



Resettlement and relocations Manual

M-ASI-044

2019

Object of the Manual

Establish the actions required for the development of processes of involuntary Resettlement and Relocations of Social or Productive Units, as a consequence of the execution of Projects and/or by the Operation associated with the activity(ies) of Transportadora de Gas Internacional TGI S.A. ESP., (hereinafter THE COMPANY), as well as the definition of obligations that THE COMPANY will assume in the face of the impacts generated during the process

¿What is Definitive Resettlement?

It is the permanent and irreversible transfer process of the Social Units intervened by the Project, Operation and maintenance of THE COMPANY.



Involuntary resettlement:

Resettlement is involuntary when it occurs without the well-founded consent of the mobilized people or if they give their consent, without having the possibility of refusing resettlement. The Resettlement Process contemplates the relocation and restoration of the housing unit and the social, economic and cultural relations of the population with the new territory.



Temporary Resettlement:

It is the transitory transfer of the Social Units intervened by the Project, Operation and maintenance of THE COMPANY, which is delimited in time according to the need for the execution of the Project, Operation and maintenance.



Relocation:

It is the assignment of a new physical place for the settlement of the Social or productive Unit impacted by the Project, Operation and maintenance.

Activities

STAGE 0 - PRELIMINARY DIAGNOSIS

This stage deals with the process of identification of the social units that, due to the operation or development of a project, need to be mobilized.

STAGE 1 - INFORMATION AND DIAGNOSIS OF THE POPULATION.

At this stage, contact is made with the social unit, informing it of the need for resettlement or relocation. It is important to link the legal representative or other entities that serve as guarantors of the rights of those involved in the process. Likewise, through social analysis, the specific condition of vulnerability is established, which makes it possible to identify the compensation and assistance measures required for each social unit

STAGE 2- PREPARATION OF THE INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (PAR)

Based on the social diagnosis, the Resettlement Action Plan (PAR) is prepared, which includes the schedule, with each of the particular actions as well as social factors to be included in the recognition agreement. This PAR is presented to the project leader for approval.

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STAGE 3 - ASSISTANCE FOR RESETTLEMENT - AGREEMENT, DISSEMINATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (PAR).

Once the PAR is approved, it is disclosed to the families and upon agreement of the implementation conditions, an agreement is signed to recognize social factors, which includes:

- a) Make your transfer on the agreed date and/or suspend the productive activity voluntarily.
- b) Allocate the resources of the Compensation for the benefit of the individual, the Social Unit that will receive it.
- c) Carry out the necessary steps to achieve the satisfaction of the purposes of each Compensation, provide the necessary documents and information.

PAR presented to process leader (project)

Leaders endorses and moves to SDGS to prepare transaction agreements

An agreement is drawn up for the signature of the authorized official

Monitoring and closing process is initiated

STAGE 4 - FOLLOW-UP AND CLOSURE OF THE RESETTLEMENT

Once the individuals and/or social group are located in the new place of residence, social support will continue until the rights are considered restored or the impacts fully compensated for a maximum period of two (2) years. On the other hand, follow-up visits will be carried out in order to verify the adaptation of the beneficiaries of the Involuntary Resettlement to their new habitat.

EXCEPTIONAL RESETTLEMENT SITUATIONS

These are the considerations that could arise in the middle of a resettlement process:



Temporary relocation. When housing is required in advance, or due to some risk situation.



No house purchase. When the family has another place to resettle.



Negotiation of uninhabited houses . Constructions that have housing conditions, but there are no social units residing in them.



Compensation factors to consider in the social factors agreement:

UMV: Minimum Housing Unit Factor. **TDO:** Transfer Factor.

TDOA: Lease Transfer Factor. **TME:** Processing Factor.

UME: Minimum Economic Unit Factor. **HTO:** Overcrowding Factor.

VPPD: Population Vulnerability Factor Disabled person.

VPAM: Vulnerability Factor of the Elderly Population.

FCS: Social Compensation Factor

For more information, consult M-ASI-044 at Isolucion, or call the professional of the Social Management Branch Robyn Jany Rodríguez

