



SYRIAN MINISTRY OF ENERGY

PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENT FOR TRANSMISSION AND
DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY (PETDE)

SYRIA EMERGENCY ELECTRICITY PROJECT (SEEP)

Annex G - Guidance for Preparation of Resettlement Plans / Livelihood Restoration Plans (RP/LRP Guidance)

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LIST OF ACRONYMS & GLOSSARY

Acronym	Full Term	Brief Definition / Relevance
AB	Affected Business	Business whose structure, access, assets or income are affected by SEEP.
AHH	Affected Household	Household with at least one member experiencing project-related displacement or loss.
AP / PAP	(Project-)Affected Person	Individual directly affected by land acquisition, asset loss, access restriction or livelihood impact.
ARP	Abbreviated Resettlement Plan	Simplified -form of the RP for limited and straightforward ESS5 impacts.
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan	Time-bound E&S obligations agreed between Government and the World Bank.
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework	World Bank framework (ESS1–ESS10).
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment	SEEP ESIA; identifies risks and mitigation, including ESS5-related issues.
ESMIP	Environmental and Social Management Implementation Plan	ESIA chapter with consolidated mitigation, KPIs and monitoring.
ESS5	Environmental and Social Standard 5	WB standard on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement.
FCV	Fragility, Conflict and Violence	Context of Syria; shapes access, data collection and GM for RP/LRP work.
GIIP	Good International Industry Practice	Internationally recognized good practice for resettlement and livelihood restoration.
GM	Grievance Mechanism	Mechanism to receive and address complaints from affected people and workers.
HH	Household	Group of people living together and sharing income/expenditure.
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan	Plan focusing on restoring/improving livelihoods where impacts are mainly economic.

Acronym	Full Term	Brief Definition / Relevance
LRP Measures	Livelihood Restoration Measures	Specific interventions to restore or improve livelihoods and income.
LMP	Labor Management Procedures	SEEP plan for labor-related issues; relevant where workers' livelihoods are affected.
OHTL	Overhead Transmission Line	400/230 kV lines rehabilitated under SEEP.
O&M	Operation and Maintenance	Routine operation and maintenance of OHTLs/substations.
OP 4.12	Operational Policy 4.12	Legacy WB policy on Involuntary Resettlement; forms part of GIMP underlying ESS5.
PETDE	Public Establishment for Transmission and Distribution of Electricity	SEEP Implementing Agency and asset owner.
PMT	Project Management Team	PETDE's SEEP implementation team.
RP	Resettlement Plan	Site-specific plan addressing land acquisition and physical/economic displacement.
ROW	Right-of-Way	Corridor where OHTLs and associated restrictions apply.
SEA/SH	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse / Sexual Harassment	Specific GBV risks; addressed via SEA/SH Action Plan and GM.
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan	SEEP plan for engagement and disclosure, including resettlement-related communication.
WB	World Bank	Financier and issuer of the ESF.

1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This Annex provides practical guidance for preparing Resettlement Plans (RPs), Abbreviated RPs (ARPs) and Livelihood Restoration Plans (LRPs) for the Syria Electricity Emergency Project (SEEP), consistent with ESS5, the ESCP (Action 5.1 on RPs/LRPs), the ESIA/ESMIP.

This Annex is a guidance tool and does not itself create additional obligations beyond those in ESS5 and the ESCP; it is intended to support the preparation of any RPs/LRPs that may be required under ESCP Action 5.1.

It is not itself a RP or LRP, but a tool to:

- Explain when a RP/ARP/LRP is required;
- Define the minimum content and process; and
- Clarify links with other SEEP instruments (ESIA/ESMIP, ESCP, SEP, LMP, GMs, OHTL and Substation ESMs).

SEEP-Specific ESS5 Profile

SEEP finances rehabilitation of existing 400/230 kV OHTLs and substations. The World Bank-defined scope is limited to works near damaged towers and within existing substation footprints, without opening new corridors.

Most OHTL and substation lands have been historically expropriated or subjected to RoW restrictions. Under SEEP, the primary ESS5 risk is therefore:

- Economic and occasional physical displacement of encroachers and informal users within existing expropriated substation lands and OHTL RoW, where rehabilitation works, safety cordons or access controls require clearance or restrict ongoing use; and
- Small numbers of residential encroachments in substation areas (e.g., a Bedouin tent inside/adjacent to a substation, and a few displaced families residing within substation lands) that may need to vacate as part of safe rehabilitation.

The project does not involve large-scale greenfield resettlement or new RoWs. This Annex is therefore intended to guide preparation of proportionate RPs, ARPs, and focused LRPs for a limited number of encroachment and economic displacement cases.

2. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this Annex are to ensure that any RPs/ARPs/LRPs prepared under SEEP:

1. Comply with ESS5, including compensation at full replacement cost and livelihood restoration.
2. Are proportionate to SEEP's actual resettlement risk (encroachments and small-scale displacement in an existing RoW and substations).
3. Follow GIIP for resettlement and livelihood restoration in FCV contexts.

4. Provide PETDE/PMT and its consultants with a clear, structured template for RP/ARP/LRP preparation and implementation.
5. Ensure that affected persons including informal occupants and vulnerable groups are identified, informed, consulted, compensated and assisted in a transparent and timely manner.
6. Establish monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mechanisms that verify whether livelihoods and standards of living are restored and preferably improved.

3. APPLICABLE LEGAL AND STANDARDS FRAMEWORK

3.1 SYRIAN LEGAL FRAMEWORK

RP/LRP preparation must respect Syrian legislation on:

- Land ownership, registration, expropriation and state lands.
- Rights of use (formal and informal), tenancy and usufruct.
- Public utility corridors and RoW for transmission lines and substation.
- Valuation and compensation for land and assets.
- Dispute resolution related to land and property.

Where there are gaps between national law and ESS5 (e.g., treatment of informal users, entitlements for vulnerable people, livelihood restoration beyond cash compensation), the World Bank's ESS5 requirements will prevail and the RPs/LRPs will bridge these gaps so that ESS5 standards are met.

3.2 WORLD BANK ESF – ESS5 AND GIIP

Annex G is anchored in ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement, and draws on good international industry practice (GIIP) for resettlement and livelihood restoration as reflected in World Bank and IFC experience. ESS5 requires, among others:

- Avoidance or minimization of involuntary resettlement.
- Compensation and assistance to relocate and restore, and preferably improve, livelihoods and standards of living.
- Particular attention to vulnerable groups.
- Meaningful consultation and participation.
- Clear eligibility and entitlement frameworks.
- Accessible GMs.
- Monitoring and completion evaluation of resettlement outcomes.

The guidance in this Annex reflects the objectives and core requirements of ESS5, in particular paragraphs 10-15 (eligibility and compensation at replacement cost), 17-19 (consultation and grievance mechanisms) and 20–25 (planning, monitoring and framework approaches).

3.3 ESIA/ESMIP, ESCP AND ESMPs

This Annex should be read together with the following SEEP instruments:

- SEEP ESIA and ESMIP, which identify where ESS5 may be triggered at specific substations and OHTL segments (e.g., Bedouin tent, families residing within substation land, encroachments in the RoW) and set out the overarching E&S management framework, control plans and monitoring arrangements.
- Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), in particular Action 5.1 under ESS5, which commits PETDE to prepare and implement site-specific Resettlement Plans (RPs) and/or Livelihood Restoration Plans (LRPs) consistent with ESS5 before undertaking any works that cause land acquisition, restrictions on land use, or physical/economic displacement.
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GMs), which define how affected people, including encroachers and vulnerable households, will be informed, consulted and able to raise concerns or complaints related to land, access and livelihoods.
- Labor Management Procedures (LMP), which complement RP/LRP measures where workers' livelihoods or employment conditions are affected, and provide worker GM channels.
- OHTL and Substation ESMPs, which refer to RP/LRP obligations under ESS5 and the ESCP, and specify how any required RPs/LRPs will be integrated into contractor CESMPs and PETDE O&M practices, including linkages to GMs, monitoring and reporting.

4. KEY CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

For RP/LRP preparation, the following definitions reflect the terminology and concepts used in ESS5, in particular paragraphs 10-13 on affected persons, types of displacement, cut-off dates, vulnerability and replacement cost:

- Project-Affected Person (PAP/AP): Any person who, as a result of SEEP-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use, will lose or is at risk of losing land, assets, access, income or livelihoods, whether the person relocates or remains in place.
- Physical Displacement: Loss of residential land and/or shelter, necessitating relocation.
- Economic Displacement: Loss of land, assets, access to assets, or income sources or means of livelihood resulting from project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use, without physical relocation.
- Cut-Off Date: The date after which new arrivals or claims in the affected area are not eligible for compensation or assistance. This is typically the date of completion of the census and asset inventory or an officially announced date related to RP disclosure.
- Vulnerable People / Households: Individuals or households more likely to be adversely affected or marginalized as a result of resettlement impacts, such as: female-headed HHs with dependents, older persons living alone, persons with disabilities, very poor HHs, chronic illness, IDPs, and households without legal tenure.
- Replacement Cost: Market value of land/asset plus transaction costs, without depreciation, ensuring that affected persons can replace lost assets with assets of at least equivalent value and use.
- Resettlement Plan (RP): Site-specific instrument describing impacts, affected persons, entitlements, livelihood measures, implementation and monitoring arrangements.

- Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP): A focused plan addressing economic displacement, detailing measures to restore and preferably improve livelihoods and income.
- Abbreviated RP (ARP): Simplified RP appropriate where impacts are minor (typically affecting <200 persons with no significant physical displacement) and can be addressed with a more concise instrument, consistent with ESS5.

5. LEGACY EXPROPRIATION AND SEEP'S ESS5 SCOPE

In many SEEP corridors, expropriation or RoW restrictions were imposed historically, often with partial or no compensation. These legacy issues are:

- An important part of the context and perception of fairness, and
- A potential source of grievances that may resurface during SEEP's rehabilitation works.

However, unless SEEP re-opens, re-activates or aggravates these legacy measures in a way that creates new ESS5 impacts, the project is not required under ESS5 to retroactively compensate for all past shortcomings in expropriation or compensation.

This Annex therefore focuses on new, project-induced impacts, for example:

- Requiring encroachers (including residential encroachments) to vacate substation land or RoW for safety or construction reasons;
- Imposing temporary or renewed access restrictions that now affect livelihoods; or
- Any additional land take linked to SEEP rehabilitation works.

Legacy grievances that do not result from SEEP activities will be managed through the SEP and GMs and any broader Government decisions, but fall outside the direct scope of RP/LRP obligations under ESS5 or World Bank financing. This distinction between project-induced impacts within SEEP's control and broader legacy issues is consistent with ESS5, which focuses on land acquisition, restrictions on land use and resettlement impacts caused by the Bank-financed project and requires proportionate corrective measures where project activities re-open or aggravate past harms.

6. CONDITIONS REQUIRING RP/ARP/LRP PREPARATION

6.1 ESS5 SCREENING AND TRIGGERS

An ESS5 screening must be carried out for any SEEP activity that may affect land, structures or livelihoods. A RP/ARP/LRP is required where SEEP activities cause:

- Physical displacement of people currently residing or sheltering within substation land or RoW (including tents and informal dwellings).
- Permanent or temporary loss of land use by encroachers or informal users (cultivation, grazing, small structures, kiosks) even if they lack formal title.
- Economic displacement: loss of or reduced access to income sources (e.g., crop loss, grazing restrictions, reduced customer access to small businesses due to safety cordons or road diversions).
- Restrictions of access to communal resources (pastures, water points, paths) that are directly attributable to SEEP works.

If ESS5 is not triggered, impacts can be managed under ESS1 and through the ESMPs and SEP/GMs without a RP/ARP/LRP.

6.2 TYPICAL SEEP SCENARIOS

In SEEP, ESS5 is most likely to be triggered by:

- Removal or relocation of encroaching households and shelters (e.g., Bedouin tent inside or adjacent to a substation; displaced families residing within substation yard).
- Clearance of informal cultivation or structures within the RoW near damaged towers (for access, safety or rehabilitation).
- Temporary economic impacts on small businesses or vendors near substations or access roads, during construction and safety cordons.

7. INSTRUMENT SELECTION

7.1 FULL RP

A full RP is appropriate when:

- There is significant physical displacement (multiple households, new resettlement site), and/or
- Economic displacement is large in scale or complex (multiple livelihood types, extensive reliance on impacted resources, high vulnerability).

7.2 ABBREVIATED RP (ARP)

An ARP is appropriate when:

- There is no large-scale physical displacement; and
- The number of PAPs is small, impacts are limited and straightforward, and mitigation is feasible through a simpler set of measures.

Under SEEP, even where a small number of households (e.g., several displaced families or a Bedouin tent within substation boundaries) require relocation as encroachers, impacts are expected to remain limited and can generally be addressed through a well-structured ARP, possibly with a focused LRP component.

7.3 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LRP)

A Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) is used where:

- The main risk is economic displacement (loss of crops, grazing, small business income), with no or negligible physical displacement; and
- Targeted measures beyond cash compensation are needed to restore or improve income and livelihoods.

LRPs under SEEP may be standalone plans or components within an ARP or RP, depending on the case.

8. OVERALL PROCESS AND SEQUENCE

For practical use by PETDE/PMT field teams and consultants, the steps below can be used as a simple checklist when preparing any RP/ARP/LRP under SEEP:

1. ESS5 Screening (Appendix G-1 checklist).
2. Decision on Instrument (RP, ARP, LRP, or ESMP-only corrective measure).
3. Scoping and ToR and mobilization of RP/LRP consultant, if needed.
4. Socio-economic baseline and census of PAPs.
5. Asset inventory and valuation framework.
6. Eligibility classification and entitlement matrix.
7. Livelihood impact analysis and LRP design.
8. Consultation, participation and disclosure.
9. Draft RP/ARP/LRP (content proportionate to impacts).
10. Review, revision and approval by PETDE and the World Bank.
11. Implementation of compensation, relocation assistance and livelihood measures before relevant works.
12. Grievance Mechanism (GM) for PAPs
13. Monitoring and completion report and assessment, with external monitoring where appropriate.

9. BASELINE DATA COLLECTION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEYS

Baseline data collection provides the foundation for fair entitlements and effective livelihood restoration.

9.1 PRINCIPLES

- Proportionate to the number of PAPs and complexity of impacts.
- Inclusive and gender-sensitive, capturing both male and female perspectives.
- Ethical and conflict-sensitive, avoiding harm to respondents and staff in FCV areas.

9.2 CORE DATA NEEDS

At minimum, socio-economic surveys should gather:

- Household demographics (age, sex, marital status, HH composition, education).
- Main and secondary livelihoods (employment, agriculture, livestock, informal trade).
- Household income patterns (levels, sources, seasonality) where feasible.

- Land use and tenure (formal, informal, sharecropping, communal use).
- Housing conditions and access to services (water, electricity, health, education).
- Vulnerability factors (poverty, disability, chronic illness, IDP/returnee status, female-headed HHs, older persons).
- For substation encroachers (e.g., Bedouin tent, families): history of settlement, reasons for encroachment, links to local networks.
- Perceptions and preferences regarding compensation and support modalities.

When access or security is constrained, methods can be adapted (smaller samples, key informants, safe meeting locations, phone-based follow-up where feasible).

10. CENSUS, ASSET INVENTORY AND VALUATION

10.1 CENSUS

The census identifies all PAPs and forms the basis for:

- Establishing the cut-off date.
- Defining eligibility categories.
- Designing entitlements and livelihood measures.

It must ensure that individuals and families residing within substation land and OHTL RoW are properly recorded as PAPs if they are affected by SEEP works.

10.2 ASSET INVENTORY

The asset inventory records, for each PAP:

- Land parcels affected (location, size, use, tenure status)
- Structures (residential, commercial, tents, sheds, animal pens, water tanks, etc.)
- Crops and trees (type, age, number, productivity)
- Business assets (stock, equipment, signage, location advantages)
- Community assets (paths, wells, irrigation channels) where impacted
- Access routes (to farmland, grazing, markets) that may be disrupted

10.3 VALUATION

Valuation should:

- Follow ESS5 principles for replacement cost consistently with ESS5 paragraphs 12-13 and 26-27, which require compensation at replacement cost and clear, transparent standards for valuation and compensation.
- Be transparent and explained to PAPs.
- Use market information, replacement cost surveys, and/or updated compensation schedules.
- Be verified by a valuation committee or accredited valuers, with PETDE oversight.
- Generate valuation sheets signed by PAPs and valuation representatives.

11. ELIGIBILITY, ENTITLEMENTS AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

11.1 ELIGIBILITY CATEGORIES

RPs/ARPs/LRPs will apply the eligibility framework from ESS5, typically including:

- Legal owners/title holders
- Recognized users without formal title (customary rights)
- Tenants and sharecroppers
- Informal occupiers / encroachers (including Bedouin tents and families within substation land)
- Affected businesses (formal and informal)
- Workers whose income is affected
- Users of common resources
- Vulnerable individuals/households (cross-cutting)

These eligibility categories mirror ESS5 paragraph 10, which distinguishes persons with formal rights, those with recognizable claims, and those without recognizable legal rights or claims.

11.2 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

Each plan will include a site-specific entitlement matrix structured to operationalize ESS5 paragraphs 12-15 and 26-36 on compensation, assistance and livelihood restoration for different categories of affected persons. Table 11-1 below serves as a standard entitlement matrix template: RP/ARP/LRP teams will adapt its rows and columns to the specific impact types, PAP categories and entitlements identified at each site.

Table 11-1. Entitlement Matrix (Illustrative)

Impact Type	PAP Category	Entitlement	Notes
Permanent acquisition of residential land & house (if any new land take)	Legal owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation at full replacement cost - Relocation assistance - Transitional support - Moving allowance - Support to restore livelihoods 	No expected under current SEEP scope but may be required depending on updated conditions on the ground and in case of scope changes.
Removal/relocation of residential encroachment within substation / RoW (e.g., Bedouin tent, displaced families)	Informal occupier / encroacher (may be vulnerable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assistance sufficient to secure adequate alternative shelter (cash or in-kind), support for moving and transitional living expenses - Livelihood restoration measures if income sources are affected - Additional support for vulnerable HHs 	Key SEEP scenario at affected substations
Permanent loss of cultivated land use (informal cropping in RoW)	Legal/recognized owners, tenants, informal users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land compensation where applicable - Crop and tree compensation at replacement value - Support to adapt land use or access alternative plots 	Typically addressed via ARP/LRP
Temporary occupation of land (access roads, laydowns)	Owners or users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rent/use fee - Compensation for damaged crops and structures - Restoration of land to equal or better condition 	Terms documented in written agreements
Loss of business income due to construction access or safety cordons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formal or informal businesses - Workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation for temporary loss of net income - Assistance to maintain or re-establish access - Employment support where feasible - Top-up measures for vulnerable workers 	Proportionate to duration and severity of impact

Impact Type	PAP Category	Entitlement	Notes
Restricted access to grazing or common resources	Users of common resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measures to ensure alternative access of similar quality - Transitional assistance as needed 	Consult with user groups
Additional support for vulnerable PAPs	Vulnerable individuals/HHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Top-up cash/in-kind assistance - Priority access to livelihood support and project employment where feasible - Linkages to social services 	Determined case-by-case in RP/ARP/LRP

12. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND LRP COMPONENTS

Livelihood restoration aims to restore and preferably improve PAP livelihoods and income levels as per ESS5 paragraphs 12 and 28-29. For SEEP, measures will typically be small-scale and targeted, such as:

- Compensation plus support to re-establish small gardens or livestock for encroaching HHs
- Assistance for mobile vendors or kiosks affected by cordons to re-establish in nearby locations
- Short skills training, small equipment or inputs to sustain/improve existing livelihoods
- Priority consideration for unskilled and semi-skilled jobs under SEEP, consistent with the LMP

All measures should be:

- Demand-informed (reflecting PAP preferences)
- Feasible under FCV conditions
- Tailored for vulnerable PAPs, especially encroaching families with limited resources.

13. VULNERABLE GROUPS, GENDER AND SEA/SH

RPs/ARPs/LRPs must identify vulnerable PAPs and define targeted support. Typical vulnerabilities in SEEP include:

- Female-headed households with dependents
- Households with disabled members or chronic illness
- IDPs/returnees living in temporary arrangements (e.g., tents in substations)
- Very poor households with limited livelihood options
- Older persons living alone

Gender and SEA/SH considerations include:

- Ensuring women are consulted directly, including separate focus groups if appropriate
- Avoiding transfer of all compensation to one household member without safeguards
- Ensuring SEA/SH-sensitive GM channels can be used to report any abuse linked to resettlement or compensation processes.

14. CONSULTATION, DISCLOSURE AND GM

RP/LRP preparation and implementation must follow SEP principles consistently with ESS5 paragraphs 17-18 and ESS10, which require meaningful consultation with affected persons throughout resettlement planning and implementation, with specific attention to women and vulnerable groups:

- Inform PAPs early about potential impacts and rights
- Hold consultations that allow PAPs (including women, youth, vulnerable people) to express preferences on compensation and support

- Disclose draft RP/ARP/LRP locally in Arabic (local language) in an accessible format
- Record and respond to comments and integrate them where appropriate.

RP/LRP grievance handling will use the existing community GM consistently with ESS5 paragraph 19, which requires that a project grievance mechanism address concerns about compensation, relocation and livelihood restoration in a timely and impartial manner:

- Clear registration and tracking of resettlement-related grievances
- Defined timeframes for response
- Escalation routes, including access to judicial remedies where desired
- SEA/SH-sensitive channels for any relevant complaints.

To support field implementation, each RP/ARP/LRP will attach a simple consultation record template (meeting log with date, location, participants, key issues raised and responses) so that teams can systematically track engagement activities and outcomes.

15. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Table 15-1 clarifies how responsibilities for RP, ARP and LRP preparation and implementation are shared across PETDE/PMT, its social/E&S staff, RP/LRP consultants, valuation bodies, EPC contractors, local authorities, PAP representatives and the World Bank. It provides a concise “who does what” reference so that screening, planning, compensation, livelihood support, consultation, GM handling and monitoring are properly coordinated and no ESS5-critical task is overlooked.

Table 15-1. Roles and Responsibilities for RP/ARP/LRP Preparation and Implementation

Entity / Role	Key Responsibilities
PETDE / PMT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overall responsibility for ESS5 compliance - Ensure ESS5 and Annex G are referenced in bidding documents - Decide on instrument type (RP/ARP/LRP) based on screening - Procure and supervise RP/LRP consultants where needed - Review and approve RP/ARP/LRPs - Ensure implementation and reporting to the World Bank
PETDE Social / E&S Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lead ESS5 screening - Coordinate socio-economic surveys and census - Liaise with local authorities on land and PAP identification - Ensure focus on encroachers (including Bedouin tent and families) and other vulnerable PAPs - Oversee entitlement matrix design and implementation - Coordinate with SEP/GM team
RP/LRP Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct socio-economic surveys, census and asset inventory - Analyze impacts - Design entitlement matrix and livelihood restoration measures - Facilitate consultations - Draft and revise RP/ARP/LRP - Support PETDE during disclosure and early implementation

Valuation Committee / Valuer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apply agreed valuation methods - Prepare compensation schedules - Consult PAPs on valuations - Finalize and sign valuation sheets
EPC Contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide design and schedule information - Avoid or minimize impacts through engineering options - Sequence works so that no ESS5-impacting works start before RP/ARP/LRP measures are in place - Respect acquired boundaries - Support PETDE in communication with PAPs
Local Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support PAP identification and verification of land and use rights - Facilitate consultations - Participate in valuation and dispute resolution where applicable
PAP Committees / Representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communicate PAP concerns - Participate in consultations - Help monitor RP/LRP implementation - Encourage use of GM where needed
World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review and clear RP/ARP/LRPs - Supervise implementation - Agree corrective actions where required

16. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE, BUDGET AND FINANCING

16.1 SCHEDULE

Each RP/ARP/LRP must include a schedule clearly showing:

- Timing of census and asset inventory
- Announcement of cut-off date
- Valuation, negotiation and agreement on entitlements
- Payment of compensation and delivery of resettlement/livelihood assistance before impacts occur
- Implementation of livelihood measures and follow-up
- Monitoring milestones and, where relevant, completion evaluation

No civil works that cause ESS5-type impacts may commence until the relevant measures are in place for the PAPs concerned.

16.2 BUDGET AND FINANCING

Budgets must:

- Detail all compensation, assistance, livelihood measures, administrative and GM costs, plus contingencies.
- Identify funding sources (typically PETDE / Government).
- Be ring-fenced and available in time to avoid delays to compensation and assistance.

17. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND COMPLETION

17.1 INTERNAL MONITORING

The following internal monitoring arrangements reflect ESS5 paragraphs 23-24, which require proportionate monitoring of resettlement implementation and verification that adverse impacts have been addressed in line with ESS5 objectives:

- Number of PAPs identified vs. compensated
- Timeliness of compensation relative to impact
- Participation of PAPs in livelihood programs
- Functioning of GM (number and resolution of ESS5-related grievances)
- Outcome indicators for vulnerable PAPs where feasible (qualitative or quantitative)

For day-to-day use, each RP/ARP/LRP will include a brief RAP implementation tracking checklist summarizing key milestones (screening and cut-off date, census and valuation, agreement and payment of entitlements, delivery of livelihood measures, GM resolution, and completion review) and their completion status.

17.2 EXTERNAL MONITORING AND COMPLETION ASSESSMENT

For SEEP, external monitoring and a formal completion audit will usually be proportionate to impact scale. For very small ARP/LRP cases, internal monitoring and a brief completion note may be sufficient; for more complex or sensitive cases, PETDE may engage an independent monitor or agree with the World Bank on a completion assessment.

Where external completion assessments are used, they will be designed in line with ESS5 paragraphs 23-25 to demonstrate whether resettlement and livelihood restoration measures have been implemented as planned and whether affected persons' living standards and livelihoods have been restored or improved.

18. STANDARD RP/LRP STRUCTURE

RPs/ARPs/LRPs for SEEP should follow a structure broadly along the lines of:

1. Executive Summary
2. Project Description and ESS5 Scope
3. Nature and Magnitude of Impacts (including encroachers, , substation-occupying families where relevant)
4. Objectives and Principles
5. Socio-Economic Baseline and Vulnerability Analysis
6. Census of PAPs and Asset Inventory
7. Legal and Institutional Framework (national law, ESS5)
8. Eligibility and Entitlements (Entitlement Matrix)
9. Valuation Methods and Compensation Standards

10. Livelihood Restoration Strategy and Measures (LRP)
11. Consultation, Participation and Disclosure
12. Implementation Arrangements and Schedule
13. GM and Dispute Resolution
14. Budget and Financing
15. Monitoring, Evaluation and Completion
16. Annexes (survey tools, census lists, maps, consultation records, etc.)

ARPs and small LRPs can present this content more concisely but should not omit core elements.

As part of the annexes, each RP/ARP/LRP should normally include:

- the site-specific entitlement matrix;
- completed ESS5 screening and instrument decision note;
- consultation records (using the simple meeting log template); and
- a RAP implementation tracking checklist as described in Section 17.1.

These tools are to be kept concise and adapted to SEEP's limited, site-specific cases

19. REVIEW, APPROVAL AND UPDATE

- All RPs/ARPs/LRPs must be reviewed and approved by PETDE/PMT and the World Bank before any works that cause ESS5-type impacts are undertaken.
- RPs/ARPs/LRPs are living documents and should be updated if additional PAPs are identified, designs change, or implementation lessons require adjustment of measures or budget.
- Significant changes material to PAPs' rights or entitlements should be consulted and re-disclosed.

APPENDIX G-1. ESS5 SCREENING AND RP/LRP DECISION CHECKLIST

This checklist is designed for rapid, proportionate ESS5 screening. Under SEEP, most cases are expected to involve a small number of encroachments or economic displacement within existing substation lands and OHTL RoWs near damaged towers, rather than large-scale greenfield resettlement.

Project: Syria Electricity Emergency Project (SEEP)

Component / Site: _____

Date of Screening: ____ / ____ / 20__

Screened by (name & position): _____

A. ESS5 Trigger Screening

Tick **Yes/No** and briefly describe where “Yes”.

1. Land Acquisition / Expropriation

- Will SEEP activities require **permanent acquisition** of new private or communal land?
 - ☐ Yes ☐ No
 - If Yes, describe: _____

2. Temporary Land Occupation / Use

- Will SEEP activities require **temporary occupation or use** of land (e.g., access roads, laydowns, camps) that will restrict existing users' access for more than a short period?
 - ☐ Yes ☐ No
 - If Yes, describe: _____

3. Physical Displacement (Including Encroachers)

- Will any **houses, tents, shelters or informal dwellings** (including Bedouin tent or families within substation land) be demolished or require relocation due to SEEP?
 - ☐ Yes ☐ No
 - If Yes, describe: _____

4. Economic Displacement – Land-Based Livelihoods

- Will PAPs lose access to **farmland, orchards, grazing land or gardens** (permanently or temporarily)?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
- If Yes, describe: _____

5. Economic Displacement – Businesses / Income Sources

- Will **shops, kiosks, vendors or other businesses** lose access or income due to SEEP construction activities (traffic diversions, safety cordons, site security)?
 - ☐ Yes ☐ No
 - If Yes, describe: _____

6. Restrictions on Access to Common Resources

- Will SEEP restrict access to **common resources** (paths, pastures, wells, markets) used by PAPs?
 - ☐ Yes ☐ No
 - If Yes, describe: _____

7. Vulnerable PAPs

- Are any potentially affected persons **vulnerable** (e.g., very poor HHs, female-headed HHs, persons with disabilities, IDPs, older people living alone)?
 - ☐ Yes ☐ No
 - If Yes, describe: _____

8. Informal / Unregistered Users / Encroachers

- Are there **informal occupants, encroachers or users** (including tents or temporary shelters) within substation lands or the OHTL RoW who may be affected by SEEP works?
 - ☐ Yes ☐ No
 - If Yes, describe: _____

B. ESS5 Trigger Conclusion

- Does the activity **trigger ESS5**?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If **No**:

- Record justification and attach supporting information.
- Manage any minor issues under ESS1 and through ESMP measures and SEP/GM.

If **Yes**: proceed to Section C.

C. Decision on Instrument (RP / ARP / LRP)

1. Approximate number of PAPs:

○ Households: _____ Businesses: _____ Workers: _____

2. Nature of impacts (tick all that apply):

- ☐ Physical displacement (including encroaching households/tents)
- ☐ Economic displacement (land-based)
- ☐ Economic displacement (business/income)
- ☐ Restrictions on access to common resources
- ☐ Impacts limited to a small number of encroachers or economic-displacement cases within an existing RoW or substation near damaged towers

3. Proposed instrument:

- ☐ Full RP
- ☐ ARP (limited, straightforward impacts; includes small number of encroaching households)
- ☐ LRP (economic displacement focus; standalone or part of RP/ARP)
- ☐ ESMP-only corrective/mitigation measures (for very minor issues, with PETDE/WB agreement)

4. Brief justification:

D. Approvals

- **Screening completed by (PETDE/PMT):**

Name: _____ Signature: _____ Date: //20__

- **Reviewed by (PETDE Social/E&S Lead):**

Name: _____ Signature: _____ Date: //20__

- **World Bank (if screening note submitted):**

Name: _____ Signature: _____ Date: //20__