

**Republic of Belarus**  
**Ministry of Transport and Communications**

**RESETTLEMENT PLANNING FRAMEWORK**  
*Draft*

**Rehabilitation and Upgrading of National Road R46 Project**

Ministry of Education of the Republic of Belarus  
BELARUSIAN STATE UNIVERSITY  
Faculty of Geography and Geoinformatics

CONFIRMED

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## Executive Summary

The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is considering providing financial support to the Ministry of Transport and Communications of the Republic of Belarus to implement the Reconstruction of the R-46 highway Lepel - Polotsk — border of the Russian Federation (Yukhovichi) 0.000 - 61.500 kilometr (km) Project. The Project will consist of the following Phases:

- **Phase 1:** Reconstruction of National Highway the R-46 Lepel-Polotsk – Russian Federation border (Yukhovichi) 1,700–61,500 km, and construction of the Center for Maintenance Management (CMM).
- **Phase 2:** Construction of the Polotsk bypass and a new bridge over Western Devina River.
- **Phase 3:** Reconstruction of the existing Novopolotsk bridge across the Western Dvina River.

The Project will be implemented in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of (ESP) the AIIB including Environmental and Social Standard 2 (ESS2): Involuntary Resettlement, Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines of the World Bank Group and relevant Belarussian legislation. The policy applies to all components of the Project causing involuntary resettlement, regardless of the source of Project component funding. It further applies to activities that cause involuntary resettlement, which are directly and materially related to the Project, carried/planned to be carried out with the Project, necessary for the Project to be viable and would not be undertaken if the Project did not exist.

The implementation of Project activities does not envision physical resettlement. Limited permanent or temporary acquisition of land and economic displacement may be required, which will be undertaken in compliance with this Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF), as required by the ESS2. Furthermore, the Project consists of phases and activities whose details are not yet identified which will be guided by the RPF, which will serve as a manual for developers, investors and consultants of the Project. The RPF is an integral part of the Environmental and Social Management of the Project and governs the mitigation of potential negative impact on livelihoods by Vitebskavtodor.

This document defines the policy, procedures, and institutional requirements to develop detailed Abbreviated Resettlement Plans (ARP) for subsequent Phases. Regarding these Phases, the RPF will provide guidance on management of land acquisition and resettlement issues. The ARPs will be prepared as soon as the Vitebskavtodor Republican unitary enterprise (RUE) is able to establish detailed impacts and develop mitigation measures. The ARPs will detail the precise impact for each Project-affected Person (PAP), determine the compensation, livelihood restoration monitoring, as well as to present the relevant functions and responsibilities regarding livelihood restoration.

Ultimate responsibility for the implementation of RPF lies with RUE “Vitebskavtodor”, which will establish a dedicated Project Implementation Working Group (PIWG) to lead the Project implementation. The PIWG will engage experienced social specialists who would ensure that the project activities are implemented in compliance with the AIIB’s ESP, and this present RPF.

During implementation of the Project, the need for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement

may occur as a result of civil works foreseen under the Project. This document provides basic and binding principles to be applied, that provide for avoidance and mitigation of any negative impacts on livelihoods.

The RPF's main objective is to define overarching principles, procedures, actions, organizational structures and capacity requirements during resettlement, if such should be required, and its impact attributable to Project implementation. It provides the framework for individual ARPs for the Phases under the Project. .

This RPF also details people who are eligible for compensation. Compensation and entitlements must ensure that the PAPs maintain or improve their livelihood and standard of living after the project. This refers to all activities undertaken prior to the announced cut-off date.

This RPF guides the preparation of individual phase-specific Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (ARP) which will calculate compensations and provide timeline for their payment, based on comprehensive assessment, including a full census of the affected households, business, entities, and people. No construction work can be undertaken prior the preparation of ARP.

Public information and consultation campaign must be carried out by the PIWG (or other entity as delegated by PIWG) during all stages of the implementing this RPF and subsequent ARP. In addition, the PIWG with participation of the regional authorities must also organize public information meetings to ensure disclosure of the draft RPF and ARP and inform PAPs about the procedures for payments for compensation and relocation.

In line with COVID-19 restrictions, consultations for this RPF were undertaken both remotely and in person to ensure mitigation of transmission risks. They presented the scope of the Project, description of temporary and permanent impacts, entitlements of PAPs to compensation and assistance, grievance procedures, schedule of land acquisition activities, role of various agencies and other related information. To ensure that PAPs and other key stakeholders were informed of these consultations, schedule and venues of consultations were announced publicly before the activities. Individual notifications of potential PAPs were also made.

Copies of the draft and final RPF in Russian and English language are available at at the following locations in Project area and made available online at:

1. Ushachi regional executive committee: 211524, Ushachi, st. Leninskaya, 12.
2. Lepel regional executive committee: 211174, Lepel, st. Leninskaya, 6
3. Polotsk regional executive committee: 211400, Polotsk, st. Tolstoy, 6
4. [AIIB's Project webpage](#)
5. [Vitebskavtodor's webpage](#)

Public feedback for the overall Project or this RPF can be shared through:

1. Website: [Vitebskavtodor's webpage](#)
2. Email: <https://vitavtodor.by/feedback/elektronnye-obrashcheniya/elektronnoe-obrashchenie-dlya-fizicheskikh-lits.php>
3. Telephone number: +375 (29) 891-55-00 and +375 (212) 26-24-41
4. Address: RUE "Vitebskavtodor", Suvorova St. 16, Vitebsk, 210026

The Project has established two separate Grievance Redressal Mechanisms (GRM): one for affected people and the other for project employees. They will handle any grievances or complaints related to Project activities. Accordingly, both flows are being developed in addition to the system for handling complaints and appeals existing in the Republic of Belarus at the state level. GRM is developed in accordance with the environmental and social policies of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (ESP AIIB) and applicable Environmental and Social Standards (ESS). Both developed GRM flows are designed for promptly handling complaints and solving problems using an understandable and transparent process that takes into account gender aspects, cultural acceptability and easy access for all people affected by the project in the Republic of Belarus. The GRM also informs the public, potentially affected by the implementation of the project, and the project staff on how to resolve complaints that will be used in the framework of this project. The GRM does not prevent access to and does not substitute for the formal procedures functioning in Belarus.

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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
ARP	Abbreviated Resettlement Plan
CMM	Center for maintenance management
CSC	Construction Supervision Consultant
CUE	Communal unitary enterprise
DLP	Defects Liability Period
EHS	Environment, health and safety
ES	Environmental and social
ESP	Environmental and Social Policy
ESS	Environment and Social Standards
GBV	Gender-based violence
GRC	Grievance redress committee
GRM	Grievance redress mechanism
km	Kilometer
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OJSC (OAO)	Open Joint Stock Company
PAP	Project affected person
PIWG	Project Implementation Working Group
PPM	Project-affected People's Mechanism
RB	Republic of Belarus
RP	Resettlement Plan
RPF	Resettlement Planning Framework
RUE	Republican unitary enterprise
STB	State standard of (Republic of) Belarus
TCP	Technical code of practice

## Definition of Terms

Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (ARP) / Resettlement Plan (RP)	A document consistent with the principles and objectives of AIIB ESS2 and with the RPF in which 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 the Project in certain area. In accordance with ESS2, ARP is prepared when the affected people are not physically displaced and less than 10 percent of their productive assets are lost or fewer than 200 people are displaced.
Compensation	refers to any payment in cash or in kind of the replacement cost of the acquired assets. Compensation will be paid before taking possession of the land and assets in all cases.
Corridor of Impact	it is the area that is impacted by the road civil works or by the need to retain sites for use in road maintenance. In the context of involuntary land acquisition and resettlement, it is the area where the project affected persons will be identified who are eligible to receive compensation based on the cut-off date established under the project. Resettlement impacts generally are confined within a fairly narrow corridor of impact (CoI), which is the area where it is unsafe or not permitted for people to occupy structures, carry out business activities, or to cultivate land. The width of this corridor varies depending upon the type of road and usually is less than the legal Right of Way, which includes the road with all associated infrastructure, planting, safety and maintenance areas. For purposes of resettlement planning, whatever has to be removed or demolished, whether permanently or temporarily, is by definition inside a corridor of impact. and those suffering losses caused by the project should be assisted.
Cut-off date -	Date of beginning of the census of persons and inventory of assets affected by the Project. If (a) person(s) should occupy the project area after the cut-off date, they will not be eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots) established after the cut-off date will not be compensated. The cut-off date will be publicly disclosed in local communities and at consultation meetings, with an accompanying explanation. The public announcement will also be posted, as necessary, on frequently visited locations throughout the affected areas.
Economic Displacement	Includes all loss of income sources or means of livelihood as a result of land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water, or forest) as a result of Project implementation, regardless whether Project affected persons must move to another location or not.
Project Affected Persons	People, households, or legal entities, who experience full or partial, permanent or temporary physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) resulting from involuntary acquisition or land or involuntary restrictions on land use.

Entitlement	is a range of measures comprising compensation in cash or in kind, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to PAPs, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
Grievance Redress Mechanism	is the process established under law, local regulations, or administrative decisions to enable property owners and other PAPs to redress issues related to acquisition, compensation, or other aspects of resettlement.
Household –	means all persons living together as a single social unit. They are identified in a census being an instrument of their recognition and legitimacy to receive compensation, rehabilitation and assistance under the Project.
Income Restoration –	is the reestablishment of income sources and livelihoods of PAPs to their pre-project levels.
Involuntary resettlement	Includes all cases with social and economic impact in which, because of the Project implementation, land or assets are taken in a legal process without owners consent or power of choice, resulting in relocation or loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets, or loss of income sources or means of livelihood.
RP Livelihood restoration	Includes all efforts to be undertaken to assist PAPs impacted by physical or economical displacement to restore, and where possible, improve their livelihoods and standards of living to level prior to the beginning of project implementation. Assistance in livelihood restoration will continue in a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely needed.
Moving allowance	The moving allowance is a cash compensation for expenses directly associated to moving/relocation of the household.
Project Affected Person	any person who, as a result of the implementation of the Project suffers loss of assets or access to assets.
Relocation –	is the physical shifting of PAP from his/her pre-Project place of residence and/or business.
Replacement Cost –	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• For agricultural land, it is the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.</li><li>• For land in urban areas, it is the pre displacement market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services and located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.</li><li>• For houses and other structures, it is the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure,</li></ul>

or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset. Where Belarussian law does not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, compensation under domestic law is supplemented by additional measures so as to meet the replacement cost standard.

Transitional allowance

A one-off cash compensation as an additional financial assistance to facilitate PAP adjustment in the area to which they are relocated.

Vulnerable group/individual(s)

refers to people who, by virtue of factors beyond their control: (a) are more likely to be adversely affected by the Project's environmental and social impacts; and (b) are more likely than others to be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of Project benefits. Such an individual or group is also more likely to be excluded from or unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and may require specific measures or assistance (or both) to do so.

# 1. Project Description

## 1.1. Project Background

Government of Belarus plans to rehabilitate and upgrade the country's road infrastructure and promoting the integration of the national road network into the wider region's international transport corridors. The Government has developed the National Program for Development and Operation of Roads in the Republic of Belarus for the years 2017-2020, which was approved by the Council of Ministers in 2017. National Road R46 is included as one of the top priority investments in the program.

The National Road R46 is part of the improvement and upgrading of the North-South Corridor which was initiated by the Governments of Belarus and Russia and will provide the shortest route between Minsk and St Petersburg. The North-South Road Corridor includes the M3 and R46 in Belarus and national roads 58K-284 and E95 in Russia. Russia is Belarus' largest trading partner, and accounts for around 50 percent of Belarus' exports. St Petersburg is Russia's second largest city, with a population of 4.8 million, and its main port on the Baltic sea. Improvement of the North-South Corridor will facilitate the flow of traffic from the Baltic region to Belarus and Russia and will promote the integration of the region's economies. The upgrading of R46 is a priority for the Government and will allow the road to accommodate the expanding needs of the freight and passengers along the corridor, specifically international through traffic.

Currently, Polotsk is a regional transit center that connects several international roads. Besides the R46 that runs north to the border with Russia, National Roads R45 and R20 connect the city to the border with Lithuania (Kotlovka) and to the border with Latvia (Grigorovshchina) respectively. To prevent the rapidly growing mixed traffic from passing through and congesting the city of Polotsk, the project will finance construction of a new bypass, of around 10.5km in length, starting from km 61+500 of R46 and rejoining the R46 at km 67+470. The bypass will require the construction of a new bridge over the Western Dvina River with a span of around 300 meters and will also include strengthening of the existing Polotsk city bridge. The bypass will connect with R45 and R20 and facility the connection to other sea gate options of Belarus in Baltic sea. The bypass will divert the international freight traffic and will reduce traffic in the city. This will reduce travel times and the cost of freight transport and will avoid further impacts on traffic in the city. It will also lower the risk of road accidents and reduce negative impacts on the environment.

## 1.2. Project Phases and Components

The proposed project includes three phases. The Phase 1 will include rehabilitation of the prioritized section of National Road R46 with the length of around 59.8km, from Lepel city to Polotsk city, with the enhanced road safety measure and elimination of identified "black spots" in the road alignment, thus substantially reducing road accidents, and construction of the CMM. The Phase 2 will include construction of the bypass of City Polotsk and a new bridge over Western Devina River. The Phase 3 will comprise strengthening of the existing city bridge, called Novopolotsk Bridge with a span of 288 meters which currently is limited in use as it carries local traffic limited to loads of up to only 5 tons/axle (standard loading requires 11 tons/axle). Further details of these phases are presented below.

Phase 1- Component A. Rehabilitation of National Road R46 (USD100.5 million), comprising: (i)

field investigations, detailed designs, including technical and environmental and social (ES) aspects for the road and associated small bridges, and preparation of tender documents for the rehabilitation of the national road R46, section from Lepel to Polotsk; (ii) Rehabilitation of R46 Road, including construction of two lots of the road sections, 2 years of Defect Liability Period (DLP) and establishment of “Center for Maintenance Management”; (iii) Maintenance of road R46, including maintenance during construction (for 2 years) and maintenance during the first 2 years of DLP after construction; and (iv) full time on-site supervision on construction of R46 road and during the first 2 years of DLP. (i) field investigations, detailed designs, including technical and environmental and social (ES) aspects for the road and associated bridges, and preparation of tender documents for the rehabilitation of the national road R46, section from Lepel to Polotsk and establishment of CMM; (ii) civil works for national R46 and CMM; and (iii) full time on site construction supervision of national road R46 and CMM.

Phase 1 - Component B. Technical Support and Project Management (USD 10.5 million). This includes: (i) project Implementation support and Audits including : Project Management Consultant/Support to overall project management, implementation, procurement, ES monitoring and evaluation; support in the preparation of the follow-up phases of the Entire Project; Technical Audit/Review; and Financial Audit of the Project; (ii) institutional capacity building, including trainings and provision of essential equipment and facilities; and (iii) incremental operation cost. (i) Project Implementation support, involving: Technical Audit/Review, support in procurement and overall project management (through hiring of 2-3 required specialists); implementation, monitoring and evaluation of ES aspects and institutional capacity building (for example: specialized courses in transport planning and management); and (ii) Preparation of Phase 2, comprising Detailed Designs (including ES) and , preparation of Tender Documents for the construction of the bypass of City Polotsk bypass , with and the new bridge over Western Devina River; (iii) planning, detailed designs and the preparation of Tender Documents for establishment of the Traffic Management and Maintenance Center in Vitebsk region; and (iv) Incremental operation cost.

Phase 2 and Phase 3 of Entire Project. Phase 2 of the Entire Project would include the following components: (i) field investigations, detailed designs, civil works and construction supervision of the bypass of Polotsk city, in length of about 10.5km. The bypass will include construction of a new bridge over the Western Dvina River with a span of about 300 meters; and (ii) project Implementation support, involving Technical Audit/Review, support in procurement and overall project management, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of ES aspects and institutional capacity building. Phase 3 of Entire Project would involve field investigations, detailed designs, civil work and construction supervision of strengthening of the existing Polotsk city bridge, called Novopolotsk Bridge with a span of 288 meters, which carries local traffic but is seriously limited to loads of up to only 5 ton/axle (standard is 11 ton/axle).

## 2. RPF Principles

During implementation of the Project, the need for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement may occur as a result of civil works foreseen under the Project. This document provides the following basic and binding principles to be applied:

- If possible, all resettlement should be avoided by exploring viable alternatives in Project design.
- If this proves to be impossible, all adverse effects should be rendered to the bare unavoidable minimum.
- When unavoidable adverse effects and social impact occurs, all loss of property shall be compensated at replacement costs and PAPs livelihood restored at least to the level before the Project implementation.
- PAPs will be assisted in all phases of the Project in their efforts in livelihood restoration and living standards in real terms to level prior to Project implementation and resettlement.
- All resettlement needs to be managed in accordance with AIIB ESS2, this RPF, Belarussian standards and accepted international good practices.
- Inclusion of women, part of affected households, in all public consultation, specific gender-tailored mitigation measures, and other measures with the goal to provide women the possibility to participate in mitigation measures provided for resettlement impact, will be given under this RPF.
- Special support and concern in resettlement process and during complete Project implementation under this RPF shall be provided for affected vulnerable groups according to their specific vulnerability.
- In accordance with this RPF, ARPs will be prepared for all cases of resettlement under each Phase. Full RPs will be prepared for all cases when resettlement impacts are significant. ARP is prepared when less than 200 people are affected, and resettlement impacts are minor.
- RPF and the ARPs will be publicly disclosed with public consultations held prior to their final approval to allow affected persons and stakeholders to participate in Project development and planning and implementation of resettlement programs.
- During the Project implementation and resettlement cycle, stakeholders will be provided with clear information about grievance rights and procedures. All grievances will be considered during Project implementation and resettlement activities.
- All resettlement activities should be conceived as sustainable projects providing sufficient investment resources to enable principles and goals of resettlement defined by this RPF and RPs.

### 3. RPF Objectives

The RPF's main objective is to define overarching principles, procedures, actions, organizational structures and capacity requirements during resettlement, if such should be required, and its impact attributable to Project implementation. It provides the framework for individual ARPs for the Phases under the Project. The specific following objectives are:

- detail Belarussian legal solutions in all events of involuntary resettlement, relocation and loss of assets, including legal and administrative procedures and compensation paid for loss of assets; compare them to AIIB's ESS2 and international good practices; and provide the way to bridge the gaps;
- identify key Belarussian institutions, besides Vitebskavtodor, involved in the Project implementation, including especially legally authorized state institutions implementing the procedures and safeguards of involuntary resettlement process; including Vitebskavtodor measures and monitoring in order to provide compliance with ESS2, international good practices, RPF and individual ARPs;
- identify stakeholders and ways of their engagement in course of Project implementation.
- present PAPs eligibility criteria and compensation entitlement matrix according to type of loss assets;
- define the process of identification and evaluation of affected assets and the value of compensation to replace the loss of assets;
- provide prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for loss of assets or access to assets;
- describe mitigation measures under this RPF and individual ARPs, including procedures in order to minimize impacts on PAPs during Project implementation, including specific mitigation measures provided for vulnerable groups and women;
- define grievance and complaint rights, process, bodies and procedures available to PAPs during the whole course of Project implementation, including feedback reporting;
- describe and provide directions to preparation of individual ARP and approval procedure, future ARP outlines and their implementation process;
- specify requirement of public disclosure, disclosure of documents, public and local community involvement in all phases of the Project preparation; including development of RPF and ARPs; especially including public consultation in the PAP community during process of involuntary resettlement and Project implementation that may result in loss of assets;
- establish a gender-sensitive framework for resettlement in order to determine differential impacts since economic and social disruption do not result in equal hardship for women and men;
- specify internal monitoring activities during all phases of Project implementation, especially regarding resettlement issues, safeguarding legal and under this RPF defined process, including evaluation of the resettlement process;

- define the need and extent of monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement process, including external monitoring and evaluation;
- provide forms and questionnaires key to safeguarding and implementing the resettlement process under this RPF and individual ARPs.
- Where avoidance of resettlement and land acquisition is not feasible, develop detailed ARPs as required by AIIB ESS 2;
- Ensure that all persons affected by resettlement will be duly notified and invited to participate in the public consultation process during the development, implementation and monitoring phases of the RP;
- Facilitate identification and resolution of key issues related to activities of Vitebskavtodor and/or its local departments;
- Offer a feedback mechanism including for feedback on the effectiveness of management of resettlement-related impacts.

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## 4. Resettlement Planning Framework

This RPF is formulated based on relevant laws on land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) in Republic of Belarus (RB) environmental, health, safety and social regulatory requirements as well as AIIB's ESP and the Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs).

The RPF identifies likely impacts of the Project, describes anticipated groups of PAPs, clarifies land and resettlement principles, assesses the legal framework for land acquisition and resettlement in RB and respective policies of AIIB, describes standard procedures and methods of grievance redress, and outlines steps that will be taken to plan, obtain concurrence from AIIB, and to implement and monitor the impact of land acquisition and resettlement along the Project Phases.

This RPF applies to the PAPs, whose lands will be permanently or temporarily affected by compulsory actions due to any land acquisition and/or restriction of access required for public and municipal needs under the Project development. It also applies to people who lease private or state-owned lands or those who have no registered or legal rights over the land they use, and who will be adversely affected as a result of the Project. However, the RPF does not apply to state land that is transferred from one state entity to another, or used temporarily by the Project Implementation Working Group (PIWG) during construction works, unless third parties are adversely affected by the transfer or use.

This RPF applies only to future additional/new involuntary land acquisition requirements and expresses the commitment of the Vitebskavtodor to avoid adverse involuntary land acquisition and resettlement impacts, where possible, and to mitigate and manage them to ensure that PAPs are able to maintain, restore or improve their livelihoods at the end of the Project.

## 5. Regulatory and Policy Framework

### 5.1. National resettlement regulatory framework

Land relations in the Republic of Belarus in relation to the policy of land acquisition are regulated by the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus, acts of the President of the Republic of Belarus, the Land Code of the Republic of Belarus, as well as other legislative acts described below.

**Table 1: Legislation and regulations of Belarus relevant to land acquisition and compensation**

Law/Regulation	Short Summary
The Constitution of the Republic of Belarus of 1994 (with amendments and additions adopted at republican referenda on November 24, 1996 and October 17, 2004)	Establishes the exclusive property of the state over subsoil, water, forest as well as agricultural land (Article 13). The inviolability of property and the right to inherit it are protected by law (Article 44). Legally acquired property is protected by the state. Expropriation of property is allowed only on the grounds of social necessity, subject to the conditions and procedures established by law, with timely and full compensation for the value of the alienated property, as well as in accordance with a court order
The Land Code of the Republic of Belarus of July 23, 2008 No. 425-3 (as amended by the Law of the Republic of Belarus of October 24, 2016 No. 439-3)	A systematic set of rules governing legal relations arising in the process of ownership, use and disposal of land.
Civil Code of the Republic of Belarus dated December 7, 1998 No. 218-3 (as amended by the Law of the Republic of Belarus dated May 4, 2019 No. 185-3)	The code that defines the concept of real estate, the legal status of participants in civil turnover, the grounds for occurrence and the procedure for the exercise of property rights and other property rights
The Code of Civil Procedure of the Republic of Belarus dated January 11, 1999 No. 238-3 (as amended by the Law of the Republic of Belarus dated July 17, 2019 No. 233-3)	It regulates the procedure for consideration and resolution by courts of civil, labor, other lawsuits, cases arising from administrative-legal relations and other cases, and the order of enforcement proceedings.
Forest Code of the Republic of Belarus dated December 24, 2015 No. 332-3 (as amended by the Law of the Republic of Belarus dated December 18, 2018 No. 152-3)	It establishes the legal basis for the use, protection, protection of forests and is aimed at the rational use of forest resources, the preservation and strengthening of its functions.
Subsoil Code of the Republic of Belarus of July 14, 2008 No. 406-3 (as amended	Regulates the relations arising in connection with the use and protection of other resources of the subsoil, mining.

Law/Regulation	Short Summary
by the Law of October 26, 2012 No. 432-3)	
The Water Code of the Republic of Belarus dated April 30, 2014 No. 149-3 (as amended by the Law of June 18, 2019 No. 201-3)	It regulates relations arising from the possession, use and disposal of water and water bodies, and aims to protect and rational use of water resources, as well as to protect the rights and legitimate interests of water users.
The Law of the Republic of Belarus "On state registration of real estate, rights to it and transactions with it" dated July 22, 2002 No. 133-3 (as amended by the Law of the Republic of Belarus dated January 8, 2018 No. 96-3)	Establishes the legal basis for state registration of land, rights to it and transactions with it
The Law of the Republic of Belarus "On objects owned only by the state, and the types of activities to which the exclusive right of the state applies" dated July 15, 2010 No. 169-3 (as amended by the Law of the Republic of Belarus dated 05.01.2016 No. 349 -3)	It defines objects that can only be in the ownership of the state, and the types of activities to which the exclusive right of the state applies.
Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus "On the acquisition and provision of land" dated December 27, 2007 No. 667 (as amended by Decree of December 26, 2019 No. 485)	It determines the procedure for providing land plots for the sale of state-owned immovable property, expanding the powers of local executive and administrative bodies in resolving issues of acquisition and provision of land plots
By Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus dated October 13, 2006 No. 615 "On Appraisal Activities in the Republic of Belarus" (as amended by Decree of June 7, 2018 No. 228)	The decree regulates valuation activities, ensuring the rights and legitimate interests of citizens and legal entities when assessing the value of civil rights objects, determining that an independent assessment of the value of civil rights is carried out only by certified appraisers.
"The Regulation on the procedure for the acquisition and provision of land plots", "The Regulation on the procedure for the acquisition and provision of land plots to legal entities and individual entrepreneurs for the construction of capital structures (buildings, structures)", "The Regulation on the procedure for determining the amount of losses caused to land users by the acquisition of land from them plots and demolition of real estate located on them; " "Regulation on the procedure for compensation for losses of agricultural	The procedure, stages, duration of design work, etc. are described in detail. upon acquisition and provision of land.

Law/Regulation	Short Summary
production”; “Regulation on the procedure for compensation for losses of forestry production”; “The Regulation on the procedure for the expropriation of privately owned land plots for state needs”, etc.	

### 5.1.1. Legal Framework of Expropriation

The planned Project activities will be implemented in accordance with the order of the President of the Republic of Belarus No. 09 / 222-34 P1052 dated 07/12/2017 and the state program for the development and maintenance of roads in the Republic of Belarus for 2017-2020.

Potential purposes of land acquisition for state needs are enshrined in paragraph 10 of the Regulation on the procedure for the acquisition and provision of land, approved by Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus dated December 27, 2007 No. 667:

- Ensuring national security, environmental protection and historical and cultural heritage;
- Placement and maintenance of social, industrial, transport, engineering and defense infrastructure facilities;
- Mining;
- Implementation of international, investment and concession agreements of the Republic of Belarus;
- Placement of real estate objects, the construction of which is provided for by decisions or programs approved by the highest state bodies of the Republic of Belarus, etc.

The Project addressed in this document falls under the second item of the above list.

*Temporary or permanent acquisition of property* is allowed only on the grounds of social necessity, subject to:

- the conditions and procedure determined by law, with timely and full compensation for the value of the expropriated property;
- the principle of protecting the rights of land users, enshrined in Art. 5 of the Code of Belarus on land;
- the principle of sustainability of land user rights arising from the general principles of land legislation.

### 5.1.2. Resettlement Process

The acquisition of land from citizens in connection with the demolition of their real estate property (residential buildings, apartments in blocked or multi-family residential buildings, buildings, structures), including green spaces, is regulated by Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus dated 02.02.2009 No. 58 “On measures for the protection of property rights during the acquisition of land for state needs” and the Regulation on the exercise of property rights of citizens

and organizations when seizing land from them, approved by this Decree.

The local executive committee or, upon its decision, the person to whom the land plot is granted, are obliged, before making a decision on the acquisition of the land plot, to propose and ensure, at the choice of the owner of a residential building or apartment in a blocked residential building (hereinafter referred to as the property), the realization of one of his rights to receive:

- ownership of the apartment of typical consumer qualities, as well as if the market value of the provided apartment is less than the market value of the property, buildings, structures and plantings to be demolished, monetary compensation in the amount of this difference;
- monetary compensation for demolished real estate, buildings, constructions and plantings attached to them in the amount of their market value, but not less than the amount of expenses necessary for the construction of equivalent real estate, buildings, constructions. Also, at the stage of deciding on the forthcoming acquisition of a land plot, only the approximate amount of monetary compensation is determined. The final amount is determined after the owner has chosen this type of compensation;
- another land plot instead of being acquired, as well as the construction and (or) acquisition of ownership of a house, buildings, structures and plantings attached to it, equivalent in terms of improvement and the total area demolished (if there is objective possibility);
- another land plot instead of being acquired, as well as the transfer and restoration of demolished residential houses, buildings, structures and plantings attached to it (if there is objective possibility).

An objective opportunity should be confirmed by master plans of cities and other settlements, urban planning projects of detailed planning, approved in accordance with the law. Only one of the abovementioned rights to compensation may be exercised by the owner by choice.

### **5.1.3. Land acquisition process**

The local executive committee initially makes a decision on the forthcoming acquisition of the land for state needs. The period between the adoption of such a decision and the decision on the acquisition and provision of the land may not be less than three months and more than two years. After the specified period, the decision on the forthcoming acquisition of the land is considered to be invalid.

The decision on the forthcoming acquisition of the land should include:

- grounds for such an exemption;
- real estate objects subject to demolition, both registered and unregistered, including objects not completed by construction, other than those that were constructed without permission;
- owners of these objects;
- options for the exercise of the rights of owners of real estate;
- an order to conduct an assessment of real estate objects;
- persons authorized by the local executive committee to ensure the exercise of the rights of citizens and organizations, as well as to sign, if necessary, a protocol of disagreements;

- rights and obligations of the person to whom the land plot is provided (if necessary);
- other issues related to the upcoming acquisition of the land and the demolition of real estate located on it.

A decision on the forthcoming acquisition of a land plot may be appealed by interested parties in a judicial proceeding within two months from the date of its adoption.

*The procedure for acquiring privately owned land plots for state needs* is regulated by the Regulations on the Procedure for Acquiring Privately Owned Land Plots for State Needs, approved by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus dated March 26, 2008 No. 462.

If it is necessary to use a land plot for state needs, the right of private ownership of it may be terminated on the basis of a decision of the local executive committee if there is a written consent of the owner of the land plot to expropriate it, and in the absence of such consent - on the basis of a court decision. The said decision shall indicate the value of the land plot, the amount of losses incurred by the owner by his acquisition, the costs associated with improving the quality of land, as well as the period for their compensation.

A land plot for state needs is acquired at its cadastral value as of the date of the transaction. The transfer of a land plot to state ownership is carried out after its acquisition, full compensation of losses in accordance with the legislation, as well as after state registration of the termination of the right to private ownership of it, with the exception of cases provided for by law.

Acquisition of a land plot and compensation for losses are made at the expense of a legal entity or individual entrepreneur who is provided with this land plot, within a period established by the local executive committee or the court, but not more than 3 months from the date of seizure of the land plot.

In the event of a dispute about the value of the land to be acquired, the amount of losses, expenses associated with improving the quality of land, as well as in other cases established by legislative acts, the expropriation of the land is made by court decision.

A land plot shall not be acquired if, at the request of the owner, in return for the seized land plot, an equivalent land plot is granted to him.

Sources of information when performing these works are:

- State Land Cadastre, consisting of:
  - Unified register of administrative-territorial and territorial units of the Republic of Belarus (<http://ate.nca.by/>);
  - The unified state register of real estate, rights to it and transactions with it (<http://gzk.nca.by/>);
  - Register of prices for land (<https://pr.nca.by/>);
  - Register of the value of land, land (<http://vl.nca.by/>);
  - Land Register of the Republic of Belarus.
- Map Services:

- Public Cadastral Map (<http://map.nca.by/map.html>);
- Geoportal of the land information system of the Republic of Belarus (<https://gismap.by/#/about>).

## **5.2. AIIB Environmental and Social Standard 2: Involuntary Resettlement**

Project Phases, which are fully or partially sponsored or funded by the Project, triggering permanent/temporary land acquisition, involuntary resettlement or economic displacement are subject to AIIB ESS2 and this RPF. This Standard is not restricted to cases of physical resettlement, but also covers any loss of income, channels or means of livelihood (economic displacement) consequential from resettlement or restricted access to resources (land, water, or forest), resulting from project implementation or its associated facilities.

The policy applies to all components of the Project causing involuntary resettlement, regardless of the source of Project component funding. It further applies to activities that cause involuntary resettlement, which are directly and materially related to the Project, carried/planned to be carried out with the Project, necessary for the Project to be viable and would not be undertaken if the Project did not exist.

ESS2's general principles that are fully adopted as principles of this RPF, and are as follows:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of Project implementation.
- Special attention should be given to vulnerable groups, including those below the poverty line, elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities etc.
- Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.

In addition to the general principles, the following Project-specific requirements, based on ESS2, shall be applied during Project-related resettlement:

- Displaced persons will be informed about their options and rights referring to the resettlement;
- Displaced persons will be consulted and offered the choice and provision of resettlement assistance;
- Displaced persons will be provided with fast and effective compensation at full replacement cost for the property loss as a direct consequence of the Project. Preference

should be given to resettlement strategies based on replacement land rather than compensation in cash payment with a particular attention when agricultural cultivated land is affected and to the displaced persons whose livelihood are land based;

- If the impacts include physical resettlement, displaced persons will be provided such assistance as compensation for relocation during the resettlement, residential building or residential location, or, if necessary, agricultural location for which combination of production potential, location benefits and other factors have at least the same benefits as the former location;
- Displaced persons may be eligible for additional assistance, on top of compensation for the acquired property;
- Displaced persons may be provided support after relocation for a transitional period of time necessary for the restoration of their living standards;
- Displaced persons will have unhindered access to a grievance mechanism with accessible and transparent procedures for settling land acquisition, resettlement and construction-related disputes.

These principles, adopted by this RPF, will be applied during Project implementation, governing all activities where land acquisition and involuntary resettlement occurs.

### **5.3. Comparison of AIIB's requirements on Involuntary Resettlement and Belarussian Legislation and Actions to Address the Difference**

As a fundamental rule, under this RPF, during implementation of the Project, the regulatory framework (RB or AIIB ESP) that is most beneficial to the PAPs will prevail. Under this RPF, during the Project implementation process AIIB's resettlement policies will also prevail in a principle of "replacement value" if it is more beneficial for the PAPs.

In particular, the AIIB ESP does not view absence of formal land titles as a barrier to receive compensation for loss of non-land assets and also provides for additional support to vulnerable groups.

AIIB's requirements place a special focus on the need to improve means of livelihood and quality of life of the affected vulnerable groups, while the national legislation of Belarus does not include these conditions. Under Belarussian law, compensation is calculated based on the market value of land, while the AIIB requires calculation of the total cost of compensation for the loss of assets.

## **6. Eligibility, evaluation, and entitlement**

### **6.1. Persons eligible for compensation**

According to this RPF, the following persons are entitled for compensation, if present in the Project area prior to cut-off date:

- PAPs who are formal owners or lessees, or legal users under the provisions of the Belarussian law, or unregistered owners and informal users of privately or publicly owned affected agricultural or construction land, or part of the land;
- PAPs who are owners and informal users of affected crops that are affected by the Project;
- PAPs who are owners and informal users of perennial plants and trees such as fruit bearing trees and vineyards that are affected by the Project;
- PAPs who are owners of the affected non-agricultural business on the whole plot or a part of it that are affected by the Project;
- Workers, agricultural processors and farmers on affected property, whose incomes and livelihoods are temporarily affected due to Project's impact.
- Communities or households whose access to their buildings and usual resources are affected by the Project;
- PAPs who are formal owners, or lessees, or legal users under the provision of Belarussian law, or unregistered owners and informal users, and who are affected by the Project because of the temporarily occupation of their land;
- Vulnerable groups (VG), persons below the poverty line in accordance with national laws, women led households, single parents, elderly, disabled persons, veterans or those with long-term health problems which are affected by the Project;
- PAPs who are formal or informal owners (building constructed without building permit on one's own land plot, or someone else's or state-owned plot) or lessees of the building (residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, auxiliary, etc.), or persons with occupancy rights on flats in expropriated residential building or apartment, or a part of the building that is affected by the Project, or informal users of public buildings; and
- PAP's whose losses cannot be determined or foreseen at this stage of the Project.

### **6.2. Cut-off date**

The cut-off date is a moratorium date. Persons encroaching into the Project area after the Cut-off date are not eligible for compensation or for any other resettlement assistance. Also, any investments in fixed assets (such as structures, crops, fruit, trees, woodlots, etc.) as result of activities commencing after the Cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. This cut-off date policy will not include persons who became owners after the cut-off date by court decision of a property existing prior to cut-off date. The date counters opportunistic claims from those moving into the Project area solely in anticipation of benefits.

In order to establish a cut-off date for determine the eligibility of PAPs for resettlement compensation and assistance, a census of persons and inventory of assets shall be produced, as

soon as the sub-project is identified, to enumerate all likely impacts and, if possible, supported by video and photo material. The report on the surveys shall be signed off by the PAPs and representative of PIWG. **The date of beginning of census will be considered as cut-off date.** Before the census, PIWG will disseminate information about the cut-off date in appropriate local media, informing all owners and users of the initiation of the expropriation process. The cut-off date will also be publicly disclosed on notice boards in local communities and relevant municipalities and at consultation meetings, with an accompanying explanation. The public announcement will also be posted, as necessary, on frequently visited locations throughout the affected areas.

### **6.3. Evaluation of affected assets**

Some general rules shall apply when evaluating assets for compensation:

**Compensations for buildings and land.** Compensation for agricultural land, an acquired building, business or land can be another appropriate replacement property, which corresponds in value, quality, accessibility, etc. If there is a difference of values at replacement cost between acquired and offered property, the PIWG and property owner can agree on additional cash payment to bridge the gap. Cash compensation at replacement cost (including all associated costs of transaction, for example, registration costs in land/cadastre registries, transfer and administrative fees, if any), will be provided for land and buildings. The compensation will also be provided for all possible damages caused by any construction activities.

**Compensation for crops and trees.** During involuntary acquisition (temporary or permanent), it is preferable to comply with the rule that access to site is performed only after all remaining annual crops are collected, whenever possible. For annual crops harvested before access to site the compensation will not be paid. Annual crops that cannot be harvested prior to access to site the compensation shall be provided at replacement costs. The PAP shall have the choice to harvest the crops even after the access to site by PIWG, if possible. Compensation for perennial plants and trees will be ensured at a replacement cost. Determining full replacement cost requires consideration not only of yield, but also of costs of setting up the plantation from the start (seedlings, ground preparation etc.), as well as income lost during the period necessary to achieve yield again.

**Compensation for impacted businesses.** Should project activities have a negative impact on any private income sources or businesses, the PIWG will undertake necessary compensation measures, in line with this RPF, to improve, or restore those livelihoods to pre-project levels.

**Compensation for other losses.** If the project activities result in loss or resettlement of livelihood sources (for example beehives), such persons will be compensated for a loss of production of one season plus reasonable costs in relation to relocating production resources.

### **6.4. Entitlements to Compensation and Assistance**

Compensation and entitlements must ensure that the PAPs maintain or improve their livelihood and standard of living after the project. **Table 2** below provides the entitlements for various categories of PAPs and degrees of impacts related to the Project.

For unexpected adverse effects during the project implementation, the PIWG will undertake measures in accordance with the objectives of the RPF of restoring the socio-economic and living conditions of the affected persons. The PIWG will conduct census / socio-economic survey of

PAPs and prepare the ARP covering all applicable requirements consistent with the approved RPF.

In the case of cash compensation, payments will be delivered through the banks based on the preference of the PAPs free from fees or processing charges. Expenses related to transfer of funds, and documentation requirements will be covered by Vitebskavtodor.

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**Table 2 Entitlement and Compensation Matrix**

Type of loss	PAPs legal rights status	Compensation policy
Economic displacement	Owner with formal title	Replacement land of equal or higher value and similar productivity in direct proximity or in the surroundings of the expropriated land together with all costs of resettlement and administrative fees needed for transfer of ownership rights, if any. OR Cash compensation at replacement costs;
	Lessee with valid documents of the right of lease who cultivates agricultural land pursuant to agreement	Compensation for all improvements on land (such as irrigation). Compensation will be paid at replacement cost. AND Costs of equipment relocation and installation AND Replacement land for lease, if land was leased from state
	PAPs without formal title	PAPs without a formal title who were in possession of the land on cut-off date will not receive compensation for the land but will be compensated for all investments made on land including labor. ..... <i>Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.</i>
Construction land regardless to severity of loss (whether partial or complete loss)	Owner with formal title	Cash compensation at replacement costs; OR At property owner demand, if legal terms are met, replacement land of equal or higher value and similar value in direct proximity or in the surroundings of the expropriated land together with all costs of resettlement and administrative fees needed for transfer of ownership rights, if any

Type of loss	PAPs legal rights status	Compensation policy
	Lessee with valid documents of the right of lease	Compensation for all investments on land Compensation will be paid at replacement cost AND Costs of equipment relocation and installation AND Replacement land for lease, if land was leased from state AND Compensation for all rent paid in advance, for the period not expired
	PAPs without formal title	PAPs without a formal title who were in possession of the land on cut-off date will not receive compensation for the land but will be compensated for all investments made on land. ..... <i>Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.</i>
Unviable land, agricultural or construction	Property owners	In case the remaining area of land is not viable, it can be acquired upon PAPs request and compensated according to type of property
<b>Plants and structures on agricultural land (but not houses)</b>		
Loss of annual crops, that could not have been harvested prior to land repossession	Owners of plants (irrelevant if the owner of crops is owner of land, or lessee, or informal owner/user of land providing that they bore costs of planting crops	Cash compensation which equals the value of expropriated crops including the value of time needed to produce such crop, as well as costs of possible investment (work and labor force)
Loss of perennial plants and trees (fruit bearing trees, vineyards and fruit bearing plants)		The right to collect fruits; AND Cash compensation at replacement cost on the basis of sort, year and productive value, including the value of time needed to produce such crop, as well as costs of possible investment (work and labor force), to plant a new vineyard, orchard or similar, till the moment it reaches the full fructuous potential.

Type of loss	PAPs legal rights status	Compensation policy
Wood mass (mature or nearly mature)		The replacement cost determined based on the value of the dry wood volume at market value
Forests without mature wood mass		Cash compensation for the investment in planting a new forest, including the value of time needed to reproduce a replacement forest
Impact on agricultural employees, or processors	Workers, employees	In case of disturbance of income source compensation on a one-time basis will be paid commensurate with income loss. AND Training for alternative jobs if possible. AND Priority in employment on the Project, if possible and on a case by case basis (In accordance with social assessment processed in RAPs)
<b>Businesses (non-agriculture)</b>		
Business structures (shops, kiosks, offices, etc.)	Owners with formal title	Cash compensation at replacement costs, including taxes AND Costs of equipment and inventory relocation and re-installation AND Cash compensation on a one-time basis (transitional allowance) to be determined on a case to case basis during social survey by obtaining relevant data on income and livelihood. Transitional allowance shall then be determined commensurate with the loss. OR At property owner demand, if legal terms are met, replacement property of equal or higher value and similar feature, in direct proximity or in the surroundings of the expropriated building together with all costs of resettlement and administrative fees needed for transfer of ownership rights, if any

Type of loss	PAPs legal rights status	Compensation policy
	<p>Lessee with valid documents of the right of lease who uses premises according to agreement</p>	<p>Compensation for all improvements on premises (such as reconstruction, refurbishment etc.). Compensation will be paid at replacement cost.                      AND                      Costs of equipment and inventory relocation and re-installation,                      AND                      Cash compensation on a one-time basis (transitional allowance) to be determined on a case to case basis during social survey by obtaining relevant data on income and livelihood. Transitional allowance shall then be determined commensurate with the loss.                      AND                      Replacement premises for lease, if premises leased from state</p>
	<p>PAPs, owners without formal title (building constructed without building permit on one's own plot of land, or on somebody else's land - presumably state owned)</p>	<p>Cash compensation for the building at replacement cost of the structure, including taxes                      AND                      Costs of equipment and inventory relocation and re-installation                      AND                      Cash compensation on a one-off basis (transitional allowance) to be determined on a case to case basis during social survey by obtaining relevant data on income and livelihood. Transitional allowance shall then be determined commensurate with the loss.</p>
<p>Loss of non-agricultural businesses</p>	<p>Owner of business</p>	<p>Cash compensation for relocating the business, including compensation for immovable inventory and replacement cost of investment.                      AND                      Cash compensation on a one-time basis (transitional allowance)                      AND</p>

Type of loss	PAPs legal rights status	Compensation policy
		Any registration taxes. AND Appropriate level of support for improving the skills if necessary, to perform restoration of income source (livelihood).
	Workers, employees	In case of disturbance of income source compensation on a one-time basis will be paid commensurate with income loss. AND Training for alternative jobs if possible. AND Priority in employment on the Project, if possible and on a case by case basis (In accordance with social assessment processed in RAPs)
Living premises (houses, flats, dachas, etc.) but where owner doesn't live in, so no physical resettlement is needed, but are used for lease as source of livelihood	Owner of property	Cash compensation for building at full replacement cost AND Compensation for costs of relocation (moving allowance) AND Cash compensation on a one-time basis (transitional allowance, if rent was a source of livelihood)
<b>Physical resettlement</b>		
Buildings (residential, houses, flats etc.)	Owner with formal title Informal owner - building constructed without building permit on one's own plot of land if subject to legalization	Cash compensation at replacement costs, AND Payment for relocation costs (moving allowance) and compensation for other costs during relocation and cash compensation on a one-time basis (transitional allowance); OR At property owner demand, if legal terms are met, replacement property of equal or higher value, in direct proximity or in the surroundings of the expropriated property together with all costs of resettlement and

Type of loss	PAPs legal rights status	Compensation policy
		administrative fees needed for transfer of ownership rights, if any AND Payment for relocation costs (moving allowance) and compensation for other costs during relocation and cash compensation on a one-time basis (transitional allowance); If immediate accommodation/storage is unavailable, housing/storage rental allowance covering rent for at least 3 months or more if rental requirement period is longer.
	Informal owner - building constructed without building permit on one's own plot of land or constructed without building permit on someone else's or state-owned - not eligible for legalization	Cash compensation for the building at replacement cost of the structure; AND Payment for relocation costs (moving allowance) and compensation for other costs during relocation and cash compensation on a one-time basis (transitional allowance).
	Lessee of the affected property	Payment of resettlement costs and compensation for proven costs caused by relocation and cash compensation on a one-time basis (transitional allowance).
	Lessee or person with occupancy right to state owned flat	Provide lease or occupancy rights of same kind of another equivalent, social or state-owned property in nearest vicinity; AND Payment for relocation costs (moving allowance) and compensation for other costs during relocation and cash compensation on a one-time basis (transitional allowance) evaluated based on potential extra costs incurred by increased commuting costs.
	Owners of temporary/ movable structures	Approved site to relocate structure with the relevant permissions and access to the road, if required.
Other resettlement situations		

<b>Type of loss</b>	<b>PAPs legal rights status</b>	<b>Compensation policy</b>
Loss of access to community assets, buildings and structures	Communities or households	Replacement of public ownership or conveniences (roads and the like). Access to equal conveniences or services.
Impacts caused by temporary occupancy of land and any damages to the property	Property owner	Market price of lease for duration of the occupancy. The land must be returned to original condition. Improved quality of the land due to top soiling work should not be removed, except if agreed upon differently with PAP. AND Replacement cost in accordance with this matrix for affected crops, orchards, nurseries etc. AND Compensation for any damages to the property evaluated at replacement costs if land cannot be restored to original status at the end of rental.
Undetermined impact	Owner or formal beneficiary	Any undetermined impact will be mitigated in accordance with principles and aims of the RPF

## 6.5. Inventory and Valuation of Losses

The GoB Land Acquisition Procedures are listed in Annex 2.

An inventory of affected assets will summarize the: (i) number of structures that will be impacted and information on their ownership disaggregated by gender; (ii) the types of construction materials used in the affected structures; and (iii) other immovable assets like electricity connections and source of drinking water, etc.

The census / socio-economic surveys of PAPs will cover, but not limited to: (a) profiles of household heads by age, gender and education; (b) household members, labor force and employment, disaggregated by gender; (c) family incomes and its sources as compared with poverty thresholds in the oblast; (d) asset ownership such as land, crops and trees; (e) access to social services like schools, clinics, public markets and places of worship; (f) access to electricity connections and roads; and (g) access to common resources in the area. The census will identify the: (a) loss of potential incomes from small business operating alongside of the road; and (b) potential displacement of workers employed by affected business shops. Likewise, the census will identify the impacts and associated risks arising from losses to PAPs particularly on reduced household incomes, and displacement from employment in affected small business shops. It will also identify vulnerable and non-vulnerable households. These impacts will be the basis for compensation and income restoration of the PAPs. The result of the survey will be complemented with available district-level secondary socio-economic information for the Project area.

The licensed independent licensed valuator engaged to assess the current market value of lands and structures to be affected by the Project will conduct a detailed measurement survey of the affected assets with the PAPs.

To establish a basis for compensation rates for affected lands and structures to ensure that PAPs are compensated at replacement cost, a replacement cost survey will be conducted. On the basis of this and further information on required rehabilitation measures the compensation, relocation and rehabilitation budget will be prepared in the ARP. The final amount of compensation will be agreed between the PAPs and the PIWG. All compensation payments, land transfers will be free of taxes and administrative costs. Costs related to the ARP preparation and implementation will be the responsibility of the PIWG which will also be responsible for ensuring the payments are made on time and before the breaking of construction works.

The cost, timeline and other conditions of temporary or permanent acquisition of land will be agreed with the PAPs. In determining the cost of land plot, the full replacement value or the cost of rights to use the land will be considered including the assets found thereon at the time when the right to ownership or land use is terminated. It will also reflect the losses borne by land owner at the time of termination of the contract, and losses due to early termination of their obligations to third parties.

The full replacement value of the land plot will be determined according to ESS2 of AIIB's ESP, which requires replacement cost assessed at current market price and is therefore a higher principle than envisaged under RB laws.

Data sources on farm productivity and agricultural crops will be the (a) the Regional/municipal Department of Agriculture, (b) Statistics Department and (c) PAPs' statements and other documents/data (pledge agreements, statistics data and tax information regarding farms, etc.).

Compensation for crop losses is calculated by taking the average of the gross harvest for the previous three years prior to the acquisition. The unit rate for each crop will be derived by adding the average gross harvest per hectare for the previous three years divided by three.

Representatives from construction companies can be consulted on the average cost estimate for constructing a square meter of different structure categories in recent months. Respective community / committee administrations will also be consulted on the current building standards and prices.

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## 7. Preparation of Individual ARP

### 7.1. Individual RAP development, approval and implementation

Individual ARPs will be prepared, based on this RPF, if permanent/temporary land acquisition, resettlement or economic displacement is needed. The objective of ARPs shall be to specify what procedures to follow and what actions to take to properly acquire land and compensate affected people by allowing and providing for adequate participation, consultation and full functioning of the grievance mechanism. Any Phase-specific ARP shall be based on up-to-date and reliable information about (a) the proposed resettlement and its impacts on the displaced persons and other adversely affected groups, and (b) the legal issues involved in resettlement.

In respect of the complexity of project circumstances any Phase-specific ARPs shall include at minimum the following:

- Description of the project and identification of the project area,
- Identification of project activities that give rise to resettlement,
- Analyze alternatives to avoid or minimize resettlement and conduct meaningful consultations with affected people about acceptable alternatives,
- Establish mechanisms to minimize resettlement, to the extent possible, during project implementation,
- Provide comprehensive socioeconomic studies including:
  - census survey covering current occupants of the affected area to establish a basis for the design of the resettlement program and to exclude subsequent inflows of people from eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance,
  - standard characteristics of displaced households, including a description of production systems, labor, and household organization; and
  - baseline information on livelihoods (including, as relevant, production levels and income derived from both formal and informal economic activities) and standards of living (including health status) of the displaced population.
  - the magnitude of the expected loss--total or partial--of assets, and the extent of displacement, physical or economic, information on vulnerable groups or persons, legal framework.
- Analyze legal framework, cover gaps, if any, between local laws covering eminent domain and resettlement and ESS2, and the mechanisms to bridge such gaps.
- Establish institutional framework, institutional responsibility for implementation, eligibility, valuation of and compensation for losses and the methodology to be used in valuing losses,
- Undertake valuation survey and determine full replacement cost for each category of assets, as well as business and employee income losses.

- Establish grievance procedures, implementation arrangements, monitoring and evaluation and cost and budget.

## 7.2. Objectives of the ARPs

The objectives of the ARPs are as follows:

- To minimize possible adverse impacts of resettlement on population and property,
- To mitigate adverse social and economic impacts of land acquisition and temporary or permanent losses by providing compensation for losses of property on the basis of replacement costs and ensure implementation of the activities of resettlement with appropriate data disclosure, consultations and participation of PAPs;
- Re-establish or even improve sources of income and living standards of resettled persons on the level before Project impact,
- To establish organizational systems and procedures for monitoring the realization of resettlement plan and to take corrective measures.

It is necessary to carry out a socio-economic census in order to identify the following:

- Current beneficiaries of the area in the scope of the Project, in order to establish baseline for creating the resettlement program and to avoid opportunistic claims,
- Standard characteristics of household, including description of production system, work and organization of household, with the basic information about livelihood (including, if relevant, level of production and income obtained from formal and informal economic activities) and standard of living (including health condition),
- Range of expected loss of property (total or partial) and range of resettlement, whether physical or economic,
- Information on vulnerable groups, particularly those below the poverty line, old people, women and children, veterans ethnic groups and other resettled persons not protected by the *Regulation on the procedure for the acquisition and provision of land plots*, and for whom special measures must be taken,
- Measures for regular update of information on resettled persons and their livelihood and living standards, so that at the right moment, i.e. when the resettlement begins, the latest information is available. If updated information differs significantly from the original, measures will be defined how to record these changes and to update the resettlement program, in the way which is in accordance with the originally approved program.

ARPs will be submitted to AIIB for review and clearance. No activities on construction works can commence until and unless compensation has been paid, or appropriate budget set aside on an escrow account or account alike, or replacement property administered to PAPs, or court procedure initiated to determine the compensation in case no amicable settlement is reached.

Implementation of ARPs is an obligation of the Vitebskavtodor who shall monitor overall implementation, collaborate with the regional branches in whose territory the works are taking place, collaborate with contractors and disclose information to PAPs and communities.

### **7.3. Public consultation in ARP Preparation and Implementation**

Activities on the preparation of site-specific ARPs will be disclosed in the way to encourage meaningful participation of PAPs. That assumes the phase of preliminary preparations, disclosure of preparations for population census, disclosure of census results while respecting privacy of personal information, disclosure of social assessment, as well as disclosure of ARP drafts. The purpose of public disclosure and discussions is to ensure meaningful participation of PAPs in the process of preparation, implementation and monitoring of resettlement instruments.

Vitebskavtodor will adopt a pro-active approach, which involves public disclosure of all appropriate information about the preparation of the ARP, meaningful consultation with PAPs and local communities and an effective procedure or mechanism by which people can make comments or raise grievances. As part of the ARPs and ARP preparation, Vitebskavtodor will include following steps to ensure proper communication about key ARP issues and full ARP disclosure:

- define PAP engagement strategy in ARP preparation, as part of overall planning of the project;
- map specific issues (e.g. the definition of entitlements, surveys, census, specific engagement with vulnerable groups etc.) and PAP groups (e.g. owners of property, women, persons and businesses affected by economic displacement, Roma communities etc.) to be communicated to - define criteria for identifying and prioritizing and select an engagement mechanism;
- define clear internal and management roles, responsibilities and authority as well as designate specific personnel to be responsible for the implementation and monitoring of ARP disclosure activity;
- provide with effective procedure by which PAPs can express grievances and comments about ARP at all phases of its preparation, identify opportunities from feedback and determine actions, revisit goals and plan next steps for follow-up and future engagement;
- conduct the engagement itself, disclose information in a way appropriate for groups, type of loss and local circumstances, hold public consultation ensuring equitable PAP contribution and mitigating tension while remaining focused on the issues;
- after final ARP has been adopted, in addition of appropriate full ARP disclosure, prepare and make available to all affected persons and groups a summary document of the ARP;

### **7.4. Resettlement cost**

Vitebskavtodor is responsible for the Resettlement Plan preparation and implementation, all land acquisition costs, the compensation of losses, resettlement-related operations, transaction/registration costs, costs for allocation of new leases, and land plot re-registration associated with the implementation of RP for subproject.

ARPs, prepared in line with this RPF will include a budget section indicating

- unit compensation rates for all affected items and allowances,
- methodology followed for the computation of unit compensation rates, and
- a cost table for all LAR-related expenses including administrative costs and contingencies.

Vitebskavtdor will ensure the timely allocation/transfer of funds needed to implement the Resettlement Plan. Allocations will be periodically reviewed based on the budget requirements indicated in the RP.

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## **8. Public Consultations and Information Disclosure**

### **8.1. Public Consultations**

The Project will promote the active public and stakeholders' participation that involve information exchange and decision-making during RPF and ARPs' preparation and implementation process. Both instruments shall be disclosed and publicly available prior to public consultations and sufficient time shall be left for submitting remarks after public consultations.

The objectives of consultations are to:

- allow for public discussion on draft of this RPF;
- identify and help address PAPs' concerns related to the preparation and implementation of the Resettlement Plan;
- determine PAPs' preferences on the type and delivery of compensation;
- minimize PAPs' concerns and ensure transparency of ARP activities; and,
- help avoiding unnecessary and costly project development delay.

According to the AIIB policy, the PAPs must be fully consulted and provided with opportunities to participate in the planning and implementation of LAR processes. They also must be informed in an appropriate and timely manner on their rights and entitlements, the outcomes of the planning process, as well as the schedules and procedures for implementation of the ARP.

Public information and consultation campaign must be carried out by the PIWG (or other entity as delegated by PIWG) with participation of the Vitebskavtodor during all stages of the LAR process. In addition, the PIWG with participation of the regional authorities must also organize public information meetings to ensure disclosure of the draft ARP and inform PAPs about the procedures for payments for compensation and relocation. For the Project at least one consultation with PAPs will be conducted once the CoI is determined.

In line with COVID-19 restrictions, consultations were undertaken both remotely and in person to ensure mitigation of transmission risks. They presented the scope of the Project, description of temporary and permanent impacts, entitlements of PAPs to compensation and assistance, grievance procedures, schedule of land acquisition activities, role of various agencies and other related information. To ensure that PAPs and other key stakeholders were informed of these consultations, schedule and venues of consultations were announced publicly before the activities. Individual notifications of potential PAPs were also made.

Public consultations were conducted following a detailed stakeholder analysis. The list of identified stakeholders is presented below.

Stakeholder group	Composition of the group
<b>Affected parties</b>	
Citizens who may be affected by the acquisition of land under the Project	19 land users whose lands will be acquired for permanent or temporary use.
Enterprises and organizations that may be affected by the acquisition of land under the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural organizations (Lepelagroservis Open Joint Stock Company (OJSC), Chereyshchina OJSC, etc.)</li> <li>• State forestry institutions (Lepel forestry, Ushach forestry).</li> <li>• Infrastructure companies (RUE Beltelecom, RUE Vitebskenergo, Zapad-Transnefteproduct, Belorusneft-Vitebskoblnefteproduct), etc.</li> </ul>
Rural executive committees that may be affected by the acquisition of land under the Project	Six Village Councils (Kamensky and Lepelsky Village Councils of the Lepelsky District; Zharsky and Sorochinsky Village Council of the Ushachsky District. Gomel and Ekimansky Village Councils of the Polotsky District).
Religious and municipal organizations that may be affected in connection with the construction work near the cemetery in the area of the 10th km	Religious organizations (parish of the Church of the Holy Great Martyr Barbara of the village of Chereyshchina), parish of the Church of the Holy Great Martyr George the Victorious, agro-town Gomel)
<b>Interested parties</b>	
Citizens who may experience indirect effects as a result of the project	Residents of the villages of Zaborovye, Sorochino, Vatslavovo, Verkhovye, Rubaniki, Masenkovo, Svyatitsa, Gomel, Dvor-Gomel, Mezhdulesye, Semenets, Trosno, Vesnyanka, Belchitsa, etc.
Local administrations and local authorities in nearby settlements	Eight Village Councils (Kamensky and Lepelsky Village Councils of the Lepelsky District; Zharsky and Sorochinsky Village Council of the Ushachsky District; Gomel, Ekimansky, Borovukhsky and Farinovsky Village Councils of the Polotsky District).
Government agencies and organizations at national, regional and local levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District executive committees and their structural divisions (Lepelsky, Ushachsky and Polotsk regions).</li> <li>• State institution “Ushachsky district center of hygiene and epidemiology” (State institution “Ushachsky RCGE”) and others.</li> <li>• Inspection of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection</li> </ul>
Enterprises, including those involved in the transport sector, and those that may receive potential benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OJSC Vitebskoblavtotrans;</li> <li>• Communal unitary enterprise (CUE) "Vitebskobldorstroy";</li> </ul>

Stakeholder group	Composition of the group
from the implementation of the Project in Polotsk or elsewhere (commercial industry organizations, local chambers of commerce and industry)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RUE "Vitebskavtodor";</li> <li>• Branch "Bus fleet number 2 of Polotsk";</li> <li>• Vehicle fleet Ushachi, ATP No. 6 of the city of Novopolotsk;</li> <li>• Private transport unitary enterprise "Ushachskaya Autobase";</li> <li>• Branch "Motor Transport Company No. 14 of Lepel";</li> <li>• Vitebsk branch of the Belarusian Chamber of Commerce and Industry;</li> <li>• RUE Belpochta and others.</li> </ul>
Construction contractors and their business associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Ushach mobile mechanized column - 66";</li> <li>• "Lepel mobile mechanized column-75";</li> <li>• Branch Ushachsky road repair and construction department No. 105 of KUP "Vitebskobldorstroy" (Ushachsky DRSU-105);</li> <li>• Ushachskaya linear road distance No. 376 DEU No. 37 RUE "Vitebskavtodor"</li> </ul>
Labor unions in the construction, civil engineering and transport sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vitebsk regional organization of the Belarusian trade union of workers in transport and communications;</li> <li>• Vitebsk regional organization of the Belarusian trade union of workers in the construction and building materials industries;</li> <li>• trade union organizations (CUE Vitebskobldorstroy, RUE Vitebskavtodor, OJSC Vitebskoblavtotrans, etc.).</li> </ul>
Local media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Newspapers ("Lepelsky Territory" of the Lepelsky District, "Patryet" of the Ushachsky District);</li> <li>• Broadcasting program "Lepel Local Broadcasting";</li> <li>• News Internet Resources and Forums</li> </ul>
Ecological associations (national, regional level)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Center for Environmental Solutions;</li> <li>• International public association "Ecoproject Partnership";</li> <li>• Public organization "Akhova ptushak Baskaushchyny";</li> <li>• Non-governmental organization "Ecodom";</li> <li>• Green Network Partnership;</li> <li>• International public association "Ecosphere" and others.</li> </ul>

Stakeholder group	Composition of the group
Motorists Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public Association "Belarusian Union of Transport Workers";</li> <li>• Vitebsk regional organization of the public association "Belarusian Society of Motorists"</li> <li>• Association of Cyclists of Belarus ("Minsk Cycling Society")</li> </ul>
Non-governmental organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Ushachsky regional organizational structure" of the Republican state-public association "Belarusian society of hunters and fishermen" of the Russian Geographical Society "BOOR";</li> <li>• Polotsk regional organization of RGO "BOOR"</li> <li>• Public Association "Belarusian Society of Disabled Persons";</li> <li>• Public Association "Republican Association of Wheelchair-Disabled".</li> </ul>
Vulnerable groups of citizens	Pensioners, disabled, children, etc.

Trips with the purpose of holding meetings on the ground with affected and interested parties took place in May 2020. Information about the Project was sent out in advance and an agreement was reached with representatives of local authorities on informing and engaging interested and affected parties to the Project.

For district, city and rural executive committees, land users (organizations and individuals) of land plots planned for temporary or permanent acquisition for reconstruction of the road and construction of an allotment in Polotsk, as well as land users whose plots are located in the area of the planned activity, questionnaires were developed. This was undertaken to ensure possibility for remote recording of stakeholder feedback. These questionnaires, as well as the minutes of the meetings, contain an assessment of the provisions of the Project, collected information on vulnerable categories of people, expressed during personal meetings with interested persons, concerns, wishes and suggestions.

During meetings with representatives of local authorities, the main design solutions were presented for the reconstruction of the R-46 highway, Lepel-Polotsk - the border of the Russian Federation (Yukhovichi) from Lepel to Polotsk, the construction of a bypass of Polotsk, the reconstruction of the existing bridge over the river Zapadnaya Dvina in the city of Novopolotsk, as well as land and cadastral plans of the lands of interested and affected land users of the Lepel, Ushach and Polotsk regions. Interested parties were informed about the work on environmental and social impact assessment and the features of the procedure in accordance with national legislation and the requirements of AIIB. In particular, contact details were provided for sending appeals, comments, comments and suggestions. Information on the socio-economic and demographic conditions in the areas in which the project will be implemented were collected. Citizens interested in the implementation of the Project, supervisory bodies living in the vicinity of highways, public organizations, including environmental profile, enterprises and organizations that may be potentially affected by the acquisition of land under the Project, organizations involved in the

implementation of the Project expressed their attitude to the Project, concerns, comments, suggestions, etc. by e-mail, in Google form and by phone. The main concerns and expectations of representatives of the administration and local residents related to the implementation of the Project were also systematized.

In order to fully and comprehensively take into account the opinions, concerns and suggestions of interested parties, to minimize potential negative impacts during the construction and operation of the R-46 highway, a survey was conducted. The questionnaires for the survey were distributed by representatives of local authorities, filled out by respondents during personal meetings, and also sent by e-mail.

During this preliminary introduction of the Project 12 meetings were held and 75 email responses were recorded. The information obtained as a result of the consultations and interviews was discussed with representatives of the AIIB, RUE "Vitebskavtodor", State Enterprise "Belgiprodor", Ushachsky, Lepel, and Polotsk regional executive committees, Novopolotsk city executive committee during video conferences. The feedback received from PAPs was discussed with RUE "Vitebskavtodor".

Prior to the finalization of this RPF, public feedback will be solicited via the following channels:

- Website:
- Email:
- Telephone number:
- Address:
- Social media:

Similarly, the preparation of the ARP will be preceded by an appropriate stakeholder outreach to potentially affected PAPs. Relevant community and district administrations shall be informed accordingly, as their assistance will be solicited for conducting the inventory of affected assets, the census / socio-economic survey of PAPs and the detailed measurement surveys. Also, prior to the finalization of the ARP and its submission to ABII for endorsement, the PIWG shall thoroughly inform PAPs on the results of the census and detailed measurement survey, and their preferences on compensation or other resettlement assistance shall be given due consideration. The processes and mechanisms ensuring the active involvement of PAPs and other stakeholders will be detailed in the final ARP including the date, list of participants, and minutes of consultation meetings.

## **8.2. Disclosure of Information**

Copies of the draft and final RPF in Russian and English language shall be made available at the Project area at the following locations and made available online at:

1. Ushachi regional executive committee: 211524, Ushachi, st. Leninskaya, 12.
2. Lepel regional executive committee: 211174, Lepel, st. Leninskaya, 6
3. Polotsk regional executive committee: 211400, Polotsk, st. Tolstoy, 6
4. [AIIB's Project webpage](#)
5. [Vitebskavtodor's webpage](#)

Public feedback for the overall Project or this RPF can be shared through:

1. Website: [Vitebskavtodor's webpage](#)
2. Email: <https://vitavtodor.by/feedback/elektronnye-obrashcheniya/elektronnoe-obrashchenie-dlya-fizicheskikh-lits.php>
3. Telephone number: +375 (29) 891-55-00 and +375 (212) 26-24-41
4. Address: RUE "Vitebskavtodor", Suvorova St. 16, Vitebsk, 210026

The process of disclosure and adoption of this RPF is defined in several steps:

- Vitebskavtodor, through dedicated E&S Consultant held initial public consultations regarding the Project in May 2020.
- Preparation of the first draft RPF: August 2020
- RPF first draft to be sent to AIIB for comments and approval: September 2020
- Disclosure of draft RPF on site and online: November 2020
- Finalization of this RPF is expected to be completed by January 2020

Similar approach will be undertaken for the preparation and disclosure of ARP, in line with prevailing COVID-19 restrictions at that time.

Notwithstanding the above, the process of disclosure of draft and final ARP will include at the minimum:

- Availability of copies of the draft and final ARP in English and Russian on sites and online.
- Distribution of public information materials summarizing compensations and the overall ARP among the PAPs to provide additional information on the implementation arrangement, payment schedule, assistance to specific groups and complaints resolution options.

### **8.3. Report on RPF Disclosure**

Section to be updated based on public feedback.

## 9. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is a mechanism for receiving, evaluating, and mitigating the consequences or completely resolving problems and complaints from people who believe that they have been affected by the environmental or social impact of the proposed project. This mechanism is also designed to inform affected people about its availability within the project. GRM for employees of organizations directly involved in the implementation of the project (hereinafter referred to as project employees) is aimed at ways to solve problems in the workplace.

For this project, two separate GRM flows (levels) will be created: one for affected people and the other for project employees. Accordingly, both flows are being developed in addition to the system for handling complaints and appeals existing in the Republic of Belarus at the state level. GRM is developed in accordance with the environmental and social policies of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (ESP AIIB) and applicable ESS. Both developed GRM flows are designed for promptly handling complaints and solving problems using an understandable and transparent process that takes into account gender aspects, cultural acceptability and easy access for all people affected by the project in the Republic of Belarus. The GRM also informs the public, potentially affected by the implementation of the project, and the project staff on how to resolve complaints that will be used in the framework of this project. The GRM does not prevent access to and does not substitute for the formal procedures functioning in Belarus.

### 9.1. The complaints system of the Republic of Belarus

The Law of the Republic of Belarus No. 300-3 of 07/18/2011 “On Appeals of Citizens and Legal Entities” (hereinafter - the Law No. 300-No) is a fundamental regulatory act regulating the mechanism of circulation of citizens and legal entities, including those received from legal entities that are entrusted with the functions of the media. Beyond the scope of this normative legal act are appeals to be considered in accordance with the legislation on constitutional legal proceedings, civil, civil procedural, economic procedural, criminal procedural legislation, legislation determining the order of the administrative process, legislation on administrative procedures, and employee appeals to the employer, as well as other appeals in respect of which legislative acts establish a different procedure for their submission and consideration. It is conditionally possible to distinguish human rights, information, management and control functions that are implemented in the process of filing and considering appeals (including complaints).

- *The human rights function* is that filing appeals is a way of protecting the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of the population. By applying, you can protect almost any rights (including land, labor, civil, etc.).
- *The information function* reflects the content component of appeals. Their content is a valuable source of information about the problems and issues that most concern the population.
- *The managerial function* allows citizens and business entities to influence the adoption of managerial decisions: make suggestions on the appropriateness of making a decision, support or criticize the measures taken, give their arguments, etc.
- *The control function* implies that through appeals the population has the ability to some extent control the behavior of officials of state bodies and organizations.

Legislative distinction between an application and a complaint must be made depending on the presence or absence of violations of the applicants' rights and legitimate interests. If the appeal reports a violation of the rights of a particular applicant, then it should be a complaint. Currently, the complaint is the most common type of appeal. It is the most important way to protect violated rights, which is determined by the simplicity and accessibility of this method. Complaint handling is free, there are no strict requirements for the form and content of the complaint, a wide range of possible recipients, etc. According to Law No. 300-Z, victims can file complaints in various ways. In form - oral, written or electronic appeal. An oral complaint is an applicant's appeal set out during a personal appointment.

An oral complaint has a minimal amount of formalism: it does not require a separate document, there is no need to bear the cost of sending it by mail. An important point is the ability in many cases to get a solution to a problem directly during an appointment with an official. The subjective factor in this case is the credibility of a particular official who has the authority to solve the problem. The fact of filing an oral complaint, its essence and the decision made are recorded in the personal admission card by the official.

Within the meaning of Law No. 300-Z, a written complaint means an appeal written on paper, regardless of whether it is handwritten or typed on a computer. If the appeal does not have paper media, it cannot be considered as a written appeal. A complaint filed electronically without an electronic digital signature is subject to mandatory review. An electronic complaint can be filed in the form of an electronic letter to the organization's e-mail or by posting it in the appropriate section on the website of the executive authority or other government agency. The requirements for the content of electronic communications (including complaints), as well as the procedure for their consideration are regulated by paragraph 2 of Article 25 of Law No. 300-Z.

By the number of applicants - individual and collective appeal. The distinction between individual and collective written appeal is made depending on the number of persons who have signed up to the same appeal. Thus, if appeals (including those with similar content) come from various applicants, then such appeals are, by their nature, individual appeals. They are subject to separate registration, and a response must be sent to each of them. A collective appeal is an appeal in which, for several applicants, all the necessary data is indicated (for example, for citizens the last name, first name, middle name (if any), address of the place of residence (place of stay)).

Additionally, you can highlight the right of citizens to apply to organizations, including state bodies, by making an entry in the book of comments and suggestions. This type of appeal includes reports of violation of legislative acts, deficiencies in the work of state bodies, other organizations (officials), individual entrepreneurs. Accordingly, based on the definition of "complaint" in Law No. 300-Z, an appeal containing a complaint cannot be submitted to the book of comments and suggestions. The form of the book of comments and suggestions was approved by Decree of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus dated March 16, 2005 No. 285 "On some issues of organizing work with the book of comments and suggestions and making amendments and additions to some decisions of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus"....

A complaint in the fifth paragraph of Article 1 of Law No. 300-3 is understood as a requirement to restore the rights, freedoms and (or) legitimate interests of the applicant, violated by the actions (inaction) of organizations, citizens, including individual entrepreneurs. Law No. 300-Z establishes some features of the filing and consideration of complaints:

- a ban has been established on sending complaints to organizations whose actions (inaction) are appealed, unless the consideration of this category of complaints falls within the exclusive competence of these organizations (paragraph 6 of Article 10 of Law No. 300-Z);
- a complaint may be filed only within three years from the date of violation of the applicant's rights (the first part of paragraph 2 of Article 11 of Law No. 300-Z);
- written responses to complaints regarding actions (inaction) of organizations, individual entrepreneurs and their employees should contain an analysis and assessment of these actions (inaction), information on measures taken if the complaints are recognized as justified (part two of paragraph 1 of Article 18 of Law No. 300-Z);
- a complaint as a general rule is to be sent to a higher organization (part one of paragraph 1 of Article 20 of Law No. 300-Z).

The complaint is a procedural document. It leads to a procedure that forms two ratings for the guilty official: the first goes from below and is contained directly in the complaint, the second is contained in the decision of the body that is considering the complaint. An official shall be liable to a higher authority in a disciplinary and official manner.

Separately, the legislation establishes a procedure for appealing against the actions or omissions of the employer in case of violation of the employee's rights. The main document for regulating labor and related relations is the Labor Code of July 26, 1999 No. 296-Z.

## **9.2. Project-level complaints handling mechanism**

The project will establish two separate GRMs, one for the PAPs and the other for the project employees and workers. These GRMs will be in line with the requirements of the AIIB to provide an opportunity for an independent and impartial review of the submitted complaints.

All parties involved in GRM should adhere to a joint approach at all stages of project planning and implementation to assure those affected by the fact that there are almost no reasons for complaints. However, some people may still have legitimate grievances related to project activities. Many complaints arise from an inadequate understanding of project policies and procedures and can be quickly resolved by properly explaining the situation to the person who has the complaint.

Complaints not related to the activities or impacts of the project may not be resolved by the GRM and grieved party will be informed of this. There may be no charges or fees for the grieved party at any stage of the process. All grievances shall be recorded in a consolidated GRM journal which will be maintained by RUE "Vitebskavtodor".

### **9.2.1. GRM for PAPs**

The Project Implementation Working Group (PIWG) will establish and lead a three-tier system for the people affected by the project. The first tier is created at the local level and is managed by the local Complaints Committee, the second tier is at the level of the Project Coordination Group (PIWG) and is managed by it. The third tier is at the Project Implementation Working Group Level.

**Level 1 (field).** At this level, a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be established. The GRC will consist of the staff of the village council (chairman + manager) and representative of the

PIWG/Construction Supervision Consultants (CSC). Persons affected by the project may contact any of them and they will be responsible for receiving and registering complaints. The Field Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be established and will record, consider, and resolve complaints within their competencies. If there are insufficient competencies and depending on the degree of criticality of the complaint, determine the level of delegation of authority to review and resolve it and immediately transmit the documented information regarding the complaint either to the Grievance Redress Committee sublevel, which will then report to the PIWG or immediately to the second level of GRM.

**Level 2 (regional).** At this level, the GRC will consist of representatives of the departments / divisions of the district executive committee who are directly interested in the implementation of the project (at least 1 representative), the head of the district inspection of natural resources and environmental protection, and a representative each of PIWG and CSC. The regional GRC will be headed by a coordinator (elected from among the GRC members - employees of the district executive committee). At this sublevel, complaints are reviewed and resolved within the competence of GRC members. In case of insufficient competencies, it is permissible to involve one or several PIWG members for conducting an expert assessment. If it is not possible to examine and resolve the complaint, the documented information will be transferred to the next level of the GRM.

**Level 3.** At this level, the GRC will consist of PIWG representative(s), CSC representative, and representatives delegated from among the members of the Technical Council or, if necessary, is additionally invited from among the employees of organizations forming the Technical Council. The PIWG is headed by a leader (elected from among the PIWG members who participate in the Technical Council. At this sub-level, complaints are processed and resolved within the competence of PIWG members. If there are insufficient competencies, it is permissible to involve one or more employees from organizations participating in the project or other Competent Organizations.

If the applicant does not agree or is not satisfied with the decision made, s/he has the right to apply to a higher authority (MHCS) in the order of subordination or directly to the Court of Law for a decisionsolution.

### **9.2.2. Grievance Redress Mechanism for Project Workers**

In accordance with best practices, it is necessary to create a separate mechanism for dealing exclusively with complaints related to workers hired by contractors for construction work. Such complaints may include wage rates and unpaid overtime work, irregular and partial payments, lack / inadequacy of living quarters, lack of clean drinking water and the necessary sanitary and epidemiological conditions, as well as lack of medical care, etc.

GRC complaints committee(s) will be created to deal with labor complaints, including members who are directly or indirectly related to construction work. In particular, GRC will include a road foreman / head of the contractor's work department, who is responsible at the workplace for the functions of the organizer of the work process, in addition to a representative of PIWG. The PIWG Manager will appoint an officer for each GRC to receive complaints and ensure that the complainant does not lose his job and is not afraid to withdraw the complaint before the formal hearing. To ensure an impartial and transparent hearing of complaints, they will be held in a non-threatening environment and will be open to all other workers on the site.

### 9.2.3. Grievance Redress Mechanism Process overview

#### a) *Complaint Registration*

Grievances, regardless of how they are filed, must receive confirmation of their registration. In the case of an oral submission, a confirmation is issued from the GRC member registering the complaint in the form of a receipt indicating the name of the applicant, the date of registration and the registration number of the complaint, by simultaneously entering these data into the complaint register. The complainant should be able to leave his/her signature in the appropriate column of the complaints register. Receipt of complaints filed by the applicant by phone will be confirmed no later than one business day by letter, e-mail, SMS-message or phone call indicating the date of registration and registration number of the complaint. The receipt of a complaint in writing or by e-mail must also be confirmed by letter or e-mail. A confirmation must be issued on the day the complaint is received by GRC and sent to the applicant no later than one business day.

Each party involved in the GRC at the field and regional sublevels must maintain a record book for registering complaints. GRC members should regularly report the details of complaints to the coordinator (a PIWG member): complaints and the status of their resolution. The GRC coordinator should coordinate with each GRC member at the regional and field sublevels on a weekly basis, collect relevant documents, maintain a consolidated register of complaints received at the GRC level, monitor the status of resolution of each complaint received, maintain an updated database of complaints and report accordingly to the PIWG on a weekly basis.

Whatever method is used to receive the complaint (e-mail, mail, fax, call, etc.) and no matter what status it had at the time of entering the GRC first level consolidated register, the complaint should be registered by the GRC coordinator at the regional level in consolidated registry. The complaint registration number assigned by a GRC member remains unchanged in all registry books (including the consolidated PIWG registry). Priority investigation and consideration of complaints at the GRC level, which requires clear coordination of all parties involved in GRM, speed and maximum transparency of information related to the project. All complaints will be recorded and include, but are not limited to, the following details:

- Contact information of the affected party;
- Date, time and place where the complaint was received;
- The name of the person who received the complaint;
- Description of appeal.

In the event that the complainant refuses to provide contact information or contact information is not indicated in the complaint received by email / mail / fax, GRC will consider the anonymous complaint. In such cases, when an oral statement, receipt of a complaint by simple postal management or fax, the answer or decision will be posted on the information board near the village council or district executive committee (depending on which member of GRC received and registered the complaint). In this way, the complainant will be informed of the response or decision. For anonymous cases of receiving a complaint from project employees, a written response must be provided at the headquarters / slave building.

The regional coordinator of the GRC at the regional level (administrative district) will collect data on complaints and maintain a generalized (consolidated) register of complaints, where the complaint of each affected person, group or community has an individual number in all registers

and registration logs. If the issue has not been resolved at the GRC level, it is referred for consideration and possible resolution to the PIWG level. A generalized register of complaints will be maintained and updated weekly by the PIWG manager.

A GRM Log all complaints will be developed in a simple format to facilitate data entry, to obtain information about the complaint and its status of resolution, the terms of resolution and the levels at which this issue was considered and resolved, tracking individual complaints, etc. The register of complaints will contain brief information on resolving complaints and include information on the satisfaction of the party that filed the complaint with the decision (with the exception of complaints submitted anonymously). The register of complaints will also include relevant information on cases of appeal where it was not possible to arrive at a decision satisfying both parties. Forms for registering complaints, complaints register, register of registered complaints are shown below.

**Table 3: GRM Log outline**

<b>Complaint Registration Number</b>	<b>Registration date</b>	<b>Name of applicant</b>	<b>Brief Summary of Complaints</b>	<b>Reply Date</b>	<b>Solution Status</b>	<b>Decision Time</b>	<b>Decision Maker</b>	<b>Decision Date</b>



**Table 4: Timing of the response to grievances depending on the degree of urgency**

Urgency	Response time (problem resolution)
<p><i>1 degree:</i> the complained action or inaction of the project participants completely blocks the complainant (group of complainants) from the opportunity to exercise their property and fundamental constitutional rights or the rights of the employee. Example 1. <i>As a result of construction work, the only possible access to the house of a local resident was completely closed.</i></p> <p>Example 2. <i>Healthy workers and workers with a confirmed diagnosis or obvious signs of COVID-19 are placed in one living room of a construction camp.</i></p> <p>Example 3. <i>All cases of grievances related to cases of Gender-based violence, sexual assault and harassment (GBV/SEAH).</i></p>	<p>No more than one business day from the date of registration of the complaint</p>
<p><i>2 degree:</i> the complained action or inaction of the project participants partially blocks the complainant (group of complainants) from the opportunity to exercise their property and fundamental constitutional rights or the rights of the employee. Example 1. <i>As a result of construction work, the only access road to the house of a local resident was temporarily unsuitable for unhindered travel on personal vehicles.</i> Example 2. <i>In a construction camp, insufficient provision of workers with sanitary hygiene points (washbasins and toilets).</i></p>	<p>No more than 3 business days from the date of registration of the complaint</p>
<p><i>3 degree:</i> the complained action or inaction of the project participants does not violate the property and fundamental constitutional rights or the rights of the employee of the complainant (group of complainants). Example 1. <i>As a result of construction work, the condition of the dirt access road to the local resident’s house has significantly deteriorated, but unhindered travel on it with personal vehicles has been ensured.</i> Example 2. <i>In a construction camp, household garbage is removed from special containers in a timely manner, as a result of which they are overfilled, you have to compose packages of household garbage next to the container site.</i></p>	<p>No more than 7 business days from the date of registration of the complaint</p>

Any material claims that may indicate a risk to the safety, security and dignity of PAP or worker should be resolved immediately and/or communicated to relevant state authorities.

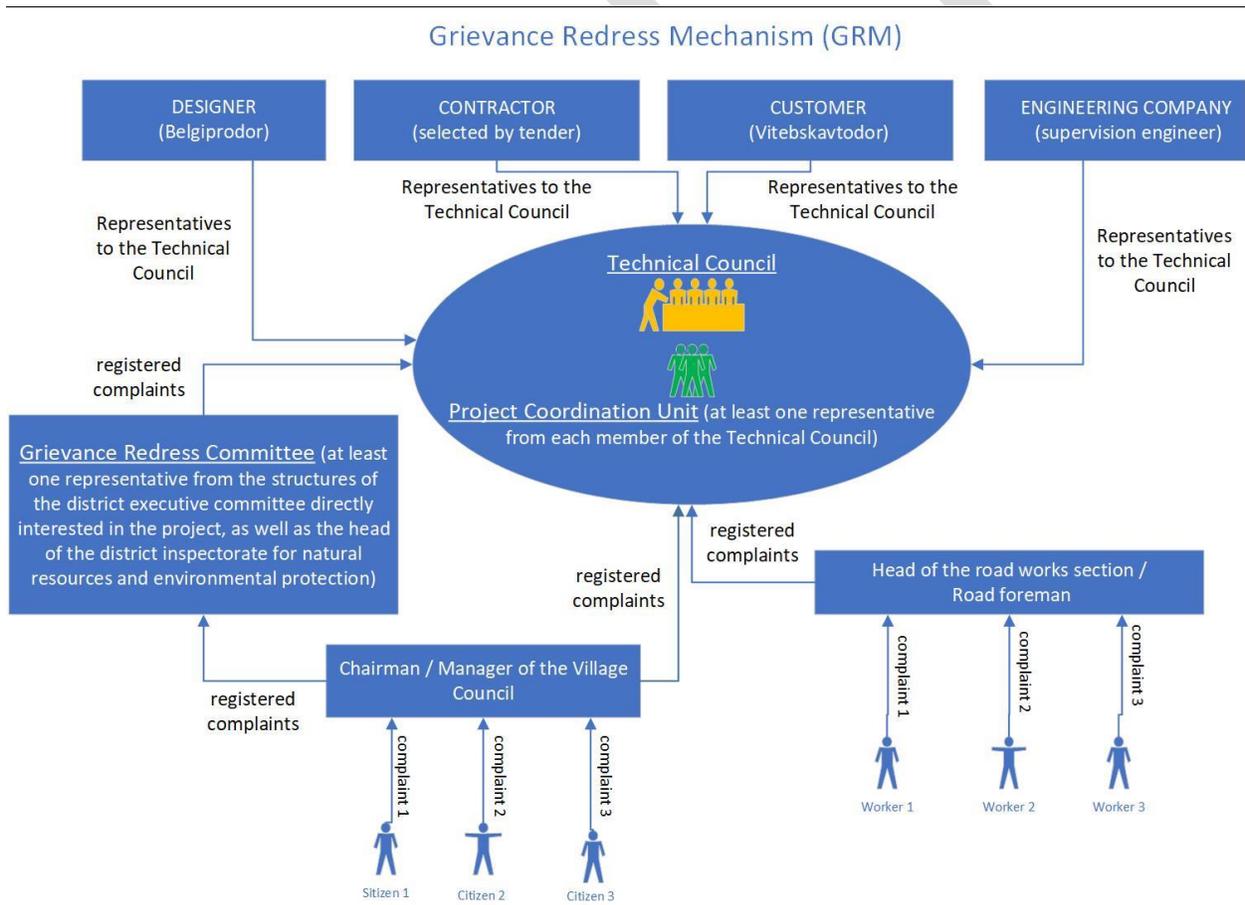
GRCs will continue to function for the benefit of affected individuals throughout the construction

phase, including the period of responsibility for resolving any defects found (defects liability period).

Depending on the nature of the complaint, response measures may include verification, investigation, negotiations, mediation, coordination with relevant authorities and decision-making.

**GRM audit.** The audit includes the collection of documents, evidence, and facts, as well as clarification of the initial information, in order to get a clear idea of the circumstances of the appeal case. The audit will be carried out by GRC members, and overall coordination of activities will be ensured by the GRC coordinator at the regional level. The results of the audit or fact-finding activities will be presented at the GRC meeting at the regional level, where this issue will be considered, and an attempt will be made to resolve the issue. Regular GRC meetings at the regional level will be held twice a month, however, special extraordinary meetings can be arranged between regular meetings as needed. The GRC coordinator at the regional level will ensure that actions and decisions are properly designed to demonstrate that GRC at the the regional level pays attention to complaints and is actively seeking ways to resolve the issue to the satisfaction of the parties.

**Figure 2: Management Structure of the GRM**



If the complaint cannot be resolved by GRC at the field or regional level it is referred to the PIWG

at the third level. Relevant documents collected during the investigation and fact-finding will be provided to the PIWG leader. The PIWG Manager will distribute these documents to the PIWG members to make sure they are informed of all relevant details before the PIWG meeting.

The PIWG review of the appeal case may require additional verification of the issue, including the collection of additional documents, obtaining information from various government stakeholders and project participants, in order to get a clear idea of the circumstances of the appeal case. Additional verification (as necessary) will be carried out by PIWG members, and overall coordination of activities will be ensured by the PIWG leader. The results of the verification will be presented at a meeting of the PIWG, where this issue will be considered, and an attempt will be made to resolve the issue.

Regular PIWG meetings at the central level will be held monthly, however special extraordinary meetings can be arranged between regular meetings, as necessary.

If after consideration of the PIWG complaint at the third GRM level, the complaint will not be resolved to the satisfaction of the complaining parties, it will be recommended to seek its resolution through the court. Regardless of the outcome of the complaint, the documentation regarding the discussion of the complaint at all levels will be collected and stored by the PIWG manager (with the participation of GRC coordinators at the regional level). The head of the PIWG will separately track cases that have not been settled by GRM and have been referred to the legal system of the Republic of Belarus.

*c) Feedback to complainant*

The response to the complaint, recommendations or decisions will be provided to the party who filed the complaint by the preferred means of communication mentioned in the complaint registration form.

If the complaint is not resolved at the first and second GRM levels and will be transferred to the PIWG for consideration and resolution. Relevant information will be provided to the party who filed the complaint, including the date when the case was submitted to the PIWG and the date when the result of the complaint at the second level is expected.

If the complaint has been resolved at the second level, the complaining party will be informed of the outcome of the complaint. If the complaint has not been resolved by the PIWG, the relevant information will be provided to the party who filed the complaint, including details of why the case was not resolved, as well as recommendations for seeking its resolution through the legal system of the Republic of Belarus.

If the complaint was anonymous or the applicant refused to provide contact information, information on the status of the consideration of complaints and the results of the resolution process will be posted on information boards at the place of registration. The outcome of the grievance resolution process will also be documented in the consolidated grievance registers.

Complaints should be traceable for monitoring and reporting using the complaint registration form and registration logs. The complaint registration form must be completed for each appeal case (related to the project) by the GRM parties at the first level where the complaint was filed, as well as at the second level (if the complaint was submitted directly to the PIWG, bypassing GRC).

GRC focal points at the regional sublevel will coordinate activities with GRC members at the field sublevel on a weekly basis to update the consolidated GRC complaint registry for each

administrative district. Each GRC member at the regional level will have access to a consolidated register of complaints.

The GRC coordinator at the regional level will monitor the grievance resolution process and prepare a summary report on GRM, which will be included in the quarterly progress report to the PIWG. The GRC coordinator at the regional level will provide complaint monitoring forms, as well as a database of a consolidated registry for his administrative district, to the PIWG manager on a monthly basis.

The PIWG leader at the third level will collect data from the GRC coordinators at the first and second levels, monitor the entire GRM process, monitor the timelines for resolving complaints, recommend corrective actions to the GRC coordinators at the regional level (if necessary), and prepare a summary report on GRM, which will be sent as needed to AIIB. In addition, the PIWG manager will maintain a consolidated register of complaints and will update it monthly.

Information about GRM for the project will be disseminated through announcements and presented during meetings with stakeholders and public consultations (if necessary). During such meetings, it will be necessary to emphasize that the unofficial GRM aims at a quick and friendly resolution of complaints and does not replace the legal process established in accordance with national legislation.

#### *d) GRM Monitoring*

The monitoring of GRM will be carried out through a set of indicators ensuring effective and timely resolution of grievance. The indicators will be measured within the reporting periods. The indicators are listed below.

- Number of Grievances received;
- Number (%) of Grievances acknowledged within the timeframe;
- Number (%) of Grievances unilaterally decided;
- Number (%) of Grievances closed within the specified timeframe;
- Number (%) of grievance related to a same or repeated event and /or location to identify areas most affected by potentially negative impacts of the project.
- Number (%) of grievance received comparing to the previous reporting period.
- Number (%) of complainant satisfied with the process (timely, fair)
- Number (%) of complainant satisfied with the outcome.

#### *e) Project-affected People's Mechanism (PPM)*

The Bank's Policy on the Project-affected People's Mechanism (PPM) applies to this Project. The PPM has been established by AIIB to provide an opportunity for an independent and impartial review of submissions from Project- affected people who believe they have been or are likely to be adversely affected by AIIB's failure to implement its ESP in situations when their concerns cannot be addressed satisfactorily through the Project-level GRM or AIIB Management's processes. For information on how to make submissions to the PPM, please visit: <https://www.aiib.org/en/policies-strategies/operational-policies/policy-on-the-project-affected-mechanism.html>.

## 10. RPF Monitoring

Indicators subject to integrated internal monitoring will be linked to the process and results of the RPF implementation:

- Number of public discussions and consultations on RPF and ARPs;
- Percentage of purchased land in relation to needed land acquired for the purposes of the Project, including total acquired land area, and land area per person;
- Number of completed payments of compensation on lands and affected structures;
- Number of replacement properties given and houses provided;
- Status of relocation of affected structures and other assets of PAPs;
- Number and amount of payment for loss of income; Number of provided of alternative land leases;
- Number and type of assistances provided to vulnerable groups of PAPs;
- Number and type of grievances, including legal Actions arising from expropriation (submitted cases, resolved cases, time needed for their resolution).

The preceding indicators will be monitored monthly by applying the following approaches:

- Review of detailed measurement survey of all PAPs;
- Consultations and informal interviews with PAPs;
- Sample survey of PAPs;
- Key informant interviews; and
- Remote outreach with people in impacted communities.

The monitoring of outcome of the resettlement process will be through specific metrics demonstrating whether livelihoods have effectively been restored post-displacement and that affected people are at least as well off after implementation. The PIWG will make a particular effort to validate whether vulnerable PAPs have been able to effectively restore their livelihoods.

Dedicated staff will be responsible for the monitoring and reporting on the preparation and implementation of the resettlement. The outcome of the resettlement process shall be monitored by the following outcome indicators:

- Changes in income levels and levels of expenditure of PAP and families based on census prior to Project beginning, during the Project (annually) and upon the Project completion - Number and % of person with improved household income;
- Assess whether the standard of living appears to have improved or deteriorated (e.g., if the household reporting that they bought new furniture, cars, equipment etc.) - Number and % of persons with improved housing conditions;
- Re-establishment of land-based incomes/ livelihoods - Have those who were using land as a source of livelihood/ income managed to re-establish this source and level of

livelihood/income and specifically the situation of any users of land, particularly informal ones. - Number and % of persons with re-established land-based income;

- Re-establishment of businesses - survey of net income and comparison to baseline data and survey of employees and their earnings and comparison with baseline data (annually).  
- Number and % of persons with re-established business;
- Monitor payment of compensation at full replacement cost - Investigate whether recipients of cash compensation who bought replacement properties (land, houses) were able to purchase a similar (or better) property;
- Satisfaction with replacement housing/residence- Number and % of satisfied persons; Number and % of persons decreased among those living below poverty line.
- Average time for payment of compensation, including average time between acceptance of the offer/signing of the contract and the execution of compensation.
- Number of received, open and closed grievances; any trends; and average time for grievance processing.

## **Annex 1: Outline of sample ARP**

### **Executive Summary**

This section provides a concise statement of Project phase scope, key survey findings, entitlements and recommended actions.

### **Project Description**

This section provides a general description of the project, discusses project components that result in land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, or both and identify the project area. It also describes the alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement. Include a table with quantified data and provide a rationale for the final decision.

### **Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement**

This section:

- discusses the project's potential impacts, and includes maps of the areas or zone of impact of project components or activities;
- describes the scope of land acquisition (provide maps) and explains why it is necessary for the main investment project;
- summarizes the key effects in terms of assets acquired and displaced persons; and
- provides details of common property resources that will be acquired.

### **Socio-economic Information and Profile**

This section outlines the results of the social impact assessment, the census survey, and other studies, with information and/or data disaggregated by gender, vulnerability, and other social groupings, including:

- define, identify, and enumerate the people and communities to be affected;
- describe the likely impacts of land and asset acquisition on the people and communities affected taking social, cultural, and economic parameters into account;
- discuss the project's impacts on the poor, indigenous and/or ethnic minorities, and other vulnerable groups; and
- identify gender and resettlement impacts, and the socio-economic situation, impacts, needs, and priorities of women.

### **Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation**

This section:

- identifies project stakeholders, especially primary stakeholders;
- describes the consultation and participation mechanisms to be used during the different stages of the project cycle;

- describes the activities undertaken to disseminate project and resettlement information during project design and preparation for engaging stakeholders;
- summarizes the results of consultations with affected persons (including host communities), and discusses how concerns raised and recommendations made were addressed in the resettlement plan;
- confirms disclosure of the draft resettlement plan to affected persons and includes arrangements to disclose any subsequent plans; and
- describes the planned information disclosure measures (including the type of information to be disseminated and the method of dissemination) and the process for consultation with affected persons during project implementation.

### **Grievance Redress Mechanisms**

This section describes mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns and grievances. It explains how the procedures are accessible to affected persons and gender sensitive.

### **Legal Framework**

This section:

- describes national and local laws and regulations that apply to the project and identify gaps between local laws and AIIB's policy requirements; and discuss how any gaps will be addressed;
- describes the legal and policy commitments from the executing agency for all types of displaced persons;
- outlines the principles and methodologies used for determining valuations and compensation rates at replacement cost for assets, incomes and livelihoods; and set out the compensation and assistance eligibility criteria and how and when compensation and assistance will be provided.
- Describes the land acquisition process and prepare a schedule for meeting key procedural requirements.

### **Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits**

This section:

- defines displaced persons' entitlements and eligibility, and describes all resettlement assistance measures (includes an entitlement matrix);
- specifies all assistance to vulnerable groups, including women, and other special groups; and
- outlines opportunities for affected persons to derive appropriate development benefits from the project.

### **Relocation of Housing and Settlements**

This section:

- describes options for relocating housing and other structures, including replacement housing, replacement cash compensation, and/or self-selection (ensure that gender concerns and support to vulnerable groups are identified);
- describes alternative relocation sites considered; community consultations conducted; and justification for selected sites, including details about location, environmental assessment of sites, and development needs;
- provides timetables for site preparation and transfer;
- describes the legal arrangements to regularize tenure and transfer titles to resettled persons;
- outlines measures to assist displaced persons with their transfer and establishment at new sites;
- describes plans to provide civic infrastructure; and
- explains how integration with host population will be carried out.

### **Livelihoods Restoration and Rehabilitation**

This section:

- identifies livelihood risks and prepare disaggregated tables based on demographic data and livelihood sources;
- describes income restoration programs, including multiple options for restoring all types of livelihoods (examples include induced benefit sharing, revenues sharing arrangements, joint stock for equity contributions such as land, discuss sustainability and safety nets);
- outline measures to provide social safety net through social insurance and/or project special funds;
- describes special measures to support vulnerable groups;
- explains gender considerations; and
- describes training programs.

### **Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan**

This section:

- provides an itemized budget for all resettlement activities, including for the resettlement unit, staff training, monitoring and evaluation, and preparation of resettlement plans;
- describes the flow of funds (the annual resettlement budget should show the budget scheduled expenditure for key items);
- includes a justification for all assumptions made in calculating compensation rates and other cost estimates (taking into account both physical and cost contingencies), plus replacement costs;
- includes information about the source of funding for the resettlement plan budget.

### **Institutional Arrangements**

This section:

- describes institutional arrangement responsibilities and mechanisms for carrying out the measures of the resettlement plan;
- includes institutional capacity building program, including technical assistance, if required;
- describes role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), if involved, and organizations of affected persons in resettlement planning and management; and
- describes how women's groups will be involved in resettlement planning and management.

### **Implementation Schedule**

This section includes a detailed, time bound, implementation schedule for all key resettlement and rehabilitation activities. The implementation schedule should cover all aspects of resettlement activities synchronized with the project schedule of civil works construction and provide land acquisition process and timeline.

### **Monitoring and Reporting**

This section describes the mechanisms and benchmarks appropriate to the project for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the resettlement plan, It specifies arrangements for participation of affected persons in the monitoring process.

## Annex 2: GoB Land Acquisition Procedures

### Procedures for Impact Assessment

Assessment of impacts for Project and its Phases will be done based on the design documentation. In the Republic of Belarus, the following organizations determine the size of losses caused by the acquisition of land and the demolition of real estate located on them:

- Republican Unitary Enterprise "Design Institute Belgiprozem" and its five subsidiary regional enterprises;
- Six regional republican unitary enterprises and the Minsk city agency for state registration and land cadastre;
- Municipal real estate unitary enterprise "Minsk Regional Center for Real Estate Accounting";
- Municipal Unitary Enterprise "Minsk City Real Estate Center".
- Institute of Real Estate and Valuation Republican Unitary Enterprise and its Vitebsk and Gomel Republican Unitary Subsidiary Enterprises;
- Borisov Republican Unitary Enterprise "Land Surveyor";
- Scientific-Production State Republican Unitary Enterprise "National Cadastral Agency";
- Mogilev City Unitary Communal Enterprise "Center for Privatization".

The announcement of the cut-off date marks the start date of the census and the inventory of the property affected by the project. If person (s) occupy a site within the Project area after that date, they will not be eligible for compensation and / or resettlement assistance. For example, tangible assets (such as constructed structures, crops, fruit trees) created after the specified date will not be compensated. The cut-off date will be announced in localities and at consultation meetings with an accompanying explanation. If necessary, announcements of the closing date will also be posted in the most visited public areas of the affected settlement.

Persons who have occupied land plots (using them for various purposes) after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation or any other resettlement assistance. Any investment in fixed assets - buildings, crops, fruits, trees, etc. - arising in the course of activities that commenced after the cut-off date are also not compensable. This cut-off date policy does not apply to persons who became property owners by court order after the closing date, if such property existed prior to the closing date. Setting a cut-off date prevents persons moving to the Project site from reaping the benefits associated with compensation.

In order to establish a cut-off date to determine the eligibility of project affected persons for compensation and resettlement assistance, a census of individuals and an inventory of property shall be carried out. A census and inventory are necessary to determine all potential impacts of the Project, and should, where possible, be supported by video and photographic materials. The survey report must be signed by the affected persons and the representative of the organization to which the land is allocated. The start date of the census will be considered the cut-off date. Prior to the

census, a representative of the land allotment organization will disseminate the cut-off date in the local media, informing all owners and users of the start of the census process. The cut-off date will also be publicly announced on the bulletin boards in the village councils, as well as during consultations with an accompanying explanation. Public announcements will also be posted, as needed, in places frequently visited by residents of the affected communities.

### **Land valuation and compensation**

In accordance with Art. 75 of the Land Code, losses caused by the acquisition or temporary occupation of land, demolition of real estate located on them, restriction (encumbrance) of rights to land, including the establishment of land easements, are subject to compensation to citizens, individual entrepreneurs and legal entities (land users) that incurred these losses. The procedure for determining the amount of losses is regulated by the Regulation on the procedure for determining the amount of losses caused to land users by acquiring land from them and demolishing real estate located on them, approved by Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus dated March 26, 2008 No. 462.

Compensation for losses is carried out by entities who are granted acquired land plots, as well as by entities whose activities entail restrictions (encumbrances) of rights to land plots.

When determining the approximate and actual amount of losses caused to land users by the acquisition or temporary occupation of land and the demolition of real estate located on them, the following shall be taken into account:

- the cost of residential buildings, cultural and domestic facilities, industrial and other capital structures (buildings, structures) located on them not completed by the construction of facilities; fruit and berry, forest, protective and other perennial plantations, various types of non-timber forest products; removed objects of the plant world (trees, shrubs, lawns, flower beds); reclamation and anti-erosion facilities; work in progress or crop;
- losses associated with the restriction of land user rights as a result of influence caused by the activities of citizens, individual entrepreneurs and legal entities;
- lost profit;
- payment for the right to conclude a land lease agreement.

The approximate sizes of losses are determined during the preparation of the land cadastral documentation necessary for the commission to select the location of the land plot, and the actual ones when developing the project for the allocation of the land plot.

To determine the amount of losses, various legal acts are applied:

- Standards for the assessment of residential buildings, garden houses, cottages, adjacent buildings, as well as located separately from them household (utility and yard) buildings and garages: approved. Decree of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus, May 17, 2007 No. 623 // National Register of legal acts of the Republic of Belarus. - May 22, 2007 - No. 5/25213.
- Regulation on the valuation of buildings and structures owned by individuals: approved. By Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus dated March 28, 2008 No. 187 (as amended by Decree of June 30, 2016 No. 249) and others.

When assessing the value of civil rights, the State standards of the Republic of Belarus are also used:

- STB 52.2.01-2017 “Valuation of civil rights. Assessment of the value of land ”: approved. Decree of the State Standard of the Republic of Belarus dated January 13, 2017 No. 4;
- STB 52.3.01-2017 “Valuation of the objects of civil rights. Assessment of the cost of capital structures (buildings, structures) not completed by the construction of facilities, isolated premises, parking spaces as objects of real estate”, approved by the resolution of the State Standard of the Republic of Belarus of January 13, 2017 No. 4, etc.

When assessing the value of civil rights objects, a number of Technical Codes of established Practice are used (hereinafter - TCP):

- TCP 52.2.07-2018 (33520) Assessment of the value of civil rights. Assessment of the value of land, approved by order of the State Property Committee of February 7, 2018 No. 17;
- TCP 52.7.01-2017 (33520) Assessment of the value of civil rights. The procedure for assessing the value of state-owned property, approved by order of the State Property Committee of January 13, 2017 No. 6;
- TCP 52.3.03-2013 (03150) Assessment of the value of civil rights. The valuation of perennial plantings, approved by order of the State Property Committee of December 13, 2013 No. 314;
- TCP 52.3.01-2015 (33520) Valuation of objects of civil rights. Assessment of the cost of capital structures (buildings, structures), isolated premises, parking spaces as real estate objects, approved by order of the State Property Committee of August 20, 2015 No. 179;
- TCP 52.3.02-2015 (33520) Assessment of the value of civil rights. Assessment of the value of residential buildings, garden houses (dachas) and residential premises, with the exception of construction in progress, approved by order of the State Property Committee of August 20, 2015 No. 179;
- TCP 52.3.04-2015 (33520) Assessment of the value of civil rights. Assessment of the value of objects not completed by construction, approved by order of the State Property Committee of August 20, 2015 No. 179.

The most common cases are:

- the amount of losses caused to the landowner by the acquisition of the land plot and the demolition of a single-apartment house or apartment located on it in a blocked or multi-apartment residential building, buildings, structures attached to them, is determined in the amount of their market value, but not less than the costs necessary for the construction of equivalent single-apartment residential building or apartment, buildings, structures (see section 4.2);
- amount of losses caused by the removal of forest, protective and other perennial plantations is carried out in the amount of the cost of seedlings and the cost of planting and growing them before fruiting or closing crowns (see section 4.3);

- amount of losses of agricultural work in progress (plowing, fertilizing, sowing, sowing crops, other types of work) is determined by the actual costs of the work performed, as well as the cost of sown seeds applied to the soil of organic, mineral fertilizers and chemicals, but not used in connection with the acquisition or temporary occupation of the land (see section 4.3).

Losses related to the termination of the right to lease a land plot in connection with its acquisition in respect of fees for the right to conclude a lease agreement for a land plot are reimbursed from the local budget of the corresponding administrative-territorial unit, which received a fee for the right to conclude a lease agreement for the land plot.

Based on the results of determining the amount of losses, a report is prepared on determining the amount of losses, indicating the contractor in it, a list of data used to determine the size of the losses, the source of their receipt, a description of the procedure for calculating losses, results of determining losses, and other information. The report is signed by the head of this organization, certified by a seal.

The amounts of losses incurred by land users as a result of the acquisition or temporary occupation of land plots, the demolition of real estate located on them, are indicated in the act of choosing the location of the land plot, in decisions of the local executive committee on coordinating the location of the land plot, on seizing and providing the land plot.

Compensation for losses is made by citizens, individual entrepreneurs, legal entities that are allocated land plots, as well as citizens, individual entrepreneurs, legal entities whose activities entail restrictions on the rights of land users.

In addition to damages, land users can be provided with equivalent land plots. According to Art. 1 of the Land Code of the Republic of Belarus, an equivalent plot of land is a plot of land whose cadastral value is equal to the cadastral value of the seized land.

In accordance with Part 2 of Art. 73 of the Land Code of the Republic of Belarus, the expropriation of a land plot for state needs is made at its cadastral value as of the date of acquisition, with the exception of the acquisition of a land plot acquired in ownership as a result of the auction. In this case, the owner is reimbursed for the value of the land acquired at the auction taking into account inflation, but not lower than its cadastral value on the date of purchase.

A land plot shall not be acquired if, by the will of the owner, in return for the seized land plot, he is given ownership of an equivalent land plot, as well as from the owner to whom the land plot was provided without payment.

Disputes related to the purchase of land by decision of the local executive committee may be filed with the Project GRM, or local court.

### **Assessment and compensation of losses for buildings and structures**

The acquisition of land plots from their owners (owners) for state needs and compensation to citizens for the demolition of immovable property (buildings) located on these land plots is regulated by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus dated 02.02.2009 No. 58 "On some measures to protect property rights when acquiring land plots for state needs" (National Register of Legal Acts of the Republic of Belarus, February 9, 2009, No. 1/10444), as well as the provisions of the Housing Code of the Republic of Belarus (<https://www.pravo.by/document/?guid=12551&p0=H11900185&p1=1&p5=0>).

In accordance with the legislation, a land plot can be provided by the local executive committee for state needs only after it has been acquired from a previous land user or land owner.

To acquire a land plot for state needs, on which the buildings of citizens are located, the local executive committee decides on the upcoming transfer of the land plot for state needs and the demolition of the buildings located on it.

The decision on the forthcoming acquisition of a land plot must indicate: a) the grounds for such an acquisition; b) buildings to be demolished; c) building owners; d) options for exercising the rights of building owners; e) order to conduct an assessment of buildings; f) persons authorized by the local executive committee to acquire land plots for state needs; g) the rights and obligations of the person to whom the land plot is provided (if necessary).

The decision on the upcoming seizure of the land plot may be appealed by interested persons through Project GRM or in court within 2 months from the date of its adoption.

The local executive and administrative body or, by its decision, the person to whom the land plot is provided shall, prior to making a decision on the acquisition of the land plot for state needs, propose, at the choice of the building owner, the exercise of one of his rights to obtain:

- monetary compensation for the demolished buildings in the amount of their market value, but not less than the amount of costs required for the construction of buildings;
- construction and (or) obtaining ownership of buildings equivalent in terms of improvement and total area to be demolished;
- relocation and restoration of demolished buildings.
- It should be noted that only one of the rights listed above can be exercised by the owner.

In order to exercise these rights, the Regulation on the Procedure for the Implementation of the Property Rights of Citizens and Organizations when Acquiring Land Plots from them was adopted (National Register of Legal Acts of the Republic of Belarus, 9.02.2009, No. 1/10444). In the event of the demolition of a building, the local executive committee, or by its decision the new owner/user of the land plot, provides reimbursement to the persons from whom the plot is acquired for expenses in line with Table 2 Entitlement and Compensation Matrix.

The local executive committee is obliged to take measures to implement the rights within no more than 2 years. Upon the expiration of this period, the decision to withdraw the land plot is considered invalid.

### **The procedure for the implementation of property rights of citizens**

The implementation of the property rights of citizens in connection with the acquisition of land plots for state needs is carried out as follows.

Thus, the local executive committee within 3 working days after the decision on the acquisition of land by registered mail directs the citizen in his place of residence a copy of the decision (an excerpt from it), indicating withdrawal of the bases.

At the same time, the local executive committee notifies notary offices, a territorial organization for state registration of real estate about the upcoming acquisition of a land plot and the demolition of buildings located on it and about the restriction of the owner's rights to order it. In this case, the owner has the right to carry out state registration of previously unregistered buildings, except those

built without permission.

If a citizen is unknown or unknown his place of residence, the local executive committee takes measures to search for him/her through law enforcement agencies.

After receiving a copy of the decision (extract from the decision) on the upcoming acquisition of a land plot, the owner of the demolished building is not entitled to divide it, sell, exchange, donate, transfer it to rent, or pledge it without the consent of the local executive committee.

The owner of the building on the acquired plot must submit an application within a month from the date of receipt of proposals for the exercise of his rights. The local executive committee informs the owner of the compensation option (s). The owner puts his signature to confirm that he/she was informed.

In the event that no agreement has been reached, and also if the owner does not agree with the size, method and (or) conditions of compensation for losses incurred by him, the local executive committee draws up a protocol of disagreements.

In such an even, the owner may file a grievance with the GRM. The local executive committee will make an effort to resolve the disagreement through negotiations within the GRM system. Should this be unsuccessful the local committee may apply to the court with a claim to purchase a building or to evict the owner and provide him with other real estate objects that meet the requirements established by the legislation of the Republic of Belarus. **Any cases that are about to be referred to the court system shall be reported to the AIIB prior to official application.**

Assessment of the cost of buildings subject to demolition is carried out in accordance with the "Regulation on the assessment of the value of objects of civil rights in the Republic of Belarus", approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus dated 13.10.2006 No. 615 "On appraisal activities in the Republic of Belarus" (<http://gki.gov.by/uploads/files/Ocenka/615.pdf>).

Affected roadside users (i.e. roadside businesses, and services) will be identified through field visits by PIWG jointly with representative of Vitebskavtodor. Background information on the PAPs will be obtained using a structured census / socio-economic questionnaire. Secondary information on the social, demographic and livelihood conditions in the Project area will be collected from state agencies and community / district / committee administrations. Based on the impact assessment and consultation with PAPs, an ARP will be prepared.

The value of objects can be determined using market and other valuation methods:

- comparative method based on comparing and taking into account the differences between the object of assessment and similar objects that are similar to the object of assessment in terms of basic economic, technical, technological and other characteristics;
- income method based on the calculation of incomes expected from the use of the appraised item in the future and converting them into the value of the appraised item;
- cost method based on the determination of the costs necessary for reproduction or replacement of the appraisal object less its depreciation, or on the difference between assets and liabilities on the balance sheet;
- index method based on the application of coefficients and (or) indices to the value, taken as the basis for determining the estimated value of the objects of appraisal;

- method of cadastral valuation, based on the use of information contained in the state land and urban planning cadastres.

The assessment is carried out at the expense of the local executive committee or a person who, by decision of this local executive committee, is provided with a land plot.

If the value of the buildings provided as compensation exceeds the value of the buildings subject to demolition, the difference in their value will not be collected from the owner.

State registration of newly created rights in exchange for a land plot acquired for state needs and buildings to be demolished is carried out at the request of a candidate for rightholder.

Buildings subject to demolition cannot be used by the previous owner from the date of registration, termination of ownership.

The state registration of the termination of the existence of the demolished real estate object is carried out after its demolition.

### **Valuation and compensation of agricultural and (or) forestry production**

As agricultural and forest land are deemed to be State property, losses of agricultural and (or) forestry production associated with the acquisition of land from agricultural land, forest fund lands for purposes not related to the conduct of agriculture and (or) forestry shall be reimbursed to the republican budget by persons who are granted agricultural and forest land plots.

As a rule, to determine the amount of losses, the accounting information available in the accounting of agricultural organizations, in particular in the "Production Report on Crop Production" (form No. 18), is used. All costs incurred by the agricultural organization after harvesting previous crops are taken into account. The information received is certified by the head, chief accountant of the economy and a specialist of the executing organization. The calculation should be performed on the seized site, taking into account the technological properties and location of the site.

The amount of losses caused by the restriction of the rights of land users engaged in agriculture and forestry as a result of the establishment of sanitary protection and security zones around the sources and structures of water supply systems, specially protected natural territories, resorts, industrial organizations and other objects are compensated by legal entities whose activities restrict land user rights.

*The loss of profit* of agricultural organizations, peasant (farmer) households upon acquisition of agricultural land from them shall be established in the amount of three times the amount of net income from the acquired land, determined by the results of the cadastral valuation of land, when providing land for up to 10 years and in the amount of five times - upon provision of a land plot for a period of more than 10 years.

The approximate amount of losses of agricultural and (or) forestry production is determined at the stage of preliminary approval of the location of the land plot. The actual size of these losses is determined at the stage of development of the project for the allocation of land. Losses of agricultural and (or) forestry production at the request of legal entities and (or) individual entrepreneurs who are allocated these land plots can be compensated in stages.

The procedure for *determining losses of agricultural production* is regulated by the "Regulation on the procedure for compensation for losses of agricultural production." The size of agricultural production losses is determined according to special standards (Table 5).

Since there are periods of high inflation rates in the Republic of Belarus, the loss compensation standards are recalculated annually taking into account the inflation rate in relation to the previous year. These coefficients are officially published annually on the website of the National Statistical Committee. (<http://www.belstat.gov.by/>).

**Table 5: Standards for the compensation of losses of agricultural production, (Belarusian rubles per 1 ha)**

Soil group	Name of soil group	Arable land, land under permanent crops, improved meadow land	Grassland covered with natural grass
I	Soddy and Sod-Carbonate	4417,3	995,8
II	Sod-podzolic loamy	3198,8	714,7
III	Sod-podzolic sandy loam	2062,4	457,0
IV	Sod-podzolic sandy	914,0	211,0
V	Sod-podzolic gley and gley	1980,3	445,3
VI	Soddy gley and gley	2741,8	620,9
VII	Floodplain swampy swamps	2976,1	668,0
VIII	Peat bogs	1371,0	304,8
IX	Drained peat bogs	2671,6	597,6
X	Peat Mineral	1195,7	241,8
XI	Medium and highly eroded	995,8	222,7

Coefficients are introduced into the loss compensation standards, taking into account:

- location of land plots (when withdrawing agricultural land from agricultural organizations located in the city of Minsk and its suburban area, a correction factor of 2.4 is applied, 1.7 in the regional centers and their suburban areas, in other cities with a population of over 50 thousand people and their suburban areas - 1.4);
- the degree of land reclamation (with the acquisition of agricultural land drained by closed drainage - 1.5, irrigated land - 1.6, land with bilateral regulation of the water regime - 2.0);
- agricultural production intensity - correction factors are determined depending on:
  - the content of humus in the soil (%) and its acidity (pH in KCl) for groups I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, XI of the soil — from 0.771 to 1.481;

- the content in the soil of mobile phosphorus (P2O5 mg / kg of soil) and exchange potassium (K2O mg / kg of soil) for I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, XI soil groups - from 0.786 to 1.625;
- the content in the soil of mobile phosphorus and exchange potassium for soil groups VIII, IX and X - from 0.786 to 1.625; from acidity and thickness of peat (cm) for VIII, IX, X soil groups - from 0.912 to 1.338);
- inflation rate compared to the previous year (officially published by the National Statistical Committee);
- change of land type (when removing agricultural land from environmental, recreational, recreational and historical-cultural purposes, use a coefficient of 2).

The procedure for determining *losses of forestry production* is regulated by the "Regulation on the procedure for compensation for losses of forestry production". The size of losses of forestry production is determined according to special standards presented in table 6.

**Table 6 Standards for compensation of losses of forestry production, (rubles per 1 ha)**

Prevailing land cover	Forest Category	
	Nature conservation, recreational, and protective forests	Productive forests
Bog moss	269,4	163,9
Sedge	374,9	211,0
Meadowsweet	539,1	328,1
Ledum	703,0	433,6
Lichen, heather	808,5	480,4
Polytric, grass, cowberry	972,5	585,9
Mossy, bilberry	1136,7	749,8
Nettle	1347,4	867,0
Bracken	1558,3	972,5
Ground elder, fern	1663,8	1019,5
Wood sorrel	1828,0	1136,7

According to Art. 16 of the Forest Code, the division of the forest fund into groups of forests and the division of forests of group I into protection categories is carried out in accordance with the economic, environmental and social significance of the forest fund, its location and the functions

performed by it. In the forest fund, forests of groups I and II are distinguished. The *first group* of forests includes:

- forests located in specially protected natural territories (reserves, national parks, nature reserves of republican significance, natural monuments of republican significance);
- forests of especially valuable forest fund plots having genetic, scientific and historical-cultural significance;
- water protection forests (forbidden forests and forests within the boundaries of water protection zones along the banks of rivers, lakes, reservoirs and other water bodies);
- protective forests (anti-erosion forests, protective stripes of forests along railways and republican highways);
- sanitary-hygienic and health-improving forests (urban forests, forests of green areas around cities, other settlements and industrial enterprises, including forests of forest-park parts of green areas, forests of the first and second zones of sanitary protection zones of water supply sources and forests of sanitary protection districts of resorts (resort the woods)).

*Group II* includes forests that are not included in group I (production forests).

In the forests of groups I and II, especially protective areas (soil protection areas of the forest along the slopes of ravines, coastal stripes along the banks of water bodies, habitats and distribution of rare and endangered wild animals, plants, specially protected parts of wildlife sanctuaries, forest edges border of settlements, etc.).

To determine the types of forests using forest inventory tablets with borders and numbers of taxation sections. To calculate the losses, cartographic materials are compiled.

Coefficients that take into account the protective, water protection and other functions of forests are introduced into the standards for compensation for losses:

- 1.5 for areas occupied by forest crops and plantations;
- for sites in forests with a special regime of forest use (forest parks, city forests, forest park parts of green zones, forests of sanitary protection zones, anti-erosion, of scientific, environmental or historical importance, protected, especially valuable and especially protective forest areas), coefficient 2 is applied, and upon acquisition of land plots occupied by forest crops and plantations in these forests - an additional factor of 1.5.

In addition, a coefficient is introduced that takes into account the inflation rate in relation to the previous year (officially published by the National Statistical Committee).