
which the buyer can resort to expropriation or impose legal restrictions on land use if negotiations with the seller fail. In the event of adverse economic, social, or environmental impacts from project activities other than land acquisition (eg loss of access to assets or resources or restrictions on land use). According to IFC's Performance Standard 1 such impacts should be avoided, minimised, mitigated or compensated for.

Land acquisition

The process by which a project acquires land from affected individuals or households in exchange for compensation at replacement value.

Livelihood restoration/ re-establishment

The measures required to ensure that project-affected persons have the resources to at least restore, if not improve, their livelihoods. Livelihoods can include employment and business opportunities, commercial and subsistence agriculture as well as land-based subsistence activities which depend on resources (eg for fuel, water, hunting and foraging). For these factors to be restored, attention must be paid to potential barriers such as health, education and social cohesion. Consideration should be given to using community development initiatives to overcome these barriers.

Local content

Services or goods which the project procures locally, rather than through national or international suppliers.

Performance monitoring

Assesses whether activities are being carried out in accordance with the RAP. It must be accompanied by impact monitoring (see definition above) to ensure its effectiveness.

Physical displacement

Loss of shelter and assets resulting from the acquisition of land associated with a project that requires the affected person(s) to move to another location.

Project-affected person

Has the same meaning as a 'displaced person' in IFC's Performance Standard 5 (IFC, 2012). It is any person experiencing loss of asset, access to income whether of a temporary or permanent nature due to the land acquisition process regardless of whether they are physically displaced or relocated or not.

Project affected household

The family or collection of project-affected persons that will experience effects from land acquisition

regardless of whether they are physically displaced, relocated or neither of the two.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

The document in which a project sponsor or other responsible entity specifies the procedures that it will follow and the actions that it will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by an investment project.

Resettlement packages and assistance

Support provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. Assistance may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to affected people during their relocation. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and cover the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost workdays.

Resettlement Policy Framework

Required for projects with sub-projects or multiple components that cannot be identified before project approval. They may also be appropriate where there are valid reasons for delaying the implementation of the resettlement, provided that the implementing party provides an appropriate and concrete commitment for its future implementation

Stakeholders

Those individuals, groups, organisations and institutions who are interested in, and potentially affected by a project, or have the ability to influence a project.

Sustainability

Interventions which aim to achieve social or economic outcomes which last after the project or investment in the service ends. This means that the supporting service or activity is self-sufficient and has the financial and human resources to continue after the project finance ends, and/or the knowledge and skills have been passed on to the beneficiaries to ensure the quality of life improvements last after the activity stops.

Vulnerable groups

People who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others. They may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.