



B2GOLD CORP.
Social Performance Standard 4:
Resettlement – Land Access & Acquisition

November 2020
Page 1 of 4

Standard
4

4 RESETTLEMENT – LAND ACCESS & ACQUISITION

4.1 OBJECTIVE

The objective of this Standard is to ensure that all land access and acquisition activities minimize economic and physical displacement and result in restored or improved livelihoods and standards of living.

4.2 PRINCIPLES

All resettlement and land acquisition activities will:

- Align with the principles of 'IFC Performance Standard 5 – Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement';
- Include meaningful stakeholder engagement throughout the process;
- Restore or improve livelihoods and standards of living, including by replacing like-for-like and avoiding cash compensation; and
- Be assumed to be involuntary or provide clear justification to prove otherwise.

4.3 REQUIREMENTS

4.3.1 Compliance

- Where national governments assume responsibility for resettlement or land access, sites will engage with the national authorities with the goal of ensuring B2Gold's requirements are met. Where B2Gold requirements will not be met, sites will assess the feasibility of providing supplemental measures to comply with this Standard.
- The decision to proceed with resettlement requires B2Gold Corporate executive-level approval.

4.3.2 Approach

- Sites shall identify the potential for involuntary resettlement at the earliest stage possible, including in due diligence and risk assessments.
- Sites will identify and assess alternative mining project designs and efforts to minimize resettlement, and document decision-making.
- Sites will aim to achieve resettlement through prior community consent and will only consider legal measures after extensive good faith engagement and consultation. In cases of forced eviction, sites will still seek to meet the requirements of this Standard.



B2GOLD CORP.
Social Performance Standard 4:
Resettlement – Land Access & Acquisition

November 2020
Page 2 of 4

- Resettlement assessment, planning and implementation will be managed or supported by staff or advisers with significant expertise and experience in good resettlement practices.
- Stakeholder engagement, informed by stakeholder identification and analysis, is required throughout all stages of the resettlement process in order to ensure broad support from the affected communities. Engagement should be tailored to the local situation and conducted in line with the Stakeholder Engagement Standard.
- Sites will assess whether stakeholders would benefit from expert advice and/or capacity building to support the engagement process and provide support as required.
- As early as possible, sites will establish and communicate the resettlement process.

4.3.3 Assessment

- All land access and acquisition events will include an initial assessment prior to any negotiated settlements. An assessment will include socio-economic baseline data, a detailed asset inventory, impacts and risks of resettlement, and site design and resettlement entitlement options and costs. Stakeholder engagement will inform the identification and assessment of impacts.
- Sites will identify all groups and individuals affected by potential resettlement (including any host communities) and the basis for their eligibility criteria for resettlement support.
- The initial assessment will be reviewed with senior site management.
- A public cut-off date establishing eligible persons or households and assets will be published and clearly communicated to project-affected people (PAPs) as early as possible with the support of relevant officials.

4.3.4 Planning and Implementation

- In the event of involuntary resettlement, sites must produce a management plan that ensures displaced people will be compensated and/or resettled fairly and promptly.
- In cases of only economic displacement, sites will use a Livelihood Restoration Plan covering, at a minimum, affected people and assets, compensation assessment methods and rates, transitional support and timelines to ensure all the conditions are in place to restore livelihoods of affected people.
- In cases of physical and economic displacement, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be developed, incorporating: a broader Compensation Framework; legal context; land tenure and rights; census and asset survey; impacts, eligibility criteria and entitlements; approaches to vulnerable persons, cultural heritage and indigenous peoples; stakeholder engagement plan; compensation and resettlement packages and timelines; livelihood restoration and community development plans; and monitoring and evaluation actions.
- Entitlements will be designed to address the impacts of resettlement with the goal of restoring or improving living conditions and livelihoods. As much as possible, like-for-like entitlements will be offered, including for structures, land and resources, and cash compensation will be avoided. Justification is required when cash compensation is utilized.
- Compensation will be provided prior to any physical moves.

4.3.5 Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

- Sites will maintain adequate records of resettlement information, including baseline assessment of land and assets, resettlement packages, agreements and stakeholder engagement activities. Adequate provisions will be made to ensure confidentiality of personal information and appropriate accessibility of information to affected people.



B2GOLD CORP.
Social Performance Standard 4:
Resettlement – Land Access & Acquisition

November 2020
Page 3 of 4

- Sites will monitor and evaluate progress of the implementation of resettlement management plans in order to show the impacts of resettlement and the success of livelihood restoration, community development and the resettlement event.
- Sites will conduct a third-party completion audit at a suitable time after resettlement.
- Sites will conduct regular internal and external reporting on land access and resettlement activities.

4.4 REFERENCE MATERIAL

4.4.1 Guidelines and Tools

[Performance Standard 5](#) by International Finance Corporation (IFC); available in English, Spanish, French, Portuguese, Turkish, Russian, Chinese and Arabic

[Guidance Note 5 – Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement \(2012\)](#) by International Finance Corporation (IFC); available in English, Spanish, French, Portuguese, Russian, Chinese and Arabic

[Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan](#) by International Finance Corporation (IFC); available in English, Spanish, French

4.5 TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Displaced Person: Person physically or economically displaced as a result of a project-related land acquisition and/or restrictions on land use. That includes persons with formal legal rights to land or assets; persons who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets but have a claim to land that is recognizable under national law; and persons without recognizable legal rights or claims to the land or assets they occupy or use.

Economic Displacement: The loss of revenue streams, livelihoods or access to resources (such as grazing land or water) as a result of company operations.

Host Communities: Communities receiving resettled households.

Involuntary Resettlement: Where PAPs do not have an option to refuse resettlement, either through lawful expropriation, cases of eminent domain, or cases where expropriation or eminent domain will occur if a negotiated settlement fails.

Livelihoods: The occupational activities associated with the maintenance or support of one's existence and/or that of their dependent family. Livelihoods can be associated with formal employment and cash remuneration, but can also be dependent on subsistence hunting and gathering, arable farming and animal husbandry. Hybrid livelihoods are common, relying on a mixture of occupational activities.

PAP: Project Affected Person.

Physical Displacement: The requirement to move locations, most likely resulting in a loss of physical assets, as a result of company operations.

Resettlement: The physical and economic displacement of a Project Affected Person (PAP) as a result of B2Gold's activities.



B2GOLD CORP.
Social Performance Standard 4:
Resettlement – Land Access & Acquisition

November 2020
Page 4 of 4

Site: For the purposes of this Standard, sites include B2Gold offices, operating mines, satellite mines (either independently or included within an operating mine’s reporting), construction sites, and legacy sites; and, does not include exploration (unless otherwise expressed), joint-venture sites (non-management roles), relinquished sites, non-active sites, and sites under care and maintenance.

Stakeholder: Any individual or group that is impacted by or has an interest in B2Gold and its activities. Stakeholders may include locally affected communities or individuals and their formal and informal representatives, employees and contractors, national or local government authorities, politicians, religious leaders, civil society organizations and groups with special interests, the academic community, or other businesses or groups.

Stakeholder engagement: Ongoing formal and informal processes between a company and its stakeholders intended to build trust-based relationships and allow for informed decision making. Engagement can include a range of activities and approaches, such as information sharing, dialogue, consultation, and participation.

Voluntary Resettlement: Where there is a negotiated settlement between two parties and there is no recourse to expropriation or eminent domain by the purchaser if negotiations fail.

Vulnerable persons: people who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage or social status may be more negatively impacted than others, and who may not be as able to take advantage of project benefits.

4.6 DOCUMENT CONTROL

Revision	Approved	Date	Description
Final	Ken Jones	29 November 2020	Original 2020 issue of the B2Gold Social Performance Standards