



The Inspection Panel

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ENSURING DEVELOPMENT WHILE SECURING LIVELIHOODS

LESSONS LEARNED AND CONSIDERATIONS
FROM PANEL CASES

EMERGING LESSONS SERIES NO. 9



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October 2023

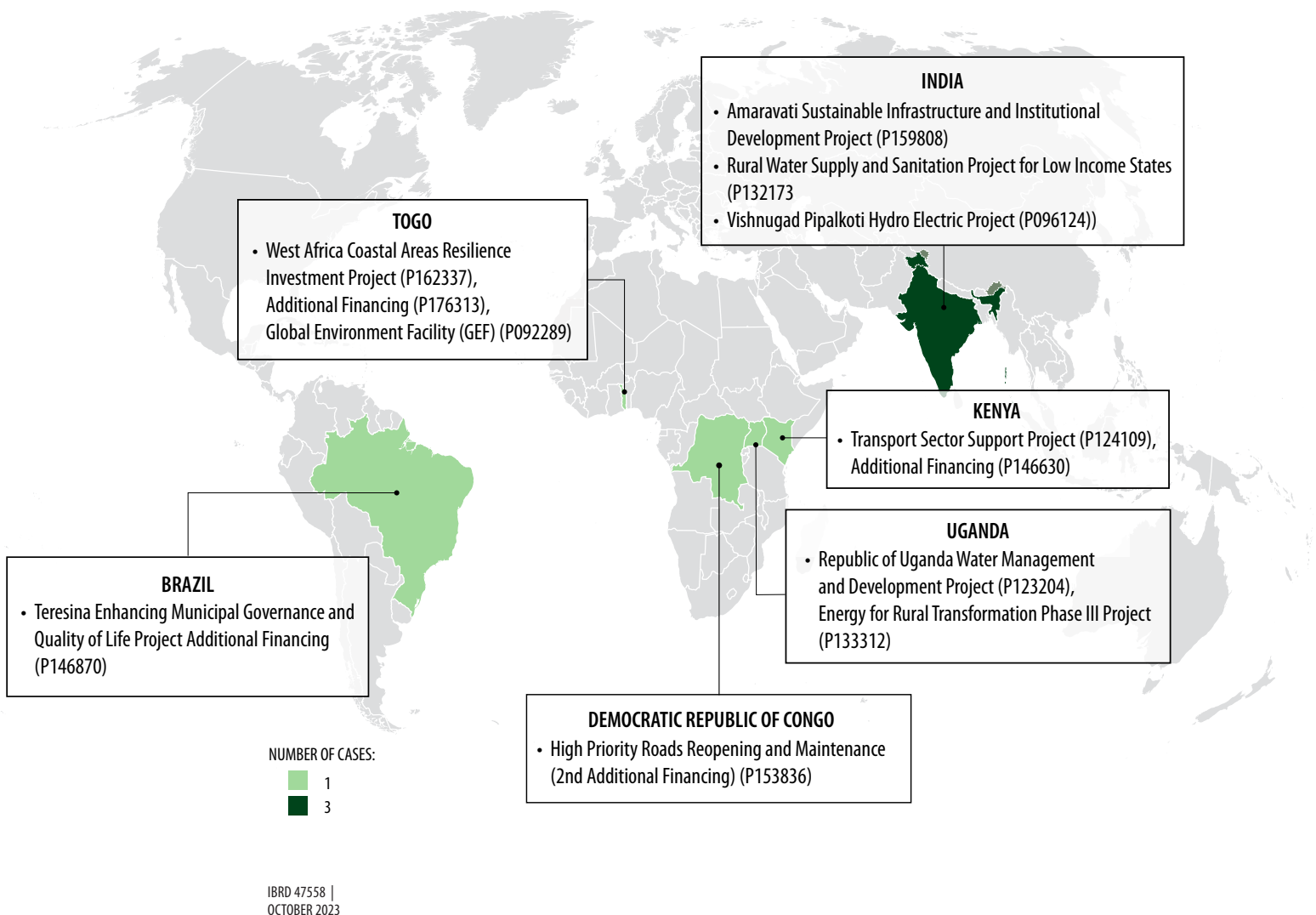


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GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF CASES PRESENTED IN THE ADVISORY

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1 INTRODUCTION

The World Bank's development projects aim to help promote economic growth, reduce poverty, and achieve better living standards. Such projects, however, can disrupt the lives of those living in and near project areas. These disruptions can affect the environment and communities, be positive or negative, temporary or permanent. Development projects, especially those relating to infrastructure, sometimes create impacts that can require timely and appropriate mitigation and adaptation.

Households affected by projects have different socioeconomic characteristics and living standards. Households may be composed of members who could either contribute to the family income or generate an income that is solely theirs or are dependent on a single person's livelihood. Livelihoods can derive from formal and/or informal activities, and each Project-Affected Person (PAP) can have multiple sources of income. In some cases, a person's livelihood—such as fishing, hunting, gathering of forest produce, and/or gardening—focuses on basic sustenance.¹ Changes in livelihood caused by a project can be felt differently by the individuals within a single household.

Cognizant of a project's capacity to disrupt a community and its potential to affect livelihoods and standards of living, the World Bank (the "Bank") has adopted environmental and social policies designed to avoid such impacts—or when that is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, and compensate for them. Impact to livelihood can be direct or indirect.

When such impact is directly stemming from involuntary resettlement, it is addressed through the application of the Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Operational Policy (OP 4.12), which was later replaced by the Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 5 on Land Acquisition and Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement of the Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).² When the impact is not directly resulting from land acquisition or land use restrictions, it is addressed by the requirements of the Bank's Environmental Assessment Operational Policy (OP 4.01), which has been similarly replaced by the ESS 1 on Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts of the ESF.

This Report discusses some of the issues, challenges and complexities based on recent World Bank Inspection Panel cases associated with:

- i. livelihood restoration resulting from the taking of land or restrictions of access to legally designated parks and protected areas, and
- ii. livelihood restoration measures to address losses not directly related to involuntary resettlement—for example, fishing communities whose livelihoods are affected by restrictions on certain fishing techniques.

This Report draws on Requests for Inspection, particularly those received since 2017, in which livelihood restoration was raised as a topic.

Involuntary resettlement has been one of the top five areas of concern in Requests for Inspection since the Panel's establishment in 1993.³ For this reason, in 2016 the Panel published an Advisory Report on Involuntary Resettlement as part of its Emerging Lesson series.⁴ In recent years, the Panel observed that livelihood restoration was raised in many complaints, independent of whether the households concerned by these complaints were economically or physically displaced.

Since January 2017, the Panel has received 49 Requests for Inspection. In some instances, the Panel received multiple Requests regarding a given project. For this Report's purposes, when two or more Requests for Inspection regarding a project were processed jointly to address similar issues on the same project, these Requests have been presented as a single case. Of the 39 cases considered in this report, 23 (59 percent) were registered and the Panel recommended an investigation in nine of them. Nearly three-quarters of the cases received since January 2017—29 of 39—raised issues relating to loss of livelihood. And all the cases that the Panel recommended for investigation included loss of livelihood as a central issue (See Annex 1). Of the 29 cases related to livelihood, 11 (38 percent) raised issues relating to land-based livelihoods, eight (28 percent) related to impact on communal resources such as forests, three cases (eight percent) complained about impact on fish stock and fishing activities, and some cases raised multiple livelihood issues. Six cases (21 percent) had livelihood issues involving different demographics. Therefore, the discussion in this advisory draws from several Panel cases that involved diverse concerns about project impacts on livelihood.

This Report is structured in six sections. Following this introduction:

- Section 2 describes the Bank's policy requirements and provides data from Panel cases concerning livelihood impact and livelihood restoration.
- Section 3 examines the challenges the Panel has observed relating to identifying impact on livelihoods (scale, severity, and duration) and affected households, and planning livelihood improvement or restoration measures in the context of resettlement.
- Section 4 analyzes the preparation of livelihood restoration plans and what this entails in terms of designing targeted approaches and providing transitional support to new, sustainable sources of income.
- Section 5 discusses the importance of measuring the effectiveness of livelihood restoration.
- Section 6 presents Panel insights and conclusions from its recent cases relating to impacts on livelihood.

2

POLICY REQUIREMENTS

The World Bank requires environmental assessments (EAs) of projects proposed for Bank financing to help ensure that they are environmentally sound and sustainable, and to improve decision making.⁵ EAs consider the natural environment, human health and safety, social aspects including (involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, and physical cultural resources), and transboundary and global environmental aspects. EAs consider natural and social aspects in an integrated way.⁶ This means that EAs need to pay equal attention to the risks to the environment and to the people affected by a project. The EA evaluates a project's potential environmental risks and impacts in its area of influence and includes steps to prevent, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse impacts. The Bank favors preventive measures over mitigative or compensatory measures, whenever feasible.⁷

The World Bank's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12) requires that involuntary resettlement should be avoided or minimized, and where avoidance is not feasible, *"resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs,"* such as efforts to enable those who are *"displaced by the project [to] share in project benefits."* It further states that *"[d]isplaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living, or at least restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher."*⁸

Thus, the Policy clearly recognizes effects on livelihood as a consequence of involuntary resettlement. More specifically, it covers *"direct economic and social impacts"* that result from Bank-assisted investment projects and are caused by:

"(a) the involuntary taking of land, resulting in

- *relocation or loss of shelter,*
- *loss of assets or access to assets, or*
- *loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location, or*

*(b) the restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas, resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons."*⁹

The Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy excludes from its coverage impacts that are not directly related to the taking of land or restrictions of access to legally designated parks and protected areas. According to the Policy, such impacts may be identified and addressed through environmental assessments and other project instruments.¹⁰

According to the Policy, *"[d]isplaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living, or at least restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher."*¹¹ There can be several challenges to operationalizing this objective in an effective, appropriate, and sustainable manner, as discussed below.

The Bank Policy adds that to achieve its objectives *“particular attention is paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.”*¹²

The World Bank Policy on Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10) recognizes the risk of loss of customary livelihoods. This Policy acknowledges that the identities and cultures of Indigenous Peoples are inextricably linked to the lands on which they live and the natural resources on which they depend. It states that these distinct circumstances expose Indigenous Peoples to different types of risks and levels of impacts from development projects, including loss of identity, culture, and customary livelihoods.¹³

The World Bank’s ESS 5, mentioned above, notes that *“project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter),”* and/or *“economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood).”*¹⁴ Similar to OP 4.12, ESS 5 covers impacts on incomes or livelihoods that are the direct result of land acquisition or land use restrictions imposed by the project. Other impacts are addressed in accordance with the Environmental and Social Policy and ESS 1.

Both ESS 5 and IFC’s Performance Standard 5 on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement define livelihood as *“the full range of means that individuals, families and communities utilize to make a living.”* Such means include wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade, and bartering.¹⁵ The types of assets to which access could be affected include pastures, fruit trees, medicinal plants, fiber, firewood, other non-timber forest resources, croplands, fallow lands, woodlots, and fish stocks. When these resources are utilized as common property, lack of access to these communal resources may result in the same type of economic displacement described above.¹⁶

It is important to note that the Panel cases included in this Report mainly involve the application of the World Bank’s Involuntary Resettlement Bank Policy (OP/BP 4.12). To date, the Panel has received one Request under ESF, which was not registered.¹⁷

3

IDENTIFICATION OF LIVELIHOOD IMPACTS

This section underscores the importance of accurately identifying persons affected by a project and understanding how a project can impact their livelihoods. The most useful sources of information for these demographic and socioeconomic needs are the census data, socioeconomic surveys¹⁸ of affected persons, and social assessments. Since subsistence activities and informal economic activities are sources of income that require improvement and restoration under Bank Policy, identifying them is also necessary.

In the early stages of resettlement planning, when physical and/or economic displacement is identified as a project impact, a census is normally conducted. The census survey should collect information from displaced households, including socioeconomic data on their standards of living. It records household characteristics, such as the number of family members (especially those contributing to household livelihoods), a description of assets, production systems, labor, household organization, baseline information on livelihoods—such as relevant production levels and income from formal and informal economic activities, and standards of living.

The census survey forms the basis for developing the project's livelihood restoration activities. It provides the baseline against which to measure the change in PAP livelihoods and standards of living. Based on the census survey data, livelihood restoration plans can be designed to ensure that persons adversely affected by a project receive benefits and have their livelihoods, standards of

living, and living conditions improved—or at least restored—in real terms.

(a) Socioeconomic Data. The Panel's cases in recent years include instances where affected persons claimed—and sometimes the Panel found—that a project failed to describe adequately their socioeconomic conditions, the assets they owned, their income sources, or their production systems. As a result, in these cases, plans to restore the livelihoods of these affected households were not comprehensively prepared. A livelihood restoration effort based on inadequate socioeconomic understanding will necessarily fall short of reestablishing—much less improving—affected persons' standards of living.

When affected persons allege, for example, that the census data used by a project is incomplete, the Panel reviews the methodology under which the census or the socioeconomic surveys were conducted. In some cases, the Panel found that the socioeconomic data regarding production systems, labor, and household organization, and data on livelihoods were not comprehensive.¹⁹

For example, in the Brazil: Teresina Enhancing Municipal Governance and Quality of Life Project Additional Financing ("Brazil Teresina") case, the Panel found that the original Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) approved by the Bank did not include comprehensive PAP census data or an affected assets inventory.²⁰ The Panel reviewed the 2012 socioeconomic baseline survey and noted that it

was conducted for the entire population living in the Lagoas do Norte region—more than 100,000 people—rather than just the PAP subset of this population.²¹ The Panel noted that there had been no targeted socioeconomic survey to determine current production systems, labor, and income from both formal and informal economic activities of the displaced population, upon which properly prepared RAPs would be designed.²²

The Panel's investigation determined that the revised RAPs in the Brazil Teresina project provided no socioeconomic data on PAP employment, income streams, assets, production systems, education levels, literacy, etc. No socioeconomic breakdown of project impact—such as the number of families losing jobs, or farmland, gardens, fruit trees, businesses, fisheries, and workshops—was presented.²³

BRAZIL: TERESINA ENHANCING MUNICIPAL GOVERNANCE AND QUALITY OF LIFE PROJECT ADDITIONAL FINANCING (P146870)

- **Project Development Objective:** The objective of the project is to *“to modernize and improve the management capacity of the Municipality of Teresina in the financial, urban, environmental, service-delivery, and economic development fields and to improve the quality of life of the low-income population of the Lagoas do Norte Region.”*²⁴
- **How the Request relates to the Project activities:** The Request relates to Components 2-Integrated Urban-Environmental Development in the Lagoas do Norte region, and Component 3-Social and Economic Development in the Lagoas do Norte region. Component 2 includes: (i) Optimizing and expanding water supply, sewerage, and wastewater treatment delivery, (ii) executing critical,

urban, macro- and microdrainage activities, (iii) restoring natural environmental aspects of the region's lagoon and canal network, (iv) reducing flood risks and improving the safety of the dikes along the Parnaíba and Poti Rivers, (v) urban upgrading activities, and rehabilitating and constructing green spaces, parks, and leisure and community spaces, (vi) improving the local road network, and (vii) resettling families from areas of risk and other Project areas. Component 3 comprises social and economic development activities complementary to Component 2, targeting all communities living in Lagoas do Norte, and it provides training for employment and income-generation, much of which focuses on the most vulnerable populations.²⁵

Local bar owned by community members—Teresina, Brazil



The Togo: West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project (“WACA Togo”) case offers another example. A household dismantled their home and smokehouses, which were essential for performing their livelihood activities prior to moving.²⁶ They did this so they could transport and reuse the material to rebuild their houses when they relocated.²⁷ However, the clay and steel smokehouses were too rusty and damaged to move. As a result, these PAPs lost their main source of income. The loss of the smokehouses as a productive asset, at that time, was not factored into the socioeconomic data, and therefore they were not considered or included for compensation.²⁸

(b) Sources of Income and Livelihoods. Within a given community, households can have varied socioeconomic realities and living standards, and a project’s impact can be felt differently by individuals. A household may include members who contribute to the family income and/or have independent incomes, and income can come from formal or informal activities. Each family member could also have multiple sources of livelihood. For example, the Panel has received Requests where community members engaged in either fishing, sand mining, or farming depending on the season, but practiced only one as their primary source of livelihood.

During its investigation of the Brazil Teresina project, the Panel observed that many households derive their livelihoods from multiple sources—including income generated in the informal economy from the sale of agricultural produce, from various small trades, or from a combination of micro-economic activities.²⁹ However, the descriptions of PAP livelihoods in the RAPs failed to capture this heterogeneity in socioeconomic status and sources of income.³⁰ Furthermore, the RAPs did not delineate or analyze assets affected—such as livestock pens, agricultural fields, fishing boats and gear, community gardens, fruit trees, household gardens, shops, bars, restaurants, grocery stores, beauty parlors, barber-shops, workshops, etc.—which were instead aggregated as “commerce.”³¹ Since there was no targeted socioeconomic survey to determine the production

systems, labor, and income from both formal and informal economic activities of the displaced population,³² the Project did not design adequate livelihood restoration plans.³³

In the Brazil Teresina case, Management told the Panel that 90 percent of the PAPs were wage-earners who, after relocation, would live within five kilometers of their places of employment and who therefore would require no livelihood restoration measures.³⁴ However, the Panel noted that the income in a number of households from both formal and informal economic activities of the displaced population was not identified; multiple income streams were neither analyzed nor recorded in the RAP.³⁵ Livelihood restoration plans that do not factor the full scope of income streams are unlikely to achieve livelihood restoration to the level that existed prior to the resettlement or to a better one.

In another case, the Panel observed that sometimes the RAP only considered the income and livelihood sources of the heads of households (or, in some cases, one or two primary income earners), but omitted that of the other household members.³⁶ Prior analyses have shown that failure to include all livelihood earners in the RAP can overlook certain categories of PAPs, such as women who are not considered a household’s primary income earners, and who consequently fail to restore or improve their contributions to labor and livelihood.³⁷ In addition, members of a household often have several income streams, such as a combination of formal wages and informal components (ranging from petty trade or seasonal fishing activity to produce gardening).³⁸ Therefore, sources of livelihood and income need to be accurately identified, and livelihood improvement and restoration plans need to address losses in income streams or diminishing living standards by targeting all categories of work and all segments of the affected population.

c) Vulnerable Groups. In a given area, livelihood impact affects certain categories of people—such as specific trades, age or gender groups, etc.—differently. Identifying the less visible categories of

affected persons, who often live on the margins of poor communities (scavengers, *ribeirinhos*,³⁹ fishmongers, small-scale street vendors, or mobile traders), is crucial to ensure that all those whose livelihoods are impacted by a project will have their livelihoods restored or improved. In many instances most of the persons engaged in these marginal occupations are women. In some of its recent cases, the Panel has observed that women working in such occupations often use the income they generate to cover their children's education and health expenses, and if that income is lost, the children may lose access to education.⁴⁰

In Togo, *mareyeuses*⁴¹ explained that their income typically goes to children's school fees and materials, food, and healthcare costs.⁴² This was noted in D evikinm e, where community members told the Panel that in the past, as beach seine activities⁴³ decreased due to a project's activities, youth dropped out of school when parents could no longer afford school fees. The community members added that as their poverty deepened, on some days they had no food.⁴⁴

TOGO: WEST AFRICA COASTAL AREAS RESILIENCE INVESTMENT PROJECT (P162337), ADDITIONAL FINANCING (P176313) AND GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF) (P092289)

- **Project Development Objective:** Project Development Objective (PDO) is *“to strengthen the resilience of targeted communities and areas in coastal Western Africa.”*⁴⁵
- **How the Request related to the Project activities:** The concerns raised in the Request relates

to Component 3 of the project, which plans to finance coastal investments, or subprojects, to protect vulnerable areas from coastal erosion and flooding, to support pollution control and waste management operations, and to promote climate-resilient coastal development.

Fish Market–Togo (WACA)





Local sand miners—Uganda (Bujagali)

In the Uganda: Water Management and Development Project and Energy for Rural Transformation Phase III Project (“Uganda Bujagali III”), the Requesters expressed concern about the impact of land take and failure to compensate PAPs fully in a timely manner.⁴⁶ This affected entire households, but greatly impacted children, *“particularly [in] households whose income and food security depended on their gardens and attached fields.”*⁴⁷

Socioeconomic surveys may miss marginal or less obvious segments of the population if census enumerators meet solely with heads of households—or whomever is available at the time of the visit, and therefore fail to capture all affected persons’ livelihood and income streams. Less visible women and marginalized populations who live day-to-day can easily be overlooked by surveys. Sometimes the problem lies with the communities’ gatekeepers, such as when men do not permit outsiders to talk to the women, as happens in some cultures. At the individual level, these impacts can be significant precisely because they can threaten the lives of those dependent on an affected livelihood for their very subsistence.

(d) Value Chain. In the Uganda Bujagali III investigation, the Panel noted that a diverse, local economy had developed around tourist operators who offered direct and indirect employment to many locals in associated businesses, such as restaurants, bars, hotels and catering, bicycle rentals, and horse-riding operations.⁴⁸ Community members explained that the project’s impact on the tourism operators

would have a ripple effect on the local economy.⁴⁹ This example demonstrates the need to assess the entire value chain of an economic activity to understand the full extent of the livelihood impact beyond the first line of affected households or businesses. Impacts may reach other trades in the value chain that depend on a threatened economic activity.

In traditional or artisanal fishing, the value chain not only plays an important role in the generation of income for the occupations in it, but also is often a source of food security as well. When fishers cannot go to sea, the livelihood of entire villages can suffer. For example, in the WACA Togo case, the Panel’s investigation report observed that the value chain linked to traditional or artisanal fishing comprises the *mareyeuses*, and many other community members who derive income and food by hauling fish, the basket weavers, the mobile food and water vendors who work during the hauling of nets and pulling of boats, etc.⁵⁰ The impact of the Bank project on the value chain can be overlooked, especially if projects assume an impact is temporary or geographically limited, or tied solely to the project footprint or the period of construction.⁵¹

(e) Duration of Impact. Some projects do cause temporary impacts, as during road widening, where the land-take may be minimal and may affect relatively few people. When this occurs, mobile traders and roadside businesses may be unable to ply their trades during the construction period,⁵² even if this impact is limited to the duration of the construction work.

UGANDA: WATER MANAGEMENT PROJECT (P123204) AND ENERGY FOR RURAL TRANSFORMATION PHASE III PROJECT (P133312)

- **Project Development Objective:** The PDOs are to improve (i) integrated water resources planning, management and development; and (ii) access to water and sanitation services in priority areas. The project will contribute to higher level goals of sustaining natural resources, improving service delivery, and increasing economic productivity.
- **How the Request relates to the Project activities:** One of the sub-components of the Project supports priority investments related to the implementation of the Kalagala Offset Area that complement the Bujagali Project.⁵³ The sub-component finances activities under the Kalagala Offset Sustainable Management Plan launched by the Government on May 5, 2011. These activities include afforestation and reforestation, restoration of native vegetation, conservation of sensitive habitats, restoration and protection of riverbanks, promotion of environmentally sustainable livelihood strategies, and enhancement of the capacities of the national and sub-national entities responsible for the implementation of the management plan.⁵⁴



White water rapids—Uganda (Bujagali)

In the Kenya: Transport Sector Support Project and its Additional Financing case, the Panel noted that mobile traders—largely women—who had sold agricultural produce along the roadside for many years were overlooked by the census.⁵⁵ Furthermore, business owners claimed both temporary and permanent loss of income as a result of the road project construction, alleging that traffic diversions impeded pedestrian access and that road dust covered perishable goods.⁵⁶ Based on these

claims, Management commissioned a Resettlement Action Plan Audit, which was expanded to identify (i) mobile traders active in the area and business owners who were not properly compensated for business disruptions that affected their livelihoods, (ii) PAPs missed during the socioeconomic survey, and (iii) any livelihood loss that was not originally captured. Audits can be useful to identify and mitigate losses due to temporary impacts.⁵⁷

KENYA: TRANSPORT SECTOR SUPPORT PROJECT (P124109) AND ITS ADDITIONAL FINANCING (P146630)

- **Project Development Objective:** The PDOs are to (a) increase the efficiency of road transport along the Northern Corridor and the Tanzania-Kenya-Sudan road corridor; (b) enhance aviation safety and security to meet international standards; and (c) improve institutional arrangements and capacity in the transport sector.⁵⁸
- **How the Request relates to the Project activities:** The Requesters' concerns related to the first component of the project, which is to support Kenya National Highways Authority to improve roads, roadside facilities and road safety and for institutional strengthening. The component covers the rehabilitation and improvement of several road sections in Kenya, including the Kisumu-Kakamega-Webuye-Kitale road section, which includes the Webuye interchange. It also includes the provision of social infrastructure in selected locations to enhance the economic status of the project host communities. Social infrastructure comprises bus parking, markets, schools, health facilities, water supply, improved access roads to public facilities, and enhancement of road safety through improvement of hazardous locations such as major junctions, traffic-calming measures and pedestrian crossings.⁵⁹



Mobile Traders at the Webuye Interchange—Kenya (Transport Sector Support Project)

Artisanal fisheries in West Africa are diverse and use different techniques and equipment (purse seine, beach seine, *tonga*, line fishing, etc.).⁶⁰ For each fishing technique, fishers perform specific tasks and play different roles.⁶¹ In the WACA Togo investigation, the Panel learned that certain fishing techniques would have to cease temporarily, including fishing that involved the landing of boats or hauling of fish close to sites where groynes are being built.⁶² In purse seine⁶³ fishing, pirogues moor

in the sea while fishers swim with the catch towards the beach (the purse seiners dock on the beach during the low season). In the *tonga*⁶⁴ technique, boats are hauled on the beach between fishing trips. During project-related construction these two techniques would likely need to suspend operations.

The Panel heard the beach seine fishing was unlikely to continue in its current form during project construction, since the distance between the

groynes (350–400 meters) is too narrow to accommodate the two- to five-kilometer-long nets. Beach seine fishers would most likely need to use shorter nets to fish around the construction sites. Several fishers with whom the Panel met indicated that, even if they did so, pulling nets across the groynes resulted in damaged equipment and injuries.⁶⁵ Furthermore, shorter nets would require fewer community members to work them, which would reduce

opportunities for the poorest and most vulnerable to earn income or gain sustenance from this activity. The Panel recognized that “while it is probable that without this Project coastal erosion is likely to happen at a faster rate, this case is a lesson that any climate project should also look at the impacts of its interventions on communities, livelihood, and the social consequences.”⁶⁶

INDIA: AMARAVATI SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (P159808)

- **Project Development Objective: According to the draft PAD, the objective of the proposed project is to “provide select urban infrastructure in designated locations of Amaravati Capital City, and to develop capacity of its urban governance institutions.”⁶⁷**
- **How the Request relates to the Project activities:** The PAD indicates that the project is structured into three components focusing on road infrastructure, flood mitigation measures

and technical assistance. It states that approximately 90 percent of the private land required for developing Amaravati, which consists mainly of farmland, has been assembled through the LPS with the consent of landowners. The PAD also states that 93 percent of the land required for the Bank-financed roads was assembled through the LPS. The remaining 10 percent of the land, about 3,000 acres, will be acquired by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.⁶⁸

Field and farmland—India (Amaravati)





Fisher's Associated Value Chain–Togo (WACA)

(f) Scale and Severity of Impact. Some of the projects the Panel has reviewed spanned enormous geographical areas of land or water, which were the bases for the livelihoods of the surrounding communities. In the India: Amaravati Sustainable Infrastructure and Institutional Development Project (“India Amaravati”) case,⁶⁹ the Bank project included works on 10 priority roads and flood mitigation measures.⁷⁰ The initial footprint—corresponding to 30 percent of Bank financing—directly affected 3,933 landowning households who had to give up their farmland for the development of Amaravati project.⁷¹ The Bank also recognized as PAPs 21,374 landless laborer households—which included landless tenants—as it was challenging to differentiate between landless laborers affected by land pooling within and outside the Bank project’s boundaries.⁷² The Panel noted the Bank needed to ensure that provisions for the livelihoods of these 25,307 households—and others affected by future project investments—were in line with the World Bank’s Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12) and implemented accordingly.⁷³

The scale of impact raises several questions about the challenges entire communities could face when transitioning to new livelihoods:

- How to manage livelihood transition, restoration, and improvement at scale when the livelihoods and standards of living of entire communities are permanently affected?
- How to manage households’ livelihood restoration or improvement for those who have practiced land and natural resource-based livelihoods for generations and now must learn a different skill to earn an income?
- How to identify and restore the livelihoods of those who generally live on the margins of society and are less visible and more vulnerable, such as fishmongers and others in the value chain?
- How to manage the impact of projects on diversified livelihoods—for a variegated community—when timescales and durations are different?

(g) Livelihoods and Social Cohesion. Livelihoods, especially natural resource-based livelihoods, can be integral to the social structures of communities. In such cases, livelihood activities can underpin the norms, traditions, and customs of the community and can play a key role in maintaining its social cohesion. The Panel cases point to the importance of identifying the impact on this type of livelihood activity, as it is felt more deeply and widely, and by more than just the directly affected households.

In the WACA Togo case, the Panel observed how beach seine fishing employs on average 25-45 fishers and involves 50-150 other community members, who participate in the hauling process in exchange for fish and/or pay.⁷⁴ This fishing technique is land-based, where one end of a two- to five-kilometer-long net is roped to a stick or a tree and the other is taken by a pirogue to the far side of the beach. Groups of fishers have pre-defined beach areas which are not interchangeable.⁷⁵ This creates bonds between the fishers and the communities along the beaches used for the nets. Young male fishers swim around the nets to ensure the catch is contained while community members (young and older men, women, and children) haul from both ends, a process which can last hours. The two groups of community members doing the hauling slowly walk towards each other while pulling the ropes tied to the nets. During the hauling process, fishers and community members chant songs handed down through the generations, which reinforces the communal experience. At the end of the process, the poorest and most vulnerable are allowed to take smaller fish or those stuck in the nets, which are used for food.⁷⁶ This beach seine

technique is handed down from one generation to another.⁷⁷ Different roles are allocated to community members.⁷⁸ The activity thus both supports livelihoods and creates cultural and social cohesion within the community.

In the case of the India: Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project for Low Income States (“India Rural Water”), the Requesters from the Santhal tribal community pointed out that the construction of a water treatment plant reduced the pasture area for their goats and the collection of medicinal herbs, and restricted access to culturally significant red mud used for house painting.⁷⁹ The Request also alleged that the water treatment plant’s location made it harder to collect twigs for household fires and for fencing home gardens.⁸⁰ The community members explained their attachment to this hill and how it intrinsically relates to their culture identity and way of life.⁸¹ The Panel noted in its findings that the social assessment and tribal development plan did not adequately assess the customary use of cultural resources and its significance to religious practices and cultural festivals.

This case demonstrates the connection, especially for tribal communities, between livelihoods and cultural resources and sites, and customary use of land. To offset livelihood losses, the district administration agreed to implement a pilot project for the cultivation of high value crops such as bamboo, lemon grass, and other medicinal plants at a site to be agreed with this tribal community.⁸²

INDIA: RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT FOR LOW INCOME STATES (P132173)

- **Project Development Objective:** Its development objective is “to improve piped water supply and sanitation services for selected rural communities in the target states through decentralized delivery systems and to increase the capacity of the Participating States to respond promptly and effectively to an Eligible Crisis or Emergency.”
- **How the Request relates to the Project activities:** The Request relates to three of the Project components. Component B, which supports “investments for improving water supply and

sanitation coverage, including construction of new infrastructure and rehabilitation and augmentation of existing schemes.” Component A supports “the building of institutional capacity for implementing, managing, and sustaining Project activities, along with sector development studies to inform policy decisions.” Component C includes “project management support to the various entities at the national, state, district, and village levels for implementing the Project, including staffing, consultancy and equipment costs, and internal and external financial audits.”

Chhotagovindpur Water Treatment Plant—India (India Rural Water)



4

PREPARATION OF LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLANS

It is only after the categories of affected persons and the impact's duration and severity have been identified, and a socioeconomic survey has been conducted to establish the livelihood baseline, that an appropriate livelihood restoration strategy can be developed. This allows affected persons to have sustained source(s) of income that either restore their livelihood or standards of living to their levels prior to the project or improve them, in line with the Policy objectives.

Actions included in the livelihood restoration plans need to be precisely defined with timetables and clear lines of responsibility for their implementation. According to the World Bank's *Involuntary Resettlement Sourcebook*, the purpose of the livelihood restoration plan is to *"propose concrete actions for income restoration, including budgets, timetables, responsibility for implementation, economic assumptions and risks, and contingency arrangements to be used in the event of failure or significant change in the socioeconomic environment."*⁸³ These plans need to be based on meaningful consultations with affected communities, who would have an opportunity to participate in planning and implementation of resettlement programs, and such plans need to be adequately budgeted and delivered by qualified agencies. Income generation schemes and livelihood restoration plans can be standalone or part of a resettlement plan.

In some cases, the Panel noted that these plans include replacement of a natural resource-based livelihood (such as providing land-for-land, which is recognized in the Policy as best practice in the

context of land-based livelihoods),⁸⁴ cash compensation (for the loss of assets, or an annuity to replace loss of income),⁸⁵ skills development or training for the transition from one economic activity to another, and the creation of economic or employment opportunities.

(a) Livelihood Restoration Strategies. Good income generation schemes and livelihood restoration plans normally include concrete actions (e.g., skills training, micro-investments, etc.) to enable the affected persons or households to establish new sources of income and reestablish livelihoods using improved techniques.⁸⁶ However, establishing a new source of income or reestablishing an original source may not always suffice to restore livelihoods. This could be due to (i) additional rent or new or increased transportation costs when people are displaced further from their places of employment, (ii) the time needed to establish a new livelihood, or (iii) a failure to establish an alternative livelihood. Examples of some of these challenges are discussed in this Report. Hence, it is important to combine such plans with transitional support measures and monitor their implementation carefully to ensure household socioeconomic levels and well-being are maintained during the transition and are durably sustained. Community participation in the design and monitoring of the strategies can strengthen their implementation and create better results.

For households reliant on subsistence production, the initial focus of livelihood plans needs to be on transitional support until food security is reestablished. In WACA Togo case, the Panel noted that

project impacts on the traditional and community-based beach seine fishery would increase vulnerability, especially for those who get their food directly from this type of fishing.⁸⁷ The Panel noted that community members would lose access to a vital source of sustenance and income if the beach seine fishery disappears.⁸⁸

The ability to monitor periodically the livelihood restoration strategy and take an adaptive management approach that can course-correct throughout implementation are hallmarks of good livelihood restoration plans.

i. Targeted Livelihood Restoration. In the WACA Togo case, the project stated that artisanal fishers and *mareyeuses*' associations would be involved in a participatory activity to propose and implement income-generating activities allowing them to maintain or improve their living conditions. The participants were mainly subsistence fishers and *mareyeuses* with low literacy. They were not specifically targeted by the plan to create income-generating activities.⁸⁹ Hence, they were expected to compete for limited resources with the wider population, including people unaffected by the project. The Panel noted that their low literacy would make it challenging for them design, develop, and have approved activities that would ultimately restore their livelihoods.⁹⁰ In this case, the Panel questioned whether the adverse socioeconomic impacts likely to be felt by fishers and members of their associated value chain would be appropriately addressed by the project.⁹¹ This illustrates a lack of strategy and a shift of responsibility for devising and implementing income-generating activities to the fishers and *mareyeuses*.⁹² In response to this finding in the Panel's investigation report, Management's Action Plan committed to specifically targeting fishers affected by the project, in particular those engaged in beach seine fishing and the *mareyeuses*, with programs to improve livelihoods and economic activities.⁹³

ii. Skills Development or Training. In the case of non-natural resource-based livelihood (small trade,

employment, daily wage labor), skills and training are often integral to generating an alternative livelihood. These skills and training can be helpful for employment or to enable the affected persons to establish and operate their own new businesses.

Developing skills or providing employment training can be effective ways to build capacity of project-affected people to help with the establishment of livelihoods that can restore and improve incomes, whereas offering jobs without adequate training or without long-term employment security is not good practice.⁹⁴ When the affected persons are developing skills for employment, it is crucial for them to acquire the experience needed to ensure sustained employment. An employment opportunity alone can only be considered livelihood restoration if it generates reliable income and provides a quality of life equal to or better than the standard of living that existed prior to the project.

There are several issues to consider when skills and training are provided for livelihood restoration and some lessons from Panel cases include:

- Employment opportunities in the project-affected area could be limited, therefore, expectations should be managed. Offered training should consider the availability of employment to avoid a mismatch between training and available market or employment opportunities.
- Training needs to be based on consultations with affected persons and would be targeted specifically to them.
- Training needs to be adaptive and would normally address the need for literacy and/or financial training, in addition to the particular skills being promoted.
- The transition from a construction phase to project operation can be difficult for construction workers, since the operation phase requires far fewer employees and more specialized skill sets. The standard way to address this is to have plans that take into consideration this predictable change in employment opportunities.



Community Members' Property—Teresina, Brazil

- It is better if PAPs do not have to compete for training opportunities with other community members who are not adversely affected by the project.

In the case of the Brazil Teresina resettlement, the training programs offered to the PAPs for livelihood restoration were based on preexisting national programs.⁹⁵ These programs were offered by the Municipal departments and other local organizations to the entire population and were not specifically tailored to meet the needs of the PAPs.⁹⁶ To gain access to training, PAPs had to compete with applications from the 100,000 other residents of the 13 neighborhoods of the greater Lagoas do Norte region.⁹⁷ In this case, the Panel found that the project did not ensure the establishment of programs to assist PAPs in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and standards of living.⁹⁸ The Panel noted that livelihood training programs did not constitute a targeted strategy addressing the specific needs of the project-affected households, and did not ensure that affected livelihoods would be restored. Furthermore, this training was not tailored to match the job opportunities in the project area.⁹⁹ One lesson learned from this case study is that, when relying on national programs to address project-related livelihood impacts,

there is a need for additional analysis to determine whether these national programs are reasonably accessible by PAPs and whether they can fully address the Bank's Policy commitment. If they are not sufficiently targeted to meet these policy objectives, as the Panel found in Brazil Teresina case, then additional provisions are needed to support the PAPs.

The India Amaravati project involved a land pooling scheme (LPS). An LPS is a mechanism by which land-owning households give up farmland in exchange for smaller plots with public services, referred to as returnable plots.¹⁰⁰ Under this scheme landowners who gave their farmland for city development in return received smaller plots of higher value.¹⁰¹ Affected persons participating in this scheme needed to transition from rural, farm-based livelihoods to urban, non-farming livelihoods.¹⁰² This was a drastic social change that inherently involved high risks of impoverishment.¹⁰³ Furthermore, about 45 percent of PAPs lacked formal education and had low literacy, and many had farmed their whole lives.¹⁰⁴

While it was assumed that the economic value of the returnable, serviced plots awarded to the affected households would appreciate, the

economic value of a property one owns does not in and of itself constitute a livelihood.¹⁰⁵ Property value does not automatically translate into a production system or employment that can sustain a family into the future and improve their standard of living. Furthermore, to realize the appreciation in value, the owner of the returnable, serviced plot would have to monetize it, either by selling it and using the proceeds to invest in a business or other income-generating activity or by using it as collateral to borrow money to invest.¹⁰⁶

The India Amaravati project aimed to support the development and implementation of training programs, skill-building programs, financial literacy programs, and investment know-how for vulnerable

groups. A large livelihood restoration program developed around the provision of skills and training, needs to be sufficiently robust to prepare low-income participants—primarily farmers with low literacy—to obtain the jobs that are created in the urban setting and to adapt to the new circumstances in order to restore their livelihoods. Managing the risk of impoverishment in the transition from rural to urban life requires a well-developed plan to replace the full value of lost assets and to boost the resilience of affected persons by giving them new skills adapted to the urban environment.¹⁰⁷ It is important that affected persons in such conditions not only have access to temporary jobs but also obtain more long-term income generating opportunities to ensure livelihood restoration.¹⁰⁸

Crops and fields—India (Amaravati)



In an infrastructure project, the shift from construction to operations will inevitably lead to job loss. The employment offered by a project during construction differs in quantity and quality from what is offered during operations. During operations, there are far fewer employment opportunities, and those available are usually for highly specialized workers. In The India: Vishnugad Pipalkoti Hydro Electric Project (“India Vishnugad III”) case, community members, especially the youth, considered a permanent job a central part of livelihood restoration. Many community members wanted permanent employment with the project, during both the construction and operations phases, and were disappointed that most jobs available to them would cease once construction ended.¹⁰⁹ The Panel also noted that some community members had a misconception that a permanent job would equate to livelihood restoration.¹¹⁰

(b) Transitional Support. Livelihood restoration measures need to be integrated and combined with transitional support to enable affected community members bridge the period from when income streams and sources of sustenance are being

disrupted until such time as they can generate new income flows or sources of livelihood. Transitional support may take the form of cash allowances, vouchers, annuities, in-kind support, etc. Depending on the duration and severity of the impact, transitional support may be required for months, years, or even as long as a decade (as was the case in the India Amaravati project). According to the Bank’s Involuntary Resettlement Policy, support should be offered for a transition period based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living.¹¹¹

(c) Annuities and Other Forms of Cash Allowance.

Annuities contribute to income and can benefit affected persons who may need sustained financial support to weather the transition to a new location, or during the time it takes to develop and sustain new economic activities.¹¹² Annuities alone do not restore incomes or address the full range of livelihood impacts. They may create dependency and are affected by inflation, and therefore are recommended to have a pre-determined, limited duration that ties into the establishment of livelihood restoration measures.



INDIA: VISHNUGAD PIPALKOTI HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT (P096124) – (THIRD REQUEST)

- **Project Development Objective:** The Project objectives are “(a) to increase the supply of electricity to India’s national grid through the addition of renewable, low-carbon energy; and (b) strengthen the institutional capacity of THDC India Limited (THDC) with respect to the preparation and implementation of economically, environmentally and socially sustainable hydropower projects.”
- **How the Request relates to the Project activities:** The request relates to the first component of the project, which is to construct the 444-megawatt hydroelectric project in Chamoli District, Uttarakhand, India. In the first component of the project, THDC finances land acquisition, environment management, small-scale infrastructure works.

Crops and Field at the Resettlement Location–India (Vishnugad III)



The India Vishnugad III case provides an example of transitional support. Women in the community were restricted from accessing a communal forest that is part of a *van panchayat*.¹¹³ They complained that since their relocation across the river, they must walk an hour to access the forest, whereas previously they walked 10-15 minutes. Many of them accessed the communal forest to collect fodder, firewood, and various fruits, including one they pickled and sold for additional income.¹¹⁴ The women said that the increased time spent walking to the forest reduced their time for other income generating activities or discouraged them from going to the forest. They said this, in turn, resulted in income loss and impacted their quality of life.

Therefore, an annuity was given to the affected women as part of transitional support. This annuity, based on the daily wage of an agricultural worker for 100 days per year, was paid annually to each household accessing the community forest, and was adjusted regularly for inflation.¹¹⁵ These annuity payments were to cease with the end of construction,¹¹⁶ by which time the project operator would construct a proper footpath that will make access to the community forest easier for the villagers.¹¹⁷

In the India Amaravati example, the project recognized it would take up to 10 years for farmers to be retrained to become employable in an urban setting. As a result, several types of benefits were provided to the affected persons as transitional support, including an annuity and pension payments for 10 years, agricultural loan waivers, and access to interest-free loans for starting businesses.¹¹⁸

The following actions, when performed in a consultative and participatory manner, can help recognize livelihoods:

- Understanding the extent and boundaries of a project's footprint and how it affects local communities and their livelihood activities,
- Observing and identifying the livelihood activities of the affected community through a social assessment, a socioeconomic survey, and a census,
- Noting and evaluating any links, dependencies, or supply chains associated with key livelihood activities, and
- Identifying where—and assessing how—livelihood and cultural property interconnect.

5

EFFECTIVENESS OF LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

Livelihood restoration and improvement programs can be gauged against initial benchmarks, but their overall effectiveness can only be measured over time. It takes time to implement the resettlement and sustainable development measures for PAPs, to evaluate whether the income generating activities are sustainable, and to compare the level of livelihood and overall standards of living with the baseline data.

Livelihood restoration measures are designed with the objective of adequately assisting affected people in their efforts to restore and improve income and livelihoods, and the Bank does make a lot of effort to support clients in designing those measures. However, outcomes depend on several factors and measurement is extremely challenging and not an exact science.

A common approach to measurement, after implementing livelihood restoration and improvement programs, is for socioeconomic surveys to be conducted by an independent party to verify and document the evolving status of household livelihoods and assess whether they are reaching intended levels.¹¹⁹ If that is not the case, changes and adaptive measures will be required. The effectiveness of livelihood restoration programs can be measured by (i) short-term indicators, to tell if corrective measures are needed, such as when the alternative livelihood efforts are not working, and (ii) long-term indicators, to assess whether livelihood restoration is being achieved. This would include consultation

with PAPs to get their inputs on project impacts, livelihood restoration measures, and to identify any remaining gaps.

Operationally, the livelihood restoration and improvement requirements are usually deemed to have been met if (i) subsequent household surveys show improvement per the baseline survey, or restoration of livelihood and income streams, and (ii) productive assets have been replaced, and if the replacement is land, that it is of equivalent productive capacity, and yields anticipated benefits.¹²⁰

Close monitoring and supervision are essential for the effective execution of livelihood restoration and improvement measures, since problems implementing these measures affect people's lives directly and can cause severe hardship if not implemented successfully.

In its investigation of the Democratic Republic of Congo: High Priority Roads Reopening and Maintenance (2nd Additional Financing), the Panel noted that many quarries were exploited during the construction of the road in the presence of military forces.¹²¹ The Panel found that the exploitation of quarries in this specific context constituted economic displacement as there was involuntary taking of land resulting in the loss of income sources for the quarry operators and workers.¹²² The Panel also found that an adequate and timely baseline survey of agricultural assets was not performed,¹²³ and that assets were destroyed during quarry exploitation before compensation was paid.¹²⁴

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO SECOND ADDITIONAL FINANCING FOR THE HIGH-PRIORITY ROADS REOPENING AND MAINTENANCE PROJECT (P153836)

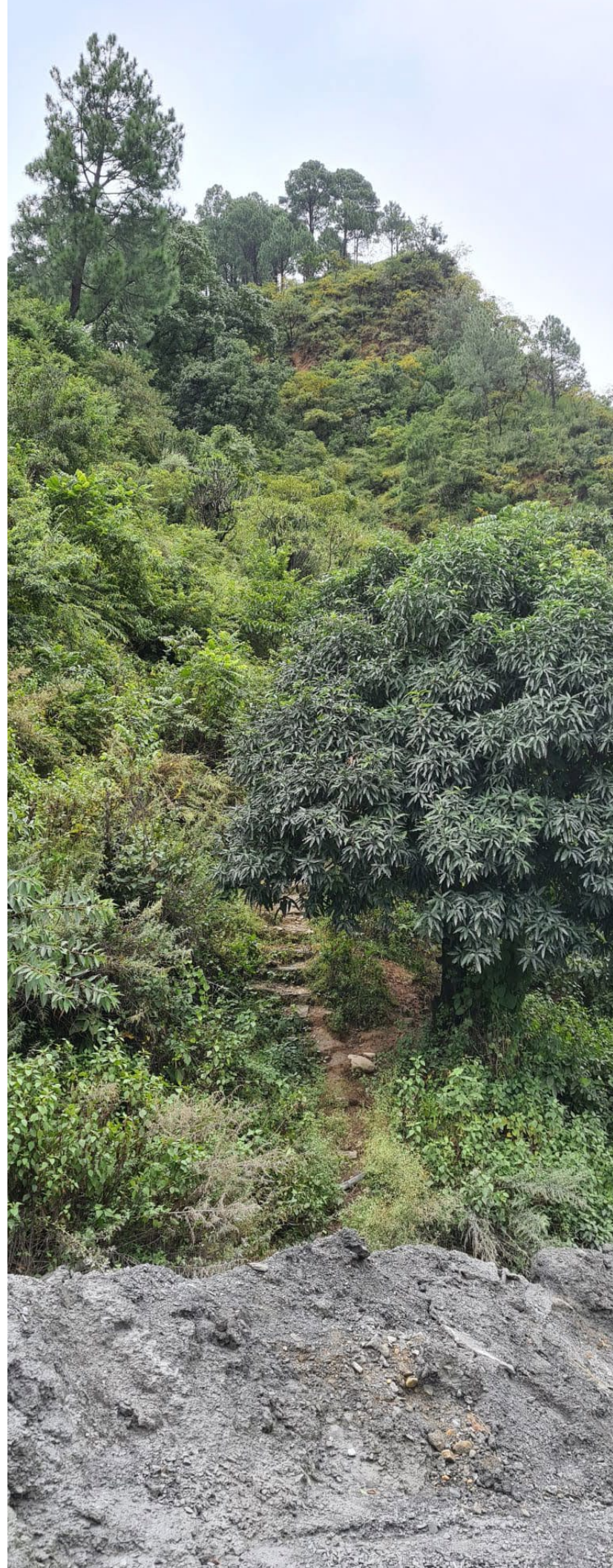
- **Project Development Objective:** The development objective of the Project is to “re-establish lasting road access between provincial capitals, districts and territories in the Project implementation area in a way that is sustainable for the natural environment.”¹²⁵
- **How the Request relates to the Project activities:** The Project comprises of four components: (a) Road Reopening and Maintenance, (b) Institutional Building, (c) Environmental and Social Program, and (d) Monitoring and Evaluation. The project provides funding for the reopening of three new road sections: (i) the Komanda-Bunia-Goli road, (ii) the Beni-Kasindi road, and (iii) the Bukavu-Goma road (about 146 km), linking the North and South Kivu regions. The Bukavu-Goma road was the specific focus of this investigation.¹²⁶

Fields along exploited quarries—DRC (High Priority Roads Reopening)



In the India Vishnugad III case, the Panel was able to observe the effectiveness of the livelihood restoration over the project implementation period. The Panel first investigated the project in 2014. In 2023, the Panel received a subsequent complaint which, among other issues, claimed that the socio-economic conditions of the affected households had worsened.¹²⁷ In this case, the Panel was able to consider both the mid-term (2012) and end-term (2019) evaluation reports of the rehabilitation and resettlement programs, which were conducted by third party, specialist consultants.¹²⁸ The 2019 end-term evaluation report revealed increased incomes in the post-resettlement period for all major trades or occupations of the displaced persons.¹²⁹

The community claims of economic losses came three years after the completion of the end-term evaluation and several years after the resettlement occurred.¹³⁰ This made it difficult to attribute the claims of decreased income and worsening livelihoods directly to the project as livelihood systems are subject to a number of exogenous shocks and influences outside the control of the project, such as the COVID pandemic which occurred during this period.



Pathway used by women to collect fodder—India (Vishnugad III)

6

CONCLUSIONS AND KEY TAKEAWAYS

The Panel's earlier emerging lessons series examined topics related to the preparation of livelihood restoration plans, such as consultation, participation, and grievance redress in relation to involuntary resettlement and economic displacement.¹³¹

In line with the Bank's overall mission and the objective of its policies, it is important to consider involuntary resettlement as an opportunity to improve the lives of PAPs. In this light, well-developed and consultative livelihood restoration, as well as improvement strategies, fully integrated into projects, are essential to achieve sustainable development.

Involuntary resettlement and indirect social or economic impacts can adversely affect local communities, and the poorer and more vulnerable segments of the population are at greater risk of impoverishment. The Panel cases show that, at times, the more vulnerable and marginal people are more likely to be overlooked in census surveys, data, and assessments. As a result, they are not adequately consulted or included in livelihood restoration and improvement strategies, leading to further marginalization and impoverishment.

Prior to developing any livelihood restoration measure, the cases analyzed in this report point to the critical need to identify the types of livelihoods on which people depend, the extent and duration of the impact, and any supply chain links or dependencies associated with these livelihoods. Absent adequate

understanding of these factors, it is unlikely that appropriate livelihood improvement and restoration measures will be designed.

In designing livelihood improvement and restoration measures, the Panel cases discussed in this report point to the need for attention to be paid to both natural resource-based livelihoods (derived from land, water, or forests) and non-natural resource-based livelihoods (such as entrepreneurship, small trade, or employment). In addition to providing an economic means to households or communities, livelihoods are often integral to the social structures of these communities. Livelihood activities can strengthen the norms, traditions, and customs of the community and can reinforce its social cohesion. Thus, the Panel cases show it is critical to understand this social dynamic when designing livelihood restoration and improvement strategies.

Sustainable livelihood restoration takes time and requires continuous adaptive management. As a result, close monitoring and supervision of livelihood measures are essential to identify and adjust implementation problems as early as possible.

Ongoing consultation with PAPs and their participation in the identification, design, implementation, and monitoring of livelihood are important factors for the success of livelihood restoration and improvement efforts.





ANNEX 1

List of Cases Received Since January 2017 that the Panel Recommended Investigation

- Democratic Republic of Congo: High Priority Roads Reopening and Maintenance (2nd Additional Financing) (P153836)
- India: Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project for Low Income States (P132173)
- Brazil: Teresina Enhancing Municipal Governance and Quality of Life Project Additional Financing (P146870)
- Uganda: North Eastern Road-corridor Asset Management Project (NERAMP) (P125590)
- Uganda: Second Kampala Institutional and Infrastructure Development Project (KIIDP-2) (P133590)
- Togo: Western Africa: West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project (P162337), Additional Financing (P176313) and Global Environment Facility (GEF) (P092289)
- Nepal: Nepal-India Electricity Transmission and Trade Project (P115767) and its Additional Financing (P132631)
- Cameroon: Nachtigal Hydropower Project (P157734) and Hydropower Development on the Sanaga River Technical Assistance Project (P157733)
- Bolivia: Santa Cruz Road Corridor Connector Project (San Ignacio–San Jose) (P152281)

ENDNOTES

- 1 “Livelihood” refers to the full range of means that individuals, families, and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade, rental income and bartering.
- 2 The Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) applies to all projects approved after October 1, 2018.
- 3 See, [Inspection Panel website](#) for major policy issues raised in requests.
- 4 The Inspection Panel, 2016. [Emerging Lessons Series No. 1–Involuntary Resettlement](#).
- 5 World Bank Environmental Assessment Operational Policy - OP 4.01, para. 1.
- 6 Ibid., para. 3.
- 7 Ibid., para. 2.
- 8 World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy - OP 4.12, para. 2.
- 9 Ibid., para 3.
- 10 Ibid., para. 3, footnote 5.
- 11 Ibid., para. 2 (b)-(c).
- 12 Ibid., para. 8.
- 13 World Bank Indigenous Peoples Policy - OP 4.10, para. 2.
- 14 World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 5 on Land Acquisition and Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement.
- 15 ESS 5, para. 1, FN 3; see also ESF Glossary, for the definition of Livelihood, p. 105.
- 16 ESS 5, Guidance Note 4.9.
- 17 To date, the Panel received one Request under ESF, which was not registered.
- 18 A socioeconomic survey is both a qualitative and quantitative assessment, which could include the description and assessment of local infrastructure and community assets, land-use and other natural resource-use types, different types of land tenure arrangements, local cultural properties, demographic characteristics at the community and household levels, and source and levels of income.
- 19 See example in the following paragraph. The Inspection Panel, 2020. [Investigation Report on Brazil Teresina Enhancing Municipal Governance and Quality of Life Project Additional Financing \(P146870\)](#).
- 20 Ibid., p. xi, para. 19.
- 21 Ibid., p. xi, para. 19.
- 22 Ibid., p. xi, para. 20.
- 23 Ibid., p. xi, para. 20.
- 24 [Teresina Project Paper](#), p. 9.
- 25 [Teresina IR](#), p. 6, paras. 18 and 19.
- 26 The Inspection Panel, 2022. [Second Report and Recommendation on a Request for Inspection Togo West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project \(P162337\), Additional Financing–West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project \(P176313\), and Global Environment Facility \(P092289\)](#), p. 12, para. 52.
- 27 Ibid, p. 12, para. 52.
- 28 The Inspection Panel, 2023. Inspection Panel [Investigation Report Republic of Togo West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project \(P162337\), Additional Financing \(P176313\) and Global Environment Facility \(GEF\) \(P092289\)](#), p. x, para. 38.

- 29 The Inspection Panel, 2020. [Investigation Report on Brazil Teresina Enhancing Municipal Governance and Quality of Life Project Additional Financing \(P146870\)](#), p. 49, para. 218.
- 30 Ibid., p. 33, para. 134.
- 31 Ibid.
- 32 Ibid., p. xiii, para. 32 and p. 33, para. 134.
- 33 Ibid., p. 34, para. 137 and p. 47, para. 206.
- 34 Ibid., p. xiii, para. 32.
- 35 Ibid., p. 49, paras. 218 and 219.
- 36 The Inspection Panel, 2023. [Inspection Panel Investigation Report Republic of Togo West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project \(P162337\), Additional Financing \(P176313\) and Global Environment Facility \(GEF\) \(P092289\)](#), p. 61, para. 222 and p. 67, para. 256.
- 37 See the WACA Togo and Brazil Teresina examples.
- 38 The Inspection Panel, 2020. [Investigation Report on Brazil Teresina Enhancing Municipal Governance and Quality of Life Project Additional Financing \(P146870\)](#), p. 34, para. 138.
- 39 The Ribeirinhos, who live near rivers, are considered a traditional population in South America. Their main activities are small-scale subsistence fishing and farming.
- 40 *“Children typically lack the legal, political, and economic capacity to protect their own standards of living. In resettlement, school-aged children may lose physical or economic access to education, despite the prominent role that education plays in development. Unless special arrangements are made to help children continue schooling in the transition phase of resettlement, some of them may find it difficult to resume education once permanent schools are constructed and staffed at resettlement sites. Disruption of household access to resources can also expose children to nutritional deficiencies.”* The World Bank, 2004. *Involuntary Resettlement Sourcebook*, p. 82.
- 41 Wholesale merchants (fishmongers), also known as fish transformers, who buy and prepare fish, crustaceans, and shellfish for resale. They play an important role in the chain of distribution and transformation of fishery products.
- 42 The Inspection Panel, 2023. [Inspection Panel Investigation Report Republic of Togo West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project \(P162337\), Additional Financing \(P176313\) and Global Environment Facility \(GEF\) \(P092289\)](#), p. 23, para. 74.
- 43 The beach seine (*Senne de Plage*) is a fishing technique that mobilizes large groups of 25-45 fishers who line up, pulling opposite ends of two ropes that are attached to two submerged “anchors” or “pieds.” Also see, [Togo Second Report and Recommendation](#), p. 12, para. 48.
- 44 Ibid., p. 73, para. 288.
- 45 [Togo PAD](#), p. 29, para. 36.
- 46 The Inspection Panel, 2019. [Investigation Report on Republic of Uganda Water Management and Development Project \(P123204\) and Energy for Rural Transformation Phase III Project \(P133312\)](#), para. 203, p. 51.
- 47 Ibid., p. 51, para. 203.
- 48 Ibid., p. iv, para. 13.
- 49 Ibid., p. 35, para. 102.
- 50 The Inspection Panel, 2023. [Investigation Report Republic of Togo West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project \(P162337\), Additional Financing \(P176313\) and Global Environment Facility \(GEF\) \(P092289\)](#), p. 74, para. 291.
- 51 The Inspection Panel, 2021. Report and Recommendation on a Request for Inspection Togo West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project (P162337), Additional Financing–West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project (P176313), and Global Environment Facility (P092289), p. 11, paras. 45 and 46 and p. 12, para. 51.
- 52 The Inspection Panel, 2020. [Third and Final Report and Recommendation on a Request for Inspection KENYA Transport Sector Support Project \(P124109\) and its Additional Financing \(P146630\)](#), p. 2, para. 6.
- 53 Bujagali III–PAD, p. 7
- 54 Bujagali III–PAD, p. 7.
- 55 The Inspection Panel, 2019. [First Report and Recommendation on a Request for Inspection KENYA Transport Sector Support Project \(P124109\) and its Additional Financing \(P146630\)](#), p. 4, para 20 and p. 16, paras. 79-80.
- 56 Ibid., p. 13, para. 61.
- 57 The Inspection Panel, 202. [Third and Final Report and Recommendation on a Request for Inspection KENYA Transport Sector Support Project \(P124109\) and its Additional Financing \(P146630\)](#), p. 2, para. 6.
- 58 [Webuye PAD](#), p. 11, para. 31.
- 59 [Webuye ER 1](#), pp. 2-3, para. 10
- 60 The Inspection Panel, 2023. [Inspection Panel Investigation Report Republic of Togo West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project \(P162337\), Additional Financing \(P176313\) and Global Environment Facility \(GEF\) \(P092289\)](#), p.18, para. 58.

- 61 Ibid., p. 72, para. 283.
- 62 The Inspection Panel, 2022. [Second Report and Recommendation on a Request for Inspection Togo West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project \(P162337\), Additional Financing–West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project \(P176313\), and Global Environment Facility \(PO92289\)](#), p. 11, para. 45.
- 63 Purse seine, also known as *Senne Touriante*, is a technique that involves a team of 20-25 fishers on a large boat 14-22 meters in length. These fishers closely search the water for fish. Once they spot a catch, they follow it and position their boat before throwing their net. They then circle the catch with the boat and return to the starting point, where the net was first dropped. According to the fishers, this process takes several hours. Also see, [Togo Second Report and Recommendation](#), p. 12, para. 49.
- 64 The *tonga* technique involves six to eight fishers per boat who fish early before sunrise. These fishers release their nets and wait for approximately three to four hours. This technique allows some of the fishers to work double shifts and take part in other fishing activities or groups. Also see, [Togo Second Report and Recommendation](#), p. 12, para. 50.
- 65 The Inspection Panel, 2023. [Investigation Report Republic of Togo West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project \(P162337\), Additional Financing \(P176313\) and Global Environment Facility \(GEF\) \(P092289\)](#), p. 87, para. 287.
- 66 World Bank, 2023. [Press Release–World Bank Board Approves Action Plan Following Inspection Panel Investigation of the Togo: West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project and Its Additional Financing](#).
- 67 Amaravati ER 1, p. 2, para. 4.
- 68 Amaravati ER 1, pp. 2 and 4, paras. 4 and 8.
- 69 On March 29, 2019, the Panel submitted to the Board its third Report and Recommendation on the Amaravati case recommending an investigation into the alleged issues of harm and related potential non-compliance with the livelihood restoration requirement of the Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy. On July 15, 2019, Bank Management informed the Board that it had been formally notified by the Government of India that it had withdrawn its request for financing of the project. Following this, on July 16, 2019, the Panel updated its recommendation in its third Report and Recommendation not to investigate, because the project was no longer under consideration by the Board, and this was approved by the Board.
- 70 The Inspection Panel, 2019. [Third Report and Recommendation on a Request for Inspection INDIA Amaravati Sustainable Infrastructure and Institutional Development Project \(P159808\)](#), p. 7, para. 32.
- 71 Ibid., p. 10, para 43.
- 72 Ibid., p. 10, para. 43.
- 73 Ibid., pp. 10 and 11, para. 43.
- 74 The Inspection Panel, 2023. [Inspection Panel Investigation Report Republic of Togo West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project \(P162337\), Additional Financing \(P176313\) and Global Environment Facility \(GEF\) \(P092289\)](#), p. v, para. 16.
- 75 Ibid.
- 76 Ibid., p. 24, para. 75.
- 77 Ibid., p. 23, para. 73.
- 78 Ibid., p. vi, para. 17.
- 79 The Inspection Panel, 2020. [Investigation Report India Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project for Low Income States \(P132173\)](#), p. vii, para. 35.
- 80 Ibid., p. 33, para. 113.
- 81 Ibid., p. vii, para. 34.
- 82 World Bank, 2022. [Management Report And Recommendation In Response To The Inspection Panel Investigation Report India Rural Water Supply And Sanitation Project For Low Income States \(P132173\)](#) (Ida Credit-53450), p. 24, para. 82.
- 83 The World Bank, 2004. [Involuntary Resettlement Sourcebook](#), p. 176.
- 84 *“Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based [...]. Whenever replacement land is offered, resettlers are provided with land for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the land taken.”* World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy - OP 4.12, para 11.
- 85 Cash may, under certain circumstances, be an acceptable form of compensation, as it may provide opportunities for income restoration or improvement, such as starting, extending or diversifying private businesses. This option will require consultation with the affected person to identify opportunities and potential risks. See: The World Bank, 2004. *Involuntary Resettlement Sourcebook*, p. 66. *“However, Bank studies have found that cash compensation can often be problematic and not be sufficient to ensure livelihood restoration. In practice, several obstacles have impeded conversion of cash into replacement assets (or alternative income-restoration measures). Most obviously, the amount of compensation may be insufficient. The timing of compensation (either too early or too late) can also*

reduce the likelihood of income's being restored. Cash may not be convertible into productive assets if markets or opportunities are thin. Or local practices may encourage the use of compensation to pay debts or for social reciprocities, rather than for purchasing replacement assets." The World Bank. 2004. *Involuntary Resettlement Sourcebook*, p. 67.

- 86 See World Bank *Involuntary Resettlement Policy* - OP 4.12, para. 6 (c)-(i).
- 87 The Inspection Panel, 2023. [Investigation Report Republic of Togo West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project \(P162337\)](#), [Additional Financing \(P176313\)](#) and [Global Environment Facility \(GEF\) \(P092289\)](#), p. 73, para. 288.
- 88 Ibid.
- 89 Ibid., p. vii, para. 53.
- 90 Ibid.
- 91 Ibid.
- 92 Ibid., p. 81, para. 324.
- 93 The World Bank, 2023. [Republic of Togo West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project Additional Financing and Global Environment Facility \(GEF\)–Management Report and Recommendation in response to the Inspection Panel Investigation Report](#), p. 35.
- 94 The World Bank, 2004. *Involuntary Resettlement Sourcebook*, p. 69.
- 95 The Inspection Panel, 2020. [Investigation Report on Brazil Teresina Enhancing Municipal Governance and Quality of Life Project Additional Financing \(P146870\)](#), p. xiii, para. 32.
- 96 Ibid., p. 49, paras. 221 and 222.
- 97 Ibid., p. 47, para. 206 and p. 49, para. 222.
- 98 Ibid., p. 51, para. 228.
- 99 Ibid., pp. 49 and 50, para. 222.
- 100 The Inspection Panel, 2019. [Third Report and Recommendation on a Request for Inspection India Amaravati Sustainable Infrastructure and Institutional Development Project \(P159808\)](#), p. 11, para. 44.
- 101 Ibid., p. 12, para. 47.
- 102 Ibid., p. 20, para. 75.
- 103 Ibid., p. 20, para. 75.
- 104 Ibid., p. 13, para. 52.
- 105 Ibid., p. 13, para. 50.
- 106 Ibid., p. 13, para. 50.
- 107 Ibid., p. 20, para. 75.
- 108 Ibid.
- 109 The Inspection Panel, 2022. [Report and Recommendation on a Request for Inspection India Vishnugad Pipalkoti Hydro Electric Project \(P096124\) Third Request for Inspection](#), p. 16, para. 62.
- 110 Ibid., p. 22, para 89.
- 111 World Bank *Involuntary Resettlement Policy* - OP 4.12, para. 6 (c) (i).
- 112 The World Bank, 2004. *Involuntary Resettlement Sourcebook*, p. 68.
- 113 A *van panchayat* is a Village Forest Council having legally demarcated village forests.
- 114 The Inspection Panel, 2022. [Report and Recommendation on a Request for Inspection India Vishnugad Pipalkoti Hydro Electric Project \(P096124\) Third Request for Inspection](#), p. 17, para. 64.
- 115 Ibid., p. 18, para. 67.
- 116 Ibid.,
- 117 Ibid. p. 38.
- 118 The Inspection Panel, 2019. [Third Report and Recommendation on a Request for Inspection INDIA Amaravati Sustainable Infrastructure and Institutional Development Project \(P159808\)](#), p. 13, para. 52.
- 119 World Bank *Involuntary Resettlement Policy* - OP 4.12, para. 24.
- 120 The World Bank, 2004. *Involuntary Resettlement Sourcebook*, p. 179.
- 121 The Inspection Panel, 2018. [Investigation Report on Democratic Republic of Congo Second Additional Financing for the High-Priority Roads Reopening and Maintenance Project \(P153836\)](#), p. xi, para. 25.
- 122 Ibid., p. 51, para. 174.
- 123 Ibid., p. 52, para. 175.
- 124 Ibid.
- 125 Project Paper for AF2, January 27, 2016, p. 6.

- 126 [The Inspection Panel, 2018. Investigation Report on Democratic Republic of Congo Second Additional Financing for the High-Priority Roads Reopening and Maintenance Project \(P153836\), p. 3, para 8.](#)
- 127 [The Inspection Panel, 2022. Report and Recommendation on a Request for Inspection India Vishnugad Pipalkoti Hydro Electric Project \(P096124\) Third Request for Inspection, p. 4, para. 16.](#)
- 128 [Ibid., p. 18, para. 68.](#)
- 129 [Ibid., p. 18, para. 69.](#)
- 130 [Ibid., p. 22, para. 84.](#)
- 131 [The Inspection Panel, 2016. Emerging Lessons Series No. 1- Involuntary Resettlement, and The Inspection Panel, 2017. Emerging Lessons Series No. 4–Consultation, Participation & Disclosure of Information.](#)

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