



project and resettlement effects, including the people likely to experience resettlement effects. Identify any vulnerable groups (for example the very poor, those without formal title, pastoralists, households headed by women, indigenous peoples, isolated groups, the disabled) who might require special assistance and consult with them. Decide whether a process of social preparation is required for some or all of the people affected in order to build their capacity to address resettlement issues. If so, design a social preparation phase as part of the RP preparation. If not, choose methods to foster the participation of all key stakeholders in the process of resettlement planning and implementation.

3. Conduct a census of all of the people potentially affected, to determine the scope and magnitude of likely resettlement effects, and to list likely losses. Suggest a cut-off date for entitlements.
4. Conduct a socioeconomic survey of a sample of 20 percent of the people affected. Establish a baseline of incomes and expenditures, occupational and livelihood patterns, use of resources, arrangements for use of common property, social organization, leadership patterns, community organizations, and cultural parameters.
5. Consult with the agencies responsible for land acquisition and resettlement on the Bank policy on Involuntary Resettlement. Review the laws, regulations and directives of the government that apply to land acquisition and resettlement to determine whether they would allow full restoration of living standards and livelihoods, including for those without formal title. In this review, consider the scope of the power of eminent domain, the method for valuing assets, the timing and method for paying compensation, the legal and administrative procedures applicable, land titling and registration procedures, and the framework for environmental protection.
6. Prepare an entitlements matrix listing all likely effects, both of permanent and of temporary land acquisition. Establish criteria for the resettlement eligibility of affected households. Prepare standards for compensation and restoration of the social and economic base of the people affected to replace all types of loss. Prepare a formula for setting replacement values for assets lost, including land. Establish options for culturally acceptable replacements for lost services, cultural sites, common property or access to resources for subsistence, income or cultural activities.
7. Prepare options for relocation and for income restoration which build upon the existing social, economic and cultural parameters both of the people affected and of any host populations. Make special provision for any vulnerable groups, including those without legal title to assets.

