



RELOCATION ACTION PLAN
FU 4 and 5.1



**RELOCATION ACTION PLAN
Functional Units 4 and 5.1**

CONCESIONARIA VIAL UNIÓN DEL SUR

RUMICHACA - PASTO PROJECT

**Concession Contract Under APP Scheme No.15 of September 11,
2015**

DECEMBER 2017

CONTROL TABLE

DOCUMENT TITLE	RELOCATION ACTION PLAN Functional units 4 and 5.1
REVIEW	V 0
DATE OF ISSUE	December 11, 2017
ISSUED FOR	INTERNAL REVIEW

TABLE OF SIGNATURES

	FIRST NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE
PREPARED BY	SOCIO-LAND COORDINATOR		
REVIEWED BY	SOCIO-LAND COORDINATOR CONTROLLER		
APPROVED BY	LAND DIRECTION		

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	PRESENTATION	5
2.	SCOPE	6
3.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	7
4.	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	12
5.	OBJECTIVES AND GOALS.....	14
1.1	General purpose.....	14
1.2	Specific objectives	14
1.3	Goals.....	15
6.	REGULATORY FRAMEWORK	15
7.	APPLICABLE DEFINITIONS.....	21
8.	RELOCATION EXTENSION	24
8.1	Quantitative relocation extension identification	24
8.2	Estimate of Social Units subject to relocation	26
8.3	Estimated Social Units subject to expropriation processes	27
9.	LAND MANAGEMENT PROCESS	29
10.	VALUATION AND COMPENSATION	31
10.1	Land valuation	31
10.2	Valuation of buildings.....	32
10.3	Crop valuation	32
10.4	Compensation calculations	33
11.	CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY AND GRANTING OF SOCIAL COMPENSATIONS	34
12.	SUPPORT ACTIONS FOR THE INVOLUNTARY RELOCATION PROCESS	37
12.1	Information and disclosure	37
12.2	Attention to Requests, Complaints, Claims and Suggestions	37
12.3	Definition and dissemination of real estate	40
12.4	Socio-economic compensation payments	40
12.5	Strengthening economic means.....	41
12.6	Socio-land accompaniment SU subject to relocation	42
13.	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	43

14.	COSTS AND BUDGET.....	43
15.	FOLLOW-UP AND MONITORING	43

INDEX TABLE

Table 1	Major and minor territorial units Functional Unit 4.....	10
Table 2	Major and minor territorial units Functional Unit 5.....	12
Table 3	Potential impacts from the land acquisition process	13
Table 4	Quantitative relocation extension identification	24
Table 5	Identified types of social units	26
Table 6	Estimated number of houses or buildings located on land subject to expropriation	28
Table 7	Estimated number of social units classified by type, subject to involuntary relocation	29
Table 8	SU eligibility conditions to recognize socio-economic compensation.....	34
Table 9	Value estimate payable as socio-economic compensation	36
Table 10	Relocation Action Plan follow-up and monitoring indicators.....	44

INDEX OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Illustration 1	General location map for the Rumichaca-Pasto road project.....	9
Illustration 2	Land availability strip Functional Unit 4.....	25
Illustration 3	Land availability strip Functional Unit 4.....	26

RELOCATION ACTION PLAN

Functional units 4 and 5.1

1. PRESENTATION

The objective of the Concession Agreement under scheme APP No. 15 of September 11, 2015 signed between the National Infrastructure Agency (ANI) and the Concesionaria Vial Unión del Sur, is to "finance, construct, rehabilitate, improve, operate and maintain and reverse the Rumichaca - Pasto corridor, according to Technical Appendix 1 and other Contract Technical Appendices"¹

For such end, 687 properties must be purchased to develop the construction works of functional units 4 and 5.1, which are licensed by the National Environmental Licensing Authority ANLA by Resolution 1279 of October 11, 2017.

The land acquisition process refers to all legal, technical and social activities that allow an optimal purchasing, compensation and assistance process to the families or productive activities to be relocated due to execution of the works.

Performance Standard No. 5 called "Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement", which is part of the set of Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability of the International Finance Corporation - IFC², generally defines the physical and economic displacement of persons or families resulting from land acquisition for development of a project, such as *Involuntary Resettlement*. However, within Colombian law established for infrastructure projects by institutions attached to the Ministry of Transport, as is the National

¹Contract under scheme APP No. 15 of September 11, 2015, special part numeral 3.2 page 9

² For its acronym in English

Infrastructure Agency, the term resettlement is defined for cases in which individuals do not hold title to the property to be acquired³. In this regard and in order to avoid confusions in the land acquisition process for the Rumichaca – Pasto Road Concession Project, hereinafter and for the Project, the term *Involuntary Relocation or Transfer* will be used when referring to the change of place of residence or development of productive activity that families or social units are forced to make because of Project development. In this regard, respecting the parameters of Performance Standard No. 5 while adapting it to specific national regulations, this document is called the Relocation Action Plan.

This *Relocation Action Plan* describes the measures and activities that the Concesionaria Vial Unión del Sur initiates to minimize adverse socioeconomic impacts that could be generated on Resident Social and/or Production Units that are located on properties required for project development, thereby performing a transfer process which, although involuntary, respects the determinations of the National Political Constitution and allows ensuring the maintenance or improvement of decent living conditions of related individuals and families.

Topics such as scope, project description, objectives and goals, regulatory framework, valuation methodology and compensation activities social-land, evaluation and monitoring indicators, among others, related to compliance of this Relocation Action Plan, are developed hereunder.

2. SCOPE

The scope of this Relocation Action Plan is the social resident and/or productive units identified in the properties required for execution of construction works in functional units 4 and 5.1. of the Rumichaca – Pasto Road Concession Project.

³ See Resolution 077 of 2012 of the National Infrastructure Agency.

According to Performance Standard No. 5 of the IFC, the Resettlement Action Plan or, in our case, the Relocation Action Plan is required in situations where, for development of the project, land is acquired by: a) agreements negotiated with the owners or those with legal rights to the land, in those cases where negotiations fail, leading therefore to expropriation or b) in cases where the land must be acquired through expropriation in accordance with national legislation; in neither case the owners have the option to refuse to sell their property or land.

In this sense, this Plan will be implemented with all Social Units identified in the required land areas, regardless if their acquisition occurs through voluntary alienation or judicial expropriation.

However, it is clear that in the latter case, the purchase price of the property will respect the commercial values considered within the Valuation, and equitable conditions for recognition and payment of social compensations will remain, paying special attention to psychosocial support and productive strengthening activities aimed at the social units there identified.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The "Rumichaca - Pasto" Road Project is located in the central-east and central-south area of the department of Nariño (Colombia) approximately parallel to the existing Rumichaca - Pasto road, which is part of the Panamerican Highway and national highway 25. This road corridor is the international hub linking Colombia with Ecuador and is also a connecting axis of nucleus of development in the south.

The Rumichaca - Pasto road has an Origin – Destination length of approximately eighty-two point ninety-one kilometers (82.91 Km.), of which, the northern area is part of this Relocation Action Plan consisting of thirty-two point seven kilometers (32.7 Km.) which run between the towns of Pedregal and Catambuco.

The primary purpose of the Rumichaca – Pasto Dual Carriageway Project, Pedregal - Catambuco Section is to improve mobility conditions transforming the existing infrastructure in a dual carriageway with better traffic specifications, contributing to improving communications throughout the southwest, mainly between Cali, Popayan, Pasto and Ecuador. At present, the road has pronounced longitudinal slopes, small bending radii and poor visibility, which is detrimental to circulation speed and increasing the risk of accidents.

The section between the towns of Pedregal and Catambuco is divided into Functional Unit⁴ 4 (FU-4) and one subsector 1 of Functional Unit 5 (FU-5-1), covering the following lengths:

- UF-4: Pedregal - Tangua, with a length of 15.76 km.
- UF-5.1: Tangua - Catambuco, with a length of 16.94 km.

Figure 1 shows the location of the project, differentiating aforementioned Functional Units and municipalities crossed by the road.

⁴Term given in the Concession Agreement, General Part, to Project divisions corresponding to a set of engineering structures and facilities necessary to provide services with functional independent.

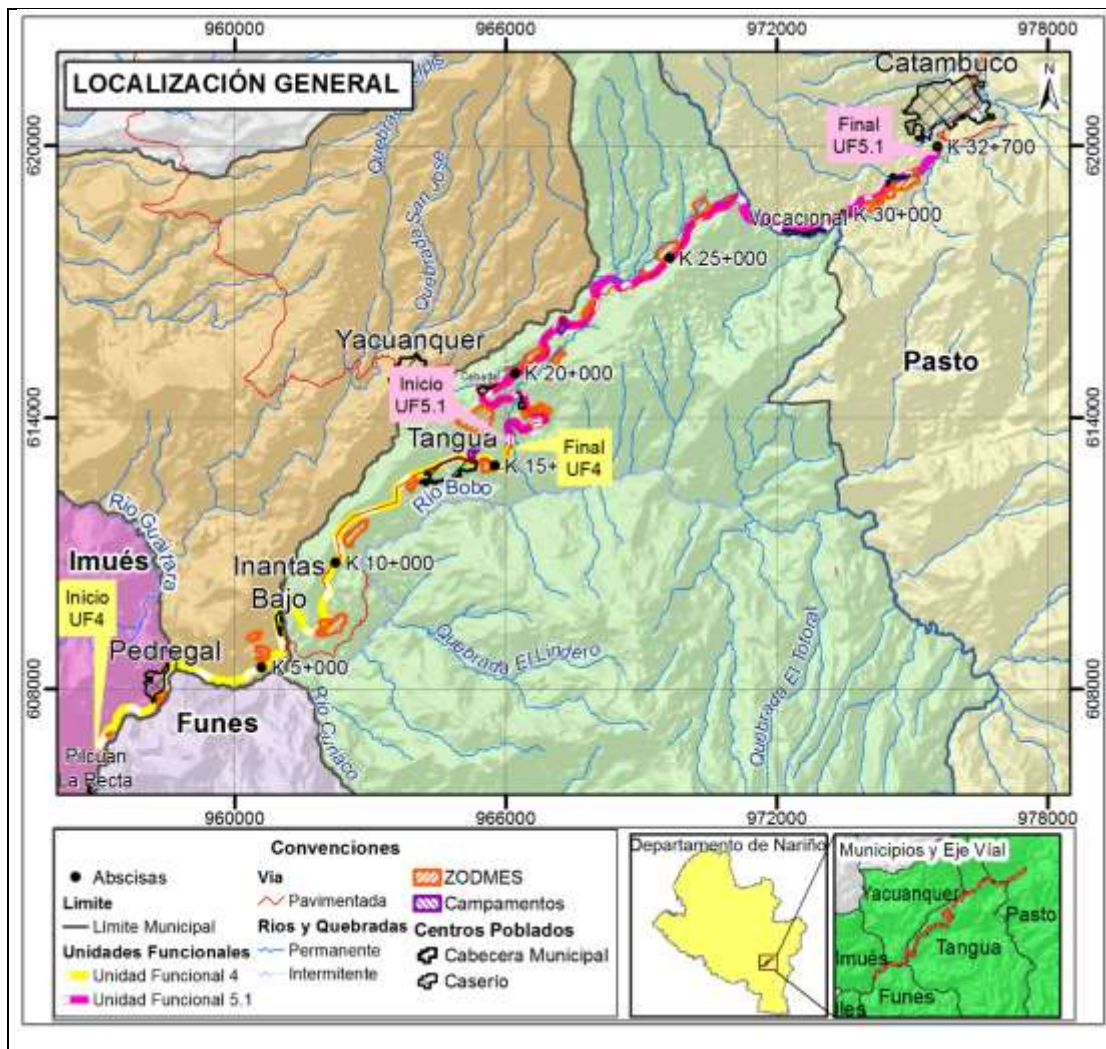


Illustration 1 General location map for the Rumichaca-Pasto road project

Source: Géminis Consultores Ambientales S.A.S., 2016

Functional Unit FU-4: Pedregal -Tangua

Corridor UF-4, Pedregal-Tangua, is between PR43+217 to PR60+020 of National Highway 2501, for a total of 15.76 km. of road (k0+000 to k15+760) for the project, which runs along noticeable topography with longitudinal and transverse slopes given the natural geological formations.

K0+000 of this Functional Unit is located approximately 1.6 km. before

crossing the populated center of Pedregal, Municipality of Imués, and ends at K15+760 in the municipality of Tangua. The following remarkable works are also considered in addition to the conventional roadway:

- Pedregal exchanger in the Pedregal city between Abscissa (k1+750 to k2+300) and underpass Intersection roundabout type (k2+150) to access the Pedregal city and road bypass to Imués, Túquerres and the southwestern region.
- Bridge over the river Guáitara between abscissa k2+780 and k3+080.
- El Placer toll on abscissa K6+200.
- Step structure for the La Magdalena Stream in K7+000.
- Connection overpass on abscissa k8+600.
- Returns between abscissa k12+600 - k13+000 and k14+050 - k14+500 in the access and exit of the Tangua city.

Municipal entities

The municipalities of Imués, Yacuanquer and Tangua are Functional Unit FU4municipal entities, where the counties of Pilcuán and Pedregal are located in the municipality of Imués, the Inantas Alto and Inantas Bajo counties in the municipality of Yacuanquer and the municipality of Tangua that belongs to the Cocha Verde, el Tablón Obraje, San Pedro Obraje, El Vergel, Buena Esperanza counties; the Tangua Corazón de Jesus, Fatima and Bolivar neighborhoods.

The following Table lists major territorial units (municipalities) and minor units (counties) that are part of functional unit 4.

Table 1 Major and minor territorial units functional unit 4

FUNCTIONAL UNIT 4		
Item	MAJOR TERRITORIAL UNITS	MINOR TERRITORIAL UNITS
1	Imués	V / Pilcuán
2		V / Pedregal
3	Yacuanquer	V / Inantas Alto

FUNCTIONAL UNIT 4		
Item	MAJOR TERRITORIAL UNITS	MINOR TERRITORIAL UNITS
4		V / Inantas bAJO
5	Tangua	V / Cocha Verde
6		V / El Tablón Obraje
7		V / San Pedro Obraje
8		Corazón de Jesus neighborhood Tangua
9		Fatima neighborhood Tangua
10		Bolivar neighborhood Tangua
11		V / El Vergel
12		V / Buena Esperanza

Source: Géminis Consultores Ambientales S.A.S., 2016

FU-5 Sub-Sector 1 Tangua-Catambuco

FU-5 Sub-sector 1, Tangua-Catambuco corridor, is between PR60+020 and PR77+750 of National Highway 2501 and in reference point for the project between K15+760 to K32+700 for a total of 16.94 km. of road, running along a topography with high longitudinal slopes, but soft transverse developments allowing several relatively flat sectors. The end point is the province of Catambuco in the municipality of Pasto.

In the layout of functional unit 5 sub-sector 1, in addition to the second conventional road, the following works are foreseen:

- Alberto Quijano relief road between K22+600 - K23+800
- Oval type operating return between K19+000 - K20+000 Yacuanquer and Cebadal access
- Bowtie type operating return between K26+500 - K26+900
- Bowtie type operating return between K28+800 - K29+400
- Bavaria footbridge K31+300

Municipal entities

Tangua and Pasto are municipal entities of Functional Unit FU 5.1, while minor or county units are: El Cebadal Chavez, El Tambor, El Paramo, La Palizada, Marquesa Bajo, Los Ajos and Marquesa Alto belonging to the municipality of Tangua, and Gualmatán Alto, Vocacional, Cubiján Alto,

Cubiján Bajo, La Merced, San José de Catambuco, Catambuco and Huertecillas counties belonging to the municipality of Pasto.

The following Table and Figure list major and minor territorial units that are part of functional unit 5.

Table 2 Major and minor territorial units Functional unit 5

FUNCTIONAL UNIT 5		
Item	MUNICIPALITY (major territorial units)	COUNTY (minor territorial units)
1	Tangua	El Cebadal
2		Chávez
3		El Tambor
4		El Paramo
5		La Palizada
6		Marquesa Bajo
7		Los Altos
8		Marquesa Alto
9	Pasto	Gualmatán Alto
10		Vocacional
11		Cubijan Alto Bajo
12		Cubijan
13		La Merced
14		San José de Catambuco
15		Catambuco
16		Huertecillas

Source: Géminis Consultores Ambientales S.A.S., 2016

4. POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The Rumichaca – Pasto Road Project, Functional Units 4 and 5.1, needs to purchase approximately 687 properties during its preconstruction and construction phases. Buying land and thus the relocation of resident social and/or productive units located therein, generate in communities neighboring the project both positive and negative impacts involving a substantial change in the socio-economic dynamics of the sector.

Among the major impacts caused by land acquisition are as follows:

Table 3 Potential impacts from the land acquisition process

ISSUE	IMPACT
ADAPTIVE AND SOCIOCULTURAL CONDITIONS	Misinformation and false expectations about the land acquisition process
	Changing expectations on land value
	Changing expectations on revenues from sale of goods and services from identified US
	Changes in everyday life, customs and lifestyles
	Changes in the dynamics of social networks: family, neighborhood and community
	Changes in access to social services and institutional
INFRASTRUCTURE OF GOODS AND PUBLIC AND SOCIAL SERVICES	Impairment of social and economic infrastructure
	Changes in existing road infrastructure
	Changes in mobility conditions
ECONOMY	Changes in supply and demand for goods and services
	Changes in economic activities of identified US
	Changes in employment dynamics

Source: Area Predial, 2017.

In this regard, the Concesionaria Vial Unión del Sur implements actions seeking to minimize adverse impacts that can generate the land acquisition process on identified resident social and/or productive units. These actions are listed below:

- a. Choosing the best road design alternative affecting thereby the smallest possible number of dwellings and/or buildings and thus to the social units that inhabit or develop productive activities therein.
- b. Characterization of residents and productive SU identified on the premises to be acquired.
- c. Preparing the Socioeconomic Compensations Plan Estimate.
- d. Community information and participation activities.
- e. Attention and Resolution of Petitions, Complaints, Complaints and Suggestions - PQRS.
- f. Preparing and disseminating the real state offer.
- g. Commercial valuation of the properties to be acquired by duly accredited real state guilds.

- h. Constant search for negotiated agreements to avoid expropriation processes.
- i. Recognizing and paying socioeconomic compensation to social units in concordance with the parameters and requirements set out in Resolutions 545 of 2008, 2684 of 2015 and 1776 of 2015
- j. Psychosocial support to social units subject to relocation to verify the restoration of their socioeconomic conditions.

5. OBJECTIVES AND GOALS

1.1 General purpose

To provide social and land support during the process of adaptation and appropriation of new dwelling places or development of a productive activity of social units subject to involuntary relocation that are located on lands to be acquired by the Project, ensuring maintenance or improvement of their socio-economic conditions and quality of life.

1.2 Specific objectives

- Generate appropriate accompanying measures to mitigate adverse socioeconomic impacts caused by involuntary relocation on the living conditions of identified social units and host communities.
- Identify and characterize resident and/or productive social units that must be relocated due to project development.
- Provide clear and timely information on the land management process given the concerns and expectations of identified social units and their communities.
- Disseminate information on the real estate offer in the sector to facilitate the search of land for the social units subject to relocation.
- Persist in obtaining negotiated agreements for land acquisition to avoid judicial expropriation processes.

- Recognize and pay socio-economic compensation, in any case following the guidelines contained in Resolution 545 of 2008, 2684 of 2015 and 1776 of 2015.
- Ensure the restoration of socioeconomic conditions of social units subject to relocation.
- Monitor living conditions and restoration of basic and social services of relocated social unit.

1.3 Goals

- Identify and characterize 100% of the residents and productive social units subject to involuntary relocation that are located on land to be acquired.
- Attention and response of 100% of PQRS submitted by the Social Units subject to involuntary relocation in relation to the land acquisition process.
- Inform 100% of residents SU as owners or *improvers* subject of relocation on the real estate offer of the sector.
- Obtain 90% of the land acquisition through voluntary alienation.
- Apply socio-economic compensations according to the guidelines of Resolutions 545 of 2008 of INCO now ANI and 1776 of 2015 when applicable to resident and productive social units for project required lands.
- Provide social support to 100% of resident and productive social units subject of involuntary relocation by being in land subject to acquisition, ensuring that they are established in equal or better living conditions.

6. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The subject to materialize in a road infrastructure project is to acquire actual assets required for public intent or interest as a purpose adhering

to a legal framework that foresees reorganization and progress plans of general mobility structures of the regions futhering their harmonious development, curtailing social inequality gaps and lack of economic sustainability through projects whose magnitude is focused on promoting effective measures to address the problems facing the various areas of the country.

Consequently, in the case of topics involving the organization of the Colombia urban territory, even in the National Development Plans, their prioritization in the design of economic, social and environmental policies adopted by administrative authorities is observed, in compliance with constitutional purposes that aspire to the Social Rule of Law, provided in Article 2 of the Constitution, under the premise of "*serve the community, promote general prosperity and guarantee the effectiveness of the principles, rights and duties enshrined in the Constitution*" .

By virtue of the aforesaid, the State is entitled to ensure a social purpose leading to improving the quality of life of its inhabitants that may well lead to balancing fundamental rights to achieve their goals, in this case, namely the one supported in the Right to private property enshrined in Article 58 of the Political Constitution of Colombia, which provides that:

"(...) private property and other rights acquired under civil law is guaranteed, which cannot be ignored or violated by subsequent legislation. When a law issued for reasons of public or social interest is in conflict with the rights of individuals with the need recognized thereby, private interest must yield to the public or social interest.

(...)

*For reasons of public or social interest defined by the legislator, **there may be expropriation by court ruling and prior compensation.** This will be determined consulting the interests of the community and the affected party. In the cases determined by the legislature, such*

expropriation may be administratively, subject to subsequent contentious-administrative action, including on the price (...) ". (Underlined outside the original text)

Likewise, our ultimate closure court in two rulings, ensuring the prevalence of our supreme law, has assumed the current postulate whereby the rights of individuals, as private interest, may yield to the public and social interest. In this regard, the Honorable Constitutional Court in Ruling C-1074 of December 4, 2002, Reference: Docket D-4062, presented by Judge Dr. MANUEL JOSÉ CEPEDA ESPINOSA, determined:

"(...) expropriation can be defined "as an operation of public law whereby the State requires an individual to fulfill the tradition of private domain to the public domain of an asset, for the benefit of the community and with prior compensation.

(...)

Expropriation generally requires the intervention of the three branches of government: (i) the legislator that defines the grounds of public or social interest which justifies the expropriation; ii) the administration stating for a specific case the grounds for public or social interest and furthers the expropriation process; and (iii) the justice that controls compliance with legal and constitutional requirements, guarantees respect for the rights of those affected, fixes compensation and decides whether to decree or not the expropriation.

(...)

the reference to the interests of the community and the affected party, clearly corresponds to the constitutional requirement of fairness of the compensation. So noted: "This sentence means that compensation must be fair, thus making this high value enshrined in the Preamble of the Charter, which also corresponds to Article 21 of the Pact of San José", according to which "no person may be deprived

of his property except upon payment of just compensation, for reasons of public or social interest in the cases and according to the procedures established by law.

(...)

In cases of expropriation, international law obligates the expropriating State to pay a "fair", "appropriate" or "adequate" compensation. However, there is no obligation to recognize full and comprehensive compensation. Nor is a duty denoted in international law, related to the time of compensation payment, or the instruments with which it can be paid (...)"

Likewise, in another of its decisions the Constitutional Court in Ruling C-306 of May 22, 2013 Reference: Docket D-9331, presented by Justice Dr. Nilson Pinilla Pinilla, in relation to the current concept of private property law, argued that:

"(...) In modern law, property is recognized as a relative and not an absolute right, as a result of the evolution of philosophical and political order principles that have influenced the process of legal consolidation, which have helped to largely limit attributes or exorbitant powers granted to owners. The relative and not absolute nature of property rights that has been recognized by this Court in different rulings (C-428/94 and T-431/94), enables the legislator and exceptionally administrative authorities to impose restrictions on this right when there are reasons of general interest that reasonably justify them. (Ruling T-45 of 1997. R.P. Fabio Morón Díaz). The private property regime in the new constitutional order is decidedly removed from individualistic right tendencies, which only have them as subjective legal prerogative source, to incline to the right-duty vision, wherein its exercise is only legitimized when it pursues the promotion of social welfare (...)"

As stated truthfully and reiterated by our Constitutional Court, the preexistence of a body of restrictive regulations to the absolute guarantee that the State and its authorities may give to the private interest of individuals, in this case, a road infrastructure project that envisages a common good, in the interest whereby special natures regulations are issued, adhering to specific procedures focused on achieving such objective. Such is the case of Law 9 issued on January 11, 1989, *"Whereby rules are established on municipal development plans, purchase and expropriation of assets and other provisions are adopted"*, which, in Chapter III, regulates the acquisition of assets by voluntary alienation and expropriation, specifying in Article 10, that: *"(...) for the purpose of decreeing expropriation and in addition to the motives determined in other current laws, the acquisition of urban or suburban property for the following purposes is declared of public or social interest: (n) Development or priority construction projects in the terms envisaged in the development plans and simplified development plans (...)."*

Aforesaid Law 9 of 1989, subsequently amended by Law 388 of July 18, 1997, in Article 1, paragraph 1, determined: *"Harmonize and update the provisions contained in Law 9 of 1989 with the new provisions set out in the Political Constitution, the Organic Law of the Development Plan, the Organic Law on Metropolitan Areas and the Law whereby the National Environmental System is created"*, established in Chapter VII, the procedure to develop the acquisition of real estate along the lines set out for the voluntary transfer or expropriation, as applicable.

Thus, with enactment of Law 1682 of November 22, 2013, *"measures and arrangements for projects of transport infrastructure are adopted and extraordinary powers are granted"* in its Article 2 specifies the definition and rationale of road projects under the following postulate, *"Transport infrastructure is a mobility system composed of a set of tangible, intangible assets and those that are related thereto, which is under the supervision and control of the State, and is organized in a stable manner to allow the transport of people, goods and services, the access and integration of the different areas of the country and aims for*

growth, competitiveness and improving the quality of life of citizens". Said law in turn regulates automatic sanitation measures vis-à-vis the acquisition of property for reasons of public and social interest regarding defects concerning their titling or tradition; special administrative procedures for updating place and boundaries; the figure of voluntary intervention permit; early delivery of assets in the process of forfeiture, vacant lots and under CISA management and consolidation of the land management process.

Moreover, within the parameters set in Law 388 of 1997, relating to appraisals, Decree 24 - 1420 of 1998 is issued, defining the rules, procedures, parameters and criteria for developing valuations whereby the market value of real property subject to land acquisition is determined, which complements with Resolution 620 of September 23, 2008 of the Agustín Codazzi Geographic Institute that establishes the applicable valuation methods. The aforesaid from the perspective of the existence of a fair and imminent compensation in the process of property acquisition for public use.

Finally, the specificities that guide the scope of the instruments of social content applicable to land management are found as a transversal axis, established in the regulations contained in Resolutions 545 of 2008, that with full immediacy allows the elements that integrate the Socioeconomic Compensations plans that, within international, constitutional and legal standards of sustainable development, focus on meeting social needs emerging from the implementation of these processes; likewise, Resolution 077 of 2012 and 2684 of 2015 specifies aspects approaching the prerogatives arising from Performance Standard No. 5, because, although Resolution 2684 of 2015 regulates the recognition criteria for loss of profits resulting from the acquisitions vis-a-vis productive units, abovementioned Resolution 077 of 2012, intrudes on development and implementation of involuntary population resettlement plans, provided they are social units with irregular occupants of land required for infrastructure projects.

In conclusion, while Performance Standard No. 5, in an attempt to address the issue of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, establishes two separate requirements for verifying compliance with its standards, to be noted that the project, within the national legal framework used and even in expanding complementation to contractual obligations, has a sustained regime called "Accompanying the involuntary relocation" that in the Colombian context covers the event where the requirements involve the figure of involuntary resettlement developed by aforementioned Standard Performance, especially in relation to those cases where the affected social units are occupying or exercising their productive activity on lands that belong to the nation, public assets which by their legal nature would not be susceptible to actions in favor of individuals, fully and totally enshrines the possibility of resettlement that, although in principle is involuntary, from the unforeseen point of view, bearing in mind the absence of existing legal alternatives for the occupied social units involved, has mechanisms to protect and guarantee against the negative impacts, this time from project activities based on accompanying strategies to said involuntary transfer.

7. APPLICABLE DEFINITIONS

Follows the definition of some concepts used in this Relocation Action Plan.

Construction: refers to the joining of materials permanently attached to the terrain, whatever the constituent elements.

Socioeconomic compensation: recognition of the social units to be made by the Concessionary and to be awarded in accordance with Resolution 545 of 2008 issued by the INCO (now ANI) -and any substituting, modifying or complementing standards - to mitigate the specific socioeconomic impacts caused by reason of project land acquisitions.

Consequential Damage: economic loss associated to the land acquisition process considering only certain and consolidated damage.

Socioeconomic Compensation Factors: also called social factors and correspond to Socio-Economic Recognitions with specific destination, granted to social units to mitigate the socio-economic impacts when conditions and requirements set forth in this resolution are met.

Property or Land: being understood as the physical unit consisting of land and/or improvements. When there is no title deed on the land, be it understood as the notion of property limited to improvements attached thereto.

Socioeconomic Impact: corresponds to the change in living conditions of social units who hold real rights, reside or develop their productive activities in a property, because of project execution.

A socioeconomic impact generates vulnerability susceptible of applying Social Factors, when it involves a decrease in the ability of the social unity to face, assimilate or manage altered living conditions related to issues such as homelessness, impairment of basic social services, suspension of production activities, among others, according to the analysis of variables such as roots, manageability, adaptability, total or partial allocation of income, etc.

Loss of Profit: demonstrable gain or profit forgone, for a period of six (6) months maximum, for the actual yield of the property required for the transport infrastructure works.

Other Social Units: for purposes of this Resolution, owners, especially those from areas to be purchased whose value is less than three (3) monthly legal minimum salaries are also social units, as well as owners and *improvers* who, whether residents or not, earn income from the lease of part or all of the property for dwelling or development of productive activities.

Involuntary Relocation: physical relocation (displacement or loss of housing) and economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood) as a result of project land acquisition.

Relocation is considered involuntary when affected individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse the land acquisition or restrictions on land use resulting in physical or economic displacement. This situation arises in cases of i) lawful expropriation or temporary or permanent restrictions on land use and ii) negotiated settlements in which the buyer can resort to expropriation or impose legal restrictions on land use if negotiations fail with the seller.

Social unit: Social Unit is understood as the people who have a relationship of physical or economic dependency in relation to a building, which may be the subject of a population relocation process according to the particular conditions encountered at the time of data gathering for the inventory of housing and population census.

Productive Social Unit: corresponds to the natural or legal person who permanently develops productive activities in an improvement, being understood as those related to production and/or marketing of goods and revenue-generating services, having minimum an operating infrastructure such as equipment or shelves.

Social Unit Resident: is a single person or those related or not by kinship, as determined in implementing the relevant Social Sheet, living in areas required by the National Infrastructure Agency for implementation of concession projects. Residence is understood as the permanent residence that satisfies the basic needs such as housing and consumption of at least one meal. By tenure status relative to housing or construction, the Social Resident Unit may be resident, if their dwelling was purchased or built at their expense and risk; or dweller if living in any capacity in a house, or is tenant or occupant.

Housing: the concept of housing refers specifically to the building structurally suitable for use as a dwelling place, houses or apartments. When a portion of the housing is found suitable for the development of other uses, it is understood that these structures are a part thereof.

8. RELOCATION EXTENSION

8.1 Quantitative relocation extension identification

In order to identify the Social Units subject to relocation in the land acquisition process for Project development, the following activities were carried out:

- a) Choosing the best design alternative of the new road to affect the least amount of SUs.
- b) Inventory of land to be purchased.
- c) Identifying inhabited buildings or used for development of productive activities, located in identified properties.
- d) Characterizing Residents Social and/or Productive Units found in homes and/or buildings.

These activities allowed identifying the number and amount of surface properties required for Project development as well as the number of individuals and families (social units) subject to relocation.

The results are shown in the following table:

Table 4 Quantitative relocation extension identification

Category	FU4	FU5	TOTAL
Number of properties required	423	264	678
Required surface (Has)	71.93	66,05	137.98
Number of persons subject to relocation	465	525	990
Number of residents SU subject to relocation	151	140	291
Productive SU subject to relocation	53	53	106
SUs subject to relocation	28	10	38

Source: Área Predial. 2017

Follows images on strips on land availability in the process of acquisition:

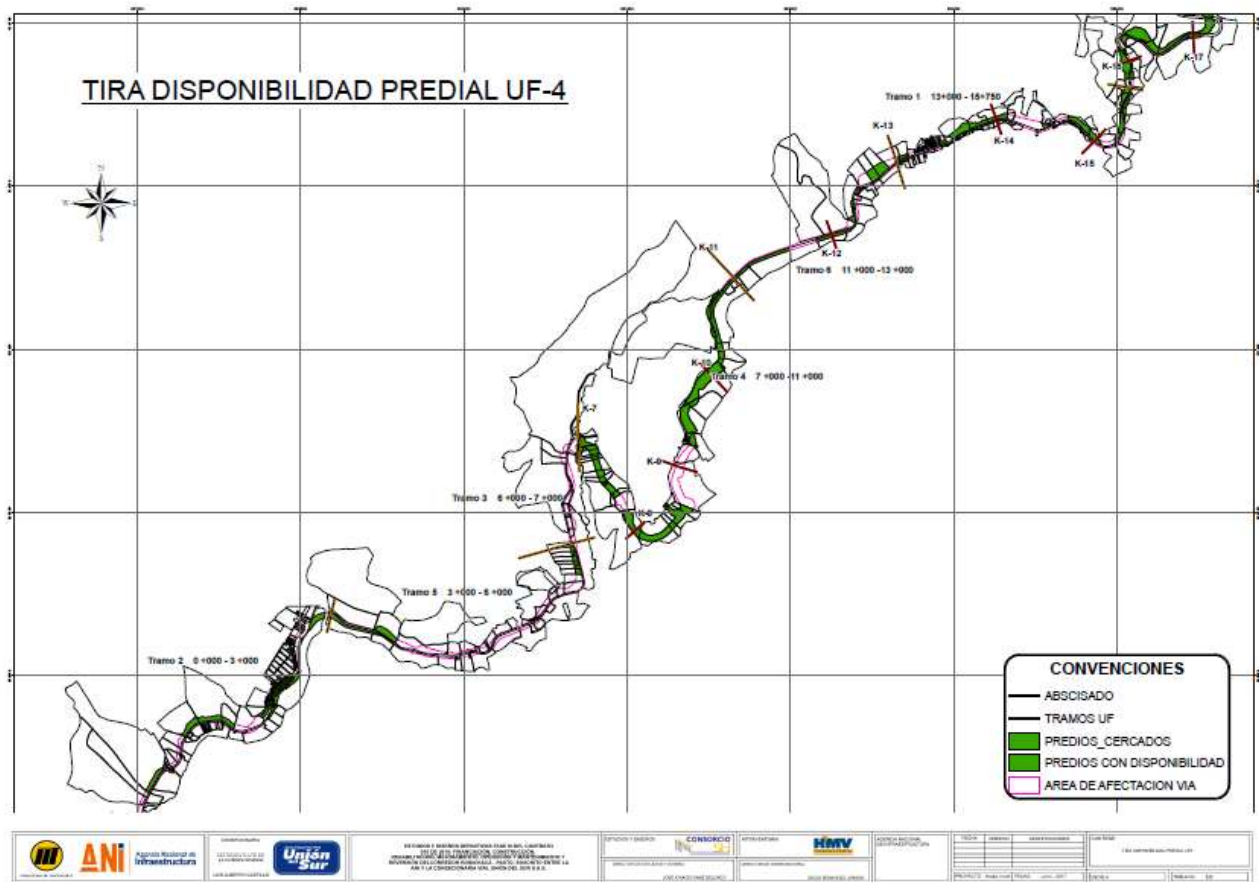


Illustration 2 Land availability strips Functional Unit 4
Source: Área Predial. 2017

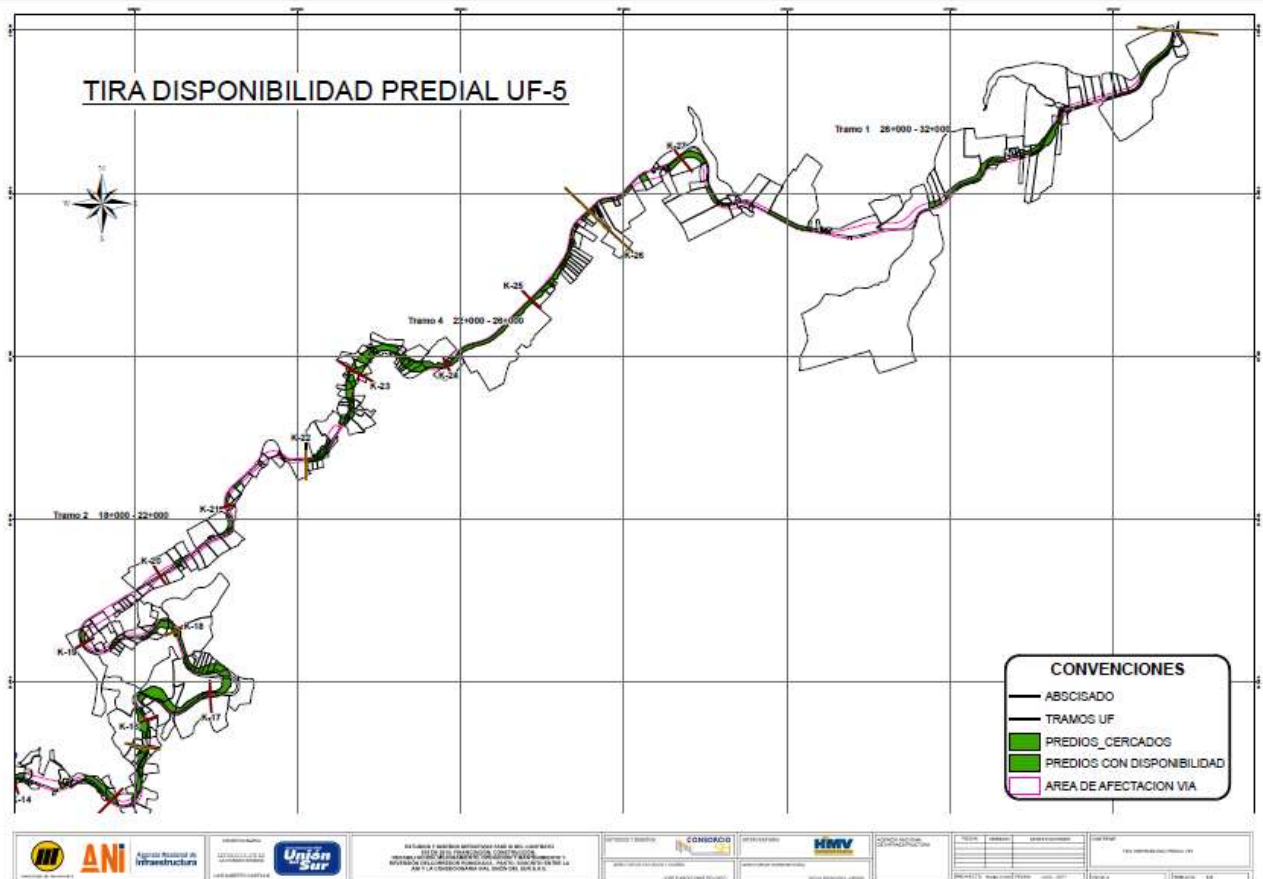


Illustration 3 Land availability strips Functional Unit 4
Source: Área Predial. 2017

8.2 Social Units subject to relocation estimate

According to the categories of Social Units defined in Resolution 545 of 2008 and as a result of the socioeconomic characterization performed, the following types of Social Units were classified:

Table 5 Identified types of social units

Social Unit Type	Condition	Quantity		Total
		FU 4	FU 5.1	
Residents Social Units	Owners	71	69	140
	<i>Improvers</i>	14	15	29
	Dwellers	53	16	69
	Tenants	13	40	53

Productive Social Units	Owners	20	26	46
	<i>Improvers</i>	8	6	14
	Dwellers	9	10	19
	Tenants	16	11	27
Other Social Units	Owners	28	10	38
TOTAL		232	203	435

Source: Área Predial. 2017

According to above data, this Action Plan will be applied to the relocation process support of a total of 435 Social Units of functional units 4 and 5.1.

The land acquisition process will be developed with these Social Units as detailed in numeral 9, and payment of social compensations within a process of voluntary alienation wherein broad and sufficient information will be provided in addition to necessary participation spaces so that project land acquisition is held within an agreed to process.

However, it is estimated that, despite all efforts, there will be cases without a negotiated agreement and the land will necessarily go through a judicial expropriation process.

8.3 Estimated Social Units subject to expropriation processes

The number of estimated social units that could reach expropriation mode for land acquisition is calculated as follows:

- a) The amount of land to be acquired is established.
- b) An estimated 10% of lands with which cannot go through voluntary alienation is calculated and must be legally expropriated in accordance with structuring documents of 4G projects.
- c) Of this 10%, a 30% is estimated to belong to land with buildings and/or houses.
- d) The result of this percentage yields a number of possible housing required through an expropriation process.

Thus, the following results are presented:

Table 6 Estimated number of houses or buildings located on land subject to expropriation

FU	Number of land to be acquired by FU	Estimated number of premises in expropriation (10%)	Number of buildings and/or houses located on land subject to expropriation (30%)
4	423	42	13
5	264	26	8
TOTAL	678	68	21

Source: Área Predial. 2017

Considering an amount of 21 dwellings and/or buildings subject to the expropriation process as an estimated result, and according to the statistics resulting from progress in the land acquisition process of the project and socioeconomic information gathering of affected SUs, the following estimates can be considered.

- a. Of the 21 dwellings to be required, 80% thereof have Resident Social Units as owners or *improvers*.
- b. In 40% of these dwellings at least one Dweller Resident Social Unit can be found.
- c. In 80% of these dwellings at least one Productive Resident Social Unit can be found.
- d. In 10% of these dwellings at least Other types of Social Units can be found, most of which are landlord owners.

In keeping with the above, the following number of Social Units according to their typology is estimated:

Table 7 Estimated number of social units classified by type, subject to involuntary relocation

Type of Social Units	%	Estimated amount of SUs in process of expropriation
Residents Social Units as Owners and/or <i>Improvers</i>	80%	16
Residents Social Units as Dwellers	40%	8
Productive Social Units	80%	16
Other Social Units (Owners and Lessors)	10%	2
TOTAL		42

Source: Área Predial. 2017

However, while these social units were to be found on land in a legal expropriation process, the socio-land accompanying the relocation process will remain as developed in the voluntary alienation process to avoid generating higher affectations or negative impacts on the social units that are identified in these lands.

9. LAND MANAGEMENT PROCESS

Land management refers to the process leading to obtaining ownership and availability of the land required for project development on behalf of the State headed by the National Infrastructure Agency - ANI.

Within this process, technical, legal, physical and socio-economic research is carried out identifying the buildings affected by the public interest work, its owners and other property related social units.

Among the main activities are:

- a) Technical data sheet gathering and land plan.

Technical and legal information of the Land is recorded such as owner identification, property location, required area determination and inventory summary.

b) Social data sheet gathering

The information related with social units identified in the property is recorded indicating the type and condition of social unity, vulnerable conditions if any, potential impacts caused by the project and land acquisition; the aforesaid for the socioeconomic diagnosis where recognition of applicable socio-economic compensation will be determined in accordance with provisions of Resolutions 545 of 2008, 1776 of 2015 and 2684 of 2015.

c) Title Study Preparation

This study verifies the tradition of the past 20 years, in order to determine who the owner and the recipient is of a formal purchase offer.

Owner details such as name, land area according to the titles, liens and limitations that will further determine whether the property purchase is viable are recorded.

Document where the ownership of the property is determined and whether the purchase thereof is feasible.

d) Development of the commercial appraisal by accredited real state guild

Professionals belonging to an accredited real state guild determine the commercial value of the area to be purchased and valuation of loss of profits and consequential damages of the property.

e) Formal purchase offer

With above information, the formal purchase offer is prepared and notified. This is where the legal and social team accompanies resident social units as owners or *improvers* in order to fully

explain the purchase offer and seek to obtain the negotiated agreement.

Likewise, the social team informs the social units identified on the land the social compensations that can be recognized according to their type and eligibility or vulnerability conditions.

10. VALUATION AND COMPENSATION

To determine the market value of the properties required for the project, provisions of Decree No. 1420 of July 24, 1998 and Regulatory Resolution No. 620 2008, issued by the Agustín Codazzi Geographic Institute "IGAC" are applied.

10.1 Land valuation

The land value is estimated based on market offers available in the sector for properties with similar conditions of location, size, shape, availability of services, access roads and permitted use as established by Resolution 620 of 2008 in its article 1 "*COMPARISON OR MARKET METHOD*", which consists of establishing the market value of the property, based on the study of offers or recent transactions of similar and comparable assets to the valuation subject matter. Such offers or transactions are verified in the field or by telephone, are adjusted by negotiation percentages, are classified according to the characteristics of the valued property, and finally analyzed and interpreted to reach the estimated market value taking into account provisions of Article 11. "*OF STATISTICAL MATHEMATICAL CALCULATIONS AND ALLOCATION OF VALUES*", which restricts dispersion of market values in reliability ranges to assign therein the final value adopted in the valuation liquidation.

If market offers cannot be obtained, or lease offers or transactions of assets comparable to the estimation object, the survey method as set out in Resolution 620 of 2008 Article 9 applies: "*CONSULT EXPERT APPRAISERS O SURVEYS*" where the land value is determined by consulting with experts on the most likely value for the property subject

matter of the study prior knowledge of its physical characteristics and its legal specificities; these surveys are also subjected to mathematical and statistical analysis established in article 11.

In the event the valuation is supported only on surveys, the expert leaves written evidence under oath in the report that this method was used because at the time of completing the appraisal there were no sales or lease offers, or transactions comparable to the estimation subject matter.

10.2 Valuation of buildings

The values of the main and ancillary buildings are estimated as set out in Resolution 620 of 2008 in its article 3. "REPLACEMENT COST METHOD", which seeks to establish the total construction value as the sum of direct costs, indirect costs, financial costs and those of project management, which must be incurred to carry out the work to finally subtract the accumulated depreciation.

Direct costs are estimated by preparing work budgets based on prices of construction materials and labor in the area; indirect, financial and management costs are included depending on the characteristics of the work and are estimated as a percentage of total direct costs.

The Fitto and Corvini table is used to calculate depreciation as recommended in resolution 620 in its article 3, which establishes depreciation coefficients according to age, useful life and condition.

10.3 Crop valuation

Variety, planting density, age and phytosanitary status are considered when valuating crops as set out in Resolution 620 of 2008 Article 29 thereof. Their value is estimated based on the present value of future production, discounting maintenance and operation costs thereof. (Net cash flow), as indicated in article 31, prior research in the municipality or region with respective trade unions on core crop aspects, such as

productivity, vegetative cycle, varieties and optimum planting densities as indicated in Article 32.

Crops are valued during the development stage by the investment cost, during the production stage by profitability and during the period of decline, with values similar to those of the development stage.

For purposes of the valuation of plant species, fruit trees, shade trees, lumber and native species of spontaneous birth, the real state guilds conduct researches that include data on unit sales, planting costs, maintenance and demerits regarding plant health taken from trade unions, associations, nurseries, Umatas, experts and data known or field gathered in respect of each one thereof within the required area as indicated in Article 32 of resolution 620 of 2008.

For both crops and species, pricing tables are generated which are included as support to the valuation reports.

10.4 Compensation calculations

To determine compensation calculations for consequential damage and loss of profit, current regulations are taken into account in particular resolutions 898 of 2014, 1044 pf 2014 and 2684 of August 6, 2015. Furthermore, in accordance with Article 5 of the latter, consequential damages take into account notary and registration expenses and well as those for clearing, packing, transportation and installation of movables (industry hauls).

Standards, methods, criteria, parameters and procedures set out in Articles 10 to 14 of Resolution 898 of 2014 are applied to the calculation; the process begins with a visit to the property prior documentation analysis provided by the concessionary to verify urban regulations, economic destination of the asset and other important aspects for compensation calculation, in addition to determining whether additional documentation is required to the one initially submitted. The

appraiser if necessary may also consult the information from government agencies on statistics relating to derived income and profits developed in the respective property.

Quotes from natural or appropriate legal entities must be requested in order to calculate the compensation and to define the value of its constituting components and will be left as support in the valuation. Market information used for such valuation should be verified, compared and adjusted in accordance with the procedures referred to in resolution 620 of 2008, also when surveys have been used.

The appraiser must specify in its report the methodology used and compare it with the information reported to tax authorities to determine if any limitation applies to calculated value as provided for in Article 11 of Resolution 898 of 2014.

To clarify that the compensation calculation is performed only on income proportional to the useful productive area affected by the road project up to a term of 6 months as required by Article 6 of Resolution 2684 of 2015.

11. CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY AND GRANTING OF SOCIAL COMPENSATIONS

In addition to payment for the land and buildings according to market values and the recognition of indemnities subject matter of inclusion in the Commercial Land Valuation, Social Units identified in the properties are also offered payment of socioeconomic compensation as determined by Resolution 545 of 2008. However, SUs must meet certain conditions to be recipients of such compensation as follows:

Table 8 SU eligibility conditions to recognize the socio-economic compensation

Compensation	Terms
Housing reestablishment	Be US owner holding real estate domain.
Residents Social Units as	Be USR <i>improver</i> demonstrating having built the

<p>Owners or <i>Improvers</i></p> <p>Value given: VISP value - (value of the building constituting the home + value of the land area, if applicable)</p>	<p>dwelling and that this is their only asset and having resided therein for more than 2 years.</p> <p>That the value of the land to be required + buildings in the case of owners, or the value of the improvement is less than the value of the Priority Social Interest Housing of the Municipality.</p> <p>Prove not being the owner of the property other than that required for project execution, or if having a different property, equity conditions do not allow the beneficiary to replacement the housing in said property.</p>
<p>Dwellers support</p> <p>Residents Dwellers Social Units</p> <p>Value given: 3 Minimum current legal monthly salary ((SMLMV for its acronym in Spanish) to Resident Dweller Social Units constituted by one person or 6 SMLMV if constituted by two or more persons.</p>	<p>Prove they have resided in the home for more than one (1) year by submitting a lease, use, dwelling contract or any equivalent document that accounts for authorized habitation conditions.</p> <p>Prove the impossibility of restoring initial dwelling conditions by not having sufficient income to pay rent at market conditions.</p>
<p>Mobilizing support</p> <p>Value given: 1 Minimum current legal monthly salary (SMLMV)</p>	<p>Prove they have lived in the house, or developed their productive activities in the property, as appropriate, for a term exceeding six (6) months</p> <p>Prove that combined income of the members of the social unit does not exceed three (3) minimum legal monthly salaries.</p>
<p>Support to restore basic social services</p> <p>Value given: the equivalent of all the costs borne by provision of services from a term not exceeding 12 months and not exceeding one (1) minimum current legal monthly salary</p>	<p>Prove they must be moved outside the town, county or municipality where they live and as a result they cannot render any of the following services</p> <p>Prove they have lived in the house for more than one (1) year</p> <p>Prove, at least by out-of-court statement that the income of the members of the social unit does not exceed six (6) minimum monthly legal salaries</p> <p>The service has been rendered by a legally recognized institution</p>
<p>Support for formalities</p>	<p>The total value of the area to acquire is less than or</p>

Value given: 1 Minimum legal monthly salary	equal to three (3) monthly legal minimum salaries or if owners beneficiaries of the housing restoring support factor
Support for restoring economic means Value given: up to six (6) times the average net monthly income for permanent suspension, and up to three (3) times the average net monthly income in case of temporary suspension of the productive activity.	Submit the following documents to determine the formality condition of productive activity Prove the development time of productive activity
Lessors support Value given: value established in the compensation clause for early termination or the sum of the leases pending for contract termination in any case not exceeding three (3) times the monthly lease fee agreed to.	It is a written lease that has been signed no less than six (6) months. The acquisition of required area for project implementation prevents definitively continuing with the lease contract. That the voluntary alienation process is moved forward ensuring handover without tenants, occupants and residents.

Source: Área Predial. 2017

According to the amount and type of identified social units and the type of compensation that would apply thereto according to their characteristics and compliance with eligibility, an estimate of payable amounts was made for reasons of socio-economic compensation, as follows:

Table 9 Value estimate payable as socio-economic compensation

TYPE OF COMPENSATION GIVEN	FU 4	FU 5
Housing reinstatement support	\$ 321,434 955.52	\$ 220,307 846.04
Dwellers support	\$ 289,571 100.00	\$ 308,186 385.00
Mobilization support	\$ 96,523 700.00	\$ 93,076 425.00
Social Ss reinstatement support	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Paperwork payment support	\$ 21,373 105.00	\$ 185.00 4826
Reinstatement economic means support	\$ 318,528 230.00	\$ 372,305 700.00
Lessors support	\$ 4,230 000.00	\$ 2,250 000.00

TOTAL	\$ 1,051,661 090.52	\$ 1,000,952 541.04
--------------	----------------------------	----------------------------

Source: Area Predial. 2017

Needless to say, these amounts are estimated according to field gathered information, which allowed preparing the document entitled Socioeconomic Compensations Estimate Plan updated monthly as data gathering visits are made for the social sheets that gather the necessary information for the socio-economic diagnostic that determines compensations to be granted to each social unit.

12. ACTIONS FOR SUPPORT IN THE INVOLUNTARY RELOCATION PROCESS

12.1 Information and disclosure

Socialization activities are carried out with the authorities of the municipalities of Imués, Yacuanquer, Tangua and San Juan de Pasto and the communities of the counties of Pedregal, Inantas Bajo, Cubijan Bajo, Marqueza Bajo, El Tambor, Los Ajos, Pilcuan, El Vergel, La Palizada, Marqueza Alta, Vocacional, Catambuco, and Huertecillas, as well as with the Corazon de Jesus and Bolivar neighborhoods, belonging to the population center of the municipality of Tangua to ensure the information concerning the following aspects:

- ✓ Land acquisition and involuntary population relocation. Mobility (crosswalks, interconnections, returns, access to counties)
- ✓ Regulations on the land acquisition process and socio-economic compensation.
- ✓ Possible effect on public infrastructure, utilities and others (water, sewer, housing, schools, chapels, courts, etc.)

12.2 Attention to Requests, Complaints, Claims and Suggestions

The following resources and procedures are implemented to resolve concerns, requests, complaints, claims or suggestions from the SUs subject to relocation due to land acquisition:

Reception

Process whereby the user is received and invited to appear before the Concessionary; this is the first contact with the user, the on-going project is informed, fostering a friendly atmosphere.

This process seeks to know and precisely understand their concerns regarding the project and the land acquisition process, which is recorded in the respective ANI formats.

Recording

Process whereby citizen statements are recorded clearly and legibly, filling out the PQRS GCSP-F-134 reception form.

Classification

This process refers to the action of organizing or positioning the PQRS according to parameters established for such end. According to their classification, legally established response times vary as follows:

- Fifteen (15) days to answer complaints, claims and statements.
 - Ten (10) days to answer general information requests.
 - Thirty (30) days to respond to consultation requests.
- (Articles 6, 22 and 25 of the Administrative Code)

Formalities

Is the process that involves the steps taken to resolve the PQRS arriving at the project in relation to the land acquisition process and involuntary relocation.

Once Petitions, Complaints, Claims and Suggestions (PQRS) presented have been filed and classified, form GCSP-F-135 is filled out. This form applies to all PQRS cases and the request formalities and close-out is explained therein.

Follow-up: The person responsible for this program will follow-up PQRS or requests with the appropriate concessionary areas. For such end, Form ANI GCSP-F-135 "Follow-up of requests, complaints, claims and/or requests" will be filled out, to also verify the implementation of the joint project and defined initiatives.

Closing the PQRS

Once a final response to the request has been issued, the program manager will verify the received notice, closing-out the file with all supports, reflecting the situation in forms ANI GCSP-F-135 and GCSP-F-136.

Used forms

- GCSP-F-134: Receiving PQRS
- GCSP-F-135: Following-up PQRS
- GCSP-F-136: Recording PQRS
- GCSP-F-137: Monthly schedule of mobile office location
- GCSP-F-132: Visitor Registration
- GCSP-F-133: Photographic Record

Physical media for customer attention

- Main customer service office PR 38+500
- Customer attention satellite offices
(Cebadal PR 64+600 - Tangua PR 58+800)
- Suggestion boxes - Toll/Home Office
- Mobile offices
Mobile 1 - Ipiales, Contadero, Iles, Imués
Mobile 2 - Pasto, Tangua, Yacuanquer

Electronic customer attention

- E-mail: atencionalusuario@uniondelsur.co
- Website: www.uniondelsur.co
- Call Center: 3173310921 - 3174042366 - 3174275839 - # 446

12.3 Real estate offer definition and dissemination

In order to facilitate obtaining target property where the transfer of Residents Social Units as owners or *improvers* will be relocated, the following activities will be undertaken:

- a) Consult land use regulations applicable to the municipalities of Direct Influence of the Project Area.
- b) Evaluate real estate supply and demand in the municipality of Direct Influence of the Project Area or surrounding municipalities.
- c) Define a Portfolio of real estate services containing at least the following: identified Properties (lots, land areas, houses or apartments identified in the AID), location, property characteristics, owner and data costs.
- d) Deliver and support when each resident social units as owners or *improvers* subject to involuntary relocation consult the Real State Portfolio Bulletin.

12.4 Socio-economic compensation payments

After gathering socioeconomic information through the forms established by the National Infrastructure Agency, based on information collected and verification of supporting documents, land social professionals prepare a SOCIOECONOMIC DIAGNOSIS for each related Social Unit wherein potential socioeconomic impacts faced by the social unit because of project implementation are identified and recommend applying one, several or no social factor according to the eligibility conditions set out in Resolution 545 of 2008.

Based on the Socioeconomic Diagnosis recommendations, the Concessionary will sign a comprehensive agreement for recognition of the socio-economic compensation with the head of the relevant social unit, who will assume the following commitments as a minimum:

- Transfer or suspend their production activity, as appropriate, voluntarily and not relocate to areas required for execution thereof or other infrastructure project covered by this resolution.
- Allocate resources to specific purposes related to each socio-economic compensation for the overall benefit of the Social Unit.
- Take the necessary steps to satisfactorily achieve the purpose of each compensation, and provide the necessary documents, and facilitate verification required visits.

12.5 Strengthening economic means

In addition to paying the compensation for Restoration Support of economic conditions, the Concesionaria Vial Unión del Sur, will provide coaching and additional support for the restoration and strengthening of the productive activities of social units subject of involuntary relocation. Among the main productive strengthening activities are:

- a. Competent public and private entities that contribute to strengthening or formulating and developing productive projects of social units subject of relocation will be identified.
- b. Productive projects and initiatives existing in each functional unit that can be supported by any public or private institution will be identified, contributing to improving the quality of life and the environment of social units subject matter of this program.
- c. Coordinate with public and private institutions, civic and community organizations for training, strengthening and development of initiatives and projects that contribute to improving the environment and quality of life of social units subject matter of involuntary transfer.
- d. Initiatives that respond to the changes brought about by project implementation will be promoted, strengthening the commercial,

craft, agricultural and livestock vocation, among others, of the social productive units identified in the properties to be acquired through partnership mechanisms and community organization.

12.6 Socio-land accompaniment of SUs subject to relocation

As previously mentioned, in a permanent and transverse manner to the acquisition process of areas required for project development, social units subject to involuntary transfer will be accompanied from the moment they are identified and characterized until they receive their compensation payments and their socioeconomic conditions are re-established. For such end, the following accompanying socio-land activities are developed:

- a) Identify the social units subject to socio-land accompanying and the type of support required (technical, legal or social).
- b) Make sufficient visits and accompanying actions in accordance with the needs of each social unit.
- c) Perform the social accompaniment to identify the interest and needs in relation to the new location of social units to be relocated.
- d) Design and implement strategies that facilitate change and adaptation to the new dwelling site or development of productive activities. (Consider collective or individual actions such as lectures, workshops or talks to facilitate the grieving process for the loss of the place.)
- e) Implement and ensure the effective and applicable socioeconomic compensation payment in accordance with provisions of Resolution 545 of 2008 of INCO now ANI and 1776 of 2015.

13. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Schedules or work plans for the land acquisition process and involuntary relocation of social units FU 4 and 5.1. are attached hereto in Excel form (see annex 1)

14. COSTS AND BUDGET

The amount of one hundred and twenty-two thousand seven hundred and ninety million nine hundred and fifty-one thousand eight hundred and fourteen pesos (\$122,790,951,814) are allocated for land acquisition and payment of socio-economic compensation, which are available in the Land subaccount of the Project’s Autonomous Equity according to Chapter IV, numeral 4.5, paragraph (a) of the Special Part of Concession Contract No. 15 of 2015.

According to the latest update of the Socioeconomic Compensations Plan Estimate, the amount of \$1,045,695,068.10 is estimated for FU4 and \$792,060,589.00 for FU 5.

15. FOLLOW-UP AND MONITORING

Following-up and monitoring the Relocation Action Plan will allow verifying the relocation progress of Social Units subject to relocation, psychosocial support and effective payment of socio-economic compensation as applicable. It will also allow identifying the problems and/or positive aspects of this PAT, to timely adjust its implementation provisions.

In particular, in the case of Resident Social Units as owners or *improvers* with land and/or buildings with appraised values below the value of the Social Interest Priority Housing established by the respective Municipality, the adaptation process to the new environment will be permanently followed-up allowing recording if living conditions were maintained or improved. For such end and for a period of one year, minimum three follow-up visits every four months will be made to the new property, once the social unit is installed therein and the forms

defined by the National Infrastructure Agency for such visits are filled-out.

Follows the monitoring indicators for this Relocation Action Plan.

Table 10 Relocation Action Plan follow-up and monitoring indicators

INDICATOR	INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	EVALUATION FREQUENCY	COMPLIANCE RECORD
Land acquisition process briefings (SU relocation)	Number of briefings conducted / No. of briefings scheduled x 100	Quarterly	ANI forms
SU characterization subject to relocation	No. of social units characterized / No. of SUs subject to relocation x 100		
Attention to concerns and requests	No. of SUs handled / No. of SUs subject to relocation requests x 100		
Real estate availability information in the AI.	No. of SUs informed / No. of SUs subject to relocation x 100		
SUs relocated and compensated	No. of SUs relocated and/or compensated / No. of SUs subject to relocation		
Socio-economic compensation payments	No of payments made / No of compensation payments established		
Follow-up visits to RUS owners	No. of follow-up visits / No. of follow-up scheduled visits to SUs		
Social support to SUs in the relocation process	No. of SUs accompanied / No. of SUs subject to relocation x 100		
Productive initiatives strengthened	No. of productive SUs strengthened / No. of productive SUs chosen for productive strengthening		

Source: Área Predial. 2017