**APPENDIX - D**

**Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF)**

The Consultant shall identify the possible resettlement and loss of livelihood issues that each sub-project and activity are likely to generate. The RPF shall prescribe the rules for securing land required by the Project and the resettlement of the project affected persons (PAPs).

The consultant shall examine the various land tenure and ownership systems in the project site, and the different legal instruments regarding government and individual land acquisition and resettlement and compensation policies. Temporary loss of livelihood may occur during the construction phase in front of commercial areas/ shopping areas. Measures shall be taken to compensate the commercial units affected by such disruptions. The RPF shall identify and describe any discrepancies identified in the different legal instruments. The RPF shall also identify the legally mandated institutions associated with these legal instruments and their respective roles. This shall be at all levels where implementation of project activities is likely to take place. The institutional arrangements shall include implementation and monitoring mechanisms that ensure inclusiveness and participation of all affected people (men and women), communities, and vulnerable and marginalized groups.

The consultant shall lay out the Bank’s policy on Involuntary Resettlement (ESS 2) and assess how this applies to the Project. The RPF shall present the gaps between ESS 2 on involuntary resettlement and the relevant local legislation. Measures and recommendations to bridge the gap between the two institutional frameworks shall be identified and explained.

Based on the above, Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) for securing lands for the proposed project needs shall be formulated. Generic principles include, but are not limited to estimating replacement values for land and structures, and rehabilitation measures for livelihoods. This RPF shall include a detailed Entitlement Matrix for all categories of PAPs. In case of land acquisition, removal of the encroachments and squatters and vendors shall also be considered and included in the Entitlement Matrix. The Entitlement Matrix is required to clearly identify rightful claimants (PAPs) of compensation and the amount of compensation accruing to the claimants. The Entitlement Matrix shall further provide guidance on engaging with the PAPs, conducting consultations on the need and benefit of clearing the encroachment, agreement on the compensation amount and actual payment of compensation.

The RPF shall clearly state the sources of funding for subsequent Resettlement Action Plans (RAP), an overall cost estimates for resettlement including for monitoring of the resettlement activities. The financial responsibility of the relevant stakeholders, where applicable, shall be categorically stated to avoid ambiguity of source of funds for resettlement activities. These budgets shall take into consideration inflationary tendencies.

To avoid confusion with cut-off dates and other time lines especially because compensation shall have to be paid prior to commencement of any civil works, it is important for the RPF to set out implementation schedule for the resettlement. The RPF shall in addition to the implementation schedule identify potential risks that could affect the smooth implementation of the resettlement actions and suggest plausible mitigation measures to serve as a guide to the client and the team who shall be working on the implementation.

**Structure of RPF**

1 Introduction

2 Legal and Policy Framework

3 Social Impact Assessment

4 Stakeholder consultation and information disclosure

5 Institutional arrangements

6 Grievance redress mechanism (GRM)

7 Compensation, income restoration and relocation

8 Land acquisition and resettlement financing and implementation.

9 Monitoring, evaluation and reporting.