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# Appendix 1

## Model Terms of Reference for Social Impact Assessment and Preparation of Resettlement Plan<sup>1</sup>

### Project Background

#### Description of project

In order to assess the potential socioeconomic impact of the project, consultants are invited to submit technical and financial proposals for the following two components:

- (i) Conduct a social impact assessment (SIA) of the project; and
- (ii) Prepare social safeguard instruments, such as Resettlement Plans (RPs), Ethnic Minority or Indigenous Population Development Plan (IPDP), Cultural Property Management Plan (CPMP), as necessary, for highways/roads selected for improvement/upgrading and maintenance.

### Component One—Social Impact Assessment

To ensure that the benefits of the proposed infrastructure development are distributed equitably to the extent possible, and that no segment of the population is adversely affected, an SIA will be carried out. This should precede the feasibility and detailed design stages of the project and should be carried out contemporaneously with the pre-feasibility of the project. While SIA is proposed to be undertaken during the initial stages of project preparation, social impacts will continue throughout, namely, feasibility and detailed project report (DPR) stage as needed. The following provides objectives, scope, activities and outputs to complete the SA process.

#### Objectives of Social Impact Assessment

SIA is an approach for incorporating social analyses and participatory processes into project design and

implementation. The study aims to improve decision making that enhances social benefits and mitigates adverse social impacts in the process of developing projects for highway improvement/upgradation and maintenance. The specific objectives of SIA are to

- (i) Carry out a socioeconomic, cultural, and political/institutional analysis to identify potential social impacts of the proposed development of the key transport corridors;
- (ii) Identify principal stakeholders and develop a consultation framework for participatory implementation;
- (iii) Screen social development issues along all corridors and scope SIA activities for feasibility and design stage;
- (iv) Ensure that results of SIA provide inputs to the monitoring of project impacts during implementation and to the evaluation of project outcomes at completion; and
- (v) Provide inputs to the project design at the feasibility and detailed design stage, including specific recommendations in selection of design alternatives (identification of areas that may require adjustments in project designs) and preparing social policy framework.

#### Scope of Social Impact Assessment

SA should be selective and strategic. SIA should begin with identification of people and communities, including ethnic minorities and indigenous groups, that would be affected by the project, and define operationally relevant social issues that may affect project design, delivery, and outcomes. A checklist of activities, along with outputs for pre-feasibility and feasibility, is provided in Annex I. The annex also includes the activities to be carried out for the

<sup>1</sup> World Bank (Forthcoming). Management of Environmental and Social Issues in highway projects in India, Environmental and Social Development Unit, South Asia Region, New Delhi.