

**SUMMARY RESETTLEMENT PLAN OF WATER SUPPLY AND SOLID WASTE
MANAGEMENT TRANCHE-2 SUB PROJECT OF GANGTOK UNDER ADB ASSISTED
NERCCDIP PROJECT**

A. Introduction and Subprojects Components

1. Tranche 2 of the North Eastern Region Capital Cities Development Investment Program (NERCCDIP) of Gangtok is classified Category B for involuntary resettlement. All subprojects were appraised and no significant resettlement impacts are anticipated. The Program plans to achieve sustainable urban development in Gangtok through investments in urban infrastructure sectors. The subprojects of Gangtok city are in water supply and solid waste management. Two Resettlement Plans (RPs) were prepared for Tranche 2 subprojects in compliance with Government of India laws and ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS, 2009). This is a Summary Resettlement Plan prepared for the Tranche 2. Details of subprojects and resettlement impacts are provided in Tables 1 and 2.

Table-1: Details of Tranche 2 Subprojects

S. No.	City Region	Sub-project	Sub-project components	IR Impacts	IR Category
6	Gangtok	Gangtok Water Supply project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing new secondary water distribution network for a length of 114.87 Km with proper zoning arrangements to replace the present bunched distribution system and for uncovered peripheral area • Providing primary water distribution pipeline (feeder mains) of 250mm diameter DI to 80mm diameter for a length of 16.42 Km from Selep WTP to the newly proposed service reservoirs for catering to hitherto uncovered peripheral areas • Construction of additional 5 nos. of service reservoirs of total capacity of 34.30 ML. • Providing 48 nos. Bulk water meters. • Providing 12000 household water meters and making re-connections to replace the existing bunched connections. 	Minimum land acquisition (03 ha) for one of the service reservoirs having one affected land owner. Temporary impacts are foreseen during construction of pipe line where 15 shop owners and 10 employees will be affected for a period of 15 days	B
7	Gangtok	Gangtok Solid Waste management subproject	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of the waste collection and transportation system • Construction of a new landfill and associated facilities • Providing landfill vehicles & equipments and providing balance primary and secondary collection vehicles & equipments for solid waste (Phase 2) 	No land acquisition is required. Temporary impacts on loss of livelihood of rag pickers are expected.	B

B. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

3. The Investment Program is designed to minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts. In Tranche 2, for the Water supply subproject involving rehabilitation and laying of pipelines (water or sewerage) will be confined to the existing Right of Way (RoW) having potential temporary impacts to businesses in addition to minimal private land acquisition of .03

hectare from one titleholder. These impacts are expected to be avoided or mitigated through good construction practices to maintain access (e.g., advanced notice, night works, planks, short strip sections, etc.). The landowner is willing to sell land and provide full support for the project as he will receive benefits from the improved services. Section-4 (1) under land Acquisition Act 1894 is being issued by the district revenue authority. In the case of the Gangtok SWM site the required land is under the possession of UDHD department of Government of Sikkim. **Table 2** summarizes resettlement impacts for Tranche 2 subprojects of Gangtok. Overall impacts will be further minimized through careful subproject sitting and alignment during detailed design and subproject implementation.

Table 1: Summary of Impacts

Impact	Gangtok WS	Gangtok SWM
Permanent Land Acquisition (ha)	0.03	0
Permanently Affected Households	1	0
Permanently Affected Persons	5	0
Temporarily Affected businesses (HHs) ¹	15 shops and 10 employees	38
Titled Affected Households	1	0
Vulnerable Households	0	0
Affected Trees/Crops	8	0
Average Family Size for permanent affected HHs	5	0
Average Household Income (per month) for permanent affected HHs (Rupees)	20,166	0
Income Sources for Temporarily Affected businesses	Bar and Restaurant, Dry Cleaners, Cosmetics, Grocery provisions, Fancy Item Shops, etc	Rag pickers 26 numbers of and 12 numbers of trash sorters (in master role of UDHD)
Involuntary Resettlement Category	B	B

C. Objectives, Policy Framework and Entitlements

4. This summary provides highlights of resettlement plans for Tranche 2 subprojects prepared in accordance with the resettlement framework. The resettlement framework is based on national laws including the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (amended in 1984); and the National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy 2007 (NRRP). It is also based on ADB's SPS; 2009. The resettlement framework compares these documents and addresses gaps.

5. 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.

¹ Temporary affected households in the Tranche-2 subprojects are considered to be those who will be affected purely on a temporary basis due to the loss of income or business activities due to the loss of access during the time of construction. Most of these impacts will be mitigated during the time of construction through proper mitigation measures as per the IEE/EMP by the contractor. Unavoidable temporary impacts will be compensated based on a minimum wage for the period of disruption.

6. 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.

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

- (i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (a) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (b) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (c) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (d) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (a) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, 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.
- (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- (vi) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who

enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.

- (vii) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- (viii) Prepare 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.
- (ix) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- (x) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- (xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

9. The entitlement matrix for the Program, based on the above principles, is given in **Table 2**. Individual entitlement matrices, based on the impacts of individual subprojects are in the resettlement plans.

Table-2: Entitlement Matrix

S. No	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled person	Compensation policy	Implementation issues	Responsible agency
1	Loss of private land	Agricultural land, homestead land or vacant plot	Legal titleholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at replacement or land for land where feasible (including option for compensation for non-viable residual portions) • Transitional allowance² based on three months minimum wage rates • Shifting assistance³ for households. • Notice to harvest standing seasonal crops. • If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided. • Additional compensation for vulnerable households⁴ (item 7) whose livelihood is impacted by the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If land-for-land is offered, (i) ownership will be in the name of original landowners, (ii) joint ownership in the name of husband and wife will be offered in case of non-female-headed households. • Charges will be limited to those for land purchased within a year of compensation payment and for land of equivalent size. • Vulnerable households will be identified during the census conducted by the implementing NGO 	The Valuation committee will determine replacement value. The NGO will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of AHs determine assistance, and identify vulnerable households.
1-a	Loss of private land	Agricultural land, homestead land or vacant plot	Tenants & leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transitional allowance based on three months minimum wage rates. • Notice to harvest standing seasonal crops. • If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided. • Shifting assistance for households • Additional compensation for vulnerable households. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land owners will reimburse tenants and leaseholders land rental deposit or unexpired lease • Vulnerable households will be identified during the census conducted by the implementing NGO. 	NGO will confirm land rental and ensure tenants and leaseholders receive reimbursement for land rental deposit or unexpired lease, and report to SIPMIU.
1-b	Loss of private land	Agricultural land, homestead land or	Sharecropper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notice to harvest standing seasonal crops • If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided • Additional compensation for vulnerable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvesting prior to acquisition will be accommodated to the extent possible. 	SIPMIU will ensure provision of notice. NGO will identify

² To be provided for APs whose livelihood is getting affected by the project. The transitional allowance will be calculated based on minimum wage rates for semi-skilled labor in the respective cities for 26 working days a month for three months (Agartala- INR 150/day, Shillong- INR 196/day, Aizawl - INR 150/day, Gangtok-INR 177/day, Kohima-INR 200/day). This allowance will be utilized till an alternative means of livelihood is found. In case of vulnerable households, the transitional allowance will be supplemented by livelihoods related skill training.

³ To be provided to APs who would be relocate from the site proposed for acquisition to new place decided by AP. This will be equivalent to one day hire charges for a truck, including shifting within a radius of 50km (around INR 3,000)

⁴ Vulnerable household comprise female-headed household, disabled-headed household, indigenous person-headed households (consistent with the IPDF in Supplementary Appendix Q) and Below Poverty Line households.

S. No	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled person	Compensation policy	Implementation issues	Responsible agency
		vacant plot		households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work schedule will avoid harvest season. • Vulnerable households will be identified during the census conducted by the implementing NGO 	vulnerable households.
1-c	Loss or private land	Agricultural land, homestead land or vacant plot	Encroachers/Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days advance notice to shift from encroached land. • Additional compensation for vulnerable households. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable households will be identified during the census conducted as part of the RP. 	SIPMIU will ensure provision of notice. NGO will identify vulnerable households.
2	Loss of Government land	Vacant plot, Agricultural land, homestead land	Leaseholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transitional allowance based on three months wage rates • Reimbursement of unexpired lease. • Additional compensation for vulnerable households (item 7). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable households will be identified during the census conducted by the implementing NGO. 	
2-a	Loss of Government land	Vacant plot, RoW of road	Encroachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days advance notice to shift from encroached land. • Additional compensation for vulnerable households (item 7). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable households will be identified during the census conducted by the implementing NGO. 	SIPMIU will ensure provision of notice. NGO will identify vulnerable households.
2-b	Loss of Government land	Vacant plot, RoW of road	Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days advance notice to shift from occupied land. • Additional compensation for vulnerable households. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable households will be identified during the census conducted by the implementing NGO. 	SIPMIU will ensure provision of notice. NGO will identify vulnerable households.
3	Loss of residential structure	Residential structure and other assets ⁵	Legal titleholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement value of the structure and other assets (or part of the structure and other assets, if remainder is viable) • Shifting assistance for households. • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets • All fees, taxes and other charges (registration etc) incurred for replacement structure • Transitional allowance based on three-month minimum wage rates. • Additional compensation for vulnerable households (item 7) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable households will be identified during the census conducted by the implementing NGO. 	The Valuation committee will determine replacement value ⁶ . The NGO will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.
3-a	Loss of	Residential	Tenants and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement value of the structure and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable households 	The NGO will verify the

⁵ Other assets includes, but isn't limited to walls, fences, sheds, wells, trees etc.

⁶ The replacement value will be assessed based on the current schedule of rates of the respective cities.

S. No	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled person	Compensation policy	Implementation issues	Responsible agency
	residential structure	structure and other assets	leaseholders	<p>other assets (or part of the structure and other assets, if remainder is viable) constructed by the AP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shifting assistance for households. • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets. • Transitional allowance based on three month minimum wage rates. • Additional compensation for vulnerable households (item 7) 	<p>will be identified during the census conducted by the implementing NGO.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure owners will reimburse tenants and leaseholders rental deposit or unexpired lease. 	<p>extent of impacts through a 100% surveys of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.</p>
3-b	Loss of residential structure	Residential structure and other assets	Encroachers and Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days advance notice to shift from occupied land • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets • Additional compensation for vulnerable squatter households (item 7) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable households will be identified during the census conducted by the implementing NGO. 	<p>The NGO will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.</p>
4	Loss of commercial structure	Commercial structure and other assets	Legal titleholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement value of the structure and other assets (or part of the structure and other assets, if remainder is viable) • Shifting assistance for households. • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets • All fees, taxes and other charges (registration etc) incurred for replacement structure. • Transitional allowance for three months based on structure rental rates. • Additional compensation for vulnerable households (item 7) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable households will be identified during the census conducted by the implementing NGO. 	<p>The Valuation committee will determine replacement value. The NGO will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.</p>
4	Loss of commercial structure	Commercial structure and other assets	Tenants and leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement value of the structure and other assets (or part of the structure and other assets, if remainder is viable) constructed by the AP • Shifting assistance for households. • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets. • Transitional allowance for three months based on structure rental rates. • Additional compensation for vulnerable households (item 7) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable households will be identified during the census conducted by the implementing NGO. • Structure owners will reimburse tenants and leaseholders rental deposit or unexpired lease. 	<p>The NGO will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.</p>
4	Loss of	Commercial	Encroachers and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement value of the structure and other assets (or part of the structure and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable households 	<p>The NGO will verify the</p>

S. No	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled person	Compensation policy	Implementation issues	Responsible agency
	commercial structure	structure and other assets	squatters	<p>other assets, if remainder is viable) constructed by the AP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days advance notice to shift from occupied land. • Shifting assistance to vulnerable groups. • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets. • Transitional allowance for three months based on structure rental rates. • Additional compensation for vulnerable squatter households (item 7). 	will be identified during the census conducted by the implementing NGO.	extent of impacts through a 100% surveys of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.
5	Loss of livelihood	Livelihood	Owner / tenant /leaseholder/ employee of commercial structure, agricultural worker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance for lost income based on three months minimum wage rates • Additional compensation for vulnerable households. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable households will be identified during the census conducted by the implementing NGO. 	The NGO will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.
6	Loss of trees and crops	Standing trees and crops	Legal titleholder, Sharecropper, Leaseholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notice to harvest standing seasonal crops • If notice cannot be provided, compensation for standing crop (or share of crop for sharecroppers) at market value • Compensation for trees based on timber value at market price to be determined by the Forest Department for timber trees and for other trees by the Horticultural Department. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvesting prior to acquisition will be accommodated to the extent possible • Work schedules will avoid harvest season. • Market value of trees/crops has to be determined. 	SIPMIU will ensure provision of notice. The valuation committee will undertake valuation of standing crops, perennial crops and trees, and finalize compensation rates in consultation with APs
7	Impacts on vulnerable APs	All impacts	Vulnerable APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural land. Further to item 1, in case of total loss of land, and a total dependency on agriculture, land-for-land compensation if feasible/available. • Government land. Further to Item 2, provision for skill training for displaced vulnerable squatters • Residential structure. Further to Item 3, in case of total loss of structure, skill training for vulnerable households • Commercial structure. Further to item 4, in case of total loss of business, skill training for vulnerable households, including assistance for purchase of income generating assets, to a maximum of INR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable households will be identified during the census conducted by the implementing NGO. • If land-for-land is offered, ownership in the name of original landowner(s). 	The NGO will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% surveys of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.

S. No	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled person	Compensation policy	Implementation issues	Responsible agency
				30,000/- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihood. Vulnerable households will be given priorities in employment as labor in the project. 		
8	Temporary loss of land	Land temporarily required for project activities	Legal titleholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of rent for the period of occupation Compensation for assets lost at replacement value Restoration of land to its previous or better quality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrangement by the contractor on the activities to be taken up. Impacts if any on the structures, assets and plantation due to the temporary occupation. Extent of rehabilitation, restoration of the site. 	The valuation committee will determine rental value and duration of lost income through survey and consultation with APS. A photograph of the pre occupation to be made by the NGO. NGO and RO will ensure that the compensation is paid prior to handing over of site to the owner. The site will be taken up by the contractor after consent of RO.
9	Temporary disruption of livelihood	Commercial and agricultural activities	Legal titleholders, tenants, leaseholders, sharecroppers, employees, hawkers or vendors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption. Cash assistance based on the minimum wage for the loss of income/livelihood for the period of disruption For construction activities involving disruption for a period of more than a month, provision of alternative sites for hawkers and vendors for continued economic activities. If not possible, allowance based on minimum wage rate for vulnerable households for 1 month or the actual period of disruption whichever is more. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During construction, the IPMU will identify alternative temporary sites to the extent possible, for vendors and hawkers to continue economic activity. IPMU will ensure civil works will be phased to minimize disruption through construction scheduling in co-ordination with the contractors and the DSC 	Alternative locations, if any will be identified for the said duration of disruption.
10	Loss and temporary impacts on common resources	Common resources	Communities, Government Agencies, Dorbars, Village Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement or restoration of the affected community facilities – including public water stand posts, temples, shrines, bus shelters etc. Enhancement of community resources 	-	SIPMIU and Contractor.
11	Any other loss not	-	-	Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the	-	The NGO will ascertain the nature and extent of

S. No	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled person	Compensation policy	Implementation issues	Responsible agency
	identified			principles provided in the ADB IR Policy.		such loss. The SIPMIU will finalize the entitlements in line with the ADB IR policy.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, AH = affected households, NGO = nongovernment organization, SIPMIU = state investment program management and implementation unit.

Notes

¹ To be provided to affected persons whose livelihood is affected by a sub-project. The transitional allowance (for 3 months; 26 working days a month) will be based on minimum wage rates for semiskilled labor in the respective cities (Agartala, Rs150/day; Shillong, Rs196/day; Aizawl and Gangtok, Rs170/day; and Kohima, Rs200/day). This allowance will be used by the affected person until an alternative means of livelihood is found. In case of vulnerable households, the transitional allowance will be supplemented by livelihood-related skill training.

² To be provided to affected persons who will relocate from the site proposed for acquisition to a new place of the person's choice. The amount will be equivalent to 1 day's hire charges for a truck, including moving within a radius of 50 km (around Rs3, 000).

³ Vulnerable households comprise households headed by females, the disabled, and indigenous persons (consistent with the IPDF in Supplementary Appendix Q), and households living below the poverty line.

⁴ Other assets include, but are not limited to walls, fences, sheds, wells, trees, etc.

⁵ The assessment of the replacement value will be based on the current schedule of rates of the respective cities.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

D. Consultation, Participation and Grievance Redress

10. Resettlement plans were prepared in consultation with stakeholders during the Tranche 2 subprojects preparation. Local language versions (Hindi, English and Nepali) an of subproject resettlement plans will be made available in relevant government agencies in Gangtok, and in State Investment Program Management and Implementation Unit (SIPMIU). Tranche 2 subproject resettlement plans (draft and final versions) will be disclosed on ADB's website and the SIPMIU websites and information dissemination and consultation will continue throughout Investment Program implementation.

11. A grievance redress mechanism will be established in Gangtok city. Grievances of affected persons will first be brought to the attention of the SIPMIU. Grievances not redressed by the SIPMIU will be brought to the Independent Grievance Redress Committee (IGRC) set up to monitor project implementation in Gangtok. The DSMC will keep records of all grievances received including: contact details of complainant, date that the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were effected, and final outcome.

E. Compensation, Relocation and Income Restoration

12. Compensation is to be paid prior to displacement in sections ready to be constructed. For temporary impacts to businesses, APs will be provided 30 days advance notice to ensure no or minimal disruption in livelihood. Should construction activities result in unavoidable livelihood disruption (permanent and temporary) compensation for lost income for the period of disruption will be paid. Vulnerable households will be provided additional assistance as identified in the entitlement matrix.

F. Institutional Arrangement

13. The Ministry of Urban Development (MOUD) is the national-level executing agency (EA) of the Program. SIPMIUs will be responsible for overall program implementation, monitoring, and supervision. The SIPMIU will have a Resettlement Officer (RO) responsible for RP implementation and reporting to ADB. Design Supervision Management Consultants (DSMC) is engaged to facilitate the planning and implementation of the subprojects along with the SIPMU staff. The DSMC have resettlement specialists in the team who will work closely with the SIPMIU resettlement officer for all the planning and implementation activities including internal monitoring and reporting.

G. Monitoring and Reporting

15. The implementation of RPs will be monitored. The extent of monitoring activities, including their scope and periodicity, will be commensurate with the project's risks and impacts. SIPMIUs are to submit progress updates on resettlement plan implementation as part of the overall progress quarterly reports; however the SIPMIU will submit detailed semiannual monitoring reports to ADB as per a prescribed template. The SIPMIU will be responsible for managing and maintaining affected person databases, documenting the results of the affected person census, and verifying asset and socioeconomic survey data, which will be used as the baseline for assessing resettlement plan implementation

impact. ADB will monitor subprojects on an ongoing basis until a project completion report is issued.