

Resettlement Framework

Project Number: 52174-001
April 2022

Bangladesh: Emergency Assistance Project

Prepared by: Bangladesh Rural Electrification Board
Department of Public Health Engineering
Local Government Engineering Department
Roads and Highways Department

This resettlement framework is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature. Your attention is directed to the "terms of use" section of this website.

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 16 February 2022)

Currency unit	–	Taka (Tk)
Tk1.00	=	\$0.0116
\$1.00	=	Tk85.921

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
ARIPA	–	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act
CPR	–	common property resources
DMS	–	detailed measurement survey
DSC	–	design and supervision consultants
EA	–	executing agency
GESI/AP	–	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Action Plan
GRC	–	grievance redress committee
GRM	–	grievance redress mechanism
IA	–	implementing agency
IOL	–	inventory of losses
NGO	–	nongovernment organization
PIU	–	project implementing unit
PMC	–	project management consultants
RRRC	–	Refugee Relief and Repatriation Committee
ROW	–	right of way
SES	–	socioeconomic survey
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

km	–	kilometer
kV	–	kilovolt

GLOSSARY

bighas	–	A unit for measuring land, varying locally from 1/3 to 1 acre
mouja	–	A type of administrative district

NOTE

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

CONTENTS

I.	INTRODUCTION	1
II.	OBJECTIVES, POLICY FRAMEWORK, AND ENTITLEMENTS	2
	A. Government of Bangladesh Laws	2
	B. ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)	3
	C. Gap Filling Between ADB and Government of Bangladesh Laws	5
	D. Screening and Classification	6
III.	SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION	7
	A. Determining Resettlement Impacts	7
	B. Updating Resettlement Plans	8
IV.	CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION, AND DISCLOSURE	8
	A. Consultation and Participation	8
	B. Disclosure	10
V.	COMPENSATION, INCOME RESTORATION, AND RELOCATION	11
	A. Objectives	11
	B. Resettlement Principles	11
	C. Entitlements	13
	D. Income Restoration	19
	E. Eligibility	20
	F. Gender Equality	20
VI.	GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS	20
VII.	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION	22
	A. Oversight Body	22
	B. Executing Agency / Implementing Agency	22
	C. Project Implementing Unit (PIU)	23
	D. Design and Supervision Consultants (DSC)	24
VIII.	BUDGET AND FINANCING	24
IX.	MONITORING AND REPORTING	24

LIST OF APPENDIXES

Appendix 1: Comparison between ARIPA 2017 and ADB SPS	26
Appendix 2: Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization Checklist	29
Appendix 3: Outline of a Resettlement Plan	30
Appendix 4: Cost Items for Resettlement Budgets	34
Appendix 5: Monitoring Indicators	35
Appendix 6: Monitoring Verification	37

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Emergency Assistance Project-Additional Finance (EAP AF) will support the Government of Bangladesh in addressing the immediate and urgent needs of the displaced persons from Myanmar in Cox's bazar District, as identified by the United Nations (UN) in the Joint Response Plan (JRP) (displaced persons). The Project will mainly support the COVID-19 response; and improvement of water supply and sanitation, disaster risk management, and access roads.

2. The original project had the following outputs:

Output 1: Water supply and sanitation improved. This consists of providing to the camp areas (a) mobile water carriers for distribution of treated water; (b) community bathing facilities for women; (c) mini piped-water supply systems with production tube-wells, distribution pipe network, and stand pipe water distribution points; (d) integrated waste management facility with collection system; and (e) small surface water treatment plants.

Output 2: Disaster risk management strengthened. This includes constructing in and around the camp areas (a) multipurpose cyclone shelters with emergency access roads; (b) food distribution centers; (c) hill slope protection/toe walls to resist landslides; and (d) storm water drainage network. The project will also provide lightning arresters and support preparation of gender-responsive disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) plan and other disaster risk management measures.

Output 3: Energy sources provided. Includes providing (a) retained heat cookers; (b) standalone solar powered street lights with solar PV panels, battery boxes and mini grid- connected street lights in the camp areas; and (c) access to electricity in the camp areas through augmentation of substations, distribution lines, and transformers.

Output 4: Access roads improved. This consists of rehabilitating (a) rural roads to connect to food storage centers, food distribution centers, field hospitals, primary health care centers, and primary education centers; (b) emergency access roads to the camp areas; (c) existing access roads to and within the camps and drainage systems. The project also supports resurfacing the road from Cox's bazar to Teknaf including improvement of critical sections such as market areas and culverts.

3. The Additional Finance project will have the following outputs:

Output 1: Water supply and sanitation, and COVID-19 response. The project will support the improvement of infrastructure and services for adequate and clean water supply and sanitation including (i) 200 water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities integrated with solar powered running water supply, (ii) 100 existing community bathing facilities improved with solar power and running water, (iii) three solid waste management facilities, and (iv) one surface water based piped-water supply system at Ukhiya. For COVID-19 response, the project will support (i) 1 SARI-ITC operations in Teknaf, enhanced with construction of multipurpose disaster resilient isolation center equipped with 200 beds segregated for women patients; (ii) 6 primary health care centers and/or diagnostic centers upgraded or expanded in Teknaf; (iii) 1,000 gender responsive personal protective equipment (PPE) procured and distributed to women and girls; (iv) operational and logistics support and expansion of diagnostic facility of four selected health care centers on diagnosis, infection prevention and control and surveillance at points of entries; (v) training to at least 250 health care workers in Cox's Bazar district, with 30% women, (vi) scaling-up and operational support to 3 health care facilities for SARI-ITCs with a capacity up to 200 beds; and (vii) construction of two semi-permanent women-led community centers. These centers will train women and girls in the camps on health and hygiene including COVID-19 response and shelter the victims of domestic violence. The project will also support the cost overrun of two ongoing contracts under Phase 1 - surface water supply subproject in Ukhiya, and integrated waste management and resource recovery subproject.

Output 2: Disaster risk management strengthened. The camps and surrounding areas are highly vulnerable to seasonal cyclones, monsoon flooding, landslides, and lightning strikes. The local roads connecting to strategic facilities are poor and vulnerable to such climatic disasters. The additional financing will strengthen the disaster risk mitigation through (i) construction of 6 school-cum-cyclone shelters in local primary schools, and (ii) upgrade 12.7 km access roads to the camp area with climate change adaptation and climatic disaster resilient design.

Output 3: Energy sources provided. There is no change to this output under the project.

Output 4: Access roads improved. The project will rehabilitate 30.76 km section of National Highway (N1) from Unchiprang to Teknaf including the culverts and bridges with climate change adaptation and disaster resilient design. The road is an artery for supply of essential goods and commutation of host communities in Teknaf to Cox's Bazar and is in dilapidated condition. Upon the completion of the road improvement, the travel time is expected to be reduced by 50% (generating savings of 1.5 hours). The construction and rehabilitation of roads will accelerate the relief distribution, improve mobility in the camps and host community, and facilitate economic activities and income generation in a longer term.

4. Minimal involuntary resettlement impacts are anticipated due to limited or no land acquisition. Anticipated impacts are temporary. This resettlement framework will guide the preparation of resettlement plans developed for water supply and sanitation and COVID 19 response (output 1), disaster risk management (output 2), and access roads (output 4) subprojects during project implementation, if required. A separate Small Ethnic Community planning framework is not required, as the project will not include subprojects that affect tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities¹.

5. This resettlement framework was endorsed by the government, disclosed in the ADB website, and will be translated and disclosed in the websites of the implementing agencies.

II. OBJECTIVES, POLICY FRAMEWORK, AND ENTITLEMENTS

6. The legal and policy framework is founded on the Government of Bangladesh's Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act of 2017 (ARIPA 2017) and ADB SPS, 2009. In case of any discrepancy between the policies of ADB and ARIPA, ADB SPS will prevail.

A. Government of Bangladesh Laws

7. **Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) of 2017.** The ARIPA 2017 requires that compensation be paid for (i) land and assets permanently acquired (including standing crops, trees, houses); and (ii) any other damages caused by such acquisition. The Act also provides for the acquisition of properties belonging to religious organizations like mosques, temples, pagodas and graveyards if they are acquired for public interest. The Act stipulates certain safeguards for the landowners and provides for payment of "fair value" for the properties acquired. The following are the relevant sections on compensation:

- (i) Section 4 (1) provides that whenever it appears to the Deputy Commissioner that any property in any locality is needed or is likely to be needed for any public purpose or in the public interest, he shall cause a notice to be published at convenient places on or near the property in the prescribed form and manner stating that the property is proposed to be acquired.
- (ii) Section 4 (2) provides that in case of acquisition of immovable property for any non-governmental person or organization, whatever be the amount of the

^{1 2} Groups or population identified as Indigenous Peoples within the context of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement will be referred to in this document as *tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities* (following the request of the Government of Bangladesh).

- immovable property, sanction of the government must be taken before the initiation of acquisition proceeding.
- (iii) Section 4 (3) provides that the Deputy Commissioner, under sub-section (1)-
 - (a) before the publication of notice, in the prescribed manner and form, shall record the real nature, condition and infrastructures built therein, crops and trees of the proposed immovable property in video or still picture or any other technology and thereafter prepare a report accordingly.
 - (iv) Section 4 (9) provides that the Commissioner, in the prescribed manner, shall hear the appeal under sub-section 8 and shall provide with the decision within next 15 working days and in case of a nationally important project, shall provide with the decision within the next 10 working days.
 - (v) Section 4 (13) provides that generally religious places, graves or crematoriums can be taken into acquisition. Provided that, if it essential in public purpose or public interest, by relocation and rebuilding, in the own money of the requiring persons or organizations, it may be taken into acquisition.
 - (vi) Section 5 (3) provides that the Deputy Commissioner-
 - (a) if the property exceeds 50 standard bighas (or 16.5 acre) of land, submit the record of the proceedings held by him, together with his opinion, for the decision of the Ministry of Land; and
 - (b) if the property does not exceed 50 standard bighas (or 16.5 acre) of land, submit the record of the proceedings held by him, together with his opinion, for the decision of the Commissioner:
 - (vii) Section 7 (1) provides that when the Government, the Divisional Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner has decided for acquisition of any property under section 5 or the proviso to section 6 the Deputy Commissioner shall cause public notice to be given in the prescribed manner at convenient places on or near such property stating that the Deputy Commissioner, has decided to acquire the property and intends to take possession thereof.
 - (viii) Section 8 (1) provides that on the date so fixed, or on any other date to which the enquiry has been adjourned, the Deputy Commissioner shall proceed to enquire into the statement, if any, which any person has made pursuant to a notice given under section 7 and into the value of the property at the date of the publication of the notice under section 4, and into the respective interests of the persons claiming the compensation and shall make an award of
 - (a) the compensation which, in his opinion, shall be allowed for the property; and
 - (b) the apportionment of the said compensation among all the persons known or believed to be interested in the property, of whom, or of whose claims, he has information from the latest record of the proposed *mouja* for acquisition.
 - (ix) Section 9 (1) provides that in determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for any property to be acquired under this Part, the Deputy Commissioner shall take into consideration-
 - (a) the market value of the property at the date of publication of the notice under section 4:
 - (b) the damage that may be sustained by the person interested, by reason of the taking of any standing crops or trees which may be on the property at the time of the making of the joint list;
 - (c) the damage that may be sustained by the person interested by reason of severing such property from his other property;
 - (d) the damage that may be sustained by the person interested by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other properties, movable or immovable, in any other manner, or his earnings; and
 - (e) if in consequence of the acquisition of the property, the person interested is likely to be compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses, if any, incidental to such change.
 - (x) Section 9 (2) provides that while the government is acquiring land, it shall provide the persons interested with compensation of 200 per centum of the market price

as defined in sub-section 1(a): Provided that if the government acquires the land for any non-government person then the amount of compensation shall be 300 per centum.

- (xi) Section 9 (3) provides that in cases of injuries made under sub-section 1(b), (c), (d) and (e), additional 100 per centum compensation shall be provided.
- (xii) Section 9 (4) provides that notwithstanding any compensation provided under this section, necessary steps may be taken to rehabilitate evicted persons due to acquisition in the prescribed form.
- (xiii) Sections 29 to 32 provide for an appointment of arbitrator, the notice of hearing and the scope of proceedings.

B. ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)

8. The objectives of ADB SPS about involuntary resettlement are: (i) to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (ii) to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all affected persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) to improve the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable groups.

9. ADB's SPS covers permanent and temporary physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) because of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. The SPS covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

10. For any ADB operation requiring involuntary resettlement, resettlement planning is an integral part of project design, to be dealt with from the earliest stages of the project cycle, considering the following basic principles:

- (i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of affected persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations (NGOs). Inform all affected persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and indigenous people, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of affected persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts, and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by social preparation.
- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all affected persons through (a) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land-based, or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods; (b) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value; (c) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored; and (d) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- (iv) Provide physically and economically affected persons with needed assistance, including the following: (a) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, economic and social integration of resettled persons into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (b) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (c) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.

- (v) Improve the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas, provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas, provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- (vi) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement, to ensure that people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- (vii) Ensure that affected persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- (viii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on affected persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- (ix) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- (x) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of the project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- (xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of affected persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by considering the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

C. Gap Filling Between ADB and Government of Bangladesh Laws

11. There are certain differences between the ARIPA 2017 and ADB SPS, and where different, ADB SPS will be applied for subprojects. A summary of the differences is in Table 1 and a detailed comparison between the two legal frameworks is in Appendix 1.

Table 1: Key Difference between ADB SPS and ARIPA 2017

ADB SPS	ARIPA 2017
Prompt compensation at "full replacement cost" for the lost assets that cannot be restored.	Payment of compensation at "market value" for the properties acquired for development projects.
Affected persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	Recognize only the entitlements of the legal titleholders who are capable of establishing their ownership rights. The only exception is for bargadar (sharecroppers/tenants) who have cultivated standing crops under a legally constituted written agreement; they are entitled to a part of the compensation money as provided for in the written agreement.

Recognizes the need for resettlement of physically and economically affected persons providing them with needed assistance including secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities and civic infrastructure and community services, as required.	No resettlement and rehabilitation assistance for affected persons. It only provides for cash compensation for properties acquired.
Meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned NGOs, and establish a grievance redress mechanism that would receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of the affected persons.	No provisions for stakeholder consultations or to establish a grievance redress mechanism. Affected persons may raise objections to land acquisition only after section 5 Notice is issued, while disputes over land acquisition have to be settled through an arbitrator or the courts of law.

D. Screening and Classification

12. The project is category B for involuntary resettlement safeguards in accordance with ADB's screening criteria.³ The subproject selection criteria exclude Category A subprojects or subprojects with significant involuntary resettlement impacts. To ensure completion within the project period, subprojects which do not have land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts will be prioritized. Subprojects which affect tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities will also be excluded from the project.

13. The subproject selection criteria⁴ minimize land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. Any impacts noted during detailed design will be minimized by comparing technical design and construction method alternatives. Impacts, if any, are likely to be related to access disruptions and impacts on assets that are on the edge of right of way (ROW). The project will ensure that the legal ownership over the ROW will be adequately verified.

14. Following screening through the subproject selection criteria, the implementing agency will classify subprojects at the earliest stage of preparation when sufficient information is available for this purpose. The project will adopt ADB's classification system to reflect the significance of a subproject's potential involuntary resettlement impacts. Subprojects will be classified into the following categories:

- (i) Category A. A proposed subproject is likely to have significant involuntary resettlement impacts, 200 or more persons will be physically displaced from home, 200 or more persons lose 10% or more of their productive or income generating assets, or 200 or more persons experience a combination of both.
- (ii) Category B. A proposed subproject includes involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant.
- (iii) Category C. A proposed subproject has no involuntary resettlement impact.

³ Asian Development Bank (ADB). 2010. Operations Manual Section F1, para. 8-9, page 19

⁴ Subproject selection will also consider the social safeguards criteria in the Project Administration Manual (PAM):

- (i) Subprojects will not result in involuntary restrictions on land use or access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
- (ii) Subprojects will not include: (a) commercial development of cultural resources or knowledge of tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities, (b) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands, (c) commercial development of natural resources, (d) establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories, or (e) acquisition of land traditionally owned, customarily used, occupied or claimed by tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities.
- (iii) Subprojects will not trigger tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities safeguards.

15. Classification will be aided through the form in Appendix 2. The implementing agency will submit the classification of each subproject to the executing agency and ADB for review and approval. Category A subprojects will be excluded from the project. To comply with ADB SPS—Category B subprojects require the preparation of a resettlement plan that is commensurate with the extent and degree of the impacts: the scope of physical and economic displacement and the vulnerability of the affected persons. The project implementing unit (PIU) and design and supervision Consultants (DSC) will prepare the draft resettlement plan. The outline of a resettlement plan is in Appendix 3.⁵ Category C subprojects require no further action.

16. In cases where subprojects involve voluntary donation and no other land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts, the subproject will be classified as Category C, and any negotiated settlement or voluntary arrangements will be completed as guided in SPS 2009: (i) the subproject site is selected in full consultation with landowners and any non-titled affected persons; (ii) voluntary donations do not severely affect the living standards of affected persons and the amount of agricultural or other productive land to be acquired from each affected household does not exceed 5% of the total productive landholdings of the household; (iii) voluntary donations are linked directly to benefits for the affected persons; (iv) any voluntary donation will be confirmed through written record and verified by an independent third party; (v) there is an adequate grievance process (vi) no affected household will be displaced from housing and severely affected; (viii) no affected household is vulnerable; and (ix) a process is in place to provide official documentation to those who donated land of their landholding post donation. The process will ensure that the donation is indeed voluntary and is not done under any coercion, retribution or on the basis of lack access to information. In cases where the subproject is classified as B and involves voluntary donation, the voluntary donation report will be attached to the resettlement plan. If the subproject only involves voluntary donation, a resettlement plan is not required, and the donation verification will be a free-standing document.

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION

A. Determining Resettlement Impacts

17. Socio-economic information of affected households will be obtained through a socioeconomic survey (SES). The SES will serve as a baseline of affected household living conditions and will form part of the monitoring and evaluation data that will assess the extent to which the measures in resettlement plans are effective in mitigating land acquisition and resettlement impacts. The SES instrument will be developed by the executing and implementing agencies with the project management consultants (PMC) and the SES will be undertaken by PIUs.⁶ The SES will be supplemented with consultations to cover the need for land acquisition and resettlement impacts, and the community's views on measures to mitigate the anticipated impacts, including preferred forms of compensation.

18. The potential impacts of the project will be determined through an inventory of losses (IOL) and census of affected households, conducted in parallel with the SES, where all fixed assets (i.e., lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture including ponds; dwelling units; stalls and shops; miscellaneous structures such as fences, tombs, and wells; trees with commercial value; crops; etc.) located in the subproject construction area (e.g. the corridor of impact (COI) for transport infrastructure subprojects) will be identified, tagged, measured, their owners identified, and exact location recorded. Likewise, the severity of impact on the affected assets and the

⁵ Further guidance on the preparation of a resettlement plan is in ADB. 2011. "Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards: A Planning and Implementation Good Practice Sourcebook—Draft Working Document." Manila: ADB.

⁶ Guidance on the conduct of an SES is in ADB. 2011. "Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards: A Planning and Implementation Good Practice Sourcebook—Draft Working Document." Manila: ADB.

severity of impact to the livelihood and productive capacity of persons affected by such losses will be determined. Photographs of the affected assets with a placard indicating their location and owners will be taken. Information on the affected households, such as sources of livelihood, income level, and ownership of productive assets will also be gathered as part of the IOL. The executing and implementing agencies with PMC will develop the IOL instrument and the IOL will be implemented by the PIUs. The cut-off-date for eligibility will be the announcement of the subproject and the IOL survey. Affected households will be informed of the cut-off-date in prior consultations and the information will be included in materials disclosed.

19. The social impact assessment (SIA) will ensure that the project impacts on common property resources (CPR) are adequately assessed. Required surveys and other participatory methods such as focus groups, transect walks and community mapping will be undertaken to determine the project impacts on the CPR and their subsequent impact on the host population. The CPR assessment will include natural resources such as forest (firewood, fodder, building material), water (household potable, irrigation, fishing), grazing land; community facilities such as schools, hospitals, community centers; and cultural resources such as religious structures or places for worship, burial grounds. The project will ensure that impact of resettling a large population on these CPR are assessed by experienced experts and required mitigation measures are developed.

20. Participatory consultative methods will be adopted to ensure that the project benefits are also made available to the host population that is already sharing its resources with displaced persons.

B. Updating Resettlement Plans

21. The draft resettlement plans will be updated after the completion of the detailed design for the subproject. The PIUs will conduct the detailed measurement survey (DMS) as part of updating the resettlement plan. The DMS will include 100% of affected households and will collect data required to verify the details of affected persons for finalizing the resettlement plan, including details of land ownership, plot sizes, types of land use, number and types of trees and crops, types and conditions of affected structural buildings, land prices, affected livelihoods and the required restoration activities as well as associated costs of land for resettlement of affected people and development costs.

IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION, AND DISCLOSURE

A. Consultation and Participation

22. Participation provides for the occasion and the process by which stakeholders' influence and become co-responsible for development initiatives and decisions that affect them. Through participation, the needs and priorities of the local population are known; the adverse social impacts of subprojects, including the corresponding mitigating measures, are collectively identified; and the commitment and feeling of ownership for subprojects is developed among affected households.

23. The public, especially affected households, the local governments and beneficiaries will be consulted, and their opinions solicited, and will participate in the preparation, updating, and implementation of the resettlement plan. Table 2 summarizes the roles and responsibilities of the executing agency, implementing agencies, the local governments, and the affected households in the preparation, updating, and implementation of the resettlement plan.

Table 2: Roles and Responsibilities

Project Process	Participatory Activities/Participants	Responsible Institutions
Preparation <i><u>Pre-feasibility/</u></i> <i><u>Feasibility</u></i>	Briefing of local government officials, and stakeholders about the project, the resettlement policy, and the activities of the consultants Conduct of IOL, preliminary inventory of affected persons, and social impact assessment Discussion with executing and implementing agencies and PIU about the proposed resettlement framework	PIU and Consultants PIU and Consultants, assisted by local government officials executing and implementing agencies, PIU, and Consultants
	Initial disclosure meeting with affected households to discuss the results of the IOL and gather suggestions on how to minimize and mitigate impacts, and discuss relocation options	PIU, and Consultants, assisted by local government officials
	Drafting of the resettlement plan and project information brochure ⁷ and submission to executing and implementing agencies and ADB for review and approval Distribution of information leaflets to affected households, posting of summary resettlement plan at local government offices	PIU and Consultants PIU and Consultants
Updating and Implementation <i><u>Drafting/Finalization of</u></i> <i><u>Technical Design</u></i>	DMS, updating unit costs (as necessary) Second disclosure meeting/consultation with affected households to discuss results of DMS and discuss the resettlement policy, entitlements and relocation options	PIU assisted by Consultants PIU, assisted by Consultants
	Updating/revision of the resettlement plan and project information brochure	PIU, assisted by Consultants
	Submission of updated resettlement plan and project information leaflet to executing and implementing agencies for approval and endorsement to ADB	executing and implementing agencies

⁷ The Project information brochure, written in local language, contains the following brief information: (i) project background, specifically about civil works to be done; (ii) results of the IOL; (iii) entitlements due to the DPs/AHs; (iv) bases for computing compensation for affected assets; (v) schedule of delivery of entitlements and displacement; (vi) grievance redress mechanism; and (vii) contact persons at PIU.

Project Process	Participatory Activities/Participants	Responsible Institutions
	Distribution of the updated project information brochure to the affected households and posting of summary updated resettlement plan at local government offices, and PIUs	PIU
	Implementation of updated resettlement plan	PIU
	Monitoring of resettlement plan implementation	PIU (internal) and executing and implementing agencies (external)

DMS = detailed measurement survey; IOL = inventory of losses; PIU = Project Implementing Unit; PMU = Project Management Unit

24. Survey teams will conduct consultations in the subproject areas prior to IOL and SES activities. Among the issues to be discussed are (i) explaining to local officials, host communities, and displaced persons what the subproject is about; (ii) introducing the members of the survey team, the reasons for the survey and the schedule for the conduct of the survey, including the policy on cut-off date for eligibility to entitlements; and (iii) identifying the major subproject stakeholders in the districts and getting their views regarding the subproject, including their suggestions on how to avoid and minimize adverse impacts.

25. Following consultations during the IOL and SES, the resettlement survey team will hold a second round of consultations, specifically with affected households. The issues to be discussed includes (i) sharing results of IOL, such as information on the types and magnitude of impacts; (ii) basic resettlement principles to be used in the subproject, such as compensation at replacement cost, public participation, and grievance redress; and (iii) obtaining affected household's views and suggestions regarding compensation, allowances and assistance, relocation of structures, grievance redress, and participation.

26. Consultations with affected households will continue during resettlement plan updating and resettlement plan implementation. Attention will be given to the poor and other vulnerable affected households. All consultations undertaken will be documented in draft and updated resettlement plans, and in monitoring reports during resettlement plan implementation. This will include minutes of meetings, photos, and attendance sheets.

27. The project will develop a comprehensive communication strategy to ensure that the project objectives are clearly explained to the stakeholders including the host community. This will include project benefit sharing. The project will engage experienced specialists to develop the project communication strategy.

B. Disclosure

28. Draft and updated resettlement plans will be disclosed through a meeting with affected households and by posting in key locations such as local government, executing and implementing agencies, and PIU offices during public information meetings and dissemination of the project information brochure. Key information to be disclosed includes (i) relocation and rehabilitation options; (ii) entitlements; (iii) grievance procedures; (iv) schedule of assistance delivery; and (v) displacement schedule. Translated copies of the resettlement plan will also be disseminated to each local government and PIU offices within the subproject area and will be publicly accessible. The resettlement plans (draft and updated) will be endorsed by the

government to ADB and uploaded in the implementing agency, and ADB's websites. Corrective action plans (if any) and resettlement monitoring reports will also be endorsed by the Government and uploaded on ADB's website. Safeguards monitoring reports will also be uploaded on implementing agency websites. Disclosure will follow ADB's Public Communication Policy, 2011.⁸

V. COMPENSATION, INCOME RESTORATION, AND RELOCATION

29. The project has prepared this resettlement framework, laying out the purpose, principles, and procedures to be used in the planning, updating and implementation of resettlement for any subprojects with resettlement impacts.

A. Objectives

30. The overall objective of the project resettlement policy is to ensure that all persons affected by the project are able to maintain and, preferably, improve their pre-project living standards and income earning capacity by providing compensation for the loss of physical and non-physical assets and, as required, other assistance and rehabilitation measures to reestablish affected livelihood.

B. Resettlement Principles

31. In support of the resettlement policy objective, the following principles have been adopted for the project:

- (i) Acquisition of land and other assets, and resettlement of people will be avoided or minimized as much as possible.
- (ii) Affected households residing, working, doing business and/or cultivating land within the subproject impacted areas during the conduct of the IOL, to be validated or updated during the DMS, are entitled to be compensated. Compensation will be provided for lost assets, incomes and businesses at market prices, and depending on the severity of impact on their livelihood and income capacity, affected persons will be provided with rehabilitation assistance to improve or restore their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels.
- (iii) Affected households will be eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistance, irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standing and any such factors that may discriminate against achievement of the resettlement objectives. Lack of formal legal title or rights will not be a barrier to eligibility for compensation and assistance under the project. All compensations will be determined at replacement cost.
- (iv) Affected households in a subproject will be fully consulted and given the opportunity to participate in decisions that may have adverse impacts on their lives during detailed design, implementation, and operation of the subproject. Development of plans for the acquisition of land and other assets will be carried out in consultation with the affected households who will receive prior information of the compensation, relocation and other assistance available to them.
- (v) All acquisition of, or restriction on access to, resources owned or managed by the Affected households as common property, e.g., communal forest, communal farm, will be mitigated by arrangements that will ensure access of those affected households to equivalent resources on a continuing basis.

⁸ <https://www.adb.org/site/disclosure/public-communications-policy>.

- (vi) There will be no deductions in compensation payments for land, structures or other affected assets for salvage value, depreciation, taxes, stamp duties, fees or other payments.
- (vii) Shop owners and operators will be allowed to construct replacement for their stalls before demolishing the existing ones to minimize, if not avoid, loss of income arising from the disruption of business operation.
- (viii) If ownership over any affected asset is under dispute, the compensation for the assets will be held in a court designated bank until its lawful owner is decided by competent legal authorities.
- (ix) Affected households that lose only part of their physical assets will not be left with a portion that will be inadequate to sustain their current standard of living. The minimum size of remaining land and structures will be agreed during the resettlement planning process.
- (x) Temporarily affected land and common property infrastructure will be restored to pre-project conditions.
- (xi) Effective mechanisms for hearing and resolving grievances during the planning, updating, and implementation of the resettlement plan for any subproject will be established and made known to all affected person.
- (xii) Existing cultural and religious practices will be respected and, to the maximum extent possible, preserved.
- (xiii) Special measures will be incorporated in each resettlement plan to protect socially and economically vulnerable groups at risk of impoverishment, such as women-headed households, disabled-headed households, landless households, children and elderly people without support structures, and people living in poverty. Appropriate assistance will be provided to help them improve their socioeconomic status.
- (xiv) Adequate resources will be identified and committed during the preparation of the resettlement plan of any subproject. This includes adequate budgetary support fully committed and made available to cover the costs of land acquisition, compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation within the agreed implementation period for the subproject; and, adequate human resources for supervision, liaison and monitoring of land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation activities.
- (xv) Appropriate reporting, monitoring, and evaluation mechanisms will be established as part of the resettlement management system. Monitoring and evaluation of the land acquisition, resettlement, and rehabilitation processes and the final outcomes will be conducted by an independent external monitoring organization.
- (xvi) The resettlement plan or an appropriate summary for any subproject will be translated into local language and placed in local government offices for the reference of affected households.
- (xvii) ADB will not approve any civil works contract to be financed from the grant proceeds for any given geographic location, subproject, component or section unless the Government has satisfactorily completed, for that given location, subproject, component or section, payment of compensation for affected assets and any relocation to new sites, in accordance with the approved resettlement plan. Rehabilitation measures must also be in place but not necessarily completed, as these may be ongoing activities.
- (xviii) Cash compensation or replacement land for affected households losing entire residential land that are covered with titles and other recognized proof of ownership, or home plot in a group relocation site or individual sites for landless affected households needing to move, will be made available ahead of

implementation of civil works to allow the affected households sufficient lead time to reconstruct their houses.

- (xix) No demolition of assets and/or entry to properties will be done until the affected household is fully compensated and relocated.
- (xx) In cases where there is a need to reorganize camps to accommodate project intervention, the PIU will ensure, in coordination with the camp-in-charge, that shelters of displaced persons will not be disturbed until an equivalent shelter within the camp is constructed and that water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities will be ensured during the reorganization.

C. Entitlements

32. Consistent with project-specific resettlement principles, policies on compensation and other entitlements are summarized in Table 3. Furthermore, compensation to be paid for affected assets will be based on the principle of replacement cost, which is the amount needed to replace an affected asset without deduction for taxes and/or costs of transaction before displacement and which is operationally defined as follows:

- (i) Productive land (agricultural, ponds, and forest) based on replacement cost that reflect recent land sales, and in the absence of such recent sales, based on productive value;
- (ii) Residential land based on replacement cost that reflect recent land sales, and in the absence of such recent land sales, based on similar location attributes;
- (iii) Houses and other related structures based on replacement cost reflecting current market prices of materials and labor without depreciation nor deductions for salvaged building materials;
- (iv) Annual crops equivalent to current market value of crops at the time of compensation;
- (v) For perennial crops and trees, cash compensation at replacement cost is equivalent to current market value given the type, age, and productive value (future production) at the time of compensation. Timber trees based on diameter at four feet height at current market value.
- (vi) For temporary impacts, rental will be agreed with the affected household, and the land restored to pre-project condition within 3 months after use. If the land is not returned and restored to pre-project condition within 3 months, the affected person will receive compensation at replacement cost for the land. A penalty clause will be included in the contractor's contract to ensure that the cost of such compensation is recovered from the contractor.

Table 3: Entitlement Matrix

No.	Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements
1.	Productive land (agricultural, fishpond, forest, etc.)	<p><u>Marginal loss</u> (i.e., land is still economically viable for use or meets the expected yield)</p> <p>This will be confirmed by the implementing agency and concurred with by the affected</p>	Owners with legal or legalizable/ recognized right	<p><u>A. For the portion to be used temporarily during construction:</u></p> <p>Rental will be agreed with the affected household, and the land restored to pre-project condition within 3 months after use. If the land is not returned and restored to pre-project condition within 3 months, the affected person will receive compensation at</p>

No.	Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements
		household during the detailed measurement survey (DMS).		<p>replacement cost for the land. A penalty clause will be included in the contractor's contract to ensure that the cost of such compensation is recovered from the contractor.</p> <p>Cash compensation at replacement cost for the loss of standing crops and trees.</p> <p>Compensation for loss of net income from subsequent crops that cannot be planted within the duration of the temporary use of the land.</p> <p>Affected household will be notified 1 month in advance of the actual date that the land will be temporarily used or affected by the subproject.</p> <p><u>B. For the portion that will be acquired permanently:</u></p> <p>Cash compensation at replacement cost for the acquired portion of the land.</p> <p>Cash compensation at replacement cost for the loss of standing crops and trees.</p> <p>Affected household will be notified 1 month in advance of the actual date that the land will be acquired by the subproject.</p>
			Users with lease or promissory right	<p><u>A. For the portion to be used temporarily during construction:</u></p> <p>Rental will be agreed with the affected household, and the land restored to pre-project condition within 3 months after use. If the land is not returned and restored to pre-project condition within 3 months, the affected person will receive compensation at replacement cost for the subject land. A penalty clause will be included in the contractor's contract to ensure that the cost of such compensation is recovered from the contractor.</p> <p>Cash compensation at replacement cost for the loss of standing crops and trees.</p> <p>Compensation for loss of net income from subsequent crops that cannot be planted within the duration of the temporary use of the land and within the remaining lease/assigned period.</p>

No.	Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements
				<p>Affected household will be notified 1 month in advance of the actual date that the land will be temporarily used or affected by the subproject.</p> <p><u>B. For the portion that will be acquired permanently:</u> Cash compensation for loss of net income for the remaining leased/assigned period.</p> <p>Cash compensation at replacement cost for the loss of standing crops and trees.</p> <p>Affected household will be notified 3 months in advance of the actual date that the land will be acquired by the subproject.</p>
			Non-legal users	<p><u>A. For the portion to be used temporarily during construction:</u> Rental will be agreed with the affected household, and the land restored to pre-project condition within 3 months after use. If the land is not returned and restored to pre-project condition within 3 months, the affected person will receive cash assistance for permanent loss of land use equivalent to the net income from the affected land during the immediate past year multiplied by 2 years. A penalty clause will be included in the contractor's contract to ensure that the cost of such compensation is recovered from the contractor.</p> <p>Cash compensation at replacement cost for the loss of standing crops and trees.</p> <p>Compensation for loss of net income from subsequent crops that cannot be planted within the duration of the temporary use of the land.</p> <p>Affected household will be notified 1 month in advance of the actual date that the land will be temporarily used or affected by the subproject.</p> <p><u>B. For the portion that will be acquired permanently by the project:</u> Cash assistance for permanent loss of land use equivalent to the net income from the affected land during the immediate past year multiplied by 2 years.</p>

No.	Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements
				<p>Cash compensation for the loss of standing crops and trees at replacement cost.</p> <p>Affected household will be notified 3 months in advance of the actual date that the land will be temporarily used or affected by the subproject.</p>
		<p><u>Severe loss</u> (i.e., land no longer viable for continued use or does not meet the expected yield, therefore the entire property has to be acquired).</p> <p>This will be confirmed by the implementing agency and concurred with by the affected household during the detailed measurement survey.</p>	<p>Owners with legal or legalizable/recognized right</p>	<p>Cash compensation at replacement cost for the entire land, or land-for-land of equivalent productive value with secure tenure, and acceptable to the affected household.</p> <p>Cash compensation at replacement cost for the loss of standing crops and trees.</p> <p>Entitled to take part in the income restoration program.</p> <p>If the loss is equivalent to 10% or more of the total productive assets of the affected household, see Item 7 below.</p> <p>Affected household will be notified 3 months in advance of the actual date that the land will be acquired by the subproject.</p>
			Users with lease or promissory right	<p>Cash compensation for loss of net income from subsequent crops that cannot be planted within the remaining lease/assigned period.</p> <p>Cash compensation at replacement cost for the loss of standing crops and trees.</p> <p>Entitled to take part in the income restoration program.</p> <p>If the loss is equivalent to 10% or more of the total productive assets of the affected household, see Item 7 below.</p> <p>Affected household will be notified 3 months in advance of the actual date that the land will be acquired by the subproject.</p>
			Non-legal users	<p>Cash assistance for permanent loss of land use equivalent to the net income from the affected land during the immediate past year multiplied by 4 years. Cash compensation at replacement cost for the loss of standing crops and trees.</p>

No.	Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements
				<p>Entitled to take part in the income restoration program.</p> <p>If the loss is equivalent to 10% or more of the total productive assets of the affected household, see Item 7 below.</p> <p>Affected household will be notified 3 months in advance of the actual date that the land will be acquired by the subproject.</p>
2.	Residential/commercial land	<p><u>Marginal loss</u> (i.e., land is still economically viable for use or meets the expected personal yield)</p> <p>This will be confirmed by the implementing agency and concurred with by the affected household during the detailed measurement survey.</p>	Owners with legal or legalizable/recognized right	<p><u>A. For the portion to be used temporarily during construction:</u> Cash rental to be negotiated with the affected household.</p> <p>Restoration of the land within 3 months after use. If the land is not returned and restored to pre-project condition within 3 months, the affected household will receive compensation at replacement cost for the subject land. A penalty clause will be included in the contractor's contract to ensure that the cost of such compensation is recovered from the contractor.</p> <p>For affected non-land assets, see Items 3-5 below.</p> <p>Affected household will be notified 1 month in advance of the actual date that the land will be acquired by the subproject.</p> <p><u>B. For the portion that will be acquired permanently:</u> Cash compensation at replacement cost.</p> <p>For affected non-land assets, see Items 3-5 below.</p>
			Non-legal users	<p>No cash assistance or compensation for land, except affected properties on the land.</p> <p>For affected non-land assets, see Items 3-5 below.</p>
		<p><u>Severe loss</u> (i.e., land no longer viable for continued use; the entire property must be acquired).</p> <p>This will be confirmed by the implementing agency and concurred with by the affected household during DMS</p>	Owners with legal or legalizable/recognized right	<p>Cash compensation at replacement cost for the entire land, or land-for-land of similar attributes with secure tenure and acceptable to the affected household.</p> <p>For affected non-land assets, see Items 3-5 below</p> <p>For allowances due to relocation of house, see Item 9 below.</p>

No.	Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements
				Affected household to be notified at least 3 months in advance of the date the land will be acquired by the project.
			Non-legal users	<p>No cash assistance or compensation for land, except affected properties on the land.</p> <p>Compensation at replacement cost for non-land assets.</p> <p>For allowances due to relocation of house, see Item 9 below.</p> <p>Affected household to be notified at least 3 months in advance of the date the land will be acquired by the project.</p>
3.	House and shops	<p><u>Marginal impact</u> (i.e., unaffected portion of the house is still viable for use and no relocation required)</p> <p>This will be confirmed by the implementing agency and concurred with by the affected household during the DMS</p>	Owners of the structures with or without acceptable proof of ownership over the land; with or without building permit	<p>Cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected portion.</p> <p>Repair allowance equivalent to not less than 20% of replacement cost of the affected portion, or equivalent to the actual cost of repair.</p>
		<p><u>Severe impact</u> (i.e., house is no longer viable for continued use and the entire structure is to be acquired)</p> <p>This will be confirmed by the implementing agency and concurred with by the affected household during the DMS</p>	Owners of the structures with or without acceptable proof of ownership over the land; with or without building permit	<p>Cash compensation at replacement cost for the entire structure.</p> <p>For allowances see Item 8 for shops and Item 9 for houses below.</p>
4.	Secondary structures (kitchen, latrine, etc.)	Loss of, or damage to, assets	Owners of the structures with or without acceptable proof of ownership over the land; with or without building permit	Cash compensation at replacement cost.
5.	Crops and trees	Loss of, or damage to, assets	Owners regardless of tenure status	Cash compensation at replacement cost.
6.	Public facilities, common property structures and facilities	Loss of, or damage to, assets	Owners	Cash compensation at replacement cost to restore the affected facilities.
7.	Loss of income / Livelihood impacts due to of productive land	Loss of 10% or more of total productive land	Affected household losing productive land regardless of tenure status	One-time assistance allowance of 3 months minimum wage per adult for the household.

No.	Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements
				Entitled to take part in income restoration program.
8.	Loss of income/ livelihood due to disruption of business or employment	<u>Marginal impact</u> (i.e., disruption of business due to reorganization of the shop on the residual land; disruption of employment of less than 3 months)	Shop owners (regardless of tenure status) and employees/laborers of affected assets	One-time assistance allowance of 1-month minimum wage per adult for the household.
		<u>Severe impacts</u> (i.e., disruption of business due to relocation of shop; and disruption of employment for more than 3 months)	Shop owners (regardless of tenure status) and employees/laborers of affected assets	Materials transport allowance equivalent to 1-month minimum wage per adult for the household if relocating in the same village; 2-month minimum wage per adult for the household if relocating elsewhere in the district. One-time assistance allowance of 1-month minimum wage per adult for the household. Entitled to take part in income restoration program.
9.	Impacts on houses that require relocation	Severe impacts on houses	Relocating affected households regardless of tenure status	Materials transport allowance equivalent to 1-month minimum wage per adult for the household if relocating in the same village; 2-month minimum wage per adult for the household if relocating elsewhere in the district. One-time assistance allowance of 2-month minimum wage per adult for the household for those who will move to another plot of land and 1-month minimum wage per adult for the household for those who will move within their plot of land.
10.	Higher risks of impoverishment /hardship due to loss of resource base	Loss of land and non-land assets	Affected vulnerable groups regardless of severity of impacts	One-time assistance allowance of 3-month minimum wage per adult for the household to cover for additional human resources needed to help them, rebuild their houses, and re-establish their livelihood. Entitled to take part in income restoration program.

D. Income Restoration

33. There are no anticipated impacts on livelihood that will require income restoration. This is based on the avoidance and minimization strategies in the subproject selection criteria. However, an assessment of the livelihood restoration needs will be undertaken in the resettlement plan to ensure that if there are any livelihood impact, measures are developed commensurate to the needs.

E. Eligibility

34. Only those affected households confirmed to be residing in, doing business, or cultivating land, or having rights over resources within the subproject ROW or land to be acquired or used for the subproject during the conduct of the IOL and census of affected households (the cut-off date), to be validated and confirmed later during the DMS, are eligible to compensation for lost assets and for other assistance as described in the preceding section.

F. Gender Equality

35. A Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Action Plan (GESI/AP) has been prepared for the project and subprojects will be prepared and implemented in accordance with the GESI/AP. Consistent with the GESI/AP, resettlement planning and implementation will ensure that women, as members of the affected households, are adequately considered when they are physically or economically displaced by subprojects. They will be given equal opportunity for participation in public consultations. To ensure gender-sensitive and culturally responsive measures, the executing agency and the implementing agencies will adopt suitable strategies to ensure the active involvement of women consistent with the GESI/AP.

VI. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

36. The objective the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is to resolve complaints as quickly as possible and at the local level through a process of conciliation; and, if that is not possible, to provide clear and transparent procedures for appeal. A well-defined grievance redress and resolution mechanism will be established to resolve grievances and complaints in a timely and satisfactory manner. All affected persons will be made fully aware of their rights, and the detailed grievance redress procedures will be publicized through an effective public information campaign. The grievance redress process includes three levels.

37. **First level of GRM.** The first level and most accessible and immediate contact for the fastest resolve of grievances are the contractors, with assistance from DSC on site. Prior to construction of any works, the PIU will ensure local community meetings are held to notify residents and businesses of any temporary disturbances, and to inform them of the project and the GRM. If any complaints arise, the contractors, with assistance from DSC can immediately resolve the complaint on site. The contractor's and DSC's office phone number will be posted in public areas within the subproject areas and construction sites. Any person with a grievance related to the project works can contact the project to file a complaint. The contractor may seek the assistance of the DSC safeguards specialists (the environmental specialist or social safeguards specialist) to resolve the issue. The DSC safeguards (environment and resettlement) focal person will immediately address and resolve the issue with the contractor within 1-2 days, if the complaint remains unresolved at the field level. The DIU safeguards focal person will fully document the following information: (i) name of the person; (ii) date complaint was received; (iii) nature of complaint; (iv) location, and (v) how the complaint was resolved.

38. **Second level of GRM.** Should the grievance remain unresolved; the contractor with assistance from DSC will forward the complaint to the PIU safeguards focal person. The person filing the grievance will be notified by DSC safeguards focal person that the grievance was forwarded to the PIU safeguards focal person. The PIU will address the grievance. Grievances will be resolved through continuous interactions with affected persons, and the PIU will answer queries and resolve grievances regarding various issues including environmental or social impacts. Corrective measures will be undertaken at the field level by the PIU safeguards focal

person within 7 days. He/she will fully document the following information: (i) name of the person; (ii) date complaint was received; (iii) nature of complaint; (iv) location; and (v) how the complaint was resolved.

39. **Third level of GRM.** Should the grievance remain unresolved, the PIU's project director will activate the third level of the GRM by referring the issue (with written documentation) to a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), which will, based on review of the grievances, address them in consultation with the PIU, contractor, DSC, and affected persons. The GRC will consist of Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commission (RRRC), as chairperson, executing and implementing agencies representative, camp-in-charge, and other relevant stakeholders. A meeting will be called with the GRC, if necessary, where the affected person can present his/her concern and issues. The process will promote conflict resolution through mediation. The GRC will meet as necessary when there are grievances to be addressed. The GRC will suggest corrective measures at the field level and assign clear responsibilities for implementing its decision within 15 days. The functions of the GRC are as follows: (i) to provide support to affected persons on problems arising from environmental or social disruption, asset acquisition (where required), and eligibility for entitlements, compensation, and assistance; (ii) to record grievances of affected persons, categorize and prioritize them, and provide solutions within 15 days; and (iii) to report to the aggrieved parties' developments regarding their grievances and decisions of the GRC. The executing and implementing agencies safeguards focal person will be responsible for processing and placing all papers before the GRC, recording decisions, issuing minutes of the meetings, and taking follow-up action to see that formal orders are issued, and the decisions carried out.

40. The concern may also bring it to the notice of ADB Accountability Mechanism for resolution. The affected person should make good faith efforts to resolve issues working with the South Asia Regional Department through ADB's Bangladesh Resident Mission. ADB's Accountability Mechanism, including information on how to file a complaint, will also be explained to affected households.

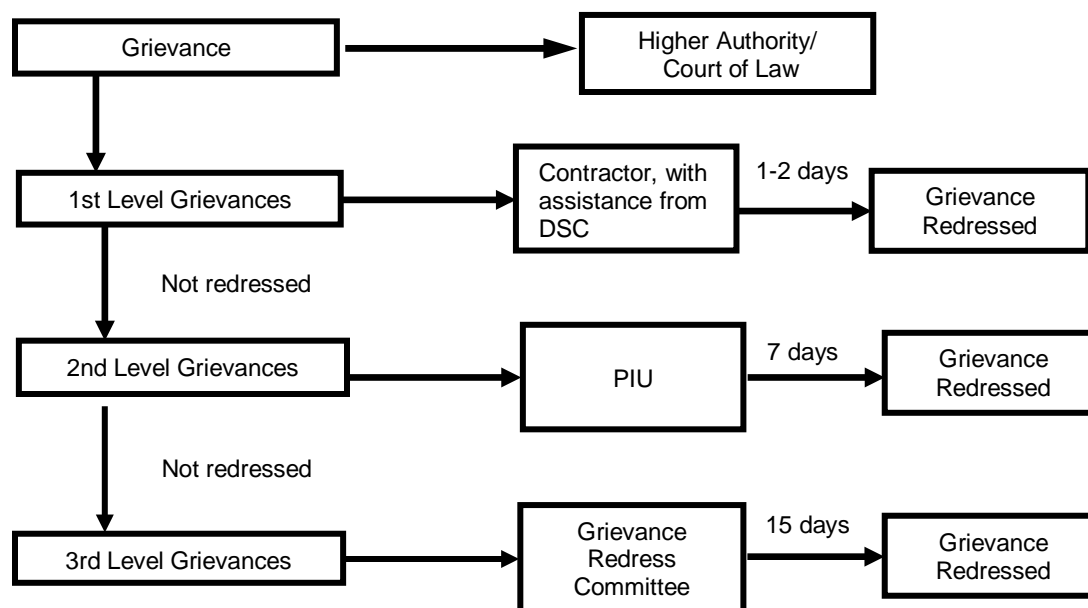
41. Safeguard monitoring reports will include the following aspects pertaining to progress on grievances: (i) number of cases registered with the GRC, level of jurisdiction (first, second, and third levels), number of hearings held, decisions made, and the status of pending cases; and (ii) lists of cases in process and already decided upon may be prepared with details such as affected person, date of notice, date of application, date of hearing, decisions, remarks, actions taken to resolve issues, and status of grievance (i.e. open, closed, pending).

42. All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication and reporting and information dissemination) will be borne by the executing and implementing agencies.

43. The GRM however does not prevent affected persons from seeking legal redress at any time. Resorting to legal redress can run parallel to accessing the GRM and is not dependent on the negative outcome of the GRM.

44. The grievance redress mechanism and procedure are depicted in Figure 1.

⁹ Contact information on ADB's Bangladesh Mission is in <https://www.adb.org/countries/bangladesh/main>. Information on ADB's Accountability Mechanism is in www.adb.org/site/accountability-mechanism/main.

Figure 1: Grievance Redress Mechanism

Note: ADB = Asian Development Bank; BRM = Bangladesh Resident Mission; DSC = Design and Supervision Consultant; PIU = Project Implementing Unit; SARD = South Asia Regional Department

VII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION

A. Oversight Body

45. The RRRC is proposed to act as the coordinator on behalf the government to execute all interventions. RRRC and ADB will conduct regular coordination meetings involving all executing and implementing agencies, relevant stakeholders including deputy commissioner (DC), Coks bazar, other development partners and agencies. ADB plans to establish extended mission office in Coks bazar for close coordination, facilitation of sub-projects development and implementation.

46. A steering committee comprising higher officials from relevant ministries coordinated by ERD will be formed to provide necessary guidance to expedite the sub-project development and implementation.

B. Executing and Implementing Agency

47. The Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), the Roads and Highways Department (RHD), will be the executing and implementing agencies for the project. The executing and implementing agencies will coordinate social safeguards planning and implementation and ensure that the resettlement framework is followed during subproject implementation. There will be a safeguards focal person in each executing and implementing agencies. The executing and implementing agencies will be assisted by PMCs. Consultants will include a Resettlement Specialist engaged during project implementation. The executing and implementing agencies assisted by PMC will:

- (i) Review and approve resettlement plans, ensuring that the resettlement plans are consistent with ADB SPS, the resettlement framework, and the grant agreement;
- (ii) Endorse resettlement plans to ADB for review and concurrence;
- (iii) Orient, as needed, the PIUs on their tasks relative to developing, updating, and implementing resettlement plans;
- (iv) Secure the budget for carrying out resettlement plans, ensuring that funds are available in a timely manner and in sufficient amounts;
- (v) Approve all disbursements connected with the implementation of the resettlement plans, such as payment of compensation and other entitlements, operational expenses of personnel, etc.;
- (vi) Ensure that funds for resettlement are spent judiciously; and
- (vii) Monitor the implementation of the resettlement plan, ensuring that this is carried out in compliance with the project resettlement principles, the resettlement framework, and with grant agreement.

C. Project Implementing Unit

48. Project implementation units (PIUs) will be formed in each of the IAs, with a dedicated safeguards focal person. PIUs will be assisted by DSC. Consultants will include Resettlement Specialists engaged during project implementation.

49. The PIU tasks include the following:

- (i) Undertake involuntary resettlement screening and classification of subprojects for submission to the executing and implementing agencies and ADB;
- (ii) Prepare the resettlement plan and submit to the executing and implementing agencies and ADB for review;
- (iii) Secure the approval of the resettlement plan from the executing and implementing agencies and concurrence from ADB;
- (iv) Secure prior approval from executing and implementing agencies and concurrence from ADB for any variations in approved resettlement plans;
- (v) Secure the data base of affected households and assets gathered during the preparation and updating of the resettlement plan;
- (vi) Ensure all government requirements are complied with;
- (vii) Facilitate a sustained public information campaign, ensuring that the public, especially the affected households, are updated on any developments regarding the project and resettlement activities;
- (viii) Lead the DMS and updated census of affected persons, including the updating of the rates used in calculating compensation and other entitlements to reflect prevailing market rates at the time of compensation;
- (ix) Lead the selection, acquisition, and preparation of replacement plots if required, including the preparation of a coordinated schedule of delivery of compensation

- and other entitlements, the relocation of people, harvesting of standing crops, and the start of civil works in a section of the subproject;
- (x) Lead the delivery of compensation and other entitlements to the affected households;
 - (xi) Receive and act on the complaints and grievances of affected households in accordance with the project resettlement principles and the resettlement framework; and
 - (xii) Maintain a record of all public meetings, grievances, and actions taken to address complaints and grievances.
 - (xiii) Monitor and prepare progress reports on resettlement plan implementation.

D. Design and Supervision Consultants

50. The Design and Supervision Consultants (DSC) together with the PIU, will assist in developing and updating resettlement plans through the conduct of the DMS in a participatory and transparent way and consistent with the project resettlement principles and the resettlement framework. Once approved by the PMU and reviewed and concurred by ADB, the DSC will provide technical advice in the implementation of the approved resettlement plan. The DSC will likewise provide capacity-building orientation and skills training, as needed, to concerned personnel of the PMU and PIU.

51. Together with the executing and implementing agencies and PIU, the DSC will supervise civil works activities to ensure that the contractors adhere with the terms of their contract relative to avoiding and/or minimizing resettlement impacts, in addition to ensuring that contractors provide the necessary compensation and/or assistance to the affected households prior to and/or during construction activities. The DSC will assist the PIU in regular monitoring of resettlement plan implementation.

VIII. BUDGET AND FINANCING

52. The costs of resettlement for subprojects will be calculated based on (i) the IOL and the DMS; (ii) the entitlements set out in the entitlement matrix of this resettlement framework; and (iii) replacement costs. A contingency of 20% will be included in these cost estimates to be used as required during implementation of the resettlement plan. Where subprojects involve voluntary donation, costs for verification will be included. Major items in estimating resettlement costs and cost items are in Appendix 4. All costs for subproject resettlement, including compensation and allowances, operation and administration costs, surveys, monitoring and reporting, and income restoration will be financed by the Government as counterpart funds.

IX. MONITORING AND REPORTING

53. The PIU through the DSC will conduct regular monitoring and evaluation of the updating and implementation of the resettlement plan. Monitoring and evaluation is intended to help ensure that the resettlement plan is prepared and implemented according to the resettlement framework.

54. The following key indicators will be monitored periodically by PIUs (further suggested monitoring indicators are in Appendix 5):

- (i) Compensation and entitlements are computed at rates and procedures as provided in the approved resettlement plan;
- (ii) Affected households are paid as per agreement with project authorities;
- (iii) Public information, public consultation and grievance redress procedures are followed as described in the approved resettlement plan;
- (iv) Public facilities and infrastructure affected by the project are restored promptly; and,
- (v) The transition between resettlement and civil works is smooth.

55. The executing and implementing agencies who will carry out monitoring and post-implementation evaluation. Suggested indicators for verification are in Appendix 6. The executing and implementing agencies will provide ADB a copy of its semi-annual monitoring reports. The executing and implementing agencies will likewise conduct a post- resettlement plan implementation evaluation study one year following the completion of resettlement.

Appendix 1: Comparison between ARIPA 2017 and ADB SPS

No.	ADB Safeguards Policy Principles (2009)	Legal Framework of Bangladesh (ARIPA 20017)	Gaps and Proposed Actions to Address Gaps
1	Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks	Deputy Commissioner conducts a joint verification with executing and implementing agencies and categorizes land by types and any assets thereon and identifies owners of physical assets prior to issue of section 4(1) notice.	Executing and implementing agencies and PIU will conduct an independent assessment & prepare an Inventory of Losses and identify resettlement issues.
2	Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned NGOs.	Affected persons are allowed to raise objections under section 4(7) if they disagree with joint verification assessment and under section 5(1) against land acquisition. Deputy Commissioner hears the complaints and grievances under section 4(9).	Executing and implementing agencies and PIU will initiate a comprehensive process of consultation with affected persons and others during resettlement plan preparation and implementation, to inform them of their entitlements and resettlement options, to ensure their participation in resettlement planning and to address the needs of vulnerable groups.
3	Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns.	Affected persons are allowed to raise objections under section 4(7) if they disagree with joint verification assessment and under section 5(1) against land acquisition. Deputy Commissioner hears the complaints and grievances under section 4(9).	Executing and implementing agencies and PIU will establish a project based GRM through resettlement plan to address grievances.
4	Provide cash compensation at replacement cost.	Deputy Commissioner enhances the compensation by 200% premium on top of current mouza rate (market value) of the land and another 100% premium to address other resettlement impacts.	Executing and implementing agencies and PIU to prepare entitlement matrix, recommend replacement cost, and pay compensation directly to the affected persons, if they are entitled based on the entitlement matrix.
5	Improve or at least restore, the livelihoods of all affected persons.	Deputy Commissioner will consider the impact of land acquisition on livelihoods and incomes of affected persons during the valuation under sections 8(1) & 9(1)	Entitlement Matrix of the resettlement plan will provide additional compensation for loss of trees and crops, transitional allowances, shifting costs, reconstruction assistance, livelihood training, access to credit & grants, employment during project construction

No.	ADB Safeguards Policy Principles (2009)	Legal Framework of Bangladesh (ARIPA 20017)	Gaps and Proposed Actions to Address Gaps
			period, special assistance to women headed households and vulnerable groups and other rehabilitation and restoration assistance
6	Ensure that affected persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	Deputy Commissioner will consider the impact of land acquisition on livelihoods and incomes of affected persons during the valuation under sections 8(1) & 9(1)	Entitlement Matrix of the resettlement plan will include provisions for payment of compensation to the non-titleholders (informal and nonregistered) for their lost assets and to provide other rehabilitation and restoration benefits assistance.
7	Improve the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards	Deputy Commissioner will consider the impact of land acquisition on livelihoods and incomes of affected persons during the valuation under sections 8(1) & 9(1)	Additional compensation and rehabilitation and restoration assistance for poor and vulnerable groups will be included in the Entitlement Matrix and the Resettlement budget of the resettlement plan of approved subprojects.
8	Prepare a Resettlement Plan	Legal framework does not make provisions	Executing and implementing agencies and PIU will prepare the resettlement plan and obtain the approval of GoB and ADB.
9	Disclose the draft resettlement plan	Legal framework does not make provisions	Executing and implementing agencies and PIU will disclose the draft resettlement plan in their official website and share the draft with affected persons and other stakeholders including a translation of the executive summary and the entitlement matrix in Bengali. The draft and final resettlement plans will also be disclosed on the ADB website.
10	Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program	Legal framework does not make provisions	Executing and implementing agencies and PIU will include the full resettlement cost in its total budget and commits to make available the required funds in time.
11	Pay compensation prior to physical or economic displacement	Legal framework does not allow the taking over the possession of the acquired land prior	Executing and implementing agencies and PIU will ensure that all affected persons,

No.	ADB Safeguards Policy Principles (2009)	Legal Framework of Bangladesh (ARIPA 20017)	Gaps and Proposed Actions to Address Gaps
		to the payment of compensation. However, this applies only to the land acquired from titleholders. Deputy Commissioner awards the compensation to entitled parties within 60 days of receiving the deposit from the requiring agency under section 11(1).	irrespective of their titles following the entitlement matrix and ensure that they are paid compensation prior to displacement. executing and implementing agencies and ADB consultant will monitor the compensation payment procedure. executing and implementing agencies and PIU will ensure additional support and guidance required by affected persons during their resettlement and relocation.
12	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes and impacts and the achievement of the objectives of the resettlement plan and disclose monitoring reports.	Legal framework does not make provisions	Executing and implementing agencies and PIU will institute monitoring mechanisms to monitor the processes, outputs, outcomes and impacts of resettlement plan implementation and share the monitoring reports with affected persons and other stakeholders including ADB. Biannual reports will be submitted and disclosed on the ADB website.

Appendix 2: Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization Checklist

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?				
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?				
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?				
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?				
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?				
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?				
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?				
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?				
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?				
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?				
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?				
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?				
Information on Affected persons:				
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? [] No [] Yes If yes, approximately how many?				
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? [] No [] Yes				
Are any affected persons from tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities?¹ [] No [] Yes				

Note: Subproject description; subproject area maps; maps identifying structures against alignments, corridors-of-impact, rights-of-way, and subproject infrastructure; photos; and other relevant materials should be attached.

¹ Groups or population identified as Indigenous Peoples within the context of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement will be referred to in this document as *tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities* (following the request of the Government of Bangladesh).

Appendix 3: Outline of a Resettlement Plan

1. This outline is part of the Safeguard Requirements 2. A resettlement plan is required for all projects with involuntary resettlement impacts. Its level of detail and comprehensiveness is commensurate with the significance of potential involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. The substantive aspects of the outline will guide the preparation of the resettlement plans, although not necessarily in the order shown.

A. Executive Summary

2. This section provides a concise statement of project scope, key survey findings, entitlements and recommended actions.

B. Project Description

3. This section provides a general description of the project, discusses project components that result in land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, or both and identify the project area. It also describes the alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement. Include a table with quantified data and provide a rationale for the final decision.

C. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

4. This section:
- (i) discusses the project's potential impacts, and includes maps of the areas or zone of impact of project components or activities;
 - (ii) describes the scope of land acquisition (provide maps) and explains why it is necessary for the main investment project;
 - (iii) summarizes the key effects in terms of assets acquired and affected persons; and
 - (iv) provides details of any common property resources that will be acquired.

D. Socioeconomic Information and Profile

5. This section outlines the results of the social impact assessment, the census survey, and other studies, with information and/or data disaggregated by gender, vulnerability, and other social groupings, including:

- (i) define, identify, and enumerate the people and communities to be affected;
- (ii) describe the likely impacts of land and asset acquisition on the people and communities affected taking social, cultural, and economic parameters into account;
- (iii) discuss the project's impacts on the poor; tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities;¹ and other vulnerable groups; and
- (iv) identify gender and resettlement impacts, and the socioeconomic situation, impacts, needs, and priorities of women.

¹ Groups or population identified as Indigenous Peoples within the context of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement will be referred to in this document as *tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities* (following the request of the Government of Bangladesh).

E. Information Disclosure, Consultation, and Participation

6. This section:
- (i) identifies project stakeholders, especially primary stakeholders;
 - (ii) describes the consultation and participation mechanisms to be used during the different stages of the project cycle;
 - (iii) describes the activities undertaken to disseminate project and resettlement information during project design and preparation for engaging stakeholders;
 - (iv) summarizes the results of consultations with affected persons (including host communities), and discusses how concerns raised and recommendations made were addressed in the resettlement plan;
 - (v) confirms disclosure of the draft resettlement plan to affected persons and includes arrangements to disclose any subsequent plans; and
 - (vi) describes the planned information disclosure measures (including the type of information to be disseminated and the method of dissemination) and the process for consultation with affected persons during project implementation.

F. Grievance Redress Mechanisms

7. This section describes mechanisms to receive and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns and grievances. It explains how the procedures are accessible to affected persons and gender sensitive.

G. Legal Framework

8. This section:
- (i) describes national and local laws and regulations that apply to the project and identify gaps between local laws and ADB's policy requirements; and discuss how any gaps will be addressed.
 - (ii) describes the legal and policy commitments from the executing agency for all types of affected persons;
 - (iii) outlines the principles and methodologies used for determining valuations and compensation rates at replacement cost for assets, incomes, and livelihoods; and set out the compensation and assistance eligibility criteria and how and when compensation and assistance will be provided.
 - (iv) describes the land acquisition process and prepare a schedule for meeting key procedural requirements.

H. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

9. This section:
- (i) defines affected persons' entitlements and eligibility, and describes all resettlement assistance measures (includes an entitlement matrix);
 - (ii) specifies all assistance to vulnerable groups, including women, and other special groups; and.
 - (iii) outlines opportunities for affected persons to derive appropriate development benefits from the project.

I. Relocation of Housing and Settlements

10. This section:
- (i) describes options for relocating housing and other structures, including replacement housing, replacement cash compensation, and/or self-selection (ensure that gender concerns and support to vulnerable groups are identified);
 - (ii) describes alternative relocation sites considered; community consultations conducted; and justification for selected sites, including details about location, environmental assessment of sites, and development needs;
 - (iii) provides timetables for site preparation and transfer;
 - (iv) describes the legal arrangements to regularize tenure and transfer titles to resettled persons;
 - (v) outlines measures to assist affected persons with their transfer and establishment at new sites;
 - (vi) describes plans to provide civic infrastructure; and
 - (vii) explains how integration with host populations will be carried out.

J. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

11. This section:
- (i) identifies livelihood risks and prepare disaggregated tables based on demographic data and livelihood sources;
 - (ii) describes income restoration programs, including multiple options for restoring all types of livelihoods (examples include project benefit sharing, revenue sharing arrangements, joint stock for equity contributions such as land, discuss sustainability and safety nets);
 - (iii) outlines measures to provide social safety net through social insurance and/or project special funds;
 - (iv) describes special measures to support vulnerable groups;
 - (v) explains gender considerations; and
 - (vi) describes training programs.

K. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

12. This section:
- (i) provides an itemized budget for all resettlement activities, including for the resettlement unit, staff training, monitoring and evaluation, and preparation of resettlement plans during grant implementation.
 - (ii) describes the flow of funds (the annual resettlement budget should show the budget-scheduled expenditure for key items).
 - (iii) includes a justification for all assumptions made in calculating compensation rates and other cost estimates (considering both physical and cost contingencies), plus replacement costs.
 - (iv) includes information about the source of funding for the resettlement plan budget.

L. Institutional Arrangements

13. This section:
- (i) describes institutional arrangement responsibilities and mechanisms for carrying out the measures of the resettlement plan;

- (ii) includes institutional capacity building program, including technical assistance, if required;
- (iii) describes role of non-government organizations, if involved, and organizations of affected persons in resettlement planning and management; and
- (iv) describes how women's groups will be involved in resettlement planning and management,

M. Implementation Schedule

14. This section includes a detailed, time bound, implementation schedule for all key resettlement and rehabilitation activities. The implementation schedule should cover all aspects of resettlement activities synchronized with the project schedule of civil works construction, and provide land acquisition process and timeline.

N. Monitoring and Reporting

15. This section describes the mechanisms and benchmarks appropriate to the project for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the resettlement plan. It specifies arrangements for participation of affected persons in the monitoring process. This section will also describe reporting procedures.

Appendix 4: Cost Items for Resettlement Budgets

Category	Cost Item
Resettlement plan preparation and compensation for acquired assets	Cost of census and socioeconomic survey of affected persons and inventory of assets
	Compensation for assets lost (land, structures, etc.) at replacement cost
	Cost of preparation of replacement farmland
Relocation and Transfer	Cost of moving and transporting movable items
	Cost of replacement housing
	Cost of site and infrastructure development and services
	Subsistence allowances during transition
	Cost of replacement businesses and downtime
Income/ Livelihood Programs	Cost estimates for income restoration plans (e.g., training, small business, community enterprise)
	Cost of incremental services (extension, health, education)
	Environmental enhancement packages (forestry, soil conservation, grazing land, etc.)
Administrative/ Services Costs	Physical facilities (office space, staff housing, etc.)
	Transport/vehicles, materials
	Operation staff (managerial, technical), and support staff
	Staff training for capacity development and monitoring
	Information disclosure, consultations, and grievance redress mechanism
	NGO services for resettlement plan implementation
	Cost of verification of voluntary donation
Monitoring and Reporting	Cost of monitoring the resettlement plan implementation
	Verification of monitoring by qualified and experienced experts or qualified NGOs for projects with significant involuntary resettlement impacts
	Evaluation of resettlement plan implementation and reporting
Contingency	About 20 percent of the estimated resettlement project costs

Appendix 5: Monitoring Indicators

Monitoring Aspects	Potential Indicators
Delivery of Entitlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entitlements disbursed, compared with number and category of losses set out in the entitlement matrix. • Disbursements against timelines. • Identification of the affected persons losing land temporarily, e.g. through soil disposal, borrow pits, contractors' camps, been included. • Timely disbursements of the agreed transport costs, relocation costs, income substitution support, and any resettlement allowances, according to schedule. • Provision of replacement land plots. • Quality of new plots and issue of land titles. • Restoration of social infrastructure and services. • Progress on income and livelihood restoration activities being implemented as set out in the income restoration plan, for example, utilizing replacement land, commencement of production, the number of the affected persons trained in employment with jobs, microcredit disbursed, number of income-generating activities assisted. • Affected businesses receiving entitlements, including transfer and payments for net losses resulting from lost business.
Consultation and Grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations organized as scheduled including meetings, groups, and community activities. • Knowledge of entitlements by the affected persons. • Use of the grievance redress mechanism by the affected persons. • Information on the resolution of the grievances. • Information on the implementation of the social preparation phase. • Implementation of special measures for vulnerable persons.
Communications and Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of general meetings (for both men and women). • Percentage of women out of total participants. • Number of meetings exclusively with women. • Number of meetings exclusively with vulnerable groups. • Number of meetings at new sites. • Number of meetings between hosts and the affected persons. • Level of participation in meetings (of women, men, and vulnerable groups). • Level of information communicated—adequate or inadequate. • Information disclosure. • Translation of information disclosure in the local languages.
Budget and Time Frame	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land acquisition and resettlement staff appointed and mobilized on schedule for the field and office work. • Capacity building and training activities completed on schedule. • Achieving resettlement implementation activities against the agreed implementation plan. • Funds allocation for resettlement to resettlement agencies on time. • Receipt of scheduled funds by resettlement offices. • Funds disbursement according to the resettlement plan. • Social preparation phase as per schedule. • Land acquisition and occupation in time for implementation.
Livelihood and Income Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of affected persons under the rehabilitation programs (women, men, and vulnerable groups). • Number of affected persons who received vocational training (women, men, and vulnerable groups). • Types of training and number of participants in each. • Number and percentage of affected persons covered under livelihood programs (women, men, and vulnerable groups). • Number of affected persons who have restored their income and livelihood patterns (women, men, and vulnerable groups). • Number of new employment activities. • Extent of participation in rehabilitation programs. • Extent of participation in vocational training programs. • Degree of satisfaction with support received for livelihood programs.

Monitoring Aspects	Potential Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of successful enterprises breaking even (women, men, and vulnerable groups). • Percentage of affected persons who improved their income (women, men, and vulnerable groups) • Percentage of affected persons who improved their standard of living (women, men, and vulnerable groups) • Number of affected persons with replacement agriculture land (women, men, and vulnerable groups) • Quantity of land owned/contracted by affected persons (women, men and vulnerable groups) • Number. of households with agricultural equipment • Number of households with livestock
Benefit Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noticeable changes in patterns of occupation, production, and resource use compared to the pre-project situation. • Noticeable changes in income and expenditure patterns compared to the pre-project situation. • Changes in cost of living compared to the pre-project situation. • Changes in key social and cultural parameters relating to living standards. • Changes occurred for vulnerable groups. • Benefiting from the project by the affected persons.
Voluntary Donation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress on the process of providing official documentation to those who donated land of their landholding post-donation. In cases where the subproject is classified as B and involves voluntary donation, the voluntary donation report will be attached to the resettlement plan.

Appendix 6: Monitoring Verification

Monitoring Indicator	Basis for Indicator
<p>Basic information on affected persons' households</p> <p>(Gender disaggregated data essential for all aspects)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location of the project • Composition and structure, ages, educational, and skill levels • Gender of household head • Ethnic group • Access to health, education, utilities, and other social services • Housing type • Land and other resource-owning and resource-using patterns • Occupations and employment patterns • Income sources and levels • Agricultural production data (for rural households) • Participation in neighborhood or community groups • Access to cultural sites and events • Valuation of all assets
<p>Restoration of living standards</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were house compensation payments made free of depreciation, fees, or transfer costs to the affected persons? • Have affected persons adopted the housing options developed? • Have perceptions of community been restored? • Have affected persons achieved replacement of key social and cultural elements?
<p>Restoration of livelihoods</p> <p>(Disaggregate data for affected persons moving to group resettlement sites, self-relocating affected persons, affected persons with enterprises affected.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were compensation payments free of deductions for depreciation, fees, or transfer costs to the affected persons? • Were compensation payments sufficient to replace lost assets? • Was sufficient replacement land available of suitable standard? • Did income substitution allow for reestablishment of enterprises and production? • Have affected enterprises received sufficient assistance to reestablish themselves? • Have vulnerable groups been provided income-earning opportunities? • Are these opportunities effective and sustainable? • Do jobs provided restore pre-project income levels and living standards?
<p>Levels of affected persons' satisfaction</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How much do the affected persons know about resettlement procedures and entitlements? • Do the affected persons know their entitlements? • Do they know whether these have been met? • How do the affected persons assess the extent to which their own living standards and livelihoods have been restored? • How much do the affected persons know about grievance procedures and conflict resolution procedures?
<p>Effectiveness of resettlement planning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were the affected persons and their assets correctly enumerated? • Was the time frame and budget sufficient to meet objectives, were there institutional constraints? • Were entitlements too generous? • Were vulnerable groups identified and assisted? • How did resettlement implementers deal with unforeseen problems?