

Involuntary Resettlement

Comparison between Safeguard objectives, Scope and Triggers and Principles

ADB	World Bank	Comments
<p>Objectives: To avoid involuntary resettlement wherever feasible, and minimize involuntary resettlement through exploring project and design alternatives, and enhance, or at least restore the livelihoods of all affected persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels and improve the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>To avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement and, where this is not feasible, to assist displaced persons in improving or at least restoring their livelihoods and standards of living in real terms relative to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.</p>	<p>Similar.</p> <p>WB focuses on displaced persons while ADB focuses on affected persons and extends the objective to improving the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable groups</p>
<p>Scope and triggers: The Policy covers physical displacements (relocation, loss residential land, or of shelter) and economic displacements (loss of land, assets, access to assets or income sources or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, (ii) involuntary restriction on land use or access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, and permanent or temporary.</p>	<p>No matching WB section</p>	<p>No matching WB section</p>

ADB	World Bank	Comments
<p>Principle 1: Screen the project early to identify its past, present and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through survey/census of the affected persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.</p>	<p>2. Through census and socio-economic surveys of the affected population, identify, assess, and address the potential economic and social impacts of the project that are caused by involuntary taking of land (e.g., relocation or loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets, loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected person must move to another location) or involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas.</p>	<p>Similar</p> <p>ADB has two steps: (i) screening, and (ii) census/surveys, whereas WB has census and surveys.</p> <p>WB focuses on economic and social impacts. ADB focuses on past, present and future resettlement impacts and risk</p>
<p>Principle 2: Carry meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities and concerned NGOs. Inform all affected 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 of those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, 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 social and cultural institutions of affected 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.</p>	<p>4. Consult project-affected persons, host communities and local nongovernmental organizations, as appropriate. Provide them opportunities to participate in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the resettlement program, especially in the process of developing and implementing the procedures for determining eligibility for compensation benefits and development assistance (as documented in a resettlement plan), and for establishing appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, Indigenous Peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.</p>	<p>Broadly Similar</p>

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<p>Principle 3: Improve, or at least restore, livelihoods of all affected households through (a) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land-based where feasible, or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods; (b) prompt replacement of assets and access to assets of equal or higher value; (c) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (d) where feasible, additional revenues and services through project benefit sharing schemes.</p>	<p>5. Inform displaced persons of their rights, consult them on options, and provide them with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives and needed assistance, including (a) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for loss of assets attributable to the project; (b) if there is relocation, assistance during relocation, and residential housing, or housing sites, or agricultural sites of equivalent productive potential, as required; (c) transitional support and development assistance, such as land preparation, credit facilities, training or job opportunities as required, in addition to compensation measures; (d) cash compensation for land when the impact of land acquisition on livelihoods is minor; and (e) provision of civic infrastructure and community services as required.</p> <p><u>6.</u> Give preference to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based.</p>	<p>Broadly similar</p> <p>Benefit sharing found in ADB principle is not a WB policy principle.</p>
<p>Principle 6: If land acquisition is through negotiated settlements, procedures will be developed in a transparent, consistent and equitable manner to ensure the persons who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.</p>	<p>No equivalent principle.</p>	<p>No matching principles</p>

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<p>Principle 7: 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.</p>	<p>7. For those without formal legal rights to lands or claims to such land that could be recognized under the laws of the country, provide resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for land to help improve or at least restore their livelihoods.</p>	<p>Broadly similar</p>
<p>Principle 8: Prepare a resettlement plan, or equivalent planning document(s), elaborating affected persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangement, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.</p>	<p>No equivalent principle.</p>	<p>No matching principles.</p>
<p>Principle 9: Disclose draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process before the project appraisal and in a form, manner and language(s) accessible to affected persons and other stakeholders. The final resettlement plans and their updates will also be disclosed to the affected persons and other stakeholders.</p>	<p><u>8.</u> Disclose draft resettlement plans, including documentation of the consultation process, in a timely manner, before appraisal formally begins, in an accessible place and in a form and language that are understandable to key stakeholders.</p>	<p>Broadly similar</p>
<p>Principle 10: Involuntary resettlement should be conceived and executed as part of a development project or program. The full costs of resettlement will be included in the presentation of the costs and benefits of the project. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.</p>	<p>No equivalent principle</p>	<p>No matching principles</p>
<p>Principle 11: Pay compensation and provide other entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout the project implementation.</p>	<p>No equivalent principle</p>	<p>No matching principles</p>

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<p>Principle 12: Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of the affected 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.</p>	<p>No equivalent principle</p>	<p>No matching principles</p>
<p>No equivalent principles</p>	<p><u>Principle 1.</u> Assess all viable alternative project designs to avoid, where feasible, or minimize involuntary resettlement.</p> <p><u>Principle 3.</u> Identify and address impacts also if they result from other activities that are (a) directly and significantly related to the proposed project, (b) necessary to achieve its objectives, and (c) carried out or planned to be carried out contemporaneously with the project. 3</p> <p><u>Principle 9.</u> Apply the principles described in the involuntary resettlement section as applicable and relevant, to subprojects requiring land acquisition.</p>	<p>No matching principles</p>