

Agreement

A formal document between the company and those who are being displaced (individuals or whole communities). An agreement sets out what displaced people can expect in terms of replacement land, housing and livelihoods and should provide details on the respective roles and responsibilities of all parties. It forms part of the company's stakeholder engagement and is the conclusion of both consultation and negotiation processes.

Benefit-sharing

Where the communities who are impacted by the mine development also benefit from the mine's presence. This may be through receiving part of the revenues directly, employment and business opportunities created or increased access to services and infrastructure. Whilst compensation activities attempt to mitigate negative impacts, benefit sharing seeks to go beyond this to achieve an overall positive impact.

Community investment and community development

Initiatives that aim to improve social, cultural or livelihoods outcomes for communities. These can include initiatives related to education, health, business support services, infrastructure or community association support. To ensure their sustainability, these projects should be handed over to local communities or governments as early as possible.

Compensation

Cash payments or in-kind contributions for assets acquired or affected by a project.

Completion audit / external evaluation

An evaluation by an independent third party to assess whether the outcome of the Resettlement Action Plan complies with applicable policies on resettlement.

Cut-off date

The date after which people will not be considered eligible for compensation. After this they are not included in the list of project-affected persons as defined by the socio-economic survey.

Displaced people

All the people affected by a project through land acquisition, relocation, or loss of incomes. It includes any person, household, firms, or public or private institutions who, as a result of a project, would have

their (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title or interest in all or any part of a house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, plantations, forest and grazing land) or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired or possessed, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily adversely affected; (iii) business, occupation, place of work, residence, habitat or access to forest or community resources adversely affected, with or without displacement or (iv) loss of access to fishing grounds.

Economic displacement

Where the construction or operation of a project or its associated facilities contributes to loss of income streams or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water, or forest).

Entitlement

The range of measures comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, income rehabilitation assistance, transport assistance, income substitution and various other allowances.

Host community

The community into which people who are physically displaced by a project are resettled.

Indicator (monitoring)

An indicator is a measurement tool for performance monitoring, impact monitoring and evaluation of projects. Indicators measure the change we expect to see if the activity is successful, using data as evidence of that activity or change.

Impact monitoring

Complements 'performance monitoring' (see definition below). It seeks to assess the effect of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) activities on individuals and whole communities and whether that effect is sustained beyond the project intervention period. Impact monitoring also enables the project to assess whether RAP activities are successful in meeting the community's needs.

Involuntary resettlement

Refers both to physical displacement and to economic displacement as a result of project-related land acquisition. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition that results in displacement. This occurs in cases of (i) lawful expropriation or restrictions on land use based on eminent domain and (ii) negotiated settlements in

¹Adapted from IFC (2002). Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan. Washington, DC, IFC.