# **Resettlement Action Plan – Template**

A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) details the **procedures** to be followed and the **actions** to be taken in order to properly resettle and compensate affected people and communities. This plan must be developed after it has been determined, following the process outlined in Standard 5, that displacement and resettlement are unavoidable. A RAP can respond to cases of economic displacement as well. However, if only economic displacement is foreseen, a Livelihood Action Plan is required. The RAP reflects the commitment made by the Implementing Partner and UNDP to affected people and communities to meet obligations arising from resettlement.

## The RAP covers the following elements:

#### 1. Introduction

- Briefly describe the project and associated facilities (if any)
- Describe project components requiring land acquisition and resettlement; give overall estimates of land acquisition and resettlement
- Provide explanation of how displacement is necessary to achieve the project objectives, how the project is
  in the 'public interest' and how displacement is proportional to project outcomes. Please also discuss
  alternative project designs, including the "no project" scenario and if they may have avoided or reduced
  the resettlement.

## 2. Minimizing Resettlement

- Describe the justification for the resettlement
- Describe efforts and measures to minimize displacement, and expected outcomes of these efforts and measures

## 3. Census and Socioeconomic Surveys/Social Baseline

- Provide results of the census, assets inventories, natural resource assessments, and socioeconomic surveys and briefly describe how these were performed, i.e., techniques used, individuals interviewed, etc.
- Identify all people and communities potentially affected by displacement activities and potential impacts
  to each. Conduct a vulnerability assessment and outline what determines vulnerability (i.e. which criteria
  need to be met to consider someone vulnerable)

### 4. Legal Framework

- Describe all relevant international, national, local, and community laws and customs that apply to displacement and resettlement activities, with particular attention to laws and customs relating to tenure rights; highlight any potential conflicts e.g. between UNDP's SES and national or regional law.
- Describe how free, prior, informed consent was obtained for resettlement of indigenous peoples and tribal communities, if applicable
- Describe project-specific mechanisms to address conflicts
- Describe entitlement/compensation policies for each type of impact
- Describe method of valuation used for affected structures, land, trees, and other assets
- Prepare entitlement matrix, which includes budget and timeframe for payment of entitlements

### 5. Resettlement Sites and Housing

- If the project requires relocation, describe how affected people have been involved in a participatory process to identify sites, assess advantages and disadvantages of each site, and select preferred sites. Site selection to be risk-informed (e.g. ensure not subject to higher levels of risks from floods, landslides, earthquakes). Describe the options
- If housing must be replaced, describe how affected people have been involved in developing an acceptable strategy for housing replacement and how alternative housing meets adequate housing

- criteria (including legal security of tenure; availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure; affordability; habitability; accessibility; location; cultural adequacy). Describe the specific process of involving affected populations in identifying potential housing sites, assessing advantages and disadvantages, and selecting sites
- If the project involves allocation of agricultural land or pasture/rangeland, describe how individual households that will be allocated lands have been involved in identifying potential new sites, and how they have explicitly accepted the selected sites
- Describe the feasibility studies conducted to determine the suitability of the proposed relocation sites and housing, including where relevant natural resource assessments (soils and land use capability, vegetation and livestock carrying capacity, water resource surveys) and environmental and social impact assessments of the sites. Include a description of potential access of affected people to necessary services, shelter, food, water, energy, and sanitation
- Demonstrate where relevant that the land quality and area are adequate for allocation to all of the people eligible for allocation of agricultural land. Provide data on land quality and capability, productive potential, and quantity
- Give calculations relating to site requirements and availability
- Describe mechanisms for: (1) procuring, (2) developing and (3) allotting resettlement sites and housing, including the awarding of title or use rights to allotted lands. Indicate to whom titles and use rights will be allocated, including by gender
- Provide detailed description of the arrangements where relevant for site development for agriculture, including funding of development costs.
- Indicate whether temporary resettlement will be necessary and how the communities' social capital will be preserved.
- 6. Income Enhancement/Restoration (if RAP is also addressing economic displacement, see also sections 5 and 6 of Annex 2)
  - Are compensation entitlements sufficient to enhance and restore livelihoods and income streams for each category of impact? Attach independent review of opportunities to enhance incomes/livelihoods. What additional economic rehabilitation measures are necessary?
  - Briefly spell out the enhancement and restoration strategies for each category of impact and describe their institutional, financial, and technical aspects
  - Describe the process of consultation with affected populations and their participation in finalizing strategies for income enhancement/restoration
  - How do these strategies vary with the area of impact?
  - Does income enhancement/restoration require change in livelihoods, development of alternative farmlands or some other activities that require a substantial amount of training, time for preparation, and implementation?
  - How are the risks of impoverishment to be addressed?
  - What are the main institutional and other risks for the smooth implementation of the resettlement programs?
  - Describe the process for monitoring the effectiveness of the income restoration measures
  - Describe any social or community development programs currently operating in or around the project area. If programs exist, do they meet the development priorities of their target communities? Are there opportunities to support new programs or expand existing programs to meet the development priorities of communities in the project area?

# 7. Institutional Arrangements

• Describe the institution(s) responsible for delivery of each item/activity in the entitlement policy; implementation of income restoration programs; and coordination of the activities associated with and described in the resettlement action plan

- State how coordination issues will be addressed where resettlement is spread over a number of jurisdictions or where resettlement will be implemented in stages over a long period of time
- Identify the agency that will coordinate all implementing agencies. Does it have the necessary mandate and resources?
- Describe the external (nonproject) institutions involved in the process of income restoration (land development, land allocation, credit, training) and the mechanisms to ensure adequate performance of these institutions
- Discuss institutional capacity for and commitment to resettlement
- Describe mechanisms for ensuring independent monitoring, evaluation, and financial audit of the RAP and for ensuring that corrective measures are carried out in a timely fashion

### 8. Implementation Schedule

- List the chronological steps in implementation of the RAP, including identification of agencies responsible for each activity and with a brief explanation of each activity
- Prepare a month-by-month implementation schedule of activities to be undertaken as part of resettlement implementation
- Describe the linkage between resettlement implementation and initiation of civil works for each of the project components

## 9. Participation and Consultation

- Describe the various stakeholders
- Describe the process of promoting consultation/participation of affected populations and stakeholders in resettlement preparation and planning
- Describe the process of involving affected populations and other stakeholders in implementation and monitoring. Add evidence of the various past consultation events, such as attendance lists, photos etc.
- Describe the plan for disseminating RAP information to affected populations and stakeholders, including
  information about compensation for lost assets, eligibility for compensation, resettlement assistance, and
  grievance redress

## 10. Grievance Redress

- Describe the step-by-step process for registering and addressing grievances and provide specific details regarding a cost-free process for registering complaints, response time, and communication modes
- Describe the mechanism for appeal
- Describe how the mechanism ensured unrestricted access, transparency, accountability, how it documents cases and keeps the complainants informed and the institutional setup
- Describe the provisions for approaching civil courts if other options fail

### 11. Monitoring and Evaluation

- Describe the internal/performance monitoring process. Ensure monitoring program seeks to measure
  whether displaced enjoy at least a standard of living and access to livelihoods equal to what they enjoyed
  before displacement
- Define key monitoring indicators derived from baseline survey. Provide a list of monitoring indicators that will be used for internal monitoring, including number and location of displaced/resettled persons
- Describe institutional (including financial) arrangements
- Describe frequency of reporting and content for internal monitoring
- Describe process for integrating feedback from internal monitoring into implementation
- Define methodology for external monitoring
- Define key indicators for external monitoring
- Describe frequency of reporting and content for external monitoring. Ensure monitoring program is regular and ongoing following project completion until durable solutions are reached
- Describe process for integrating feedback from external monitoring into implementation
- Describe arrangements for final external evaluation

• Describe need for updates to census, assets inventories, resource assessments, and socioeconomic surveys, if necessary, as part of RAP monitoring and evaluation

## 12. Costs and Budgets

- Provide a clear statement of financial responsibility and authority
- List the sources of funds for resettlement and describe the flow of funds
- Ensure that the budget for resettlement is sufficient and included in the overall project budget. Include provisions for non-anticipated adverse impacts.
- Identify resettlement costs, if any, to be funded by the government and the mechanisms that will be established to ensure coordination of disbursements with the RAP and the project schedule. Prepare estimated budget, by cost and by item, for all resettlement costs including planning and implementation, management and administration, monitoring and evaluation, and contingencies
- Describe the specific mechanisms to adjust cost estimates and compensation payments for inflation and currency fluctuations
- Describe the provisions to account for physical and price contingencies
- Describe the financial arrangements for external monitoring and evaluation including the process for awarding and maintenance of contracts for the entire duration of resettlement

#### Annexes

- · Copies of census and survey instruments, interview formats, and any other research tools
- Information on all public consultation including announcements and schedules of public meetings, meeting minutes, and lists of attendees
- Examples of formats to be used in monitoring and reporting on RAP implementation
- Entitlement matrix
- Evidence of prior informed consent for indigenous peoples and tribal communities