint conducted ? :    Yes              No

Findings of field investigation :

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Summary of Conciliation Session Discussion :

Issue \_\_\_\_\_ :

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Issue \_\_\_\_\_ :

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Issue \_\_\_\_\_ :

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Was agreement reached on the issues?:            Yes            No

If agreement was reached, detail the agreement below :

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If agreement was not reached, specify the points of disagreement below :

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Signed : \_\_\_\_\_  
PMU Coordinator

Signed : \_\_\_\_\_  
Plaintiff

Signed : \_\_\_\_\_  
PMU Member

Date : \_\_\_\_\_



**ANNEX E**

**MONITORING REPORT FORM**  
**(ILLUSTRATIVE TEMPLATE)**

## MONITORING FORMATS

The monthly (or periodic) field report from each village development group should recount the progress to date and in the immediately prior month. It is necessary to report only on those aspects of land and asset acquisition that are relevant in the specific project (i.e., land, houses, businesses, crops, and/or trees, whatever is in fact taken). In that context, the following summary tables should be of use in organizing the reporting of project information.

When the resettlement operation is completed, a PAP satisfaction survey (last matrix) should be added.

Village: \_\_\_\_\_ Region: \_\_\_\_\_

Project Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Month Covered: \_\_\_\_\_ PAP: (for satisfaction survey)

### LAND

PAP	IN-KIND COMPENSATION (REPLACEMENT PLOT) [ENTER NUMBER OF CASES]				CASH COMPENSATION [ENTER NUMBER OF CASES]				
	IDENTIFIED	AGREED TO BY PAP	TITLE TRANSFERRED	IN PRODUCTON	COMPENSATION AGREEMENT	COMPENSATION PAID	NEW PLOT IDENTIFIED BY PAP	NEW PLOT ACQUIRED BY PAP	IN PRODUC TION
1									
2									
3									
...									
Total									

### HOUSES/BUSINESS LOCALES: IN-KIND COMPENSATION

PAP	IN-KIND COMPENSATION				SUPPLEMENTARY PAYMENTS		
	HOUSE/SHOP UNDER CONSTRUCTION	HOUSE/ SHOP READY	PAP RELOCATED	BUSINESS OPEN AGAIN	ITEM	PAID	RE-PLACED
1.							
2.							
3.							
...							
Totals							

### HOUSES/BUSINESS LOCALES: CASH COMPENSATION

PAP	CASH COMPENSATION						SUPPLEMENTARY PAYMENTS				
	HOUSE/SHOP UNDER CONSTRUCTION	AMOUNT	PAID	FOUNDATION/WALLS UP	HOUSE/SHOP READY FOR OCCUPATION	PAP RELOCATED	BUSINESS OPEN AGAIN	ITEM	AMT	PAID	RE-PLACED
1.											
2.											
3.											
....											
Totals											

### CROPS, TREES

PAP	CROP OR TREE SPECIES	VALUATION AMOUNT	PAID (AMOUNT)	TREE SEEDLINGS PROVIDED (YES/NO)
1.				
2.				
3.				
....				
Totals				

### PAP SATISFACTION WITH RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

	Fully Satisfied	Partly Satisfied	Partly Dissatisfied	Wholly Dissatisfied	Extent of Information Provided (1-5, where 5 represents fully informed)
Project information provided					
Usefulness of public meetings					
Individual consultations					
Individual negotiations					
Compensation amount					
Timeliness of compensation					
Handling of any grievance					

(Enumerator: Please inquire into the cause for any dissatisfaction):

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Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Position: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Responsible Officer of Monitoring Agency)

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Position: PMU Coordinator

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

[NOTE: Report can include tables for last month, for month previous to last, and the comparison, which is progress last month. Table for last (i.e., most current full month) is also the table for progress to date.]