

Resettlement Framework

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IND: North Eastern State Roads Investment Program

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

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\$1.00	=	Rs 53.995000

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
BPL	–	Below poverty line
BSR	–	Basic Schedule of Rates
DC	–	District Collector
DH	–	Displaced household
DP	–	Displaced person
EA	–	Executing Agency
GOI	–	Government of India
GRC	–	Grievance Redressal Committee
HH	–	Household
IA	–	Implementing Agency
IPP	–	Indigenous Peoples Plan
LA	–	Land acquisition
LAA	–	Land Acquisition Act, 1894
LVC	–	Land Valuation Committee
MDONER	–	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region
MDR	–	Major district road
NESRIP	–	North Eastern State Roads Investment Program
NGO	–	Nongovernment organization
NRRP	–	National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007
PD	–	Project Director
PIU	–	Project implementation unit
PWD	–	Public Works Department
R&R	–	Resettlement and rehabilitation
RF	–	Resettlement framework
RO	–	Resettlement Officer
ROW	–	Right-of-way
RP	–	Resettlement plan
SC	–	Scheduled caste
SH	–	State highway
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
ST	–	Scheduled tribe

NOTE

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

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Overview of the Project

1. The North East State Roads Investment Program funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) will assist eight states of the Region to develop their road network and establish reliable road connectivity to the national and sub regional road networks. The Project will also build the capacity of road sector institutions at state level and contribute to effective and efficient management of the road assets.

2. The scope of proposed project includes widening and strengthening of selected existing road sections. As per traffic and safety requirement, the existing single lane carriageway (3.5 m) will be upgraded to intermediate lane carriageway (5 m) and/or two lane carriageway (7 m).

3. The project uses a Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF) modality and will be implemented over a 6-year period from 2011 to 2016. Investments under the MFF will be delivered in two tranches. In accordance with ADB's *Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009)* all MFF programs require the preparation of a Resettlement Framework (RF).¹

B. Purpose of the Resettlement Framework

4. This RF has been formulated based on (i) *ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)*, and government laws and policies as outlined in Section II. Any component included in the Project shall comply with the requirements of the Government of India, the state governments and ADB. The RF was prepared earlier in July 2010, which is now being updated in February 2013 taking into account consideration of the national and state policies on Resettlement and Rehabilitation. The entitlement matrix has been accordingly updated. However, the updating exercise did not lower the compensation standards set in the July 2010 RF. The EA will be the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region² (MDONER). The Implementing Agencies (IAs) for the project will be Public Works Departments (PWDs) of the concerned State Governments. MDONER through Project Implementation Units (PIU) will be responsible for conducting the social assessment and formulating RPs for the subprojects, as outlined in this RF. The draft RPs will be endorsed by the EA/IA and submitted to ADB for review and approval prior to civil works contract award. Compensation at replacement cost and other assistances will be paid to all the affected persons (APs) prior to commencement of construction activities prior to displacement or dispossession of assets.

5. This RF has been prepared to guide the preparation of RPs for the additional sub-projects under the proposed multi-tranche financing facility (MFF) loan. The RF identifies the broad scope of the Project and outlines the policy, procedures and institutional requirements for preparing RPs for subsequent subprojects. The RF will apply to all future tranches under the MMF loan and it will be reviewed and updated to ensure relevance and consistency with applicable country legal frameworks and ADB's *Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS)*, as amended from time to time.

¹The preparation of safeguard frameworks aim to clarify safeguard principles and requirements governing screening and categorization, environmental assessment, and preparation and implementation of environmental plans of subprojects to be prepared after MFF approval.

² MDONER was set up in September 2001 to act as the nodal department of the Central Government to deal with matters pertaining to socio-economic development of the eight States of North East India.

6. The purpose of this RF is to do the following: (i) specify the requirements that will be followed in relation to subproject screening and categorization, assessment, and planning, including arrangements for meaningful consultation with affected people and other stakeholders and information disclosure requirements and, where applicable, safeguard criteria that are to be used in selecting subprojects and/or components; (ii) assess the adequacy of the client's capacity to implement national laws and ADB's requirements and identify needs for capacity building; (iii) specify implementation procedures, including the budget, institutional arrangements, and capacity development requirements; (iv) specify monitoring and reporting requirements; and (v) describe the responsibilities of the client and of ADB in relation to the preparation, implementation, and progress review of social safeguard documents of subprojects.

II. OBJECTIVES, POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS

7. The RF has been prepared for the Facility as a whole. Tranche 1 resettlement plans were prepared in accordance with this RF and the same will apply for Tranche 2 and subsequent subprojects. The resettlement principles adopted in this framework reflect the national and State Land Acquisition (LA) Act, the entitlement benefits as listed in the National R&R Policy, (Govt of India) 2007 and Asian Development Bank's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS, 2009).

8. The RF outlines the objectives, policy principles and procedures for land acquisition, compensation and other assistance measures for Affected Persons. It includes guidance on screening and categorization, assessment, planning, institutional arrangements and processes to be followed for all subprojects.

9. The implementing agency will be responsible for conducting the social assessment and formulating RPs for subsequent tranches, as per the procedures outlined in this RF. The draft RPs will be disclosed to the affected persons and submitted to ADB for review and approval prior to commencement of any civil works. Compensation and other assistances will have to be paid to APs prior to any physical or economic displacement of affected households.

A. Policy and Legal Framework

10. The policy framework and entitlements for the Program are based on national laws: The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (LAA, amended in 1984) the National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2007 (NRRP); state laws and regulations and ADB's SPS, 2009. Besides the NRRP-2007 and LAA, land acquisition in the tribal areas of the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram as specified in the Sixth Schedule [Articles 244(2) and 275(1)] of the Constitution of India shall abide by the provision made therein.

11. The salient features of government and ADB policies are summarized below.

1. Land Acquisition Act (LAA), 1894

12. The LAA provides a framework for facilitating land acquisition in India. LAA enables the State Government to acquire private land for public purposes. LAA ensures that no person is deprived of land except under LAA and entitles affected persons to a hearing before acquisition. The main elements of LAA are:

- (i) Land identified for the purpose of a project is placed under Section 4 of the LAA.

This constitutes notification. As per Clause 5 a (1), objections must be made within 30 days to the District Collector (the highest administrative officer of the concerned District)

- (ii) The land is then placed under Section 6 of the LAA. This is a declaration that the government intends to acquire the land. The District Collector is directed to take steps for the acquisition, and the land is placed under Section 9. Interested parties are then invited to state their interest in the land and the price. Under Section 11, the District Collector will make an award within two years of the date of publication of the declarations. Otherwise, the acquisition proceedings shall lapse.
- (iii) In case of disagreement on the price awarded, within 6 weeks of the award, the parties (under Section 18) can request the District Collector to refer the matter to the Courts to make a final ruling on the amount of compensation.
- (iv) Once the land has been placed under Section 4, no further sale or transfer is allowed.
- (v) Compensation for land and improvements (such as houses, wells, trees, etc.) is paid in cash by the project authorities to the State Government, which in turn compensates landowners.
- (vi) The price to be paid for the acquisition of agricultural land is based on sale prices recorded in the District Registrar's office averaged over the three years preceding notification under Section 4. The possession of land is taken, by the Collector, after payment of compensation (Clause 31). If payment of compensation is not paid before taking possession, an interest is to be paid. The Act has no provision for resettlement assistance and benefits particularly for people without titles or ownership records such as informal settlers.

2. National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy (Ministry of Rural Development), 2007

13. A National R&R Policy (NRRP), 2003 was adopted by the Government of India to address the issues not addressed in the LAA Act and also to cover development-induced resettlement. This policy has been revised in the form of NRRP (2007), which is applicable to all developmental projects where 400 or more families' en masse in plain areas or 200 or more families' en masse in tribal or hilly areas are displaced due to project activity. The policy aims to minimize displacement and promote, as far as possible, non-displacing or least displacing alternatives. The policy also aims to ensure adequate rehabilitation package and expeditious implementation of the rehabilitation process with the active participation of those affected.

14. The revised NRRP (2007) covers gaps not addressed in the LA Act. The policy also aims to ensure adequate rehabilitation package and expeditious implementation of the rehabilitation process with the active participation of those affected and recognizes the need for protecting the weaker sections of the society especially members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

15. The policy also recognizes non-titleholders such as any agricultural or non-agricultural laborer, landless person (not having homestead land, agricultural land, or either homestead or agricultural land), rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person; who has been residing or engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation continuously for a period of not less than three years as affected families. The policy further makes provisions for public disclosures of draft Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plans to the community, grievance redress procedures and monitoring and evaluation.

3. Sixth Schedule of the Constitution

16. Besides the NRRP-2007 and LAA, land acquisition in the tribal areas of the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram, as specified in the Sixth Schedule [Articles 244(2) and 275(1)] of the Constitution of India, shall abide by the provision made therein. The provision made under subsection 3 of this section, the Regional Council for an autonomous region in respect of all areas within such region and the District Council for an autonomous district in respect of all areas within the district except those which are under the authority of Regional Councils, if any, within the district shall have power to make laws with respect to —

- a) the allotment, occupation or use, or the setting apart, of land, other than any land which is a reserved forest for the purposes of agriculture or grazing or for residential or other non-agricultural purposes or for any other purpose likely to promote the interests of the inhabitants of any village or town: Provided that nothing in such laws shall prevent the compulsory acquisition of any land, whether occupied or unoccupied, for public purposes by the Government of the State concerned in accordance with the law for the time being in force authorizing such acquisition;
- b) the management of any forest not being a reserved forest;
- c) the use of any canal or water-course for the purpose of agriculture;
- d) the regulation of the practice of *jhum* or other forms of shifting cultivation;
- e) the establishment of village or town committees or councils and their powers;
- f) any other matter relating to village or town administration, including village or town police and public health and sanitation;
- g) the appointment or succession of Chiefs or Headmen;
- h) the inheritance of property;
- i) marriage and divorce;
- j) social customs.

17. However as cited above, in case of compulsory acquisition of land for the public purpose, the LAA shall be applicable superseding District Council Act making it unanimous for other districts in the state having no such Acts. This provision will be applicable to the project roads falling in the following districts of respective states as presented in the Table 1.

Table 1: Name of Districts under District Council Provision

Name of the State	Name of the District Council
Assam	The North Cachar Hills District The Karbi Anglong District The Bodoland Territorial Areas District
Meghalaya	Khasi Hills District Jaintia Hills District The Garo Hills District

Name of the State	Name of the District Council
Tripura	Tripura Tribal Areas District
Mizoram	The Chakma District The Mara District The Lai District

4. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009

18. The objectives of ADB's SPS (2009) with regard to 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 displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

19. ADB's SPS (2009) covers 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) as a result of; (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers displaced persons whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

20. The three important elements of ADB's SPS (2009) are: (i) compensation at replacement cost for lost assets, livelihood, and income prior to displacement; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it. The SPS gives special attention to poor and vulnerable households to ensure their improved well-being as a result of project interventions.

B. Comparison of Government and ADB Policies

21. **Appendix 1** compares government and ADB policies and provides gap-filling measures reflected in the entitlement matrix. The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP) 2007, represents a significant milestone in the development of a systematic approach to address resettlement issues in India and closes significantly the gap between Indian national policies and those of ADB. The Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of 1894 (as amended in 1984) gives directives for the acquisition of land in the public interest and provides benefits only to titleholders. The LAA does not guarantee compensation at replacement cost for the loss of land and assets. By contrast, the NRRP recognizes non-titleholders, although the basic requirement is for the non-titleholder to have been in the project-affected area at least 3 years prior to the declaration of the area as an affected area.

22. One outstanding difference between the government and ADB policies is with regard to the cut-off date for access to compensation and entitlements. According to the NRRP (2007), the cut-off-date for non-titleholders' eligibility for compensation/assistance is three years preceding the date of declaration of the affected area and for the titleholders it is the date of notification under LAA. To bring this RF in accord with ADB requirements, this RF mandates that in the case of land acquisition, the date of publication of preliminary notification for acquisition under Section 4.1 of the LAA will be treated as the cut-off date for title holders, and for non-titleholders such as squatters the start date of the project census survey.

23. A significant development in government policy is the submission to the Parliament of the Draft National Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation Bill of 2011 (LAA Bill-2011), which would amend the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (as amended in 1984). If and when this Bill is adopted,³ it would both complement the revision of the NRRP (2007) and decrease significantly the gaps between the LAA and ADB's SPS, 2009. In particular, the Bill would require social assessments for projects involving land acquisition, although it would set minimum threshold of people affected for this provision to apply, while the ADB does not so require. The Bill also expands compensation coverage of the principal act by requiring that the value of trees, plants, or standing crops damaged must also be included. The bill furthermore would match ADB requirements for all compensation to be paid prior to project taking possession of any land. Lastly, the Bill would expand likely compensation packages, and replacement cost is established as the foundation principle, as it is under the ADB SPS (2009)

24. Taken together, therefore, the NRRP-2007 and the LAA Bill - 2011 would establish near equivalence of the government's policies with those of ADB's SPS, 2009. Adoption of the below principles for the project would ensure that both policies are covered in their application to this project, however only apply to this Program when officially approved notified by the government.

C. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles for the Project

25. Based on the above analysis of government provisions and ADB policy, the following resettlement principles are adopted for this Project:

- (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 displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks. Measures to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts include the following: (i) explore alternative alignments or locations which are less impacting, (ii) ensure the appropriate technology is used to reduce land requirements, (iii) modify the designs, cross sections, and geometrics of components to maximize the ROW and ensure involuntary resettlement is avoided or minimized.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and indigenous peoples, 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 concerns of affected persons. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.

³ The Land Acquisition Amendment Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha in February 2009 but got stuck in the Rajya Sabha due to opposition to some of its provisions, which are still under discussion. Owing to the recent farmers unrest in the country, the central government in May 2011 has assured of a comprehensive revamp of the current draft of the land acquisition bill, having provisions for better compensation and rehabilitation measures, and introduce the same in the next session of Parliament.

- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through; (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement cost for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced 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 settlement⁴ to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- (vii) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of nonland assets.
- (viii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on the entitlements of displaced persons, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule. This resettlement plan will be approved by ADB prior to contract award.
- (ix) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected

⁴ ADB SPS 2009 (Safeguards Requirements 2) does not apply to negotiated settlements. The policy encourages acquisition of land and other assets through a negotiated settlement wherever possible, based on meaningful consultation with affected persons, including those without title to assets. A negotiated settlement will offer adequate and fair price for land and/or other assets. Also, an independent external party will be engaged to document the negotiation and settlement processes. In cases where the failure of negotiations would result in expropriation through eminent domain or the buyer could acquire the property regardless of its owner's decision to sell it or not, will trigger ADB's involuntary resettlement policy. The Safeguard Requirements 2 will apply in such cases, including preparing a resettlement plan.

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 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 standard of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

D. Entitlement Matrix

26. In accordance with the R&R measures suggested for the project, all affected households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and scope of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the affected persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. The affected persons will be entitled to the following five types of compensation and assistance packages:

- I. Compensation for the loss of land, crops/ trees at their replacement cost;
- II. Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost;
- III. Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage income and income restoration assistance;
- IV. Assistance for shifting and provision for the relocation site (if required), and
- V. Rebuilding and/ or restoration of community resources/facilities.

27. Affected persons meeting the cut-off date requirements (for title holders, the date of Section 4.1 of the LAA will be treated as the cut-off date, and for non-titleholders the start date of project census survey), will be entitled to a combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights of lost assets and scope of the impact, including social and economic vulnerability of the affected persons. Unforeseen impacts will also be compensated in accordance with the principles of this RF.

28. An Entitlement Matrix has been developed, which recognizes and lists various types of losses resulting out of the project and provides the basic tools and guidelines for preparation of compensation and resettlement packages (refer to Table 2).

Table 2: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Identification of Affected Households	Entitlement	Details
A: LOSS OF LAND			
A.1. Loss of agricultural land and assets	a) Legal titleholders b) Sharecroppers c) Special claimants d) DPs with traditional titles/customary rights ⁵	Compensation at Market/ replacement cost and assistance	<p>a) Land Acquisition for the Project will be as per Land Acquisition Act 1894.</p> <p>b) If the compensation determined by the Competent Authority is less than the "market price/ replacement cost" then the difference is to be paid by the EA as assistance.</p> <p>c) DPs will be explained the process and their views will be taken into consideration while determining the market/replacement cost.</p> <p>d) Compensation at market/ replacement cost</p> <p>e) DPs with traditional title/occupancy rights will also be eligible for full compensation for land</p> <p>f) If the residual plot(s) is (are) not viable, any of the following three options are to be given to the AP, subject to his/her acceptance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Option 1 - The Affected person remains on the plot, and the compensation and assistance is paid only for the required amount of land to be acquired. • Option 2 - Compensation and assistance are to be provided for the entire plot including residual part, if the owner of such land wishes that his/her residual plot should also be acquired by the EA, EA will acquire the residual plot and pay the compensation for it. <p>g) A lumpsum resettlement/Transitional allowance of Rs. 10,000 will be provided to each eligible displaced person.</p> <p>h) Notice to harvest standing seasonal crops. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided at market value.</p> <p>i) All fees, stamp duties, taxes and other charges, as applicable under the relevant laws, incurred in the relocation and rehabilitation process, are to be borne by the EA.</p> <p>j) In case of severance due to acquisition of agricultural land, and additional grant of 10% of the amount will be paid for land</p>

			acquisition.
A.2. Loss of homestead land or vacant plot (residential and commercial land)	Legal Titleholder/ traditional land rights	Compensation at Market/ replacement cost and assistance	<p>a) Compensation at market/ replacement cost or land-for-land where feasible;</p> <p>b) If replacement cost is more than the compensation determined by the Competent Authority, then difference to be paid by the project authority in the form of “assistance”.</p> <p>c) DPs with traditional title/occupancy rights will also be eligible for full compensation for land</p> <p>d) All fees, stamp duties, taxes and other charges, as applicable under the relevant laws, incurred in the relocation and rehabilitation process, are to be borne by the EA.</p> <p>e) A lump sum transfer grant/shifting assistance of Rs 10,000 (based on the type of house and household assets) per household for shifting households’ assets and other belonging to the new area.</p>
A.3. Loss of private land (Agricultural land, homestead land or vacant plot)	Tenants & leaseholders (whether having written tenancy/lease documents or not)	Compensation at market/ replacement cost and assistance	<p>a) Reimbursement of rental deposit or unexpired lease</p> <p>b) Transitional allowance based on minimum wage rates for semi-skilled labor for three months for each person losing income in a household.</p> <p>c) Notice to harvest standing seasonal crops. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided.</p> <p>d) A lump sum transfer grant/shifting assistance of Rs 10,000 (based on the type of house and household assets) per household for shifting households’ assets and other belonging to the new area.</p>
A.4. Loss of Government Land (Vacant plot, Homestead land)	Leaseholder	Compensation at market/ replacement cost and assistance	<p>a) Compensation for rental deposit or unexpired lease</p> <p>b) Transitional allowance based on minimum wage rates for semi-skilled labor for three months.</p> <p>c) Notice to harvest standing seasonal crops. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided.</p> <p>d) A lump sum transfer grant/shifting assistance of Rs 10,000 (based on the type of house and household assets) per household for shifting households’ assets and other belonging to the new area.</p>

	Encroachers on government land and RoW	Compensation for nonland assets at replacement cost and Assistance	<p>a) Encroachers will be notified and given 60 days advance notice to remove their assets and/or crops/fruits.</p> <p>b) Compensation for affected structures at replacement cost, which will be calculated as per the latest prevailing basic schedule of rates (BSR) without depreciation.</p> <p>c) A lump sum transfer grant/shifting assistance of Rs 10,000 (based on the type of house and household assets) per household for shifting households' assets and other belonging to the new area.</p>
B: LOSS OF STRUCTURES			
B.1. Loss of residential structure	Legal Titleholder of affected structure	Compensation at market/ Replacement cost and assistance	<p>a) DP will be provided replacement cost of the residential structure, which will be calculated as per the latest prevailing basic schedule of rates (BSR) without depreciation.</p> <p>b) Affected person shall be allowed to take salvaged material from the demolished structure at no costs.</p> <p>a) A lump sum transfer grant/shifting assistance of Rs 10,000 (based on the type of house and household assets) per household for shifting households' assets and other belonging to the new area.</p> <p>c) Transitional assistance of Rs 2000 per month per household in the form of grant to cover maximum nine months rental accommodation.</p> <p>d) All fees, taxes and other registration charges incurred for the replacement structure.</p>
	Tenants and Leaseholders	Compensation (in case, additional structure erected) and/or Assistance	<p>b) Rental assistance for the tenants as per the prevalent rate in the form of grant to cover maximum three-month rentals. Tranche or subproject specific Resettlement Plans will specify the prevalent rental amount.</p> <p>c) A lump sum transfer grant/shifting assistance of Rs 10,000 (based on the type of house and household assets) per household for shifting households' assets and other belonging to the new area.</p> <p>d) Any additional structures erected by tenants will also be compensated and deducted from owner's compensation amount.</p> <p>e) Any advance deposited by the tenant to the landlord will be deducted from land lord/owners total compensation</p>

			<p>package on submission of documentary evidences.</p> <p>f) Right to salvage material from demolished structure, erected by tenants.</p>
B.2. Loss of commercial structure and other assets	Legal Titleholder of the affected structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at market/Replacement cost • Shifting Assistance • Transitional Allowance • Rental assistance 	<p>a) Affected person will be provided replacement cost of the residential structure, which will be calculated as per the latest prevailing basic schedule of rates (BSR) without depreciation.</p> <p>b) Affected person shall be allowed to take salvaged material from the demolished structure at no costs.</p> <p>e) A lump sum transfer grant/shifting assistance of Rs 10,000 based on the type of house and household assets per household for shifting households' assets and other belonging to the new area.</p> <p>c) Rental assistance as per the prevalent rate in the form of grant to cover maximum three-month rental accommodation. Tranche or subproject specific Resettlement Plans will specify the prevalent rental amount.</p> <p>d) All fees, taxes and other registration charges incurred for the replacement structure.</p>
	Tenants & Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at market/Replacement cost • Shifting Assistance • Transitional Allowance • Rental assistance 	<p>a) Rental assistance for the tenants as per the prevalent rate in the form of grant to cover maximum three-month rentals. Tranche or subproject specific Resettlement Plans will specify the prevalent rental amount.</p> <p>b) A lump sum transfer grant/shifting assistance of Rs 10,000 (based on the type of house and household assets) per household for shifting households' assets and other belonging to the new area.</p> <p>c) Any additional structures erected by tenants will also be compensated and deducted from owner's compensation amount.</p> <p>d) Any advance deposited by the tenant to the landlord will be deducted from land lord/owners total compensation package on submission of documentary evidences.</p>
C: LOSS OF CROPS & TREES			
C.1. Loss of crops and trees	Legal Titleholder/ Sharecropper/ Leaseholders	Compensation at 'replacement cost'	c) Affected person will be notified and given 60 days advance notice to harvest crops/fruits and remove

			<p>trees.</p> <p>d) Compensation to be paid by the DC at [the rate] replacement cost estimated by i) the Forest Department for timber trees: ii) State Agriculture Extension Department for crops: iii) and Horticulture Department for perennial and fruit trees.</p> <p>e) In case of standing crops cash compensation at current market value of mature crops for loss of standing agricultural crops only.</p> <p>f) Grant equal to market value of crop lost plus cost of replacement of seeds for the next season's harvest towards loss of crops before harvest due to forced relocation.</p> <p>g) Compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees calculated at replacement cost, and at a minimum as annual produce value for one season times 1 to 3, depending on the nature of crops/trees.</p>
D: LOSSES OF NON-TITLEHOLDERS			
D.1 Loss of structure (immovable assets constructed by non-titleholders)	Squatters and informal settlers (defined as a person who appears from no where and occupies vacant government land/structure for living space and/or livelihoods)	Compensation for nonland assets at replacement cost and Assistance	<p>a) Squatters will be notified and given 60 days advance notice to remove their assets.</p> <p>b) Compensation for affected structures at replacement cost, which will be calculated as per the latest prevailing basic schedule of rates (BSR) without depreciation.</p> <p>c) Right to salvage material from demolished structure at no cost.</p> <p>d) A lump sum transfer grant/shifting assistance of Rs 10,000 (based on the type of house and household assets) per household for shifting households' assets and other belonging to the new area.</p>
	Encroachers (defined as a person who has legal title holding to land but illegally extends his occupation onto the contiguous, vacant government land)	Compensation for nonland assets at replacement cost and Assistance	<p>a) Encroachers will be notified and given 60 days advance notice to remove their assets.</p> <p>b) Compensation for affected structures at replacement cost, which will be calculated as per the latest prevailing basic schedule of rates (BSR) without depreciation.</p> <p>c) Right to salvage material from demolished structure at no cost.</p>

D.2. Loss of Crops and Trees	Squatters on government land and RoW	Compensation for non-land assets at replacement cost and Assistance	<p>a) Squatters will be notified and given 60 days advance notice to harvest crops/fruits and remove trees.</p> <p>b) Compensation to be paid by the DC at [the rate] replacement cost estimated by i) the Forest Department for timber trees: ii) State Agriculture Extension Department for crops: iii) and Horticulture Department for perennial and fruit trees.</p> <p>c) In case of standing crops cash compensation at current market value of mature crops for loss of standing agricultural crops only.</p> <p>d) Grant equal to market value of crop lost plus cost of replacement of seeds for the next season's harvest towards loss of crops before harvest due to forced relocation.</p> <p>e) Compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees calculated at replacement cost, and at a minimum as annual produce value for one season times 1 to 3, depending on the nature of crops/trees.</p> <p>f) A lump sum transfer grant/shifting assistance of Rs 10,000 per household for shifting households' assets and other belonging to the new area.</p>
	Encroachers on government land and RoW	Compensation for non land assets at replacement cost and Assistance	<p>a) Encroachers will be notified and given 60 days advance notice to harvest crops/fruits and remove trees.</p> <p>b) Compensation to be paid by the DC at [the rate] replacement cost estimated by i) the Forest Department for timber trees: ii) State Agriculture Extension Department for crops: iii) and Horticulture Department for perennial and fruit trees</p> <p>c) In case of standing crops cash compensation at current market value of mature crops for loss of standing agricultural crops only.</p> <p>d) Grant equal to market value of crop lost plus cost of replacement of seeds for the next season's harvest towards loss of crops before harvest due to forced relocation.</p> <p>e) Compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees calculated at replacement cost, and at a</p>

			minimum as annual produce value for one season times 1 to 3, depending on the nature of crops/trees.
E: LOSS OF LIVELIHOOD SOURCE			
E.1. Loss of primary source of income for the titleholders	Titleholders losing income through agriculture	Rehabilitation Assistance for income restoration	<p>a) Transitional allowance equivalent 1,000 days of Minimum Agricultural Wage (MAW) in the state at the time of Section 4 notification under LA Act if the residual land is not viable or equivalent to 750 days of MAW income when the residual land is viable.</p> <p>b) In case of households, losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating), training would be provided for income generating vocational training and skill improvement options as per APs choice at Rs 10,000 per household. This cost would be directly paid by the Project to the training institute.</p>
	Titleholders losing income through business	Rehabilitation Assistance for income restoration	<p>a) Transitional allowance will be paid to each affected household based on six months of average income earned from the affected business.</p> <p>b) In case of households, losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating), training would be provided for income generating vocational training and skill improvement options as per APs choice at Rs 10,000 per affected household.</p>
E.2. Loss of primary source of income for the tenants and leaseholders	Tenants/ Leaseholders	Transitional Assistance	<p>a) Transitional allowance will be paid to each affected household based on minimum wage rates for semi-skilled labor for three months.</p> <p>b) Training would be provided for income generating vocational training and skill improvement options as per APs choice at Rs 10,000 per household. This cost would be directly paid by the Project to the training institute.</p>
E.3. Loss of primary source of income for the non-titleholders [wage earning employees, agricultural	Agriculture/ Non agricultural labour indirectly affected due to acquisition of land or displacement of employer	Assistance for income restoration	<p>a) One-time financial assistance for lost income will be paid to each affected labour based on minimum wage rate for semi-skilled labor for three months.</p> <p>b) Employment opportunity for such APs in the project construction work, if desired so by them.</p> <p>c) Training would be provided for income generating vocational</p>

labour, non-agricultural labour, squatters and vulnerable encroachers]			training and skill improvement options as per affected person's choice at Rs 10,000 per household. This cost would be directly paid by the Project to the training institute.
	Wage earning employees indirectly affected due to displacement of commercial structure	Transitional assistance	<p>a) One-time financial assistance for lost income will be paid to each affected employee based on minimum wage rate for semi-skilled labor for three months.</p> <p>b) Training would be provided for income generating vocational training and skill improvement options as per APs choice at Rs 10,000 per household. This cost would be directly paid by the Project to the training institute.</p>
	Non-titleholders namely squatters and vulnerable encroachers losing primary source of income including vendors and hawkers	Training Assistance for income restoration	<p>a) Vulnerable affected households will be given priority in employment as unskilled labor in the Project construction activities.</p> <p>b) Training would be provided for income generating vocational training and skill improvement options as per APs choice at Rs 10,000 per household. This cost would be directly paid by the Project to the training institute</p> <p>c) One-time financial assistance for lost income based on minimum wage rate for semi-skilled labor for three months or period of disruption per household. Enrolment to vocational training course of one person from each household, based on assessment of skill sets of</p> <p>d) Organizational/logistical support to establish displaced persons in alternative income generation activity</p> <p>e) Consideration for project employment.</p>
F: LOSS OF COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES			
F.1. Loss of Common Property Resources	Affected community/ Government Institution responsible for the structure	Restoration and/or Reconstruction Assistance	Cash compensation or Replacement/ restoration of the affected community facilities (including temples, shrines, public water stand posts etc) in consultation with the affected community
G: ADDITIONAL SUPPORT TO VULNERABLE			
G.1. Additional assistance to	Households categorized as vulnerable ⁶	Lump sum assistance	a) Additional one-time lump sum assistance of Rs. 10,000 per household to vulnerable households. This will be over and

vulnerable groups			<p>above the other assistance/s given as per this framework.</p> <p>b) As an alternative to economic rehabilitation support, the equivalent amount will be paid in cash.</p> <p>c) Vulnerable households could be given priority in employment as labor in the Project construction activities.</p>
H: OTHER UNANTICIPATED IMPACTS			
I.1. Temporary impact during construction like disruption of normal traffic, damage to adjacent parcel of land/assets due to movement of machinery and plant site for contractor etc	Owner/ Titleholder/ traditional rights of the affected plot Community	Cash compensation for loss of income potential	<p>a) The contractor shall bear the cost of any impact on structure or land due to movement of machinery during construction or establishment of construction plant.</p> <p>b) Compensation for standing crops and trees as per the market rate.</p> <p>c) Restoration of land to its previous or better quality</p> <p>d) The contractor will negotiate a rental rate with the owner for all temporary use of land outside proposed RoW.</p> <p>e) All temporary use of lands outside proposed RoW to be through written approval of the landowner and contractor.</p> <p>f) Location of construction camps by contractors in consultation with the PWD.</p>
I.2. Any unanticipated adverse impact due to project intervention	Any unanticipated consequence of the project will be documented and mitigated based on the spirit of the principles agreed upon in this policy framework.		

E. Screening Criteria of Subprojects

29. The PIU will be responsible for involuntary resettlement planning and implementation. The following checklist will be used to screen subprojects to identify the resettlement impacts of the subprojects:

- (i) Will the subproject require land? What is the quantity of land required?
- (ii) What will be the estimated total number of persons affected?
- (iii) Will the impact be permanent or temporary (during construction)?
- (iv) Who owns the land? How is land currently used?
- (v) If private land, how many landowners/tenants/sharecroppers will be affected?
- (vi) If state land, is it subject to traditional claim?
- (vii) If state land, are there any squatters or informal settlers?
- (viii) What will be the estimated number of squatters?
- (ix) Are there any houses, structures, trees and crops that will be affected (whether

- state or private land)?
- (x) How many households will be physically displaced?
- (xi) Is there any public or community infrastructure?
- (xii) Will tribal communities be affected?
- (xiii) What percent of product assets (income generating) will people lose?

30. The PIU will be responsible for clearly documenting these answers to these questions in a table format. In addition, the PIU will submit to ADB the Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization Checklist in **Appendix 2** for each subproject. Based on the screening, the Project will be assigned to one of the following categories depending on the significance of probable involuntary resettlement impacts:

- (i) **Category A** – A proposed project is classified as Category A if it is likely to have significant involuntary resettlement impacts. A resettlement plan, including an assessment of social impacts, is required.
- (ii) **Category B** – A proposed project is classified as category B if it includes involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant. A resettlement plan, including assessment of social impacts, is required.
- (iii) **Category C** – A proposed project is classified as Category C if it has no involuntary resettlement impacts. No further action is required.

31. The involuntary resettlement impacts of an ADB-supported project are considered significant if 200 or more persons will experience major impacts, which are defined as; (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating). The level of detail and comprehensiveness of the resettlement plan will be commensurate with the significance of the potential impacts and risks.

F. Negotiated Settlement

32. In line with ADB SPS 2009 (Safeguards Requirements 2), this Framework does not apply to negotiated settlements. The policy encourages acquisition of land and other assets through a negotiated settlement wherever possible, based on meaningful consultation⁷ with affected persons, including those without title to assets. A negotiated settlement will offer adequate and fair price for land and/or other assets. Also, in case of negotiated settlement, an independent external party⁸ will be engaged by the IA to document the negotiation and settlement processes. The principles of this RF with regard to meaningful consultation processes, mechanisms for calculating the replacement costs of land and other assets affected and record-keeping requirements, will be followed while handling Negotiated Settlement. In cases where the failure of negotiations would result in expropriation through eminent domain or the buyer could acquire the property regardless of its owner's decision to sell it or not, will trigger ADB's involuntary resettlement policy. The Safeguard Requirements 2 will apply in such cases, including preparing a resettlement plan.

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION

A. Surveys

33. On completion of the detailed engineering designs, an updated resettlement plan shall be prepared based on a census of the displaced persons after a detailed measurement survey (DMS) of the affected properties has been completed. A DMS involves staking out of the affected land on the ground based on the engineering design of a project and forms the basis

for carrying out the census and assets inventory of losses of the displaced persons.

34. Social impact assessment (SIA) surveys of the affected persons will be undertaken in each subproject so as to determine the magnitude of displacement and prospective losses, identify vulnerable groups for targeting, ascertain costs of resettlement, and prepare a rehabilitation program for implementation. The SIA surveys will comprise of:

(i) **Baseline Socio-economic Sample Survey.** The purpose of the baseline socioeconomic sample survey of affected persons is to establish monitoring and evaluation parameters. It will be used as a benchmark for monitoring the socio-economic status of affected persons. The survey will cover 10% of affected persons and 20% of significantly affected persons. The survey will also collect gender-disaggregated data to address gender issues in resettlement. The survey will carry out the following: (i) preparation of accurate maps of the subproject area; and (ii) analysis of social structures and income resources of the population.

(ii) **Census Survey.** The purpose of the census is to: (i) register who the potentially affected persons are; (ii) assess their income and livelihoods; and (iii) inventory of their assets affected due to the project; (iv) gender-disaggregated information pertaining to the economic and socio-cultural conditions of displaced persons. The census will cover 100% of affected persons.

B. Resettlement Plan

35. The resettlement plan will be prepared based on the results of the census and from information drawn from the baseline socio-economic sample survey the database on affected persons should be completed before resettlement plan preparation. It will include the results and findings of the census of affected persons, and their entitlements to restore losses, institutional mechanisms and schedules, budgets, assessment of feasible income restoration mechanisms, grievance redress mechanisms, and results monitoring mechanisms. The resettlement plan should be structured as per the outline in **Appendix 3**.

36. Resettlement Plans will comply with the principles outlined in this agreed RF. These will be approved by ADB prior to contract award. Disbursement of compensation payments and entitlements will be made prior to displacement.

37. The specific resettlement-related activities to be performed such as social impact assessment, census and socio-economic survey, resettlement planning, public consultation, grievance redress, development of mitigation measures and income restoration measures, implementation of resettlement plan, monitoring and evaluation, and their subproject implementation schedule will all be detailed in the resettlement planning document.

C. Gender Impacts and Mitigation Measures

38. Female-headed households are considered a vulnerable group as per this RF. Any negative impacts of a subproject on female-headed households will be treated on a priority basis. The resettlement plan will formulate measures to ensure that socio-economic conditions, needs and priorities of women are identified and the process of land acquisition and resettlement does not disadvantage women. It will ensure that gender impacts are adequately addressed and mitigated. Women's focus groups discussions will be conducted to address specific women's issues. During disbursement of compensation and provision of assistance,

priority will be given to female-headed households.

IV. COMPENSATION, INCOME RESTORATION AND RELOCATION

A. Valuation of Lost and Affected Assets

39. The valuation of affected land and structures will be governed by the following process:

40. Land surveys for determining the payment of compensation would be conducted on the basis of updated official records and ground facts. The land records containing information like legal title, and classification of land will be updated expeditiously for ensuring adequate cost compensation and allotment of land to the entitled displaced persons. In cases of areas under the District council/village council in tribal areas, where official land records don't exist, formal land/property boundaries of private property owned by the tribal households can be determined through the process of community consultation and discussion with village elders and village council members. Based on such information, land can be classified and land record can be updated and compensation assessment can be made. In the states where the district council is under operation, although the land is notified from the district collector's/ deputy commissioner's office, the verification of ownership is done by the district/village council in consultation with the village people and assessment of compensation also done by the revenue officials based in the district council. After determination of ownership and compensation amount the same is sent to the district collector. Records as they are on the cut-off date will be taken into consideration while determining the current use of land. The uneconomic residual land remaining after land acquisition will be acquired as per the provisions of Land Acquisition Act. The owner of such land/property will have the right to seek acquisition of his entire contiguous holding/ property provided the residual land is less than the average land holding of the district.

41. For land acquisition the District Collector/Deputy Commissioner will decide the compensation for acquired land as per the legal provisions. If the compensation amount is less than the market/replacement cost of the land, the competent authority will award the compensation and the difference between the award rate and market / replacement rate will be paid by the EA as 'assistance'. The project authority will determine the possible replacement cost of land and assets to be acquired, possibly on the market rate through an independent valuer preferably hired from land and revenue department. This difference between the award money and the market/replacement rate will be determined by an independent Land Valuation Committee (LVC) before resettlement plan (RP) implementation i.e. during physical verification and updation of database. The LVC will be formed only where land acquisition is involved. In case of insignificant resettlement impacts with no land acquisition the cost of structures can be determined by the PWD itself with the help of their Building Wing.

42. The value of houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of relevant Basic Schedule of Rates (BSR) as on date without depreciation. While considering the BSR rate, project-implementing agency will ensure that it uses the latest BSR for the residential and commercial structures in the urban and rural areas of the region. Compensation for properties belonging to the community or common places of worship will be provided to enable construction of the same at new places through the local self-governing bodies like Village Panchayat/village council in accordance with the modalities determined by such bodies to ensure correct use of the amount of compensation.

43. Compensation for trees will be based on their market value. Loss of timber bearing trees will be compensated at their replacement cost and compensation for the loss of crops fruit

bearing trees will be decided by the EA in consultation with the Departments of Forest, Agriculture and Horticulture. The Compensation will be paid before taking possession of the land/properties.

44. The independent valuer will assess the compensation rates for various types of losses during the preparation of detailed designs and implementation of RP. Also, to ensure that the rates reflect current replacement costs, the LVC will verify and approve the estimates wherever felt necessary. The methodology for verifying the replacement cost for each type of loss will include, but not be limited to, the following:

- a) For valuation of land: Appraisal of recent sales and transfer of title deeds, informal sale and purchase of land among people in the project area, registration certificates for land in urban and rural areas of the district and consultation with local panchayats, district council, village council and APs; Determination of whether the rates established for the project are sufficient or not to purchase the same quality and quantity of land based on compilation of appraised rates;
- b) For valuation of crops and trees: Survey of market prices in the district and adjacent districts for different types of crops to establish an average market price and an assessment to know whether the compensation is less or greater than that price; All compensation should be equivalent or higher than the prevalent market prices and the income loss will be calculated as annual produce value for one season to 3 seasons depending on the nature of crops/trees.
- c) For valuation of structures: To evaluate the compensation for structures to find out whether the amount will enable DPs to rebuild or replace their affected structures. This is to be done by consulting land owners on the following:
 - From where they use to buy materials
 - Type of shops (private or state-owned)
 - Distance to be traveled
 - Sources (local or foreign) and the cost of various materials
 - Who will built the structures (owner or contractor) and whether they will use the hired labor or their own labor;
 - Obtaining cost estimates by meeting at least three contractors/suppliers in order to identify cost of materials and labor
 - Identifying the cost of different types of houses of different categories and compare the same with district level prices.

45. Even after payment of compensation, DPs would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. A notice to that effect will be issued intimating that DPs can take away the materials so salvaged within 48 hours of their demolition, otherwise, the same will be disposed by the project authority without giving any further notice.

46. Trees standing on the land owned by the government will be disposed off through open auction by the concerned Revenue Department/ Forest Department. DPs will be provided with an advance notice of three months prior to relocation. Further, all compensation and assistance will be paid to APs at least 3 months prior to displacement or dispossession of assets.

B. Income Restoration

47. Each affected person whose income or livelihood is affected by a subproject will be

assisted to improve or at least restore it to pre-project level. Income restoration schemes will be designed in consultation with affected persons and considering their resource base and existing skills. The PIU with support from the DSC and NGO will identify the number of eligible affected persons based on the 100% census of the affected persons and will conduct a training need assessment in consultations with the affected persons so as to develop appropriate income restoration schemes. The PIU with support of the DSC and NGO will examine local employment opportunities and produce a list of possible income restoration options. Suitable trainers or local resources will be identified by PIU and NGO in consultation with local training institutes. Vulnerable households will get special assistance in this regard. The PIU and NGO will also facilitate affected person access to Government schemes that could help them to restore income and livelihood.

48. In addition, the entitlement matrix provides for short-term income restoration activities intended to restore the income of the affected person in the period immediately before and after relocation focusing on relocation, and providing short-term allowances such as: (i) transitional allowance; and (ii) shifting assistance.

V. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

49. In order to engage with the community and enhance public understanding on the Project and address the issues pertaining to resettlement, various sections of APs and other stakeholders were consulted through focus group discussions (FGD), meetings and individual interviews in the preparation of Tranche 1 and 2 subprojects. The opinions of the stakeholders and their perceptions were obtained during these consultations. This approach adopted towards the formulation of the framework would be continued during the program implementation.

A. Meaningful Consultation and Participation of key stakeholders

50. Meaningful consultations will be undertaken with the affected persons, their host communities and civil society for every subproject identified as having involuntary resettlement impacts. Meaningful consultation will be carried out throughout the resettlement plan implementation. The consultation process established for the program will employ a range of formal and informal consultative methods. Different techniques of consultation with stakeholders are proposed during project preparation, viz., in-depth interviews, public meetings, group discussions etc.

51. Particular attention will be paid to the need of the disadvantaged or vulnerable groups, especially those below poverty line, the landless, the elderly, female headed households, women and children, Indigenous People/ Scheduled Tribes, and those without legal title to land. The key informants to be consulted, during the project preparation phase and during the RP implementation, shall include the following stakeholders:

- Heads and members of households likely to be affected
- Affected households belonging to the vulnerable groups
- Host communities
- Women in the affected as well as host communities
- Local voluntary organizations and NGOs,
- Government agencies and departments, and,

52. Each subproject resettlement plan will be prepared and implemented in close

consultation with the key stakeholders. Women's participation will be ensured by involving them in public consultation at various level and stages of project preparation and by arrangements, which would enhance their ability to attend such meetings.

53. The executing agency and implementing agency will ensure that views of the affected persons, particularly those vulnerable, related to the resettlement process are looked into and addressed. The DSC will ensure that groups and individuals consulted are informed about the outcome of the decision-making process, and confirm how their views were incorporated.

B. Information Disclosure and Resettlement Plan Disclosure

54. Information will be disseminated to affected persons at various stages. In the subproject initiation phase, the PIU will be responsible for issue of public notice to acquire particular land/property for subproject component along with program information/details. The notice will be published in local newspapers, twice with a week's interval. The PIU along with local revenue officials/officials from DC's office will also conduct meetings with affected persons in addition to the public notification to ensure that the information is given to all of them.

55. For the benefit of the community in general and affected persons in particular, a summary of this RF and each resettlement plan will be made available in local language during public meetings at the community level, and be disclosed in public places prior to project appraisal. This will enable stakeholders to provide inputs on the resettlement process, prior to award of civil work contract.

56. Each subproject resettlement plan will be disclosed to the affected community detailing information including measurement of losses, detailed asset valuations, entitlements and special provisions, grievance procedures, timing of payments and displacement schedule by the PIU with assistance from the NGO. This will be done through public consultation and made available as brochures, leaflets, or booklets, using local languages.

57. Summaries of each RP will be translated and made available to the affected persons. Hard copies of the resettlement plan will also be made available at: (i) Offices of the PIU; (ii) District Magistrate Office (iii) Block Development Officers's Office (iv) any other local level public offices, as soon as the plans are available and certainly before land is acquired for the project. For non-literate people, other communication methods will be used. A report of disclosure, giving detail of date and location, will be shared with ADB.

58. The basic information in the resettlement plan including subproject locations, impact estimations, entitlements, implementation schedule etc. will be presented in the form of a brochure that will be circulated among the APs. Posters designed to disseminate basic tenets of the plan will be distributed in different localities to generate mass awareness.

59. Electronic version of the framework as well as the RPs will be placed on the official website of the respective State Governments and the official website of ADB after approval and endorsement by IA/PIU and ADB. All RPs will be approved by ADB prior to contract award and then disclosed on ADB's website. Furthermore, a notification on the start date of subproject implementation. The notice will be issued by the PIU in local newspapers one month ahead of the implementation works.

VI. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

60. A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of affected people's concerns, complaints and grievances about the social and environmental performance at the level of the Project. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. The project-specific GRM is not intended to bypass the government's own redress process, rather it is intended to address affected people's concerns and complaints promptly, making it readily accessible to all segments of the affected people and is scaled to the risks and impacts of the project.

61. The RP will have a mechanism to ensure that the benefits are effectively transferred to the beneficiaries and will ensure proper disclosure and public consultation with the affected population. The GRCs are expected to resolve the grievances of the eligible persons within a stipulated time. The decision of the GRCs is binding, unless vacated by the court of law. The GRC will be constituted at PWD level headed/chaired by Chief Engineer. At the PIU level comprising of the Project Director, Resettlement Officer, representative from local NGOs, elected representative from Zilla Parisad/District Council, representatives of affected persons including vulnerable groups and women in the committee. The GRC will continue to function, for the benefit of the APs, during the entire life of the project including the defects liability periods.

62. The response time prescribed for the GRCs would be three weeks. Since the entire resettlement component of the project has to be completed before the construction starts for the whole project, the GRC will meet at least once in three weeks to resolve the pending grievances. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights under the court of law, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, compensation, relocation, and other assistance. The Tranche or subproject specific Resettlement Plans will detail out the step-by-step mechanism for grievance redress.

VII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

63. For resettlement planning and successful implementation of RP there will be a set of institutions involved at various levels and stages of the project are MDONER, State PWDs and Non-government Organization (NGO).

64. For resettlement activities, the EA, i.e. MDONER, will do the overall coordination, planning, implementation, and ensure that states allocate adequate finances for costs related to land acquisition and resettlement for the project. MDONER will be supported by the Project Management Consultant (PMC) to ensure timely and effective implementation of RPs. MDONER will coordinate with State PWDs/ PIUs for project level RP related activities. The institutional framework and the roles and responsibilities of various institutions to be involved in the R&R activities of the project and implementation of RP are described below.

65. PIUs will be established at each state level headed by a Project Director (PD) responsible for the overall execution of the projects in the state. The PD will be responsible for (i) overall implementation of R&R activities according to the Plan including responsible for land acquisition and R&R activities in the field; (ii) ensure availability of budget for R&R activities; (iii) liaison with district administration for support for land acquisition and implementation of R&R; (iv) and selection and appointment of the NGOs.

66. Each PIU will depute one full-time official as the Resettlement Officer (RO) for the

duration of resettlement activities, with relevant experience in land acquisition and resettlement issues. The PIU will maintain all databases and work closely with APs and other stakeholders. Based on regularly updated data, a central database will also be maintained by PIU.

67. The PIU officials and RO will undergo an orientation and training in resettlement management at the beginning of the project. The capacity development training inputs would include ADB resettlement policy and principles. The training activities will focus on issues concerning (i) principles and procedures of land acquisition, (ii) public consultation and participation, (iii) entitlements and compensation disbursement mechanisms, (iv) Grievance redressal, and (v) monitoring of resettlement operation. The training would specifically focus on the differences between provisions of ADB policy and the relevant country laws. The awareness of these differences and the need to follow the provisions of the ADB policy are critical for successful implementation of the RP.

68. The RO will work closely with the District Collector to expedite the payments of compensation for land acquisition and assistance to DPs.

69. Involuntary resettlement is a sensitive issue and strong experience in R&R matters along with community related skills will be required by the PIU in order to build a good rapport with the affected community and facilitate satisfactory R&R of the APs. To overcome this deficiency, experienced and well-qualified NGO in this field will be engaged to assist each of the PIUs in the implementation of the RP.

70. The NGO would play the role of a facilitator and will work as a link between the PIU and the affected community. Key activities of the NGO in relation to resettlement planning and implementation include: (i) conduct detailed survey of physically and economically displaced persons based on detailed design, and identify poor, female-headed, and vulnerable households affected by land acquisition and resettlement; (ii) prepare the list of the potential DPs and issue ID cards; (iii) facilitate the process of disbursement of compensation to the DPs – coordinating with the revenue department, informing the affected persons of the compensation disbursement process and timeline; (iv) assist DPs in opening bank accounts explaining the implications, the rules and the obligations of a joint account and how s/he can access the resources s/he is entitled to; (v) assist the executing agency in ensuring a smooth transition (during the part or full relocation of the affected persons), helping them to take salvaged materials and shift. In close consultation with the affected persons, the NGO shall inform the PMU about the shifting dates agreed with them in writing and the arrangements they desire with respect to their entitlements; (vi) organize training programs for income restoration; (vii) conduct meaningful, ongoing consultation and ensure disclosure of resettlement plans in an accessible manner to the affected persons; (viii) assist PIUs in establishing grievance redress mechanism; (ix) assist PIUs in keeping detailed records of progress and establish monitoring and reporting system of resettlement; (x) act as the information source center for community interaction with the project and maintain liaison between community, contractors and project management and implementing units during the execution of the works; and (xi) provide advice and other supports to PIUs as required.

71. **Implementation Schedule.** The Program will be implemented for a 6-year period from 2011 to 2016. The RP implementation schedule will vary from subproject to subproject. In general, the project implementation will consist of the three major phases, namely project preparation, land acquisition and rehabilitation of DPs. In line with the principles laid down in this RF, the executing agency and implementing agency will ensure that project activities are synchronized between the resettlement plan implementation activities as well as the subproject

implementation. The executing agency and implementing agency will ensure that no physical/or economic displacement of affected households will occur until: (i) compensation at full replacement cost has been paid to each displaced person for project components or sections that are ready to be constructed; (ii) other entitlements listed in the resettlement plan are provided to the displaced persons; and (iii) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by adequate budget, is in place to help displaced persons, improve, or at least restore, their incomes and livelihoods. Furthermore, all RPs will be revised during detailed design, and ADB will clear all Resettlement Plans prior to contract award.

VIII. BUDGET AND FINANCING

72. Detailed budget estimates for each RP will be prepared by the IA and PIU, which will be included in the overall project estimate. The budget shall include:

- a) detailed costs of land acquisition, relocation, and livelihood and income restoration and improvement;
- b) source of funding;
- c) arrangements for approval, and the flow of funds and contingency arrangements.

73. All land acquisition funds will be provided by the IA. All land acquisition, compensation, relocation and rehabilitation of income and livelihood, consultations and grievance redress will be considered as an integral component of project costs.

74. The disbursement of money to the affected persons for land acquisition will be carried out by the District Magistrate/ Commissioner's office. The IA in the district magistrate's office and the disbursement carried out by the district administration will deposit the approved amount. The PIU will deposit the amount at respective district jurisdictions and the district administration will disburse the money to affected persons.

75. However, in the case of assistance and other rehabilitation measures, the PIU will directly pay the money or any other assistance as stated in the resettlement plan to affected persons by means of a cheque payment into their individual accounts. The DSC Resettlement Specialist and the implementing NGO will be involved in facilitating the disbursement process and rehabilitation program and will facilitate opening of bank accounts for the affected persons who do not have bank accounts

IX. MONITORING AND REPORTING

76. Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of the PIUs and NGO(s), which will include:

- a) **Administrative monitoring:** daily planning, implementation, feed back and trouble shooting, individual AP database maintenance, and progress reports;
- b) **Socio-economic monitoring:** case studies, using baseline information for comparing AP socio-economic conditions, evacuation, demolition, salvaging materials, morbidity and mortality, community relationships, dates for consultations, and number of appeals placed; and
- c) **Impact evaluation monitoring:** Income standards restored/improved, and socioeconomic conditions of the affected persons. Monitoring and evaluation reports documenting progress on resettlement implementation and RP

completion reports will be provided by the IA to EA for review and approval from ADB.

77. The PMC to be engaged by MDONER for overall monitoring and evaluation of the project progress for resettlement implementation. The PMC, with previous experience in resettlement activities and familiarity with Government and ADB's SPS, will be engaged with ADB concurrence within three months of the loan effectiveness. The PMC will monitor and verify RP implementation to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, livelihood and living standards have been restored, and provide recommendations for improvement. The PMC will undertake biannual monitoring and impact evaluation on a sample basis during midterm and project completion. Monitoring will also ensure recording of AP's views on resettlement issues such as; AP's understanding of entitlement policies, options, and alternatives; site conditions; compensation valuation and disbursement; grievance redress procedures; and staff competencies. The PMC will also evaluate the performance of the PIU and NGOs. The PMC will report its findings simultaneously to the EA and the reporting responsibility of monitoring to ADB lies with the EA. The monitoring reports will be sent to ADB twice a year.

78. For projects likely to have significant adverse safeguard impacts, the EA will retain qualified and experienced external experts to verify its monitoring information.⁹ An important function of the external monitoring expert is to advise the EA on safeguard compliance issues. If significant non-compliance issues are identified, the EA is required to prepare a corrective action plan to address such issues. The EA will document monitoring results, identify the necessary corrective actions, and reflect them in a corrective action plan. The EA, in each quarter, will study the compliance with the action plan developed in the previous quarter. Compliance with loan covenants will be screened by the EA

COMPARISON BETWEEN LA ACT, NRRP AND ADB INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT SAFEGUARDS

SNo	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Land Acquisition Act 1894	NRRP, 2007	Remarks, and provisions in NRRP	Measures to bridge the Gap
	Objectives				
1	Avoid involuntary resettlement wherever feasible	X	✓		-
2	If unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives	X	✓		-
3	To enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels	X	✓		-
4	To improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.	X	✓		-
	Policy Principles				
5	Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks.	X	✓	While the policy does not specify any requirement for screening of the project at an early stage for resettlement impacts and risks, the process for resettlement planning is defined.	Screening of all sub-projects in line with the IR checklist of ADB, towards enabling identification of the potential resettlement impacts and associated risks.
6	Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks	x	✓	Clause 23. (1) After completion of baseline survey and census of the affected families under section 21, and assessment of the requirement of land for resettlement under section 22, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall prepare a draft scheme or plan for the rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families after consultation with the representatives of the affected families including women and the representative of the requiring body.	-
7	Carryout consultations with affected persons, host communities and concerned NGOs. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options	X	✓	Clause 10 (ii) hold consultation with the affected persons while formulating a rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan;	In addition to the consultations with the affected population, the framework includes provisions for information dissemination about the project including the entitlement and resettlement options to the affected persons.

SNo	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Land Acquisition Act 1894	NRRP, 2007	Remarks, and provisions in NRRP	Measures to bridge the Gap
	Objectives				
8	Establish grievance redressal mechanism	x	✓	Clause 14.—provides for appointment by the appropriate Government of an ombudsman for time bound disposal of grievances, etc.	Given that the Resettlement Impacts are not envisaged to be significant, a project level GRM is included in the RP.
9	Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.	X	✓	Clause 4.—seeks to provide for social impact assessment study in certain cases in the proposed affected areas taking into consideration the impact that the project will have on public and community properties etc., and specify the ameliorative measures.	Social Impact Assessment, awareness campaigns, and social preparation phase will be done for any projects with significant impacts.
10	Improve or restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.	X	✓	Clause 36 provides for the option of land based resettlement strategies	Structure to be compensated at replacement cost without depreciation
11	If there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; provide transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.	X	✓	Clause 30 – specifies that in case of involuntary displacement of less than four hundred families en masse in plain areas, or less than two hundred families en masse in tribal or hilly areas, DDP blocks or areas mentioned in the Fifth Schedule or Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, all affected families shall be provided basic infrastructural facilities and amenities at the resettlement area as per the norms specified by the appropriate Government	Not envisaged under the proposed project. Therefore, the provision of alternative resettlement sites is not provided for in the framework.

SNo	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Land Acquisition Act 1894	NRRP, 2007	Remarks, and provisions in NRRP	Measures to bridge the Gap
	Objectives				
12	Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards	X	✓	Clause 46. The project authorities shall, at their cost, arrange for annuity policies that will pay a pension for life to the vulnerable affected persons (such as the disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, abandoned women, or persons above fifty years of age), of such amount as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government subject to a minimum of five hundred rupees per month.	
13	If land acquisition is through negotiated settlement, ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status	X	✓		Not envisaged
14	Ensure that displaced 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.	X	✓	Clause 3 provides that non-titleholders who has been residing or engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation continuously for a period of not less than three years in the affected area preceding the date of declaration of the affected area, and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood or alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of his trade, business, occupation or vocation because of the acquisition of land in the affected area or being involuntarily displaced for any other reason;	RF mandates that in the case of land acquisition, the date of publication of preliminary notification for acquisition under Section 4.1 of the LAA will be treated as the cut-off date for title holders, and for non-titleholders such as squatters the start date of the project census survey.
15	Prepare a resettlement plan / indigenous peoples plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.	X	✓	Clause 23 provides for the preparation and content of the Resettlement Plan to be prepared.	-

SNo	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Land Acquisition Act 1894	NRRP, 2007	Remarks, and provisions in NRRP	Measures to bridge the Gap
	Objectives				
16	Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and 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	X	The approved scheme or plan for rehabilitation and resettlement shall be published in the Official Gazette by the appropriate Government	In addition to the publishing of the approved resettlement plan, the RF includes provision for disclosure of the various documents pertaining to RP implementation.
10	Include the full costs of measures proposed in the resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plan as part of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts and / or indigenous peoples plan, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.	X	✓	Clause 28—seeks to make it the responsibility of the requiring body to provide requisite funds to the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement for implementation of the scheme/plan for affected families; the requiring body to deposit 1/3rd cost of the scheme or plan with the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement on finalization of the scheme or plan.	-
17	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.	x	✓	Clause 29— seeks to provide that the compensation award, full payment of compensation etc. shall precede actual displacement of affected families where land acquisition is on behalf of a requiring body.	
18	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	x	✓	Clause 10 - The formulation, execution and monitoring of the rehabilitation and resettlement plan shall vest in the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement.	

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 Displaced 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 displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? [] No [] Yes				

Note: The project team may attach additional information on the project, as necessary.

OUTLINE OF A RESETTLEMENT PLAN

This outline is part of the ADB SPS 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

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

B. Project Description

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

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 displaced persons; and
- (iv) provides details of any common property resources that will be acquired.

D. Socioeconomic Information and Profile

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, indigenous and/or ethnic minorities, and other vulnerable groups; and
- (iv) identify gender and resettlement impacts, and the socioeconomic situation, impacts, needs, and priorities of women.

E. Information Disclosure, Consultation, and Participation

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

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

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 displaced 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

This section:

- (i) defines entitlements and eligibility of displaced persons, 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

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 displaced 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

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 (e.g. 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

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 loan 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 (taking into account both physical and cost contingencies), plus replacement costs.
- (iv) includes information about the source of funding for the resettlement plan budget.

L. Institutional Arrangements

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 NGOs, 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

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

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.