

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

TAR: OTH 35022

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
(Financed by the Japan Special Fund)

FOR

CAPACITY BUILDING FOR RESETTLEMENT RISK MANAGEMENT

December 2002

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
DMC	–	developing member country
JBIC	–	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
LTSF	–	long-term strategic framework
PRC	–	People's Republic of China
PRS	–	poverty reduction strategy
R&R	–	risk and reconstruction
RSES	–	Environment and Social Safeguard Division
TA	–	technical assistance

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The 1995 *Policy on Involuntary Resettlement* of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) requires restoring the income levels and living standards of the affected people. In the case of involuntarily affected people who may be poor or otherwise vulnerable, the policy requires particular attention to their needs and special measures to improve their status, rather than restoring them to preproject levels of vulnerability. Recent studies have confirmed the need to safeguard displaced people from poverty risks and to maximize positive development outcomes for them. This challenge is complex. It requires risk analysis tools and instruments, which can be applied early during project preparation as a basis for follow-through during implementation.

2. This regional technical assistance (TA)¹ will provide cross-fertilization and lateral learning opportunities for developing and disseminating knowledge products that address the management of poverty risk due to involuntary resettlement. Executing and implementing agencies of DMCs, and domestic consultants at the project level may draw on such products for developing national standards and corporate policies to address poverty and other risks of involuntary displacement. The TA will build on and extend the involuntary resettlement networks of government stakeholders and civil society groups which were established in selected DMCs with significant involuntary resettlement under RETAs 5781² and 5935.³ The TA framework is presented in Appendix 1.

II. ISSUES

3. The policy on involuntary resettlement is a cornerstone of ADB's safeguard policies, which in turn are linked to the poverty reduction strategy (PRS) and long-term strategic framework (LTSF).⁴ The policy is designed to avoid the risk of impoverishment among those displaced as a direct result of ADB investment. The policy recognizes that restoring the incomes and living standards of the affected people is complex, and requires a development strategy that encompasses compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation packages to improve, or at least restore, their social and economic base. For the poor and vulnerable, the policy requires special measures for improvement. Socially inclusive development, as defined in the PRS, includes protection of the poor and vulnerable from external shocks and offers assistance to individuals, households, and communities to manage impoverishment risks more effectively, to continue with their security of property and tenure rights, and to ensure their economic security. This accords with the policy focus on the needs of the poor and vulnerable, including households with female heads, ethnic minorities, and those without land titles.⁵

4. Economic growth objectives require expanded infrastructure for a growing population. Population growth and land scarcity make involuntary resettlement a continuous, albeit undesirable, companion of development. Involuntary resettlement impacts vary between project types and range from minor effects along the margins of narrow alignments or where population densities may be low, to major impacts with significant risks, for example, displacing whole communities in densely populated areas. Such risks often include landlessness – particularly where land is the principal source of income and subsistence. Other risks can be joblessness,

¹ The TA first appeared in *ADB Business Opportunities* on 29 August 2002.

² ADB. 1998. *Technical Assistance for a Review of National Resettlement Policies and Experience with Involuntary Resettlement Projects*, Manila. It included Bangladesh, People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, and Viet Nam.

³ ADB. 2000. *Technical Assistance for National Resettlement Policy Enhancement and Capacity Building*, Manila, for follow-on work in People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, and Philippines, and Cambodia.

⁴ The primary safeguard policies are on environmental assessment, involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples. See ADB. 1999. *Fighting Poverty in Asia and the Pacific: The Poverty Reduction Strategy*. Manila; ADB. 2001. *Moving the Poverty Reduction Agenda Forward in Asia and the Pacific: The Long-Term Strategic Framework of the Asian Development Bank (2001-2015)*.

⁵ ADB. 1995. *Policy on Involuntary Resettlement*, para. 34 (vii).

homelessness, marginalization from the mainstream social and economic development, food insecurity, increased morbidity, loss of access to common property resources such as grazing, fishing or forestland, and community disarticulation as people lose basic social capital, and religious and cultural facilities. The poor, near poor, and otherwise vulnerable are particularly at risk, since they have fewer resources to fall back on, fewer options in the job market and less experience in negotiating for fair compensation. Women may be particularly disadvantaged in resettlement planning and implementation if their use of assets and resources, their roles and responsibilities are not fully recognized.

5. A recent evaluation study⁶ assessed the adequacy and effectiveness of the policy and its implementation. The study found that implementing the policy had significantly enhanced payments for assets lost, housing and income restoration, and improved institutional capacity for resettlement in some executing agencies. It also found enhanced awareness in dealing with vulnerable groups, especially the poor and, women. The study found that, in field-based case studies from Bangladesh, Philippines, and Indonesia, the income of about one third of those affected by ADB projects was not restored after resettlement. In many cases, social investigation during project preparation was inadequate, and incomplete identification of impoverishment risks resulted in inadequate restoration of incomes and livelihoods. The study recommended refinements to clarify policy application such as for compensation at replacement cost, definition of those directly affected and types of assistance to vulnerable groups, use of gender analysis, and more focus on the requirements of improved income restoration. This is consistent with the focus on impoverishment risks recommended in ADB's *Handbook on Resettlement*.⁷

6. For ADB supported projects, the borrower or project sponsor is responsible for resettlement plan preparation and implementation, in close consultation with the affected people. ADB encourages and assists these agencies to adopt the ADB Resettlement Policy principles within their own policy, legal, and administrative frameworks. The evaluation study found that, while successful resettlement requires effective supervision, financing, and monitoring of implementation, many executing agencies have weak resettlement planning and implementation capacity. In addition, effective methods for valuing assets at replacement cost and for restoring incomes and livelihoods are generally not well-developed in the macro frameworks of DMCs. The need for such methods was identified at a recent Regional Workshop at ADB in February 2002,⁸ and represents an important area for future attention. Even timely provision of compensation at replacement cost might not suffice to restore fully the incomes and living standards for the severely affected, or for the poor, near poor, or vulnerable among the displaced.

7. New models for resettlement risk assessment and management are being developed and applied internationally, and will be a starting point for work on developing a range of practical tools and methods for risk management. One such model, the risk and reconstruction (R&R) model is considered an effective approach to social risk management.⁹ In focusing at the

⁶ ADB. 2000. *Special Evaluation Study on the Policy Impact of Involuntary Resettlement*. The evaluation covered eight sample projects in four countries (Bangladesh, People's Republic of China, Philippines, and Indonesia), and a desk study on managing ADB's resettlement portfolio.

⁷ ADB. 1998. *Handbook on Resettlement: A Guide to Good Practice*. Manila p. 61.

⁸ Under RETA 5935 (footnote 5), ADB convened a regional Workshop in Manila at ADB Headquarters in February 2002 that had presentations from the six participating DMCs, and from three other DMCs, namely, Sri Lanka, Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Viet Nam where ADB has ongoing country-specific technical assistance on national resettlement policies. The workshop included representatives from Government agencies, civil society, aid agencies and multilateral financial institutions, including the World Bank.

⁹ See, for example, Michael M. Cernea. The Risks and Reconstruction Model for Resettling Displaced Populations, in *World Development*, 25 (10) 1997; L. K. Mahapatra. 1999. *Resettlement, Impoverishment and Reconstruction in India*, New Delhi, Vikas, in particular, see 2000. *Risks and Reconstruction. Experiences of Resettlers and Refugees*. eds. M. M. Cernea and C. McDowell, The World Bank: Washington DC.

outset on the poverty risks, moving risk discovery upstream in project preparation, the R&R model facilitates early consideration of trade-offs for risk reduction and management actions. The R&R model performs two basic functions: (i) a diagnostic and predictive function, to anticipate risks in resettlement, assess their nature and their expected intensity; and (ii) a problem resolution and planning function, to guide the incorporation of measures matching each identified risk, for both prevention and management.

8. In synthesizing results of past processes, applying the R&R model can save time and effort in feasibility work. It involves preparation of a matrix of basic risks that (i) ensures that no major risk to affected people is overlooked in feasibility analysis; (ii) organizes data collection and structures the thinking process for project design along pre-identified variables that form a basis for subsequent management and monitoring; and (iii) allows planners to distinguish the different intensity of each risk rather than treating all risks uniformly.

9. Risk models offer a potential starting point for developing new instruments to implement the ADB resettlement policy more effectively, particularly for rehabilitation, as called for in the recent evaluation study. While ADB has undertaken two resettlement-related TAs so far, they focused on examining the macro frameworks for involuntary resettlement, proposing a range of measures for further refining and enhancing such frameworks, including measures for effective livelihood rehabilitation. Several follow-on, country-specific TAs are providing the enhanced resources that are more commensurate with the requirements for comprehensive development of national standards and their implementation.¹⁰ By contrast, this TA focuses specifically on generating those instruments that are needed to address risk management, asset valuation, and livelihood rehabilitation, where there are special challenges in policy implementation. The results will enable ADB to provide the best possible up-to-date advice on methods and approaches to meet the policy objectives, whether at the project or policy level. In this sense the TA complements, but does not duplicate, work already undertaken in the two TAs and in several country-specific TAs, for example, the TA on social assessments.¹¹

III. THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A. Purpose and Output

10. The TA supports ADB's regional poverty reduction strategy by addressing poverty risks in displacement. It also supports a key ADB safeguard policy on involuntary resettlement by developing instruments for resettlement risk management. Taking advantage of the regional framework that presents a cost-effective means of assisting individual countries jointly through opportunities for lateral learning, review, and dissemination of findings, the TA will complement country-specific initiatives and provide a wider range of approaches for use at the country level.

11. The longer term TA goal is to develop instruments that will help minimize poverty risks for people dispossessed of assets, incomes, and resources under ADB-financed projects through a regional framework. The immediate objective is to develop, refine, test and prepare for publication knowledge products with a project-specific focus on risk management. By

¹⁰ See, for example, VIE-TA 3727 entitled *Resettlement Policy Enhancement and Capacity Building*, for \$310,000, that was approved on 24 September 2001; TA 3792-SRI: *Capacity Building for the National Policy on Involuntary Resettlement* for \$150,000 approved on 11 December 2001; and a proposed SSTA in BAN *Enhancing Capacity of Infrastructure Agencies in Management of Involuntary Resettlement*.

¹¹ TA 3441-PRC: *Capacity Building for Social Assessments*, for \$781,400, approved on 18 May 2000. State Development Planning Commission (SDPC) has now approved the issuance of the publication *Guidelines for Feasibility Studies of Investment Projects* (March 2002), which incorporates social assessments into feasibility studies for investment projects. This includes a requirement for social risk analysis that would provide a framework for further work in this area. Similarly, TA 3365-IND *Capacity Building for Social Development* was approved for \$800,000 on 23 December 1999.

fostering collaborative links, the TA will build on efforts to address these issues, extend the impact, find new channels for disseminating knowledge products and avoid any duplication with other multilateral development banks, development agencies and bilateral sources, and research organizations. The work will help create awareness among DMCs' executing and implementing agencies, domestic consultants, and civil society groups to address poverty and other risks of involuntary displacement, focusing particularly on restoration of income, living standards, and social capital.

B. Methodology and Key Activities

12. The TA will provide a range of models, knowledge products and methods that can address poverty risks in involuntary resettlement that emerge in project processing or implementation. Initially focusing on developing methods for valuing assets at replacement cost and on refining the R&R model, the TA will develop a range of practical methods and tools for risk identification, analysis, and management to restore and enhance income and social capital, with associated strategies for focused, gender-sensitive consultation with affected people. The products will be tested and refined through selected case studies and workshops. The TA will have these outputs:

- (i) For each focal country, a database of in-country researchers, civil society representatives, and government agency staff that have a particular interest in or expertise in resettlement risk management, with any need for capacity building;
- (ii) For each focal country, a country report that sets out issues and options for resettlement risk management, both countrywide and in critical sectors and for critical projects with significant or sensitive resettlement;
- (iii) A range of models, and methods and tools developed and refined, through project and empirical testing as necessary that can be mobilized to address risks that emerge in project processing or implementation. These will form the basis for publishable knowledge products that help identify resettlement risks and manage them through enhanced opportunities that can be applied during project preparation and implementation. They include a refined operational model for involuntary resettlement risk and reconstruction to apply during project preparation and implementation; methods for valuing assets at replacement cost and restoring income and living standards; strategies for restoring of social capital; and gender-sensitive strategies for consultation strategies on compensation and rehabilitation options, presented in publishable form; and
- (iv) Where appropriate, recommendations on the application of specific instruments for resettlement risk management and asset valuation in national policy frameworks and corporate policies and procedures on involuntary resettlement.

13. Projects with especially complex or sensitive involuntary resettlement will be targeted for particular attention, providing immediate practical tools and methods for addressing risks as well as longer-term capacity building for the relevant implementing agencies and project sponsors. The focus will initially be on ADB case studies, with emphasis on cases that provide practical outcomes for projects with a potentially high level of risk.

14. At the level of national standards, the TA will recommend, where appropriate, the application of TA instruments for draft national policy and legal documents and private sector corporate policies on resettlement that address resettlement risk management and asset valuation at replacement cost. Such work will complement, but not replace, any substantial country-specific initiatives to approve national standards on involuntary resettlement and build capacity to implement them.

15. The DMCs participating in the TA activities will have demonstrated commitment to applying risk management methods in order to strengthen the country's resettlement capacities. In particular, countries that have participated in previous resettlement TAs will be invited to participate in this TA. It is expected that risk management models will be tested in five DMCs, to be selected on the basis of country-level commitment and experience.

C. Cost and Financing

16. The total cost of the TA is estimated at \$500,000 equivalent, to be financed on a grant basis from the Japan Special Fund, funded by the Government of Japan. Appendix 2 provides detailed cost estimates.

D. Implementation Arrangements

17. The TA will be implemented over 18 months, starting on 1 March 2003 and ending on 30 August 2004. ADB will be the Executing Agency, working together with a focal group of researchers, civil society representatives, and government agencies in each country. In ADB, the Environment and Social Safeguard Division (RSES) will take the lead in coordinating between countries and other development agencies, in collaboration with the members of the ADB Resettlement Network who will help identify operational requirements and approaches, potential case studies, and in-country and regional workshop participants.

18. The TA will build on and extend resettlement networks established in several DMCs under RETAs 5781 and 5935. The TA consultant team will contact the focal agencies and related TA implementing agencies, and select a focal agency for each of the participating DMC. Operational materials will be distributed to DMC participants through workshops and other channels. The TA final report will compile the refined models, methods, tools, and case studies for direct application in future ADB and DMC projects. It will present the materials in form for dissemination as ADB publications, by ADB's resettlement specialists through the Resettlement Network and on ADB's resettlement web site.

19. Consultant inputs will comprise 8 person-months international and 20 person-months from domestic consultants in the participating countries. All consultants will have experience in resettlement risk management and resettlement planning. The lead international consultant will be responsible for organizing the work, supervising the domestic consultants and the national workshops, helping ADB prepare the regional workshop, and producing the reports. An inception report after 2 months will set out the work plan. Progress reports to be submitted quarterly will contain regular workshop and research reports, together with the forward program for the next quarter. A draft overview synthesis volume will be submitted after 17 months, and a final report at the end of month 18. For each focal country, a deputy team leader will be appointed from among the domestic consultants. ADB will engage individual consultants in accordance with ADB's *Guidelines on the Use of Consultants* and other arrangements acceptable to ADB for engaging domestic consultants. The outline terms of reference are in Appendix 3.

IV. THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION

20. The President, acting under the authority delegated by the Board, has approved the provision of technical assistance not exceeding the equivalent of \$500,000 on a grant basis, for Capacity Building for Resettlement Risk Management, and hereby reports this action to the Board.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK

Design Summary	Targets	Monitoring Mechanisms	Risks and Assumptions
<p>Goal</p> <p>Contribute to reducing the risk of impoverishment arising from involuntary resettlement through instruments for risk management and enhanced development opportunities for people affected</p>	<p>Refined instruments for identifying impoverishment risks and to manage them through developmental strategies in five focal DMCs</p>	<p>Review of TA products and reports, especially publications and workshop reports</p>	<p>Policy/legal frameworks complement and support project initiatives.</p> <p>Development planners will review and adopt the instruments developed.</p>
<p>Purpose</p> <p>Develop risk management instruments for involuntary resettlement that will help to identify, restore, and, where appropriate, enhance incomes and living standards of affected people</p>	<p>Instruments that show the potential, after compensation and rehabilitation for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) income levels to meet or exceed preproject (ii) for the poor, incomes to exceed preproject levels (iii) access to services to meet or exceed preproject levels; and (iv) access to community networks to meet or exceed preproject levels. 	<p>Review of TA products especially publications</p>	<p>Policy/legal frameworks complement and support project initiatives.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>For each focal DMC, a database of in-country researchers, civil society representatives, and government agency staff that have a particular interest in and/or expertise in resettlement risk management; with identified needs for capacity building</p> <p>For each focal country, a country report that sets out issues and options, both countrywide and in critical sectors and for project types, with significant and/or sensitive resettlement</p> <p>A range of models, methods, and tools — developed and refined through project or empirical testing—that can be used to address risks in project processing or implementation. These are to be reflected in publishable knowledge products that contribute to identifying and managing resettlement risks.</p>	<p>Reference data bank, network and data bank of specialists;</p> <p>Country reports on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) major risk mitigation and rehabilitation issues by country, sector, and project type (ii) options to address these issues; and (iii) recommendations for ADB to assist in addressing these issues. <p>Publishable documents on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) gender-sensitive, refined operational models that deal with involuntary resettlement risks and reconstruction which could apply during project preparation and implementation (ii) methods for asset valuation at replacement cost and the restoration of income and living standards (iii) strategies for restoration of social capital; and (iv) gender-sensitive consultation on compensation and rehabilitation options, presented in publishable form. 	<p>RETA inception, quarterly, and final reports</p> <p>5 country reports</p> <p>5 country reports</p> <p>Draft documents for presentation at workshops</p> <p>Publishable manuscripts</p>	<p>Sufficient country data can be obtained; data on sectors and project types can be obtained.</p> <p>Case studies can be identified and utilized for testing.</p>

Design Summary	Targets	Monitoring Mechanisms	Risks and Assumptions
Recommendations on the application of specific instruments for resettlement risk management and asset valuation that contribute to national policy frameworks and corporate policies and procedures on involuntary resettlement.	Section on policy application to national standards included in the country reports for five focal countries	Draft documents for presentation at workshops Publishable manuscripts	
<p>Activities</p> <p>Select focal agencies;</p> <p>Collect data on key country stakeholders;</p> <p>Prepare inception reports;</p> <p>Review country data on involuntary resettlement research;</p> <p>Review sector and project type data for each country to identify critical gaps, risks, and options for research;</p> <p>Identify affected people at risk;</p> <p>Identify policy, resource, and other constraints;</p> <p>Prepare research plan for each focal country, through consultation;</p> <p>Conduct research;</p> <p>Prepare findings;</p> <p>Arrange workshops to present and review findings;</p> <p>Refine materials for publication;</p> <p>Identify areas for ADB assistance in further addressing the issues; and</p> <p>Prepare final TA reports.</p>	<p>5 focal country databases</p> <p>5 focal country databases</p> <p>5 country analyses</p> <p>Research plans and reports included in quarterly reports</p> <p>Workshop reports</p> <p>Draft and final reports for publication</p> <p>Draft final and final reports</p>	<p>Inception report</p> <p>Regular quarterly progress reports; draft final and final report</p>	<p>Cooperation in conducting the TA and “ownership” of the process by key stakeholders in each focal DMC.</p>
<p>Inputs</p> <p>Domestic and international consultants</p> <p>Funds</p>	<p>Consulting services: 8 person-months international and 20 domestic</p> <p>\$500,000</p>	<p>TA progress reports</p> <p>Project accounts</p>	

COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCING PLAN

(\$)

Item	Cost^a
A. Consultants	
1. Remuneration and Per Diem	
a. International Consultant	188,000
b. Domestic Consultants	70,000
2. International and Local Travel	47,000
B. Workshops	
1. Meetings	60,000
2. Social Survey Work	20,000
3. Workshops	25,000
C. Publications (including editing and translation)	12,000
D. Communications	2,000
E. Miscellaneous Administration and Support Costs	21,191
F. Contingencies	54,809
Total	500,000

^a Financed by the Japan Special Fund, funded by the Government of Japan.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

OUTLINE TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) will recruit one lead international consultant together with specialist international consultants, and domestic consultants from participating DMCs. All consultants will have experience in resettlement planning and implementation, preferably with respect to poverty risk mitigation and risk management in ADB's region. The lead international consultant will have background and experience in coordinating large studies. All international consultants must have good analytical and writing skills and experience in workshop facilitation.

2. The domestic consultants will have significant experience in social research, together with relevant tertiary level academic qualifications and experience in resettlement planning and implementation. They will be selected for their expertise in one or more of the following areas as appropriate to the country context: legal issues on land ownership and use, compensation and resettlement, asset valuations, institutional assessment, livelihood strategies, gender in resettlement, impoverishment risks, and participation strategies.

A. Lead Consultant

3. The lead international consultant (5 person-months) will have the following responsibilities:
- (i) Take overall responsibility for coordinating the (TA), for producing the reports and accounts, and for regularly reporting the progress to ADB. Assist in selecting focal agencies in each participating DMC. He/she will prepare the Inception Report and will set out the overall strategy and proposed work plan in greater detail; thereafter submit to ADB quarterly progress reports that will include a report on the activities and outcomes for the previous quarter, plus forward work plans for the next quarter; the draft final report after 17 months; and the final report after 18 months.
 - (ii) Take overall responsibility for preparing 5 focal country reports with the following information: (a) data on key country stakeholders; (b) review of country data on involuntary resettlement as applicable to risk management; (c) data on sectors and project types to identify critical gaps, risks and options for research; (d) identification of poverty parameters, causes and people at risk; (e) identification of resource, policy, gender-specific and other constraints; (f) possible solutions; (g) research plan for each focal country; (h) research reports and findings; (i) workshop plans; (j) plans for disseminating findings.
 - (iii) Take responsibility for coordinating the workshops, conducting research work and supervising domestic consultants, including appointing a deputy team leader in each country from among the domestic consultants.
 - (iv) Recruit an administrative assistant to provide support services.
 - (v) Provide specialist advice on resettlement risk mitigation strategies.
 - (vi) Prepare short terms of reference (TOR) for each specialist international consultant assignment for prior approval by ADB; advise on recruitment; advise on specific contracting and reporting requirements; and coordinate their work programs, so as to maximize benefits and impact.
 - (vii) Liaise with key agencies in each participating DMC with interest in involuntary resettlement to identify and select a focal group of researchers, civil society representatives, public and private sector agencies for each country that will help plan and implement the TA activities.
 - (viii) Liaise with representatives of other multilateral development banks and aid agencies to seek opportunities for collaboration in operational research, case studies, workshops and joint programming.

- (ix) Take overall responsibility for producing the TA outputs, including the following:
 - (a) for each focal country, a reference database and network data bank of in-country researchers, civil society representatives, and government agency staff that have a particular interest in or expertise in resettlement risk mitigation, together with any needs for capacity building;
 - (b) for each focal country, a country report that sets out issues and options, in critical sectors and for project types with significant or sensitive resettlement as in point (ii);
 - (c) improved operational model for involuntary resettlement risk and reconstruction to apply during project preparation and implementation, in publishable form that takes account of poverty and gender analysis;
 - (d) practical methods for valuating assets at replacement cost and restoring income and living standards that take account of poverty and gender analysis;
 - (e) practical strategies for restoring social capital, and gender-sensitive consultation on compensation and rehabilitation options;
 - (f) good-practice case studies by region, country or sector;
 - (g) thematic workshop reports, on risk management strategies;
 - (h) materials applicable to national policy standards, presented in publishable form; and
 - (i) materials applicable to private sector corporate policies and procedures in the context of socially responsible development.

B. International Specialists

4. International specialists (3 months) will support operational research and teaching, and workshops to provide specialist input and technical advice as necessary. The specialists will be selected by the lead international specialist, and contracted individually by ADB to provide specific support services. Each specialist will prepare a final report, which sets out the achievement of the tasks in relation to the original short terms of reference, and which accompanies his/her paper or technical report. The tasks are:

- (i) prepare a publication on risk and reconstruction, and risk management strategies;
- (ii) prepare specialist papers on asset valuation methods at replacement cost and methods for restoring incomes and living standards to their preproject level; and
- (iii) prepare a paper on applying risk management strategies to assess the impact of large-scale infrastructure investments in isolated areas.

C. Domestic Consultants

5. ADB will engage domestic consultants who will carry out their assignments under the general supervision of the lead international consultant. Each domestic consultant will have an individual mini-TOR that will cover the following general areas and each will report on the achievement of the TA objectives and work program at the end of the assignment. The tasks of the domestic consultants are as follows:

- (i) In each selected country, help identify public and private sector agencies and civil society groups and create a databank of researchers, civil society representatives, and government agency staff who are interested in or have expertise on resettlement risk mitigation or both;

- (ii) Help identify key persons to take part in the TA focal working group;
- (iii) Help identify reference material for the database; help assess national, sector and project-specific issues relating to resettlement risk mitigation; and help identify affected people at-risk; and resource, policy, and gender specific constraints;
- (iv) Liaise with members of the TA group and coordinate with them and the lead international consultant on the necessary steps to achieve the TA targets and outputs;
- (v) Conduct gender-sensitive consultations with key stakeholders in the government; development organizations, and civil society, including the private sector, communities, people affected by past resettlement, poor and vulnerable groups, and nongovernment organizations;
- (vi) Advise on country-specific operational issues in managing resettlement risks, valuating assets, and restoring living standards and income;
- (vii) In collaboration with the lead international consultant and other specialists help develop and implement specific operational research activities;
- (viii) Coordinate in-country workshops, workshop evaluations, and reports. Prepare workshop reports, summarizing key findings and recommendations to enhance resettlement policies, foster good practice, and build implementation capacity;
- (ix) Advise on follow-on capacity-building efforts, and on disseminating the TA outputs, and identifying additional research requirements;
- (x) Advise on applying the TA work to national policy standards on involuntary resettlement;
- (xi) Advise on applying the TA work to private sector and corporate involuntary resettlement policies and procedures;
- (xii) Prepare country-specific training materials and operational guidelines as required and translate into the official language; and
- (xiii) Prepare inputs for the following reports as requested by the team leader, inception report, country reports, quarterly progress reports, workshop report, draft final and final reports.