

**Renewable Energy Resource Assessment, Piloting and
Technical Assistance**

Resettlement Policy Framework

March 2018

SREDA

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Abbreviation

CCS	Consultation and Communication Strategy
CUL	Compensation-Under-Law
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DP	Displaced Persons
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
GOB	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GIF	Gender and Inclusion Framework
HCG	House Construction Grant
HTG	House Transfer Grant
IDA	International Development Association
INGO	International non-government organizations
IP	Indigenous People
KII	Key Informants Interview
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan
LAP	Land Acquisition Proposal
NGO	Non-Government Organization
OP	Operation Policy
PMU	Program Management Unit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SA	Social Assessment
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SMF	Social Management Framework
TOR	Terms of Reference
WB	World Bank

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DEFINITION OF TERMS

Compensation	The payment given in cash or in kind to displaced persons (DPs) at replacement cost or at current market value for assets and income sources acquired or adversely affected by the project.
Corridor of impact (COI)	The area that would be cleared of all structures and obstructions.
Cut-off date	Refers to the date after which people will not be considered eligible for compensation i.e. they are not included in the list of DPs as determined by a census of persons displaced from assets and livelihoods. The cut-off-date will be disclosed to residents and local officials of each affected village which coincides with the conduct of the detailed measurement survey (DMS).
Detailed measurement survey (DMS)	With the use of approved detailed engineering drawings, this activity involves the finalization or validation of the results of the inventory of losses (IOL), severity of impacts, and list of APs done during the preparation of this land acquisition and resettlement plan (LARP). The final cost of resettlement will be determined after the DMS.
Displaced person (DP) /affected person (AP)	Refers to any person or persons, household, firm, private or public institution who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) as result of i) acquisition of land; ii) restriction on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Eminent domain/compulsory Land acquisition	The right of the state using its sovereign power to acquire land for public purposes. National law establishes which public agencies have the prerogative to exercise eminent domain.
Entitlement	Refers to a range of measures of compensation and other forms of assistance provided to DPs/APs in the respective eligibility category.
Income restoration	This involves re-habilitating the sources of income and productive livelihoods of severely affected and vulnerable APs to enable income generation equal to or, if possible, better than earned by APs before resettlement.
Inventory of losses (IOL)	This is the listing of assets as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets during the preparation of the resettlement Action plan (RAP) where all fixed assets (i.e., land used for residence, commerce, agriculture; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; standing crops and trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the COI are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs calculated. The severity of impact on the affected assets and the severity of impact on the livelihood and productive capacity of the APs/DPs are likewise determined.
Involuntary resettlement	It is the displacement of people, not of their own volition but involuntarily, from their homes, assets, sources of income and livelihood in the COI in connection with the Project.
Land acquisition	Refers to the process of acquiring all or part of the land and all assets attached in the land to the ownership and possession of the parties in land need for the Project in return for compensation at replacement cost.

Meaningful consultation		A process that begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle. It will provide relevant and adequate information understandable and accessible to APs with a free atmosphere and gender inclusive and enables the incorporation of all relevant views of APs and other stakeholders into decision making.
Relocation		The physical displacement of a DP from his/her pre-project place of residence and/or business.
Relocation assistance		Support provided to persons who are physically displaced by a project. It may include transportation, transitional assistance (food, shelter, and social service) that are provided to the APs during their relocation.
Replacement cost		Replacing an asset at cost in cash or in kind needed at a cost prevailing at the time of its acquisition. The replacement of the asset in its existing condition, without deduction of transaction costs or depreciation and salvageable materials, at prevailing market value, or its nearest equivalent, at the time of compensation payment.
Resettlement		Refers to various measures provided to APs or AHs to mitigate any and all adverse social impacts of the project, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed.
Resettlement plan	Action	A time-bound action plan with budget, setting out the resettlement objectives and strategies, entitlements, activities and responsibilities, resettlement monitoring, and resettlement evaluation.
Severely APs		This refers to APs/DPs who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive assets, (ii) have to relocate, and/or (iii) lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the project.
Voluntary resettlement		Refers to any resettlement not attributable to forms of land acquisition backed by power of state. Important principles in voluntary resettlement are informed consent and power of choice. The persons involved are knowledgeable about a project and its implications and freely agree to participate. The persons also have the option to agree or disagree with the land acquisition, without adverse consequences being imposed by the state.
Vulnerable groups		These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized due to the project and specifically include: (i) households that are headed by women , (ii) household heads with disabilities, (iii) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, (iv) elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support, and (v) landless households.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background:

This Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is to resolve any anticipated social safeguard issues and impacts that may arise during implementation of the Renewable Energy Resource Assessment, Piloting and Technical Assistance project. Another purpose of this framework is to plan ahead the social development concerns that the project could address within its scope of works.

The government has committed to ensuring access to affordable and reliable electricity for all citizens by 2021. To improve energy access situation, the government has adopted a comprehensive energy development strategy to explore supply-side options along with demand management that conserves energy and discourages inefficient use. The thrust of the government's policy is to treat electricity as a private good such that its price reflects the cost of production and a fair return is generated on investment. As such, a key policy reform for the government is to ensure proper pricing of electricity and power based on international best practices. Policy on renewable energy can be achieved if proper sensitization program has taken for private entrepreneur. In this current situation, Resource assessment, piloting projects and technical assistance will be very effective to develop renewable energy sector in Bangladesh. Technical capacity building is also necessary for proper utilization of resource assessment and implementation.

The provisions of this RPF are proposed in view of the World Bank's project financing policy that requires SREDA to assess potential social safeguard issues and impacts in project preparation. Also, to adopt and implement appropriate measures to mitigate them, in compliance with the Bank Operational Policies (OP) 4.12 and 4.10. In this regard, since the locations and the nature and scale of safeguards impacts are remaining to be assessed, the issues and impacts addressed in the RPF are largely based on project technical studies and past experience with the Bank supported projects implemented by various agencies within the Bangladesh Government. Once the Administrative Boundaries (district, upazila, union, etc.) of project area is planned, the proposed RPF will provide the basis to select the exact site, assess the social safeguard issues and impacts, and prepare the necessary plans to mitigate any projected adverse impacts.

SREDA is responsible for overall implementation of the Project with the supervisory role from Ministry of power, Energy and Mineral Resources. This framework is prepared following the World Bank Operations Policy (OP) 4.12, OP 4.10 and Land Acquisition and requisition of Immovable Property Act 2017. **A separate ESMF and TPF are prepared for this project** as well following the same WB policies and GoB Land Act 2017.

Project Components, Objectives and Impact of the project

The objectives of the project are to have proper resource assessment of renewable energy in Bangladesh, piloting some projects of new technology which can be model for investors, technical capacity building in renewable energy sector and to perform Study and R & D on renewable energy in Bangladesh. Project components and possible project interventions on social safeguards are given below:

TableEX1: Project components and Objectives

Components	Project interventions and possible impacts
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Components	Project interventions and possible impacts
Renewable energy resource assessment	Three wind mast will be set up for data collection and require approx. 65 decimal of land. Land will be either leased or requisition by respective DC for 3 years. Land acquisition is not required. Project location will be probably on char areas where within 3 square km, no presence of residential or commercial establishment. OP 4.12 and ARIPA 2017 will be triggered.
Feasibility assessment and pilots of renewable energy technologies	New slaughtered house will be constructed and land acquisition might be required. Project will try to acquire government land. Surrounding people may be affected by the pollution. Consultation is required with community people. If government land is selected, there might be presence of squatters. Livelihood impact should be carefully identified. Gender issues need to be highlighted.
Business development activities for rooftop PV and awareness	No issues on land acquisition as rooftop will be used for PV set up. Consultation and community engagement is required. Gender issues also need to be address. Awareness for the rooftop owners is essential. A good communication system has to be established.
Preparation of utility-scale renewable energy parks	More than 200 acres of land required. Non-agricultural government land is preferred. Might be presence of squatters. Compensation will be paid for squatters according to WB policy.
Training and Capacity Building	Gender issues need to be highlighted. A certain amount of female specialist must be trained to cover Gender issues. At least 10% of the training facility will be provided to women who are involved in RE business. Women employees from government/non-government/NGO/private sectors will get equal chance to have international standard training on renewable energy.

Grievance Redress Mechanism:

SREDA will ensure that the public, particularly those directly affected by the project components will have the chance to express their legitimate grievance or to file a complaint about the project by setting up a mechanism to address the issues raised.

A two-tier bottom up GRC system will be established in this Project. First, there will be GRCs at the local level, hereafter called Local GRC (union/municipality level); and second, GRC at the project level to give room for grievances to be fairly reviewed. These GRCs will be established through gazette notifications from the Ministry. The APs will be informed through public consultation that they have a right to have their grievances redressed by the local committees as well as by the project management.

Generally, grievances are compensation-related. To provide a more structured local level GRM, project-level grievance redress mechanism, a grievance redress committee (GRC) will be formed as soon as the funding of the project becomes effective and will continue until project completion. The members of GRC will ensure representation of women and will slightly vary between the components of the project. The PD will act as the convener and members of the GRC will be representative from the NGO, chair of the union where the project is located, a witness for the AP, and a representative from a local group (i.e. religious, teacher, etc.).

Implementation Arrangement:

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and Tribal People's framework (TPF) implementation requires an organization support structure in the form of organizational requirements, training needs and plan, and information management system. A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be created within the SREDA. Member, SREDA, Power Division or an officer at the rank of Joint Secretary deputed by the Government will designate as the Project Director (PD) for the Project and an Assistant Director, SREDA, Power Division will be designated as Assistant Project Director (APD). Under administrative supervision and guidance of Chairman SREDA, the PD will be responsible for overall project management and well established project review and oversight mechanisms. The APD will work under supervision of the PD and will ensure coordination with various ministries and agencies provide guidance to the Project safeguard team to coordinate with other agencies, review reports and manage administrative arrangements. A Project Implementing Unit (PIU) will be established in SREDA. It will consist of a Chairman, Project Director, technical staff, a Safeguards Specialist and a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Specialist. The PIU will rely on point persons in each industry association for coordination purposes and an NGO will be hired to assist PIU implementing safeguard issues and to boost capacity of the PIU for its daily work. The purpose of project implementation unit is to ensure (i) Project Oversight and Policy Direction, (ii) Project Coordination and Management, and (iii) Project Implementation.

Public Disclosure:

Project will disclose RAP to the public in Bangladesh by posting it in its website, and authorize the World Bank to disclose it at its Country Office Information Center and in its Infoshop. Project will also ensure that copies of the translated document are made available at its headquarters and site offices established during the implementation period. As to disclosure, Project will inform the public through notification in two national newspapers (Bangla and English) about the ECFJ project and where it could be accessed for review and comments.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

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Training and Capacity Building	Gender issues need to be highlighted. A certain amount of female specialist must be trained to cover Gender issues. At least 10% of the training facility will be provided to women who are involved in RE business. Women employees from government/non-government/NGO/private sectors will get equal chance to have international standard training on renewable energy.

The government's policy through ARIPA 2017 does not cover project-affected persons without titles or ownership record, such as informal settler/squatters, occupiers, and informal tenants and lease-holders (without document) and does not ensure replacement value of the property acquired. The ARIPA 2017 has no provision of resettlement assistance for restoration of livelihoods of affected persons except for the legal compensation. Gaps between national law and WB policy are identified and bridging measures are included in the entitlement matrix for the project, described below. A project specific entitlement matrix is prepared for each RAP. WB will not finance the project if it does not comply with its OP 4.12 nor will it finance the project if it does not comply with its host country's social and environmental laws. Where discrepancy between the WB and government policies exist, WB's policy will prevail.

The project will recognize three types of displaced persons including (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. Various involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of displaced persons.

C. Public Consultation and Citizen Engagement:

The EA/IA will conduct meaningful consultation with displaced persons/affected persons, their host communities, and civil society for every project and subproject identified as having involuntary resettlement impacts. Meaningful consultation is a process that: (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues. Consultation will be carried out in a manner commensurate with the impacts on affected communities. The EA/IA will pay particular attention to the need of disadvantaged or vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, female headed households, women and children, Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land.

II. POLICY FRAMEWORK, PRINCIPLES AND ENTITLEMENTS

A. Bangladesh Laws

The Government of Bangladesh does not have a national policy on involuntary resettlement. The law of eminent domain is applied for the acquisition of land for infrastructure projects of public interest. The legal and policy framework for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement for this project will be based on: (i) The Government of Bangladesh's Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) 2017 (ii) WB OP 4.12 and OP 4.10, which applies to all World Bank financed and/or administered projects, regardless of the country of where the project is located or the financing modality (i.e. loan, a grant, or other means).

The principal legal instrument governing land acquisition in Bangladesh was the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982. This ordinance was repealed by the newly passed act under the name of Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act of 2017. Land acquisitions will be carried out in accordance with the provisions in the ARIPA 2017. The ARIPA 2017 requires that compensation be paid for (i) land and assets permanently acquired (including standing crops, trees, houses); and (ii) any other damages caused by such acquisition. The Act also provides for the acquisition of properties belonging to religious organizations like mosques, temples, pagodas and graveyards if they are acquired for public interest. The Act stipulates certain safeguards for the landowners and provides for payment of "fair value" for the properties acquired.

The Ministry of Land (MOL) has the overall responsibility to enforce land acquisition. The MOL delegates some of its authority to the Commissioner at the Divisional level and to the Deputy Commissioner at the District level. The Deputy Commissioners are empowered by the MOL to process land acquisition and pay compensation to the legal owners of the acquired property. The burden to establish his/her legal rights to the acquired property in order to be eligible for compensation under the law is on the landowner. The Deputy Commissioner is empowered to acquire a maximum of 50 standard bigha (16.50 acres) of land without any litigation for which he

would obtain the approval of the Divisional Commissioner. Acquisition of land exceeding 16.50 acres has to be approved from the central land allocation committee (CLAC) headed by the prime minister of the Government of Bangladesh. In the case of acquiring Khas land (government owned land), the land will be transferred through an inter-ministerial meeting following an acquisition proposal submitted to DC or MOL.

Under the ARIPA 2017, The Deputy Commissioner (DC) determines the value of the acquired assets as at the date of issuing the notice of acquisition under section 4(1) of the Act. The DCs thereafter enhance the assessed value by 200% and another 100% premium for loss of standing crops, structures and income due to compulsory nature of the acquisition. The compensation such determined is called the Cash Compensation under Law (CCL). If the land acquired has standing crops cultivated by a tenant (Bargadar) under a legally constituted written agreement, the law requires that compensation money be paid in cash to the tenants as per the agreement. The previous ARIPO of 1982 did not prescribe the acquisition of officially registered places of worship, graveyards and cremation grounds for any purpose. However, the new Act of 2017 under section 4 (13) permits the acquisition of those properties if it is for a public purpose provided the project for which the land is acquired provides for similar types of assets in some other appropriate place. Households and assets moved from land already acquired in the past for project purposes and/or government khas land are not included in the acquisition proposal and therefore excluded for considerations for compensation under the law. Lands acquired for a particular public purpose cannot be used for any other purpose. The new Act under section 4 (2) also facilitates the private organizations to request from the government to acquire the land for their development activities. Furthermore, the new Act under its section 15 provides for the acquisition of entire houses/buildings if their owners request to acquire the entire house or building against partial acquisition.

The government is obliged to pay compensation for the assets acquired. The previous Ordinance of 1982 did not address social and economic impacts resulting from land acquisition such as compensation and other assistance for nontitle holder project-displaced persons such as informal settlers (squatters), occupiers, and informal tenants and lease-holders without registration document. Furthermore, the Ordinance did not provide for compensation for loss of livelihoods and incomes. The new Act of 2017 has incorporated certain provisions to address the above gaps and therefore it would reduce the gaps between the national legislative framework of the government and WB policies.

B. World Bank OP 4.12

The objectives of OP 4.12 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. The OP 4.12 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.

For any WB operation requiring involuntary resettlement, resettlement planning is an integral part of project design, from the early stages of the project cycle, taking into account the following basic principles:

- (i) Involuntary resettlement(IR) will be avoided or minimized as much as possible and where IR is unavoidable, displaced persons(DPs) will be compensated full replacement close for their losses;
- (ii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all APs and provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance.
- (iii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) Prepare and disclosure a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- (vi) 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. Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. 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.
- (vii) Disclose monitoring reports.

C. Comparison of Resettlement Policies of WB and Government

The government's policy through ARIPA does not cover project-affected persons without titles or ownership record, such as informal settler/squatters, occupiers, and informal tenants and leaseholders (without document) and does not ensure replacement value of the property acquired. The ARIPA has no provision of resettlement assistance for restoration of livelihoods of affected persons except for the legal compensation. Gaps between national law and WB policy are identified and bridging measures are included in the entitlement matrix for the project, described below. A project specific entitlement matrix is prepared for each RAP. WB will not finance the project if it does not comply with its OP 4.12 nor will it finance the project if it does not comply with its host country's social and environmental laws. Where discrepancy between the WB and government policies exist, WB's policy will prevail.

The project will recognize three types of displaced persons including (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in

its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. Various involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of displaced persons.

Table 2: GAPS between WB policies and GOB Land ACT 2017

No	WB Policy Principles	Legal Framework of Bangladesh (ARIPA 2017)	Degree of compliance or gaps and proposed action to address gaps
1.	Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks.	Deputy Commissioner conducts a joint verification with SREDA and categorizes land by types and any assets thereon and identifies owners of physical assets prior to issue of section 4(1) notice.	<i>Partially complied.</i> SREDA & consultants will conduct an independent assessment & prepare an Inventory of Losses and identify resettlement issues.
2.	Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations.	Affected persons are allowed to raise objections under and section 4(7) of ARIPA if they disagree with joint verification assessment and under section 5(1) of ARIPA against land acquisition. Deputy Commissioner hears the complaints and grievances under section 4(9) of ARIPA.	<i>Partially complied.</i> SREDA will initiate a comprehensive process of consultation with affected persons and others during resettlement action plan preparation and implementation.
3.	Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns.	Affected persons are allowed to raise objections under section 4(7) if they disagree with joint verification assessment and under section 5(1) against land acquisition. Deputy Commissioner hears the complaints and grievances under section 4(9).	<i>Partially complied.</i> SREDA will establish a project based GRM through resettlement plan to address grievances.
4.	Provide cash compensation at replacement value.	DC enhances the compensation by 200% premium on top of current mouza rate (market value) of the land and another 100% premium to address other resettlement impacts (ARIPA).	<i>Partially complied.</i> SREDA will appoint a Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC) to recommend replacement value and pay additional compensation directly to the affected persons, if they are entitled through the entitlement matrix and if the CCL paid by Deputy Commissioner is lower than the replacement value.
5.	Improve or at least restore, the	Deputy Commissioner will consider the impact of land	<i>Partially complied.</i> SREDA through the Entitlement Matrix

No	WB Policy Principles	Legal Framework of Bangladesh (ARIPA 2017)	Degree of compliance or gaps and proposed action to address gaps
	livelihoods of all displaced persons.	acquisition on livelihoods and incomes of affected persons during the valuation under sections 8(1) & 9(1).	of the resettlement plan will provide additional compensation for loss of trees and crops, transitional allowances, shifting costs, reconstruction assistance, livelihood training, access to credit & grants, special assistance to women headed households and vulnerable groups and other R & R assistance
6.	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.	Deputy Commissioner awards the compensation to entitled parties within 60 days of receiving the deposit from the requiring agency under section 11(1). However, this applies only for the titleholders. Deputy Commissioner can get the nontitle holders evicted at any time as they are not entitled to compensation.	<i>Partially complied.</i> SREDA will provide compensation to the nontitle holders following the entitlement matrix and ensure that they are paid compensation prior to displacement. SREDA and the External Monitor will monitor the compensation payment procedure.
7.	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.	When the property acquired contains standing crops cultivated by bargadar (shareholders), such portion of the compensation will be determined by the Deputy Commissioner and will be paid to the bargadar in cash under section 12. No provision of compensation for Bargdar who cultivate on government land.	<i>Partially complied.</i> SREDA will include provisions in the Entitlement Matrix of the resettlement plan to pay compensation to the non-titleholders (informal and non-registered) and to provide other R & R benefits.

D. Eligibility and Entitlement and Valuation

1. Eligibility

All APs who are identified in the project-impacted areas on the cut-off date¹ will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets, and rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to

¹ The cut-off date for title holders is based according to the formal government notification, and for non-titleholders the date of the census survey during the detailed design stage. Those who encroach into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any other assistance. The EA/IA will take video and photo documentation to ensure documentation of entitled persons on the cut-off date.

improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels.

2. Entitlements

The entitlement matrix (Table 3) summarizes the main types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements in accordance with the government and WB policies. Where the entitlement matrix does not cover a particular impact it can be enhanced in the resettlement plans based on the findings of the socio-economic assessment and detailed census survey. Standards described will not be lowered but can be enhanced in the subproject RAPs as required.

Table 3: Entitlement Matrix

No	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Entitlement	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
A. Land						
A-1	Loss of land	Homestead land, agricultural land, or vacant plot	Owner(s) with legal title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation equivalent to replacement cost.² • If CCL is more than replacement cost, additional compensation is not required • If requested and feasible, land-for-land compensation of equal productive capacity • Assistance in finding replacement land. • Provision of stamp duty, land registration fee, capital gains tax, and value added tax incurred for replacement land. • Option to be compensated if remaining land is no longer viable. • Access to equivalent common property resources previously accessed • Additional compensation for vulnerable households. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If land-for-land is offered, title will be to both husband and wife, if feasible. • Vulnerable households³ to be identified through a census of the affected persons as part of the RP. • Viability of land to be determined in consultation with land owner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SREDA • Deputy Commissioner
A-2	Loss of land	Homestead land, agricultural land, or vacant plot	Tenant(s) and leaseholder(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation equivalent to three months of rental. • Additional Assistance for vulnerable households. • Assistance in finding alternate location 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landowners will reimburse tenants and leaseholders land rental deposit or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SREDA

²The rate of compensation for acquired housing, land and other assets will be calculated at full replacement costs. Where market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, the EA/IA will consult with the displaced persons and host populations to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information. The EA/IA will also collect baseline data on housing, house types, and construction materials. Qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets is not to be taken into account.

³ Vulnerable households/APs may include female-headed households, disable-headed households, indigenous persons/ethnic minority-headed households and Below Poverty Line households

No	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Entitlement	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> unexpired lease. Vulnerable households to be identified through a census of the affected persons as part of the RP. 	
A-3	Loss of land	Homestead land, agricultural land, or vacant plot	Sharecropper(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops, if harvest is not possible, compensation for share of crops. Additional compensation for vulnerable households. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work schedule to allow harvesting prior to acquisition and avoid harvest season. Vulnerable households to be identified through a census of the affected persons as part of the RP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SREDA
A-4	Loss of land	Homestead land, agricultural land, or vacant plot	AP(s) without legal titles (squatter(s) and encroacher(s))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 days' advance notice to shift from occupied land. Additional assistance for vulnerable households. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable households to be identified through a census of the affected persons as part of the RP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SREDA
B. Structures And Buildings						
B-1	Loss of structure	Residential/commercial structure and other assets (e.g. fences, gates, posts) structure	Owner(s) with legal title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value of structure (or part of structure). Option to be compensated for entire structure if remaining structure is no longer viable. Rights to salvage materials from structure Provision of all taxes, registration costs, and other fees incurred for replacement structure. Shifting allowance based on actual cost of moving (e.g., truck hire, equipment, etc.) Additional compensation for vulnerable households. Assistance in finding alternate location. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable households to be identified through a census of the affected persons as part of the RP. Viability of partially identified structures to be determined by local public works department in consultation with building owner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SREDA Local public works department Deputy Commissioner
B-2	Loss of structure	Residential/commercial structure and other assets (e.g. fences, gates, posts)structure	Tenant(s) and leaseholder(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value of structure (or part of structure) if the structure is constructed by the AP. Rights to salvage materials from structure. Provision of all taxes, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable households to be identified through a census of the affected persons as part of the RP Structure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SREDA

No	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Entitlement	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				<p>registration costs, and other fees incurred for replacement structure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shifting allowance based on actual cost of moving (e.g., truck hire, equipment, etc.). • Additional compensation for vulnerable households. • Assistance in finding alternate location. 	owners will reimburse tenants and leaseholders rental deposit or unexpired lease,	
B-3	Loss of structure	Residential/commercial structure and other assets (e.g. fences, gates, posts) structure	Encroacher(s) and squatter(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value of structure (or part of structure) constructed by the AP. • Rights to salvage materials from structure. • Provision of all taxes, registration costs, and other fees incurred for replacement structure. • Shifting allowance based on actual cost of moving (e.g., truck hire, equipment, etc.). • Additional compensation for vulnerable households. • Assistance in finding alternate location. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable households to be identified through a census of the affected persons as part of the RP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SREDA
C	Loss of Common Property Resources and government Buildings	Religious buildings, government offices, schools, hospitals etc.	Community/government	Reconstruction/ Compensation at replacement cost. Cash at	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with community and government for alternate site for reconstruction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EA/IA
D	Loss of crops and trees	Standing crops and trees	Owner(s) with legal title, tenant(s), leaseholder(s), sharecropper(s), encroacher(s), squatter(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops, if harvest is not possible, cash compensation for crops (or share of crops) equivalent to prevailing market price. • Cash compensation for perennial crops and fruit bearing trees based on annual net product market value multiplied by remaining productive years. • Cash compensation equivalent to prevailing market price of timber for non-fruit trees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work schedule to allow harvesting prior to acquisition and avoid harvest season • Market value to be determined in consultation with divisional forest department. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EA/IA/Concerned government Department
E	Loss of livelihood	Livelihood/source of income	Business owner (s), tenant (s), leaseholder(s), employee(s), agricultural worker(s), hawker(s)/ vendors(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days advance notice. • Assistance in finding alternate location. • One time assistance for lost income based on three months lost income (at replacement cost) or minimum wage rates (whichever is higher). • Shifting allowance and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable households to be identified through a census of the affected persons as part of the RP • Training allowance to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EA/IA

No	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Entitlement	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				cost of reestablishing business elsewhere (cost of truck hire, equipment, etc.). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training allowance in the form of cash equivalent to short term training course. • Additional compensation for vulnerable households. • Consideration for project employment. 	be paid directly to the training institute	
F. Temporary Impacts						
F-1	Temporary loss of land and crops	Land temporarily acquired for the Project	Owner(s) with legal title, tenant(s), leaseholder(s), sharecropper(s), encroacher(s), squatter(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days advance notice. • Restoration of affected land • Rental fees by the contractor for the period of using the land and crop compensation (one season) in case of agricultural land/paddy land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rental fees will be decided mutually by the contractor and APs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EA/IA/Contractor
F-2	Temporary loss of access	Temporary loss of access to land, structure, utilities, common property resource	Owner(s) with legal title, tenant(s), leaseholder(s), sharecropper(s), encroacher(s), squatter(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days advance notice. • Provision of temporary access and relocation where possible. • Restoration/enhancement of affected land, structure, utilities, common property resource. 	Restoration will be done by the contractor with due consultation with	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EA/IA • Contractor to restore access
F-3	Temporary loss of livelihood	Temporary loss of livelihood/source of income	Business owner (s), tenant (s), leaseholder(s), employee(s), agricultural worker(s), hawker(s)/ vendors(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days advance notice. • Provision of temporary access where possible. • Provision of alternative sites for continued economic activity where possible. • Where provision of alternative sites is not feasible, a one-time assistance for lost income for period of disruption (if less than three months) or lump sum for three months lost income (at replacement cost) or minimum wage rates (whichever is higher). • Compensation for agricultural losses. • Restoration of affected land, structure, utilities, common property resource. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EA/IA
G	Impacts on vulnerable APs	All impacts	Vulnerable APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land-for-land option will be a guaranteed option for vulnerable APs if available. If not available, assistance in finding new land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable households to be identified through a census of the affected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EA/IA

No	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Entitlement	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional allowance equivalent to Tk 10,000/- for loss of land or structure. • Preference in project employment. 	persons as part of the RP	
H	Any other loss not identified			Unanticipated involuntary impacts shall be documented and mitigated based on the principles provided in this RPF and with compliance with government's and OP4.12	The subproject RAP will assess any other unidentified impacts during census and socio-economic surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EA/IA

3. Assessment of Compensation Unit Values

Land: All lands proposed to be acquired under the investment program will be compensated as per replacement cost consistent with both Government and OP 4.12. SREDA will prepare site plan overlays (based on detailed designs) on the cadastral map to define the area and parcels to be acquired. This is to form part of the application to the Ministry of Land (MOL).⁴ The MOL will then assign the task to the concerned Deputy Commissioner (DC) in the project areas. The DC will then decide the cost of land through its property valuation advisory committee⁵ which will serve as the valuation committee. The land valuation process will consist of two different values – (i) the sale deed record, and (ii) expected price. SREDA will be responsible for providing the recorded rate from the Local Land Registry Office (LLRO) (i.e., the sale deed record). The SREDA will consult with willing buyers/sellers of the area to collect the expected price of land. The SREDA will then submit the two rates to the valuation committee. Based on these rates the valuation committee will derive a price which will be called as the current market rate. Additionally, the cost for tax and stamp duties will be added to the current market as derived by the valuation committee which will finally be considered as the replacement cost.

Private building and structure: The compensation for houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of replacement cost as on date without depreciation. SREDA with assistance from the Public Works Department (PWD) will determine the replacement cost of structures. SREDA will engage experts from PWD and the experts will carry out on the field assessment of each property and will submit the report to the DC office. SREDA will ensure that the assessment is done keeping in consideration the market price and consultation with the owners by assessing sources, types and cost of materials, usage of the building and the cost related to labor and transportation etc.

Community and government building and structure. Cash compensation (if opted by the community) at replacement value will be provided for properties/structures belonging to the community to enable construction of the same structure at a new location. SREDA will provide assistance in finding alternate locations.

⁴ The application to MOL includes a detailed statement specifying whether the land mentioned in the application is needed for public or private purpose, the area of the land, sketch-map, purpose for which it could be used.

⁵ Under the project, a representative from the displaced persons is required to be a member of the property valuation advisory committee to ensure compensation for assets is at replacement value.

Trees and crops. SREDA will conduct the survey on unit prices of trees and crops affected by temporary or permanent land acquisition, in consultation with agriculture/horticulture experts. The compensation for crops will be calculated based the current market rate. SREDA will collect data on crops in the project area from the local department of agricultural extension. Subsequently, the unit/market rate for each crop will be determined in consultation with the department of agricultural extension. The unit prices for compensation of different species of fruit trees will be based on the market values of their fruits. For trees producing timber their unit prices will be based on species type, age, and quality. The cost for such trees will be collected after consultation with the divisional forest office.

Business or sources of income. SREDA will conduct a detailed census survey which is to include actual monthly income of the APs followed by a verification of the income data based on the tax payment (for titled business owners). In the absence of the authentic income proof, the unit price will be collected from the AP during the survey.

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION

A. Screening Exercise

SREDA will be responsible for collecting necessary socio-economic details of the APs and DPs. Prior to the collection of detailed socio-economic information and undertaking detailed socio-economic survey will have to go through a screening exercise which will give some idea about the intensity of impact and accordingly the subproject and each tranche will be categorized for future action. The following checklist will be used to screen subprojects to identify the resettlement impacts of the subprojects:

- Will the project require land? What is the quantity of land required?
- What will be the estimated total number of persons affected?
- Will the impact be permanent or temporary (during construction)?
- Who owns the land? How is land currently used?
- If private land, how many landowners/tenants/sharecroppers will be affected?
- If state land, is it subject to traditional claim?
- If state land, are there any squatters or informal settlers?
- What will be the estimated number of squatters?
- Are there any houses, structures, trees and crops that will be affected (whether state or private land)?
- How many households will be physically displaced?
- Is there any public or community infrastructure?
- Will tribal communities be affected?
- What percent of product assets (income generating) will people lose?

SREDA will be responsible for clearly documenting these answers to these questions in a table format. In addition, the EA/IA will submit to WB Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization Checklist in Appendix 1 for each tranche. Based on the screening, the following categories depending on the significance of probable involuntary resettlement impacts:

Category A: if the project is likely to have significant involuntary resettlement impacts. A resettlement plan, including an assessment of social impacts, is required.

Category B: if the project involves involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant. A resettlement plan, including an assessment of social impacts, is required.

Category C: if the project has no involuntary resettlement impacts. No further action is required.

The involuntary resettlement impacts of an WB-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.

B. Detailed Assessment and Survey

The EA/IA will conduct socioeconomic survey(s) and a census, with appropriate socioeconomic baseline data to identify all persons who will be displaced or affected by the project and to assess the project's socioeconomic impacts on them. This will be done as after the completion of detailed engineering design and detailed measurement survey. Based on this survey, a social impact assessment will be done which will include potential social impacts, income and livelihood of displaced persons and gender-disaggregated information pertaining to the economic and socio-cultural conditions of displaced persons. The project's potential social impacts and risks will be assessed against the requirements presented in this RPF and applicable laws and regulations of the jurisdictions in which the project operates that pertain to involuntary resettlement matters.

As part of the social impact assessment, the SREDA will identify individuals and groups who may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status. Where such individuals and groups are identified, the SREDA will propose and implement targeted measures so that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on them and they are not disadvantaged in relation to sharing the benefits and opportunities resulting from development.

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. In addition to census survey, line route survey will also be carried out for assessment of transmission and distribution lines which will have profile of the lines along with the temporary impacts on crops and tress etc.

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 socioeconomic status of affected persons. The survey will cover 10% of affected persons and 20% of significantly affected persons and may cover samples from the project impact zone. 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.

C. Resettlement Action Plan

SREDA will prepare a resettlement action plan (RAP), if the proposed project will have land acquisition, involuntary resettlement impacts and temporary impacts. The resettlement plan will be based on the social impact assessment and through meaningful consultation with the affected persons. 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. RAPs will comply with the principles outlined in this agreed RPF. These will be approved by WB prior to contract award. Disbursement of compensation payments and entitlements will be made prior to displacement.

A resettlement action plan will include measures to ensure that the displaced persons are (i) informed about their options and entitlements pertaining to compensation, relocation, and rehabilitation; (ii) consulted on resettlement options and choices; and (iii) provided with resettlement alternatives. During the identification of the impacts of resettlement and resettlement planning, and implementation, SREDA will pay adequate attention to gender concerns, including specific measures addressing the need of female headed households, gender-inclusive consultation, information disclosure, and grievance mechanisms, to ensure that both men and women receive adequate and appropriate compensation for their lost property and resettlement assistance, if required, as well as assistance to restore and improve their incomes and living standards. The resettlement plan will specify the income and livelihoods restoration strategy, the institutional arrangements, the monitoring and reporting framework, the budget, and the time-bound implementation schedule. An outline of a RAP is in Appendix 2.

D. Gender Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Female-headed households are considered a vulnerable group as per this RPF. Any negative impact of a project 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. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION, AND DISCLOSURE

SREDA will conduct meaningful consultation with displaced persons/affected persons, their host communities, and civil society for every project and subproject identified as having involuntary resettlement impacts. Meaningful consultation is a process that: (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues. Consultation will be carried out in a manner commensurate with the impacts on affected communities. The EA/IA will pay particular attention to the need of disadvantaged or vulnerable groups, especially those below the

poverty line, the landless, the elderly, female headed households, women and children, Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land.

SREDA will submit the following documents to WB for disclosure on WB's website:

- (i) a draft resettlement plan and/or resettlement framework endorsed by the SREDA before project appraisal;
- (ii) the final resettlement action plan endorsed by the SREDA after the census of affected persons has been completed;
- (iii) a new resettlement plan or an updated resettlement action plan, and a corrective action plan prepared during project implementation, if any; and
- (iv) the resettlement monitoring reports.

SREDA will provide relevant resettlement information, including information from the above mentioned documents in a timely manner, in an accessible place and in a form and language understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. In case there is no impact and no RAP, SREDA will make disclosure of the same informing the main villages, habitations, market places along the corridor that no land or structure, irrespective of their title will be affected by any activities of this project. The report of this disclosure giving detail of date, location will be shared with WB. The details on consultation process and disclosure at various phases of project development including the responsible agency are described in Table 4.

Table 4: Consultation and Disclosure Roles and Responsibilities

Project Phase	Activities	Details	Responsible Agency
Project Initiation Stage	-Subproject information dissemination on various components. -Disclosure of preliminary plans for proposed land acquisition. -Preliminary Information sharing about the tentative alignment/sites with the APs in case of temporary impact on business, income and livelihood.	-Leaflets posted or distributed containing information on the project. -Public notice issued in public places including newspapers and direct consultation with APs.	SREDA
RAP Preparation Phase	Stakeholder consultations.	-Further consultations with APs and households, titled and non-titled. -Summary RPF made available to all APs at the convenient place which is easily accessible and should be in local language.	SREDA/INGO

Project Phase	Activities	Details	Responsible Agency
	Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages and disclosure of draft RAP.	RAPs disclosed to all APs in local language	SREDA/INGO
	Finalization of RAP.	-Review and approval of RAP by SREDA. -Review and clearance of RP by World Bank (prior to award of contract). Web disclosure of the RAP. Disclosure of the Final RAP to APs	SREDA
RAP Implementation Stage	Ongoing consultation with APs during RAP implementation.	-Continued discussions and information disclosure to APs; -Payment of entitlements (all compensation must be paid before displacement occurs. -Grievance Redress Mechanism activated. -Written notification from SREDA to WB that all compensation paid before displacement occurs. Construction can begin on sections where compensation is paid and community notified of start date of civil works. - APs with unresolved grievances or disputes over land ownership, compensation amounts, etc. are notified of any compensation payments set aside by EA/IA in separate escrow accounts to be paid when disputes are resolved.	SREDA/Implementing NGO

AP = affected persons, DP=displaced persons, EA = executing agency, IA = implementing agency, NGO= nongovernment organization, RPF = resettlement policy framework, RAP = resettlement action plan.

V. INCOME RESTORATION AND RELOCATION

Income restoration assistance to the displaced persons includes both short and medium term strategies. Short term income restoration strategies are for immediate assistance during relocation and include the following:

- (i) Compensation for land, structures, crops, fruit bearing trees, and all other lost assets is paid in full before displacement occurs;
- (ii) Assistance in finding replacement land or alternate location for continuation of livelihood/living arrangements;
- (iii) Where provision of alternative sites is not feasible (for temporary impacts), compensation of lost income for period of disruption (if less than three months) or lump sum for three months lost income (at replacement cost) or minimum wage rates (whichever is higher);
- (iv) Shifting allowance for re-establishing business elsewhere based on actual cost of moving/unloading;
- (v) 60 days' advance notice to shift business or harvest standing seasonal crops (if harvest is not possible, compensation for share of standing crops at market rates);
- (vi) One time assistance for lost income based on three months lost income (at replacement cost) or minimum wage rates (whichever is higher);
- (vii) Consideration for project employment;
- (viii) For vulnerable households, additional subsistence allowance equivalent to Tk 10,000/HH for restoring or enhancing their livelihood. Vulnerable households will be prioritized in any project employment;
- (ix) Provision of temporary access where possible to continue business; and,
- (x) Restoration of affected land, structure, utilities, common property resource for continuation of business after construction is completed.

Medium-term income restoration activities will include skill development training based on need. This will be needed in case the IR impacts are severe and significant. SREDA will identify suitable local training institutes and pay fees directly to the training institution with names of entitled person(s). Where necessary, training may include (i) capacity building, enterprise training, and facilitating economic activities to landowners; (ii) training for self-employment to agricultural laborers. Training for self-employment and skill development which may include but not limited to (i) plumbing; (ii) electrical; (iii) automobile repair; and (iv) electronic repair and service. Training will be imparted to any willing AP losing income or livelihood.

During the construction stage, the APs, especially vulnerable APs, will be given preference over others in being engaged in project activities suitable to their skills. In order to make the APs employable, SREDA will identify the required skills for the construction activities prior to the commencement of the construction and provide the required training to the APs.

VI. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

SREDA will ensure that the public, particularly those directly affected by the project components will have the chance to express their legitimate grievance or to file a complaint about the project by setting up a mechanism to address the issues raised.

A two-tier bottom up GRC system will be established in this Project. First, there will be GRCs at the local level, hereafter called Local GRC (union/municipality level); and second, GRC at the project level to give room for grievances to be fairly reviewed. These GRCs will be established through gazette notifications from the Ministry. The APs will be informed through public consultation that they have a right to have their grievances redressed by the local committees as well as by the project management.

Generally, grievances are compensation-related. To provide a more structured local level GRM, project-level grievance redress mechanism, a grievance redress committee (GRC) will be formed as soon as the funding of the project becomes effective and will continue until project completion. The members of GRC will ensure representation of women and will slightly vary between the components of the project. The PD will act as the convener and members of the GRC will be representative from the NGO, chair of the union where the project is located, a witness for the AP, and a representative from a local group (i.e. religious, teacher, etc.). There will be two entry points in filing a complaint(s) as follows:

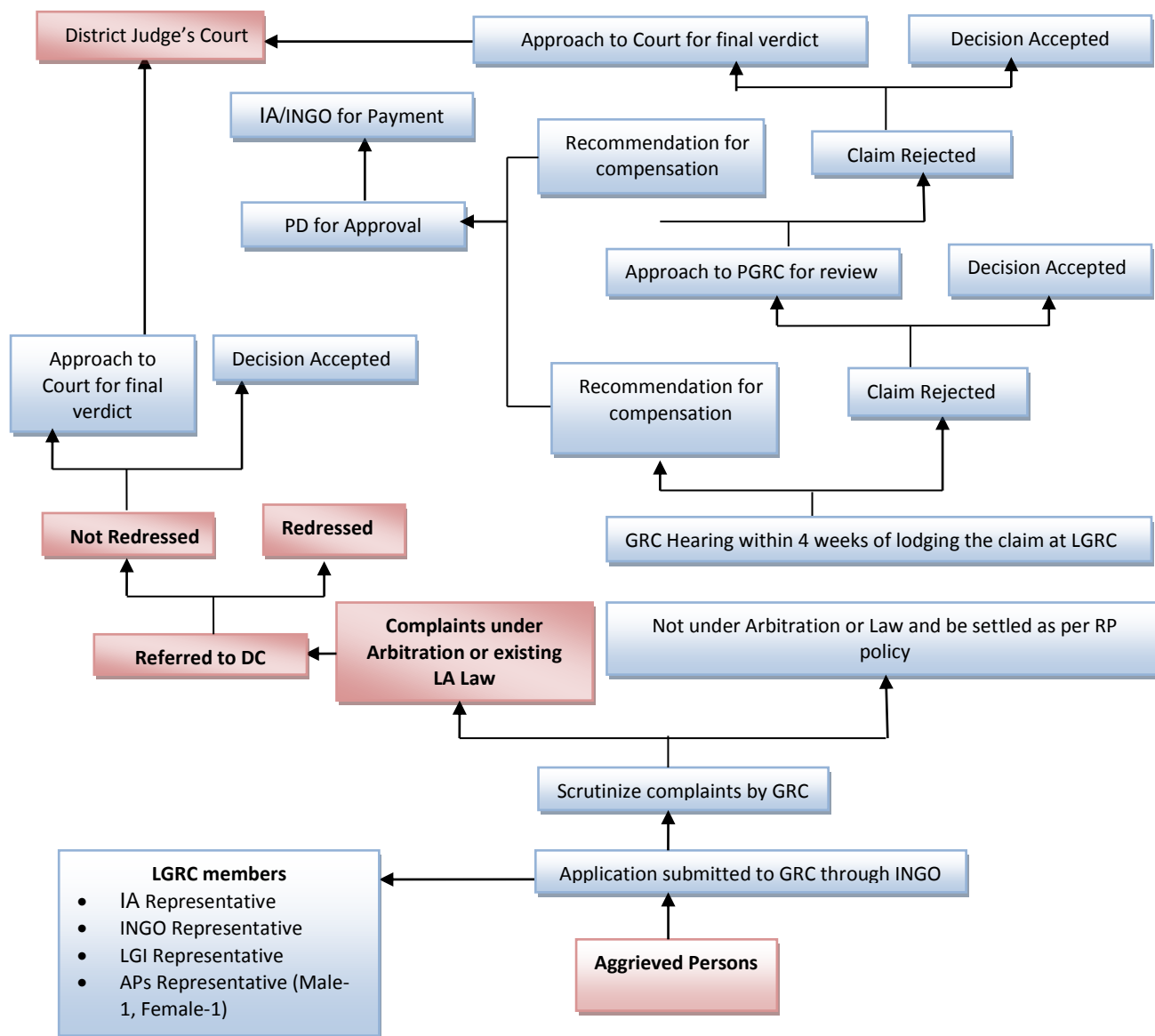
First level – affected persons (APs) will be informed in writing to the conveyor of local level GRC of their losses and entitlements. If APs agree with the conditions of entitlements, they can claim for the payments from the EA. GRCs at the union/municipality level (community level) will be formed with representatives from Project site manager (SREDA), local elected representatives from the Local Government Institutions (LGI), representatives of the affected persons (preferably women representative in case of women AP's), and RAP implementing NGO. There will be one GRC at local (union/municipality) level by the project to make it accessible to affected people both in terms of distance and time.

Second level – if the APs disagree, he/she can be approached to PMU for clarifications. The PMU will respond to queries within two weeks. Grievances raised will be documented providing details on the person, concern(s) raised, and the action taken by the PMU. If the AP(s) is satisfied, the compensation can be claimed from the PMU. The Project-Level GRC will review all unresolved cases forwarded to by Local GRCs. It will be headed by the Project Director (PD). The Project-level GRC with representation of senior elected Upazila official and civil society member will further establish fairness and transparency in the resolution of disputes or grievances. In specific cases, Project-level GRC may seek legal advice from the INGO Legal Advisor or any external legal advisor, if required.

The GRC will meet once a month to deliberate on the complaint(s), if any and will keep a record of the grievances. The record will include the contact details of the complainant, date the complaint was received and the nature of the complaint, agreement on corrective actions and the date it was enforced, and the final outcome. Complaints received, with appropriate documentation, will become part of the environmental and social monitoring reports submitted to WB.

If the project component will not involve compensation on entitlements, the current GRS will deal with project-specific environmental and social concerns/issues. PMU will ensure that the grievance redress mechanism maintains a transparent process that is gender and special needs-responsive, culturally-appropriate and easily accessible to all project affected people at no costs and without retribution. The proposed mechanism does not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. The flow diagram of the grievance resolution process is shown in Figure 1

Figure 1: Grievance resolution process



VI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM

A Project Implementing Unit (PIU) will be established at SREDA. It will consist of a Project Director, technical staff, a Procurement Specialist, a Financial Management Specialist, a Safeguards Specialist and a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Specialist. A consulting firm/INGO will be hired under international competitive bidding, with a performance clause, to boost the technical capacity of the PIU for its daily work on social safeguard implementation.

Table 5: Project Implementation Unit

1.	Chairman, SREDA	Chairperson
2.	One representative from INGO/consulting firm	Member
3.	Member, SREDA	Member
4.	Safeguard Specialist of SREDA	Member
5.	Senior Assistant Chief, Power Division	Member
6.	PD of the project	Member Secretary

The PIU will report on a quarterly basis to a Project Steering Committee chaired by the secretary, Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources and including representatives from the Planning commission, IMED etc. The Steering Committee will be the highest decision making and supervisory body of the project. The committee will hold meeting at least once in six months for smooth implementation of the project. Find out the problem and bottlenecks and recommend necessary collection in policy level such as rules and regulations, taxes, etc. The committee can co-opt member if necessary.

Table 6: Steering Committee

1.	Secretary, Ministry of Power, Energy & Mineral Resources	Chairperson
2.	Chairman, SREDA	Member
3.	Additional Secretary/ Joint Secretary (Dev.), Power Division.	Member
4.	Member, SREDA	Member
5.	One representative from Planning Commission	Member
6.	One representative from IMED	Member
7.	Joint Chief/ Deputy Chief, Power Division	Member
8.	One representative from Finance Division	Member
9.	One representative from World Bank	Member
10.	PD of the project	Member Secretary

A. Project Level

A central Project Steering Committee (PSC) will take the lead in overseeing and monitoring of the implementation of components and this unit will periodically supervise and monitor the safeguard implementation performance and include the progress/results in the Project Progress Report. The PSC will provide an apex platform/forum for overall guidance, policy advice/decision, and coordination of project activities addressing inter-agency issues that may arise during project implementation. The PSC will oversee,

- (a) Compliance with measures agreed with the World Bank on the basis of the findings and results of the Screening, as set out in the project documents;
- (b) The status of mitigation measures; and
- (c) The findings of monitoring programs.

The Safeguard Specialist will provide support to the PIU throughout the project process with advice, training, dissemination of good practice, and operational support.

B. Component Level

During project implementation, Project Implementation Units (PIU) responsible for each Component will be responsible for ensuring effective implementation of safeguard measures in close consultation with local authorities and local communities. The PIU will assign at least one full time staff as the safeguard focal person to be responsible for forging effective implementation of safeguard activities in each of the project locations. The PIU will be responsible for incorporating social considerations in bidding and contractual documents. During implementation, the PIU will assign local officials to be responsible to monitor safeguard issues. The results will be part of the component progress report and the safeguard focal point will be responsible for ensuring proper documentation of safeguard activities.

Table 7: Roles and responsibilities of project implementation team

Responsible Unit	Major Activities	Output	Action Time Frame
Project Steering Committee (PSC)	Guide overall Safeguard Performance of the project	Oversight and monitoring Obtain safeguard Clearance from World Bank	Throughout project life cycle
Safeguard Specialist, PIU	Monitor key activities and track performance. Identify and correct problems. Keep adequate records of performance. Conduct periodic safeguard management system audits Capacity development of PIU and professionals of implementing agencies	Instructions to PIU	Throughout project life cycle

C. Capacity-Building Needs of EA/IA

The following areas for capacity building will be included in the Investment Program to ensure that EAs comply with WB's requirements:

- Familiarization with and compliance to OP 4.12 and training on how to incorporate environmental and social safeguards consideration in project development, implementation and operation;
- Development of public information material on social safeguards and safety;
- Development of manual, and training on handling and resolving complaints that may arise from each tranche; and,
- Training on and assistance for awareness-raising and information campaign targeting households living and working close to transmission lines to avoid risks.
- Training on specific social safeguard issues such as: (i) principles and procedures of land acquisition; (ii) Public consultation and participation; (iii) Entitlements and compensation &

assistance disbursement mechanisms including livelihood restoration and relocation; (iv) Grievance redress; (v) Implementation of RAP; and (vi) Monitoring of resettlement operations and its reporting etc.

D. Implementation Schedule

The RAP implementation schedule will vary after the project alignment is fixed. In line with the principles laid down in this RPF, the executing agency and implementing agency will ensure that project activities are synchronized between the resettlement action plan implementation activities. The EA/IA 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 RAPs will be revised and updated during detailed design/change of design, and WB will clear all RAPs prior to contract award. All land required will be provided free of encumbrances to the contractor prior to handing over of project sites and the start of civil works. The implementation of RAP will include: (i) identification of cut-off-date and notification, (ii) verification of losses and extent of impacts, (iii) finalization of entitlements and distribution of identity cards, (iv) consultations with APs on their needs and priorities, and (v) resettlement, provision of compensation and assistance and its disbursement, and income restoration for APs/APs. Construction works can then begin on sections where compensation has been paid.

VII. BUDGET AND FINANCING

Detailed budget estimates for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement will be prepared for each RAP, by SREDA with the help from PMU which will be included in the overall project estimate. The budget will include (i) detailed costs of land acquisition, assistance, relocation, and livelihood, income restoration and administrative cost, (ii) source of funding, (iii) arrangements for approval, and (iv) the flow of funds and contingency arrangements. All land acquisition funds will be provided by the EA/IA. All land acquisition, compensation, assistance, relocation and rehabilitation of income and livelihood will be considered as an integral component of project costs. The EA/IA will deposit the money to the concerned department for the disbursement of compensation to the affected people for land acquisition and resettlement. However, in the case of assistance and other rehabilitation measures, the EA/IA through their PMU 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 EA/IA will keep provisional money out of its annual plan including contingency for the resettlement cost and this provisional amount will be planned at the early stage of their annual plan so that the resettlement process won't get delayed.

VIII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Internal Monitoring

Monitoring will be the responsibility of the SREDA. The implementation of RAP will be closely monitored. Regular monitoring activities will be carried out internally by PMU to provide WB with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. The extent of monitoring activities, including their scope and periodicity, will be commensurate with the project's risks and impacts. Monitoring will involve (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; (ii) socio-economic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the socio-economic survey undertaken during project sub-preparation; and (iii) overall monitoring to assess status of affected persons. The EA/IA is required to implement safeguard measures and relevant safeguard plans, as provided in the legal agreements, and to submit semiannual monitoring reports on their implementation performance. The SREDA through its PMU will (i) monitor the progress of implementation of safeguard plans, (ii) verify the compliance with safeguard measures and their progress toward intended outcomes, (iii) document and disclose monitoring results and identify necessary corrective and preventive actions in the periodic monitoring reports, (iv) follow up on these actions to ensure progress toward the desired outcomes, and (v) submit semiannual monitoring reports on safeguard measures as agreed with WB.

Monitoring will include daily planning, implementation, feedback and troubleshooting, individual affected person file maintenance, community relationships, dates for consultations, number of appeals placed and progress reports. The EA/IA through its PMU will be responsible for managing and maintaining affected person databases, documenting the results of the affected person census. Monitoring reports documenting progress on resettlement implementation and resettlement plan completion reports will be provided by SREDA through its PMU to WB for review.

IX. PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

Project will disclose RAP to the public in Bangladesh by posting it in its website, and authorize the World Bank to disclose it at its Country Office Information Center and in its Infoshop. Project will also ensure that copies of the translated document are made available at its headquarters and site offices established during the implementation period. As to disclosure, Project will inform the public through notification in two national newspapers (Bangla and English) about the project and where it could be accessed for review and comments

APPENDIX 1: 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? If yes, approximately how many?				[] No [] Yes
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.

APPENDIX 2: OUTLINE OF RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

The comprehensiveness of a resettlement plan would be according to the potential involuntary resettlement impacts/ risks and size of the project. The resettlement plan must adequately address all involuntary resettlement issues pertaining to the project, describes specific mitigation measures that will be taken to address the issues and outlines institutional requirement and resources required to implementation of the RAP. The following outline of RAP is suggested for the present project.

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. Methodology for Impact Assessment

This section outlines the methodology and tools adopted for:

- (i) resettlement screening
- (ii) land acquisition planning
- (iii) socioeconomic survey
- (iv) census survey or inventory of assets and livelihood loss
- (v) consultation with stakeholders

E. 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.

F. Stakeholders 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) 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; and
- (iv) describes the process for consultation with affected persons during project implementation.

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

I. Relocation

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, resettlement plan 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 (examples include project benefit sharing, revenue sharing arrangements, joint stock for equity contributions such as land, discuss sustainability and safety nets);
- (iii) outlines measures to provide social safety net through social insurance and/or project special funds;
- (iv) describes special measures to support vulnerable groups;
- (v) explains gender considerations; and
- (vi) describes training programs.

K. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

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. Information Disclosure

This section:

- (i) describes the activities undertaken to disseminate project and resettlement information during project design and preparation for engaging stakeholders;
- (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) during project implementation.

M. 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.

N. 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,

O. 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.

P. Monitoring and Reporting

1. 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.

