



**Green Development**

# **PRODUCTION OF ETHANOL FOR HOUSEHOLD PROGRAM**

**POLICY FRAMEWORK OF  
POPULATION RELOCATION**  
Ethanol for household project



**FEBRUARY 2016**

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### **List of acronyms**

CGES	Cadre de Gestion Environnementale et Sociale ( <i>Environmental and social management framework</i> )
CPRP	Cadre de Politique de Réinstallation des Populations ( <i>Resettlement policy framework</i> )
BM	Banque Mondiale ( <i>World Bank</i> )
EE	Evaluation Environnementale ( <i>Environmental assessment</i> )
MECIE	Mise en Comptabilité des Investissements avec l'Environnement ( <i>Investment accounting implementation with the environment</i> )
ONE	Office National de l'Environnement ( <i>National Office for the environment</i> )
ONG	Organisation Non Gouvernementale ( <i>Non-governmental organization</i> )
OP	Politique Opérationnelle (Banque Mondiale) ( <i>Operational policy (World Bank)</i> )
PAP	Personne Affectée par le Projet ( <i>Person adversely affected by the project</i> )
PGE	Plan de Gestion Environnementale ( <i>Environmental management plan</i> )
PAR	Plan d'Action de Réinstallation ( <i>Resettlement action plan</i> )
PR	Plan de Réinstallation ( <i>Resettlement plan</i> )
PREE	Programme d'Engagement Environnemental ( <i>Program of environmental commitment</i> )
PSR	Plan Succinct de Réinstallation ( <i>Brief resettlement plan</i> )



### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Deforestation and forest degradation in Madagascar are major concerns in the tropical world.

Consumption of wood as fuel is the main cause. Therefore, studies have been conducted on the possibility of producing ethanol as a domestic fuel in Madagascar. The results of these studies have enabled the World Bank to design the ethanol production project. Madagascar promotes this initiative to tackle the current environmental problems.

The project objective is the reduction of greenhouse gases emission by maintaining the current forest area.

The project plans to distribute 100 000 ethanol cook stoves for domestic use financed by carbon credit for a period of 5 years. Moreover, the Project promotes ethanol production by "micro-distilleries" spread across the country. Household users of the ethanol cook stove, producers and distributors of ethanol, sugarcane growers, local and regional authorities in the ethanol production unit area, as well as various economic actors are the direct and indirect Project beneficiaries.

As this is a project of great importance for the World Bank, the development of an Environmental and Social Management Framework and Populations Resettlement Policy framework (CPRP) are priorities.

The objective of CPRP is to determine the framework and conditions for: avoiding or minimizing involuntary resettlement where feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs; assisting displaced people in improving their former standards of living, their capacity to generate income or at least their restoration; encouraging community participation in planning and implementing resettlement; and providing assistance to affected people, regardless of the legality or land tenure. The CPRP establishes the regulatory framework for Malagasy laws and safeguard policies of the World

Bank in terms of involuntary resettlement. It presents methods for the assessment of loss according to their nature and details of the compensation to be applied according to the categories of People Affected by the Project (PAP), the type of loss and the affected elements. Finally, it describes the public participation process to initiate the procedures to apply in case of dispute and organizational procedures for issuing rights, the institutional and funding mechanisms related to Resettlement Plans (RP), and specifically the monitoring and evaluation measures to be applied.

In the context of the fuel ethanol production Project, the movement of people is relatively reduced because the project will avoid wherever possible to harm third parties, including loss of land or other collective or community property. However, the potential impacts of a possible relocation are identified in terms of loss of land, restrictions on access to natural resources, disruption of economic activities and population displacement. Where this is necessary, the tools for planning resettlement activities and compensation stipulated by the policy OP 4.12 of the World Bank will be prepared.

The claimant or beneficiary of an involuntary resettlement program is the people affected by the project (PAP) who are entitled to compensation. The eligibility criteria for compensation are: (a) holders of a formal, legal rights to land, including customary rights recognized by the laws of the country; (b) those who have no formal right to the land at the time the census begins but have securities or other likely to be recognized by the laws of the country; (c) irregular occupants. It should be noted that people entering into this category are not entitled to compensation for land losses but must receive assistance for traveling. The deadline for eligibility is the end of the census operations.

The general principles that will serve as a guide to all resettlement operations will reflect the following our steps: information on local authorities; determination of the activities to be carried out within the framework of the Project; if necessary, define a PAR, approval of the PAR.

Institutional actors	Responsibilities
Program Coordination Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recruitment of consultants/NGOs to carry out socio-economic studies, PAR and monitoring/evaluation</li> <li>- Supervision of compensation of affected people</li> <li>- Monitoring the expropriation procedure and compensation</li> <li>- Submission of activity reports to the Steering Committee and the WB</li> <li>- Dissemination of CPR</li> <li>- Approval and dissemination of PAR</li> <li>- Supervision process</li> <li>- Establishment of the PAR Steering Committee</li> </ul>
World Bank/ Project Promoter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Funding compensation budget</li> </ul>
Consultant/NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Socioeconomic Studies</li> <li>- Implementation of PARs</li> <li>- Capacity building</li> </ul>
Project Coordination Unit/B.M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Evaluation stage, mid-term and final Project Coordination Unit/B.M ¶ CPR Compliance with the Bank's policy, the legal, existing economic and sociocultural land reform</li> </ul>
PAR Steering Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assessment of impacts and people affected</li> <li>- Management of financial resources allocated</li> <li>- Compensation of claimant</li> <li>- Release of allowances</li> <li>- Registration of complaints and claims</li> <li>- Identification and release of sites to be the subject of expropriation</li> <li>- Monitoring and control of resettlement and compensation</li> <li>- Dissemination of PARs</li> </ul>
Justice	Judgment and Conflict Resolution (in case of disagreement amicably)

The claimant or beneficiary of an involuntary resettlement program is any person affected by the project (PAP) which thereby is entitled to compensation. The eligibility criteria for compensation are: (a) holders of a formal, legal rights to land, including customary rights recognized by the laws of the country; (b) those who have no formal right to the land at the time the census begins but have securities or other likely to be recognized by the laws of the country; (c) irregular occupants. It should be noted that persons entering into this category are not entitled to compensation for land losses but must receive assistance for traveling. The deadline for eligibility is the end of the census operations.

The estimated overall cost of resettlement and compensation will be determined during the socioeconomic studies. The overall costs of resettlement include: (i) the costs of compensation for loss of land, loss of agricultural, infrastructure, or socioeconomic activities, etc., (ii) the costs of achieving the RAP, (iii) costs of outreach and public consultation, and (iv) costs of accompanying measures, monitoring / evaluation.

At this stage of the project, the number of PAPs is not yet available because the locations of the micro-distillery units and sugarcane production are not yet known with certainty. For this project, the promoters of sub-projects fully assume the financial cost of the resettlement of the project affected people (PAP), and any legal costs that would result.

In addition, the Project will finance the RAP preparation, capacity building, information and monitoring, the implementation of the RAP with an estimated cost of 45 million Ariary.

## **PART I: INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1. CONTEXT AND JUSTIFICATION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK OF POPULATION RELOCATION**

Madagascar, thanks to its several climate zones, is among the countries that host the highest biological diversity in the world. However, these species are highly threatened, because they are subject to several kinds of pressures, which are usually of anthropogenic pressures. Charcoal making is largely responsible for the disappearance of natural and secondary forests in Madagascar.

Consumption of charcoal for domestic use is spectacular, especially for households living in cities in Madagascar (there are 172 cities<sup>1</sup> in the country). These cities accommodate 37% of the total population, numbering about 6.900.000 inhabitants. Coal is the main source of energy for 90% of households. The total consumption of charcoal is estimated at 402.000 Tons in 2012<sup>2</sup>.

Facing the rate of urbanization which is constantly growing (from 22% to 37 between 1993 and 2013), the country is committed to an energy transition, emphasizing the use of renewable energy. It is in this sense that the concept of production of ethanol for domestic use particularly interested the World Bank, because of the impacts of economic, social and environmental activity and possibly its potentiality. Apart from that, the Malagasy government has a real interest and promotes the idea by setting up the "Ethanol, domestic fuel project.

Through the project, the commercialization of 100,000 households that use ethanol for a period of 5 years is expected. These households must be accessible, and will be funded by a carbon credit from the World Bank. It is a grant to each stove or fireplace sold (and not to the fuel), with funding from the carbon. Therefore, it is important to ensure the supply of ethanol to sustainably meet the needs of the 100,000 final users. This is an important activity of the World Bank, it is envisaged that the development of an environmental and social management and resettlement policy framework for Populations (CPRP).

This document is intended to produce a resettlement policy framework (CPRP) and to provide guidance so that the implementation of the project is consistent both with the relocation policies of the World Bank to know the OP 4.12 to the legislative provisions and regulations of Madagascar in terms of expropriation, resettlement and compensation loss of goods and resources.

The CPRP determines potential, negative social impacts that could result from the investments of the projects and the principles and procedures of resettlement / compensation, organizational and operational measures and the elements of which must be based the project for the preparation of activities during its execution, while paying special attention to those affected by the project (PAP), especially vulnerable populations, so that they are treated fairly and equitably.

### **1.2. OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES OF THE CPRP**

Like any investment project, the fuel Ethanol requires that the natural or legal persons who lose property or rights are compensated and assisted in time. At the same time, the public authorities must ensure that their living conditions are not degraded due to the loss of the land they occupied. It is also that the injury suffered by the population for the implementation of the project should not be high.

#### **1.2.1 Objectives of the CPRP**

The overall goal of the present CPRP is to determine and clarify, before the phase of realization of facilitating for the construction of Miro-distilleries, the production of sugar cane or other supplies of services related

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<sup>1</sup> Department of State in charge of Presidential Project, of Landscaping of the territory and the Equipment. 2015

<sup>2</sup> *Diagnosis of power in Madagascar. Document produced by WWF in 2012 in partnership with the Department of Energy.*

to the Project, (i) the principles and procedures that will guide the resettlement, (ii) the organizational and operational, (iii) the elements on which measure should the Project be based on for the preparation of activities during its execution, dealing with people affected by the Project (PAP) in a fair and equitable manner.

This paper aims to produce a policy of resettlement (CPRP) framework and offer guidelines to make sure the selection, the assessment and approval of the subprojects (units of distillery with production of sugar cane are afferent) so that their implementation will be consistent as well to the World Bank of OP 4.12 relocation policies to the legislative and regulatory provisions national expropriation, resettlement and compensation for loss of resources.

Activities in the framework, domestic fuel project Ethanol should a priori not train a resettlement of populations to the extent where it is an essentially private investment, whether at the level of the distillery, the production of sugar cane or from the distribution or storage. The risk of implementation of an expropriation for public utility cause is also minimal. Relocation will be the last option considered in the fabric Project Fuel Ethanol. The program will have to avoid as much as possible, the movement of people.

However, if a relocation activity is inevitable following the completion of the project activities' in any way, impacts could lead to an important economic risks, social, environmental if they are not mitigated. The procedure of involuntary relocation will not be triggered until people will be affected by an emotional physical movement. It can also be engaged when the business activity within the project requires a purchase of land belonging or valorized by people. The latter will enjoy compensation in most of these cases whether it is a temporary or permanent losses of land.

This implies that the project decreases as much as possible negative impacts, particularly the population's movement, avoid as much as possible the destruction of goods, identifying the relevant criteria for the execution of different activities while specifying the compensation procedure in order to avoid impoverishment of rural populations that would be potentially affected.

### **1.2.2. Reinstallation principle**

The principles that will guide the resettlement activities are part of the policy PO 4.12 which are:

- (i) The principle of resettlement's minimization, avoid as far as possible population displacement
- (ii) The principle of relocation's mitigation: support/ resettlement assistance
- (iii) The principle of compensation: regulation of compensation and payment of the compensation to the full replacement value

These principles are based on the following consideration:

- Vulnerable people should be supported in an expropriation operation, regardless of its size;
- Any relocation is based in the following principles: fairness and transparency. For this purpose, people will be consulted in advance and will negotiate the conditions of their resettlement or compensation fairly and transparently through all stages of the expropriation procedure;
- All compensation must be proportionate to the damage suffered and also cover the full replacement cost of the lost property.
- Each project avoids in principle relocation, in the case of failure, transfer of people will be as small as possible. Conformably with this principle, recognized and approved by the World Bank, for each subproject, the option to maintain is the one with the smallest number of people relocated after having taken into account all technical considerations (... , economics, environmental, agricultural, social). In another term "the expropriation" of property and goods, and involuntary relocation are to

be avoided, if possible, or at least minimized, by taking account of all alternatives in the conception of the component and subproject.

- Each resettlement action plan (PAR) includes a section which details all the approaches to minimize resettlement, with analysis, of the considered alternatives and actions to be undertaken;
- The CPRP and each PAR highlight the direct economic impact of the involuntary resettlement operation. Involuntary resettlement is understood in a broad sense and naturally applies to: (i) persons holding legal and whole title of the spaces, (ii) tenants who can receive assistance for the move and resettlement, (iii) irregular occupants who can receive assistance for the structures, move and resettlement, and finally, (iiii) a company which can require additional payments.
- The project ensures to inform, consult and give so that persons affected by the project (PAP) get the opportunity to participate in every step of the process – from the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation process. The importance of full and constructive participation is considered by the World Bank as an important factor. Insofar as the removal of goods for reasons of public interest is a State intervention or of other legal entities (municipalities, rural communities, implementing agencies, ...) that directly affect the well-being of the person concerned. They must be fully informed about the purposes of the public authorities. In addition, opinions and needs of the PAP are to take into account in all decisions affecting them. The PAP participates in any way in all deliberations, to the implementation of the project, monitoring and assessment since their needs and preferences are priority. The PAP must be met in the extent possible.
- The promoter guarantees a just and fair compensation of losses and leads all necessary assistance for the resettlement. Indeed, anyone who involuntarily gives for the benefit of the public community can not only suffer the adverse consequences of such an operation;
- Particularly vulnerable persons are assisted in resettlement so they can enjoy conditions at least equivalent to those prevailing prior before the project;
- All payments are in relation to the damage sustained during the move. In other words, the compensation and assistance for each PAP will be proportional to the degree of impact induced by displacement by bringing these people needed assistance.

Potentially vulnerable groups include specifically:

- People living under the poverty line
- People belonging to disadvantaged, marginalized or excluded from development social categories
- The elderly
- People with disabilities
- Children;
- Women (especially when they are heads of household or alone)
- Workers without formal contract, deflated or unskilled;
- Smallholder farmers;
- People without land or living on the street.

## **PART II: PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

### **2.1 CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT**

The forest cover is less than a quarter of the country, including more than 70% is made up of vegetation. The forest formations cover a total area of 13.260.000 Ha of the national territory. The rate of deforestation is at 22.6%, which is low enough to allow remained tropical forests to ensure the climate control and the balance of the ecosystem. The clearing is one of the causes of loss of the Malagasy forests. At the same time there are Bush fires which accelerate the phenomenon of erosion and limit the reforestation initiatives. It acknowledges that the reforestation doesn't compensate for the degradation of forests, view the weakness of human; material and financial resources deployed.

Moreover, manufacturing of wooden coal is another explanatory factor of the great loss of forests. The charcoal comes from three main sources: exploitation of the natural formations, peasant forestry plantations and industrial forest plantations. Statistically, the production is 3.800.000 Ha natural forest and 265.000 Ha of forests. For industrial plantations, the activity is done in the concession of the company Fanalamanga, which covers a total area of 65,000 Ha

Because of this, population growth is as corollary of the energy needs, has ended up putting in danger the forest resources of Madagascar. Power supply is ensured up to 92% by wood energy. This last is mainly used as fuel for cooking at the household level. Firewood is the type of wood energy consumed by 82.2 % of households, while the charcoal is consumed by 17 % of Madagascar households.

For a year, it has been estimated a consumption of 402,500 Tons of coal in 17 regions of Madagascar. This consumption has always increased, while the price of coal has enjoyed a steady annual increase 9% to 15% between 1988 to 2012.

It is in this context that the domestic Ethanol project seated up, which aims ultimately to the protection of the environment and the fight against deforestation in Madagascar.

### **2.2 PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

The project is the dissemination of ethanol fireplace for domestic use, with funding by the carbon credit. Concretely speaking, it is to market 100,000 home, whether with the same number of households in Madagascar, or to accessible and affordable price, and this for a period of 5 years. For this purpose, the project aims to reduce the effect of gases greenhouse, by the maintenance of forest cover existing, in other words, through reduction of the use of charcoal.

It is clear that the promotion of combustion equipment goes with the production of the fuel, to meet the needs of the 100,000 users. By this, the project promotes the production of ethanol by small units called "micro-distilleries". Due to the innovative nature of this micro-industrial activity, forms of technical and financial support can be considered to potential producers of ethanol, in the manufacture of the product itself. In consequence, the establishment of several units is expected, which must be spread geographically in the national territory.

The expansion of the activity will be in a progressive way, during the five years of the project. Thus, the relative home price, as well as fuel would tend to decrease gradually, compared to the situation in the beginning, thanks to the scale economy.

These are the direct and indirect beneficiaries of the Project:

- Households, final home users of the ethanol fuel whose direct advantages are improved health and the reduction of charcoal consummation;

- Producers and retailers of ethanol, thanks to the economic benefit of the activity;
- Growers of sugar cane, which is the principal raw material of the fuel by the improvement, even the stability of their income;
- The local or regional authorities of the area where units of production are located;
- A lot of economic actors involved in the activity sector;

In the regional and national scale, the project would allow many job's creations, both within the micro-industrial units, sugar cane plantation fields, in the distribution of households and ethanol.

Finally, in environmental concept of national level, a progressive decrease of lumbering to down logging for energy. It will make some or even large impact to deforestation. Due to this, Malagasy forest will continue to stock the carbon.



## **PART III: ENVIRONMENTAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT**

The project is established to all the national territory of Madagascar. However, it is expected that the 100.000 home users are not only focused in some part especially urban, but it may be equally distributed in the territory. In this case, the micro-industrial units should be scattered in many areas of the island, by approaching as much as possible raw material sources, so, producers of sugar cane.

This part gives a description of the natural environment's initial state, human, economic of the whole country. Madagascar is an island located 400km off East Africa, its surface covers 587.000 km<sup>2</sup>, offering around 8.000.000 ha cultivable land (which represent 13,6% of its territory, that 2.000.000 Ha are exploited).

### **3.1. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT DESCRIPTION**

#### **3.1.1. Physical environment**

##### **- Relief**

The terrain is very rugged and composed by a mountain mass, which pic overcome 2500 m, the average altitude is between 1000 m to 1500 m. The eastern slopes are really steep and coastal plains are closer to the Indian Ocean. The western side is rather gentler slopes occupied by great plains which join the Mozambique canal.

##### **- Soil**

There are a great variety of soils in Madagascar, that are divided in the following four big types below:

- Ferralitic soils
- Ferruginous soils
- Waterlogged soils
- Alluvial soil unsophisticated but very fertile in the immediate vicinity of major rivers.

Ferralitic grounds have been developed mostly in an ancient metamorphic basement. The alteration thicknesses are often considerable. They are especially developed on the eastern side of the island. The ferruginous tropical soils form very large area of the west and south, representing 27.5% of the island. The hydromorphic soils occupy large areas in tectonic depressions highlands and in most floodplains from all parts of the island, except the extreme South.

The saline soils are common in low-western coastal plains, and generally related to fluvial marine environment. Finally, alluvial soils are much more widespread in the West Island. These soils differ in particular by the mineralogical nature of the materials provided by watersheds and the degree of saturation of the absorbing complex.

##### **- Climate**

Madagascar lies almost entirely in the tropics. By its geographical location, the country is subject to the influence of the intertropical zone of low pressure in the North and ocean cell South high pressures. In addition to its geographical position, there are also the influence of the relief, latitude, which creates a great diversity of climate within the country. There are two main seasons: the cool season and warm season. The essential difference between the two seasons is the result of the intervention of the inter-tropical area of low pressure during the hot season. The hot season is characterized by heavy rain and thunderstorms, and

sometimes tropical cyclones in all parts of the island. The cool season, April to October, is the drought in the western regions and small scattered rain and transient showers in the eastern regions.

### - **Hydrography**

Forms of the Malagasy river system are diverse due to the geomorphological context. The river system is important enough, the river system is quite large, from small rivers to the great rivers both very broad and very long (especially in the western cliff). We also note the presence of multiple lake area.

### - **Erosion**

The relatively permeable and furniture ground can be in a great thickness (in the highlands, the lateritic soils can be very frequently 10m thick). Usually they are poorly protected by: vegetation, and are subject to violent rainfall on very hilly terrain and are the seats of a strong erosion. The forms of erosion often leave marks called "Lavaka", especially in the highlands.

Admittedly, forms of erosion vary from one region to another, because of the diversity of the relief, climate diversity and vegetation cover. However, we distinguish accelerated erosion (rapidly progressing) and superficial erosion. The accelerated erosion occurs mainly in upland areas where the soil layer is very thick. While superficial erosion is about to encounter all over the Big Island, except in the primary forest of the East. In the south and in the western sedimentary area waters significant amount of rainfall and spool sand which gradually fills the depressions.

### **3.1.2. Biological environment**

#### - **Plant formations**

Plant formations encountered in Madagascar can be divided into five main categories:

- The dense rain forest of the western side, South side: from Tsaratanàna and Sambirano region
- Secondary vegetation or "savoka", also on the eastern slope
- The dry forest of the west
- Xerophytic forest of the South
- Savannahs or grasslands and uplands of West Middle North and a narrow band of South East

In addition to these types of vegetation, there are specific forms to the marshlands and shores (mangroves), especially in the West, because of the relatively high tides and the presence of deltas or large estuaries. These forms of vegetation do convent a small area in the country.

#### - **Biodiversity richness**

Talking about the rich biodiversity of Madagascar is particularly proven globally. The country is home to large pluralities of flora and fauna species, endemic boot. The island is best known for its lemurs that inhabit different types of dry or humid tropical forest. Malagasy fauna biodiversity is one of the richest in the world: 39% of birds, 91% of reptiles, 99% of amphibians, and 100% of lemurs are endemic. For plant species endemism is located more than 80% including among other seven species of Baobab and thousand species of orchids. Unfortunately, many of these species are threatened with extinction, mainly because of the rapid and alarming deforestation.

**3.2 HUMAN ENVIRONMENT DESCRIPTION**

In 2013, the population is estimated to 23.000.000 of inhabitants and the urban population to 6.900.000 inhabitants. Population growth of the country is high, at 2,8% per year. The largest part of this population is concentrated in the central highlands. According to the Human Development Index (IDH). In 2013, Madagascar was one of the poorest country in the world, with an IDH which ranks the island 146<sup>th</sup> in 177 Countries. In town, the charcoal is the principal source of energy for more than 90% Home. The gas is only consumed by less than 2% of the population. Rural populations use mainly firewood.

**3.3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC DESCRIPTION**

Demographic Statistics show that around 75% of the population inhabit in rural area. Besides, the rural sector has always been the essential sector to the economy of Malagasy almost 43% of DGP, including agriculture, farming, fishing, the forest and downstream food industry. Consequently, series of development politics which have succeeded, have given more answers to the rural world issues.

In the economic development, the last twenty years are characterized by a succession of three politics and national strategies. For the first period from 1991 to 2001, the Government has adopted Document Economic Policy Framework (DCPE) which is characterized by the divestiture of production activities and the expansion of free enterprises. Followed by the Strategy Paper Poverty Reduction (DSRP) in 2002 to 2006, whose orientation axes reinforce in some extent the release of some sectors and gives a prominent place to the private sector as an engine of economic growth. The last, Madagascar Action Plan (MAP) developed in 2008, and should has been run until 2012, has spotlight food industry chain.

All of these politics and strategies of development have identified the agricultural sector as the principal growth prospect. This conception take reference to the national statistics showing that (1) rural populations, composed by agricultural households have represented close to the  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the overall population, and that (2) the agriculture has represented close to 28% of the national GDP.

The contribution of industrial sector is still minor, doesn't exceed 16% of national DGP. Whereas a part of the GDP of trade in goods oscillated between 25% and 60% during the last 20 years (apart from the two crises in 2002 and 2009, when values of GDP were negative). The informal economy constitutes a significant part of the production (including small trade of goods and jobs) up to 24% of national GDP.

## **PART IV: POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT**

### **4.1 POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT**

The Project ethanol cooking fuel generates positive and negative impacts on the different components of the environment. The environment issues identified for the sector of the distilleries are the consumption of water, wastewater, use of chemicals, air pollution, odors, solid outputs such as bagasse and the use of energy for heating.

Among the main negative impacts of the biophysics environment, we can mention:

- Loss of organic matter because of pesticides retained in the soil
- Pollution of surface water and groundwater by the vinasse applied to the ground
- Eutrophication of water
- Contamination of the surface water by the pesticides
- The risk of erosion due to the relocation work and land terracing
- Odors associated with bagasse and vinasse
- The discharge of carbon dioxide in the air by Boiler
- Deforestation and disturbance of natural habitats and the risk of degradation of natural habitats due to the possible extension of the sugar cane fields

As regards to the socio-economic environment, the impacts may vary according to the affected groups (the workers in micro-distilleries, local residents of the units, the growers group, the distributors, and finally the consumers).

For the workers, the negative impacts are linked to: handling and very frequent inhalation of ethanol vapors and sugar cane juice which may cause skin irritation and respiratory diseases; carbonic gas inhalation from boilers; ethanol storage packaging; manual operations, accident risk sources, and so on.

About the local people, it is to be feared: the augmentation prevalence of transmissible diseases; inconvenience to public health caused by pollution, bad social relationship with local communities in case of unemployment of local labor, etc.

For the dealers/distributors, the fire and explosion remain the main risk; these are likely even higher, depending on storage conditions and packaging of the product, either in bulk or in small quantity.

The impact on users and consumers can be significant since ethanol is a highly flammable liquid that can form explosive mixtures with air. Furthermore, ingestion of the liquid is much more dangerous than inhaling steam or also contact with skin or eyes.

### **4.2 LAND REQUIREMENTS**

The land needs vary depending on the greatness of the ethanol fabrication units and production of sugar cane and the choice of the implantation localization of the Project. In fact, it's mostly the new units of implantation and the extension of production fields which may require the acquisition of lands.

To calculate the whole necessary surface, simply add the required surfaces for buildings, traffic area, the growing fields of sugar cane, etc. However, it is impossible for now to define any quantitative estimate of the land needs.

Thus, it is not totally excluded that a physical or economic displacements will take place for these land needs even if it seems very unlikely.

What we mean by physical displacement is; loss of the accommodation and goods in reason of land acquisition by the Project, requiring that the person affected move to a new place. Physically displaced people have to move because of the project.

The economic displacement regards source of income or losses of livelihood due to a land acquisition or a restriction to access certain resources (land, water, forest). Economically displaced people do not really need to move because of the Project.

Still, at this stage of the project, none estimation is possible yet concerning populations neither displacements nor their compensations.

### **4.3 CATEGORIES OF PEOPLE LIKELY TO BE AFFECTED**

In the implementation of the Project activity ethanol fuel, three categories of actor could be affected: individuals, households and communities.

#### **a) Individual affected**

An individual is affected when he was a subject of loss of goods, lands or proprieties and/or access to natural resources and/or economics as a result of the Project.

#### **b) Affected households**

A household is affected if one or several of its member are affected by the Project's activities.

Therefore; the term household includes:

- All of the family members and its dependent who share the same house or adjacent houses on the same plot: men, women, children, parents, nephews, nieces, etc...; or
- All members of a household who put in common their survival resources and share their meal; or
- Members of a home in the opposite sex who cannot live or eat together because of customary rules, but who depend on each other for their daily life.

Among affected households, there are households called vulnerable who should be an object of a particular attention. Those households can have need in lands, or access to services or different resources from most of the households need, or another needs with no relation in the amount of land available to them.

#### **c) Affected community**

A community is affected if all the people forming the community is affected by the Project's activities, whether it's a loss of land or resources managed by the community or a reduction of access to infrastructure and services used by the community.

## **PART V: LEGAL RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK**

The “ethanol for household Project” must be as conform as national expropriation policies and the World Bank safeguard policies.

### **5.1 LEGAL AND NATIONAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORK**

The legal framework is composed by national and international legal text. It deals primarily with policy and procedure that governs involuntary resettlement and compensations which are associated to it.

#### **5.1.1. Basic text**

Malagasy legislation provides for an export process that follows the major stages of the operational Policy P.0.4.12 of the world bank.

- **Constitution**

The constitution of the Republic of Madagascar revised in April 2007 stipulates Article 34 that the State guarantees the right to private property and no one can be deprived except in the public interest and subject to fair and prior compensation. And in Article 35 that “Fokonolona” may take appropriate measures that tend to oppose acts capable of destroying their environment, dispossessing them of their lands, to monopolize the space traditionally assigned to herds of cattle or heritage ritual, without harming the interest of public order.

- **The other texts**

- Order 62-023 of 19 September 1962 on the eminent domain and friendly acquisition by the State or public authorities as well as secondary gains land (Article 28 and following) the decree 63-030 of 18 January 1963 laying down detailed rules implementing the above referred order.
- Order n° 83-030 of 27 December 1993 tend to reinforce the protection, the safeguard, and the conservation of national private domain and public domain.
- Order n° 60-099 of the 21<sup>st</sup> of September 1960 concerning the public domain
- Law n° 60-099 of the 15<sup>th</sup> of February 1960 on the national private domain (modified by the order n° 62-047 of the 20<sup>th</sup> of September 1962)
- Law of the 9<sup>th</sup> of March 1896 on the direct registration system;
- Order n° 60-146 of the 3<sup>rd</sup> of October 1960 on land registration regime
- Decree n° 60-529 Of the 28<sup>th</sup> of December 1960 regulating the mode of application of Order n°60-146 of the 3<sup>rd</sup> of October 1960 on land registration regime
- Decree n°64-396 of the 24<sup>th</sup> of September 1964 modifying and completing the decree n°60-529 bringing application to the Order n° 60-146 of the 3<sup>rd</sup> of October 1960;
- Order n°60-121 of the 1<sup>st</sup> of October 1960 to suppress the damage to property.

#### **5.1.2 Legal mechanism of expropriation**

The environmental and social evaluation, in the same way as the socio-economic study realized for every projects which will allow to determine if it is necessary to proceed to the preparation of a Resettlement Plan (PR) or not. The elaboration of an PR needs studies to identify losses and potential inconvenient and in the same way to collect accurate data on affected people.

According to Malagasy regulations and the politic of World Bank, Projects needed plans of resettlement must include measures assuring that people displaced should be:

- a) Informed of their options and rights in resettlement
- b) Consulted and have been given choices, also technically and economically achievable alternatives have been proposed to them
- c) Expected to a quick efficient compensation in the total cost of resettlement, loss of goods and imputable access to the project.

Before implementing the Project, a study about socio-economic describing impacts of the project must have been prepared: collecting basic information about the Project activity permitting an economic and social evaluation of populations/communities potentially affected by the Project.

This evaluation will help:

- a) To consider alternatives to minimize displacements and losses;
- b) To discern the socio-economic impacts expected by the chosen alternative;
- c) To identify households and groups potentially most affected
- d) To describe measures required for impacts minimization
- e) To suggest an implementing plan and a follow-up of the proposed measures

If it is necessary to move a community together (e.g.: a hamlet or a village), additional investigations will be required to screen alternative sites and characterize welcoming potential of the community or communities. The nature of investigations required in the welcoming community or communities will be similar to the investigation done to people affected in the community who should be resettled.

Moreover, compensations provided for loss of lands or income in the welcoming community or communities will be applied in the same way to the compensation proposed to the moved community or communities.

### **5.1.3 REGIME FOR LAND PROPERTY IN MADAGASCAR**

Different land statues in Madagascar are divided in 4 categories:

#### **a) Statues of land occupations**

All property, movable or immovable, for Madagascar, are the domain of the State, provinces, municipalities or other community with the corporation, already existing or that may be established, is divided into public and private domain.

Public domain: the occupation of a land from the public domain of the State is only temporarily allowed (generally in the limit of 30 years) under the concession agreement, an occupancy agreement or a special permit issued in the form of decree from the Minister of field or a decision of the representative of the corporation under the control of which has been placed (art. 25 of the amended ordinance 60-099 and art. 33 to 46 of the decree 64.291 of the 22<sup>nd</sup> of July 1964)

In consequence are part of the public domain:

- The natural public domain mainly immovable, that trim and destination are the wok of nature; establishment is the work and the will of man;
- The legal public domain, which means, by its nature and destination, it would be liable for private ownership, but explicitly listed in the public domain law;
- Private domain of the State, the national private domain refers to all goods ...

Private property is divided into two fractions following the utilization mode of goods which depend on it:

- The private domain affected including goods both movable or immovable, given to different public services for the accomplishment of their mission.
- The private domain unaffected including all the other goods both movable or immovable.

The private domain, is acquired:

- Under the law of sovereignty
- Under the free title transmission (gifts or bequests), for consideration (amicable acquisition or expropriation)
- By the transformation of the public domain dependent

#### **b) Private people's land**



- Lands subject to a right of ownership recognized by a land title
  - Lands that were subject to a single registration procedure
  - Lands that were subject to a collective registration procedure
- c) Land included in areas subject to specific legal regimes**
- Constitutive land areas reserved for investment project
  - Land that fall within the scope of the legislation relating to protected area;
  - Land used as support for the application of signed convention in the legislation framework in natural resources management;
  - Land that is legally defined as relevant to the forest law enforcement;
  - Land that consist in protected areas in application of an international convention ratified by the Republic of Madagascar.
- d) Statue of occupants without title**

Order 62-023 of 19 September 1962 on expropriation for public utility and the amicable acquisition by the State or public authorities side so that capital gains property (article 28 and following) shows lenient towards the occupants without title of the private domain of the State: "with regard to properties not registered or cadaster, to deposit to the expropriating party of excerpts from the role of property tax by highlighting the inscription to this role for the two years preceding from the declarative public utility Decree. "All other interested parties are to make themselves known within the same period, otherwise they may be deprived of the administration of all right to compensation" (art.20 of the order).

The reason for this clemency toward the occupants without title is no doubt in respect of the provision of article 18 of the State law which defends performed on land development dominant, indispensable condition for obtaining title to the land by stipulating that "Apart from the land cadaster, on behalf of individuals or appropriate under regular titles of concession or according to the rules of the common law or registered, public or private, the occupants of Malagasy nationality who have a clear and permanent personal grip on land, right-of-way translating which are by constructions, by a serious, effective and sustainable, according to development the uses of time and places and the vocation of the land for 10 years to the day of the event, will be able to get title to the conditions laid down below in the limit of 30 hectares..."

On the other hand, Malagasy land legislation is reluctant toward the occupations of fact or illicit of State land. According article 56 of Decree 64-205 bearing national law enforcement "one that installs without law on State-owned vacant land who was already the subject of a request earlier on behalf of a third part in court, in addition to its abandonment which will be delivered by order of the president of the Court made on interim measures, a sentence of damages in favor of the first applicant".

In accordance with the principle of decentralization, the law n ° 2005-019 of 17 October 2005 laying down the principles governing the different status of the land in Madagascar has determined the right of property of private property not titled, opening up the choice to the user for the security of its right of ownership between the procedure based on the registration and certification.

This law applies as well to all the lands occupied in the traditional way, which are not yet subject to a legal regime legally established; These lands are a family heritage passed down from generation to generation, or whether they are traditional pastures of a family with the exception of the extensive pastures, which will be the subject of a specific law.

According to the law n ° 2006-031 fixed November 24, 2006 the legal regime of the Untitled private land ownership, the recognition of ownership certificate issued at the end of the procedure is for the owner the proof of his right on his property as the title to the land tenure system of the titled properties.

For this purpose, the owner may exercise all legal acts concerning the right and their bodies recognized by the law in force, titled property, such as sales, exchanges, the constitution of mortgage, lease, emphyteusis, the donation inter vivo. The property can also be transferred by succession.



## **5.2 OPERATIONAL POLICY OP 4.12 OF THE WORLD BANK**

The policy operational OP 4.12 "involuntary resettlement" Bank is applicable under development project whose activities affect populations, including the destruction of their production systems or the loss of their sources of income, restrictions of access or use of the natural resources and requiring a movement for these populations.

Operational policy OP 4.12 recommends that in case of involuntary resettlement of population, appropriate measures are planned and implemented in work to avoid involuntary resettlement causes harmful consequences on the long term, a depletion of populations and environmental damage. Thus, the policy of OP 4.12 of the Bank on involuntary resettlement is to:

- Avoid or minimize the resettlement as much as possible by considering variations in the design of the project;
- When a displacement cannot be avoided, the resettlement activities should be designed and executed in the form of sustainable development program to provide those displaced by the project investment enough resources to allow them to receive the benefits of the project. In this case, the displaced must be consulted and participate in the planning and execution of programs of resettlement.
- Displaced persons must be assisted in their efforts to improve their standard of living, or at least to restore their means of existence at its level before the move or the implementation of the project.

OP 4.12 World Bank policy take into account the economic and social consequences of the activities of the World Bank-funded projects and which are caused by:

- The involuntary removing land causing the relocation or loss of habitat, loss of property or access to its goods, loss of source of income or means of existence, that affected people both have to or don't have to move to another site
- The involuntary restriction of access defined legally, such as parks and areas protected having consequences on ways of existence of the displaced.

Politics OP 4.12 determines the measures required to deal with the impacts of involuntary resettlement, namely the development of a plan of relocation or resettlement policy framework. This framework requires that the populations subject to displacement are:

- Informed of the possibilities which are offered and rights related to their displacement.
- Consulted, subject to several choices and informed of the feasible alternatives to technical and economic plan; and
- quickly fitted with effective compensation to the full short of replacement for losses of property directly attributable to the project.

Politics OP 4.12 requires that the needs of vulnerable groups among the displaced populations are specifically examined during the development and the implementation of the relocation plan.

Resettlement activities resulting from the project will be prepared and conducted according to the principles and objectives in accordance with the OP. 4.12:

- Avoid at best or minimize the resettlement of population
- In the case of involuntary resettlement, proceed to compensation of affected populations and help them to relocate before the effective start of the project's work to enable them to maintain their lifestyle or to improve;
- Deal specifically with individuals or groups of vulnerable people (women and children heads of household, household with more than 8 people, transhumant herders, sedentary breeders, fishermen, producers of bananas, the leader and followers of places of worship, farm laborers, fishermen, other workers or apprentices aid whose survival will be compromised if their employers are affected) to avoid accentuating their situation of poverty,
- Implement mechanisms to involve affected individuals, the administrative and customary authorities, technical services, organizations of local civil society, the populations of displaced

potential home sites, basically all the stakeholders to the project to ensure a successful operation of involuntary resettlement lea;

- Treat the relocation as a development program.

In its conception and its implementation, the project, the policy of OP. 4.12 "involuntary resettlement" of the World Bank should minimize the displacement, namely:

- Avoid as possible a large displacement of people affected;
- Find sites home (preferably not very far) with best or similar conditions to that of the area subject to involuntary resettlement;
- Take into account in the assessment of a project, the cost of the acquisition or compensation of land, potential displacement of populations with their relocations

### **5.3 POSSIBLE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE RULES OF THE BANK AND THE MALAGASY LEGISLATION**

Malagasy law predict an expropriation process that respects the big steps of OP 4.12 of the World Bank operational policy. The application process described in this framework of resettlement policy is then following these same steps.

Madagascar does not have any text dealing explicitly with involuntary resettlement. If we consider the order n°. 62.023 and its implementing legislation dealing with the expropriation for public utility, these concerns only the assessment of property for the purpose of fair compensation.

Thus, these text deal only with compensation for material damage, and, especially for real estate properties.

The differences between the operational policy OP 4.12 and the order n°. 62-023 are essentially to consideration of the conditions of life of people affected by the relocation.

Ordinance n°. 62-023 provides that:

- "The expropriation compensation should cover only the direct, material and some injury caused by the expropriation. It can extend to the uncertain and potential damage"(article 28, paragraph 3);
- "The expropriation for public utility must provide compensation to right on the expropriated;" but in any case, there may be enrichment of stakeholders who will be not justified to direct involvement in the valuation of the property"(article 28, paragraph 6).

Operational policy OP 4.12 puts more emphasis on the conditions of life and future of the people who will be displaced against their will, by ensuring that they will enjoy a standard of living better or at least equivalent to that which they enjoyed before the project.

Thus, this operational policy "that in case of reinstallation or move planned by the State, any person recorded in the social study in-depth, detaining or not a title, will be indemnified".

In this respect, it should be noted that the occupants of fact of agricultural land, i.e. the no right to property owned by others, regardless of the legal regime of ownership, have the right to retention according to conditions determined by law 66-025 December 19, 1966, for the development of the agricultural land art.2. This can be interpreted as a form of compensation for the occupation of fact, after observation and a decision of a Committee set up for this purpose (art. 4 (art. 4 and 5 of Law 66-025 of December 1966)

Moreover, if the law 66-025 December 19, 1966 does not seem to give rules on compensation for loss of crops, there not less than it takes into account cultures when evaluating (art.28 3 paragraphs). In addition, the Decree 98-610 with SFR in art. 1 and 2 offers an opportunity for the observation of the occupations included in the land bounded on the benefit of a base community for the management of renewable natural resources.

Therefore, any person affected by an expropriation or moved against his will, shall be indemnified according to the policy of the World Bank in this area. Any person who operates a land covered by the project will receive, to the extent possible, other equivalent land size and quality. Anyone moved to a field for which it

lacks a title will receive an amount equal to the value of any property building in which he has been dispossessed.

If this property is a House, the replacement will be a House of no depreciated value equivalent to that person who will be moved or a sum to an equivalent new building in terms of area, of materials and location. In addition, if such a person loses one part of its revenues (for example in the case of residential income property or business), the displaced person will receive compensation equal to that lost hat, updated at the prevailing market price.

If such a person has lost livelihoods, she will benefit from measures accompanying and socio-economic support ensuring the means to enjoy a standard of living better, or at least equivalent to the one she lost. All payments will be made, and any additional assistance will be provided in full compliance with this framework of resettlement policy, before any construction on the infrastructure of the project and/or the affected plantations could begin.

This table below summarizes the potential difference between the Malagasy legislation and the requirements of the World Bank resettlement policy.

**Table 1: Eventual differences between the Malagasy law and the World bank rules**

Step	Malagasy process	World bank	Legislation or applicable Policy
1	Preliminary identification of the affected lands and their status in realizing if possible preliminary fragmented States of the affected lands and their status	preliminary identification of affected persons	Rapid assessment of the affected lands, the investment made on these grounds and the number of people affected
2		Whether to prepare a PR or not	Whether to prepare a PR or not
3	Consultation to validate and complete the identification through the handlebar and can survey	Public consultation to validate and complete the preliminary identification and basic studies	Public consultation to validate and complete the preliminary identification and basic studies
4	Establishment of plans and fragmented States	Establishment of plans, the property status and data bases	Establishment of plans, (geo-referenced if possible), the property status and data bases
5	Declarative public utility Decree (DUP)		Decree (DUP) if the sub project is declared of public utility
6	Organization of an Administrative Board which	Organization of an Administrative Board which	Organization of an Administrative Board

	determines the compensation	determines the allowances and the accompanying measures and who organizes the resettlement	which determines the allowances and the accompanying measures and who organizes the resettlement
7	Production of minutes (PV) by the administrative commission	Production of PR by the administrative commission	Production of PR by the administrative commission
8		Public consultation for fair know the different components of the PR and the options available to those affected so to collect their reactions and suggestions	Public consultation for fair know the different components of the PR and the options available to those affected so to collect their reactions and suggestions
9	Review of the report by the head of the Directions of the areas and departments responsible for the project	Review of the PR based on the results of the public consultation	Review of the PR based on the results of the public consultation
10	Approval of the minutes by the Ministry of finance	Approval of the PR by the Government of Madagascar and the World Bank	Approval of the PR by the Department responsible for the sub project, the Ministry of finance, the World Bank and other donors where appropriate
11	Budgeting of allowances and other costs by the Department of finance for one under public utility project	Budgeting of allowances and other costs by the borrower	Budgeting of allowances and other costs by the borrowers
12	Notification of benefits to the persons affected	Meeting with those affected to make them aware of their options, including their use	Meeting with those affected to make them aware of their options, including their use
13	Acceptance or not of the benefits	Accepting or not one of the options	Accepting or not one of the options
14	If acceptance, preparation of acts of amicable transfer and payment of compensation	If acceptance, engagement of the modalities and the	If acceptance, preparation of amicable assignment documents and the

		schedule of payment and relocation in the PR	schedule of payment and relocation in the PR
15	If refused, the civil court is seized of the case	If refusal, application of the reporting provided for in case of litigation of the policy framework and specified in a PR	If refusal, application of the reporting provided for in case of litigation of the policy framework and specified in a PR

***In conclusion, in case of a difference of interpretation between the national legislation in force and the operational policy of the World Bank on involuntary (OP/BP 4.12) moving, the latter will prevail; in other words, it will be applied de facto the 4.12 OP/BP***

#### **5.4. RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION OF LAND MANAGEMENT AND EXPROPRIATION**

The history of land in Madagascar has been marked by great changes policies since the 19th century. Since the independence, the legal framework is based on the monopoly of the State and private property certified by the land title. However, the Malagasy citizens had rarely resorts to registration.

Currently, traditional land management goes back face to the individualization and the commodification of land. Malagasy citizens find themselves towards the State and its property services to assert their rights on the ground.

Since March 2004, the Malagasy Ministry responsible for the Directions of areas and land Services, initiated a large program called National Land Program (PNF) intended to bring the country out of this land crisis. This Reform presents remarkable innovations that comes from the current principle of land presumption for more than 100 years. It is on the one hand, the decentralization of land management implemented by the establishment of municipal and inter-municipal property counters; on the other hand, a land security improved by legal recognition in the form of property certificates, of " customary property right"

##### **5.4.1. Land management**

According to the principle of domain concession, the State own all the land not registered or cadaster. The Prime Minister and the Minister of areas are the only authorities empowered to approve the allocation of State land acts. The land registration procedure and registration in the land register is a recognition of rights carried out directly from the State to the citizens.

##### **a) Estate and land administration**

The Ministry responsible of land and property manages the land sector through the Direction of areas and land Services at national level and decentralized services (districts of domains).

Land administrators have to ensure the permanent functions of the State which guarantees the right to property. This implies their responsibilities in lands delegated under current laws and regulations.

Consequently, they are responsible for:

- The implementation of the Government's land policy;
- the control of the application of this policy in connection with the services of the ministerial departments concerned;
- the development and application of the legislative and regulatory texts regarding estate and land.

##### **b) The communal land service**

The evolution of decentralization, his "regionalized" raises, proposes a new framework for land management; This, so far the State monopoly, should now be considered more pragmatic, more operational state. The creation of communal land windows is a possible realization, susceptible to meet the expectation of security of the vast majority of users.

The objects of the property counters are to achieve the recognition of property rights on the occupied plots. An act of recognition of the right to property, called "land certificate" will be issued to the occupant as a result of a procedure whose steps are drawn in this Act.

### **5.4.2 Right of expropriation**

Expropriation for public utility cause is the responsibility of State structures. For this purpose, the texts specify applicable to expropriation procedures in different phases: the declaration of public utility, the estimation of the value of the property, the value of the compensation, the deadline, the compensation mechanism.

According to Ordinance No. 62-023 September 19, 1962, article 3: the right of expropriation is the result of an order in Council of Ministers declaring public utility of the operation or the work to be undertaken.

## **PART VI: RESETTLEMENT PROCESS OF THE AFFECTED POPULATIONS**

### **6.1 ELIGIBILITY TO THE COMPENSATION**

Operational policy OP. 4.12 of the World Bank on involuntary resettlement of populations described the three eligibility criteria for the definition of categories of persons affected by a project as follows:

- a) Those who have formal and legal rights to the land (including customary and traditional approved by applicable national law)
- b) Those who have no formal rights on land at the time when the Census begins, but who have claims on such land or property (in which case such claims are recognized by national law or by a process that is identified in the relocation plan).
- c) Those who have no right or legal claim on the land they occupy.
- d) The owners or occupants not identified at the time of the Census of the people affected by the project. In such cases, research will be undertaken in collaboration with the local authorities to identify and make contact with these individuals after the census.

People whose situation corresponds to the terms "(a)" or "(b)" below must receive the compensation on the land, structures and property they lose, and other aid in accordance with the requirements of OP 4.12 of the World Bank operational policy. Compensation for persons whose situation meets the conditions "(a)" and "(b)" above will vary according to whether they are:

1. Owners or tenants of land or structures;
2. Depending on the nature of the occupation concerned (residential, commercial, agricultural or other);
3. The position or the status of the affected person (owner, renter, employee, ...)

These categories of compensation will be determined by the basis of socio-economic studies.

People whose situation fits to the "(c)" above terms must receive assistance for moving instead of compensation for the land they occupy, and other aid, if necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in operational policy OP 4.12 of the World Bank, *where they occupy the area delimited for the project before the date limit for eligibility established by the Government of Madagascar and accepted by the World Bank*. People who settle in these lands after the final date are entitled to any compensation or other forms of displacement.

Moreover, all the people in the situation corresponds to the conditions "(a)", "(b)" or "(c)" above should receive compensation for the loss of property other than land, habitat, or a site used for commercial purposes. In addition to assistance with the move, this compensation of other forms of support such as the repayment of benefits, salaries of employees, the inconvenience and the allowances of vulnerability.

As result, resettlement policy applies to all people, regardless of their status, or that they have or no formal or legal rights, as long as they occupied the land before the deadline set for the project eligibility. "squatters" or other illegally occupying the land are also entitled to assistance if they occupied the land before the end of the right.

The date limit for eligibility is the period during which the Census of people and their property was led, in the area delimited by the project.

Beyond that date, a new occupation or exploitation of new land or a resources covered by the project can no longer be the subject of compensation, *except in the case of subsequent changes or forgotten confirmed by the Monitoring Committee*.

### **6.2 ELIGIBILITY DATE**

The date for compensation eligibility includes two elements: the opening date and the closing date. The opening date is the start of the development process of the PAR which consist of determination of individuals and eligible goods to compensation, it means the beginning of the operation of census of people

and goods affected.

The closing date or date limit of eligibility is when the census operations ended.

### **6.3 COMPENSATION**

In Madagascar, the rates of compensation are regulated by the legislation in force, 62-023 September 19, 1962 Ordinance to expropriation for public utility and the out-of-court acquisition by the State or public authorities side as well as capital gains property (article 28 and following) and the 63-030 of 18 January 1963 decree setting the terms of application of the order above referred.

In addition, there is a jurisprudence arising out of the decisions that have been taken in over the years by the civil courts. Also, operational policy OP 4.12 of the World Bank states that the displacement of population goes up to full economic resettlement of those affected.

The basic principle is that anyone using land until it was acquired as part of the project, shall, to the extent possible, receive another equivalent size and quality land. The user of a land in the public domain or private state-owned will receive compensation for the land, property, investment, loss of access, etc., at the current rate on the market to the date and at the time this compensation will be made.

These rates will be determined on the basis of a survey census conducted by an appraiser approved of "Those affected by the project".

**Table 2: Compensation form**

	Compensation form
Payment by cash	The compensation will be calculated and paid in the local currency. The rates will be adjusted for inflation
Nature compensation	The compensation may include items such as land, houses, other buildings, building materials, seeds, agricultural inputs and financial credits for equipment
Assistance	Assistance and economic support may include moving allowances, transport, technical assistance, training, employment or credit for starting a business.

After the date limit, households or people who will settle in the concentration area are not eligible.

Similarly, any change or attempt to change after the date limit of property previously identified in the eligibility period will not be taken into account by the compensation operation.

However, a waiver may be allowed except in the cases of omission or error because of the imperfections, that can occur during the census process.

The principles of compensation are:

- Compensation is settled before the displacement or the occupation of the land;
- Compensation is paid to the full replacement value.

In rural areas, the replacement cost of the agricultural land is defined as the value the commodity (before the project or moving) the most advantageous of a potential land productive similar or similarly used in the vicinity of the expropriated land, plus the cost development of the land, plus fees for registration and transfer.



### **6.3 RESTORING REVENUES**

Involuntary resettlement should not cause the impoverishment of the PAP or precipitate in poverty. Resettlement must be an opportunity to improve the situation of the PAP. Monetary compensation is the least recommended as a preferred solution.

Indicatively, remediation of the standard of living must be specified in the Plans Resettlement action (PAR). They may include:

- support to micro-finance (credit and savings), and other development measures of small business commercial and craft;
- the capacity-building;
- additional mitigation across inter village or intercommunity

### **6.4 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATION**

The conduct of public participation is a crucial step in the process of the Assembly of the implementation of the project. Consultation and public participation are essential because they bring to people affected by the relocation process, the opportunity of participating both in the design and the implementation of the relocation Plan. The assessment of impacts, positive or negative of the PR on the populations concerned and the determination of the corresponding compensation, will be made according to a participatory approach. Thus a process resettlement will be imperatively initiated by the information and consultation of the people concerned, both at the level of the community(ies) will be reinstalled only of the the host community(ies).

Notably, public consultation activities will take place:

- a. at the time of socio-economic surveys to identify the people and the property affected by the project;
- b. at the time of the selection and assessment of the site (s) of resettlement;
- c. at the time of the return of the draft Plan of relocation and the assessment of its environmental impact;
- d. at the time of the restitution of the compensation agreement draft.

The methodology used can be a type of “participatory approach and research methodology”. Already implemented by NGOs and the offices of study in Madagascar in joint with that advocated under the MECIE Decree framework (Law N° 28/06/01 6830 on the public participation in the environmental assessment framework). The process of participation and consultation should be the rule for the duration of the project.

The control of the public participation process will be under the authority of the coordinating unit of the fuel ethanol project. A consultant should be engaged to carry out the activities of consultation, and its terms of reference should include the following points:

- Organize an information campaign in holding public meetings with the authorities administrative or traditional and affected populations.
- Put up posters in strategic locations.
- Inform through local newspapers, radio and television, as well as by means of prospectus or any other traditional means of communication.
- Exchange information with affected populations and organize regularly meetings with them.
- Establish a permanent structure for contact with affected populations in the Community(ies) concerned by the resettlement and, where applicable, in the host community(ies).

- Produce a report on the progress of the resettlement Plan (s), based on the information gathered from Steering Committee, both urban municipalities rural and district and partner relay or unit of production of ethanol as appropriate.
- Act as an intermediary between people affected by resettlement, on the one hand, and the team of the unit for coordination of the project, on the other hand, in particular for instruction of litigation.

On the other hand, it is up to each player in the value chain, to guide and validate this step of the process. This is among other producers, planters, and micro-distilleries. The unit of coordination of the project therefore assumes the role of control of compliance of the development of consultation according to the directives of the PAR.

It is important to mention that the public consultation takes into consideration all stakeholders premises, namely local authorities such as the Commune, the Fokontany, the traditional leaders, associations working in the area, and even groups less represented, assuming that this are generally the most vulnerable, so most affected by the project.

In addition, it is important to document the traceability of these public consultation at all levels. To do this, at each session of the meeting must be prepared the trial - verbal, with timesheets. It is required to get the representativeness of the affected local populations within the area of the project (which must be previously delimited from the beginning of it).

Each sub-project must maintain complete documentation with respect to the activities of public consultation as part of the development and implementation of PR companies and, specifically, commitments made in response to the requests made by the PAP in these consultations.

### **6.5 MECHANISM OF COMPLAINTS AND CONFLICTS MANAGEMENT**

In the elaboration procedure of the Resettlement action plan (PAR), it is recommended during the consultation and public participation that people affected by the activities of the project is aware both of their rights and their duty, as well as options that are proposed to them, as people/citizens. In case the affected consider that none of the options are satisfactory and that, in addition, their rights are violated, they will have right to appeal the proposed compensation and should be informed of remedies available to them.

Potential sources of complaints and conflict areas can be:

- dissatisfaction on the compensation options;
- delay on the payment schedule;
- inadequacy of the displaced population in the displacement site;
- non-compliance of the planned compensation and awarded.

During an expropriation, the procedure currently in force, if an amicable agreement cannot be achieved is to submit the case at issue in the civil court of first instance. This Court must render a judgment within 15 days following the seizure of the case. Although this procedure has already been proved effective, it assumes that those affected have the financial and intellectual means to take their cases to court. However, few affected people vulnerable or illiterate are able to take advantage of such an action.

A quick and informal resolution of a litigation is often a more efficient procedure than a long formal procedure. Every effort must be made to ensure that the PAP are informed of the procedures remedies and to try to resolve the different equitably, in particular by consulting the Chief of the village, elders and community leaders to check the good which cause the litigation. These elements will be specified in the PR.

Moreover, if several litigation cases occur in the same group or the same community, individuals having a case in litigation will have the opportunity to appoint at unanimity, a representative at a meeting at which all will have been invited to participate. This representative will be responsible to represent them in a

process of conciliation which will be undertaken to the head of the District concerned. In such a case, all disputes will be recorded and transmitted against discharge to the Under Prefect for evaluation.

The representative of affected persons dissatisfied of the presented offers must participate in all stages of the negotiations and the compensation procedure. Finally, people affected dissatisfied can introduce their litigation to the Court of first instance of the place of operation according to the procedures specified in the order, 62-023 December 19, 1962. In addition, litigations resulting from the compensation due to the expropriation may be appealed to Cassation to the Supreme Court under the Ordinance 62-023 to the title of a litigation administrative.

The courts will be as follows:

- the minimum period for appeal will be 40 calendar days after the refusal to accept the offer of compensation or the failure of conciliation, the last to occur apply;
- Access will be provided to a support fund to finance these litigations by the illiterate affected people or considered as vulnerable according to the basic socio-economic studies;
- the instances will be flexible and open to various forms of evidences.

## 6.6 RESETTLEMENT PROCESS

The relocation process has six key steps:

- Sorting of the sub-project (s) eligible to the PAR
- Information of the Basic (region, town, and rural communities) structures of the need of a PAR
- In the necessary case, preparation of the Plan of Action for resettlement (PAR)
- Approval of the PAR
- Allowance/compensation of the PAP
- The implementation of PAR

The table below shows the process of preparation of the PAR.

**Table 3: Process of preparation of the PAR**

Activities/tasks	players	Strategy	Period
<b>Step 1: Sorting of the subprojects</b>			
Social selection of project activities	Unit of Coordination Project	Analysis of the social impacts activities of the project to identify the activities that requires a relocation/displacement t of the population	Before the start of the implementation of the activities of the Project
<b>Step 2: Information from the authorities and local populations</b>			
Meeting of Information/sensitizing one of the actors institutional involved in the process of relocation of People affected by the Project (PAP)	Unit of coordination project	Organization of meeting of information/sensitizing one of the actors institutional: Municipalities concerned, fokontany concerned, the grassroots organizations	Before the start of the implementation of the activities of the Project
<b>Step 3: Process of preparation of the by</b>			
Establishment of the Committee of	Unit of coordination project	Information on the missions and composition	After the meeting of information/sensitizing

### **6.6.1. Subproject eligible to PAR**

The CPRP is part of a holistic analysis on socio-economic issues related to an involuntary resettlement while the PAR requires a more precise framing of the area of the project and actually affected populations. However, while the CPRP appears as a requirement for a program or project with multiple subprojects of small size, the PAR is not required for all sub-projects.

The eligibility criteria to the PAR are the following:

- **the PAR is not required if the land must be purchased in the prospect of being given voluntarily or acquired "by mutual agreement"**. It is necessary that the conditions governing the acquisition of the land is explained in the application to subproject;
- the PAR is required if it is necessary to acquire land in conditions making that people are removed from their land as well as their productive resources and if this displacement translates into:
  - o a relocation, loss of cottage, the loss of property or access to important goods for the production;
  - o loss of sources of income or livelihood; or
  - o loss of access to places that provide income to businesses or individuals higher or lower spending.

The OP. 4.12, including its annex on the "recovery tools", also justifies the PAR depending on the size of the PAP:

- Resettlement Action Plan (PAR) for the most serious cases for more than 200 people affected;
- Plan of brief relocation (PSR) for cases involving lesser impacts.

### **6.6.2. information from the authorities and local populations**

All the basic recipient project structures are informed by the coordinating unit of the Project of the need to define a Plan of Action of resettlement (PAR) where there will be operations of expropriation and/or displacement for selected activities. For this purpose, the environment responsible of the coordination unit is in charge of the dissemination of information and the transfer of knowledge to the municipality direction in which include all aspects of relocation. It will also support the audit of the scale of resettlement in each project, the definition of PAR for each community concerned, the monitoring and evaluation of this PAR.

The project coordination unit will distribute through the relay partners (units of micro-distilleries and cane production), the present CPRP in all the municipalities concerned by the Project. To this end, training sessions will be led on the requirements of a PAR and steps to follow. These capacity-building sessions will be for main themes:

- the issue of resettlement;
- the right of expropriation;
- support for vulnerable people;
- and so on...

However, the relay partner will be available to provide answers to questions off sessions that could be asked by elected officials and policy makers, local or any participant wanting to apply directly to him.

### **6.6.3 The preparation of resettlement Action Plan (PAR)**

In General, there are two phases in the procedure. The first phase is the phase administrative which includes the determination of the administrative person who expropriate and beyond that, what is the expropriating authority, the designation of the real rights to the immovable to be

expropriated, the determination of the requirements. This first phase is followed by the judicial phase. Finally, it comes in last place of the compensation and other rights of the expropriated.

Two documents will have to be prepared during the preparation of the PAR:

- a socio-economic study which determines among other impacts,
- and a resettlement plan.

### **a) socio-economic study**

The socio-economic study aims to collect some basic information about the activity's area of the project, a social assessment of potentially affected communities. Detailed surveys must be conducted with the populations or communities potentially affected by the project:

- To survey all people affected if it is men, women, children, older people, which means all members of the affected households, and their demographic characteristics (age, sex, disability, relationship to head of household);
- To identify the impact physical and monetary of the sub project in terms of involuntary displacement or loss of buildings, loss of land and productive activities, losses of fixed facilities, loss of investment (assets and active), loss of income or sources of income to either temporarily or permanently, or loss of access to services or resources valued or exploited;
- To characterize each person assigned to the socio-economic plan, including mainly the ethnic, religious, cultural or social membership group, the main occupation, the sources of income and livelihoods, land status, the temporal links and social with the territory concerned, production systems and natural resources local exploited (drinking water collection, fruit picking, etc.), cultural goods or ancestral valued, quality and distance of access to infrastructure and services.

Census data collected during these investigations will be codified and compiled in a database of computerized and transposed when possible on a support map reference. This database will include the list of affected people and their main demographic and socio-economic characteristics. In addition, the description losses and drawbacks anticipated per person will be included in the database, particularly land information, in a way that it is then possible to estimate easily the value of allowances for each affected person, household or group concerned.

### **b) resettlement Action Plan (PAR)**

Based on the results obtained in the basic studies, one PAR will be developed for each project where they are required. The scope and level of detail of the PAR vary with the importance and the complexity of resettlement. The PAR is based on reliable and updated information about:

a) the proposed relocation and its impacts on people to move and others affected; and b) the legal issues associated with relocation.

The resettlement plan should include measures to ensure that people moved:

- are informed about options and their rights to resettlement;
- are consulted on technically and economically relocation options feasible, and can choose between these options.
- have quick and effective compensation to the full replacement cost, if a physical displacement must occur because of the project.

The plan of relocation or resettlement policy framework must also contain the measures allowing to ensure that:

- displaced persons receive assistance (such as compensation of travel) during the move,
- that they can benefit from residential or residential land, houses or agricultural land, for which the production potential and the benefits are at least equivalent to the benefits of the departure site.
- that displaced persons receive support after the move, during a transition period, on the basis of an estimated time required for the restoration of their standard of living,

- displaced persons receive assistance for development, in addition to the compensation, such as the preparation of land, credit, training or employment opportunities.

In the case that the implementation of the project requires the outbreak of the present CPRP, the table below presents the methods, principles and procedures for acquisition of land.

**Table 4: Land acquisition process according to status**

Occupation status	Occupation right	Mode of acquisition	Procedures
Land recognized with legal title of ownership	Legal right	Involuntary acquisition of land by the expropriation procedure, with or without displacements	Displacements of the number of affected people, the scope of assets affected, an action plan or abbreviated resettlement plan in accordance with OP 4.12
Public area	Temporary right of occupation (in general in the limit of 30 years)	The public domain is not likely to expropriation for public utility	Permission from the government agency possessing the land or the governmental agency responsible for the management of the land
Private domain assigned to the provision of various public services for the fulfillment of their mission		Transfer of public land free of any form of socio-economic or human occupation	Permission from the government agency possessing the land or the governmental agency responsible for the management of the land
Private area unassigned	<p><b>Rural land:</b></p> <p>Right to individual use: put in actual, serious and lasting value, according to the customs of the time, places and the vocation of the land for 10 years within the limit of 30 hectares</p> <p><b>Urban land:</b></p> <p>Rights to use exclusive, personal, apparent, clear, continuous and peaceful</p>	Involuntary acquisition of land by the expropriation procedure, with or without displacements	Displacements of the number of affected people, the scope of assets affected, an action plan or abbreviated resettlement plan in accordance with OP 4.12

	urban plots for 10 years (sustainable construction or other facilities)		
	Rights of field to collective enjoyment	Community land donated	Evidence of property and documents of transfer assets
	Concessions and other real rights: occupation under a lease for a period up to 50 years	Voluntary donation or long lease of private land	Evidence of property and documents of transfer assets, or document of long lease
	Relative Land Security (SFR) : rights of use and enjoyment giving them provisional declarative title.	Involuntary acquisition of land by the expropriation procedure, with or without displacements	Displacements of the number of affected people, the scope of assets affected, an action plan or abbreviated resettlement plan in accordance with OP 4.12
Land recognized without land title	Nothing	Transfer of public land occupied by residents without rights (squatters) or other	Permission from the government agency possessing the land or the governmental agency responsible for the management of the land, together with a support plan to reinstallation for illegal residents in accordance with the OP 4.12
Squatters and others without rights	Nothing	Transfer of public land occupied by residents without rights (squatters) or other	Permission from the government agency possessing the land or the governmental agency responsible for the management of the land, together with a support plan to reinstallation for illegal residents in accordance with the OP 4.12

#### **6.6.4 Content of the document of PAR**

In the case which the project really requires the outbreak of the present CPRP, **the Action Plan of Resettlement (PAR) must cover the following:**

##### **Chapter1: project description**

General description including identification and location on a map of the area

##### **Chapter 2. Potential impacts**

Identification of the different types of impact by individual, household, community or group affected regardless of the status of land.

##### **Chapter 3. Objectives**

The main objectives followed by the resettlement Action Plan.

##### **Chapter 4. Synthesis of the socio-economic studies**

This synthesis will include: the results of the census survey covering i) current occupants of the affected area. (ii) the socio-economic characteristics of the affected persons; (iii) an inventory of the property of persons affected and scope of expected losses; (iv) information on groups or vulnerable people for whom special provisions should be taken; and (v) the provisions for updating the information.

##### **Chapter 5. Legal framework**

This activity covers the legal and administrative procedures, remedies, the mechanisms of settlement of litigation and periods of time required, the applicable laws and regulations for the compensation of persons affected including the vulnerable (compensation of disturbances, compensation of vulnerability), the applicable laws and regulations for the agencies responsible for the implementation of the procedure and all the legal steps required to complete the procedures.

##### **Chapter 6. Eligibility**

It is in this pane to define those displaced or affected and the criteria to determine their eligibility to compensation and/or any other assistance to resettlement, including the date limits of eligibility.

##### **Chapter 7. Institutional framework**

This chapter should contain:

- identification of agencies and the responsibilities of the different cells or NGOs in implementation of the PAR and,
- assessment of institutional capacity expected from these agencies, cells and/or NGOs.

A manual of procedures reflecting the above elements must be established to ensure the good functioning of the responsible structure for implementation.

##### **Chapter 8. Evaluation and compensation of losses**

It's the assessment of benefits and compensations due respectively to people affected in displaced communities and communities, as well as of the costs of activities related to the relocation.

##### **Chapter 9. Measures of resettlement**

This is the description of all the measures of compensation and relocation expected, procedures and schedule of preparation and transfer, as well as legal for proposals to regularize the tenure and titles for the displaced. A database related with the censuses and the proposals for measures of resettlement duly approved by the PAPs must be established.



If the study justifies the definition of social measures such as the construction of new housing, infrastructure and social services, the study will identify: a) the Organization of contracts construction and services; and b) the implementation of the construction of housing, infrastructure and services.

### **Chapter 10. Protection and management of the environment**

This chapter describes the evaluation of the impacts of the PAR and these impacts' management measures.

### **Chapter 11. Public participation**

This component that growing participation of any Community or communities moved must include: a) the strategy of consultation and participation; b) the summary of opinions expressed; c) review of the opinions of resettlement and compensation; and d) the applicable institutional mechanism. It is part of the expected results of the participation of the public and process adopted to ensure the collection of reviews, validation and ownership of options relocation compensation and accompanying measures to be implemented. This public participation process will be completed throughout the design of the PAR and his broadcast after its validation by the Bank.

### **Chapter 12. Integration with host communities**

This chapter addresses the measures to mitigate the impact of the relocation to host communities, and should include: a) public consultations; b) the terms of compensation; c) procedures for settlement of disputes; and d) all the measures required to improve the services of base. This is also necessary in order to allow a smoother insertion and sustainable of the PAP. In short, this consideration of host populations aims at establishing a harmonious atmosphere between PAP and host populations.

### **Chapter 13. Terms of resolution of disputes and arbitration of conflicts**

Procedures that are related are already recorded in the order 62.023 and are specified in the Decree 63.030. A conversions can be made if it is necessary in order to propose one or more mechanisms adapted.

The definition of dissemination and communication tools allowing a good understanding of the procedures by the population affected by the project will also be necessary.

When the resettlement Plan is approved, people affected by the project should be informed of the options that are available. In the case of affected people would find that none of the options is satisfactory, they will have right to appeal a proposed benefits and should be informed of the remedies available to them. Procedures which related to must be specified.

### **Chapter 14. Organizational responsibilities**

It's here to define the organizational framework to implement the PAR, including the provisions for transfer to local authorities or affected people and accountability operation of the equipment and services provided by the project.

### **Chapter 15. Enforcement program of the by covering all activities of resettlement**

This program must be previously submitted and appropriate by the PAPs and local structures. It includes the costs and budget: a) tables showing the evaluations of costs for each of resettlement activities, including allowances for inflation and other contingencies; b) calendars of payouts; c) allocation of resources. and d) arrangements for the management of financial flows.

### **Chapter 16. Follow-up and evaluation**

Recommended provisions to control the implementation of the PAR and to keep track of the performance of the activities of resettlement and their impact on the living standard of affected people. The initial reference indicators should be available in the study. If one (or more) of the items listed above are not applicable, this should be indicated and motivated in the document.

## **6.7 APPROBATION DU PAR**

The approval process of the PAR begins at the municipal level who need to check its compliance with the various existing development plans and the nature of the work planned.

The PAR will be then reviewed by the project coordination unit to ensure that no individual or household will be moved until compensation is paid and that the sites of involuntary resettlement should be prepared and made available to the PAP. Once the PAR has been approved by the local and national authorities, it is sent to the World Bank for final approval.

### **6.8 COMPENSATION/COMPENSATION OF THE PAP (METHODS AND TERMS)**

#### **a) METHODS FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF AFFECTED BENEFITS**

Evaluation of the land and affected property methods depend on the type of property. Private property will be acquired at the price of the market. The State-owned land could be allocated for free. However, the project will have to pay compensation for the acquisition of land owned by the State if they are exploited, whether for residential purposes, commercial, agricultural, institutional, or other.

The basic principle is that anyone who used the land until it was acquired in the framework of the project shall, wherever possible, receive other lands of size and quality equivalent. The user of a land in the public domain or private state-owned will receive compensation for the land, property, investment, loss of access, etc., at the rate in force on the market on the date and at the time this compensation will be made. These rates will be determined on the basis of a survey conducted by an approved appraiser of the Census of "those affected by the project".

However, according to the legislation in force, the property held under customary rights on the State-owned land should be assessed according to the following method for compensation:

- Projects would provide compensation for property and investments, including the labor to work the land, crops, buildings, and other improvements, in accordance with the provisions of the relocation plan.
- The compensation rate would be those of the market on the date and at the time which the replacement must be ensured. As such, the current prices for the crops should be determined.
- The compensation should not intervene after the deadline
- The houses located in a communal property will be compensated to the value of replacement of the acquired structure.
- According to the policy of the World Bank resettlement (OP 4.12) making no distinction between legal rights and the customary rights, not only compensations should be given for property and investment, but also for lands. Thus, a landowner or a customary occupant owning the State's land will have to be compensated for the land, property, investments, the loss of access to the market at the time of the loss rate etc.

#### **b) MODALITIES OF ALLOCATION OF PLOTS OF RESETTLEMENT**

The compensation in kind is the proposed method to compensate for most of the losses. The entitled or customary parcels will be treated in the same way. For the parcels, the municipality will provide if possible in the same area of the same plots size with comparable qualities of soil and access to water equivalent. The plots will have to be available before the next growing season. For the boxes, they will be rebuilt on plots in the vicinity if that is the desire of the owner.

#### **c) MODALITIES OF COMPENSATION**

As a general rule, the compensation will cover all the expenses and inconvenience that could be caused to the PAPs by implementing the project as well as full economic relocation of the displaced people. The promoter will implement the process and administrative commissions required in view of the payment of compensation. The said commissions will be taken off from the requirements of the (PAR) and comply the terms and conditions. If individuals or households were not present during the investigation, they will have the opportunity to check their inventory at a later date.

The type of compensation will be an individual choice although every effort will be made to understand the importance and the preference to accept compensation in kind. The compensation to individuals and households will be in cash, in kind, and/or through the provision aid. Payments of compensation raise issues

relative to inflation, security and the calendar. One of the goals of the granting of compensation in kind is to reduce inflationary pressures on the costs of goods and services. Inflation can always arise in the local level. Also, prices on the market must be monitored during the period for which the compensation is going to be made for adjustments of the values of the compensation. Experience has shown that cash compensation carries high risk for the poor and other groups especially vulnerable in the context of loss of agricultural land. Whereas, the wealthiest layers often prefer cash payments because they can strengthen the capital of some of their activities.

Assistance will be provided to the PAPs by the promoter to help open an account in a local bank or change their check. If the PAP wants monetary compensation, it may endorse the check immediately and the agent of service areas will receive an amount of equivalent cash.

To ensure that the PAPs correctly using the money for compensation, the unit of coordination of the project and the proponent of the subproject will together sensitize the PAPs and ensure a close follow-up. Compensation will be paid sequentially in order to ensure their viability.

If the PAP decided to rebuild itself its square, the compensation will be established in three payments according to the progress observed by the representative of the commune and the Promoter of the subproject.

Follow-up reports will confirm that the compensations were paid properly and that the PAPs have used the money for appropriate purposes. The unit for coordination of the project, the service of areas and the commune will closely follow the process and will rely on local leaders to detect any complaint or unanticipated development and involve local traditional authorities in the process of negotiation and payment of compensation. In addition, the proponent of the subproject and the commune, will maintain close contact with the PAP to inform, to explain the procedures and to register complaints

The project must therefore leave the choice of the form of compensation to all affected persons in taking care to sufficiently explain the risks and benefits associated with each of the options. It will take care to urge vulnerable groups so that they choose the option with the least risk for them.

One of the objectives of this measure is also to make the affected active participants in the process of compensation and resettlement and not passive victims.

### **6.9. RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION**

Resettlement operations cannot start until the moment that the PAR has received the final approval. Similarly, the work of the project in question will not start until the implementation of the relocation is complete.

The PAR define the actions and their sequencing in time and in space. Their implementation will be provided by the sponsor in collaboration with the unit of coordination of the project or other competent local authorities concerned and will consist to:

- 1) update the list of persons affected by the project;
- 2) establish compensation certificates;
- 3) educate real estate and agricultural expertise complementary.
- 4) compensate in cash and/or in kind the people affected by the project;
- 5) carry out the necessary studies, control and monitoring of construction works in compensation;
- 6) attend specifically vulnerable groups before, during and after the move.
- 7) prepare all documents necessary for the execution of the PAR: notes and reports, tender, markets records, counts;
- 8) to ensure the release of the footprints and development of the PV of liberation;
- 9) establish the archiving of the documents of the project;

- 10) to attend the Monitoring Committee and the Commission Administrative compensation on all questions pertaining to the PAR

## **PART VII: EVALUATION OF GOODS AND COMPENSATION RATE**

Before any resettlement process it is imperative to know the cost of the goods affected and to determine compensation rates.

The affected goods will be evaluated at the Census of people and their property by the Consultant responsible for the development of the PAR. This assessment takes into account the current value of the good.

The determination of the value of the buildings and property in terms of relocation by type of losses will be made on the basis of the principles described below.

### **7.1 LAND**

The land compensation is intended to provide to a farmer, an Arborist or a breeder whose land is acquired and used in the project, a compensation for loss of land and crops agricultural or arboreal work or the loss of access to breeding areas. The Earth is defined as a field:

- a. in culture or in arboriculture;
- b. in preparation for the culture or arboriculture.
- c. in pasture; or
- d. cultivated in the last crop year.

This definition acknowledges that the bulk of the investment made by a farmer or an Arborist in agricultural production or arboreal is his work, which is accomplished on his land most of the year. The main contribution to the production of a crop is not the seed or the fertilizer, but a significant effort for the Earth each year by farmer or by the arborist. The result is that the compensation related to the Earth will cover the price of the market for labor and the price of the lost culture market.

An assessment of the unit values by the type of farm or arboreal activity and values to relevant land unit must be performed.

### **7.2 CULTURES**

The cost of the compensation includes:

- the cost of production of a crop during the last campaign;
- the cost of implementation, which is the cost of the investment made by the farmer to fertilize the Earth and make it capable of producing at its current level (labor, seed, natural fertilizer with cow dung, etc.);
- perennial crops (trees) in the calculation must include the number of years for the tree arrives to replace the lost production.

As farmers (leaders) or fruit growers (leaders) sell their products directly on the market, the unit prices to be considered are the market prices.

In the case of vegetable crops, with vegetables and plants for daily use, until a replacement vegetable garden begins to bear fruit, the individual or the household moved to the needs of the project will have to buy these items on the market. Costs replacement will be so calculated on the basis of an average annual amount spent by adult villagers to purchase these items on the local market. A base cost for a base year must be chosen and adjusted to current rates when the time comes.

In some cases, assistance can be provided to users of the soil, in addition to the payments of compensation. For example, the farmer can be informed that its land is requisitioned after the critical date in agriculture, which he no longer has the necessary time to prepare other lands without help. Then, assistance will be

provided in the intensive hiring form of labor in a village, or perhaps in the form of a mechanized clarification, for the replacement land is ready for planting. The farmer will continue to receive compensation in cash for that it can finance the planting, weeding and harvesting.

### **7.3 BUILDINGS**

The compensation will be made by replacing structures such as houses, huts, some commercial buildings, farm buildings, wells, latrines, fences, etc. All lost Houses will be rebuilt on the land of replacement (in the case of a farm house), or on a replacement of equivalent quality site (for a residential building or commercial urban or peri-urban areas). However, financial compensation may be considered as a preferable option in the case of structures or buildings additional lost which would not be the principal dwelling or the House of residence, or the main source of income of the recipient in the case of a commercial building. The price of building materials will be established in the market. Otherwise, the compensation will be set in-kind to the cost of replacing without depreciation of the structure.

An assessment of the value by m<sup>2</sup> updated for the reconstruction of homes or other buildings and the value of present reconstruction of other buildings hit in areas defined for power project to be achieved.

The calculation bases used are the following:

- the new replacement cost not depreciated in different types of housing and structures, based on the collection of information on the number and types of materials used to build different types of structures (bricks, beams, corrugated, bales of straw, doors, etc.);
- the prices of these items collected on different local markets;
- costs of transport and delivery of these elements on the land acquired in replacement or construction sites.
- the estimated costs of construction of new buildings and structures, including the costs of the necessary labor and a margin for contingencies.

### **7.4 COMMUNITY FACILITIES**

Public facilities to be moved or replaced as part of the project, such as schools, health posts, police stations, electricity distribution lines and telecommunications or roads and rural tracks, will be specific financial agreements between the project and the departments or agencies concerned, in order to ensure the reconstruction in the host site or another site in the area (financial resources and reconstruction time).

Furthermore, community facilities such as market places, facilities for canoes or services of drinking water (aqueduct, wells or pumps) and in sanitation (public toilets or latrines) will be the subject of specific financial agreements between the project and the communities involved or will be replaced directly by the Project. The quality of reconstruction of buildings and public facilities will be at the same level as those being built in the area for the same functions.

### **7.5. OTHER BENEFITS**

Other compensation which will be determined on the basis of the socio-economic studies include:

- a) the additional special allowances - disturbance allowances, installation allowances, allowances of vulnerability;
- b) losses of transactions (benefits and salaries of employees), including losses of traders and other men (or women) business, the stalls and market stalls, vendors, including carriers, vans, etc. The following table presents the array of offsets.

**Table 5: Matrix for the compensation scheme**

CATEGORIES OF PEOPLE AFFECTED	TYPE OF LOSS	COMPENSATIONS					ALLOWANCES	
		Compensation for loss of building	Compensation for loss of land	Compensation for loss of facilities	Compensation for loss of access	Compensation for loss of income	Displacement allowances	Other supports form
Owners	Loss of and		Reinstallation on an equivalent land plus land built taking into account the land market values				Displacement provided by the project	Food aid during the development of the site
	Loss of cultures and vegetable's type on the land					Culture at the price of market during time of welding	Displacement provided by the project	Food supply of the cattle during the development of the site  Compensation for the inconvenience
	Loss of house or trade	Compensation to all of the value lost without depreciation, taking into				If applicable, compensation for loss of income from annuities	Displacement provided by the project	Compensation for the inconvenience

## Policy framework of populations relocation

### Ethanol program as household fuel

		account the values of market for structures and materials						
	Loss fixed installation and access			Fence to all support and wells	Assured access to public high ways (if that was the case before)			
Rzsidential tenant	Loss of home		Replacement of real property, if approved by owner				Displacement provided by Project	Rent equivalent to the inconvenience
Tenant of trade	Loss of trade		Replacement of property, taking into account market values for assets			Payment of the average of the annual return		
Precarious occupants (using the land)	Loss of land		Resettlement on equivalent land, plus laid out land					Food support and lease payment for land
Precarious occupants (residing on the site)	Loss of home	Compensation for the lost value and resettlement on another site					Displacement provided by the Project	Inconvenience allowances



## Policy framework of populations relocation

### Ethanol program as household fuel

Services or recourses users	Loss of access							Inconvenience allowances
Squatters	Loss of goods  Loss of culture of field	Right of recovery of assets and materials on buildings built by squatters	Replacement of farming losses and compensation of property to remove if necessary for the purposes of the Project	Right for recovery of materials on the installation edified by squatters		Crops in the market price in lean period		Support for moving to a place where they can live and work legally, including assistance to the restoration of the means substance.  Value of recoverable assets, not deducted from the total amount of compensation

The evaluation of goods affected will be done according to the property used by the project, so will be inventoried and assessed all property affected.

The following table recapitulate the evaluation rate of goods affected

**Table 6: Land compensation**

Types of land	Urban Community		Rural community	
	Cat.1	Cat.2	Cat.3	Cat.4
Bare land	Price Ar/m <sup>2</sup>	Price Ar/m <sup>2</sup>	Price Ar/m <sup>2</sup>	Price Ar/m <sup>2</sup>
Land to build	Price Ar/m <sup>2</sup>	Price Ar/m <sup>2</sup>	Price Ar/m <sup>2</sup>	Price Ar/m <sup>2</sup>
Agricultural ground				
Irrigated rice	Price Ar/m <sup>2</sup>			
Rice from tavy or tanety				
Crop				
Arboricultural ground				
Fruit tree	Price Ar/m <sup>2</sup>			
Forrest tree				
Other				

**Table 7: Constructions**

Designation	Urban municipality		Rural municipality	
	Cat.1	Cat.2	Cat.3	Cat.4
Masonry construction + Land unitary value	Ar TTC/m <sup>2</sup> + Ar/m <sup>2</sup>	Ar TTC/m <sup>2</sup> + Ar/m <sup>2</sup>	Ar TTC/m <sup>2</sup> + Ar/m <sup>2</sup>	Ar TTC/m <sup>2</sup> + Ar/m <sup>2</sup>
Local materials construction + Land unitary value	Ar TTC/m <sup>2</sup> + Ar/m <sup>2</sup>	Ar TTC/m <sup>2</sup> + Ar/m <sup>2</sup>	Ar TTC/m <sup>2</sup> + Ar/m <sup>2</sup>	Ar TTC/m <sup>2</sup> + Ar/m <sup>2</sup>

**Table 8: Agricultural productions**

Product's type	Urban municipality	Rural municipality
	Cat.1/Cat.2	Cat.1/Cat.2

	Return (ha)	Unit of return	Unitary price (Ar)	Enhancement cost (Ar/m <sup>2</sup> )	Return (ha)	Unit of return	Unitary price (Ar)	Enhancement cost (Ar/m <sup>2</sup> )
		Fruits / ha				Fruits / ha		
		Kg/ha				Kg/ha		
		Stem/ha				Stem/ha		

**Table 9: Arboreal productions**

Trees species (Essences)	Urban municipality				Rural municipality			
	Cat.1/Cat.2				Cat.1/Cat.2			
	Unit	Return	Unitary price (Ar)	Enhancement cost (Ar)	Unit	Return	Unitary price (Ar)	Enhancement cost (Ar)
	Kg/foot				Kg/foot			
	m <sup>3</sup> /ha				m <sup>3</sup> /ha			
	Stem/ha				Stem/ha			
	Nuts/foot				Nuts/foot			
	Foot				Foot			

The list of unitary value of compensations will be published by the Municipality to ensure the process transparency. If owners are not found or unknown, the Service areas perform the steps required to identify them by searching in title, publication in local newspapers or other appropriate means. In these cases, the money remain in the special account until the owner is identified.

## **PART VIII: VULNERABLE GROUPS**

### **8.1. IDENTIFICATION OF VULNERABLE GROUPS**

The so-called vulnerable affected households are:

- (i) The single women or heads of household, orphans, etc. which may depend on other people (brothers, sons, cousins, etc.) for their income. In order not to break it arm's length, an affected individual must have the ability to appoint the person it depends on the level of the household; and
- (ii) Older people whose livelihoods is not necessarily the amount of Earth they grow or what they produce or sell, but rather to the relationships with the people or household they depend on. That is why the household concept includes the dependent;
- (iii) The people, men or women, who do not have the physical ability to perform the major work of preparation of the land or building. In such cases, the compensation must include the cost of labor for the preparation of new land or the construction of buildings;
- (iv) Persons who cannot take part, for physical or cultural reasons, to the production, consumption or cohabitation with the household;
- (v) Affected community: A community is affected if all or most of the majority people forming the community is affected by the activities of the project, that it whether the loss of lands or resources managed by the community or a reduction access to infrastructure and services used by the community.

### **8.2 SUPPORT TO VULNERABLE GROUPS**

Resettlement programs are first designed to provide support to vulnerable people during and after the period of relocation and then to improve the standards of living and income affected individuals, at least ensuring that they will have been restored to their level prior to the end of the sub project. The restoration of income, living standards and the productivity and independence of those affected constitutes the core of the policy of resettlement.

The accompanying measures for vulnerable persons may include support to the moving, food aid during the development of the resettlement site, compensation inconvenience, etc. For their part, economic support measures for affected people may include preferential policies of hiring or provision of contracts of provision of services, subsidized to facilitate training programs learning new trades, loans or donations to support the development of new economic activities or micro-enterprises, the implementation of microcredit institutions, etc. In all cases, the measures shall be chosen by and developed in consultation with persons or groups of persons concerned.

#### **8.2.1. Support to micro-credit**

Agricultural credit will be put at the disposal of the PAP vulnerable adults and farmers on a period of 6 months from the date of initiation of resettlement operations if they want to increase their productions in addition to compensation for their current production. These credits be repaid from revenues for the future crops over a period of 5 years. The amount credit which can be received each eligible adult PAP will be determined based on a percentage of the harvest (generally estimated at 30%). Eligible credit amount will be based on the value of crops established during the field survey.

#### **8.2.2 Technical support measures and professional training**

A non-refundable amount of similar magnitude to that allocated to agricultural credit will be updated available to the vulnerable adult PAP over a period of 6 months from the start date resettlement operations. The appropriations available under this Fund will be allocated to the people who are looking for technical support or training programs professional who could serve as complements for initiatives aimed at improving the agricultural yields.

### **8.3 MEASURES TO FORESEE BY PAR**

**-Reserve for inflation or speculation:**

Regarding the reserve for speculation on the cost of compensation, it should be agreed to prohibit any new construction or culture on the grounds covered by the PR. After the awareness campaign conducted among the people concerned on the layout utility public courses, more person be interested in making their acquisition. Thus, by measure of precaution for a possible inflation, a reserve shall be deducted from the value of the land and on the crops and buildings.

## **PART IX: RECOVERY MECHANISMS OF GRIEVANCES**

It is undeniable that involuntary resettlement operations are sources of situations contentious. The search for solutions in the context of the rule of law led to the review of procedures under the national and international legislation in force. However, the specificity involuntary resettlement favors the negotiation for the settlement of disputes related to the land. So, any possibility of negotiation provided for in the texts at the local level should, therefore, be exploited.

In the case of conciliation, the conciliation minutes must be submitted to approval of the President of the High Court territorially competent. In case of non-conciliation, the part most diligent party may seize the competent court, by linking to the Act of referral the minutes no conciliation.

No conciliation or conciliation meetings are recorded in registers of rural land reconciliations required by rural communities. A copy of the minutes is issued to each of the parties.

### **9.1 TYPES OF COMPLAINTS AND CONFLICTS TO BE ADDRESSED**

Potential sources of complaints and conflicts areas can be:

- dissatisfaction on compensation options;
- delay on payment schedule;
- inadequacy of the displaced population in the travel site;
- non-compliance of the planned compensation and awarded

### **9.2 SUGGESTED MECHANISM**

Amicable resolution is most effective for a settlement of grievances. It is easier to manage the conflicts taking as an example the local conflict management procedures practiced in the intervention area of the project. Information on the local conflict management should be obtained at the environmental and social assessment of the project.

In general, conflicts are first subject to the level of notables (traditional authority) and by subsequently at the level of the local authorities (common and Fokontany). The support of a local NGO specializes in organizational socio material as a mediator would be desirable.

#### **9.2.1 Overview**

When the forced relocation plan is approved and the contracts of individual compensation signed, affected individuals have been informed of the procedure to express their disagreement and seek redress. The procedure for redress of the wrongs will be simple: administered as possible in the local level for ease of access, flexible and open to various forms of evidence, taking into account that a lot of people don't know neither read nor write and require a quick, fair and equitable resolution.

All the wrongs about the breach of contracts, levels of compensation, or taking of goods no compensation may be addressed to the different levels of administration (notables at the local level and the municipal administration) or, failing that, to the courts of their locality.

Involuntary resettlement Commission will put all means to work (phone number of those members, communication of the telephone number of the). Environmental Manager of the entity concerned, notebooks of grievances filed in places access free and easy and collected weekly...) to collect these complaints, save and a fair solution which will have to be developed after consultation with all the stakeholders.

It takes time for people to decide that they are harmed and want to complain. The procedures of complaint will therefore will allow people following the delivery of the goods considered to present their complaints.

Every effort should be made to try to resolve disputes. Once all the protagonists as well as national and local government have reached agreement on necessary and appropriate changes, a written description of the modified processes will be written. Local administration and community leaders will be responsible to inform the population.

### **9.2.2 Record of complaints**

Complaints are collected by representatives of displaced people who pass them on to the agent in charge of the relocation. These complaints are recorded in writing on a "book of grievances" a copy is held by the officer responsible for the relocation and another by the representatives of the displaced.

Once a week, to a fixed date, the complainant, the representatives of the displaced and the agent is together and try to find a solution. It is offered through its President, to "Commission of implementation of the Plan of resettlement" which ratifies it or not. In case failure of the first conciliation, the circuit is reset as long as stakeholders consider they can reach consensual processing of this complaint. When it is no longer the case, the justice will be considered.

### **9.2.3. Amicable resolution mechanism**

- The dispute is referred to the village chief or traditional authority that takes the provisions to find an amicable solution;
- The project supports the complaint, check if it is substantiated and is proposing a regulation amicable. The support of a local NGO recruited by the project can be requested

## **9.3. ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES AND HELP FROM THE JUSTICE**

The complaint is submitted to the village chief who discussed with the Mayor and offers a solution. If no solution is found; the case is referred to the judicial system in accordance with the laws in force. During an expropriation, the procedure currently in force when an amicable agreement cannot be reached is to refer the matter in dispute to the civil court of first instance. This Court must make a ruling within 15 days following the seizure of the case.

Moreover, if several litigation cases occur in the same group or the same community, individuals having a case in litigation will have the opportunity to appoint at unanimity, a representative at the end of a meeting at which all will have been invited to participate. This representative will be responsible to represent them in a process of conciliation that will be undertaken with the Direction of the heritage land and infrastructure (PDFI) of The Department of energy. In such a case, all disputes will be recorded and transmitted against discharge in the PDFI for evaluation.

The representative of dissatisfied affected persons of the presented offers must participate in all stages of the negotiations and the compensation procedure. Finally, people affected dissatisfied can introduce their dispute to the Court of first instance of the place of operation according to the procedures specified in the order, 62-023 December 19, 1962.

The courts will be as follows:

- The minimum period for appeal will be 40 calendar days after the refusal to accept the offer of compensation or the failure of conciliation, the last to occur;
- Assistance will be provided to the PAP in order to practice their use; This assistance goes access to a support fund to finance the case of disputes presented by affected persons illiterate or considered vulnerable according to the socio-economic background studies;
- The instances will be flexible and open to various forms of evidence.

## **PART X: CONSULTATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AS WELL AS INFORMATION SHARING**

Consultation and public participation are essential because they provide to the potentially displaced the opportunity to participate both in design and in the practical implementation of the project. Although the project is initiated, planned, designed and implemented by one or the entity (s) private, local communities of the manufacturing units of ethanol and production of sugarcane must be involved to make it a success. The wealth of their knowledge of local conditions is an invaluable asset to the project. In recognition of this, special attention would be paid to the consultation and participation public of the people affected by the project as well as the beneficiaries (producers of cane, labor, employees of the micro-distilleries...).

### **10.1 CONSULTATION ON RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK**

The participation strategy will aim to give to the communities concerned the opportunity to engage fully in the design, implementation and follow-up of project. Public consultation as part of this strategy, account because of the very nature of the project cannot be an isolated process. It is part of the full cycle of the project. Thus, it will take place during the preparation:

- (i) of the socio-economic study.
- (ii) the involuntary relocation plan;
- (iii) of the environmental impact assessment
- (iv) and will continue during the writing and reading of the compensation agreement.

Participation and public consultation must take the form of meetings, programs radio, requests for proposals/comments written, filling of questionnaires/forms, public lectures and explanations of the ideas and needs of the slot project. The documents must be available at the regional level, of the Commune, at the headquarters of the coordination unit of the project at the national level and its partners relay (micro-distilleries unit).

These measures must also take into account the very low literacy level prevailing in communities affected by the project leaving them enough time for respond and react to the flow of information, which should reach them.

The first consultations in the process of drafting this CPO conducted together with those of the CGES during August and September 2015. These consultations public were held respectively at:

- Ampasimpotsy, location of the distillery guy
- Brickaville, place of production of sugar cane that supplies the unit man
- Ankadirano (Foulpointe), location of the micro-distillery of the ETHAMAD and production of sugarcane
- Tsiroanomandidy, place of cane sugar production and future of location micro-distilleries
- Antananarivo, potential user household surveys.

Consultations were focused to the sugar cane planters, insofar as it is activity that requires the most space. Sugar cane growers and local communities consulted in all sites visited have unanimously expressed their categorical refusal to be dispossessed or be expelled from their plots of culture for any possible need for land for the project. This position is widespread, despite the geographical distances between the sites chosen for the consultation. Certainly, the peasant communities do not have generally of the official documents and recognized property, which may exercise their right, Nevertheless, they feel we should recognize their customary land rights. It is important to prohibit any resettlement or any forced sale of land, either directly or indirectly. The sale or the transfer of land can take place only with the free and informed consent of all the occupants of the land.



Reaction of these peasant populations calls for the formulation of the recommendations below. Note that these recommendations follow even proposals from consultations.

- The first recommendation to consider is the establishment of a tacit agreement between the project proponent and local rights holders. More specifically, the agreement in the form of a contract of sale, well-established land surrender or a lease or other form of occupancy agreement lands. The price to agree will be based at least on applied values (market price) for not to harm local populations.
- Secondly, for irregular occupants, the people who do not have a rights to the lands they occupy, their assets related to their facilities on land, must be compensated, replaced and compensated for their losses. They will be subsequently resettled with safety to the sites affected by circumstance.
- Lastly, irregular and vulnerable, occupants must be represented and participate in public consultations. The project proponent should pay attention particular and specific to the location of these groups and special measures vulnerable, so that differences in the impacts of compensation do not appear.

### **10.2. CONSULTATION WITH THE PAPs**

Every household in PAP will participate in the household Census and inventory of heritage. Each PAP household will receive a copy of the Census and inventory at the date when they will be carried out, a copy of saved materials and will be informed with respect to the modalities of direct access or through NGOs to the unity of implementation of the project in the event of complaints, and the time of the answer to which the unity compelled of the implementation of the project in such cases.

Special attention would be paid to the public consultation of individuals/households potentially affected when a forced relocation is considered. The public consultation will be held at the time of the first studies on the subcomponent to the level of local communities, assisted by local NGOs, leaders, community leaders and service providers. The participation strategy would evolve around the provision of an opportunity full involvement. This process would be not isolated, thanks to the very nature of the project, which ensures its implementation and design a continuous public participation and an involvement at the local level.

Each project must maintain complete documentation with respect to the activities of public consultations undertaken in the development and implementation of the by and. specifically, commitments made in response to the requests made by the PAP in these consultations. In the preparation of this document CPRP, consultation with potential PAP (individuals, households and communities) has focused particularly on:

- Information on the project activities, including activities that could lead to a resettlement;
- Discussions on land issues at the local level (property, the mode of allocation, acquisition, conflicts, etc.);
- the collection of concerns, suggestions and recommendations in the preparation of resettlement measures, especially regarding continuous disclosure and the involvement of the PAP in the whole process. The sessions of consultations and public participation have highlighted recommendations in the direction to take into account aspects related to relocation:
- As part of the implementation of the project, consulted people are against any form of expropriation for the need of land for crops or implantation a unit distillery;
- Where the project will need new land for the establishment of the micro-distilleries, cultivation of sugar cane or to an extension, the participants calling the project to arrange directly with the owners of the land;
- The acquisition of the land must be done either by purchase or rental.
- In the case of non-compliance with these resolutions, farmers will be able to bring the case to justice.
- Inform in time people on actions to be taken by the project;

- Take into account the opinion of the population in all the actions of the project;
- Involve civil society in all phases of the project;

It should be recalled that consultation and participation of the public is an iterative process which is continues throughout the life of the project. As such, it is supposed to be the most comprehensive, inclusive and transparent as possible, whereas all segments of the community (*women, young people and so-called vulnerable groups; leaders of opinion, civil society, the confessions religious / cultural, etc.*), in order to collect the problems, grievances and restorative to solutions advocate.

### **10.3. SHARING INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC**

The operational policies of the World Bank, as the national legislation encourages the majority of project documents are in fact made available to the public so that review, appreciates the efforts made by the project with the support of its development partners to improve the conditions of life of the Malagasy citizens as well as the Malagasy natural environment.

This practice is also intended to create an enthusiasm likely to encourage ownership of activities for development by the citizens, greater transparency in the management of the initiatives of the Government, and establish more social responsibility in the ultimate goal of value, capitalize and sustain the gains for current generations than those of the future.

That is why, all the PAR prepared for sub projects (creation of a unit of manufacturing of ethanol and sugar cane production) as part of the promotion of fuel domestic ethanol will be submitted to the World Bank for amendment, approval for their publication before the implementation of sub projects concerned.

The application of this procedure will be included in the process of implementation of each project or in the annual program of activities planned in the context of the implementation of the project.

## **PART XI: MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

The monitoring and evaluation of operations are two complementary steps. The provisions for the tracking fit into the overall plan of follow-up of the project.

The objective of these provisions will be to lead a final evaluation to determine if the level of those affected by the project life is equal, greater than, or less than what they had before the project. A number of indicators would be used to determine the status of individuals assigned (used earth would be compared to what it was before, the number of children will be compared with that of prior project, the standard of living, health, etc., to those of before project.).

To find out whether these objectives have been achieved, the involuntary relocation plans will indicate the parameters to follow, will establish monitoring indicators and provide the necessary resources to carry out follow-up activities.

### **11.1. MONITORING OPERATIONS**

The compensation will be tracked through the collection of systematic information on the execution, the provision of resources, targeted results necessary for that the component can have desired effects and impact. Dashboards will be developed to provide regular information on the implementation of the PAR and compensation.

This follow-up will allow to perform a comparative analysis between expectations and achievements. His success is the availability of reliable information at the level of the Compensation Committee, on: (i) the number of people compensated; (ii) an estimation to the rest to take in charge and the complementary work to be expected; (iii) the difficulties encountered.

The results operations will be documented and the reports will be made available to the unit for coordination of the project and the World Bank.

#### **11.1.1. Objectives and content**

The overall goal of the monitoring is to ensure that all of the PAP are compensated, moved and resettled in the shortest time possible and without negative impact. Otherwise, the authorities will be informed on the need to take steps to address the complex problems specific to certain groups of PAP.

More specifically, it will be to ensure: (i) the follow-up of specific situations and the difficulties appearing during execution, and compliance of the implementation with the objectives. provisions, procedures and methods defined in the present CPR and the by / PSR to execute; (ii) impact assessment the resettlement on affected households ' medium and long term, on their livelihoods, their income and their economic conditions, on the environment, on the capabilities local Habitat, etc.

The monitoring focuses on the following aspects:

- Monitoring social and economic: monitoring the situation of the displaced and resettled, evolution eventual cost of land in the area of displacement and resettlement. State of the environment and hygiene, restoration of livelihoods, including agriculture, trade and crafts, salaried employment, and other activities;
- Followed by vulnerable people;
- Followed technical aspects: supervision and control of the construction or of land development, reception of the technical components of the actions of resettlement;

- Followed the system of treatment of complaints and conflicts;
- Support to the restoration of livelihoods: agricultural, commercial or craft activities, and monitoring of assistance possibly implemented measures in this area.

### **11.1.2. Monitoring responsibility**

Monitoring the process of displacement and compensation is made: (i) locally by the Committee management of the relocation Plan; and (ii) overall by the head of the environment Project coordination unit.

### **11.1.3. Monitoring indicators**

As a follow-up, some global flags are used, including:

- Number of households and people affected by the activities of the project,
- Number of households and people physically displaced by the project activities,
- Number of households offset by the project,
- Number of households and people resettled by the project,
- Total amount of the compensation paid.

These indicators are complemented by socio-economic indicators, such as:

- Income monetary way, and average total income (with value of) self-consumption),
- Ventilation average expenditure of the household.
- Complete unemployment,
- Number of school children.

The initial value of these indicators is established based on the included socio-economic surveys in the census. Subsequently, these surveys are repeated once per year by example. However, as noted above, vulnerable people are being monitored specific. To do this, an annual report of monitoring specific to resettlement actions is prepared by the unit for the coordination of the project.

## **11.2 EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT**

### **11.2.1. Objectives and reference documents for the evaluation**

- The evaluation sets the following objectives:
- General conformity assessment of execution with the specified objectives and methods under the policy of resettlement, the by;
- Assessment of the conformity of the performance with the national laws and regulations, thus that with politics OP 4.12 of the World Bank;
- Assessment procedures implemented for the compensation, the travel, the resettlement;
- Assessment of the adequacy of the compensation and resettlement by report measures the losses incurred;
- Impact assessment of resettlement programs on income, living standards,
- And livelihoods, particularly in relation to the requirement of OP 4.12 on the maintaining standards of living to their previous level;
- The corrective actions to be taken as a follow-up, assessment and evaluation of the changes to the strategies and methods used for the resettlement.

### **11.2.2. External evaluation process**

The assessments will be made immediately after the completion of the resettlement operations, to mid-term review of the project and at the end of the project.

The evaluation uses the documents and materials from internal monitoring, and Additionally, the evaluators will conduct their own analyses of land by surveys of stakeholders and the people affected by the project. Financial records will be kept up to date by the involuntary resettlement Commission then by the follow-up and assessment unit to enable the calculation of the final cost of the resettlement forced by individual or household. Each individual receiving compensation will be a folder containing individual information; the number of people it claims as dependent of his household; the amount of land and buildings at the disposal of the individual or household when the folder is opened.

The reference documents for assessment are:

- the resettlement policy framework,
- the national instruments related to land and the procedure of control of land by the State,
- the policies of the Bank (OP 4.12).

This assessment is undertaken in two stages:

- Immediately after the completion of the resettlement operations.
- If possible two years after the completion of the resettlement operations.

The following indicators will be used to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the plans involuntary resettlement:

- Participation rate
- Negotiation of the compensation,
- Identification of the sites of relocation;
- Moving process;
- Relocation process,
- (If necessary) economic rehabilitation process,
- All legitimate grievances resolved
- Satisfaction of the PAP
- Relocation without loss of sales
- A temporary site, normal sale

The evaluation will be conducted by an independent body, for example a team of specialists relocation of sociologists, or an NGO specialized in social matters.

## **PART XII: INSTITUTIONAL ACTORS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION**

### **12.1 RESPONSIBILITIES**

The Organization, implementation and follow-up of the PAR will be provided by a Steering Committee composed of the representatives of the unit for coordination of the project, local authorities, services decentralized techniques and people affected by the project (PAP). The Committee will have to Mission to ensure the implementation and coordination of the process of clearing and resettlement for the PAP.

### **12.2 RESOURCES AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT**

The implementation of a PAR requires human means, material, technical support and the more important would be the strengthening of capacities of the various actors.

#### **12.2.1. Human resources**

The Steering Committee of the resettlement plan will consist of at least seven (7) people:

- Service of areas;
- The Mayor of the Commune concerned or his representative;
- A representative of the project coordination unit;
- A representative of sponsor of the subproject (manufacturing of ethanol and/or) sugar cane production);
- Chief Fokontany;
- Two (2) representatives of the persons affected by the project (PAP). One of the representatives represents women and vulnerable people, or failing structures traditional.

If necessary, the Committee may request the participation of experts but they will not be entitled to vote.

Steering Committee of the PAR are called to coordinate, control and monitor related activities administration of the measures of compensation and resettlement for people affected. This Committee will also ensure that the compensation is carried in a timely fashion in order to minimize any possible difficulties which arise to the affected by the project (PAP).

For each sub-project requiring an operation of compensation and/or reinstallation of the population, an agency or an NGO will be implemented under the supervision of the Steering Committee. The NGOs will see to ensure the only responsible of the preparation of the PAR, from the public audience, the compensation and the financial compensation as well as the provision of credit investment or equipment.

To be able to carry out their tasks in terms of organization, implementation and follow-up, the officials will have to be filled:

- materials rolling to travel;
- to serving as office space (for meetings, hospitality of the SPSP,...) with the materials computer and office supplies;
- an adequate budget for the motivation of the staff especially for the realization of the follow-up (per diem,...).

### **12.3. CAPACITY BUILDING**

In general, the majority of officials and stakeholders are not aware of procedures to be followed and the existing regulations for environmental management and social project of expropriation.

Faced with this lack of knowledge of procedures and regulations in environmental matters and in terms of resettlement, a training workshop will be organized at the beginning of the implementation in activities, which is expected to be entrusted to an experienced consultant in the resettlement area.

This training will focus on:

- preparation of the TDR to the by.
- socio-economic investigations procedures;
- implementation of resettlement and the monitoring/evaluation of the implementation

The beneficiaries of this training will be: project coordination unit, managers of units of production of ethanol, the decentralized technical services concerned. This training is to match with the environmental and social management training.

It is also important to conduct a campaign of information and awareness among the local authorities (municipalities, local communities) beneficiaries of the project, on the activities of the Environmental and social issues and the requirements of a project by. This work will be done by production of ethanol at the beginning and during the implementation of the project activities.

Regarding technical assistance, the Steering Committee should be accompanied throughout the execution of relocation by a part-time experienced Board that can help formulate or reframe its strategies, to supervise consultants responsible for the preparation of leave and to prepare the planning and execution of actions.

#### **12.4 ORGANIZATIONAL EDITING**

Establishing an organizational structure efficient and effective to ensure the coordination and coherence of all the activities of resettlement, centralize the flow information and carry out the follow-up and evaluation, is the importance required for successfully implementing the resettlement operation.

In this respect, the performance below feature is recommended:

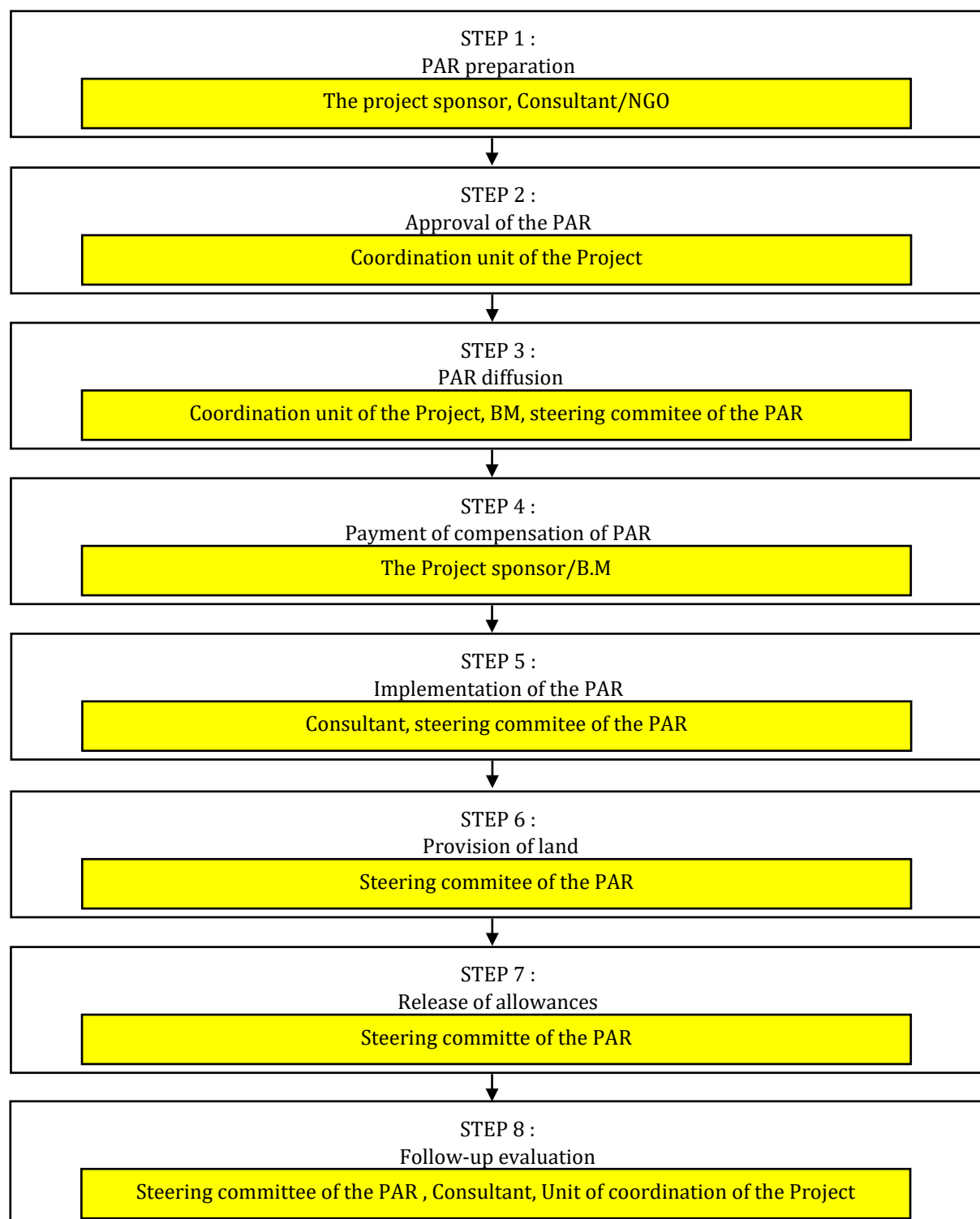
**Table 10: Institutional Arrangements for implementation of the CPR and PAR - Charter of responsibilities**

<b>Institutional actors</b>	<b>Responsibilities</b>
Program Coordination Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Recruitment of consultants/NGOs to carry out socio-economic studies, PAR and monitoring/evaluation</li><li>- Supervision of compensation of affected people</li><li>- Monitoring the expropriation procedure and compensation</li><li>- Submission of activity reports to the Steering Committee and the WB</li><li>- Dissemination of CPR</li><li>- Approval and dissemination of PAR</li><li>- Supervision process</li><li>- Establishment of the PAR Steering Committee</li></ul>
WorldBank/ Project Promoter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Funding compensation budget</li></ul>
Consultant/NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Socioeconomic Studies</li><li>- Implementation of PARs</li><li>- Capacity building</li></ul>

Project Coordination Unit/B.M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Evaluationstage,mid-term andfinal Project Coordination Unit/B.M 2 CPR Compliance with the Bank's policy, the legal, existing economic and sociocultural land reform</li></ul>
PAR Steering Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Assessment of impacts and people affected</li><li>- Management of financial resources allocated</li><li>- Compensation of claimant</li><li>- Release of allowances</li><li>- Registration of complaints and claims</li><li>- Identification and release of sites to be the subject of expropriation</li><li>- Monitoring and control of resettlement and compensation</li><li>- Dissemination of PARs</li></ul>
Justice	Judgment and Conflict Resolution (in case of disagreement amicably)



**Figure 1: Flowchart for preparation and follow-up of the PAR**



## **PART XIII: BUDGET AND FINANCING**

### **13.1 FINANCIAL MECHANISM**

The estimate of the overall cost of resettlement and compensation will be determined during the socio-economic studies. The overall costs of the relocation will include:

- The costs of compensation for loss of land, agricultural losses, infrastructure, or socio-economic activities, etc.
- the costs of realization and by potential;
- the costs of outreach and public consultation;
- the costs of accompanying measures, follow-up and evaluation.

At this stage of the project, it is not possible to have an estimated number of persons who will be actually affected. When the locations of the distillery and production units of sugarcane will be known with accuracy, and after the findings of the studies socio-economic related to individual earnings and those of affected households, and to the demographics, then the cost of moving can be truly mastered in each subproject.

The sponsor of each subproject will fully assume financial charges of the resettlement of people affected by the project (PAP) and any costs of justice who in would arise.

The expenses for compensation and resettlement and those related to legal recourse by the SPSP will be included in the budget. Each project will have its own budget to cover allowances due to possible move operations, the settlement of disputes and the follow-up evaluation.

Furthermore, meanwhile will fund preparation activities of by, building capacity, information and follow-up of the implementation of PAR. As an example, the table below gives an indication of the costs of activities related to the strengthening of capacity and the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the PAR.

**Table 11: Estimated budget of the implementation of the PAR**

N°	Activity	Cost element	Estimated cost	Funding
<b>1</b>	<b>Capacity reinforcement</b>			
1.1	Sensitizing	05 million Ariary package (meeting, local radio broadcast, poster)	5 000 000,00	Project
1.2	Training (workshop)	2 ateliers de 5 millions d'Ariary	10 000 000,00	Project
	<b>Subtotal 1</b>		<b>15 000 000,00</b>	Project
<b>2</b>	<b>Follow-up and evaluation</b>			
2.1	Follow-up and evaluation	Package of 3million Ariary per mission of monitoring-evaluation and twice a year during the five years of the project	30 000 000,00	Project
	<b>Subtotal 2</b>		<b>30 000 000,00</b>	Project
	<b>GENERAL TOTAL</b>		<b>45 000 000,00</b>	

## **13.2 PAYMENTS AND COMPENSATION PROCEDURE**

### **13.2.1 Adoption mechanism of the list of affected populations**

The date limit for eligibility is the period during which the census was taken the people and their properties in the area defined for the project and the date of the meetings public who closed the socio-economic study.

Beyond this date, a new occupation or exploitation of new land or the project resource can no longer be the subject of compensation, *except in the case of subsequent changes in the implementation of the project or in case confirmed by the follow-up Committee.*

### **13.2.2 Mode and payment organization**

The promoter of the sub project will open a special account at the local branch of a bank or Institute of microfinance, with the express understanding that the Bank or the Institute of microfinance will make services to villagers or urban residents without discrimination. An announcement will be broadcast several days in advance to invite individuals to places planned for the payments. Alternatively, cash payment may require special provisions.

## **13.3. PAYMENT SCHEDULE**

The date of payment of the compensation will depend on that of the survey compared to the budget process. In general, people will be paid within six months following the establishment of the investigative report. In all cases, the payments must take place before the expropriation. Compensation to affected persons will be paid before start resettlement operations. Furthermore, all buildings intended to house the population will be carried out until the displacement of the population concerned is made. In cases where this is possible, should also be given to the population concerned enough time to make their crops before we start the operation of expropriation or the start of work.

No civil construction work may not be undertaken before the process of compensation is completed and that the grip is released. In other words, no activity Physics cannot begin on the (s) quote (s) while the last PAP is not compensated. Any obstacle to this principle is in fact an obstacle to legal agreements of donations and Credits entered into between the Client (project fuel ethanol) and the borrower (the World Bank); can thus lead either to a stop of the project or even a Panel of inspection.

## **PART XIV: RECOMMENDATIONS**

The fuel project domestic ethanol, the development of a policy framework for Resettlement of the Population is essential to minimize the impact of the projects to be implemented. However, a number of recommendations is to take account of the fact that the transfer responsibilities of the central authorities to the local administrative institutions will not give necessarily the ability to act to local actors.

Thus, it is important that strengthening capacity of the different actors in field environmental or effective before the implementation of projects in the areas of intervention. The priority of building capacity would be in the municipalities of implantation of the units of manufacturing of ethanol and sugar cane production.

The implementation of environmental and social Committee at the Communal level grouping of representatives of the various actors at the municipal level would be required also for the protection and preservation of life of the population and the environment are well integrated in the population.

## Annexes

### Annex 1: Definition of terms

- ✓ Person adversely affected by the project (PAP): anyone who loses as a result of the project of property rights, other rights on a building, land, and use (residential, agricultural or grazing), annual or perennial crops, or Another good furniture or building, in whole or in part and in a way permanent or temporary. The PAP are not necessarily all displaced as a result of the project. Among the PAPs:
  - Some of the people physically displaced are
  - Others are of people economically displaced.
- ✓ Physics displacement: Loss of accommodation and property as a result of the acquisitions of land by the project, requiring that the person moves to a new site. People moved physically have to move as a result of the project.
- ✓ Moving economic: loss of sources of income or livelihood of the fact the acquisition of land or restrictions on access to certain resources (land, water, forest). Economically displaced people not necessarily all need to moving as a result of the project.
- ✓ Compensation: Cash payment of compensation for property or resource granted or affected by the project.
- ✓ Compensation: Full replacement, by payment in cash or replacement in nature, of a good or of a resource acquired or affected by the project.
- ✓ Relocation assistance: Assistance provided to displaced persons physically by the project. For example, this assistance may include transportation, food aid, accommodation, and/or various services to affected persons during the relocation and resettlement. It may also include the compensation in cash for the suffered inconvenience due to relocation and for the costs of moving and relocation, such as spending of moving and working time lost.
- ✓ Deadline: Date of completion of the Census and the inventory of people and property affected by the project. Individuals in the project area after the date limit are not eligible to compensation or resettlement assistance. Of Likewise, the real property (such as buildings, crops, fruit trees or) foresters) implemented after the date limit are not compensated.
- ✓ Full replacement value: the rate of compensation for lost property must be calculated at the full replacement value, that is, the market value of the property plus transaction costs. With regard to land and buildings, the value of replacement is defined as follows:
  - Agricultural land: the market price for a land use and potential equivalents located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of development to reach a level similar to or better than that of the affected field, plus the cost of all registration and transfer taxes;
  - Buildings: The cost of purchase or construction of a new building of surface and Standing similar or superior to those of the affected building or repair of a building partially affected, including the cost of labor, fees contractors, and the cost of all registration and transfer taxes. In the determining the cost of replacement, the depreciation of the property or the value of eventually recovered materials are taken into account. The valuation possible benefits resulting from the project is not deducted from the assessment a well affected.
- ✓ Vulnerable groups: people who, because of their gender, their ethnic group, their age, of physical or mental disabilities, or of economic or social factors, can be find affected more significantly by the process of moving and relocation, or whose ability to claim or to receive assistance in the resettlement and other benefits may be limited. The so-called affected households vulnerable therefore concern:
  - Single women or heads of household, orphans, etc. that can depend on other people (brothers, sons, cousins, etc.) for their income. In order to not to break this arm's length, an affected individual must have the possibility name the person which it depends at the household level;
  - Older people whose livelihoods is not necessarily the amount of land they cultivate or to what they produce or sell, but rather links woven with the people or household they depend on. That is why the household concept includes the dependent.

- People, men or women, who do not have the physical abilities of the major work of preparation of the land or building. In such cases, the compensation must include the costs of labor for the preparation of new land or the construction of buildings;
- Who can take part, for physical reasons or cultural, production, consumption or cohabitation with the household

**Annex 2: National and political texts on safeguard of the bank OP 4.12 Bank**

- a) Order No. 62-023 September 19, 1962 relating to expropriation for public utility cause, to the acquisition of real estate by the State or public communities secondary and land gains and Decree 63 -. 030 of 18 January 1963 laying down rules for the application
- b) Operational policy OP 4.12 "Involuntary Resettlement" of the Bank World

### Annex 3: Socio-economic survey program

The development of a resettlement Plan (PR) requires conducting socio-economic surveys populations potentially affected by the sub project. It is essential to get the support and collaboration of regional, municipal and local authorities for the realization of such investigations.

#### Scope of socio-economic surveys:

The geographic scope of the socio-economic to realize studies will be defined according to the geographical distribution of people potentially affected by the sub project in terms of: (a) relocation and loss of habitat; (b) loss of goods or access to these goods; or (c) loss of income or livelihood sources, that the affected persons would have or not to move to another site.

If it is necessary to move a community as a whole (ex: a hamlet or a village), additional surveys will be required to pre-select alternative sites and characterize the (or the) (s) host community potential (s). The nature of the investigations required in the (or the) (s) host community will be similar to that of the investigations made for the community to be moved. On the other hand, the compensation planned for the loss of land or revenue in the (or the) (s) hosting community apply similarly to the compensation needed in the community to move.

#### Objectives of socio-economic surveys:

The objectives of socio-economic surveys are:

- a) Identify the people affected and their demographic and socioeconomic characteristics and to identify the impact physical and monetary of the sub project in terms of involuntary displacement or loss of habitat or trade, losses land and productive activities, loss of fixed facilities, losses investment (assets and active), loss of income or sources of income of how temporary or final, or loss of access to services or to the resources exploited or valued;
- b) Characterize the people, households and potentially affected groups, their groups ethnic, religious, cultural or social membership, their production systems, sources of income and livelihoods, their ownership status, the temporal links and social linking them to the territory concerned, local natural resources that they exploit (drinking water collection, fruit picking, etc.), cultural goods or aboriginal that they value the quality and distance of access to infrastructure and services which they use, etc.

#### Applicable survey methods:

Two types of investigation, with specific tools for each, are required to achieve the goals mentioned above:

- a) The census based on a grid or a questionnaire of closed type is a well suited method to achieve the first objective, namely the precise identification of affected people and the inventory of goods and assets that they could lose as a result of the implementation of the underlying project.
- b) The interview Group (or "focus group") based on one (or more) rack(s) (semi-dirigee)(s) is an appropriate method for achieving the second goal sought, namely the characterization of people, households and groups concerned on the basis of more qualitative or descriptive, such as identity groups, the production systems, property status, social and cultural relations resources natural local exploited, cultural or ancestral property valued, quality and remote access to infrastructure and services, etc.

The census questionnaire should be administered with each (or each) (e) potentially affected household by the project leaders. The form of inquiry should be prepared and pre-tested with a few households in the area concerned before the investigation (see example of evaluation grid of the property covered by Annex following). The design of the questionnaire should be entrusted to a sociologist or socio-economist experienced. The administration of the questionnaire should be entrusted to the investigators (or surveyors) Malagasy familiar (or familiar) with living conditions local and previously trained (e) s for such investigations.



The participatory investigation based on group interviews (or "focus groups") should involve a series of representative groups in each of the subsectors the area delimited for the sub project (cutting through villages, hamlets or) neighborhoods, etc.). Types of groups trained for this investigation could include understand:

- a) representatives of the local and municipal authorities;
- b) farmers and farmers or members of farmers ' associations;
- c) representative (s) of the business community;
- d) representative of health services and educational or religious organizations or non-government at a local or municipal;
- e) young people or members of youth associations;
- f) women or representatives of women's groups;
- g) any seniors or members of Councils of elders.

Specific thematic discussion grids must be developed for each of types of groups. Common themes may also be included in the interviews of Group: evolution of the socio-economic conditions and local aspirations (use and) income, education, health, community life); the local membership groups (ethnic, religious, cultural or social); production systems; land status; them social and cultural; the local natural resources exploited; cultural property or ancestral valued; the quality and distance access to services, etc. Special emphasis should be on the living conditions of the most vulnerable categories of the population (older people, women singles, young unemployed, disabled, etc.). Then comments provided by participants in the group discussions shall be recorded written and validated with participants at the end of the interviews.

The design and administration of the semi-structured interview grids must be referred to a sociologist (s) Malagasy (s) experienced (es). In General, the (or the) team (s) incorporated (s) to carry out the censuses and participatory surveys should understand women (especially for the realization of interviews with women Heads of household and women's groups).

**Annex 4: Assessment grid of the affected property**

The questionnaire is addressed to each head of household owned the land in the area control of the project. It is also, in case the owner is absent, the current operator site (tenant, owner, beneficial owner). This questionnaire does not include the costs of construction of social infrastructure in case of displacement in groups such school, health center, water supply, etc.

**I. LOCATION OF THE FILE.**

Area: \_\_\_\_\_

Sub-project: \_\_\_\_\_

Survey area N°.: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Investigator: \_\_\_\_\_

The file N°: \_\_\_\_\_

Municipality: \_\_\_\_\_ Fonkotany: \_\_\_\_\_

Countryside: \_\_\_\_\_

Batch or the field address: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the household(s) chief: \_\_\_\_\_

First name: \_\_\_\_\_

Occupancy status:    ☐ Owner        ☐ Tenant        ☐ Others

If tenant        The Owner's Name:

\_\_\_\_\_

Address / domicile of the owner: Fivondronanana:

\_\_\_\_\_

Comune: \_\_\_\_\_ Fonkotany: \_\_\_\_\_

Adress: \_\_\_\_\_

Total land area: \_\_\_\_\_m<sup>2</sup>

II. **HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION**

**2.1 The head of household**

Age: \_\_\_\_\_ Gender: ☐ M ☐ W MS:

*(Marital Status: Married (M), Widow (W),  
Divorced (D), Single (S))*

Main occupation: \_\_\_\_\_ Study carried out: \_\_\_\_\_

**2.2 The household**

**2.2.1. Adult (+18 years old)**

Husband, Adult N°1 Age: \_\_\_\_\_ Gender: ☐ M ☐ W MS:

Main occupation: \_\_\_\_\_ Study carried out: \_\_\_\_\_

Adult N°2 Age: \_\_\_\_\_ Gender: ☐ M ☐ W MS:

Main occupation: \_\_\_\_\_ Study carried out: \_\_\_\_\_

Adult N°3 Age: \_\_\_\_\_ Gender: ☐ M ☐ W MS:

Main occupation: \_\_\_\_\_ Study carried out: \_\_\_\_\_

**2.2.2. Minor children (-18 years old)**

Child N° 1 Gender: ☐ M ☐ W Age: \_\_\_\_\_ Study or occupation: \_\_\_\_\_

Child N° 2 Gender: ☐ M ☐ W Age: \_\_\_\_\_ Study or occupation: \_\_\_\_\_

Child N° 3 Gender: ☐ M ☐ W Age: \_\_\_\_\_ Study or occupation: \_\_\_\_\_

Child N° ... Gender: ☐ M ☐ W Age: \_\_\_\_\_ Study or occupation: \_\_\_\_\_

**2.3 Other people living in the household**

**2.3.1. Adults**

Adult N°1 Age: \_\_\_\_\_ Gender: ☐ M ☐ W MS:

Main occupation: \_\_\_\_\_ Study carried out: \_\_\_\_\_

Adult N°2 Age: \_\_\_\_\_ Gender: ☐ M ☐ W MS:

Main occupation: \_\_\_\_\_ Study carried out: \_\_\_\_\_

Adult N°3 Age: \_\_\_\_\_ Gender: ☐ M ☐ W MS:

Main occupation: \_\_\_\_\_ Study carried out: \_\_\_\_\_

**2.3.1. Minor children**

Child N° 1 Gender: ☐ M ☐ W Age: \_\_\_\_\_ Study or occupation: \_\_\_\_\_

Child N° 2 Gender: ☐ M ☐ W Age: \_\_\_\_\_ Study or occupation: \_\_\_\_\_

Child N° 3 Gender: ☐ M ☐ W Age: \_\_\_\_\_ Study or occupation: \_\_\_\_\_

Child N° ... Gender: ☐ M ☐ W Age: \_\_\_\_\_ Study or occupation: \_\_\_\_\_

**2.4 Problems encountered in case of expropriation and relocation inquiring compensation**

- Loss of resources: \_\_\_\_\_
- Loss of service: \_\_\_\_\_

**III. PROPERTY AND ASSETS HAS EXPROPRIATED****3.1 Land**

- Assignment: \_\_\_\_\_ (A=agricultural/R=residential/C = commercial/I = industrial)
- Total land area: \_\_\_\_\_ m<sup>2</sup>
- Dimension of the land to be expropriated: X 1: \_\_\_\_\_ m X2: \_\_\_\_\_ m (sketch or photo if This isn't a rectangle)
- Area of the land to be expropriated: \_\_\_\_\_ m<sup>2</sup>
- Unit price in the field (Ar / m<sup>2</sup>)

**3.2 Construction****3.2.1: Buildings****Building n ° 1:**

Assignment: \_\_\_\_\_

Dimension (m): X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ sketch or photo N°.: \_\_\_\_\_

Total area (m<sup>2</sup>): \_\_\_\_\_

Area hit by SP (m<sup>2</sup>): \_\_\_\_\_

Number of floor: \_\_\_\_\_

Material of the building: \_\_\_\_\_ (CB = cooked brick or cement/UB = unfired brick/T = thatch or mulch)

The roofing materials: \_\_\_\_\_ (Sm = sheet metal / T = tile/ Straw = wood, vondro)

Year of construction: \_\_\_\_\_

General State: \_\_\_\_\_

**Building n ° 2:**

Assignment: \_\_\_\_\_

Dimension (m): X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ sketch or photo N°.: \_\_\_\_\_

Total area (m<sup>2</sup>): \_\_\_\_\_

Area hit by SP (m<sup>2</sup>): \_\_\_\_\_

Number of floor: \_\_\_\_\_

Material of the building: \_\_\_\_\_ (CB = cooked brick or cement/UB = unfired brick/T = thatch or mulch)

The roofing materials: \_\_\_\_\_ (Sm = sheet metal / T = tile/ Straw = wood, vondro)

Year of construction: \_\_\_\_\_

General State: \_\_\_\_\_

**3.2.2: Other constructions****Facility n°. 1**

Construction type: \_\_\_\_\_

- Area (m<sup>2</sup>): \_\_\_\_\_
- Length if fenced: \_\_\_\_\_ m

Type of material

- Unit price (per m<sup>2</sup> or meter): \_\_\_\_\_
- Length if fenced: \_\_\_\_\_ m

**Facility n°. 2**

Construction type: \_\_\_\_\_

- Area (m<sup>2</sup>): \_\_\_\_\_
- Length if fenced: \_\_\_\_\_ m

Type of material

- Unit price (per m<sup>2</sup> or meter): \_\_\_\_\_
- Length if fenced: \_\_\_\_\_ m

**Movable assets not displaceable**

Big machines: \_\_\_\_\_ Nb: \_\_\_\_\_ Acquisition Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Machine tools: \_\_\_\_\_ Nb: \_\_\_\_\_ Acquisition Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Furniture: \_\_\_\_\_ Nb: \_\_\_\_\_ Acquisition Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Other: \_\_\_\_\_ Nb: \_\_\_\_\_ Acquisition Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**IV. ASSESSMENT OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES.**

**4.1.**

**Activity no. 1**

Annual sales revenue: \_\_\_\_\_ Ar

Annual rent: \_\_\_\_\_ Ar

**Activity no. 2**

Annual sales revenue: \_\_\_\_\_ Ar

Annual rent: \_\_\_\_\_ Ar

**4.2 Agricultural activities**

**Plantation**

- Product N° 1: \_\_\_\_\_ Cultivated area (m<sup>2</sup>): \_\_\_\_\_  
Annual return: \_\_\_\_\_ U.P. (/kg): \_\_\_\_\_ Ar
- Product N° 2: \_\_\_\_\_ Cultivated area (m<sup>2</sup>): \_\_\_\_\_  
Annual return: \_\_\_\_\_ U.P. (/kg): \_\_\_\_\_ Ar

**Shrub**

- Tree N° 1: \_\_\_\_\_ Cultivated area (m<sup>2</sup>): \_\_\_\_\_  
Nb/ha: \_\_\_\_\_ : Tree average value \_\_\_\_\_ Ar
- Tree N° 2: \_\_\_\_\_ Cultivated area (m<sup>2</sup>): \_\_\_\_\_  
Nb/ha: \_\_\_\_\_ : Tree average value \_\_\_\_\_ Ar

**V. COMPENSATORY INDEMNITIES**

**5.1. Compensation for loss of access to services**

Service N ° 1: \_\_\_\_\_ Amount: \_\_\_\_\_ Ar

Service N ° 2: \_\_\_\_\_ amount: \_\_\_\_\_ Ar

**5.2 Loss of resources**

Service N ° 1: \_\_\_\_\_ Amount: \_\_\_\_\_ Ar

Service N ° 2: \_\_\_\_\_ amount: \_\_\_\_\_ Ar

**5.3 rents**

Type of rent: \_\_\_\_\_ amount: \_\_\_\_\_ Ar

**VI. MOVING AND RELOCATION**

6.1 Planning and development of the new field: \_\_\_\_\_ Ar

6.2. Expenses of moving: \_\_\_\_\_ Ar

6.3. Charges for assistance during the transition: \_\_\_\_\_ Ar

**Annex 5: Tables used for inventories of people and affected property**

*The number of people affected by the project:*

Section	Number of residential affected	Number of people affected			
		Loss housing	Loss of cultures	Loss of arboreal productions	Total per section
Total					

*Agricultural areas affected (in m<sup>2</sup>) by the protection plan:*

Section	Rice	Other commercial cultures	Cultures of livelihoods	Fruit trees	Other trees utilities	Total per section
Total						

*Number of vulnerable people affected by the protection plan*

Section	Adults more than 60 years	Single women	Young children age	Inactive adults	Other	Total per section
Total						

**Annex 6: Tables for the updating of the lands**

Up-to-date values of the lands (MGA/m<sup>2</sup>)

Agricultural land	Building land

Values updated from agricultural production and pension

Product	Performance (ha)	Unit of performance	Performance (m <sup>2</sup> )	Price (MGA)	Cost of putting in value (MGA/m <sup>2</sup> )



**Annex 7: Table about the infected people**

Number of vulnerable people

Area	Adults more than 60 years old	Young children age	Other (deflated employees)	Total
Total				

Number of households affected by the Project

Area	Number of household affected		
	Loss of crops	Loss of arboreal productions	Total
Total			

Main income sources of the affected household's head

Main income source	Area
Total	

Distribution per occupational category of affected people

Occupation	M	W	Total
Total			

School situation of affected household

Study carried out	Illiterate	Pre-school	T 1	T 2	T 3	T 4	T 5	T 6	T 7	T 8	T 9	T 10	T 11	T 12	TOTAL
Total															

Distribution per age group and gender of affected people

Age group	Fokontany		Total	%
	M	W		
0-5				
6-17				
18-59				
60 +				
Total				

## Policy framework of populations relocation

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Ethanol program as household fuel

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### *Distribution per gender of affected people*

Fokontany	Men	Women	Total	Number of household	Size of household
Total					

Annex 8: Compensation budget (in Ar)

	Costs (year of relocation)	Subsequent annual costs
Land in the grip of projects		
Structures (and economic activities related)		
Crops		
Trees and shrubs		
Sub-total 1		
Accompanying measures		
Economic support measures		
Monitoring and evaluation (5% subtotal 1 spread over 5 years)		
Reserve land (30% for inflation and others)		
Reserve structures, cultures and shrubs (20% for inflation)		
Sub-total 2		
Contingency (10% of subtotal 2 distributed on 5 years)		
Total budget		
Global budget		

**Annex 9: Individual record of provisional compensation****INDIVIDUAL COMPENSATION PLANNING FORM**

Region of: \_\_\_\_\_

Under project: \_\_\_\_\_

Municipality: \_\_\_\_\_

**I. IDENTIFICATION**Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Category of beneficiary<sup>3</sup>

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

**II DESCRIPTION OF THE LOSSES (After discount)****2.1 Field**Parcel: No \_\_\_\_\_ Type<sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Area \_\_\_\_\_ Location \_\_\_\_\_

Parcel: No \_\_\_\_\_ Type \_\_\_\_\_ Area \_\_\_\_\_ Location \_\_\_\_\_

**2.2 Constructions**

Bulding	Address	Use	Condition	Category	Area	Nb of floor
N°1						
N°2						

**2.3 Other fixed assets**

Designation	Number	Condition	Localisation

**2.4 Economic activity**

Activity	Annual income	Annual staff salaries

**2.5 Crops**

Product	Category <sup>5</sup>	Planted area

**2.6 Other losses**

- Access to services or resources
- Rental accommodation

<sup>3</sup> Owner, tenant, usufructuary<sup>4</sup> Building land or agricultural land<sup>5</sup> Short or long cycle

Address	Use	Area	Mensual rent

- Location area

Parcel	Area	Annual rent

## 2.7. Calculation of compensation (after discount)

### 2.7.1 Land

The price of compensation is based on the market value of the field to the m<sup>2</sup> in the locality defined by a composed Committee of the Department, of the representative of the company and a representative of the municipality. Minutes will formalize the value.

### 2.7.2 Construction

The cost of construction is based on a price of construction per m<sup>2</sup> depending on the category of house and locality. Similarly, the commission above defines the unit costs of compensation following a report.

### 2.7.3 Crops

The price of compensation of crop products is based on the price per kilo in the market in the locality and the yield per hectare by product defined by a commission composed of one representative of the decentralized agriculture, service trade, a representative of the Common and representative of the company.

### 2.7.4 Economic activities

Annual revenues and staff salaries are defined by investigation and signed by the PAP. The compensation values include 6 months of income and payment of 6 months of salary.

### 2.7.5 Service and rental losses

- Rents are defined on the statement of the PAP
- The access to services or resources are estimated by a Committee composed of the representative of the company, a representative of the Commune and a representative of the PAP.

**III. VALUATION OF COMPENSATION**

<b>Land</b>	<b>Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Unit price</b>	<b>Total Price</b>
Parcel 1			
Parcel 2			
<b>Construction</b>	<b>Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Unit price</b>	<b>Total Price</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> N°1			
<input type="checkbox"/> N°2			
<b>Other fixed assets</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Declared price</b>	<b>Total Price</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> N°1			
<input type="checkbox"/> N°2			
<b>Crops</b>	<b>Return and area</b>	<b>Unit price</b>	<b>Total Price</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> N°1			
<input type="checkbox"/> N°2			
<b>Trees</b>	<b>Investment</b>	<b>Production return</b>	<b>Total Price</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> N°1			
<input type="checkbox"/> N°2			
<b>Other losses</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Unit value</b>	<b>Total Price</b>
Services or resources			
Rent (6 months of rent)			
<b>GLOBAL TOTAL</b>			

*For the cultivation of the trees in long cycle, the value is the sum of investments on the tree and productions lost up to his current situation.*

**IV. COMPENSATION UPDATE PROCESS**

PV of the compensation Committee on:

- Land: date of .....
- Construction: date of .....
- Crops: date of .....
- Rents: date of .....

The PAP has attended the public information meeting of the .....of dialogue public of the .....

Received the visit of the Committee of the (the MEN/...) of the.....

At ..... On .....

**The PAP,**

**The representative of...**

**Annex 10: Complaints registration form**

**THE COMPLAINTS REGISTRATION FORM**

Local travel Board of \_\_\_\_\_

File N° \_\_\_\_\_

Complaints Committee \_\_\_\_\_

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

Municipality of...

**COMPLAINT**

The complainant's name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Village: \_\_\_\_\_ Municipality: \_\_\_\_\_

Affected building: \_\_\_\_\_

Description of the complaint:

At \_\_\_\_\_, On \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the complainant

Observations of the Committee:

1. It is a complaint about the compensation

Category of compensation: \_\_\_\_\_

Amount desired: \_\_\_\_\_ Amount obtained: \_\_\_\_\_

Reason: \_\_\_\_\_

Appreciation: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Other complaints:

Nature: \_\_\_\_\_

Assessment: \_\_\_\_\_

The head of the Complaints Committee

Name and Signature

Actions:

The head of the complaint

Name and signature

The resolution decided:

Date:



**Annex 11: Registration form of a public consultation**

**REGISTRATION OF THE PARTICIPANTS**

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

Region of: \_\_\_\_\_

Sub-project: \_\_\_\_\_

**PUBLIC MEETING OF CONSULTATION**

About ..... *topic* .....

..... *date* .....

..... *place* .....

**INDIVIDUAL ENTRY FORM**

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

Occupation: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Position relative to the subject: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Signature, \_\_\_\_\_

*Thanks to return the ballot before the* \_\_\_\_\_

Owner of house, rental, agent, other, ...

**MINUTES OF PUBLIC MEETING (Page 1)**

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

Region of: \_\_\_\_\_

Sub-project: \_\_\_\_\_

**MINUTES OF PUBLIC MEETING**

About ..... *topic* .....

..... *date* .....

..... *place* .....

The meeting began at \_\_\_\_\_ (hour)

1. Agenda:

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

The meeting was chaired by ....., function.....

2. list of participants

- .....
- .....
- .....

Either consultation or information  
Owner of House, rental, attorney, other...

3. Report

The following points and resolutions were adopted during the meeting:

- Agenda N°. 1  
Summary of the discussions  
.....  
Decisions  
.....
- Agenda N°. 2  
Summary of the discussions  
.....  
Decisions  
.....

Nothing else being in the agenda, the meeting ended at .....

At ....., On .....

The Secretary,

The Tellers,

The President

Visa of the Mayor:

In the Appendix:

- Attendance sheet of participants with signatures and addresses
- Supporting documents.

Annex 12: Review form for land needs

IMPACT SOURCES

QUESTIONS The project		Answers*
1	Will it require the construction or improvement of important infrastructures <sup>6</sup> (e.g. pipes, various buildings)?	
2	Will it require the acquisition or conversion of important area fields (ex: > 20 ha in rural area, > 5 ha in urban area <sup>7</sup> )?	
3	Will it require important earthworks or cuttings <sup>8</sup> ?	
4	Will it require significant levels of installation of accommodation or services to labor during the phase of construction and operations (e.g. >100 manuals workers)?	
5	Will it surpass the capacity of the network of water supply and sanitary facilities to ensure all supply water activities, wastewater and waste evacuation?	

\*Answer Yes or No, or quantitative data if available and useful.

IMPACT RECEIVERS

QUESTIONS The project		Answers*
6	Is it or will it affect (by access or other infrastructure related) areas with a large population (for example, neighborhoods densely populated, markets, rural areas with high population density), where the problems of availability of land, safety, health and pollution are likely to be important?	
7	Is it or will it affect (by access or other infrastructure related) areas to high activities, strong economic potential or to strong pressures on natural resources (for example, zones to strong agriculture, recognized soils, tourist site, industrial areas, leisure areas, existing infrastructure)?	
8	Will it require a transfer of population (including housing, culture, grazing areas, other areas of economic activities) or the payment of compensation to this population?	
9	Is it or will it affect (by access or other infrastructure related) sites of archaeological, historical (for example ancient <i>rova</i> , historical monuments) or cultural (for example, sacred sites, ancient architecture, places of ceremony) importance?	

\*Answer Yes or No, or quantitative data if available and useful.

<sup>6</sup> Criteria to clarify with the environmental authorities

<sup>7</sup> Criteria to clarify with the environmental authorities

<sup>8</sup> Reminder: according to MECIE, EIA required for any earthworks or cuttings more than 20.000 m<sup>2</sup>.

## IMPACTS ON ENVIRONMENT

QUESTIONS The project		Answer*
10	Will it lead to important population transfers <sup>9</sup> or to the payment of compensation to the population (for example, homes, areas of cultures, course grazing, markets, and other economic area activity)?	
11	Will it lead to a destruction of an archaeological, historical or cultural heritage?	
12	Will it lead to conflicts of interest with other activities or population groups (e.g. water supply, aesthetic degradation of a tourist place, land conflicts, exhaustion of a resource, or use of a space used by other activities)?	
13	Will the project affect significantly, positively or negatively, the value of the land near the site of the project (e.g.: >10%) or financial compensation should be expected?	

\*Answer Yes or No, or quantitative data if available and useful.

## MITIGATION MEASURES

QUESTIONS The project		Answer*
10	It will require mitigation measures?	
11	Are these mitigation measures complex, difficult to design or require a more detailed study?	
12	Will these measures make the project unacceptable on the social, technical, or financial plan?	

\*Answer Yes or No, or quantitative data if available and useful.

Comments or other significant aspects

<sup>9</sup> Reminder: according to MECIE, EIA required for any transfer of population greater than 500 people

**Annex 13: Plan type by a PAR *Plan d'Action de Réinstallation* (P.A.R or R.A.P: Resettlement Action Plan)**

**1. Description of the subproject and its potential impacts on the land**

a. General description of the project and identification of the area of intervention

b. Impacts. Identification of:

- The component or the actions of the project which will cause displacement
- The impact of these components or actions area
- Alternatives to avoid or minimize displacement
- The mechanisms put in place during the implementation to minimize the extent of possible displacement

**2. Objectives. Main objectives of the resettlement program**

**3. Socio-economic studies and census of persons, goods and means livelihoods affected.**

The conclusions of the studies and the census should include the following points:

- a. Results of a census covering the current occupants of the area affected, to establish the basis of the design of the resettlement program and to exclude people who arrive after the Census of eligibility for the benefits of the resettlement program.
- b. Characteristics of the displaced households: description of the systems of production, the Organization of the household, including the levels of production and from revenues of formal and informal activities, and the standards of living (especially in terms of health) of the displaced population
- c. The magnitude of the losses - total or partial - of goods, and magnitude of the physical and economic displacement.
- d. Information on groups or vulnerable people for whom the specific provisions must be taken.
- e. Provisions related to the updating of information on individuals displaced, including their livelihoods and their standard of living, of so that current information are available at the travel
- f. Other studies describing the following:
- g. Land tenure system and land transactions, including the inventory of Community natural resources used by the people affected, the usage rights are not subject of titles written (including fishing, grazing, or the use of the forest) and governed by traditional systems, and any other land system in the box question
- h. Social Interaction in the affected communities, including social networks and solidarity, and how they will be affected by the move
- i. Infrastructure and public services likely to be affected
- j. Social and cultural characteristics of displaced communities, which the description of formal and informal institutions (organizations community, religious groups, NGOs) which can be attached to the strategy of consultation and participation in the design of the actions of relocation

**4. Legal and institutional context**

- a. Summary of the information in the present policy framework of relocation
- b. Any local peculiarities.
- c. Local specificities in institutional and organizational
- d. Identification of the responsible bodies of the relocation, and NGOs which could play a role in the implementation
- e. Assessment of the institutional capacity of these organizations and NGOs

**5. Eligibility and rights to compensation / relocation.**

On the basis of definitions and categories presented in this policy framework of resettlement, definition of IDPs eligible, rules for the determination of eligibility for compensation or other assistance for relocation, which includes the rule of setting the date limit.

**6. Assessment and loss compensation**

Assessment methodologies to determine the full cost of replacement, description of the methods and levels

of compensation provided for by local law, and steps to achieve compensation to the full cost of replacement.

### **7. Measures of resettlement**

- a. Description of the planned measures (compensation and/or reinstallation) to assist each of the categories of people affected
- b. Selection of the relocation sites, preparation site, and relocation, including the description of legal alternatives mechanisms of allocation and land regularization for the resettled
- c. Habitat, infrastructure, and social services
- d. Protection and management of the environment
- e. Community Participation, participation of the displaced communities hosts
- f. Integration of resettled with host populations. -Relief measures the impact of the relocation on the host communities
- g. Specific assistance measures for individuals and vulnerable groups

### **8. Complaints and conflict management procedures**

On the basis of the principles presented in the present policy framework of Resettlement, description of simple and affordable mechanisms for arbitration and the Regulation by third parties of the disputes and conflicts related to the relocation. These mechanisms must take into account the possible legal remedies and the traditional mechanisms of conflict resolution.

### **9. Organizational responsibilities**

The organizational framework for the implementation of the resettlement, including the identification of agencies responsible for resettlement measures, the mechanisms of coordination of actions, and capacity-building measures. As well as the provisions relating to the transfer to local authorities or to the resettled themselves the responsibility of the equipment or services created by the project, etc.

### **10. Timetable for implementation**

Covering everything from the preparation until the end of the implementation, including the dates for the issuance to the resettled to the actions of the project and various forms assistance provided. The schedule must indicate how the actions of resettlement are related to the timing of the whole project.

### **11. Cost and budget**

Tables of costs per share for all the activities planned for the resettlement, including provisions for inflation, population growth, and other contingencies. Forecasts of expenditure, source of funding and mechanisms of provision of funds.

### **12. Monitoring and evaluation.**

Organization of the follow-up actions of resettlement by the body responsible for marketing in work, involvement of external agencies for follow-up, information collected, including performance indicators and measurement of results, as well as of the participation of IDPs in the resettlement process.

**Annex 14: Plan type of a PSR (Succinct Recovery Plan)**

1. Brief description of the subproject
  - 1.1. Need for land
  - 1.2. Rationale and minimization of the field needs
2. Census of property and affected people
  - 2.1. Methodology
  - 2.2. Results
3. Property affected
4. Socio-economic and livelihoods of the affected population characteristics
5. Description of the compensation offered and other measures of assistance to the relocation
6. Consultation with the people affected by the project
7. Procedures for dealing with complaints and conflicts
8. Follow-up and evaluation
9. Institutional responsibilities and organization of the implementation
10. Schedule, budget and funding mechanisms

**Annex 15: List of people met**

Name and first name	Institution
RAKOTONDRAHOA AndreFelix	Vice President of the special delegation of Tsiroanimandidy
RANAIVOMANANA Stanslas	DDR Bongolava Region
RAVELOMAHAY Lahiniaina Fitiavana	District's Chief of Brickaville
WILLY Robert	First Deputy of the Commune of Ranomafana
ANDRIANILAINA Six	Responsible of the project «Domestic Ethanol and rural women»
FENOHASINA Andriamala	Funreco ethanol project manager
VONONA Tsiverimody	Chief Fokontany Ankadirano
ATANA Bevelo Eric	CEO of Madagascar Energy Company (MEC)
Rajerison Vero	Angovo Man'Eva
TSE	Director of Ethanol Madagascar
Claudine TSE	Owner of ETHAMAD
Francio	Micro distillery's Head of Ampasimpotsy unit
FARARANO Désiré	Chief fokontany of Ampasimpotsy
LIVA Pascaline	Commune of Ranomafana Accountant
DAMOUR Josiane	President of the association of farmers known as MAMPIARAKA at Vohitravivona
Bruno Maurice JOMALAHY	Secretary Treasurer and accountant within the Commune of Vohitravivona
RANDRIAMASY Emmanuel	President of the planters association known as MAVITRIKA at Ambodifaho
LESABOTSY Pierre	President of TANTELY called planters association
ARTHUR Pascal	President of the planters association known as MAZOTO at Sahamorona
HENINA Soaguette	Treasurer of the association MAZOTO to Sahamorona
MASSOU Castelli	Member of the association of farmers called FITIAVANA at Morafeno
SATA Albert	BOA agency Brickaville's Manager