

# Resettlement Framework

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## India: Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management Investment Program – Tranche 2 Karnataka

Prepared by the Project Management Unit of the Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management Investment Program, Public Works, Ports & Inland Water Transport Department, Karnataka for the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

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## I. INTRODUCTION

### A. Background and Overview

1. The Government of Karnataka has committed to implement the Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management Investment Program (SCPMIP) that addresses immediate coastal protection needs and coastal instability through implementation of economically viable protection works using environmentally and socially appropriate solutions. The investment program has been funded through an ADB multitranchise financing facility (MFF). The MFF loan of \$198,064,000 with its first tranche (project 1) was approved in October 2010. The Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR) through the Central Water Commission (CWC) is the National Coordinating Agency (NCA) and responsible for the project to the national government. The Karnataka Public Works, Ports & Inland Water Transport Department (PWPIWTD) is the executing agency.

2. The second loan tranche referred to as project 2 consist of two outputs:

- (i) Coastal Erosion and instability; and
- (ii) Capacity for integrated shoreline planning and development enhanced.

3. As part of the MFF preparation, the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS) requires that the resettlement framework (RF) needs to be prepared to guide the project in preparing a resettlement plan (RP), if the project activities involve land acquisition or involuntary resettle people. The RF describes the objective, scope of application, procedure and principles applied to provide compensation to people who will lose their properties (land and structures) temporarily or permanently.

4. The RF for the MFF Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management Investment Program was prepared in accordance to the ADB Involuntary Resettlement Policy 1995, and approved by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in October 2010. The RF needs to be updated to comply with requirement described in the ADB SPS 2009 and the government's requirement described in the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. The updated RF was prepared as part of the preparation for developing project 2 under the MFF Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management Investment Program for Karnataka.

### B. Brief Description of Project 2

5. The project 2 had been prepared and the socioeconomic surveys (SES) as part of the social impact due diligence confirmed that the project will not involve land acquisition and resettlement. The features of the subprojects to be undertaken in project 2 are summarized in Table 1. The brief project description is attached in Annex 1.

**Table 1: Summary Activities of Project 2**

SN	Sub Project	Protection Length (Km)	Revetment (km)	Groynes (nr)	T Groynes (nr)	Off shore reef (nr)	Planting (ha)	Sand (m <sup>3</sup> )	Total rock (m <sup>3</sup> )
<b>Coastal Protection Sub Projects</b>									
1	Someshwara	2	2	-	-	-	-	29,870	
2	Yermal Thenka	4.5	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	230,329
3	Udyavara	4.5	-	35	-	-	-	720,000	121,800
4	Kodi Bengre	5	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	207,251
5	Maravanthe	4.5	-	15	9	-	-	225,000	146,808
6	Murudeshwara	2	-	-	-	1	0.45	90,000	10,020
<b>Community Protection Sub Projects Stage 1</b>									
1	Kodi Kanyana	1.5	-	-	-	-	0.32	-	-
2	Pavinakurve	1.5	-	-	-	-	0.65	-	-
<b>Community Protection Sub Projects Stage 2</b>									
1	Location to be decided	30	-	-	-	-	180	800,000	-

## II. OBJECTIVES, POLICY FRAMEWORK, AND ENTITLEMENTS

### A. Objectives

6. The principle objective of the RF is to guide the MFF activities to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement whenever possible by exploring design alternatives. If involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, the project activities should at least restore the livelihood of all displaced persons (DPs) to the “pre-project” level, and improve the living standards of displaced poor and vulnerable groups.

7. This RF applies to all DPs with and without land status affected permanently or temporarily due to subproject activities, including purchase and temporary use during construction. The RF does not apply to state land transferred from one authority to another, or used for reconstruction, unless third parties are adversely affected by the transfer or use.

## **B. Legal and Policy and Framework**

### **1. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.**

8. This act of the Government of India has been effective from January 2014 and applied extends to the whole of India, except the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The act replaced the Land Acquisition Act. 1894.

9. The aims and objectives of the act include: (i) to ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-government and Gram Sabhas established under the Constitution of India, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialization, development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanization with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families; (ii) to provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition; (iii) to make adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement; (iv) to ensure that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental there to.

10. Section 27 of the act defines the method by which market value of the land shall be computed under the proposed law. Schedule I outlines the proposed minimum compensation based on a multiple of market value. Schedule II through VI outline the resettlement and rehabilitation entitlements to land owners and livelihood losers, which shall be in addition to the minimum compensation per Schedule I.

### **2. The Land Acquisition (Karnataka Extension and Amendment) Act, 1961**

11. Multiple acts govern land acquisition in Karnataka, such as The Land Acquisition (Karnataka) Rules, 1965, The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Central Act 1 of 1894) with certain amendments and The Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961 (Karnataka Act No. 10 of 1962). The most important act is the Land Acquisition (Karnataka Extension and Amendment Act), 1961. This act extends to the whole of state of Karnataka. The act addresses the need for determining the value of the land the compensation, fixation of the amount of compensation, the manner of giving compensation, type of other benefits to be given to land losers.

### **3. ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS)**

12. The objectives of ADB's SPS 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.

13. ADB's SPS 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.

14. The three important elements of ADB's SPS 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 enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons relative to pre-project levels and to improve the standard of living of displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

### **C. Comparison of Government and ADB Policy**

15. The new act – The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (LARR Act, 2013), which has integrated provisions of National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (2007) with that of “The Land Acquisition Act” (LAA) of 1894 (as amended in 1984), recognizes titleholders and non-titleholders affected by land acquisition. However, non-titleholders such as squatters and encroachers, who have been using the land less than 3 years prior to the acquisition of the land, are excluded from the purview of the act. Under the investment program funded by this MFF, the non-titleholders who are using the land less than 3 years prior to land acquisition will be recognized and will be compensated in accordance with ADB's involuntary resettlement requirement as described in the ADB SPS 2009.

16. ‘The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013’ has come into effect from January 1, 2014. This act both complements the revision of the NRRP (2007) and decreases significantly the gaps between the LAA and ADB's SPS. In particular, the act requires social impact assessments (SIAs) for projects involving land acquisition, although it has set minimum threshold of people affected for this provision to apply, while the ADB does not so require. The act also expands compensation coverage of the principal act by requiring that the value of trees, plants, or standing crops damaged must also be included and being 100% compensated. Furthermore, the act has to match with ADB requirements for all compensation to be paid prior to project taking possession of any land.

17. Therefore, the LARR Act, 2013 has established near equivalence of the government's policies with those of ADB's SPS. Adoption of the below principles for the project has ensured that both are covered in their application to this project.

### **D. Involuntary Resettlement Principles for this MFF**

18. 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: (a) explore alternative alignments or locations which are less impacting, (b) ensure the appropriate technology is used to reduce land requirements, (c) modify the designs to maximize the use of existing land title for the project to ensure involuntary resettlement is avoided or minimized.
- (ii) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future

- (iii) Carry out meaningful consultations with DPs, and concerned nongovernment organizations (NGOs). Inform all DPs 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 (GRM) to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of DPs. Support the social and cultural institutions of DPs 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.
- (iv) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all DPs through: (a) 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; (b) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value; (c) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored; and (d) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- (v) Provide physically and economically DPs with needed assistance, including the following: (a) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (b) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (c) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (vi) 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.
- (vii) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement<sup>1</sup> to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- (viii) Ensure that the DPs without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- (ix) Prepare an RP elaborating on the entitlements of DPs, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule. This RP will be approved by ADB prior to contract award.
- (x) Disclose a draft RP, 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 displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final RP and its updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders.
- (xi) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full cost 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.

- (xii) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the RP under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (xiii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of DPs, and whether the objectives of the RP have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

## **E. Entitlement Matrix**

19. In accordance with the resettlement and rehabilitation measures suggested for the project, all displaced households (DHs) 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 socioeconomic vulnerability of the DPs and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. The DPs 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.

20. The DPs meeting the cut-off date requirements (for title holders, the date of first notification will be treated as the cut-off date, and for non-titleholders the start date of project census survey will be the cut-off date), 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 displaced persons. Unforeseen impacts will be mitigated in accordance with the principles of this RF.

21. An entitlement matrix has been developed, that summarizes the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements, and is in compliance with National Laws and ADB SPS.



**Table 2: Entitlement Matrix**

I. No.	Type of Loss	Type of Impact	Type of Displaced Person	Compensation Entitlement
1	Land (residential / agricultural)	Permanent	Owner (s) with legal title/customary rights of land to be identified during detailed survey	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cash compensation at replacement value or open market value of land and free of taxes.</li> <li>2. Subsistence cash allowance will be based on minimum wage rate of Rs157.34 per head per day for period of (a) 6 months if residual land is uninhabitable; (b) for a period of 3 months if residual land viable. This includes the time for preparing the remaining land/ procuring new land until the legal process is completed, or as detailed in 2013 LARR Act whichever is higher.</li> <li>3. If displaced household is vulnerable, compensation for entire or part of land is by means of land-for-land if so desired by HHs, provided land of equal productivity is available. PIU should find alternate plot of equal productivity in lieu of land lost within close vicinity for the WHH to be provided as security for future. For other vulnerable DPs, if equal productive land is not available, cash compensation may be alternate option.</li> <li>4. Rehabilitation assistance for owners categorized as vulnerable (female/disabled family headed, indigenous persons, BPL c HH) in form of training of their choice, or as determined in the 2013 LARR Act.</li> <li>5. All fees, taxes, and other charges (registration, etc.) incurred for replacement land will be borne by the project.</li> </ol>
		Permanent	Tenants, leaseholders, and sharecroppers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cash assistance based on 3 months' income from land</li> <li>2. Reimbursement for unexpired lease in case of leaseholders</li> <li>3. Assistance to leaseholder to find new land/place;</li> <li>4. Rehabilitation assistance for tenants categorized as vulnerable (female/disabled family head, indigenous persons, BPL c HH) in form of cash assistance to purchase income-generating equipment or acquire skill training of their choice, subject to a limit of Rs. 40,000f or as determined in the 2013 LARR Act which ever higher. This provision includes the tenants of the negotiated land settlement.</li> </ol>
		Permanent	Encroachers: titled or non-titled land users who have extended their activities illegally into the government land	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Vulnerable HH will be given cash assistance to purchase income generating tools/equipment, or for skill development training of their choice subject to a limit of Rs40,000 or as determined in the 2013 LARR Act, whichever is higher.</li> <li>2. Priority to be employed during construction, if so desired</li> </ol>

2	Commercial/ industrial, residential, agricultural land	Permanent	Owner (titleholder, legalized user)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cash compensation at replacement value or open market value of land and free of taxes</li> <li>2. Subsistence cash allowance based on minimum wage rate of Rs157.34 per head per day: (a) for a period of 6 months if residual land unviable; (b) for a period of 3 months if residual land viable or as determined in the 2013 LARR Act whichever is higher.</li> <li>3. If displaced household is vulnerable<sup>b</sup>, compensation for entire or part of land is by means of land-for-land if so desired by HHs, provided land of equal productivity is available. The alternate plot should equal productivity in lieu of land lost and within close vicinity for the WHH to be provided as security for future. For other vulnerable DPs, if equal productive land is not available, cash compensation may be alternate option or as determined in the 2013 LARR Act whichever is higher.</li> <li>4. Rehabilitation assistance for owners categorized as vulnerable (female/disabled family headed, indigenous persons, BPL<sup>c</sup> HH) in form of cash assistance to purchase income generating equipment or acquire skill training of their choice, subject to a limit of Rs. 40,000.<sup>d</sup> or as determined in the 2013 LARR Act whichever is higher.</li> <li>5. All fees, taxes, and other charges (registration, etc.) incurred for replacement land will be borne by the project.</li> <li>6. Provision of title for remaining land to legalized user.</li> </ol>
			Lessee, tenant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to size of lost plot and duration of remaining lease period already paid.</li> </ol>
			Non-titled user (squatter, encroacher)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of access to land under existing land allocation or legalization schemes; either as titled or rental/lease land or as determined in the 2013 LARR Act which ever better off for the affected DP.</li> </ol>
		Temporary	owner/occupant/land users	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rental value during period of temporary occupation/ loss of access to land</li> <li>2. Compensation for lost income during temporary occupation</li> </ol>
3	Structures (residential/ commercial—such as houses, shops, barns, garage, outhouse) and other fixed assets (pumps,wells, fences, etc.)	Permanent	Owner(s) of structures to be affected by the project (with or without legal status to the land, including squatters /encroachers)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Replacement value of structure according to Basic Schedule of Rates plus cost of labor.</li> <li>2. Where loss of structure is partial and the remaining portion is not viable for living any more, compensation should be for whole structure; otherwise, compensation will be for affected structure only.</li> <li>3. Free transport facility or shifting assistance of Rs. 3,000 (one-time payment)</li> <li>4. Registration cost and taxes, associated with new house, if any, will be borne by the project.</li> <li>5. Right to salvage material from existing structure</li> <li>6. Subsistence allowance in cash of Rs157.34 per day (for 3 months) based on minimum wage rates<sup>g</sup> for vulnerable households or as determined in the 2013 LARR Act whichever is higher.</li> </ol>

		Permanent	Leaseholders occupying affected structures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reimbursement of unexpired lease.</li> <li>2. Free transport facility or shifting assistance of Rs3,000 (one-time and payment) subsistence allowance of Rs157.34 per day (for 3 months) based on minimum wage rates for vulnerable households or as determined in the 2013 LARR Act whichever is higher.</li> <li>3. Replacement value of assets created by lessee according to Basic Schedule of Rates and cost of labor.</li> <li>4. Right to salvage material from structure created by lessee</li> <li>5. Vulnerable households will be given cash assistance to purchase income generating equipment/tools or get training of their choice subject to a limit of Rs40,000.</li> </ol>
4	Loss of access to the commercial structure within the subproject area	Permanent	Tenants/leaseholders occupying affected structures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. For tenants, 3 months' rental assistance to be provided based on rental value which DP is currently paying</li> <li>2. For leaseholder, reimbursement of unexpired lease</li> <li>3. Subsistence allowance for 3 months based on minimum wage rates of Rs.157.34 for vulnerable households or as determined in the 2013 LARR Act whichever higher</li> <li>4. Cash assistance for purchase of income generating equipment/skill training if they so desire, for vulnerable households</li> <li>5. Free transport facility or shifting assistance of Rs3,000 (one-time payment) or as determined in the 2013 LARR Act which ever higher.</li> <li>6. Right to salvage material from existing structure, if any part thereof was built/extended by the tenant/ lessee</li> </ol>
		Permanent	Squatters/encroachers using the	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All DPs will be given advance intimation of 60 days to shift from the public land.</li> <li>2. Free transport facility or shifting assistance of Rs3,000 (one-time payment) or as determined in the 2013 LARR Act which ever higher.</li> <li>3. Subsistence allowance for 3 months based on minimum wage rate of Rs.157.34 for the vulnerable households or as determined in the 2013 LARR Act whichever is higher.</li> <li>4. Cash assistance for purchase of land, and</li> <li>5. income generating equipment/skill training if they so desire, for vulnerable households</li> </ol>
5	Loss of standing crops/trees within subproject area	Permanent / temporary	Owner (titled/untitled) of trees/ crops/encroachers cultivating government land, informal land users	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Notice will be given to crop/tree owners to minimize the loss</li> <li>2. Cash compensation for lost standing crops and loss of future harvest (maximum of 2 years) will be paid. Compensation for cash crop will be based on market rate of that harvesting season.</li> <li>3. Compensation for perennial crops to be calculated as annual net product value multiplied by number of productive years remaining. For trees, it will be based on the market value of timber in case of timber-bearing trees and replacement cost in case of fruit-bearing trees. If the trees are yet to reach age of maturity for calculating economic value, cost of seedlings, saplings, and agricultural inputs will be added to the compensation valuation.</li> <li>4. For vulnerable households, subsistence allowance for one cropping cycle in case of seasonal crop</li> </ol>

<b>6</b>	Loss of livelihood/ income	Permanent	Owner of business (registered and informal)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cash compensation equal to lost income for one year, based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records</li> <li>2. Provision of re-training, job-placement, additional financial grants and income generating equipment and organizational/logistical support to establish DP's alternative income generation activity or as determined in the 2013 LARR Act which ever higher</li> </ol>
		Permanent	Employees working in commercial establishments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assistance to persons affected due to employer being displaced, based on (1) actual wage as recorded in the formal contract or (2) minimum wage rate for 3 months' income</li> <li>2. Assistance to be linked to project related employment opportunities, if so desired Or as determined in the 2013 LARR Act whichever is higher</li> </ol>
		Temporary	Employees working in commercial establishment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cash compensation equal to duration of wages lost</li> </ol>
		Temporary	Owner of business including hawkers/vendors, agricultural laborers temporarily affected during construction	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cash assistance equivalent to an average of maximum daily net income to be paid or the number of days /weeks of temporary disruption</li> <li>2. Free transport facility or one-time shifting assistance of Rs. 3,000 will be provided.</li> </ol>
		Permanent	Farm/agricultural worker	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assistance based on minimum wage rate for 3 months</li> <li>2. For vulnerable persons: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Cash assistance for purchase of income-generating equipment subject to a maximum of Rs. 40,000</li> <li>b) Skill development training, if they so desire</li> <li>c) Assistance to be linked to project related employment opportunities, if so desired</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>Or as determined in the 2013 LARR Act which ever higher</p>
<b>7</b>	Relocation	Permanent / temporary	Owners, tenants of the affected structures/ assets	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Shifting assistance will be provided to the DPs to move from the place proposed for acquisition to a new place. The amount of the shifting assistance will be decided based upon volume of material/assets to be shifted and distance to new place. ULB may provide free transport facility for this or as determined in the 2013 LARR Act which ever higher</li> </ol>
<b>8</b>	Loss of community/social facility (such as cultural/ religious heritage objects/place of worship, etc.	Permanent	Community or local body owning the structure/ assets /place or object of worship	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Restoration/replacement and improvement of community assets, such as water pumps, wells, school, temples, shrines, and cultural heritage sites.</li> </ol>

### III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION

#### A. Survey

22. For proper rehabilitation of Displaced Persons (DPs), the Socio Economic Survey (SES) and a census will be undertaken in each subproject with involuntary resettlement impacts under the project. The SES will be based on preliminary technical designs of the subprojects identified. The SES will help in assessing the socioeconomic impacts of investment programs on the affected community and people. The census will help in determining the magnitude of displacement, prospective losses, better targeting of vulnerable groups, ascertaining actual costs of resettlement, preparing and implementing a rehabilitation program. The methodology for conducting SES and database management (to be used for RP preparation) is indicated in Annex 3.

#### B. Preparation of Resettlement Plan (RP)

23. The RP will be prepared based on the results of the census and from information drawn from the baseline socioeconomic sample survey; the database on DPs should be complete before RP preparation. The RP preparation will be governed by the category of impacts it is likely to have. These are as follows:

- (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 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.
- (iv) **Category FI.** A proposed project is classified as category FI if it involves the investment of ADB funds to, or through, a financial intermediary

24. During subproject preparation, a detailed SIA survey will be undertaken after detailed engineering design is finalized. This will include census of all potentially affected persons/communities and a baseline sample SES. One experienced NGO will be engaged to conduct the SES and census and submit the findings of the survey to the borrower (executing agency).

25. The objective of preparing the SIA is to ascertain potential impact of involuntary resettlement (IR) and to identify degree of impact. While conducting SIA, the team will be supported by the project management design consultant (PMDC). The SIA survey should be preceded by the detailed measurement survey (DMS), after final engineering design is completed, to finalize the physical assets/infrastructures to be affected. The methodology for conducting census and data collection for a baseline socioeconomic study as part of the SIA is as follows.

- (i) Identify local NGO/CBOs of the subproject area and carry out preliminary consultation with them and potential displaced families.
- (ii) Prepare SIA data collection and consultation format and test run these during preliminary consultation survey.
- (iii) Before commencement of census, the SIA survey team identifies and marks the affected household structures and community resource structures, if any, and

identifies site locations on land revenue maps/drawings for land to be affected. In case of revenue map/sketches, reference can be drawn from Google maps to compare potential sites. During land identification (vacant or under cultivation), help from revenue officials/staff should be sought for clarifying plot details, such as use, ownership, and legal issues, if any.

- (iv) A census of 100% potentially DHs and a baseline sample SES will be conducted with the help of DMS drawings/maps of the subproject sites/alignments and land revenue maps/sketches for verification of the sites/alignments to be affected. The samples for SES should be representative of all sections of society within the project impact zone. Inventory of all assets with potential impact, including status of land ownership with documents in favour of ownership status, leasehold, tenancy, etc., will be made during census to measure quantum of loss. Assessment of incomes and livelihoods likely to be affected should be a major component of the survey. Identification of vulnerable people/groups that are disproportionately affected will be made. Gender issues will be highlighted to identify gender concerns with respect to the project, and benefits and adverse impact, if any, will be brought to the fore.
- (v) A census cut-off date will be established for eligibility of entitlement. Information regarding the cut-off date will be documented and disseminated throughout the project area. Usually, the date of census is the cut-off date for all DPs, including squatters and encroachers. In case of land acquisition, the date of notification under section 4(11) of LARR Act 2013 serves as the cut-off date.
- (vi) During the census and SES, group discussions should be held with specific sections of the society/community with focus on women, indigenous people, below poverty line families, community-managed common resources, youth, and senior citizens. Key persons of the locality, like local body officials/commissioners, ward council members, and land revenue officials (*tehsildar*) should be interviewed for in-depth views and information.
- (vii) All these data will be collated and analysed to form the basis of SIA. An inventory of lost assets and list of potential displaced families/persons will be prepared and constitute an important document of RP. The SIA survey and preparation of the report will be supervised and monitored by the project management unit (PMU). Land acquisition proposal will contain revenue drawing showing details of the areas/plots, and will be marked on the maps.
- (viii) After finalization of the SIA report based on census land acquisition and RP will be prepared.

26. Based on compiled and analysed baseline census and SES data, involuntary resettlement impacts will be assessed and the RP will be prepared. The preparation of the RP will be in consultation with the affected people/families. The level of detail and comprehensiveness is commensurate with the significance of potential involuntary resettlement impacts and risks.

#### **IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE**

##### **A. Consultation and Disclosure**

27. In order to engage with the community and enhance public understanding on the project and address the issues pertaining to resettlement, various sections of DPs and other stakeholders will be consulted through focus group discussions, meetings and individual interviews. The opinions of the stakeholders and their perceptions will be obtained during these consultations. Guidelines for consultation, participation and disclosure plan are attached as

Annex 4. A template for preparing Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan is attached as Annex 5. An outline of the RP is attached as Annex 6.

## **B. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)**

28. The PMU will establish a mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected DPs' concerns, complaints, and grievances. The grievance mechanism will be scaled to the impacts of the project. It should address concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is culturally appropriate, gender responsive, and accessible to the affected DPs' Peoples communities at no cost and without retribution. The mechanism should not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. The affected DPs' Peoples communities will be appropriately informed about the mechanism.

## **C. Institutional Framework and Budget**

29. The PWPIWTD is the executing agency for the project which has a project management unit (PMU) headed by a Project Director, who reports to the Principal Secretary at Bangalore. The office of the Project Director is located within the Port Office of the old Mangalore Port. The PMU will have the primary responsibility for the preparation of the RP. The responsibility of financing, implementation and monitoring of the DP will rest with the EA. A local NGO with the relevant experience will be hired to assist in preparing and implementing the RP, only in case of projects with significant impacts on displaced population. An independent agency will also be oriented on ADB's Policy on Indigenous People.

## **D. Monitoring & Reporting**

30. The PMU will set up and operationalize internal monitoring to implement the RP. The selected NGO will be briefed about the ADB's Policy on Indigenous People. An external monitoring agency will also be engaged by the executing agency with ADB's concurrence to monitor and proactively evaluate the RP implementation in case of projects with significant involuntary resettlement impacts. The reporting formats will be prepared for both internal and external monitoring. The monitoring will include the process and impact indicators with the baseline established at the preparatory stage of the RP. The executing agency will prepare periodic monitoring reports on the progress of RP implementation, highlighting compliance issues and corrective actions taken, if any. The PMU will submit biannual monitoring reports. For projects with significant adverse impacts on DPs, the PMU will retain qualified and experienced external experts or qualified NGOs to verify monitoring information. The external experts engaged by the PMU will advise on compliance issues, and if any significant issues are found, PMU will prepare a corrective action plan or an update to the approved RP. The costs of monitoring requirements will be included in project budgets.

## **E. ADB Accountability Mechanism**

31. In the event that the established Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is not in a position to resolve the issue, the DP, as affected person, can also use the ADB Accountability Mechanism by directly contacting (in writing) the Complaint Receiving Officer (CRO) at ADB headquarters or ADB India Resident Mission (INRM). The complaint can be submitted in any of the official languages of ADB's developing member countries.

## ANNEX 1: SUMMARY OF SUBPROJECTS

### A. COASTAL PROTECTION SUB PROJECTS

1. The Coastal Protection subprojects have been planned and designed to address the issues of medium to severe coastal erosion by means of civil construction at six locations, viz. Someshwara, Yermal Thenka, Udyavara, Kodi Bengre, Maravanthe and Murudeshwara.

- (i) **Someshwara:** The project site is located in Dakshina Kannada District, south of Mangalore. The proposed coastal protection scheme at Someshwara site is revetment using geotextile containers filled with sand, for a length of about 2 kilometer (km). The proposed scheme provides protection to the communities and infrastructure adjacent to the shoreline. The estimated cost of the proposed scheme at Someshwara is \$4.7 million.
- (ii) **Yermal Thenka:** The project site is located in Udupi District. The proposed coastal protection scheme at Yermal Thenka is to rehabilitate the existing rock revetment for a length of 3.8 km and constructing a new rock revetment for a length of 700 meters (m) using large size armour rocks. The proposed scheme provides protection to the existing fisheries road running parallel to the shoreline for a length of 4 km and also to protect the land from erosion. The total estimated cost of the proposed scheme at Yermal Thenka is \$11.6 million.
- (iii) **Udyavara:** The project site is located in Udupi District. The project site is a long narrow spit, surrounded by sea on the west and river on the east. A 9-km fisheries road which runs along the spit that connects Malpe fishing harbour to the nearby villages is under constant threat from erosion. The proposed coastal protection scheme at Udyavara includes protecting a shoreline length of 5 km by providing 35 numbers of shore normal rock groynes spaced at an interval of 120 m and nourishing the beach with a total volume 720,000 cubic meter (m<sup>3</sup>) of sand. The total estimated cost of the proposed scheme at Udyavara is \$14.6 million.
- (iv) **Kodi Bengre:** The project site is located in Udupi district. The project site is a long narrow spit, surrounded by sea on the west and river on the east. The spit, which is densely populated is under constant threat from erosion and wave flooding. The proposed coastal protection scheme at Kodi Bengre is to rehabilitate the existing rock revetment and constructing new rock revetment over a length of 4.5 km. The total estimated cost of the proposed scheme at Kodi Bengre is \$11.1 million.
- (v) **Maravanthe:** The project site is located in Udupi District. Maravanthe project site is surrounded by Arabian Sea on the west and Souparnika River on the east forming a narrow isthmus on which the National Highway 66 (NH-66) running that, connects Mumbai in the north to Kochi in Kerala towards the south. The proposed scheme involves protecting a shoreline length of 3.5 km by 15 numbers of shore normal groynes on south and northern ends of project site and 9 numbers of T-groynes at middle section where NH-66 runs close to the sea and river. Sand redistribution is proposed to enhance the beach width at critical sections. The total estimated cost of the proposed scheme at Maravanthe is \$13.5 million.
- (vi) **Murudeshwara:** The project site is located in Uttara Kannada District. Murudeshwara is one of the prime tourist destinations within Karnataka State. The shore protection scheme here is a combination of offshore reef, sand nourishment of 900,00m<sup>3</sup> and dune stabilization by vetiver grass for northern stretch of 1.5 km. The main rational of this scheme is to protect the beach located on the leeside of the reef by reducing the wave energy, increasing the beach width by sand nourishment. The total estimated cost of the proposed scheme at Murudeshwara is \$3.9 million.



2. In addition to the above sub-projects, the Project 2 includes community protection that will be implemented in 2 stages:

**1. COMMUNITY PROTECTION SUBPROJECTS STAGE 1**

3. Two community subprojects Kodi Kanyana and Pavinkurve have been planned designed under the project 1 and will be implemented in 2016/2017.

- (i) Kodi Kanyana: The project site is located in Udupi District. Three-layered vegetation planting scheme along a 1.5 km stretch is proposed in order to reduce wave up rush into the cultivable lands located behind the proposed site and also to hold the beach. This scheme is proposed to protect a length of 1.5km stretch. Implementation and maintenance of this scheme is proposed to be carried out by involving local community. The total estimated cost of the proposed scheme at Kodi Kanyana is \$0.14 million.
- (ii) Pavinakurve: The project site is located in Uttara Kannada district. The project area is divided into three sectors, where plantation scheme is proposed with a combination of different species of plants. This scheme is proposed to protect a length of 1.5km stretch. Implementation and maintenance of this scheme is proposed to be carried out by involving local community. The total estimated cost of the proposed scheme at Pavinakurve is \$0.15 million.

**2. COMMUNITY PROTECTION SUB PROJECTS STAGE 2**

4. The Stage 2 community protection subprojects will involve dune construction with a nourishment of about 800,000m<sup>3</sup> sand, planting for an area of 180 hectares (ha). This will cover approximately 30km of shoreline. Minor infrastructure facilities in the form of access and water drainage will be provided wherever appropriate. The potential sites will be identified and the designs will be finalized by the Tranche 2 consultants. The Stage 2 community protection subprojects will incorporate the design guidelines to be prepared by the Climate Resilient Coastal Protection Project (CRCPMP) project. The total estimated cost of the proposed scheme under community protection subproject Stage 2 is \$10.3 million.

## ANNEX 2: INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS SCREENING CHECKLIST

### A. Introduction

1. Each subsection/section needs to be screened for any involuntary resettlement impacts which will occur or have already occurred. This screening determines the necessary action to be taken by the project team.

### B. Information on subsection/section:

- a. District/administrative name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 b. Location (km): \_\_\_\_\_  
 c. Civil work dates (proposed): \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. Technical description: \_\_\_\_\_

### C. Screening Questions for Involuntary Resettlement Impact

2. Below is the initial screening for involuntary resettlement impacts and due diligence exercise. Both permanent and temporary impacts must be considered and reported in the screening process.

Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Will the project include any physical construction work?				
Does the proposed activity include upgrading or rehabilitation of existing physical facilities?				
Will it require permanent and/or temporary land acquisition?				
Is the ownership status and current usage of the land known?				
Are there any nontitled people who live or earn their livelihood at the site or within the corridor of impact (COI)/right of way (RoW)?				
Will there be loss of housing?				
Will there be loss of agricultural plots?				
Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets (i.e. fences, pumps, etc.)?				
Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises?				
Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods?				
Will people lose access to facilities, services, or natural resources?				
Will any social or economic activities be affected by land use-related changes?				
Are any of the affected persons (AP) from indigenous or ethnic minority groups?				If yes, please describe the situation

**D. Involuntary Resettlement Impact**

3. After reviewing the answers above, EA/safeguard team will confirm that the assigned/proposed project/subproject/ section:

has involuntary resettlement (IR) impact, so a resettlement plan (or corrective action plan) is required

has no IR impact, so no resettlement plan is required

Prepared by:	Verified by:
Signature:	Signature:
Name:	Name:
Position:	Position:
Date:	Date:

## ANNEX 3: CENSUS AND BASELINE SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEY GUIDELINES

### A. Cut-off Date

1. The cut-off date for those who have legal title is the date of notification under Section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act. The date of census is the cut-off date for those who do not have legal standing for eligibility of assistance under the project. People moving into the project area after this cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation/resettlement assistance payment. Persons who were not enumerated during the census, but can show documentation or evidence that he/she is rightfully a displaced person, will be included. Only those displaced persons (DPs) within the impact zone will be considered eligible for support under the subproject.

### B. Census Requirement and Contents

2. Census of households and individuals located within the project impact zone will be carried out, and documents of the legal status, status of tenancy, leasehold right, etc. will be collected during the census. During the census, a sample socioeconomic survey will be undertaken to portray social and economic conditions at pre-project level. It will provide a demographic overview of the potentially affected population who will be brought within the fold of the resettlement plan (RP). Household assets, resource base, and sources of livelihood will also be noted. It will cover 100% of the potentially affected population within the project impact zone.

3. The census will cover the following aspects of the potentially affected DPs:

- (i) **Resource base** – includes land, water, forest, etc., which provide for the economic sustenance of the people under pre-project conditions. During the conduct of the census, legal boundaries of affected properties and the right of way (RoW) will be verified. Structures, trees, irrigation sources, and other assets will be recorded.
- (ii) **Economic base** – includes the modes and magnitude of production, such as agriculture, other livelihood patterns, consumption pattern, and various economic institutions linked with productive resources.
- (iii) **Household census** – covers immovable property owned by the APs and other resources in their possession/use. These surveys will be carried out in collaboration with local and host communities, as well as with the local representatives.
- (iv) **Social structures** – the social institutions, structure of the family and society, norms, customs, cultural traditions, activities, patterns of leadership, and institutions of social network are contained in this aspect.
- (v) **Displaced persons (DPs)** – the census will identify prima facie the legal titleholders, tenants, sharecroppers, encroachers, and agricultural day/contract laborers who are likely to be displaced due to project execution. DPs who belong to the Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Scheduled Castes (SCs) populations in accordance with the ST and SC lists of the Government of Karnataka, and the vulnerable affected persons such as the old, handicapped, infirm, orphans and destitute, women-headed households, and those below poverty line will be mentioned particularly.

### C. Census Procedures

4. The following procedure will be adopted in carrying out the census:
- (i) Preliminary screening will provide information on initial social impact assessment.
  - (ii) Verification of legal boundaries of project area will document existing structures, land plots, and others physical assets. This involves:
    - identification of suitable resettlement sites, in close proximity to the affected area if required;
    - All encroachments, private land holdings, and others assets in the project area to be documented;
    - assets, structures, land holdings, trees, etc. to be recorded; and
    - all information is to be computerized; photography/video recordings to be used to document existing structures.
  - (iii) The baseline socioeconomic survey shall cover information on the various categories of losses and other adverse impacts likely to affect the people within project area.
  - (iv) The census shall identify potentially affected populations, with special attention to vulnerable groups.
  - (v) Assessment on the value of various assets will be made, with cooperation from District Land Revenue Officer to record correct valuation of the assets.

### D. Database Management

- (i) **Data sources** – As a prerequisite for conducting the primary household surveys, relevant information will be collected from secondary sources. These include:
  - revenue records maintained at the Land Revenue office, with regard to land particulars for facilitating acquisition of land, properties, and resettlement of the displaced persons;
  - last census records for demographic and social infrastructural information;
  - development agencies at government level to get information on various developmental programs/schemes for specific sections of the population, like those living below poverty line, scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, etc. which can be utilized for rehabilitation measures, if required; and
  - local organizations, including NGOs, in order to involve them and integrate their activities in the economic development programs of the displaced population.
- (ii) **Data collection** – Interviews and surveys will be conducted at each household level among potentially displaced households, completing the household socioeconomic profile. Each of the households surveyed and the structure/land likely to be affected by the project has to be numbered, their legal documents collected, and interviews documented and photographed. Public consultation has to be conducted with the DPs. In these exercises, women among the DPs are to be involved to elicit their views and opinions on the overall planning of resettlement activities. Discussions with a cross-section of the affected population will help towards understanding the problems and preferences of the DPs.
- (iii) **Data analysis** – The analysis will cover the following: population, population density, age, sex ratio, literacy rates, level of educational achievement, occupation, income, expenditure, gender, and indigenous people, religious groups, and people below poverty line.

- (iv) **Data update** – Since there is generally a time gap between the census and land acquisition and resettlement procedure, which will take at least 1 year, it implies that actual physical relocation of DPs may be delayed by at least a year. Therefore, it is suggested that NGOs responsible for implementation of RP should conduct a rapid appraisal to continuously update information during project implementation in concurrence with civil works execution.

## ANNEX 4: CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

1. Consultation with the displaced persons (DPs) at every stage of the resettlement plan (RP) preparation and implementation is essential for successful and distress-free implementation of the RP. It is also required that information disclosure at every stage of project implementation involves DPs' participation. There should be interactive consultation with DPs, nongovernment organization (NGO) or community based organization (CBO). at the local level. This will enable the informed DPs to express their views and opinions that will be incorporated in the decision-making process, and will also help build mutual trust and confidence.

- (i) **Consultation.** The overall goal of the consultation program is to disseminate project information and to incorporate affected persons' views in the RP. The specific aims of the consultations are to:
  - improve project design to ensure fewer conflicts and delays in implementation;
  - facilitate development of appropriate and acceptable entitlement options;
  - increase long-term project sustainability and ownership;
  - reduce problems of institutional coordination;
  - make the resettlement and rehabilitation process transparent; and
  - make income restoration strategies sustainable, and improve coping mechanisms.
- (ii) **Information dissemination campaign.** An intensive information dissemination campaign for DPs should be conducted at the outset of RP implementation. This campaign will be designed by the ULB and project consultant and executed by the resettlement NGO. The objectives of the campaign are:
  - to help counter rumours and prevent distress;
  - to assist in preparation for relocation to new sites; and
  - to ensure all questions of the affected persons are answered to the best ability; print and audio-visual materials will be of secondary use in such areas.
- (iii) All the comments made by the affected persons will be documented in the project record and summarized in project monitoring reports.

**ANNEX 5: PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE PLAN**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Task</b>	<b>Timing (Date/ Period)</b>	<b>No. of People</b>	<b>Agencies Involved</b>	<b>Feedback/ Issues/ Concerns Raised</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Stakeholder identification	Mapping of the project area					
Project information dissemination	Distribution of information leaflets to DPs					
Consultative meetings with DPs during scoping phase	Discuss potential impacts of the project					
Public notification	Publish list of affected lands/sites in a local newspaper; establish eligibility cut-off date					
Socioeconomic survey	Collect socioeconomic information on DPs' perception of the project					
Consultative meetings on resettlement mitigation measures	Discuss entitlements, compensation rates, grievance redress mechanisms					
Publicize the resettlement plan (RP)	Distribute leaflets or booklets in local language					
Full disclosure of the RP to DPs	Distribute RP in local language to DPs					
Web disclosure of the RP	RP posted on ADB and/or EA website					
Consultative meetings during detailed measurement survey	Face-to-face meetings with DPs					
Disclosure after detailed measurement survey	Disclose updated RP to DPs					
Web disclosure of the updated RP	Updated RP posted on ADB and/or EA website					

DPs = Displaced persons; EA = executing agency; RP = resettlement plan



## ANNEX 6: OUTLINE OF A RESETTLEMENT PLAN

TOPIC	CONTENTS
<b>Executive Summary</b>	Provides a concise statement of project scope, key survey findings, entitlements, and recommended actions.
<b>Project Description</b>	Provides a general description of the project, discusses project components that result in land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, or both, and identifies the project area. It also describes the alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement. Includes a table with quantified data, and provides rationale for the final decision.
<b>Scope of land Acquisition and Resettlement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• discusses the project's potential impacts, and includes maps of the areas or zone of impact of project components or activities;</li> <li>• describes the scope for land acquisition (provides maps) and displaced persons; and</li> <li>• provides details of any common property resources that will be acquired.</li> </ul>
<b>Socioeconomic Information and Profile</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>This section:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• defines, identifies, and enumerates the people and communities to be affected;</li> <li>• describes the likely impacts of land and asset acquisition on the people and communities</li> <li>• affected, taking social, cultural, and economic parameters into account;</li> <li>• discusses the project's impacts on the poor, indigenous, and/or ethnic minorities and other vulnerable groups; and</li> <li>• identifies gender and resettlement impacts, and the impact of the socioeconomic situation</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
<b>Information, Disclosure, Consultation, and Participation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identifies project stakeholders, especially primary stakeholders;</li> <li>• describes the consultation and participation mechanisms to be used during the different stages of the project cycle;</li> <li>• describes the activities undertaken to disseminate project and resettlement information during project design and preparation for engaging stakeholders;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• confirms disclosure of the draft resettlement plan to affected persons and includes arrangements to disclose any subsequent plans; and</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Grievance Redress Mechanism</b>	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 how gender sensitive they are.
<b>Legal Framework</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• describes national and local laws and regulations that apply to the project, and identifies;</li> <li>• describes gaps between local laws and ADB's policy requirements; discusses how any gaps will be addressed;</li> <li>• describes the legal and policy commitments from the executing agency for all types of displaced persons;</li> <li>• outlines the principles and methodologies used for determining valuations and compensation rates at replacement cost for assets, incomes, and livelihoods;</li> <li>• sets out the compensation and assistance eligibility criteria, and how and when compensation and assistance will be provided; and</li> <li>• describes the land acquisition process and prepares a schedule for meeting key procedural requirements.</li> </ul>
<b>Entitlements, Assistance, and Benefits</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• defines displaced persons' entitlements and eligibility, and describes all resettlement assistance measures (includes an entitlement matrix);</li> <li>• specifies all assistance to vulnerable groups, including women, and other special groups; and</li> </ul>

TOPIC	CONTENTS
<b>Relocation of Housing and Settlements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• outlines opportunities for affected persons to derive appropriate development benefits from the project.</li> <li>• describes options for relocating housing and other structures, including replacement</li> <li>• describes housing relocation, replacement cash compensation, and/or self-selection (ensuring that gender concerns and support to vulnerable groups are identified).</li> <li>• describes alternative relocation sites considered; community consultations conducted; and justification for selected sites, including details about location, environmental assessment of sites, and development needs;</li> <li>• provides timetables for site preparation and transfer;</li> <li>• describes the legal arrangements to regularize tenure and transfer titles to resettled persons;</li> <li>• outlines measures to assist displaced persons with their transfer and establishment at new sites;</li> <li>• describes plans to provide civic infrastructure; and</li> <li>• explains how integration with host populations will be carried out.</li> </ul>
<b>Income Restoration and Rehabilitation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identifies livelihood risks and prepares disaggregated tables based on demographic data and livelihood sources;</li> <li>• describes income restoration programs, including multiple options for restoring all types of livelihoods (examples include project benefit sharing, revenue sharing arrangements, joint stock for equity contributions such as land), and discusses sustainability and safety nets;</li> <li>• outlines measures to provide a social safety net through social insurance and/or project special funds;</li> <li>• describes special measures to support vulnerable groups;</li> <li>• explains gender considerations; and</li> <li>• describes training programs.</li> </ul>
<b>Implementation Schedule Monitoring and Reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Includes a detailed, time- bound implementation schedule for all key resettlement and rehabilitation activities. The implementation schedule should cover all aspects of resettlement activities and should be synchronized with the project schedule of civil works construction, and provide land acquisition process and timeline;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>