



# Preliminary Livelihood Restoration Plan

Grove to Timehri Road Infrastructure  
Development Project

July, 2022

Project No.: 0651468



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Grove to Timehri Road Infrastructure Development Project

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Guyana is located in the north-eastern Atlantic Coast of South America, bordered by Suriname, Venezuela, and Brazil, with a population of approximately 786,550 people. Most of the population is concentrated in the northern coastal plain portion of the country. Guyana's interior is mainly tropical rainforest, occupying some 80% of their territory. The capital city of Georgetown and its suburbs are home to approximately 45% of Guyana's population (World Population Review, 2021).

The economy in Guyana has traditionally been open market and primarily based on commodities such as gold, bauxite, oil, and agricultural products, thus, the economic performance has heavily relied on exports of extractives, among other commodities, as the main source of foreign earnings (90%) and fiscal income (46%) (Inter-American Development Bank, 2017). The transport sector in Guyana is key for their economic development. Efficiently working transport systems provide economic and social opportunities and benefits that result in positive multipliers effects such as better accessibility to markets, employment, social services, enhanced cost and time savings, lower the price for commodities, increased competitiveness, and additional investments. The East Bank Demerara Public Road (EBDPR) is the major artery for goods coming to the coast and of supplies being transported to the interior. This includes timber from interior locations; and sand and loam from pits along the Soesdyke-Linden Highway. Due to its economic importance, the Government of Guyana, through the Ministry of Public Works – Work Service Group (WSG), and with funding provided by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), plans to upgrade the EBDPR. The upgrade will improve the quality, accessibility, resilience, and safety conditions of Guyana's road transport infrastructure through an increase in paved road coverage, reduce of non-revenue water, climate resilient interventions and the rehabilitation and upgrading of national road that connect the capital Georgetown to the international airport.

Due to the IDB funding, the Project must align with the IDB Environmental and Social Policy Framework (ESPF). Though the Project will occur on government land, the Project area has experienced encroachment by local community members that necessitate a Livelihood Resettlement Plan (LRP), due to anticipated economic displacement of encroaching activities. As such, the following Preliminary LRP presents a preliminary assessment of economic displacement and mitigation measures.

The contractor for the Project is expected to be selected in late 2022 and start final design in early 2023. Given the lack of a final design, WSG has started a preliminary assessment of the nature and magnitude of the displacement impacts on surrounding communities. This Preliminary LRP recognizes that the State, through the Government of Guyana (GoG or State) Ministry of Public Works – Works Service Group, is responsible for the management and implementation of the principles outlined in the LRP.

The LRP seeks alignment with IDB's ESPS 5 and draws upon LRP experience in Guyana on projects funded by IDB. The Preliminary LRP specifically commits to resecure land in a way that improves or restores the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons to pre-project levels.

For the purposes of the LRP, the following definitions are used<sup>1</sup>:

- **Compensation:** Financial compensation (i.e., cash) or compensation in kind for an asset or resource that is acquired or affected by the Project.
- **Compensation Framework:** Provides the specific eligibility criteria and entitlements for each category of Project Affected Persons, which may include a combination of financial

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[Inter-American Development Bank, "Environmental and Social Policy Framework,"  
https://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getdocument.aspx?docnum=EZSHARE-110529158-160](https://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getdocument.aspx?docnum=EZSHARE-110529158-160)

compensation, in kind compensation, physical resettlement, livelihood and/or rehabilitation support.

- **Cut-off Date:** Designated date based on proper disclosure that serves as cut-off period for obligation to compensate affected assets. Persons taking up occupation of the Project Affected Area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (e.g., structures, crops, fruit trees) established after the date of completion of the assets inventory and proper disclosure, or an alternative mutually agreed date, will not be compensated.
- **Direct Impact:** An impact which is caused by direct interaction of a Project activity with an environmental, social, or economic component.
- **Disadvantaged or Vulnerable:** People or groups who may be likely to be adversely affected by the Project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a Project's benefits.
- **Economic Displacement:** Loss of income streams or means of livelihood resulting from occupation and/or acquisition of Project land and/or obstructed access to resources (e.g., land, water) resulting from Project activities.
- **Indirect Impact:** an impact which is not directly caused by the Project activity, but to which the Project activity contributes and is often further removed in distance or as a result of a complex impact pathway.
- **Involuntary Resettlement:** Project-related land acquisition of restrictions on land use that may cause physical displacement, economic displacement, or both. Resettlement is considered involuntary when Project-affected people do not have or are not able to exercise the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in physical or economic displacement.
- **Land Acquisition:** all methods of obtaining a land for project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property, and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way. Land acquisition may also include: (i) acquisition of unoccupied or unutilized land whether or not the landholder relies upon such land for income or livelihood purposes; (ii) repossession of public land that is used or occupied by individuals or households; and (iii) Project impacts that result in land being submerged or otherwise rendered unusable.
- **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, and bartering.
- **Physical Displacement:** Loss of land or shelter that results from Project activities.
- **Project Affected Persons (PAPs):** All individual, household, community, or any other kind of affected entity who is physically and/or economically displaced by the occupation and/or acquisition of Project lands for Project activities.
- **Replacement Cost:** the market value of assets plus transaction costs (e.g., taxes and legal fees). In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be considered. Market value is defined as the value required to allow project-affected people to replace lost assets with assets of similar value.
- **Stakeholder:** refers to individuals or groups, including local, downstream, and transboundary communities who, (i) are affected or likely to be affected by the Project (PAPs) and (ii) may have an interest in the Project

- **Vulnerability:** a condition determined by physical, social, economic, and environmental factors or processes, which increases the susceptibility of a community to the impact of hazards.

## 1.1 Objectives

In accordance with IDB's ESPF 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement, the objectives of the Preliminary LRP are:

- To avoid, and when avoidance is not possible, minimize displacement by exploring alternative project designs.
- To avoid forced eviction.
- To anticipate and avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimize adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by (i) providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and transitional hardships; (ii) minimizing disruption to their social networks and other intangible assets; and (iii) ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.
- To improve or restore the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons.
- To improve living conditions among physically displaced persons through the provision of adequate housing with security of tenure and safety at resettlement sites.

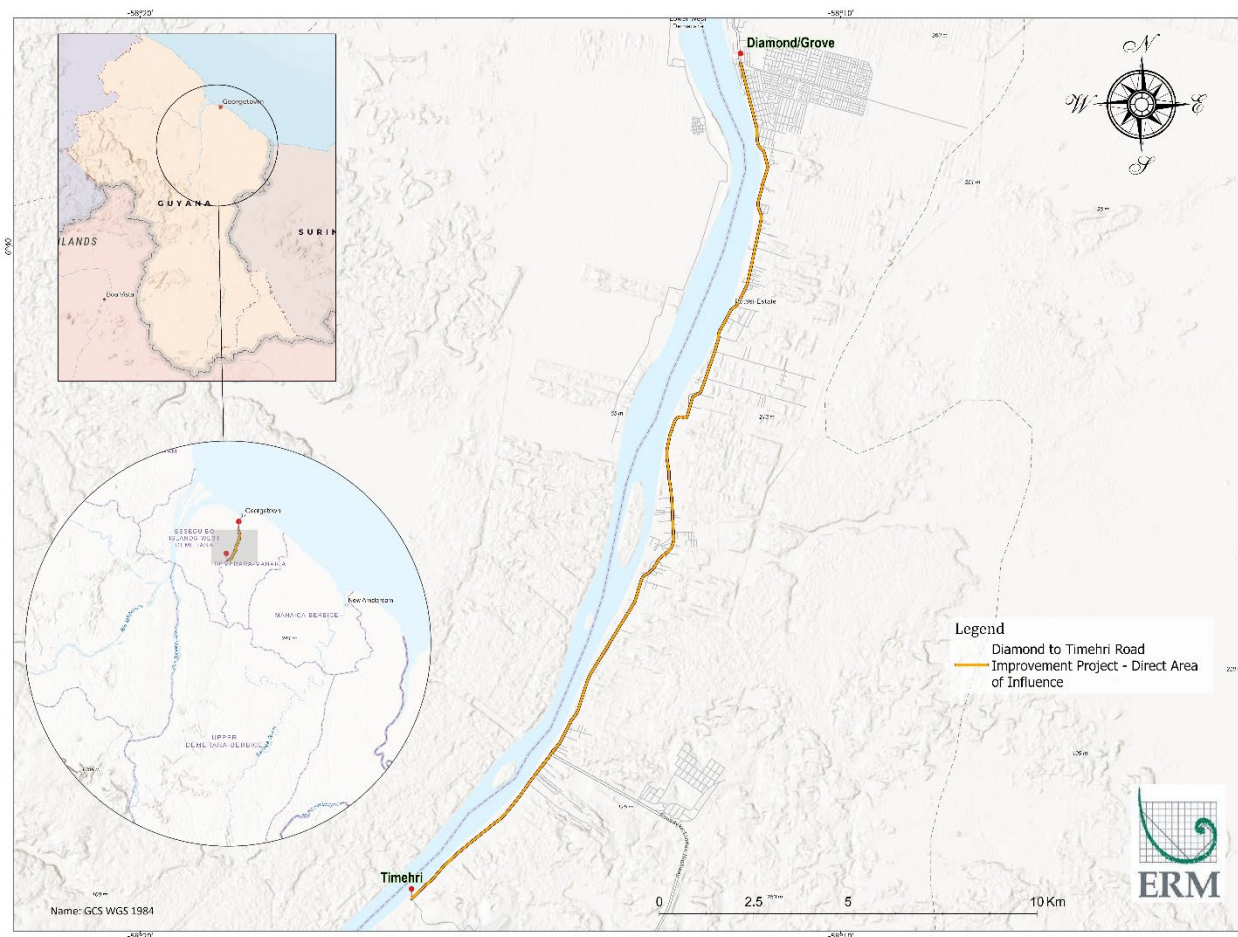
The LRP outlines the objectives, policy principles, and procedures for addressing potential displacement through compensation and other assistance measures for PAPs based on the requirements established by ESPS 5.

## 1.2 Project information

### 1.2.1 Project Location

The Project will encompass a 23.5 km stretch of the two-lane road from Grove, near the southern outskirts of Georgetown, to Timehri, near the Cheddi Jagan International Airport (CJIA), running along the eastern bank of the Demerara River (EDBR). This road segment traverses both open as well as residential community areas that are constrained for space on either side of the right-of-way due to physical barriers. The corridor is essential for supporting economic activities as the East Bank Demerara Public Road is widely relied on for the transportation of goods from the coast, supporting value chains in sectors including manufacturing, food-processing, construction, mining, and forestry. The Grove to Timehri section specifically, provides essential access to the Airport as it is the only road connecting the airport to the capital city, Georgetown.





Source: IDB, 2021. Project profile Guyana. GY-L1081

**Figure 1: Project Location**

### 1.2.2 Direct Area of Influence

The Direct Area of Influence (DAI) for the Project is defined as the footprint of the Project, where the majority of the impacts from the Project are expected to occur and/or be experienced most acutely, namely:

- Project corridor, 23.5 km of roadway stretching from Grove to Timehri
- Widening of the roadway by 1m within the existing Right of Way
- Temporary facilities during construction (laydown areas, day camps for workers)
- Associated facilities: upgrade and new utility infrastructure; electricity poles and drainage structures (culverts, sluices).
- Upgrading the two detour roads.
- Installing weigh scales.

At the moment of writing this report, the EPC contractor had not been selected; therefore, temporary facilities such as laydown areas are not defined. Temporary ancillary facilities will be prohibited in areas that require any physical displacement. . As such, the DAI only considers the Project corridor, the

widening of the roadway within the RoW, the associated facilities along the road, the upgrading of the two detour roads, and construction of the weight facilities station.

### 1.2.3 Indirect Area of Influence

The Indirect Area of Influence (IAI) of the Project is defined as the area within a 500-m radius of the Project footprint where some impacts such as traffic, dust and noise disturbance could occur, but generally with a lower level of intensity than in the DAI.

Impacts in the indirect area of influence also include parts of the Demerara River which is at risk of increased sedimentation and erosion on account of Project activities that divert water from the existing drainage infrastructure.

In the case of the socioeconomic baseline, affected populations are considered to be those who either reside, travel through, or engage in commercial or recreational activities within the DAI and/or IAI.

It is noted, that in many cases secondary sources of baseline data are available only for wider administrative areas. Data at these levels are supported by DAI- and IAI-specific information and data from interviews and field reconnaissance activities to provide as accurate a characterization of the impacted areas as possible.

### 1.2.4 Project Overview and Main Activities

The WSG is the Executing Agency (EA) of the Government of Guyana that will sponsor the Grove to Timehri Road Infrastructure Development Project (“the Project”). The Project will improve 23.5 km of the existing 2-lane highway from Grove to Timehri to the extent that the rehabilitated road will remain in operation for a period of 20 years, given adequate preventative maintenance activities are carried out. The objective of the Project is to achieve improved road safety and traffic congestion throughout the entire Project corridor for all road users, including pedestrians, bicyclists, motorcyclists, and vehicles (cars, trucks, buses). The road improvements are not designed to increase road capacity.

Roadway improvements include the following. All activities will occur within the existing RoW:

- Increase the travel lanes (carriageway) width by 1 meter on each side.
- Install stormwater structures.
- Add a multi-use path adjacent to the road.
- Relocate utilities as necessary to accommodate the new infrastructure.
- Add additional parking (where possible).
- Installation of weight scales.
- Temporary detours around adjacent roads (as part of the maintenance of traffic plan).

The width of the legal RoW is 24 m (80 feet). In some areas, such as Grove and Soesdyke, the RoW is encroached by business activities, such as mobile vendors or displays of commercial wares for store fronts, which may be affected by the construction activities.

To minimize affectations to local communities, WSG adjusted the Project design cross-sections on different sections of the Road. These adjustments consider the available space for widening the carriageway (the “available space” is the width of the corridor between permanent structures, including fences, walls, and buildings) and—based on the remaining space after the widening—the width and location of other improvements will change accordingly. This means that the width of the multi-use path

will vary along the roadway, the location of culverts, light poles and the existence or not of additional parking on a specific section.

### 1.3 Scope of Work

The LRP applies to land access and temporary displacement along the Project corridor. The LRP describes how WSG will manage economically displaced PAPs, as well as provide them with support to restore and improve their livelihoods, in alignment with Guyana regulations and IDB's ESPS 5.

## 2. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

### 2.1 Guyanese Requirements

Related to economic compensation, the following Guyanese laws and regulations have been reviewed for their relevance: the Constitution of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana, the Civil Law of Guyana Act, the Deeds Registry Act, Land Registry Act, Town and Country Planning Act, Housing Act, Acquisition of Lands for Public Purposes Act, and State Lands Resumption Act.

#### 2.1.1 Constitution of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana

The Constitution of the Co-operative Republic is the supreme law of the land. The Constitution guarantees compensation be paid in the event of taking possession or acquisition of property.

**Table 2-1 Relevant Constitutional Articles**

Article	Regulation Description
8	Any other law inconsistent with the Constitution, to the extent of the inconsistency, shall be void.
19	Every citizen has the right to own personal property which includes such assets as dwelling houses and the land on which they stand.
142 (1)	No property of any description shall be compulsorily taken possession of, and no interest in or right over property of any description shall be compulsorily acquired, except by or under authority of a written law and where provision applying to that taking of possession or acquisition is made by a written law requiring the prompt payment of adequate compensation.
142 (2)	Nothing contained in or done under the authority of any law shall be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of the preceding paragraph (142 (1)), for so long as may be necessary for the purposes of any improvement, or which is not beneficially occupied or which, if it is beneficially occupied, is not so occupied by the holder of the title to the land or by any member of his or her family.

Source: Central Housing & Planning Authority. "Livelihood Restoration Plan: Adequate Housing and Urban Accessibility Program" (2019)

#### 2.1.2 Civil Law of Guyana Act. Chapter 6:01

The Civil Law of Guyana Act codifies certain portions of the Roman-Dutch Law of the State, with additions from English Common Law and Principles of Equity. In Guyana, full ownership is recognized. Section 3 Proviso (i) recognizes that immovable property may be held as heretofore in full ownership, which shall be the only ownership of immovable property recognized by the common law. As a result, in order for someone to be the owner of property they must be in receipt of a document of ownership (e.g., transport, Certificate of Title, or Long Lease).

### **2.1.3 The Deeds Registry Act, Chapter 5:01**

The Act regulates the issuance of Transport, Judicial sale Transport or lease. Section 23 of the Deeds Registry Act, states that “every Transport of immovable Property other than judicial sale transport shall vest in the transferee the full and absolute title to the immovable property.”

### **2.1.4 The Land Registry Act, Chapter 5:02**

The Land Registry Act provides for the registration of land and for related matters. Section 65 states, “the title of every registered proprietor shall be absolute and indefeasible and accordingly shall not be impeached or affected in any way by the existence in any other person or interest (whether by grant from the state or otherwise).” Unlike the Deeds Registry Act, the Land Registry Act provides for payment from an Assurance Fund to any person suffering loss or damage, whether by deprivation of land or otherwise by reason of any error or omission. In situations where compensation is payable it shall not exceed the value of the land immediately before the time of rectification (section 131(a)) or the value at the time the error or omission, which caused the loss, was made (section 131(b)).

To obtain the required compensation, one must commence legal proceedings against the Registrar (section 132(1)). The courts make the final decisions as to the amount of compensation to be paid (section 134). If the Registrar admits the claim and the claimant accepts the amount offered in the settlement, the amount will be paid from the Assurance Fund (section 133).

### **2.1.5 Town and Country Planning Act, Chapter 20:01**

The Town and Country Planning Act makes provisions for the orderly and progressive development of Land, Cities, Towns and other areas, whether Urban or Rural, to preserve and improve the amenities and other connected matters. Under this Act, compensation is payable if land is acquired or in the construction or development of a project is injuriously affected or anyone has incurred expenditure as a result of the scheme. Section 26 provides for the acquisition of land by purchase by agreement where land is required for carrying out the improvement or controlling the development of frontages to, or lands abutting on or adjacent to, any road or proposed road, or land that is required for securing satisfactory development of any land in accordance with provisions of the scheme.

Land can also be acquired through compulsory acquisition, which is covered by Section 27. Through this method, a Minister may declare the land to be compulsorily acquired through a publication in the Gazette along with depositing a copy of the Order with a Plan at the Deeds Registry. Compensation for these items should be assessed and paid according to the provisions of the Acquisition of Land for Public Purposes Act: Section 27(4). If a person’s property is injuriously affected and decreased in value, compensation is payable related to Compensation and Betterment. No compensation is payable for any buildings erected after the material date, unless permission is obtained from the Central Authority (Section 31(1)). In order to claim compensation, the Central Authority must be served a notice in writing stating the grounds of the claim, within 12 months after the date giving rise to the claim or within three years after the completion of the work (Section 34).

The Central Authority, however, may also recover funds from any person whose property increases in value by the coming into operation of any provision contained in a scheme within three years after the completion of the work. They may recover an amount not to exceed one-half the amount of the increase (Section 33(1)). The sum is recoverable in annual instalments over a period of 20 years, or no more than 30 years together with an interest rate of three and one half percent per annum (Section 33(2)).

If the amount to be paid by the Central Authority for compensation is not agreed upon by both parties, the claim is referred to a Judge, who will make a determination in writing. In this case, witnesses may be called and costs incurred.

### **2.1.6 Housing Act, Chapter 36:20**

The Housing Act also deals with the powers of the Central Authority to acquire land or buildings or an interest therein for all or any of the purposes of an approved scheme which may include the erection, construction, maintenance, and improvement of houses. The preparation and approval of schemes is dealt with in Part III of the Act. Section 16 references the power of the Central Authority to declare an unhealthy area to be a slum clearance area. This can be considered in the context of resettlement where housing conditions are dangerous to health and wellbeing of inhabitants or as a result of bad arrangement of the houses or roads. The Central Authority can order the demolition, reconstruction, or repair of houses or tenement rooms unfit for human habitation and may also acquire the land and buildings to undertake the demolition, reconstruction, or repair of these homes.

Part V of the Act defines the owner as “a person who is for the time being entitled to dispose of the absolute title in the land or of the title to the building, whether in possession or in reversion, and includes a person holding or entitled to the rents and profits of the land or building under a lease or agreement the unexpired term whereof exceeds three years.” This definition is similar to the one found in the Town and Country Planning Act. The Central Authority can acquire land or buildings through gift, private treaty, or compulsorily (Section 27). They may also enter into agreement for the purchase or by resolution decide to acquire compulsorily (Section 28). Compensation may be payable where a dwelling house is compulsorily acquired due to it being unfit for human habitation, if it is well maintained. The compensation will be payable equal to the aggregate expenditure five years before the date the order was made exceed an amount equal to one and one quarter times the assessed value of the house. If the home is occupied or owned and occupied by the owner or a member of their family continuously during three years immediately prior to the date, compensation shall be three times the assessed value.

A person displaced by the creation of a slum clearance area or a redevelopment area, or anyone who is carrying out a trade or business in such a dwelling house or other building may be paid a reasonable allowance for the loss or disturbance of their trade or business. Owners opposing the slum clearance scheme or redevelopment may be given reasonable expenses as declared by the Minister by Order.

### **2.1.7 Acquisition of Lands for Public Purposes Act, Chapter 62:05**

The Acquisition of Lands for Public Purposes Act facilitates the acquisition of lands required for public purpose. The acquisition of lands or buildings can occur via purchase or by Order declaration. The land or building is vested in the state subject to the payment of the purchase money or compensation. The owner of any land acquired or injured by construction works upon acquired lands shall be entitled to compensation. The Court will assess the amount of compensation to be paid to the owner of the land and all others having any just right, title, or interest, to the land or any portion of it.

Determination of compensation by the Court may consider market value on the date of the publication in the Gazette, any damage sustained by the interested party at the time of awarding compensation, the damage (if any) sustained by the interested party at the time of awarding compensation by reason of the acquisition affecting their property or earnings, or if the person is compelled to change residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses incidental to the change. Compensation may be payable in land bonds, which accrue interest at the discretion of the Minister, State Lands Resumption Act, Chapter 62:02

Any land in Guyana abandoned by the State that appears abandoned for eight years or more with no owner or uncertain lawful claim can be repossessed by the State following the procedure laid out in this Act. Lands resumed shall be appraised and the value recorded in the office of the Commissioner. Within ten years of the date of resumption in the Gazette, anyone who establishes their entitlement to the



satisfaction of the Minister, shall be out of the Parliamentary money set aside for purpose by the Accountant General.

## 2.2 IDB's ESPS 5 Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

The Project will align with ESPS 5 Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement, whose objectives were listed above. The ESPS applies when there is physical and/or economic displacement resulting from Project activities that may cause, among others, economic displacement resulting from permanent or temporary loss of access to formal and informal economic activities (e.g., small shop owners and informal vendors, among others).

ESPS 5 requires that the Borrower:

- Consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid or minimize physical and/or economic displacement.
- When displacement cannot be avoided, the Borrower will offer project-affected people compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and other assistance to help them improve or restore their standards of living or livelihoods.
- Engage with project-affected people through a process of stakeholder engagement aligned with ESPS 10.
- Establish a grievance mechanism consistent with ESPS 10 as early as possible in the project development phase.
- If physical or economic displacement is unavoidable, conduct a census to collect relevant information and help determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance.
- Establish a cut-off date for eligibility and disseminate that information throughout the project area.
- Establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of a Resettlement Action Plan or Livelihood Restoration Plan and take corrective action, as necessary.
- In the case of projects involving economic displacement only, the Borrower will develop a Livelihood Restoration Plan to compensate project-affected people and offer other assistance that meet the objectives of the ESPS. The Livelihood Restoration Plan will establish the entitlements of project-affected people and will ensure that these are provided in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner.
- Economically displaced persons who face loss of assets or access to assets will be compensated for such loss at full replacement cost as follows:
  - In cases where land acquisition or restrictions on land use affect commercial structures, affected business owners will be compensated for the cost of reestablishing commercial activities elsewhere, for lost net income during the period of transition, and for the costs of the transfer and reinstallation of the plant machinery or other equipment.
  - In cases affecting persons with legal rights or claims to land which are recognized or recognizable under national law, replacement property (e.g., agricultural or commercial sites) of equal or greater value will be provided or, where appropriate, cash compensation at full replacement cost.
  - Persons who are without legally recognizable claims to land will be compensated for lost assets other than land (such as crops, irrigation infrastructure and other improvements made to the land), at full replacement cost. The Borrower is not required to compensate

or assist opportunistic settlers who encroach on the project area after the cut-off date for eligibility.

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- In addition to compensation for lost assets, if any, economically displaced persons whose livelihoods or income levels are adversely affected will also be provided opportunities to improve, or at least restore, their means of income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living
- Transitional support should be provided as necessary to all economically displaced persons, based on a reasonable estimate of the time required to restore their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living.

## 2.3 Gap Analysis

Table 2-2 compares national Guyanese legislation with IDB ESPS 5. It identifies gaps and refers to the strategies being implemented to bridge these gaps.

**Table 2-2: Alignment between IDB and Guyanese Law Requirements**

Topic	IDB ESPF 5	Guyanese Law	Gaps and Conflicts	Mitigation Method
Project Design	8. The Project will consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid or minimize physical and/or economic displacement	Projects are required to consult with the EPA as to the need for an EIA. If required, the document will discuss alternatives, taking into account environmental and social factors.	The IDB requirements surpass those of Guyanese regulation, which do not specify avoiding or minimizing physical and/or economic displacement.	The Project design will consider feasible alternatives to avoid or at least minimize displacement.
Compensation	9. When displacement cannot be avoided, the Project will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>offer compensation for assets at full replacement value</li> <li>improve or restore standards of living and improve or restore livelihoods</li> <li>compensation standards will be transparent and applied consistently</li> <li>acquisition of land will occur only after compensation has been made available</li> <li>provide opportunities to benefit from the Project</li> </ul>	<p>Compensation is payable to the owner of the property, who as the title to the land or building, or who is a lessee. Payment is done through an agreement between parties, or as determined by a judge or through the Court. People are also compensated reasonable expenses for the loss or disturbance of trade or business.</p> <p>The Central Authority are able to compulsorily acquire land, and therefore displace residents, through the Acquisition of Lands for Public Purposes Act. Owners of the land or people with title deeds can be subject to compensation as a result of displacement, physically or economically.</p>	<p>The IDB requirement for compensation exceeds those outlined by the GoG.</p> <p>The State generally requires restricted compensation regulation, whereas IDB posits comprehensive and strategic compensation to support effective resettlement objectives and livelihood restoration.</p>	Compensation will be at full replacement cost using transparent methods applied consistently.
Community engagement	10. Engage with affected communities through the stakeholder engagement methods outlined in ESPS 10 and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>disclose relevant information and promote participation among PAPs during the implementation, monitoring, compensation evaluation, livelihood restoration, and resettlement stages</li> <li>additional provisions, per ESPS 7, exist for Indigenous peoples</li> </ul>	<p>Roads Act 1909 – requires public notification for any alterations or expansions to existing road structure</p> <p>Environmental Protection Act, Chapter 20:05:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public notification required at the start of EIA procedures</li> <li>Consultation required as part of the EIA process</li> </ul>	IDB and GoG public disclosure requirements are comparable.	The Project will disclose, consult, and provide opportunities for informed consultation and participation of displaced PAPs in resettlement decision making.



Grievance mechanism	11. Establish a grievance mechanism that is consistent with ESPS 10 as early as possible in the project development phase	No specific guidance for a grievance mechanism is provided in Guyanese Law.	The GoG does not have known formal legal processes specific to grievance mechanisms, whereas IDB facilitates a comprehensive process in accordance with the UN Guiding Principles. The process is designed so that is notable accessible, culturally appropriate, and can address concerns in a timely manner for PAPs.	The Project will have a grievance mechanism that responds to community complaints about the resettlement and compensation process, complies with Guyanese laws and with the recommendations of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.
Census / eligibility	<p>12. A census will be carried out to collect socioeconomic baseline data to identify people who will be displaced by the Project when involuntary resettlement is unavoidable and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>discourage ineligible persons, such as opportunistic settlers, from claiming benefits</li> <li>establish a well-documented and well-disseminated cut-off date for eligibility in the project area in the absence of clear government procedures</li> </ul> <p>13. Consult with other government departments and agencies to explore additional incentives for PAPs that reject compensation offers that meet the requirements of the ESPS</p> <p>17. Displaced persons are classified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>persons who have formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use</li> <li>persons who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but do have a recognizable claim to land under national law</li> <li>persons who may experience economic displacement from permanent or temporary loss of access to formal and informal economic activities</li> </ul>	Livelihood restoration and resettlement form parts of multiple laws, however there is no specific guidance on the planning or implementation of such things. Most often, it must be undertaken through an Order or through the Courts.	IDB regulations surpass those of Guyana's regarding requirements to determine eligible PAPs and record their impacted assets.	<p>The Project will follow IDB requirements to publicly disclose cut-off dates.</p> <p>The Project will conduct census and asset surveys to determine eligibility and assistance based on the cut-off date. The Project will also develop livelihood restoration plans to mitigate the physical and economic impacts.</p>
Monitoring and evaluation	14. Develop procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the RAP or LRP and take corrective action, as necessary	No specific guidance for monitoring and evaluation is provided in Guyanese Law.	The GoG does not have known formal legal processes specific to monitoring and evaluation, whereas IDB facilitates a comprehensive process for	An independent completion audit will verify if the plan has been implemented and confirm that displaced PAPs have been

	15. Implementation of a RAP or LRP will be considered completed when adverse impacts of resettlement have been addressed and the RAP or LRP has been verified by a completion audit that is conducted after all displaced persons are provided adequate opportunity and assistance to restore their livelihoods		ensuring effective implementation of the LRP and follow-up to ensure that PAPs have been provided adequate resources and opportunity to restore their livelihoods to comparable, if not higher, standards.	provided adequate opportunity and assistance to sustainably restore their livelihoods.
Economic displacement	<p>25. The Project will develop a LRP to compensate PAPs and offer other assistance that meets the objectives of the ESPS and ensure entitlements are provided in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner for persons who are economically displaced (for PAPs under paragraph 17)</p> <p>26. If land acquisition or land restrictions result in economic displacement the Paragraph will meet the requirements of paragraphs 27-29</p> <p>27. Economically displaced persons will be compensated for loss of assets or loss of access to assets at the full replacement cost and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>affected business owners of affected commercial structures will be compensated for the cost of reestablishing commercial activities elsewhere, for lost net income during the period of transition, and for the costs and transfer and reinstallation of the plant, machinery, or other equipment</li> <li>persons with legal rights or claims to land that are recognizable under national law, replacement property of equal or greater value will be provided or, where appropriate, cash compensation at full replacement cost</li> <li>persons without legally recognizable claims to land will be compensated for lost assets other than land and improvements made to the land at full replacement cost</li> </ul> <p>28. Any economically displaced persons whose livelihoods or incomes are adversely affected will be provided opportunities to improve or restore their means of income earning including:</p>	The Central Authority are able to compulsorily acquire land, and therefore displace residents, through the Acquisition of Lands for Public Purposes Act. Owners of the land or people with title deeds can be subject to compensation as a result of displacement, physically or economically.	The GoG ensures compensation for economic displacement in events of land acquisition for public purposes. Though related to IDB, the ESPF standards provide a more robust and clear compensation framework that will be applied transparently and with due process.	The Project defines displaced PAPs as people (i) who have formal legal rights to the Project Lands or assets they occupy or use; (ii) who do not have formal legal rights to Project Lands or assets, but have a claim to Project Lands that is recognized or recognizable under applicable law; or (iii) who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the Project Lands or assets they occupy or use.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>for lost lands that are used for livelihoods, replacement land must be a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, low exposure or vulnerability to natural hazards and climate change, and are of at least equivalent to the lost land</li> <li>PAPs with natural resource-based livelihoods will be allowed access to the affected resources or provided access to alternative resources</li> <li>alternative income earning opportunities are available if a Project cannot provide land or natural resources of appropriate alternative value</li> </ul> <p>29. Transitional support should be provided as necessary to all economically displaced PAPs</p>			
Private sector and government responsibilities	<p>30. A government agency who was not originally charged with Project</p> <p>31. The Project will identify and describe resettlement measures to be implemented by the government agency in cases of acquisition of land rights or access to land through compulsory means or negotiated settlements. If the measures do not meet relevant requirements, the Project must develop a Supplemental RAP that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>identifies affected people and impacts</li> <li>a description of regulated activities</li> <li>supplemental measures to achieve the requirements of the ESPS</li> </ul> <p>32. Projects with only economic displacement will identify and describe the measures that the responsible government agency has used or plans to use to compensate PAPs</p>	<p>Under the Housing Act, a person whose trade or business is displaced by a slum clearance area or redevelopment, should be paid a reasonable allowance for the loss or disturbance of business.</p> <p>The Central Authority holds the primary governmental responsibility in terms of compensation and livelihood impacts. When disagreements happen for relevant parties, items are settled through the Court.</p>	<p>Guyana has specific laws and regulations governing private sector support to government-managed resettlement and IDB ESPF 5 is consistent with the regulations.</p>	<p>The Project commits to support State- managed resettlement planning and implementation in accordance with the ESPF for the purpose of meeting the obligations set out in this LRP.</p>

### 3. METHODOLOGY

The methodology for LRP planning and execution draws upon general resettlement planning and implementation provisions under project-specific legal requirements and ESPS 5, as well as WSG's experience with similar projects.

#### 3.1 Guiding principles and application of the mitigation hierarchy

In order to maintain the livelihood and quality of life of displaced PAPs, the following principles govern the LRP. These are based on the gap assessment between IDB's ESPF 5 and Guyana law.

1. WSG assumes full responsibility to implement the LRP.
2. The Project design will consider feasible alternatives to avoid, or at least minimize, displacement through the following measures, in line with the mitigation hierarchy<sup>2</sup>:
  - a. Restrict all work to the space from "fence-to-fence" within the existing right-of-way, thus avoiding land acquisition, displacement of permanent physical structures, and physical displacement.
  - b. Therefore, the Project is anticipated to only temporarily affect economic activities that occur on the roadside of any permanent structure, such as mobile vendors or placement of wares for sale along the roadside.
3. The Project will pay compensation to eligible displaced PAPs for impacted assets and activities and provide assistance for loss of livelihoods recorded at the cut-off date at full replacement value.
4. The Project will disclose, consult, and provide opportunities for informed consultation and participation of economically displaced PAPs in LRP decision making.
5. The Project will have a grievance mechanism that responds to community complaints about the LRP process and is aligned with ESPS 5.
6. The date of completion of the census and asset surveys will serve as the cut-off date to identify the persons who will be displaced by the project. The inventory of affected assets and displaced PAPs will be used to determine who is eligible for compensation and assistance.
7. Following the declaration of the cut-off date, the Project will surveil the areas to ensure that there is no additional encroachment into the area. All new encroachment will be notified that they are not permitted to be in the area and will be ineligible for compensation.
8. The Project will identify and provide special assistance to displaced PAPs who are especially vulnerable to displacement impacts.
9. If needed, the Project will provide compensation to replace impacted physical assets with new assets of equivalent size and materials, and with security of tenure consistent with existing land tenure systems in place in the impacted community.
10. The Project will provide transitional support to eligible displaced PAPs based on a reasonable estimate of time to re-establish their income-earning capacity.

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<sup>2</sup> WSG will not enforce the legal RoW beyond the space required for construction, while also considering what is already present.

11. The Project commits to supporting and collaborating with Government agencies responsible for resettlement planning and implementation.
12. The Project commits to monitoring progress during implementation of resettlement activities and for a period post-resettlement.
13. The Project will conduct an independent completion audit to verify that the provisions of ESPS 5 have been met.

## 3.2 Desktop work

This Preliminary LRP is informed by a review of the 2015 EIA for the Project, aerial photography, and multiple meetings between WSG and their consultants.

## 3.3 Preliminary Fieldwork

ERM has conducted four preliminary site visits (June 10, July 5, July 6, and July 27, 2022) to the project area and, as part of the Updated Environmental and Social Assessment, conducted over 30 interviews with local stakeholders, some of whom may be subject to the LRP.

Though the preliminary site visit is not considered part of the forthcoming census, many of the interviewed stakeholders could potentially be affected by the Project. The 34 interviews occurred along the Project corridor in Grove, Soesdyke, Friendship, and Timehri, with individuals who all lived or worked in the Project area. Half of the respondents were male and the other half were female, with ages ranging from 17 at the youngest to 79 at the oldest. Most respondents (20) were of East Indian descent and had a secondary education (18 respondents). Nearly 74 percent of survey participants were employed full time and relied on the EDBPR to travel to and from work. Most respondents expressed favorable perspectives about the Project and its long-term effects. However, respondents expressed simultaneous concerns about the effects the Project would have on their ability to travel for work and the implications for local street vendors along the road during construction.

### 3.3.1 Socioeconomic Census and Asset Inventory

The purpose of the socioeconomic household census and asset inventory is to collect baseline pre-construction data in the Project area for more detailed resettlement compensation and livelihood restoration planning. The census, coupled with the asset inventory survey, will help identify losses, compensation and assistance eligibility, and prevent opportunistic settlers from claiming benefits.

Elements of the socioeconomic census and asset inventory include:

- Constructing a detailed demographic and socioeconomic profile of each affected household, business and employee affected by resettlement;
- Establishing beneficiaries and eligibility for entitlements;
- Providing a baseline for monitoring and evaluation;
- Deciding temporary relocation locations for street vendors;
- Quantifying and providing a valuation of the assets that may be affected; and
- Serving as a basis for individual agreements.

The census and asset inventory will be completed in August, 2022 (scheduled for the weeks of August 8-12 and August 15-19, 2022).

### 3.3.2 Provisions to Assess and Attend Potential Gender-Related Impacts

WSG recognizes that temporary economic displacement may have a differential effect among genders. The census will aim at identifying potential situation that may create differential gender impacts, such as:

- Include an intra-household analysis to identify differences based on gender sources of livelihoods, including informal ones.
- Include an analysis of the impact of temporary economic displacement on women's ability to work.

### 3.4 Enforcement of the Cut-Off Date

After the cut-off date, WSG will periodically monitor the area to identify any new encroachment into the construction corridor. Where new encroachment is identified, WSG will inform the responsible party that the encroachment is prohibited and will request that the encroachment be reversed.

### 3.5 Delivery of Entitlements

Following the final design, and the detailed Project footprint, the Project will re-evaluate the impacts to those that were surveyed within the Project footprint and define the entitlements that each party is eligible for. Persons arriving after the cut-off date and assets established after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation.

## 4. IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS AND POTENTIAL IMPACTS

### 4.1 Preliminary Assessment of Impacts

Preliminary desktop review and field work has identified the following:

- No land acquisition will be required.
- Physical displacement of permanent structures (e.g., residences, fences, front walls) will be avoided.
- Three main types of economic displacement impacts will occur (Figure 4.1 illustrates different types of situations that may be affected by the project):
  - Temporary disruption to business access throughout the length of the Project – these impacts will be avoided wherever possible, and measures will be taken to allow continued access to the extent possible; for example, by providing temporary access accommodations. However, it is anticipated that some disruptions will be unavoidable.
  - Temporary displacement of mobile vendors (e.g., food vendors). The number of mobile vendors changes over time; the preliminary assessment suggests a current presence of 30-50 vendors along the corridor. During the socioeconomic census, WSG will also identify an alternative location for mobile vendors to continue doing business. WSG will assist with the relocation compensation for this process (refer to Section 5.1: Entitlements).
  - Temporary displacement of non-permanent displays of merchandise located on the roadside, within the construction area. Preliminary assessment suggests that 100-120 businesses currently display their merchandise within the construction corridor,



concentrated in denser areas of the corridor. During the socioeconomic census, WSG will also identify an alternative location for mobile vendors to continue doing business. WSG will assist with the relocation compensation for this process (refer to Section 5.1: Entitlements).

- No other types of economic or livelihood activities (e.g., crops) have been identified.

**Figure 4.1. Examples of situations that may be affected by temporary economic displacement.**

**A – Semi permanent store front; B – Fruit stand; C – Storage area; D – Food stall.**



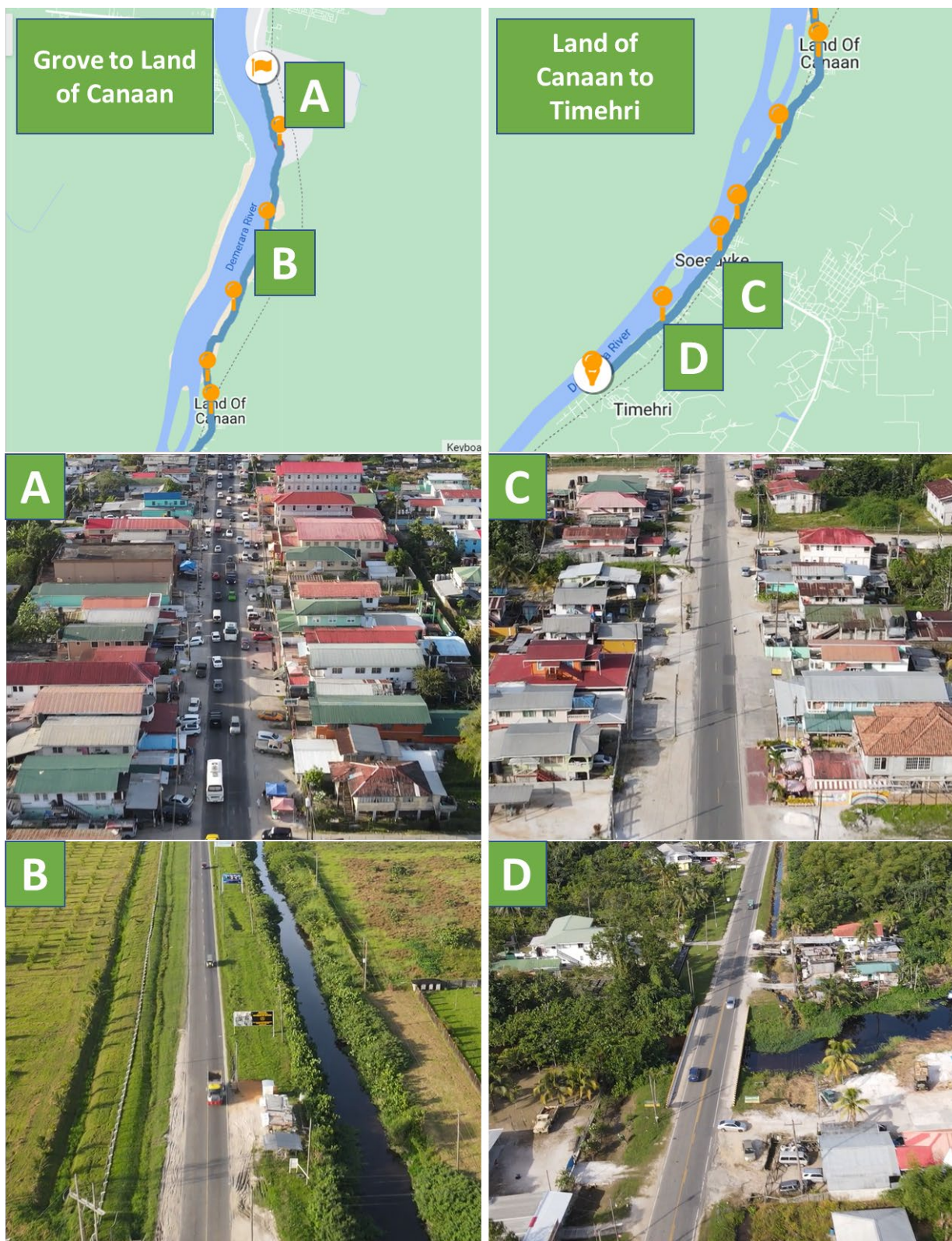
Figure 4.2 shows examples of situations encountered along the corridor as of March 30, 2022 (Source: WSG drone videos).

- Figure 4.2, Photo A: Near Grove. Dense areas with encroachment into the RoW.
- Figure 4.2, Photo B: South of Grove. Predominantly rural and agricultural, this area does not present LRP implications.
- Figure 4.3, Photo C: Soesdyke. Dense area, with segments without RoW encroachment and occasional situation of encroachment (see bottom right side of the road).
- Figure 4.2, Photo D: South of Soesdyke, towards Timerhi. Area with few encroahments into the RoW. The photo shows a brdge with room for project improvements.

The preliminary assessment of the number of situations that may be affected by economic displacement is summarized in Table 4.1. These numbers will be refined during the August 2022, census, planned for the weeks of August 8-12 and August 15-19, 2022.



**Figure 4.2. Types of situations that occur within the project related to potential temporary economic displacement (Source: WSG Drone Footage from March 30, 2022).**





**Table 4-1. Preliminary assessment of the number of situations that may be affected by economic displacement**

Road Section	Number of roadside stalls, mobile vendors, business with wares within the reserve (preliminary)	Accessways, parapets for residents and parking for business	Comments
Soesdyke – Timehri	50	197	Includes places of worship, schools, post office, etc.  WSG will maintain access during construction, as possible, and replace accessways permanently
Coverden – Land of Canaan	24	212	
Brickery – Friendship	19	157	
New Hope – Craig and Success	7	148	
Grove	36	300	
<b>Total:</b>	<b>136*</b>	<b>1014</b>	

\* A preliminary estimate is that about one half are mobile vendors and half are business with wares by the road.

## 5. ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT

### 5.1 Entitlements

Entitlement policies define the specific type of compensation to be made available to those affected by specific displacement impacts. Entitlements generally fall into the following categories:

- In-kind compensation, which involves the planning, design and development of replacement assets and livelihood activities to compensate for those lost to the Project; and
- Cash compensation, which involves the payment of cash to compensate for assets, lost to the Project, at agreed replacement rates of the lost asset (this option will include appropriate financial management counselling).
- Per IDB Policies, all impacts (total, partial, temporary, and permanent) will be compensated, regardless of the legal situation of affected people. What will vary is type of compensation.

In this case, WSG will support affected persons with a) compensation for loss revenue due to reduced access to business, b) support for temporary relocation of mobile vendors to suitable areas, and c) support (including financial compensation where appropriate) for business to move their merchandise outside of the construction area (i.e., to “within the fence”) (Table 5-1).

**Table 5-1: Management Measures and Entitlement Matrix**

Impacted Asset	Entitled Parties & Eligibility	Management Measures	Entitlements <sup>1</sup>
Temporary / makeshift structures	Formal and informal owners of buildings/ structures within affected area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maintain PAPs informed.</li> <li>▪ Provide and advertise Grievance Mechanism.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Allowance to cover costs associated with the removal, transport and reestablishment of temporary structures outside of the construction area.</li> </ul>
Businesses (access)	Owners of businesses within affected area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maintain PAPs informed.</li> <li>▪ Provide and advertise Grievance Mechanism.</li> <li>▪ Implement Management of Traffic measures to avoid or minimize impacts to access to businesses and residences.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Stakeholders are notified at least 2 weeks in advance of the works. This is done in a tripartite manner (Client, Consultant, and Contractor social representative).</li> <li>▪ Inform the stakeholder about the duration of the disruption, measures that will be taken to reduce the impact, installation of a temporary access and continued engagement as necessary. In the event of temporary restriction of access to businesses, business owners will be eligible for economic displacement compensation.</li> <li>▪ When the works are completed, reinstate access and conduct closeout audit to verify that stakeholders are satisfied (if not satisfied, the matter is logged as a grievance and the tripartite seeks to find a solution to resolve the situation and close the matter).</li> </ul>
Mobile vendors	Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maintain PAPs informed.</li> <li>▪ Provide and advertise Grievance Mechanism.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Notify vendors of the works in advance (minimum two weeks) and assist them in relocating to a previously identified and agreed-upon suitable area while works are being executed. At this time, it is estimated that, in many cases, vendors may be temporarily relocated across to the other side of the road while construction works occurs on the opposite side of the road).</li> <li>▪ When the works are completed, WSG will provide assistance to allow mobile vendors to return to their original location.</li> </ul>
Moveable assets including vehicles, construction	Owners of moveable assets within affected area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maintain PAPs informed.</li> <li>▪ Explain why they are not eligible.</li> <li>▪ Provide and advertise Grievance Mechanism.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Moveable assets <u>will not be compensated</u>.</li> <li>▪ Owners will be given advance notice (minimum two weeks) to move their assets</li> </ul>

Impacted Asset	Entitled Parties & Eligibility	Management Measures	Entitlements <sup>1</sup>
materials (sand, gravel, blocks), illegal dumping			before construction begins. <u>Assets that are not removed from the area may be removed by the Project, with no compensation.</u>

<sup>1</sup> To address potential differential gender impacts, entitlements will take into account: (i) women's productive and household activities, (ii) fair modalities of cash compensation payment, and (v) other gender-related issues.

Informed by the census, the entitlement matrix will be refined to establish the types of additional support to vulnerable PAPs. Preliminary review indicates that the main types of vulnerable PAP include low-income persons, migrants, and women-owned or managed businesses (e.g., mobile vendors).

## 5.2 Eligibility criteria

The census and asset survey will fully identify the persons who will be displaced by the Project. It is anticipated that the Project will cause economic displacement, defined in ESPS 5 as persons who may experience permanent or temporary loss of access to formal and informal economic activities, regardless of whether they have formal legal rights to land or assets.

The completion of inventory of affected assets and displaced PAPs recorded at the cut-off date will be used to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance. This Preliminary LRP will be updated upon completion of both activities. If there is an additional significant delay to the execution of the Project (for example, delays due to the bidding processes, final design completion, or start of construction works) after the census and asset surveys are completed, validation activities may be required for both to account for natural population growth and eligible new households. The Project cut-off date will be well-publicized in the Project area and communicated to PAPs during the asset inventories and stakeholder engagement activities, including consultation.

Eligible persons/business will be those that fall within the types listed in Table 5-1 at the time of the cut-off date.

## 5.3 Schedule for Updating and Implementing the LRP

The schedule for updating and implementing the LRP will be aligned with the overall project schedule, with the following milestones:

- Census and cut-off date: late August 2022.
- Ongoing information to PAPs: quarterly updates on project progress.
- Update census: once a contractor is selected and the final design has advanced to a level of certainty (estimated for early 2023).
- Second consultation event to present the draft final LRP: once final design and a draft LRP are completed (estimated for second quarter of 2023).
- Final LRP: two weeks after second consultation event.
- Implement the mitigation measures established in the final LRP: once IDB issues a non-objection on the final LRP and before construction begins in affected areas (construction may advance in areas that are either not subject to the LRP or where LRP measures have been implemented).

- LRP monitoring and follow-up: through construction and until closure and final LRP audit.

## 6. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION, AND DISCLOSURE

This Section describes stakeholder engagement activities undertaken to date and outlines the engagement strategy to be enacted in support of resettlement planning and implementation. It is important to note that the resettlement-related stakeholder engagement described in this section is part of a broader Project stakeholder engagement process.

The IDB's Environmental and Social Safeguards (specifically ESPS 1 and ESPS 10) require development of a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) that is appropriately scaled to the project's risks, impacts and development stage.

A stakeholder is defined by the IDB as "...individuals, groups, or institutions that have a stake, or an interest, in the project: They may be affected by it (either positively or negatively), or they may have an interest in it and be in a position to influence its outcomes." This SEP focuses on engagement with external stakeholders, meaning those not directly involved in the construction, operations, permitting or financing of the Project.

Implementation and update of the SEP for this Project will be the responsibility of the WGS and the EPC contractor.

### 6.1 Objectives

The activities of engagement are guided by international best practice, as well as all applicable laws and regulations in Guyana.

The aims of stakeholder engagement, and of the Project SEP, are to:

- Promote the development of respectful and open relationships between stakeholders and the Project proponent and developer during the Project life-cycle;
- Identify Project stakeholders and understand their interests, concerns and influence in relation to Project activities, particularly during the construction phase;
- Provide stakeholders with timely information about the Project, in ways that are appropriate to their interests and needs, and also appropriate to the level of expected risk and adverse impact;
- Provide stakeholders the opportunity to express their opinions and concerns in relation to the Project, and for these to be reflected in the Project's Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), and decisions about Project construction and operations activities, where possible;
- Support compliance with Guyanese legislation for public consultation and disclosure and alignment with financing standards and guidelines for stakeholder engagement; and
- Record and resolve any grievances arising from Project-related activities through a formal Grievance Procedure.

## 6.2 Activities

### 6.2.1 *First Consultation Event and Ongoing Information to PAPs Prior to LRP Update*

A public consultation event focused on the LRP will be conducted on the week of August 15-20. Two weeks in advance, WSG will disseminate invitations and information about the consultation event ensuring that:

- The event is held at a location and time convenient to the affected stakeholders.
- Opportunities for attendance for those who will be affected by economic or physical displacement are provided.
- Invitations will be made to all potentially affected persons identified to date.
- Provide an open forum so that all perspectives are obtained and that the interests of individuals by gender, gender identity, or sexual orientation are captured.

The event will consist of the following items:

- Description of the Preliminary LRP:
  - Regulatory framework
  - Eligibility
  - Entitlements (compensation)
  - Cut off date
  - Grievance mechanism
  - Ongoing opportunities for participation
  - Future activities for stakeholder engagement
  - Public participation, allowing participants to ask questions and voice concerns

The meeting will be thoroughly documented, including a sign-in sheet, record of presentations, questions and answers, photography, and a record of decision or commitments made during the meeting. Meeting documentation will be disclosed to the community.

The census will complete the identification of potentially affected parties. Over the next few months (during WSG will conduct the bid process to select a contractor) and until the start of construction, WSG will:

- Provide quarterly updates on project progress.
- Once a contractor is selected and the final design has advanced to a level of certainty, WSG will update the census and asset inventory.
- Conduct a second consultation event to present the final LRP.
- Implement the mitigation measures established in the final LRP.

### 6.2.2 *Second Consultation Event and Ongoing Information to PAPs Prior to and During Construction*

As indicated in Section 5.3 above, WSG will update the census once a contractor is selected and the final design has advanced to a level of certainty (estimated for early 2023).

WSG will then organize and conduct a second consultation event to present the draft final LRP, after the LRP has been updated to reflect the new census results. The agenda for the second consultation event will be similar to the first, but focusing on the new, updated LRP and providing details on the upcoming implementation of the LRP.

During construction, WSG will provide monthly updates to PAPs (via phone communications, pamphlets, WhatsApp communications, and other means) on the progress of construction, schedule construction by area, and anticipated schedule for returning to normal activities for the PAPs (e.g., when mobile vendors can return to their original location).

The LRP monitoring and follow-up will continue through construction and until closure and final LRP audit.

## 7. GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

A grievance is considered to be any complaint, comment, or suggestion about the way a project is being implemented. It may take the form of specific complaint about impacts, damages, or harm caused by the Project, concerns about access to the Project stakeholder engagement process, or about how comments and concerns about Project activities during construction or operation, or perceived incidents or impacts have been addressed.

A grievance mechanism is an established process to receive stakeholder concerns and grievances and to facilitate their resolution through a set procedure. Depending on the scale of potential risks and adverse impacts of a project, the grievance mechanism may be adjusted accordingly.

A grievance procedure specific to the Project will be developed with the following aims:

- To identify and manage stakeholder concerns and thus support effective risk management;
- To prevent adverse consequences of failure to adequately address grievances; and
- To build and maintain trust with all stakeholders.
- The general principles of effective grievance management are:
  - Assignment of responsible person, team, or function to organise the resolution of grievances;
  - All stakeholders have the right to be informed about the Project and to raise concerns and suggestions during the decision-making process;
  - Grievances and concerns are to be addressed promptly and effectively;
  - The process is to be transparent, culturally appropriate, and anonymous (if required, protecting privacy of affected individuals);
  - The grievance mechanism is to be accessible to all stakeholders at no cost and without retribution; and
  - All stakeholders are to be continuously informed about the grievance mechanism.

## 7.1 Grievance redress procedure

Consistent with international standards, the Project's GRM includes the following five-step procedure:

- Step 1: Receipt
- Step 2: Screening (classification, registration, and acknowledgement)
- Step 3: Investigation
- Step 4: Resolution and Feedback
- Step 5: Monitoring and Evaluation

The GRM includes but is not limited to:

- A template (record form) for logging complaints and suggestions;
- A direct phone line made available for anybody interested in communicating about the project;
- An appropriate access via emails and direct meetings with responsible project persons before, during and after construction works; and
- An online complaint form.

WSG's grievance mechanism includes the following steps, which will be implemented in line with the steps in Figure 2:

- WSG establishes a Project hotline number, email address, and WhatsApp number. The information on available channels will be provided to all interested parties for enabling them to contact the Project's representatives whenever necessary.
- The complaint is received and logged. The Project will collect logged grievances on a regular basis (e.g., once a week).
- A quick assessment of the situation is made for the purpose of reporting. A dedicated employee (e.g., grievance officer, community liaison officer) will be responsible for reviewing all aspects of each grievance and reach a decision on the next step. Where the employee cannot reach a decision, project management shall be responsible to determine the next steps, which amongst others, may involve additional experts/personnel to support the grievance manager for a further review or may involve the project management determining the decision to be implemented.
- The stakeholder is assured that the matter will be addressed in a timely manner.
- The grievance is then communicated to the relevant authorities or parties.
- An official visit is made by the tripartite to the location and a full assessment is made (usually in the presence of the stakeholder) a decision to rectify is made and also communicated to the stakeholder as well as the contractor and the project manager.
- The consultant's and/or contractor's rep follows through to ensure the matter is resolved as agreed.
- The consultant and/or contractor's rep ensures the stakeholder's satisfaction, and the log is closed.
- This is also communicated in the weekly and month reports by the consultant and/or contractor.

- If a grievance is passed to a third party for resolution, WSG recognises that the ultimate responsibility for grievance resolution lies with the Project, including such cases where the third party fails to reach an acceptable resolution.

All these steps will be fully documented, so that a complete record of the grievance and how it was resolved and communicated is established.

## 7.2 Receiving and Registering a Claim

The Community Liaison Officer (CLO) will assign a number and classify the complaint within 24 hours of receiving the complaint.

- Establish forms to be filled in with all necessary information – clarity that if a grievance is submitted verbally, it must be transcribed as soon as possible after.
- Details should be compiled – electronically if possible, and registers of chain of custody and communication must be established.
- When a grievance is received with a name attached, the aggrieved party must be notified within a specific timeline that their grievance has been registered, as well as providing a timeline for future activities, including the timeline by when the Project should have a proposed resolution.
- When a grievance is received without a name attached, the grievance must be addressed and documented within a pre-specified timeframe. The report should be compiled with others of the same sort, and the relevant information (general concerns, how they have been addressed) should be periodically posted somewhere public, where they can be seen. This should in no way infringe on the confidentiality of any aggrieved party and should not include any specifics (e.g. Complaints about timeline for compensation – have completed an investigation as to the hold-up, and have started discussions with the bank to speed-up payments).

Any stakeholder can make a claim and has the right to anonymity. Community stakeholders can submit claims through the following avenues and general points of contact:

- The Project Telephone Hotlines
- System for direct communications/ contact mechanisms
- The quarterly Stakeholder Forums held by the Contractor, MSC
- Direct contact/visits to the Supervisor or Contractors Offices CLO's office Complaints may also be made to construction staff on the site, the contractors staff must pass these on to the CLO.

The Community Liaison Officer (CLO) will manage the flow of information around this process but the Responsibility for the investigation and recommendation of action resides with the Supervisor and contractor technical teams.

The CLO receives and logs the complaint assigning it a number and opening an investigation file within 24 hours. If the CLO assesses the complaint as having a high risk or being an emergency the Supervisors Resident Engineer will be informed immediately and will inform the EA and the Contractor ESC and construction foreman by phone immediately.



### 7.2.1 Evaluation and categorization of grievances

- Categorization should differentiate based on relevance (question rather than complaint, request, issue not associated to the project), and urgency (risk to life or property), extent (individual complaints vs. group complaints) etc.
- Where necessary/relevant an interview with the aggrieved party could be helpful, including requesting further details.
- Directing the grievance to the relevant teams for follow up.

The Community Liaison Officer is responsible for keeping the Stakeholder informed and explaining the process.

The CLO must identify a specific response time for confirming receipt of grievance, for completing an investigation and for providing an initial offering of resolution. If at any point these timelines are not addressed, this must also be justified in the documentation. Time frames for investigation and corrections are determined by the risk level identified in the risk assessment.

Table 7.4 shows the time frames for according to risk.

**Table 7.4: Levels of risk for the External Grievance Mechanism**

Level	Risk Level	Action	Resolution Time Frame
Low	Likely to be of minor impact	Inform the appropriate parties within 48 hours of CLO receiving the complaint	Investigation to be completed, recommendation endorsed by complainant within 15 days and corrective action completed within 30 days
Medium	Possible risk and likely one-off event	Inform appropriate parties within 3 days of CLO receiving complaint	Investigation to be completed recommendation endorsed by complainant within 10 days and corrective action completed within 15 days
High	Serious violations or risk to public or project	Inform appropriate parties within 24 hours of CLO receiving complaint; WSG may request works be stopped while investigation is ongoing	Investigation to be completed recommendation enforced by complainant within 3 days and corrective action completed with 5 days or sooner

### 7.2.2 Options for resolution or response

- Options for response should include: including unilateral response; bilateral response (the aggrieved party and the Company can offer a solution together); third party response (though a mediator); or through a judicial process, outside of the mechanism. Considering the purpose of the mechanism is to effectively address concerns before they escalate, it is important to maximize the opportunities for bilateral response wherever possible.
- Preparing the response.
- Closing the case.

### 7.2.3 Resources and costs

- A budget will be put in place to pay for any responses involving compensation (in kind or monetary), as well as for the time of those involved in investigating and addressing any issues.
- The relevant management staff should be involved in the grievance process from the earliest point in the process, and decision makers should be involved in the process from the onset, to ensure timely turnaround of responses.
- The grievance must be escalated as needed, and there must be clarity on the part of all management staff the importance of appropriate responses to grievances.

### 7.2.4 Responsible parties

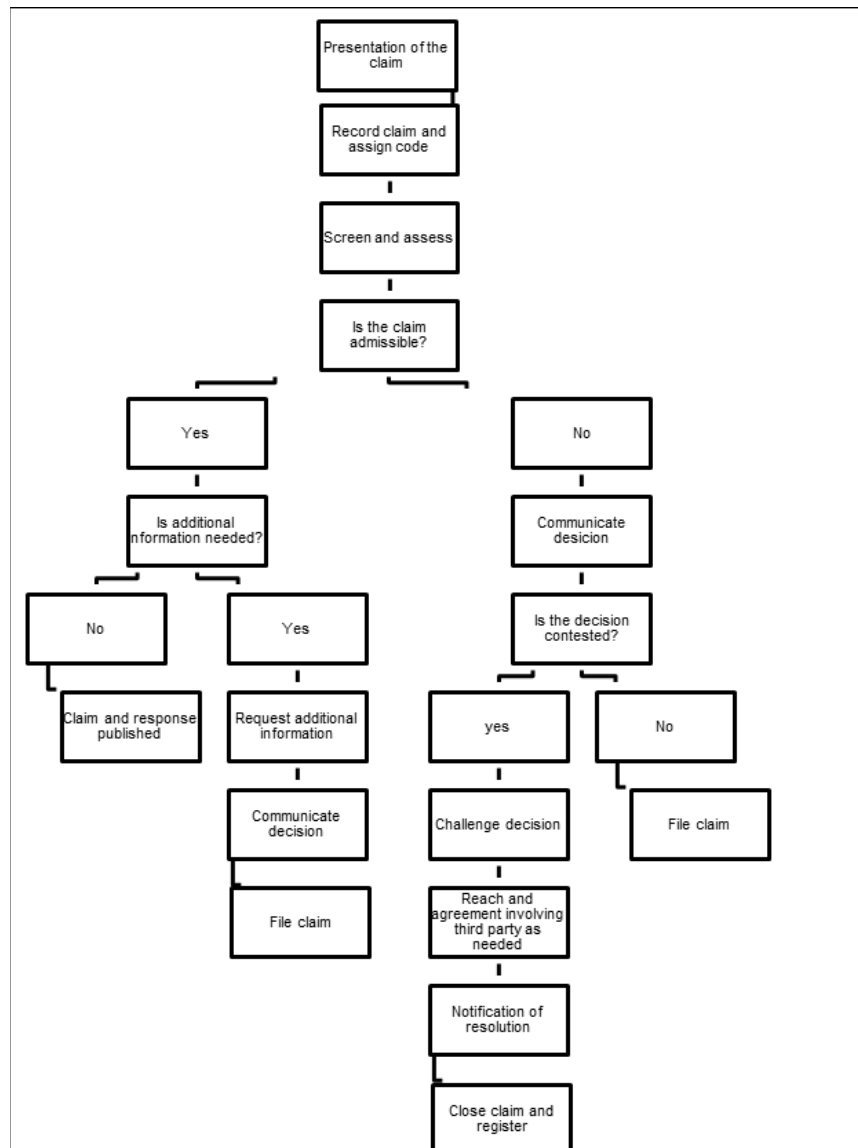
The GM should be implemented throughout every phase of the Project by an appropriate team, led preferably by the same person who leads the Stakeholder Engagement activities. The composition of the team responsible for the implementation should be sufficient to cover the necessities (considering number of project affected households, the magnitude of impact, etc.)

### 7.2.5 Key performance indicators

There are a number of indicators that should be considered in order to make best use of the GM as a tool throughout the life of the Program. These include, but are not limited to:

- Number of grievances registered (by week, month);
- Time in resolving grievances or complaints;
- Number of complaints or grievances by category (i.e. payment, treatment, damage etc.)
- Number of grievances not completed within the timeline
- Cases of re-incidence – when the same issues come up several times

### *Community Grievance Mechanism Process (next page)*



### Example Grievance Form

External Grievances Form			
Grievance Number:			
Personal Information			
*Last name:		*Address:	
*First name:		*Telephone:	
Sex:		Municipality:	
Age:		Occupation:	
*This information is not required to allow for anonymous reporting			
Reason for the grievance			
Details (indicate when the events of this claim happened, the persons involved, questions, rational or evidence, or any other corresponding information)			

Requested response	
Are you including the presentation of documented information in this response: yes__ no__	
Please indicate what documents these are	
Signature	Date
Person receiving complaint (WSG)	Date

## 8. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

Monitoring and evaluation are crucial for the success of any resettlement project, as they verify the implementation of the LRP and the success of livelihood restoration. The purpose of monitoring and evaluation is to provide Project stakeholders, impacted individuals, and relevant authorities with information about whether resettlement activities align with overall resettlement objectives, as well as support the early identification and timely adjustment of any issues related to implementation.

The main objectives of Project monitoring and evaluation are to determine the following:

- The physical progress of resettlement and rehabilitation activities;
- The timely disbursement of compensation payments;
- Detect any potential issues and conflicts to address them in a timely manner;
- Identify trends in the grievance and adapt the LRP and GRM as needed;
- The effectiveness of public consultation and participation activities; and
- The sustainability of income restoration and development efforts among affected communities.

Monitoring and evaluation will also serve to determine the appropriateness of grievance mechanisms and corrective actions as well as strengthen accountability and transparency on issues encountered. In addition, the monitoring and evaluation program informs a better understanding of the specific needs of vulnerable groups based on impacts experienced post-resettlement and their ability to cope (including levels of resilience). Monitoring of additional support measures will also identify whether or not program objectives are achieving the intended outcomes for beneficiaries.

### 8.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Program

The LRP monitoring and evaluation program will be integrated into overall Project management processes to ensure that resettlement activities are aligned with the overarching development of the Project. The LRP process will be monitored through an internal monitoring system undertaken by the resettlement team (which will include a dedicated monitoring and evaluation office monitoring and evaluation) and an external monitoring system operated by an independent third party consisting of external audits with regular progress reports disclosed to Project management.

The monitoring and evaluation program will consist of three main components including:

1. Performance monitoring;
2. Impact monitoring; and
3. End term evaluation or completion audit.

These components are described in turn below.

### 8.1.2 Internal Monitoring

#### Performance Monitoring

Performance monitoring is an internal management function and will be driven by tracking implementation of LRP activities against milestones established by the Project. Monitoring will be done against national indicators and the other baseline information outlined in Chapter 2. Performance milestones for this Project include:

- Grievances redress procedures in place and functioning (i.e., grievances effectively managed);
- Compensation payments disbursed;
- Livelihood restoration and development plans in place and activities initiated (specifically for vulnerable households);
- Identification of emerging issues and potential problems with need to be managed; and
- Monitoring and evaluation reports submitted.

Monitoring will consist of periodic monitoring reports, including monthly internal reports and quarterly or half yearly reports to external stakeholders.

Monitoring will continue for no less than three years after the displacement of PAPs. If, at the three-year mark, it can be demonstrated that the PAPs have successfully restored their livelihoods and quality of life, monitoring will cease (although WSG may choose to continue baseline monitoring beyond this time based on internal processes and priorities). Where PAPs have not restored their quality of life, monitoring will be extended as necessary until it can be documented that they have.

Monitoring activities will include the collation and analysis of data from:

- Monthly and other Project records and reports;
- Meeting minutes and records;
- Conventional household and community sample surveys, conducted at regular intervals;
- Community engagement and feedback from interviews, workshops, and site visits etc.;
- Regularly updated community profiles that track key information about Project-affected communities and host communities;
- Discussions with the construction contractors and other implementing contractors and agencies to review progress against the RAP; and
- Reports on grievances regarding the subjects of grievances and resolution timeframes.

#### Impact Monitoring

Impact monitoring will be used to determine the long-term implications of LRP policies on the overall well-being of impacted populations. Indicators related to the living standards and livelihoods of PAPs and impacted communities will be tracked against baseline information gathered during the household census and asset inventories.

Table 9.1 provides a list of monitoring indicators for external monitoring. For internal monitoring, WSG will draw from this list of indicators, based on their feasibility at the local level in terms of cost, logistics, and cultural appropriateness as well as their ability to provide quantifiable data that can be measured throughout the established monitoring period. Wherever possible, quantitative information will be complemented by qualitative monitoring to assess the satisfaction of affected people with resettlement initiatives and their adequacy to mitigate the impacts of displacement.

Impact monitoring will be conducted using a statistically significant sample population (confidence level of  $\pm 95\%$ <sup>3</sup>) of PAPs as well as focus groups and interviews with key informants including vulnerable groups, community leaders, and relevant administrative authorities. Supplementary focus groups may be organized as needed based on emerging issues and areas of interest. Monitoring will be completed by the monitoring and evaluation officer or by credible third parties including partner organizations and administrative officials involved in implementation. Interviews will be held with customary authorities, district level health and education professionals, and technical services to gather relevant feedback on resettlement impacts as well as additional needs going forward.

All information collected through impact monitoring will be non-attributional and maintain the confidentiality of participants.

Quarterly impact and performance monitoring report will be prepared until physical resettlement has been completed. Monitoring reports will be evaluated to provide an opportunity to identify key lessons learnt and correct deviations from the principles and objectives outlined in this LRP. After physical resettlement has been completed, monitoring frequency will then reduce to six monthly until the completion audit.

### 8.1.3 External Monitoring

The key objective of external monitoring is to determine whether compensation and other Project efforts to restore/improve the living standards and livelihoods of Project-PAPs have been adequately designed and executed, and to verify performance of the LRP implementation team and implementing partners. External evaluation will be undertaken by an external party appointed by the Project and approved by Project lenders and will be informed by primary and secondary data collection and rely on internal monitoring outputs such as monitoring reports, meetings minutes, and progress reports as well as independent surveys and consultation conducted by the external monitoring and evaluation consultant directly. The evaluator will recommend corrective measures if so required.

External evaluation will be undertaken annually throughout the duration of the LRP implementation and until a completion audit has demonstrated successful conclusion of resettlement and livelihood restoration.

### Completion Audit

A completion audit will be undertaken once it has been determined that standards of living and livelihoods have been successfully restored. Should the completion audit confirm the resettlement activities have been implemented and that livelihoods have been restored, the LRP will be considered closed.

At a minimum, the completion audit will review: among the key objectives of the evaluation or completion audit are the following:

- Overall assessment of the LRP implementation;
- Assessment of compliance of implementation with Guyanese laws, regulations, and international practice including ESPS 5;
- Determination of execution of LRP efforts to restore living standards of the affected population;
- Verification of provision of all physical inputs and services committed in the LRP;

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<sup>3</sup> The precise number of PAPs for the entire Aol for the Project (i.e., all Sections in Lot 1) is not yet available, as data collection for Section 3 and Section 1 has not been completed. It is therefore not yet possible to identify what constitutes a statistically significant sample size. However, if one uses a very rough estimate of 750 PAPs across all three Sections of Lot 1, then the sample size would be approximately 225 households.

- Assessment of fairness, adequacy, and promptness of the implemented compensation and resettlement procedures;
- Evaluation of the impact of the compensation and resettlement program on livelihood restoration, measured through incomes and standards of living; and
- Identification of potential corrective actions necessary to mitigate the negative impacts of the program, if any, and to enhance its positive impacts.

## 8.2 Monitoring Indicators

Performance and impact monitoring will assess key resettlement implementation activities against work plans and budgets as well as effectiveness of the resettlement activities. The monitoring indicators are outlined in Table 9.1 below.

**Table 9.1 Monitoring Indicators**

<p><b>Performance Milestone Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spend against budget;</li> <li>• Completion of LRP disclosure;</li> <li>• Completion of household sign-off;</li> <li>• Grievance mechanism developed and distributed</li> <li>• Hiring external consultant; and</li> <li>• Delivery of livelihood inputs.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of open and closed grievances recorded;</li> <li>• Number and type of engagement materials developed in response to issues frequently raised;</li> <li>• Number (by type) of engagement activities;</li> <li>• % of vulnerable households that have received a visit from Project staff;</li> <li>• % of PAPs receiving distribution of livelihood restoration inputs.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of grievances received and % being resolved within the stipulated window</li> <li>• % of PAPs attending public meetings or training events</li> <li>• % of PAPs reporting a favourable opinion of the Project</li> <li>• % of PAPs complaining of entitlement mismanagement and resulting impoverishment.</li> </ul>

## 9. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE OF COST

WSG is responsible for implementing the LRP, under the direction of the Socio-Environmental Officer and the Project Manager. They will direct all activities for implementation of the LRP, including the following:

- Co-ordinate with other Ministries, Community Groups, and PAPs for implementation of LRP;
- Coordinate and supervise all LRP activities in accordance with the schedule;
- Ensuring proper financial management, including budgeting, accounting, financial reporting relative to the LRP implementation;
- Facilitate a fair and transparent process of disbursing entitlements to all eligible PAPs;
- Overall monitoring of LRP implementation and ensuring compliance of all requirements;

- Ensuring the grievance redress mechanism is transparent and accessible for everyone;
- Reporting to the IDB on LRP implementation progress, inputs and outputs;
- Post project impact evaluation;
- Ensuring that LRP relevant information is provided to PAPs per schedule; and
- Organize and lead consultation events.

The main steps in the procedure to implement LRP measures with PAPs include the following:

- Final LRP (after final design and second census) determines final entitlements.
- WSG coordinates with each PAP and documents is, with due signatures to demonstrate agreement.
- Prior to construction, WSG provide support to move assets, as determined in the final LRP.
- If cash compensation is included, WSG and each PAP agree to a manner and date of transfer (taking into account gender issues, capacity of the PAP, and other factors, to ensure that the transfer is simple, secure, and safe).
- After final audit, WSG and PAP sign a joint document documenting the agreement that the process has been completed satisfactorily.

Pending the results of the census (August 2022), a preliminary estimate of LRP costs includes the following:

Activity	Preliminary Estimated Cost (USD)	Comments
Public consultations	\$8,000	Includes two events (August 2022 and early 2023), invitations, venue, refreshments, reporting
Census and Asset Inventory	\$20,000-\$30,000	Two censuses (August 2022 and early 2023); 10 days each.
Periodic information sharing with PAPs	\$500	Includes production and dissemination of pamphlets and other means of communication (e.g., radio announcements)
Support to PAPs	N/A	Part of operating budget of WSG.
Cash entitlements	TDB.	Pending completion of census.
Monitoring	\$10,000-\$20,000	May vary depending on potential changes or delays in construction or LRP implementation.
Closing Audit	\$10,000	Cost of an external audit.



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