

# Resettlement Plan

---

Document Stage: Draft for Consultation  
Project Number: 55201-001  
April 2022

**Bangladesh: Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Sector Project – Construction and Improvement of Reinforced Cement Concrete Drains in Bagerhat Pourashava – Length: 5.557 km**

Prepared by the Local Government Engineering Department, Government of Bangladesh for the Asian Development Bank.



## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 1 February 2022)

Currency unit	–	Bangladeshi taka (BDT)
BDT1.00	=	\$0.0116
\$1.00	=	BDT85.94

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
BRM	-	Bangladesh Resident Mission
CBO	-	Community based organization
COVID-19	-	coronavirus disease
CRO	-	Complaint Receiving Officer
CTEIP	-	Coastal Towns Infrastructure Environmental Infrastructure Project
DDC	-	detail design consultant
DOE	-	Department of Environment
EMP	-	environment management plan
FGD	-	focus group discussion
GRC	-	grievance redress committee
GRM	-	Grievance redress mechanism
IEE	-	initial environmental examination
IPSC	-	inter-ministerial project steering committee
LGED	-	Local Government and Engineering Department
NbS	-	Nature-Based Solution
NGO	-	Non-governmental organization
O&M	-	operations and maintenance
PIU	-	project implementation unit
PMSC	-	project management supervision consultant
PMU	-	project management unit
ROW	-	right-of-way
RF	-	resettlement framework
RP	-	resettlement plan
SPS	-	safeguard policy statement

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

cm	–	centimeters
km	–	kilometer
m	–	meter
m <sup>2</sup>	–	square meter
mm	–	millimeter
m <sup>3</sup>	–	micrograms per cubic meter

## NOTES

- (i) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government of Bangladesh and its agencies ends on 30 June. "FY" before a calendar year denotes the year in which the fiscal year ends, e.g., FY2021 ends on 30 June 2021.
- (ii) In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

This draft resettlement plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature. Your attention is directed to the "terms of use" section of this website.

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

## CONTENTS

	<b>Pages</b>
I. INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background	1
B. Project Description	1
C. About the Subproject Location	3
D. Description of Subproject Component	3
E. Objectives of Resettlement Plan	7
II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	8
A. Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement	8
B. Small Ethnic Community (SEC)	11
III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE	11
IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE	16
A. Public Consultation	16
B. Information Disclosure	18
V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	20
VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK	23
A. The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017 (ARIPA)	24
B. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)	25
C. Comparison Between ARIPA, 2017 and ADB SPS, 2009	26
D. Policy Principles for the Project CTCRSP	32
VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCES AND BENEFITS	33
A. Types Of Losses And Affected Person Category	33
B. Eligibility	34
C. Cut-off-Date	34
D. Entitlements	34
VIII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN	39
IX. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	41
A. Implementation Arrangement	41
B. Safeguard Capacity Development	49
C. Implementation Schedule	50
X. MONITORING AND REPORTING	53
A. Internal Monitoring	53
B. Monitoring Progress of Resettlement Plan Implementation	53
C. Internal Monitoring Indicators	54
XI. FOLLOW-UP ACTION FOR RESETTLEMENT PLANT UPDATING AND IMPLEMENTATION	55

## APPENDICES

Appendix 1: List of Proposed Drain Stretches and Affected Shop Owners Identified	56
Appendix 2: Socio-economic Profile of Affected Business Owners	58
Appendix 3: Involuntary Resettlement Impact Assessment with COVID-19 Screening Checklist	64

Appendix 4: Sample Grievance Redress Form	67
Appendix 5: Outline of Social Safeguard Monitoring Report	68
Appendix 6: Survey Safety Protocol on COvid-19	71
Appendix 7: Summary of Consultation and Signature Sheets	76
Appendix 8: Photographs of Affected Business Owners	86

## **TABLES**

Table 1: District wise Pourashavas where Project (CTCRSP) will be Implemented	2
Table 2: List of Drains with Proposed Length Considerd under the Subproject	3
Table 3: Subproject Component and their Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts	8
Table 4: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	9
Table 5: Demographic Details of Affected Population	11
Table 6: Religious Affiliation of Affected Persons	12
Table 7: Business Run by the Head of Households	12
Table 8: Monthly Net Income of the HoHs from the Affected Business	12
Table 9: Educational Status of the Affetced Head of Households	13
Table 10: Vulnerability of Affected Households	15
Table 11: Summary of Inventory of Loss	15
Table 12: List of Public Consultations Held for the Subproject Component	17
Table 13: Summary of Consultation and Disclosure Activities	18
Table 14: Comparison between Government of Bangladesh Laws and ADB Safeguard Policies on Land Acquisition and Resettlement	27
Table 15: Entitlement Matrix	36
Table 16: Estimated Resettlement Plan Budget	40
Table 17: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for Safeguards	49
Table 18: Indicative Training Program	50
Table 19: Schedule of Resettlement Plan Implementation	52
Table 20: Follow-up Action for Resettlement Plant Updating and Implementation	55

## **FIGURES**

Figure 1: Photographs of Existing Drain Conditions	5
Figure 2: Secondary Structures Along the Drain Alignment	10
Figure 3: Grievance Redress Process	23
Figure 4: Safeguard Implementation Arrangement	42

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**Project Background:** The proposed Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Sector Project (CTCRSP) is a continuity to the ADB supported Coastal Towns Infrastructure Environmental Infrastructure Project (CTEIP) in 10 coastal towns that effectively commenced on September 2014 and will be completed on June 2022. CTCRSP will strengthen climate resilience and disaster preparedness in 22 (twenty-two) vulnerable coastal *pourashavas* (secondary towns) of Bangladesh. The project has four major outputs as follows: (i) Output 1: Municipal infrastructure for resilience improved; (ii) Output 2: Resilient livelihood improved; and (iii) Output 3: Institutional capacity, governance, and climate-awareness strengthened. The Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRDC) acting through its Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) will be the Executing Agency. Pourashavas are the implementing agencies of the project.

**Subproject Description:** The subproject component, 'Construction and Improvement of Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) Drains in Bagerhat Pourashava', includes the construction and rehabilitation of 23 drains, for a total length of 5.557 km within the municipal town limits.

**Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement:** Project implementation will not require acquisition of private land as the entire civil works for the construction of the drains will be done within ROW of roads under the ownership of Bagerhat Pourashava (who will form the project implementation unit). Efforts will be made to minimize impact to the extent possible through provisions of access planks. Where impact is unavoidable, compensation will be paid for the period of disruption/income loss as per the agreed entitlement matrix.

Through transect walk and survey of the business activities in the proposed drain stretches, based on initial design, involuntary resettlement impacts were assessed. It is assessed that twenty (20) roadside shops owners and twenty (20) daily wage employees working for some of these shops will incur temporary income loss for the period of disruption (estimated as 15 days) during the construction phase. It is estimated that about 10 trees on an average along each road stretch will be impacted due to the drain construction. This draft RP is based on 100% survey of sites and alignments. On finalisation of detail design, the involuntary resettlement impacts will be further reassessed and confirmed during detail measurement survey (DMS). The draft resettlement plan will be updated based on detailed design, DMS, and site-specific consultations, and will include 100 percent assessment of impact on all the stretches along which the drains will be constructed. Damages and impacts to minor secondary structures during the construction will be covered under contractor's civil cost and will be budgeted under the Contractor's contract.

**Categorization.** The project is classified as 'Category B' in accordance with Asian Development Bank's Safeguard Policy Statement (ADB SPS) 2009. This draft resettlement plan has been developed in accordance with the agreed resettlement framework prepared for the project.

**Legal Framework.** The policy framework and entitlements for the program as well as for this project are based on the following laws and policies: The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017 (ARIPA), and ADB SPS, 2009.

**Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits.** The entitlement matrix presented in the resettlement plan provides the compensation of all potential losses to be provided to all affected persons in the project area. In general, the affected people under the subproject component will be entitled to following types of compensation and assistances: (i) compensation for loss of income; (ii) shifting allowance; (iii) compensation for loss of trees; and (iii) additional assistance to vulnerable groups.

Majority of the envisaged impacts will be avoided as per the mitigation measures stated in the EMP, also working during night hours and nonmarket days should be considered for construction of drains along market areas. To avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts, consultations with the road-side shops in market areas will be conducted to finalize the construction schedule (in a phased manner), particularly in stretches of narrow roads and busy commercial areas.

**Consultation and Disclosure:** Project objectives, goals and scope of work of the subproject component have been disclosed to the potential beneficiaries of the project, affected persons, elected representatives and institutional stakeholders. The approved entitlement matrix and resettlement plan will be made available at public locations within the town and will be disclosed to a wider audience through the LGED and ADB website. A copy of the draft and final resettlement plan, translated in local language, will be always kept at site during the construction period.

**Grievance Redress Mechanism:** A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of affected person concerns, complaints, and grievances about the social and environmental performance at the level of the project. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. A three-tier common GRM will be followed as outlined in this resettlement plan. Public awareness campaign will be conducted to ensure that awareness on the project and its grievance redress procedures is generated. The campaign will ensure that the poor, vulnerable and others are made aware of and are part of the awareness program. Grievance redress mechanism outlined in the draft resettlement plan will ensure that complaints and grievances are resolved in a collaborative, expeditious, and effective manner through dialogue, joint fact-finding, negotiation, and problem solving.

**Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan:** The costs are conservative estimates and will be confirmed during detailed project preparation and planning. The total resettlement cost for the contract package is BDT 29,49,600.00 (BDT Twenty-nine lakhs forty-nine thousand and six hundred only). PIU will issue order for release of payment to affected persons, which shall be released through electronic clearance service/National Electronic Fund Transfer (ECS/NEFT) transaction from bank, through concerned treasury of LGED.

**Institutional Setup:** The Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRDC) acting through its Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) will be the Executing Agency. Project Management Unit (PMU) at the LGED will be headed by a Project Director (PD) who will be supported by two Deputy Project Directors (DPDs) overseeing safeguards and gender. The PMU level safeguard and gender team will have another three safeguard and gender personnel, Assistant Director (Environment), Assistant Director (Social Safeguards) and Assistant Director (Gender). For project implementation, two division level Regional Project Management Units (RPMUs) will be established, at Khulna and Barisal. Pourashavas are the implementing agencies of the project. The PMU will be supported by two institutional consultants under the supervision and control of Project Director, PMU: (i) the detail design consultants (DDC); (ii) the project management supervision consultants (PMSC), that will support PMU; and (iii) PMSC at the division level that will support the two RPMUs and the town-level PIUs. The PIUs will be established in each participating poursahava/ subproject town and staffed with a safeguards and gender focal person.

**Monitoring and Reporting.** Resettlement plan implementation will be closely monitored to provide the PMU with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying



potential difficulties and problems. Monitoring will be undertaken by the PMSC, RPMUs and PMU. Monitoring will involve administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; socio-economic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the detailed measurement survey of affected persons undertaken during project sub-preparation, and overall monitoring.



## I. INTRODUCTION

### A. Background

1. The ADB supported Coastal Towns Infrastructure Environmental Infrastructure Project (CTEIP) in 10 coastal towns effectively commenced on September 2014 which will be completed on June 2022. As a continuity of the project ADB extended his support to Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Sector Project (CTCRSP) which will strengthen climate resilience and disaster preparedness in 22 (twenty-two) vulnerable coastal *pourashavas* (secondary towns) of Bangladesh. The towns were selected based on their vulnerability, population size, density, and level of past investments. The project takes a holistic and integrated approach to urban development and will (i) provide climate-resilient municipal infrastructure, and (ii) strengthen institutional capacity, local governance, and knowledge-based public awareness, for improved urban planning and service delivery considering climate change and disaster risks. Key infrastructure investments include (i) drainage, (ii) water supply, (iii) sanitation, (iv) cyclone shelters, and (v) other municipal infrastructure including emergency access roads and bridges, solid waste management, bus terminals, slum improvements, boat landings, and markets. Investments will benefit the poor and women. The Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRDC) acting through its Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) will be the Executing Agency. *Pourashavas* are the implementing agencies of the project.

2. Coastal towns are particularly at risk from the impacts of climate change due to high levels of poverty and limited capacity of *pourashavas* (urban local governments) to invest in resilience. The *pourashavas* lack resilient infrastructure, clubbed with haphazard urbanization, lack of stormwater drains, poor solid waste management system further worsens the condition of these towns. Most of the coastal towns are situated on the riverbanks of low-lying tidal zones at an average elevation of 1.0–1.5 meters (m) from the sea level<sup>1</sup> and coastal flooding is a key hazard faced by these towns. Inadequate basic municipal infrastructure to respond to increasing climate risk threatens both quality of life and the economic growth of coastal towns. This calls for an integrated approach for coastal town development that promotes risk-informed planning and investment for building resilience.

### B. Project Description

3. The project will be aligned with the following impacts: higher and sustainable growth trajectories achieved in the face of the various weather-related natural hazards and risk and improved livability of coastal towns.<sup>2</sup> The outcome of the project will be climate and disaster resilience of coastal towns strengthened including benefiting the poor and women. The project directly supports to achieve project outcomes through three outputs.

4. **Output 1: Municipal infrastructure for resilience improved.** Municipal infrastructure will include (i) 25 elderly, women, children, and persons with disability friendly cyclone shelters with early warning system; (ii) 247.7 kms roads with drainage, bridges, and culverts rehabilitated or constructed for improved connectivity and access to emergency services in the event of disasters caused by natural hazards including access to cyclone shelter; (iii) climate-resilient infrastructure

---

<sup>1</sup> Sowmen Rahman and Mohammed Ataur Rahman. Climate Extremes and Challenges to Infrastructure Development in Coastal Cities in Bangladesh. Volume 7, March 2015, Pages 96–108

<sup>2</sup> Government of Bangladesh, General Economics Division, Bangladesh Planning Commission Ministry of Planning. 2020. Making Vision 2041 a Reality – Perspective Plan of Bangladesh, 2021–2041. Dhaka.

including 201.0 stormwater drainages, atleast 3 nature-based solutions, water bodies restoration, and 4 integrated waste management (IWM) developed rehabilitated or constructed for improved urban flood risk management including; (iv) gender-responsive and socially inclusive urban public spaces improved; (vi) slum improvement program implemented; and (vi) EWCD-friendly sanitation facilities constructed for poor households. Output 1 will also support development of EWCD-friendly socio-economic infrastructures including (i) local markets; (ii) bus terminals; and (iii) other priority roads, bridges, culverts, and boat landing stations.

5. **Output 2: Resilient livelihood enhanced.** Output 2 includes: (i) climate vulnerable households covered in the graduation program in six project towns; (ii) women, including person with disabilities, reported increased skills for resilient livelihood; and (iii) inventory of productive assets of vulnerable households documented and insured. The Graduation Approach and Program will be adopted to ensure livelihood resilience.<sup>3</sup>

6. **Output 3: Institutional capacity, governance, and climate-awareness strengthened.** Output 3 includes: (i) risk-informed urban development plans and poverty reduction action plans of project towns submitted to *pourashavas* council; (ii) staff of LGED and *pourashavas* including 90% eligible women staff reported increased knowledge on climate and disaster risk assessment to inform the urban development plans and to enforce development control regulations linked with natural hazards; (iii) knowledge and capacity of LGED and *pourashavas*' staff including 90% of women staff on nature-based solutions and green solution application developed;<sup>4</sup> (iv) disaster management committee on disaster preparedness measures, cyclone shelter management committees, and standing committees on women and children affairs, poverty reduction and slum improvement in project *pourashavas* operationalized for improving municipal governance and sustainable service delivery;<sup>5</sup> (v) revenues enhancement plan adopted by each project *pourashava* to improve municipal finance systems; (vi) computerized tax records and billing systems made functional; (vii) annual gender responsive operation and maintenance (O&M) plans approved and at least 75% of the required annual budget is allocated and spent; and (viii) gender responsive urban space guidelines developed. Output 3 supports to enhance public awareness, behavior change, and community mobilization in light of emergencies such as coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and cyclone Amphan in 2020. It will also support training and capacity building of LGED and *pourashavas* to institutionalize information technology-based remote monitoring through strengthening LGED's geographic information systems section, monitoring and evaluation unit, and project management unit.

7. The project is proposed to be implemented in 22 *pourashavas* or urban local bodies (ULBs). District wise location of the CTCRSP towns is summarised in Table 1.

**Table 1: District wise Pourashavas where Project (CTCRSP) will be Implemented**

<sup>3</sup> The graduation program originated in Bangladesh and has since been adopted in several countries as a holistic, time-bound interventions to lift households from poverty through: (i) social assistance to support immediate needs; (ii) livelihood promotion; (iii) financial inclusion; and (iv) social empowerment.

<sup>4</sup> Nature-based solutions promote actions to protect, sustainably manage and restore natural and modified ecosystems in ways that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, to provide both human well-being and biodiversity benefits. (Source: IUCN (2020). Guidance for using the IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions. A user-friendly framework for the verification, design and scaling up of Nature-based Solutions. First edition. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN.).

<sup>5</sup> A risk-informed performance-based budget allocation strategy will be adopted to promote governance-led infrastructure improvement to ensure sustainable urban services. The *pourashava* will need to fulfil a set of performance criteria to receive fund for infrastructure improvement. Performance criteria is elaborated in project administration manual (footnote 27).

District	Town (Pourashava)	District	Town (Pourashava)
1. Barisal	1. Bakerganj	5. Bhola	1. Charfassion
	2. Mehendiganj		2. Lalmohan
	3. Banaripara		3. Borhanuddin
	4. Muladi	6. Jhalokathi	4. Jhalokathi
	5. Gouranadi		5. Nalchity
2. Bagerhat	6. Bagerhat	7. Satkhira	6. Kalaroa
	7. Morelganj	8. Khulna	7. Paikgacha
3. Patuakhali	8. Patuakhali		9. Pirojpur
	9. Kuakata	10. Barguna	9. Swarupkathi
4. Shariatpur	10. Zanjira		10. Patharghata
	11. Bhedarganj		11. Betagi

### C. About the Subproject Location

8. Bagerhat pourashava (municipality) is in Bagerhat district under Khulna Division, located south-western part of Bangladesh. The municipality was established in 1958. It consists of 9 wards, 18 mahallas and 51 mouzas according to Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) Census Survey, 2011. It has an area of 7.53 sq km and population 49073; male 24601, female 24,472.<sup>6</sup>

9. Bagerhat Pourashava is situated at the southern part of the country; close the Bay of Bengal. Bagerhat district is located along the western bank of the Bhairab River to the east and on the south of the Bagerhat River. These rivers are connected to the Bay of Bengal and as per the master plan, the major part of Bagerhat Pourashava is located below 5 m in elevation in a low-lying location whose surroundings are an intricate system of interlaced rivers and tidal channels. Bagerhat is considered at high risk to climate driven events due to its close location to the Bay of Bengal and geographically surrounded by low-lying areas.

10. Owing to its low-lying location, most areas of the coastal town remains submerged and inundated during heavy rainfalls. These causes difficulties for the community people, especially those living in impoverished condition, often disrupting communication and hampering people's daily activities.

### D. Description of Subproject Component

11. This subproject component, 'Construction and Improvement of Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) Drains in Bagerhat Pourashava', includes the construction and rehabilitation of 23 drains, for a total length of 5.557 km within the municipal town limits. The scope of work and the details of the number of drains considered for rehabilitation and construction work is summarised in Table 2.

**Table 2: List of Drains with Proposed Length Considered under the Subproject**

Sl. No.	Name of Drain Stretch	Length (m)
1.	01.(A) Shadhoner Mor to EED office Via Mithapukur,PWD,Office Nur Masjid More (Longitudinal Profile of Drain ID-438) _(Type- A). District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	325

<sup>6</sup> Community Report, Bangladesh Population and Housing Census 2011, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) Statistics and Informatics Division (SID) Ministry of Planning Government of The People's Republic of Bangladesh

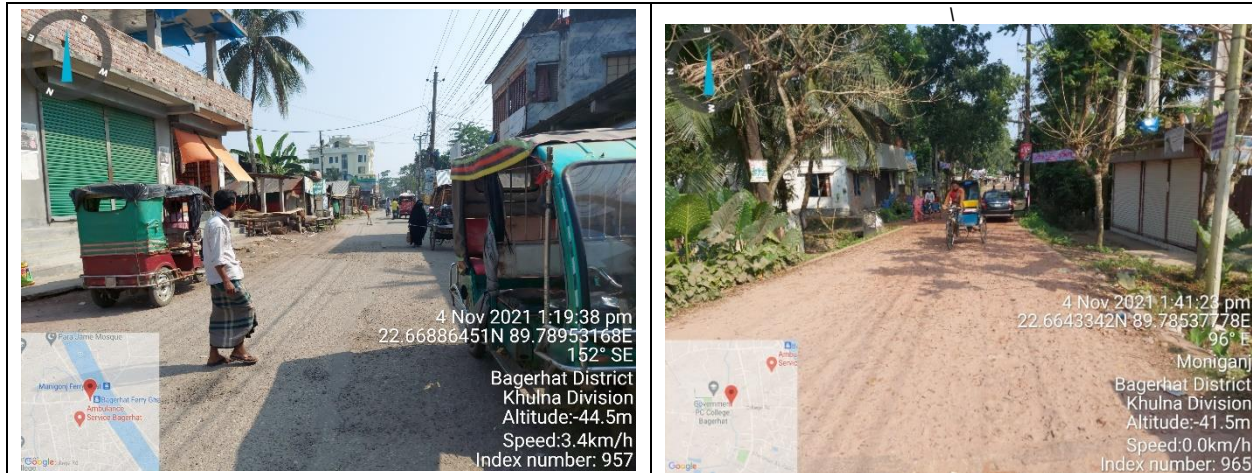
Sl. No.	Name of Drain Stretch	Length (m)
2.	01.(B) Shadhoner Mor to EED office Via Mithapukur,PWD,Office Nur Masjid More (Longitudinal Profile of Drain ID-439) _(Type- A). District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	350
3.	03.(A) a Shaltola more to Dut Office More (in front of Press Club) b.Dac Bangla More to Amlapara Road Via Sahid Minar, c. Infront of H/O.Ex MP House &D. Sishu Bidalay to Dac Bangla Via H/O.DC Banglo (Longitudinal Profile of Drain ID-448) _(Type- A). District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	100
4.	03.(B) a Shaltola more to Dut Office More (in front of Press Club) b.Dac Bangla More to Amlapara Road Via Sahid Minar, c. Infront of H/O.Ex MP House & D. Sishu Bidalay to Dac Bangla Via H/O.DC Banglo (Longitudinal Profile of Drain ID-449) _(Type- B). District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	75
5.	03.(C) a Shaltola more to Dut Office More (in front of Press Club) b.Dac Bangla More to Amlapara Road Via Sahid Minar, c. Infront of H/O.Ex MP House & D. Sishu Bidalay to Dac Bangla Via H/O.DC Banglo (Longitudinal Profile of Drain ID-450),(Type- A). District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	75
6.	06.Faruq Shop To Tohsil Office (Longitudinal Profile of Drain ID-433),(Type- A). District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	255
7.	07. TnT Office (Alia Madrasha)to Tataler Pukur (Longitudinal Profile of Drain ID-440),(Type- A). District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	255
8.	08.(A) Munigonj More to Railing Road Via Munigonj 2 Storied Mosque (Medical School Road),(Longitudinal Profile of Drain ID-404)_ (Type- B). District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	325
9.	08.(B). Munigonj More to Railing Road Via Munigonj 2 Storied Mosque (Medical School Road),(Longitudinal Profile of Drain ID-424)_ (Type- B). District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	175
10.	08.(C) Munigonj More to Railing Road Via Munigonj 2 Storied Mosque (Medical School Road),(Longitudinal Profile of Drain ID-426)_ (Type- B). District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	50
11.	08.(D). Munigonj More to Railing Road Via Munigonj 2 Storied Mosque (Medical School Road),(Longitudinal Profile of Drain ID-427)_ (Type- B). District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	125
12.	08.(E).Munigonj More to Railing Road Via Munigonj 2 Storied Mosque (Medical School Road),(Longitudinal Profile of Drain ID-442)_ (Type-A). District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	150
13.	12.Pasrasta more to Haza Bari more with Piak Bari Road Drain, _(Type- A). District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	275
14.	15.Sonatola H/O.Mr.Anwar to Kali Mondir via H/O.Mr.Azom,(Longitudinal Profile of Drain ID- 457)_ (Type-B).(Drain Length =400 m) District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	400
15.	16.(A).East Side of SP Banglo to Chaltatola Masjid Via H/O. Mr.Razzak Howlader, _(Type-A).(Drain Length =225 m) District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	225
16.	16.(B).East Side of SP Banglo to Chaltatola Masjid Via H/O. Mr.Razzak Howlader,(Longitudinal Profile of Drain ID- 461)_ (Type-A). District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	200
17.	16.(C) East Side of SP Banglo to Chaltatola Masjid Via H/O. Mr.Razzak Howlader,(Longitudinal Profile of Drain ID- 463)_ (Type-B). District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	225
18.	23 .(A).Kharder Fariad Masjid to Dai Bari, _(Type-A). District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	300

Sl. No.	Name of Drain Stretch	Length (m)
19.	23 .(B).Kharder Fariad Masjid to Dai Bari,(Longitudinal Profile of Drain ID-468)_(Type-A). District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	325
20.	24 .(A).Professor Mr.Litu's Market to Sahapara School via Baini,H/O. Sahjid Khan, Bimol Saha, Bijoy Saha & VIP road, (Longitudinal Profile of Drain ID- 466)_(Type-A). District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	100
21.	24 .(B).Professor Mr.Litu's Market to Sahapara School via Baini,H/O. Sahjid Khan, Bimol Saha, Bijoy Saha & VIP road, (Longitudinal Profile of Drain ID- 473)_(Type-A). District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	300
22.	24 .(C).Professor Mr.Litus Market to Sahapara School via Baini,H/O. Sahjid Khan, Bimol Saha, Bijoy Saha & VIP road, (Longitudinal Profile of Drain ID- 476)_(Type-A). District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	200
23.	25 In front of Stadium to Basabati Mondir Via Daratana More, (Longitudinal Profile of Drain ID- 474)_(Type-A). District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	500
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,557</b>

**Figure 1: Photographs of Existing Drain Conditions**







12. The draft resettlement plan is prepared based on the available preliminary design for the subproject component. This document will be updated and reconfirmed for final involuntary resettlement impacts after completion of final design and detailed measurement surveys (DMS). The draft and final resettlement plan will be reviewed and upon receipt of approval from ADB, disclosed on implementing agency and ADB websites. Civil work will be taken up only after compensation payment to affected persons is completed, as per approved entitlement matrix. The implementing agency will be responsible for handing over the project land/site to the contractor free of any kind of encumbrance.

13. **Measures to avoid and minimize the Involuntary Resettlement Impacts:** To avoid and minimize the involuntary impacts, the CTCRSP proposes to use the government lands wherever available and right-of-way (ROW) of roads owned by the government agencies for augmentation and development of all the project assets and associated ancillaries as mentioned in the project description. The RCC drains are proposed to be constructed along existing available ROW of Bagerhat *Pourashava* roads. The drains are proposed along the ROW of *pourashava* roads where there are encroachments or presence of vendors or road-side shops. Construction contractor will ensure prior consultation with the community residing beside the construction site and shops in the area is conducted if the impact on access ramp is unavoidable.<sup>7</sup>

14. Livelihood impacts will be avoided in busy market areas and/or to permanent shops (if any). Work will be executed in night hours to avoid the impacts, drains will be constructed in narrow roads and commercial areas in phased manner with the due consultation with the shop owners and nearby residents. Civil works will be executed in small stretches in section-by-section phases. Noise level will be kept below the threshold levels as mentioned in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP). All safety norms would strictly be adhered to, taking into consideration the magnitude of work and the sensitivity of the location.

15. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and the Regional Project Management Unit (RPMU) will also ensure that all the necessary rules related to safety and security of the public and residents are duly followed by the contractor. The actual dates of construction schedule with respect to rush hour, festival time, and special business days will be discussed with vendors, squatters, market committee members, and residents, and accordingly construction activities will be planned. After construction of the drains, the shoulder of the roads and roads will be restored

<sup>7</sup> In the Engineers estimate provision of utility shifting and repair of minor structures shall be proposed under provisional sum of Contractor.



to its original condition (including bitumen, cement concrete [CC] and CC interlocking tiles as applicable).

16. The contractor will ensure to: (i) maintain the access to shops and residences or other buildings along the stretches where drains are constructed, to institutions located close to proposed sites by providing pedestrian access through planks; and (ii) assistance to mobile hawkers and vendors, and safety through hard barricading of excavated alignments/sites. Any damage to access ramps during construction will be restored by contractor as per contractual provisions included in contract document and considered as part of bill of quantity (BOQ), in line with the agreed principles of this resettlement plan.

17. Measures to be taken up by the contractor to avoid/mitigate economic impacts will include: (a) announcement of proposed civil works in advance (to enable shop owners to stock up and remain unaffected if goods vehicles are unable to reach them during construction), (b) provision of planks to ensure pedestrian access; (c) careful timing of implementation to avoid peak sale hours/days or school timings; (d) minimizing construction period to the extent possible; (f) assistance to mobile vendors if any present during construction, to shift nearby; (g) signage with project details and contact details for grievance redress; and (h) proper traffic management. These measures will be part of the contract and will be implemented with careful monitoring by the concerned PIU.

#### **E. Objectives of Resettlement Plan**

18. This Resettlement Plan is prepared for the 'Construction and Improvement of Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) Drains in the Bagerhat Pourashava' subproject, one of the coastal towns under Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Sector Project (CTCRSP). It addresses the potential involuntary resettlement impacts of the proposed subproject components and is consistent with the agreed resettlement framework for the project, prepared in accordance with national laws and ADB SPS (2009) requirements for involuntary resettlement category B projects to meet the following objectives:

- (i) to describe the identified scope and extent of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts because of identified project components, and address them through appropriate recommendations and mitigation measures in the Resettlement Plan;
- (ii) to present the socio-economic profile of the population in the project area, identify social impacts, including impacts on the poor and vulnerable, and the needs and priorities of different sections of the population, including women, poor and vulnerable;
- (iii) to describe the likely economic impacts and identified livelihood risks of the proposed project components;
- (iv) to describe the process undertaken during project design to engage stakeholders and the planned information disclosure measures and the process for carrying out consultation with affected people and facilitating their participation during project implementation;
- (v) to establish a framework for grievance redressal for affected persons that is appropriate to the local context, in consultation with stakeholders;
- (vi) to describe the applicable national and local legal framework for the project, and define the involuntary resettlement policy principles applicable to the project;

- (vii) to define entitlements of affected persons, and assistance and benefits available under the project;
- (viii) to present a budget for resettlement and define institutional arrangements, implementation responsibilities and implementation schedule for resettlement implementation; and
- (ix) to describe the monitoring mechanism that will be used to monitor resettlement plan implementation.

## II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

### A. Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

19. The scope of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement is identified based on the field visits to the subproject component locations and transect walk along the roads where 5.557 km drains will be constructed. There will be no private land acquisition undertaken for the construction of the subproject component; the entire civil works for the project will be done within ROW of roads under the ownership of Bagerhat Pourashava (who will form the project implementation unit). Efforts will be made to minimize impact to the extent possible through provisions of access planks. Where impact is unavoidable, compensation will be paid for the period of disruption/income loss as per the agreed entitlement matrix.

20. The summary of involuntary resettlement impacts under the subproject is consolidated in Table 3 and further elaborated in subsequent paragraphs.

**Table 3: Subproject Component and their Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts**

S. No.	Name of the Components	Permanent Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts	Temporary Impact	Remarks
1.	Construction of 5.557 km RCC drains	Land acquisition and permanent involuntary resettlement impact will not occur for this subproject component.	Total: 40 affected households (20 roadside shop owners and 20 wage employees)	Construction of the drains will not cause and land acquisition or permanent impacts. It is assessed to cause temporary impacts due to access disruption during construction of drains.

21. Transect walk and 100 percent walk-through surveys along the proposed drain alignment were jointly undertaken by detail design consultants (DDC), and staff from the office of urban local body (pourashava) followed by visual screening on the proposed alignment. Both visual screening and transect walks confirm that the proposed project impacts are temporary in nature. The walk-through survey identified 20 roadside shops and their 20 employees, who are anticipated to face temporary income loss during the construction period of the drains due to access disruption at Sadhonar Mor to EED Office stretch. Appendix 1 provides list of proposed drain stretches where the affected shop owners have been identified. The impact duration is assessed to be for 15 days in each stretch. The roads along which the drains will be constructed are under the ownership of Bagerhat pourashava, that forms the PIU at the town level.

22. The involuntary resettlement impacts will be further assessed and revalidated based on finalisation of detail design; a detail measurement survey (DMS) will be conducted to update and finalize the resettlement plan accordingly. Rigour in data collection and consultations with local people will be required to ensure that all affected persons eligible for compensation are identified. The Contractor may consider adopting best engineering and construction practices to be implemented, as like using pre-cast drains,<sup>8</sup> to minimize the period of disruption to the livelihood of the affected persons and general public. Efforts will be made by the Contractor to shift (if any) roadside temporary shops to an adjacent location (if possible) so that they can continue to with their livelihood activity. Summary of Involuntary resettlement impacts is provided in Table 4.

**Table 4: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts**

Sl. No.	Details	Number of Affected Persons	Remarks
1.	Permanent land acquisition	None	Land Acquisition is not required for the subproject component. It will be constructed with ROW of pourashava roads.
2.	Structure loss	None	No structural loss is assessed.
3.	Permanent and significant livelihood impact (land owners)	None	Nil
4.	Loss of crop/trees (encroached municipal land)	None	Nil
5.	Permanent loss of agricultural livelihood from encroached municipal land	None	Nil
6.	Physical Relocation (Loss of Residence)	None	Nil
7.	Temporary loss of access	20	Temporary access disruption for maximum of 15 working days for construction of drains in each stretch is assessed. 20 road-side shops in Sadhonar Mor to EED Office road stretch are anticipated to face temporary access disruption. The contractor may provide wooden planks or similar objects to provide access to the shops to minimise impacts.
8.	Temporary Loss of Income	40	Temporary income loss for 15 working days anticipated. Impact to 20 roadside shop owners and their 20 wage employees (total 40 affected persons), will occur when drains will be constructed at Sadhonar Mor to EED Office road stretch. Efforts will be made in detailed design stage to avoid the temporary income loss of the shop owners with proper mitigation measures and also to minimize the impact duration.

<sup>8</sup> The contract document for the Contractor may contain suggestions to consider precast drains also.

Sl. No.	Details	Number of Affected Persons	Remarks
7	Number of Vulnerable Households <sup>9</sup>	14	BPL: 14
8	Affected Indigenous People	None	No affected person belonging to SEC (indigenous peoples) community has been identified.

BPL = below poverty line; SEC = small ethnic community

Source: Transect walk and income loss survey January 2022, Bagerhat

23. The walk-through surveys along the entire alignments of the drains identified that there will be impact on secondary structures and trees owned by private owners. Secondary structures like boundary wall, fence, ramps, front shed, gates, concrete seat/bench, stairs, have been identified along the current road where drain alignment is proposed. It is assessed that on each road alignment, where drains will be constructed, there are about 5 to 6 secondary structures on average, that will be potentially impacted. Figure 2 identifies some of the potentially impacted secondary structures along the drain alignment. Final assessment on the impact of secondary structures and trees will be done after design finalisation and during detail measurement survey.

**Figure 2: Secondary Structures Along the Drain Alignment**



<sup>9</sup> Vulnerable households comprise below poverty line households, female-headed households, households with out of school/working children, disabled person-headed household, elderly-headed household, landless household, household with no legal title / tenure security, and households belonging to small ethnic communities.

Impact on trees	Impact on land and boundary wall
-----------------	----------------------------------

Source: Impact identification during Transect walk, February 2022

24. Damages and impacts to minor secondary structures during the construction will be covered under contractor's civil cost and will be budgeted under the Contractor's contract. The PMU will ensure that the cost is included in the bill of quantities (BOQ). The impact on number and type of trees will be assessed during DMS and will be compensated as per entitlement matrix.

#### B. Small Ethnic Community (SEC)

25. Based on field visits and consultations conducted so far, impacts to indigenous peoples (referred hereinafter as small ethnic community, SECs) are not anticipated under the subproject component. None of the potentially affected persons (temporary loss of livelihood) identified during the community consultations held at the time of transect walk and socio-economic survey, belong to SECs. As per ADB SPS, indigenous people safeguards are triggered if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of indigenous peoples or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that indigenous peoples own, use, occupy, or claim as their ancestral domain; no such impacts are anticipated in the subproject area. Bagerhat district as a whole has 0.22% SEC population (3327 SEC population out of total 14,76,090 population) and Bagerhat *pourashava* has SEC population of 30 (0.06% of total population of Bagerhat *pourashava*) as per Census 2011 data.<sup>10</sup> Barmon, Khyang and Chakma and other SEC families have been identified in the district as per Census 2011. The population is scattered (does not stay in cohesive tribal communities/tribal groups), is well assimilated in urban society. In consideration of all of the above, no SECP is required for this subproject.

### III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

26. The following section presents socio-economic profile of households likely to be affected by the proposed works. Findings presented here are based on information collected from 20 affected business owners (temporary income loss) identified during walk-through survey along the alignment of the drain, including 14 vulnerable affected family. The survey provides information on the socio-economic conditions of affected households based on initial design. The initial walk through and socio-economic survey was conducted for 20 affected business owners. The census survey will be further revalidated on finalisation of design and during detailed measurement census survey. A wide range of data including, social category, type of losses, type of occupation, sources of income, have been collected for social-economic profiling of the affected person. Summary profiles of affected persons with photographs are presented in Appendix xxx.

#### 1. Demographic Details

27. Walk-through survey identified 20 roadside business owners, comprising 128 household population (female: 65 and male: 63) who will be potentially impacted due to construction and rehabilitation of drains. Average family size of the affected households is 6.4. The socio-economic survey undertaken has not identified any woman affected person.

**Table 5: Demographic Details of Affected Population**

Total Number of Affected Persons	Male	Female
----------------------------------	------	--------

<sup>10</sup> Community Report, Bangladesh Population and Housing Census 2011, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) Statistics and Informatics Division (SID) Ministry of Planning Government of The People's Republic of Bangladesh

128	63	65
Average family size	6.4	

Source: Primary Survey, January 2022

## 2. Religious Affiliation

28. As per the socio-economic census survey of 20 affected households (HHs), 03 households (15%) belong to Hindu and rest 17 HHs belongs to Muslim religion (85%).

**Table 6: Religious Affiliation of Affected Persons**

Religious Group	Number	Percentage
Muslim	17	85
Hindu	3	15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Survey, January 2022

## 3. Occupation Profile

29. All the identified head of households (HoHs) are engaged into business; they are owners of the road-side shops that will be impacted during construction of the drains. The HoHs are engaged into different businesses; Table 7 summaries the different businesses run the HoHs.

**Table 7: Business Run by the Head of Households**

Type of Business	Number of Heads of Households (HOH)
Agricultural product and chemical	2
Bicycle repairing shop	4
Restaurant	3
Cobbler	1
Garage	1
Meat shop	1
Tea stall	6
Flexy load	1
Welding shop	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>

Source: Primary Survey, January 2022

## 4. Income Profile

30. The socio-economic survey identified that out of 20 affected households, 03 households have income from secondary source. About 55 percent of the affected person have net monthly income of BDT 10,000 from the affected business, 15 percent of the HOHs earn monthly BDT 15,001 to 20,000, 10 percent earn between BDT 15,001 to 20,000, 15 percent earn between BDT 20,001 to 30,000 and 5 percent have net monthly income more than BDT 30,001. The average net daily income of the business owners from the affected business is calculated as BDT 681.<sup>11</sup> Reportedly the lowest monthly income is BDT 8,000 and highest monthly income BDT 80,000.

**Table 8: Monthly Net Income of the HoHs from the Affected Business**

Monthly Income (BDT) from affected business	No. of Affected HoHs	Percentage
up to 10,000	11	55

<sup>11</sup> The average net income is calculated based on the daily net income reported by 20 affected business owners during income loss survey, presented in Appendix 2

10,001 - 15,000	3	15
15,001 - 20,000	2	10
20,001 - 30,000	3	15
30,001 and above	1	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Survey, January 2022

31. The survey indicated that the out of the 20 affected businesses, 07 business owners have employees at their shops. The subproject construction work will impact 20 employees due to closure of the business units for access disruption. The average daily wage income<sup>12</sup> of the employees is calculated as BDT 215, based on the socio-economic survey undertaken in January 2022.

## 5. Educational Status

32. Among the 20 affected heads of households, 40 percent have completed upper primary school level, 25 percent each of secondary and higher secondary level of education. The education level of the HOHs is provided in Table 9.

**Table 9: Educational Status of the Affected Head of Households**

Education Level	No. of Affected HoHs	Percentage
Primary level	2	10
Upper-primary level	8	40
Secondary level	5	25
Higher Secondary level	5	25
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Survey, January 2022

## 6. Vulnerability

33. Certain groups of the population are considered vulnerable due to their socio-economic status and thus need special consideration, in order to ensure that their livelihood is improved. They will have provision for special assistance allowance under the project. They will derive benefits of livelihood programs and additional assistance from the project. These groups include, households belonging to following category:

- (i) Below the poverty line (BPL);<sup>13</sup>

<sup>12</sup> Bangladesh government does not have any directive on minimum wage rate except for readymade garments employees. Minimum wage rate for them is BDT 8100 per month as updated in December 2020. This Resettlement Framework considers the minimum daily wage rate for the affected employees at current market rate for wage labour, BDT 400.

<sup>13</sup> The upper poverty line for urban area from the 2016 upper poverty line determined by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), with added inflation rate 5.32 (Source: *Consumer Price Index (CPI), Inflation Rate and Wage Rate Index (WRI) in Bangladesh, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), February 2021*). The upper poverty line for the year 2016 for urban area is BDT 2,929 [source: *Report on Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2016, published on October 2017 (latest publication) by Statistics and Information Division, BBS*]. Thus, BPL definition for urban metropolitan is BDT 3,085 per capita/month in 2021. As such the per capita average monthly household income under BPL stands at BDT 13,882.50 {BDT 3,085 × 4.5 (HH size) =13,882.50}.



- (ii) Small ethnic community (SEC)<sup>14</sup> or indigenous people as termed in ADB SPS, 2009;<sup>15</sup>
- (iii) Female-headed households (FHH);
- (iv) Elderly-headed households;
- (v) Households with out-of-school/working children;
- (vi) Households headed by persons with disabilities;
- (vii) Landless household; and
- (viii) Household with no legal title / tenure security (non-titleholders).

---

<sup>14</sup> According to the Gazette of Bangladesh Cultural Ministry, dated March 23, 2019, 50 types of small ethnic communities live in Bangladesh.

<sup>15</sup> ADB SPS, 2009 uses the term indigenous people in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.



34. The socio-economic survey undertaken identified the vulnerability status of the affected persons. It was assessed that out of 20 affected households, 14 of them fall under the below poverty line category.<sup>16</sup>

**Table 10: Vulnerability of Affected Households**

Vulnerable Groups	Number of DHs	Percentage
BPL	14	70.00

Source: Primary Survey, January 2022

35. The summary profile of the affected persons is provided in Table 11.

**Table 11: Summary of Inventory of Loss**

Impact	Number of affected persons / Quantity
<b>1. Loss of land</b>	
Permanent land acquisition	The drains will be constructed along the edge of the road and property boundary. Land acquisition is not required for construction of the drains.
Temporary land acquisition	
<b>2. Loss of structures/permanent relocation</b>	
Residential	No permanent or temporary, residential or commercial structure loss is envisaged. <sup>17</sup>
Commercial	
<b>3. Loss of livelihood</b>	
Permanent	Nil
<b>4. Temporary Impact</b>	
Total No. of temporarily affected business owners	20: road-side shops (all are non-titleholder); Temporary access disruption for maximum of 15 working days for construction of drains in each stretch is assessed. 20 road-side shops in Sadhonar Mor to EED Office road stretch are anticipated to face temporary access disruption.
Employees in the temporarily affected shops/businesses	20
Number of women affected persons	Nil
Average income/day (shops)	Average net daily income of the business owners from the affected business is calculated as BDT 681. Average net daily income of the wage employees is calculated as BDT 215.
<b>5. Vulnerable affected persons (facing temporary impact)</b>	Total: 14 (All BPL)
Small Ethnic Community	Nil

Source: Primary Survey, January 2022

<sup>16</sup> Calculation based on Net monthly income against total number of family members. The monthly per capita per head income is found to be below the threshold limit of BDT 3085.

<sup>17</sup> In the Engineers estimate provision of utility shifting and repair of secondary structures impacted during construction will be considered under Contractor's contract.

## IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

### A. Public Consultation

36. The draft resettlement plan preparation involved meaningful consultations with stakeholders. The key stakeholders consulted during resettlement plan preparation include (i) affected persons, including vulnerable households; (ii) program beneficiaries; (iii) elected representatives, community leaders; (iv) local government (*pourashava*); and (v) project staff, PMU, PIU, and consultants. Meetings and individual interviews were held involving stakeholders particularly, potentially temporarily affected persons; and transect walks, survey and interviews were conducted to determine the potential impacts due to the implementation of subproject component. During meetings, stakeholders were briefed about the technical details of project and project implementation cycle; project benefits as well as adverse impacts envisaged during construction; environmental and social safeguards, gender inclusion, community participation aspects built into the project etc. Consultations covered issues such as awareness and scope of the project components, benefits of project, envisaged impacts such as traffic disruptions and temporary loss of income. It was informed to surveyed affected persons that appropriate measures will be undertaken during construction to minimize impacts (including scheduling of activities and reducing construction activities during the rush hour). It was also informed that, if despite mitigation measures, there would be any temporary impacts on livelihood; these would be compensated in accordance with the agreed entitlement matrix. Further consultations, including focus group discussions (FGDs) and structured census surveys before project implementation will also be carried out based on final design during detail measurement survey (DMS).

37. Minutes of consultation meeting, signature sheet and photographs are attached in Appendix 7. List of public consultations conducted for preparation of the draft resettlement plan is provided in Table 12. Consultations were held at four locations at Bagerhat town, urban local body (*pourashava*) and along the proposed drain alignment as per initial designs. The details such as salient features of technical provisions in projects, proposed project implementation schedule, benefits as well as possible inconveniences and envisaged adverse impacts; environmental and social, gender inclusion, community awareness and participation, have been shared; the entitlement matrix and the project grievance redress mechanism were also discussed. Key concerns raised by the participants during consultation meetings are as follows:

- (i) The participants were happy to have improved drain conditions and proper drainage system as they often face water logging situation during rainy season.
- (ii) It was communicated by the project consultants to the participants that any damages caused to the secondary structures e.g compound walls, stairs, ramps, will be reconstructed and repaired by the contractors.
- (iii) The community mentioned that they will cooperate during project implementation.
- (iv) The participants opined to be happy to have improved drains facility in the near future by the *Pourashava*.
- (v) Engage local people to construction works by their capacity, if possible.
- (vi) Construction works should be completed in dry season.
- (vii) The concern raised was related to if they have to close their business or they have to shift, it was mentioned to them that for any disruption they would be compensated as per the entitlement matrix.
- (viii) For any complaints/grievances, the participants were informed that there would be a project specific grievance redress mechanism and the contact numbers of the point person will be shared with affected persons and community people.

**Table 12: List of Public Consultations Held for the Subproject Component**

Sl. No.	Date	Location	Total participants	Female participants
1	4 <sup>th</sup> and 5 <sup>th</sup> November, 2021	Four locations in Bagerhat town	69	14
		<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>14 (20%)</b>

38. A range of formal and informal consultative methods will be carried out for the subproject component including, but not limited to: (i) focus group discussions (FGDs); (ii) public meetings; (iii) community discussions; and (iv) in-depth and key informant interviews, in addition to the censuses and socioeconomic surveys and individual meetings. Consultations will be held with special emphasis on vulnerable groups. Encouraging public participation in consultations informs the public of the program and serves as a venue for the public to express their opinion on priorities which the program should address. The project will attempt to increase the level of female participation, going forward.

39. The key stakeholders to be consulted at various stages during the lifecycle of the subproject includes:

- (i) all affected persons, including vulnerable households;
- (ii) program beneficiaries;
- (iii) host populations in resettlement sites (if any);
- (iv) elected representatives, community leaders, and representatives of community-based organizations;
- (v) local NGOs;
- (vi) local government and relevant government agency representatives; and
- (vii) Project staff of LGED, PMU, *pourashava* level PIU, PMSC, DDC and contractor.

40. Continuing involvement of those affected by the subproject component is necessary in the resettlement process. The PIU will ensure that affected persons and other stakeholders are informed and consulted about the subproject, its impact, their entitlements and options, and allowed to participate actively in the development of the subproject. This will be done particularly in the case of vulnerable affected persons, who will be encouraged to choose options that entail the lowest risk. This exercise will be conducted throughout the subproject—during preparation, implementation, and monitoring of subproject results and impacts. *Pourashava* level PIU through monitoring support will ensure that stakeholder consultation, participation and information disclosure activities are carried out in project area through the project cycle.

41. All consultations will be organized by *pourashavas*/ PIU level social safeguards officers. The safeguard officers appointed by the *pourashava*, with assistance from DDC social safeguard specialist (SSS), will prepare detail consultation and disclosure plan and carry on consultation and disclosure of the entitlement package accordingly. Social safeguard office, PIU will be responsible for conducting/ arranging participatory consultation and disclosure meetings in such a manner that the affected persons and the stakeholders at community level will feel free to express their views without coercion, fear or hesitation. If there is any change in project design in sites or alignment depending on inputs of the consultation process these will be made known to the affected persons. Participatory consultation with the affected persons will be documented and appended to the respective resettlement plan containing consultation meeting details, minutes of the meetings, list of participants.

## B. Information Disclosure

42. Information will be disseminated to affected persons at various stages. In the sub-project initiation phase, the Assistant Director, Social Safeguard, PMU supported by Assistant Director Social Safeguard, RPMU and concerned *pourashava* level PIU and DDC will be responsible to intimate the community and the affected persons about the sub-project along with program information/details. The resettlement framework and subproject resettlement plans will be made available in relevant government agencies at district level including the *pourashava* office in each town, near affected area, and PIU and PMU offices. The resettlement framework and sample subproject resettlement plans (both draft and final versions) will be disclosed in ADB's website and the LGED, PMU websites.

43. Information dissemination, through subproject specific leaflets (in local language Bengali) and public announcements, and consultation will continue throughout program implementation. The project leaflets will be distributed by community mobilisers to the affected communities for their information. The subproject cut-off-date will be established upon the completion of final detail design, detail measurement survey (DMS) and census of affected person. The subproject cut-off-date will be informed to the affected persons directly, through dissemination of project leaflets, public announcements in the local media, as well as stated in the project sign boards. A sample project leaflet is attached in Appendix 4 of the Resettlement Framework.

44. The PIU/RPMU/PMSC social safeguards personnel will be entrusted the task of ensuring ongoing consultations and public awareness program during project implementation. This task will be carried out in coordination with the PIU, detailed design consultant, PMSC and contractors to ensure the communities are made fully aware of project activities in all stages of construction. A community participation action plan will be prepared by Assistant Director, RPMU in consultation with *pourashava*/PIU. The community in general and the affected families, vendor associations in particular will be consulted and made aware of the civil works under project activities prior to construction and about ADB policy of involuntary resettlement.

45. An intensive information dissemination campaign for affected persons will be conducted by the PIU with assistance from RPMU and DDC at the outset of resettlement plan implementation. All the comments made by the affected persons will be documented in the subproject records and summarized in subproject monitoring reports. A summary of consultation and disclosure activities to be followed for each subproject is in Table 13.

**Table 13: Summary of Consultation and Disclosure Activities**

Subproject Phase	Activities	Details	Responsible Agency
Subproject Initiation Phase	Mapping of the subproject area	Subproject area to be mapped, clearly showing survey numbers of titleholders of land/property proposed for acquisition	Project implementation unit (PIU) in co-ordination with local land revenue office, under the overall supervision of the Project management unit (PMU).
	Stakeholder identification	Cross section of stakeholders to be identified in order to facilitate their participation in the sub-project.	PIUs, under the overall supervision of the PMU
	Subproject information dissemination;	Leaflets containing information on sub-project to be prepared. Public	PIUs in coordination with local land revenue office will be involved in information

Subproject Phase	Activities	Details	Responsible Agency
	Disclosure of proposed land acquisition and sub-project details	notice will mention the names and survey nos. of titleholders of land/property proposed for acquisition along with sub-project details. Notice will be issued in local newspapers. Web disclosure on website also proposed.	dissemination, under the overall supervision of the PMU. PIUs will be assisted by consultants for leaflet preparation. Notice will be issued from the Deputy Commissioner's office. Executing agency to post notice on its website.
	Stakeholder Meetings	Meetings at community/ household level with titleholders of affected land/property and their family members during project scoping.	PIUs with officials from Deputy Commissioner's/ Land Acquisition office/ <i>pourashva</i> officials will facilitate meetings to disclose the information to each affected person.
Resettlement Plan Preparation Phase	Disclosure of cut-off-date	For land acquisition, Section 4 Notice under ARIPA, 2017 and for nontitle holders (NTHs) start date of DMS and census survey is cut-off-date.	Section 4 notice under ARIPA, 2017 will be published by Deputy Commissioner's Office. PIU with the support of DDC social safeguard specialist will inform the NTHs.
	Social impact assessment surveys	Resettlement framework will be made available in Deputy Commissioner/ Land Acquisition office and PMU office/ PIU office at <i>pourashava</i> level, to be translated in local language, Bengali	PMU/RPMU/PIU will ensure the availability of resettlement framework.
	Formulating compensation measures and rehabilitation measures	Conducting discussions/ meetings/workshops with all affected persons and other stakeholders	PIUs under overall supervision of PMU will conduct all required discussions/ meetings/ workshops and will invite all primary and secondary stakeholders.
	Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	Web disclosure of the resettlement plans. Circulating Copies of resettlement plans to all stakeholders including affected persons, translating summary resettlement plan in local language before conducting final disclosure meeting. Conducting public meetings for resettlement plan approval by affected persons.	PIU will undertake all activities related to circulation of resettlement plan. PIU will arrange public meeting of all stakeholders with affected persons for resettlement plan approval. The PIU and RPMU safeguard personnel will document all the comments and suggestions made by affected persons and will send it to the PMU along with the resettlement plan.
Resettlement Plan	Disclosing final resettlement plan approved by ADB	Final resettlement plan reviewed and approved by ADB, to be	Executing agency/PMU/RPMU and PIUs

Subproject Phase	Activities	Details	Responsible Agency
Implementation Stage	to all important stakeholders	updated/disclosed on the implementing agency/ executing agency's website. The final plan will be disclosed to affected persons and other stakeholders. Ensuring the availability of copy of the approved resettlement plan and ADB involuntary resettlement policy at PMU, PIU, <i>pourashava</i> and Deputy Commissioner's office.	
	Consultation with Affected persons during resettlement plan implementation	Meetings/discussions will be arranged with affected persons. Affected households to be identified those who will require rehabilitation assistance.	PIUs will arrange required meetings/ discussions. Social safeguard personnel from PMU, RPMU and PIUs will participate, while PMSC social safeguard consultant will monitor the consultation activities.

DDC = detail design consultants; PIU = project implementation unit; PMSC = project management supervision consultant; PMU = project management unit

## V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

46. A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of affected person concerns, complaints, and grievances about the social and environmental performance at the level of the project. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. Assessment of the GRM designed and implemented for Coastal Towns Infrastructure Environmental Infrastructure Project (CTEIP) shows that the system is effective in timely resolution of grievances in a transparent manner. The arrangements under CTEIP is appropriately adjusted to accommodate the change in institutional arrangements under CTCRSP.

47. **Common GRM.** A common GRM will be in place for social, environmental, or any other grievances related to the project; the resettlement plans (RPs), RSECPs and IEEs will follow the GRM described below, which is developed in consultation with key stakeholders. The GRM will provide an accessible and trusted platform for receiving and facilitating resolution of affected persons' grievances related to the project. The multi-tier GRM for the project is outlined below, each tier having time-bound schedules and with responsible persons identified to address grievances and seek appropriate persons' advice at each stage, as required.

48. Across *Pourashava* public awareness campaigns will ensure that awareness on grievance redress procedures is generated through the campaign. The project implementation unit (PIU) under the guidance of Assistant Director RPMU will conduct *pourashava*-wide awareness campaigns to ensure that poor and vulnerable households are made aware of grievance redress procedures and entitlements and will work with the PIU safeguards assistant to help ensure that their grievances are addressed.

49. Affected persons (APs) will have the flexibility of conveying grievances/suggestions by dropping grievance redress/suggestion forms in complaints/suggestion boxes that will be installed by project *pourashavas* or through telephone hotlines at accessible locations, by e-mail, by post, WhatsApp or by writing in a complaints register that will be kept in *pourashava* offices. Appendix 4 has the sample grievance registration form. Careful documentation of the name of the complainant, date of receipt of the complaint, address/contact details of the person, location of the problem area, and how the problem was resolved will be undertaken. The Assistant Directors from project management unit (PMU), RPMU and Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will have the overall responsibility for timely grievance redressal on environmental and social safeguards issues and for registration of grievances, related disclosure, and communication with the aggrieved party.

50. **Grievance redress process.** In case of grievances that are immediate and urgent in the perception of the complainant, the Social Coordinator, Contractor and Social Safeguard and Environment Specialist from the project management and supervision consultants (PMSC) on-site will provide the most easily accessible or first level of contact for quick resolution of grievances. Contact phone numbers and names of the concerned PIU safeguards assistant, contractors, PMU safeguards officer, PMSC environmental and social safeguards specialists will be posted at all construction sites at visible locations.

51. **1st Level Grievance, *Pourashava* Level PIU.** The contractors, PIU Safeguard and Gender Focal person can immediately resolve issues on-site or at *pourashava* level in consultation with each other with the support of Administrative Officer of *Pourashava*, designated municipal ward councillor and will be required to do so within 7 days of receipt of a complaint/grievance. Assistance of ward level coordination committees (WLCC) will be sought if required for resolution of the issue, by any one or all of them jointly. The first level grievance redress team will comprise of the following members:

- (i) Chief Executive Officer or in his absence *Pourashava* Secretary
- (ii) Executive Engineer, *Pourashava* (Safeguard and Gender Focal person)
- (iii) Administrative Officer, *Pourashava*
- (iv) Municipal Ward Councilor (designated)
- (v) EHS Supervisor/Social Coordinator, Contractor

52. The town-level grievance redress team shall have at least one women member. In addition, for project-related grievances, representatives of affected persons, community-based organizations (CBOs), and eminent citizens must be invited as observers in GRC meetings. In case of any impacts on small ethnic communities (SECs), in subproject towns (example: Kuakata), the grievance redress team must have representation of the affected SECs, the chief of the SEC group as traditional arbitrator (to ensure that traditional grievance redress systems are integrated) and/or an NGO working with SECs.

53. **2nd Level Grievance, RPMU, Division Level.** All grievances that cannot be redressed within 7 days at PIU level will be brought up to the RPMU level. Second level grievance redress team headed by the Deputy Project Director, RPMU supported by the Assistant Directors (environment, social safeguard and gender) and Construction Supervision and Safeguards Engineers /Asst. Supervision and Safeguards Engineers, PMSC will attempt to resolve the grievance /complaint within 7 days. At the RPMU level, the composition of 2nd level grievance redress team will be as follows:

- (i) Deputy Project Director

- (ii) Assistant Director (Environmental Safeguards)
- (iii) Assistant Director (Social Safeguards)
- (iv) Assistant Director (Gender) *supported by* Construction Supervision and Safeguards Engineers /Asst. Supervision and Safeguards Engineers, PMSC

54. **3rd Level Grievance, PMU Level.** All grievances that cannot be redressed within 7 days at RPMU level will be brought up to the PMU level. The RPMU safeguards team will refer any unresolved or major issues to the PMU level grievance redress team, that will be headed by the Project Director and will have Deputy Project Director, social safeguard, environment safeguards and gender Assistant Directors and PMSC, who will resolve the complaints/grievances within 15 days. The PMU level grievance team will comprise of:

- (i) Project Director, PMU
- (ii) Deputy Project Director (Safeguards)
- (iii) Assistant Director (Environment)
- (iv) Assistant Director (Social Safeguards)
- (v) Assistant Director (Gender) *supported by* Social, Environment and Gender Specialist, PMSC
- (vi) women representative(s) from a Civil Society Organization (CSO), local elected representative (if required), and representative from small ethnic community.<sup>18</sup>

55. The grievance redress process is represented in Figure 3.

56. Despite the project GRM, an aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage and accessing the country's legal system can run parallel to accessing the GRM and is not dependent on the negative outcome of the GRM.

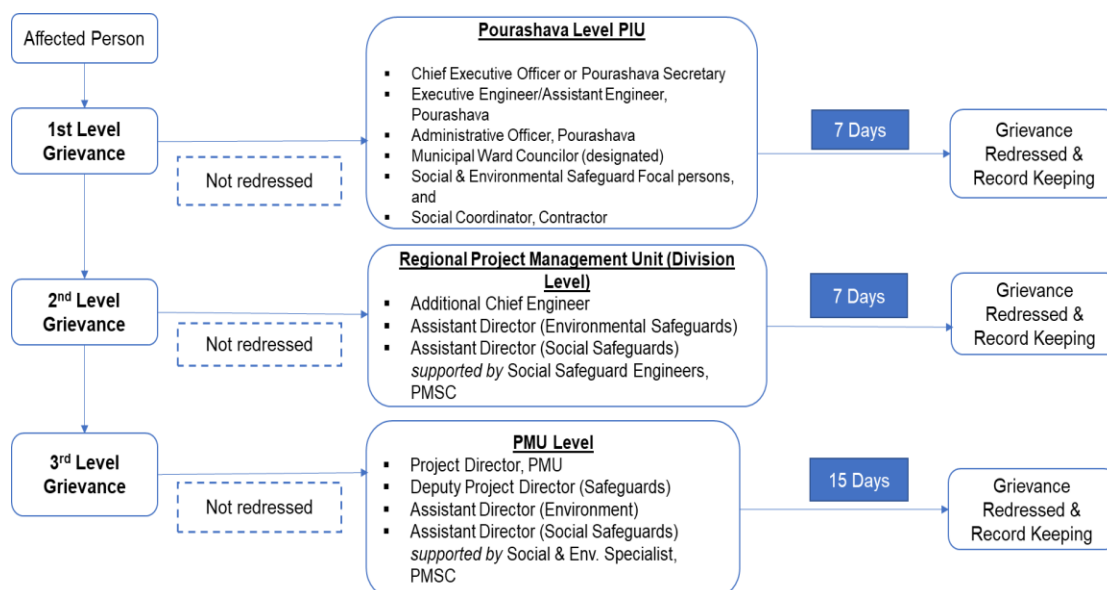
57. In the event that the established GRM is not in a position to resolve the issue, the affected person also can use the ADB Accountability Mechanism (AM) through directly contacting (in writing) the Complaint Receiving Officer (CRO) at ADB headquarters or the ADB Bangladesh Resident Mission (BRM). Before submitting a complaint to the Accountability Mechanism, it is necessary that an affected person makes a good faith effort to solve the problem by working with the concerned ADB operations department and/or BRM. Only after doing that, and if they are still dissatisfied, will the Accountability Mechanism consider the complaint eligible for review. The complaint can be submitted in any of the official languages of ADB's developing member countries. The ADB Accountability Mechanism information will be included in the project-relevant information to be distributed to the affected communities, as part of the project GRM.

---

<sup>18</sup> Small ethnic community representation at GRC 3<sup>rd</sup> level (PMU level) will be ensured in case of any small ethnic communities/ indigenous peoples impacts (positive or negative) is assessed in the project area. The representative from small ethnic community can be a leader of SEC groups, or representative suggested by the SEC themselves, and/or a representative member of a CSO working with the SEC, to be decided by PMU.



**Figure 3: Grievance Redress Process**



GRC = grievance redressal committee; PIU = project implementation unit; PMSC = project management and supervision consultants; PMU = project management unit

Note: In case of project towns where impacts to SEC are assessed, the PIU-level grievance redress committee/team will have representation of the affected SECs.

58. **Record keeping.** Records will be kept by PIU of all grievances received, including contact details of complainant, date the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date of the incident and final outcome. The number of grievances recorded and resolved and the outcomes will be displayed/disclosed in the PMU office, municipal office, and on the web, as well as reported in the safeguards monitoring reports submitted to ADB on a semi-annual basis.

59. **Periodic review and documentation of lessons learned.** The PMU safeguard officer will periodically review the functioning of the GRM in each town and record information on the effectiveness of the mechanism, especially on the project's ability to prevent and address grievances.

60. **Costs.** All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication and reporting/information dissemination) will be borne by the concerned PIU at town-level; while costs related to escalated grievances will be met by the PMU. Any transportation costs incurred by affected persons or their representatives (e.g., CBOs, SEC representative/NGOs) to attend GRC meetings will be reimbursed by the concerned PIU. Cost estimates for grievance redress are included in resettlement cost estimates.

## VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

61. The legal framework for the project is based on applicable legal and policy frameworks of the Government of Bangladesh, namely the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017 (ARIPA) and ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. Under the law, the owners affected by the acquisition will be eligible to receive compensation for (i) land permanently acquired (including standing crops, trees, houses); and (ii) any other impact and damages caused by such acquisition. In accordance with the land acquisition Act, the legal process is initiated by

an application by the requiring agency or department to the Deputy Commissioner (DC) of the concerned District with a detailed map of the proposed area. In determining the compensation, the Deputy Commissioner considers the recorded price of land transacted during the past 12 months in the Project area, plus 200 percent premium on the assessed value of the property for compulsory acquisition. The new Act of 2017, however, does not cover the project Affected Persons such as informal settlers/squatters or persons without titles or ownership records. Further, being a relatively new policy, the compensation payment needs to be studied by an appropriate authority (which, in case of the project, is the Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC)) to ensure that it constitutes replacement cost of the property acquired, in line with ADB policy. In case of discrepancy between the policies of ADB and the government, the ADB policy will prevail. The provisions of the Resettlement Framework will guide the entitlements for compensation and other assistance for different types of impacts applicable in this resettlement plan.

#### **A. The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017 (ARIPA)**

62. For determination/ assessment of land price the existing Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017 spells out the following points: Matters to be considered in determining compensation:

- (i) in determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for any property to be acquired under this Part, the Deputy Commissioner shall take into consideration-
  - (a) the market value of the property at the date of publication of the notice under section 4;
  - (b) Provided that in determining such market value, the Deputy Commissioner shall take into account the average value, to be calculated in the prescribed manner, of the properties of similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity during the twelve months preceding the date of publication of the notice under section 4;
  - (c) the damage that may be sustained by the person interested, by reason of the taking of any standing crops or trees which may be on the property at the time of the making of the joint list;
  - (d) the damage that may be sustained by the person interested by reason of severing such property from his other property;
  - (e) the damage that may be sustained by the person interested by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other properties, movable or immovable, in any other manner, or his earnings; and
  - (f) if in consequence of the acquisition of the property, the person interested is likely to be compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses, if any, incidental to such change.
- (ii) While the government is acquiring land, it shall provide the persons interested with compensation of 200 per centum of the market price as defined in sub-section 1(a): Provided that if the government acquires the land for any non-government person then the amount of compensation shall be 300 per centum.
- (iii) In cases of injuries made under sub-section 1(b), (c), (d) and (e), additional 100 per centum compensation shall be provided.
- (iv) Notwithstanding any compensation provided under this section, necessary steps may be taken to rehabilitate evicted persons due to acquisition in the prescribed form.

63. The first step in acquiring land is an application to the Ministry of Land through the concerned ministry requesting requisition and transfer of the land and property in question. A detailed statement specifying whether the land mentioned in the application is needed for public or private purpose, the area of the land, a sketch-map, purpose for which it could be used, etc. should be submitted as well. The Ministry of Land examines the application and sends it to the concerned Deputy Commissioner for necessary action. The Deputy Commissioner then authorizes the Additional Deputy Commissioner related to land (ADC Revenue) to prepare and execute a plan of action for requisition. The Deputy Commissioner in turn issues a public notice regarding the acquisition with a view to settling matters relating to payment of compensation to the owner or owners of the property or any other person or persons entitled to compensation, and any other related issues. When any property is required temporarily for a public purpose or in the public interest, the Deputy Commissioner may requisition it by an order in writing. In case of such a requisition of property, compensation shall be paid to the owner or owners of the property determined in accordance with legal provisions, and the decision taken by the government is deemed to be final. Any person who contravenes or attempts to contravene an order, or who obstructs the enforcement of an order, is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with a fine which may extend to Taka three thousand, or with both.

#### **B. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)**

64. The objectives of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 with regard to involuntary resettlement are:(i) to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (ii) to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relating to pre-project levels; and (iii) to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

65. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statements 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 them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary. Following are the basic policy principles of ADB's SPS, 2009:

- (i) Identification of past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks and determination of the scope of resettlement planning;
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations;
- (iii) Improvement or at least restoration of the livelihoods of all displaced persons;
- (iv) Ensure physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance;
- (v) Improvement of the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups;
- (vi) Development of procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement;
- (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 nonland assets;
- (viii) Preparation of 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) Disclosure of resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner to affected persons and other stakeholders;
- (x) Execution of involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program.
- (xi) Payment of compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement; and
- (xii) Monitoring and assessment of resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons.

**C. Comparison Between ARIPA, 2017 and ADB SPS, 2009**

66. Difference between the national land acquisition act and principles laid down in ADB SPS, 2009 is compared in the Table 14 below and the measures to bridge the gaps are discussed.

**Table 14: Comparison between Government of Bangladesh Laws and ADB Safeguard Policies on Land Acquisition and Resettlement**

Sl. No.	ADB's SPS (2009)	The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) of 2017	Gaps Between ARIPA and ADB's Policies and Action Taken to Bridge the Gap
1	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever possible.	The Act has no direct statement that involuntary Resettlement should be avoided. <b>The Section-4 of the act mentions:</b> 4. Publication of preliminary notice of acquisition of immovable property:(1) Whenever it appears to the Deputy Commissioner that any property in any locality is needed or is likely to be needed for any public purpose or in the public interest, he shall cause a notice to be published at convenient places on or near the property in the prescribed form and manner stating that the property is proposed to be acquired.	The Executing Agency will follow ADB's SPS to avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible, if involuntary resettlement impacts cannot be avoided mitigation measures will be taken as per policy
2	Regarding the compensation issue, ADB safeguards policy 2009 spells out the following points: The borrower/client will provide adequate and appropriate replacement land and structures or cash compensation at full replacement cost for lost land and structures, adequate compensation for partially Damaged structures, and relocation assistance, if applicable, to those persons (i) with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; and (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.	Payment of compensation at "market value" for the properties acquired for development projects. Land Acquisition Acts does not clearly mention regarding the 'full replacement cost'. <b>The Section-9 of the ARIPA, 2017</b> point outs the following: <b>Matters to be considered in determining compensation:</b> (1) In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for any property to be acquired under this Part, the Deputy Commissioner shall take into consideration- (a) the market value of the property at the date of publication of the notice under section 4: Provided that in determining such market value, the Deputy Commissioner shall take into account the average value, to be calculated in the prescribed manner, of the properties of similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity during the twelve months preceding the date of publication of the notice under section 4. (b) the damage that may be sustained by the person interested, by reason of the taking of any standing crops or trees which may be on the property at the time of the making of the joint list; (c) the damage that may be sustained by the person interested by reason of severing such property from his other property; (d) the damage that may be sustained by the person interested by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other properties, movable or immovable, in any other manner, or his earnings; and (e) if in consequence of the acquisition of the property, the person interested is likely to be compelled to change his residence or place of business,	The Executing Agency will ensure the full replacement cost dealing with ADB safeguards policy, and will address the gaps between the government and ADB policy.  The project proponent will ensure payment of compensation and other resettlement entitlements prior to physical or economic displacement.

Sl. No.	ADB's SPS (2009)	The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) of 2017	Gaps Between ARIPA and ADB's Policies and Action Taken to Bridge the Gap
		<p>the reasonable expenses, if any, incidental to such change. (2) While the government is acquiring land, it shall provide the persons interested with compensation of 200 per centum of the market price as defined in sub- section 1(a): Provided that if the government acquires the land for any non-government person, then the amount of compensation shall be 300 per centum. (3) In cases of injuries made under sub-section 1(b), (c), (d) and (e), additional 100 per centum compensation shall be provided. (4) Notwithstanding any compensation provided under this section, necessary steps may be taken to rehabilitate evicted persons due to acquisition in the prescribed form.</p>	
3	<p>For those 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, prior to their relocation is given only if they occupied the land or structures in the project area prior to the cut-off-date for eligibility for resettlement assistance.</p>	<p><b>ARIPA 2017, Section 9 subsection (b)</b> mentions the damage that may be sustained by the person interested, by reason of the taking of any standing crops or trees which may be on the property at the time of the making of the joint list.</p>	<p>The Executing Agency will ensure payment of compensation for the lost assets and crops and trees to both title holders and non-title holders for their lost assets.</p>
4	<p>As per ADB safeguards policy, displaced persons in a project area could be of three types: (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. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of displaced persons.</p>	<p><b>ARIPA, 2017 of the GOB does not allow to be compensated to the persons who do not have legal title of the lands/ assets to be acquired.</b> It recognizes only the entitlements of the legal titleholders who are capable of establishing their ownership rights. The only exception is for sharecroppers who have cultivated standing crops under a legally constituted written agreement; they are entitled to a part of the compensation money as provided for in the written agreement.</p> <p><b>Section 12 for ARIPA 2017. Payment of compensation to bargadar.</b> (sharecropper) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, when the property acquired under this Part contains standing crops cultivated by <i>bargadar</i>, such portion of the compensation as may be determined by the Deputy Commissioner for the crops shall be paid to the <i>bargadar</i>. <b>23.</b> Payment of compensation: (1) On section 22, the Deputy Commissioner's the compensation awarded by him to the thereto according to the award and shall prevented by any of the contingencies (2).</p>	<p>Non-titleholders are considered eligible to receive compensation as per ADB safeguards policy. The project will recognize both titleholder and non-titleholder affected persons and compensate them for the inconvenience as per the entitlement matrix.</p>

Sl. No.	ADB's SPS (2009)	The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) of 2017	Gaps Between ARIPA and ADB's Policies and Action Taken to Bridge the Gap
5	Preference will be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based.	ARIPA 2017 indicate cash compensation for properties to be acquired.	The Project may consider land for land for vulnerable affected persons on case-to-case basis.
6	The rate of compensation acquired housing, land and to assets will be calculated at replacement costs. The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transition and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any.	<b>Section-9 of the ARIPA, 2017. Matters to be considered in determining compensation:</b> (1) In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for any property to be acquired under this Part, the Deputy Commissioner shall take into consideration- (a) the market value of the property at the date of publication of the notice under section 4: Provided that in determining such market value, the Deputy Commissioner shall take into account the average value, to be calculated in the prescribed manner, of the properties of similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity during the twelve months preceding the date of publication of the notice under section 4;	The GOB Act is consistent with ADB safeguards policy at large, in case of considering market price/value, however, it is not consistent with the 'Replacement Cost' which needs to be addressed by the Executive Agency in the resettlement plan.
7.	Establishment of Grievance Redress Mechanism/ Committee for resolving the Grievances of the affected persons	<b>Land Acquisition Laws does not have any provision of forming GRM/GRC.</b> The affected persons may appeal in dealing with the following section of the land acquisition acts: <b>Objections against acquisition:</b> (1) Any person concerned may file an objection against the acquisition proceeding to the Deputy Commissioner within 15 working days. (2) The Deputy Commissioner shall, speedily hear the objection filed under sub-section 1 in the presence of the appellant or an agent, after hearing all such objections and after making such further inquiry, if any, as he thinks necessary, prepare a report within thirty working days, and in case of a nationally important project within 15 working days, following the expiry of the period specified under sub- section (1) containing his opinion on the objections.	As per ADB Safeguards Policy 2009, GRM/ GRC will be established to redress the grievances of the project affected persons and appraise them on the same.
8.	Meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations, and establish a grievance redress mechanism that would receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of the affected persons.	<b>No provisions for stakeholder consultations or to establish a grievance redress mechanism.</b> Affected persons may raise objections to land acquisition only after section 5 Notice is issued, while disputes over land acquisition have to be settled through an arbitrator or the courts of law. The Section-4 spells out: <b>Section 4. Publication of preliminary notice of acquisition of immovable property:</b> (1) Whenever it appears to the Deputy	Stakeholder consultations and disclosure meetings with the project affected persons are required before starting the acquisition process by the Government. Any grievances will have to be addressed as

Sl. No.	ADB's SPS (2009)	The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) of 2017	Gaps Between ARIPA and ADB's Policies and Action Taken to Bridge the Gap
		Commissioner that any property in any locality is needed or is likely to be needed for any public purpose or in the public interest, he shall cause a notice to be published at convenient places on or near the property in the prescribed form and manner stating that the property is proposed to be acquired. (2) In case of acquisition of immovable property for any.	per established/ agreed GRC of the project. Meaningful consultations must be carried out by the Project with affected persons and community and other stakeholders, throughout the life cycle of the Project.
9.	ADB's Public Communications Policy, requires that relevant information on social and environmental safeguard issues is made available in a timely manner, in an accessible place, and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected people and to other stakeholders, including the general public, so they can provide meaningful inputs into project design and implementation.	Under <b>ARIPA 2017, Section 4</b> , the Deputy Commissioner, whenever it appears to him that any property in any locality is needed or is likely to be needed for any public purpose or in public interest, will cause a notice, to be published at convenient places on or near the property in the prescribed form and manner stating that the property is proposed to be acquired.  There is no other disclosure requirement under the Act.	The project proponent will disclosure of draft and final resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner. It will also disclose project information leaflet, entitlement matrix, the grievance redress mechanism and semi-annual social safeguard monitoring reports (SSMRs) with the affected persons and other stakeholders.  The draft and final resettlement plans and the SSMRs will be disclosed on the website of the CTCRSP project and ADB.
9	Need to conduct census for the Displace Persons (DPs) for resettlement plan preparation.	<b>ARIPA 2017 does not have any provision for conducting census/ socio-economic survey for those who will be displaced due to land acquisition.</b> The laws spell out: <b>Section 40. Power to enter and inspect:</b> <b>(1)</b> With a view to acquiring or requisitioning any property or determining the compensation payable in respect thereof or securing compliance with an order made under this Act, the Deputy Commissioner or any officer, generally or specially authorized by the Deputy Commissioner in this behalf, and any of the assistants and workmen may- (a) enter upon and survey and take levels of any property; (b) inspect any property or anything therein; (c) measure and set out the boundaries and	As per ADB safeguards policy census survey for the affected households for the assessment of the affected properties required, and the findings will be incorporated in the resettlement plan.



Sl. No.	ADB's SPS (2009)	The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) of 2017	Gaps Between ARIPA and ADB's Policies and Action Taken to Bridge the Gap
		prepare a plan of any property and the intended line of the work, if any, proposed to be made thereon; (d) mark such levels, boundaries and line by placing marks and cutting trenches, and, where otherwise the survey cannot be completed and the levels taken and the boundaries and line marked, cut down and clear away any part of any standing crop, tree or jungle: <b>Section 41. Power to obtain information:</b> With a view to acquiring or requisitioning any property or determining the compensation payable in respect thereof, the Deputy Commissioner may, by order in writing, require any person to furnish to such officer or authority, as may be specified in the order, such information in his possession as may be specified relating to any property which is acquired or requisitioned, or intended to be acquired or requisitioned, under this Act.	
10	A comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by an adequate budget, is in place to help displaced persons improve, or at least restore, their incomes and livelihoods	Government laws does not have any provision for providing livelihoods support for those who will be displaced due to land acquisition.	Livelihood restoration/ support program and budget will be included in the Resettlement Plan document.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ARIPA = Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017, IOL = inventory of losses, SPS = Safeguard Policy Statement.

#### D. Policy Principles for the Project CTCRSP

67. The project will recognize three types of physically displaced persons like (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. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all 3 types of physically displaced persons. It also applies to all types of economically displaced persons – those facing permanent income loss as well as those facing temporary income loss.

68. For any ADB financed projects 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, concerned nongovernment organizations and other relevant stakeholders. Inform all displaced and 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 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.
- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) 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; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) 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.
- (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 for all packages with resettlement impacts 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.

## **VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCES AND BENEFITS**

### **A. Types of Losses And Affected Person Category**

69. The anticipated losses due to the proposed subproject component (Construction and Improvement of Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) Drains in Bagerhat Pourashava) under CTCRSP comprise potential temporary income loss to road-side shops along the Sadhonar Mor to EED Office road stretch, where drains will be constructed. The income loss to affected persons will be temporary in nature (loss of daily income for the period of disruption) and is assessed as 15 working days. Assessment of involuntary resettlement impacts also reveals that 20 wage employees will lose income during the construction period. Further it is assessed that there will be loss of trees and secondary structures during the construction work.

70. As per the ADB SPS 2009, regarding involuntary resettlement in the context of economic impacts, affected persons are those who are economically displaced (loss of productive land, structures, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood). Absence of formal and legal title to the land does not bar the affected person from receipt of compensation and resettlement assistance from the project. Vulnerable affected persons are eligible for additional compensation and assistance and are to be accorded priority in employment in project related construction activities.

71. Detailed measurement surveys (DMS) will be conducted for project sites along trunk sewer pipeline, sewer network alignments and stormwater drainage, once the detailed design is finalized. These surveys remain to be conducted before implementation at each stretch of pipeline.

## **B. Eligibility**

72. The project will consider the following persons eligible for compensation, assistance, and benefits. These include:

- (i) persons who will lose land/assets/income in their entirety or in part, and have formal legal rights to the land;
- (ii) persons who will lose the land they occupy in its entirety or in part, and have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws, e.g., tenants and leaseholders;
- (iii) persons occupying land over which they neither have legal title, nor have claims recognized or recognizable under national law e.g., sharecroppers, squatters, encroachers, wage labour without formal contracts; and
- (iv) Vulnerable households comprise below poverty line households, female-headed households, households with out of school/working children, disabled person-headed household, elderly-headed household or elder,<sup>19</sup> landless household, household with no legal title / tenure security, and indigenous people.

## **C. Cut-off-Date**

73. For legal title-holders, the date of publication of the notice by the Deputy Commissioner under Section 4 of ARIPA, 2017 will be considered as the cut-off-date. The date of detail measurement survey (DMS) will be the cut-off-date for the affected non-titleholders. Any persons moving into the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled for compensation or assistance under the project. The cut-off-date for this resettlement plan will be start date of detail measurement survey for the subproject component and nontitled affected persons will be intimated accordingly.

74. Any person who purchases or occupies land within the corridor of impact or demarcated project area after the cut-off-date is not eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance or both. Similarly, fixed assets (such as, built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots) established after this date or an alternative mutually agreed on date, will not be compensated.

75. CTCRSP will document and disseminate the cut-off- date information throughout the project area. The survey presented in this draft Resettlement Plan will be revised based on detailed design, and the need for additional surveys has already been identified.

76. Affected shop owners will be intimated in advance before 30 days to ensure no or minimal disruption in livelihood. If required, if requested/required they will also be assisted to temporarily shift for continued economic activity. For example, they will be assisted to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction work, shifting to new location will be facilitated by PIU. It should be ensured by the contractor that there is no income or access loss during sub project construction is the responsibility of contractors.

## **D. Entitlements**

77. All the affected persons will be eligible for compensation for temporary income loss as specified in the entitlement matrix of the agreed resettlement framework. The affected persons

---

<sup>19</sup> The eligibility will follow the Department of Social Service of Ministry of Social Welfare that uses 65 years old for man and 62 years old for woman to define elderly people.

will be entitled to receive compensation for income loss for the period of disruption. For construction activities involving disruption for a period of more than a month, provision of alternative sites for continued economic activities may be provided. If not possible, transitional allowance based on the net income of the affected business or minimum wage rate for the affected households up to 3 months or the actual period of disruption whichever is more should be provided.

78. For this subproject component, the estimated period of disruption during construction of drains in one stretch is assessed to be 15 working days (considering construction and restoration work). In case the period of disruption is more than one month (30 days), the affected persons will be compensated based on the actual number of days of disruption. All affected persons will also be compensated for the time lag (taking into account annual inflation rate) between the time of payment of compensation and the time of survey. 'Shifting assistance' of BDT 15,000 will be paid to the affected road-shop owners (if they are required to shift out of the place) temporarily to an alternate location; the shipping cost will include dismantling, reconstruction, loading, unloading and any other related cost. All temporarily affected persons who are identified as vulnerable will be eligible for one-time additional cash compensation equivalent for five days of the prevalent minimum wage rate for livelihood restoration.

79. The civil work will be undertaken on one side of the road and temporarily affected persons will be facilitated to move to the other side of the road, where there is no construction activity. Returning to their original place of business after construction is completed will be facilitated and assisted by the construction contractor. In case moving is not required, access will be ensured by the contractor through measures suggested in bidding documents / environmental management plan (EMP). An alternate place in the vicinity will also be identified where a cluster of affected persons is available at one place such as fruit and vegetable vendors so that they continue the livelihood conveniently. Entitlement matrix is provided in Table 15.

80. Damages/unanticipated losses caused during construction, if any will be eligible for compensation. Such issues will be identified and closely monitored by the safeguard focal person at PIU and safeguard personnel at RPMU. Compensation for impacts to secondary structures of private owners or common property resources or any other unanticipated temporary impacts and damage during construction will be borne by the contractor. Unanticipated losses, if any, will be mitigated/ compensated as per the entitlement matrix provided in resettlement framework. Loss of drinking water, sanitation and/or any other facility due to damage of existing infrastructure during construction will be mitigated through provision of alternate facilities (e.g., alternate means of water supply). The time gap between transfer from old system to new in certain areas will be minimized to avoid inconvenience to the public.

Table 15: Entitlement Matrix

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Compensation Entitlements <sup>20</sup>	Remarks
<b>A. Loss of Trees</b>					
A.1	Loss of timber and fruit bearing trees	Trees on affected land parcel	Legal titleholder/ tenant/ leaseholder/ sharecropper/ non-titled affected person	(i) 60 days advance notice to harvest existing fruits; (ii) For landowners: Cash compensation under Law (CCL) as per ARIPA, 2017, or, cost of trees based on annual net product value multiplied by number of productive years remaining, whichever is higher; (iii) For fruit bearing trees compensation to be calculated at market value of annual net product multiplied by the number of productive years, to be determined by the Horticulture Department. (iv) Compensation at market value of timber in case of timber-bearing trees, to be determined by the Forest Department. <i>(Item # (iii) and (iv) applies to non-titleholders)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For tree owners other than land owners, compensation will be assessed for fruit or timber trees as per provisions in this entitlement matrix, and paid by the Executing Agency.</li> <li>It is estimated about 10 trees on an average along each road stretch will be impacted; about 230 trees will be impacted due to construction work.</li> </ul>
<b>B. Loss of Income</b>					
B.1	Loss of Income	Temporary business losses along the ROW/ proposed land for the subprojects	Traders, shop owners and their employees <i>(for both titleholders and non-titleholders)</i>	(i) 30 days' advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption. (ii) Cash compensation equivalent to net income from the affected business or minimum wage rate (whichever is higher) for the period of disruption on producing relevant income or income tax return documents; in absence of proper income documents, the income will be calculated by the Joint Verification Committee. (iii) The employees will receive compensation equivalent to their net income or minimum wage rate (whichever is higher) for the duration of disruption based on the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Determination of income loss during detail census and socio-economic survey conducted and part of final resettlement plan preparation.</li> <li>PIU will do the Identification of alternative temporary sites to support the road-side shops to continue economic activity.</li> <li>Contractor's actions to ensure there is no income/access loss consistent with the initial environmental examination. This includes: leaving spaces for access between mounds of</li> </ul>

<sup>20</sup> All cash compensations other than statutory compensations in this entitlement matrix will be adjusted for inflation until the year of compensation payment.

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Compensation Entitlements <sup>20</sup>	Remarks
				<p>payment/salary/wage receipts. If income documents are not available then the person will receive compensation calculated as per the minimum wage rate.<sup>21</sup></p> <p>(iv) Shifting allowance based on actual cost of moving calculated at BDT 15,000.00 will be paid to the affected road-shop owners (if they are required to shift out of the place) temporarily to an alternate location; the shifting cost will include dismantling, reconstruction, loading, unloading and any other related cost;</p> <p>(v) For construction activities involving disruption for a period of more than a month, provision of alternative sites for road-side shops for continued economic activities. If not possible, allowance based on the net income of the affected business or minimum wage rate for the affected households upto 3 months or the actual period of disruption whichever is more.</p> <p>(vi) Additional compensation for vulnerable affected persons as specified in row # F.</p>	<p>soil, providing walkways and metal sheets to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required, increased workforces to finish work in areas with impacts on access, timing of works to reduce disruption during business hours, phased construction schedule and working one segment at a time and one side of the road.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is assessed that twenty (20) road-side shop owners and twenty employees (20) will receive compensation for temporary income loss for the period of disruption.</li> </ul>
<b>C. Vulnerability Assistance<sup>22</sup></b>					
<b>C.1</b>	Impact on vulnerable household <sup>23</sup>	Affected due to land acquisition, involuntary resettlement	Temporarily and/or insignificantly affected vulnerable households	On top of the entitlement specified in item B.1., vulnerable affected households facing temporary and/or insignificant adverse involuntary resettlement impact (temporary loss of income or any other adverse involuntary resettlement impact that is not significant) will receive additional cash	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vulnerable households to be identified during DMS as part of resettlement plan update for respective subprojects.</li> <li>The extent of impact will be assessed based on socio-</li> </ul>

<sup>21</sup> Bangladesh government does not have any directive on minimum wage rate except for readymade garments employees. Minimum wage rate for them is BDT 8100 per month as updated in December 2020. This Resettlement Framework considers the minimum daily wage rate for the affected employees at current market rate for wage labour, BDT 400.

<sup>22</sup> Vulnerable households comprise below poverty line households, female-headed households, households with out of school/working children, disabled person-headed household, elderly-headed household, landless household, household with no legal title / tenure security, and households belonging to small ethnic communities.

<sup>23</sup> Vulnerability benefits are incremental, i.e., in addition to other entitlements and benefits.

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Compensation Entitlements <sup>20</sup>	Remarks
				compensation equivalent for five days of the prevalent minimum wage rate, and preferential employment in the project construction for one family member.	<p>economic survey and assistance for the vulnerable households will be accordingly determined.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All vulnerable households will be entitled to receive provision of skill training, support to receive financial grant from micro-finance institutions and preferential employment during project construction.</li> <li>Construction contracts will require contractors to employ specific numbers of vulnerable affected persons in their construction workforces.</li> <li>Representation from vulnerable affected persons will be a requirement of all committees and consultation forums for CTCRSP.</li> <li>Fourteen (14) vulnerable households will receive one-time vulnerability assistance.</li> </ul>
<b>D. Other Impacts</b>					
<b>D.1</b>	Un-anticipated losses	Any other loss not identified in the matrix	Any affected person or affected entity	Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented and mitigated based on principles and policies of ARIPA, 2017 and ADB SPS, 2009.	The social safeguard personnel from PMU/PIU will ascertain the nature and extent of impact and loss and finalize the entitlements as per the resettlement policies of government and ADB and update the same into the respective resettlement plan.

**Note:**

- (i) Damages or impacts to structures such as compound walls, fencing, ramps, concrete platforms and stairs etc. during construction will be covered under contractor's civil cost and will be budgeted under the Contractor's contract. The PMU will ensure that the cost is included in the bill of quantities (BOQ). Restoration of such damage to previous or better condition than before by the contractor will be monitored.



81. The vulnerable affected persons or any member of the vulnerable affected family, will be selected on priority basis for works /jobs in the project construction employment and provided with additional special assistance for income restoration support.

82. Compensation Mechanism. Assistance for temporary loss of income and livelihood will be paid to the displaced persons as per the Entitlement Matrix. The computation of the loss will be based on the monthly income of the affected shop owners as stated by them during the consultation and social impact assessment conducted. Compensation may be provided for the period of disruption.

83. The payment of compensation and assistance amount to affected persons should be transferred in their bank account before the possession of land/ assets/ ROW of roads and prior to start of construction work. Identity cards will be prepared and distributed after completion of DMS.

### VIII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

84. The resettlement budget for “Construction and Improvement of Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) Drains in Bagerhat Pourashava”, is based on the entitlements outlined in the entitlement matrix and contingency provision amounting of about 20% of the total cost. PIU safeguard focal person along with RPMU safeguard personnel will be involved in facilitating the meetings/camps for disbursement process and will facilitate by making aware about the process of opening of bank accounts for the affected persons who do not have bank accounts. The costs are conservative estimates and will be confirmed during detailed project preparation and planning. The total resettlement cost for the contract package is **BDT 29,49,600.00 (BDT Twenty-nine lakhs forty-nine thousand and six hundred only)**. PIU will issue order for release of payment to affected persons, which shall be released through electronic clearance service/National Electronic Fund Transfer (ECS/NEFT) transaction from bank, through concerned treasury of LGED. The resettlement plan budget is outlined in Table 16.

85. Details of resettlement plan budget estimation are as follows:

- (i) Total number of affected persons - approximately 40 persons (20 business owners and 20 wage employees working in some of the business units) are estimated to be project affected as per transect walk and preliminary estimates during transect walk and income loss survey. Temporary livelihood losses are estimated to be for 15 working days (considering excavation, clearing, constriction of drains and restoration work of the roads) for the resettlement budget for each affected person under this project. Should actual days of disruption be higher, compensation will be as per the agreed entitlement matrix. The affected business owners and vendor identified based on preliminary design will be revalidated during DMS, and those found to be impacted will be eligible to receive compensation as per entitlement matrix.
- (ii) Fourteen (14) out of total affected households have been identified to be below poverty line and are considered as vulnerable affected persons. Vulnerability assistance for those temporarily impacted CTCRSP has been considered equivalent for five days of the prevalent minimum wage rate per affected household, in accordance with the entitlement matrix.

- (iii) The average daily net income of the affected business owners as reported during the primary is BDT 681, which is rounded of in the resettlement budget as BDT 700. The average daily income of the wage employees is calculated as BDT 215; however, as mentioned in the entitlement matrix<sup>24</sup> the minimum daily wage rate for the employees considered in the resettlement plan budget is BDT 400.
- (iv) A provisional shifting assistance has been considered for the affected road-side shops if they are required to shift to an alternate location during the construction work of the drains; shifting assistance' of BDT 15,000 will be paid to the affected road-shop owners (if they are required to shift out of the place) temporarily to an alternate location; the shifting cost will include dismantling, reconstruction, loading, unloading and any other related cost.
- (v) Construction of the drains will cause impact to trees that are within the private property land along the roads. The land owners will lose timber and fruit trees. Cost assessment of the trees based would be done on annual net product value multiplied by number of productive years remaining, whichever is higher. For fruit bearing trees compensation to be calculated at market value of annual net product multiplied by the number of productive years, to be determined by the Horticulture Department. Tree counting and compensation cost assessment will be done during DMS. A lumpsum cost is considered based on assessment of number of trees in sample stretch; 10 trees on an average along each road stretch will be impacted, the cost considered at BDT 5000 for each tree.

86. The estimated resettlement plan budget is provided in following Table 16.

**Table 16: Estimated Resettlement Plan Budget**

Sl. No.	Item Description	Unit	Number	Rate (BDT)	Total Amount (BDT)
<b>A.</b>	<b>Resettlement and Rehabilitation Cost</b>				
A.1	Compensation for income loss for 20 affected business owners for 15 working days @ BDT 700 per day	Number	20	700	2,10,000.00
A.2	Compensation for income loss for 20 affected daily wage employees for 15 working days @ BDT 400 per day*	Number	20	400	1,20,000.00
A.3	Provisional one-time shifting allowance for 20 affected road-side shops	Number	20	15,000	300000
A.4	One-time Vulnerability assistance (14 affected vulnerable households) equivalent to five days of the prevalent minimum wage rate per affected household	Number	14	2,000	28,000.00
A.5	Compensation for trees: considering average 10 trees in each stretch of drains; 23 drain stretches***	Number	230	5,000	11,50,000.00
	<b>Sub-total of A</b>				<b>18,08,000.00</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Implementation Cost</b>				
B.1	DMS Survey for Resettlement Plan updating, ID preparation, Documentation			LS	3,50,000.00

<sup>24</sup> The wage employees will receive compensation equivalent to their net income or minimum wage rate (whichever is higher) for the duration of disruption.

Sl. No.	Item Description	Unit	Number	Rate (BDT)	Total Amount (BDT)
B.2	Consultation, Grievance Redress			LS	1,50,000.00
B.3	Awareness Generation and Capacity Building			LS	1,50,000.00
	<b>Sub-total of B</b>				<b>6,50,000.00</b>
	<b>Total = A + B</b>				<b>24,58,000.00</b>
	Contingency @ 20%				4,91,600.00
	<b>Grand total</b>				<b>29,49,600.00</b>

LS = lumpsum

Note:

\* Compensation for income loss will be based on the actual period of disruption; the number of days of disruption can be less or more than 15 days as assumed in the resettlement plan budget. The affected persons will receive compensation for the actual number of days of disruption. Any additional temporary income loss assessed during construction of stormwater drains would be compensated from the contingency provision.

\*\* Damage to minor structures such as boundary walls, ramps or steps during construction, if any, will be covered under the Contractor's civil construction cost and is therefore not included in the resettlement budget.

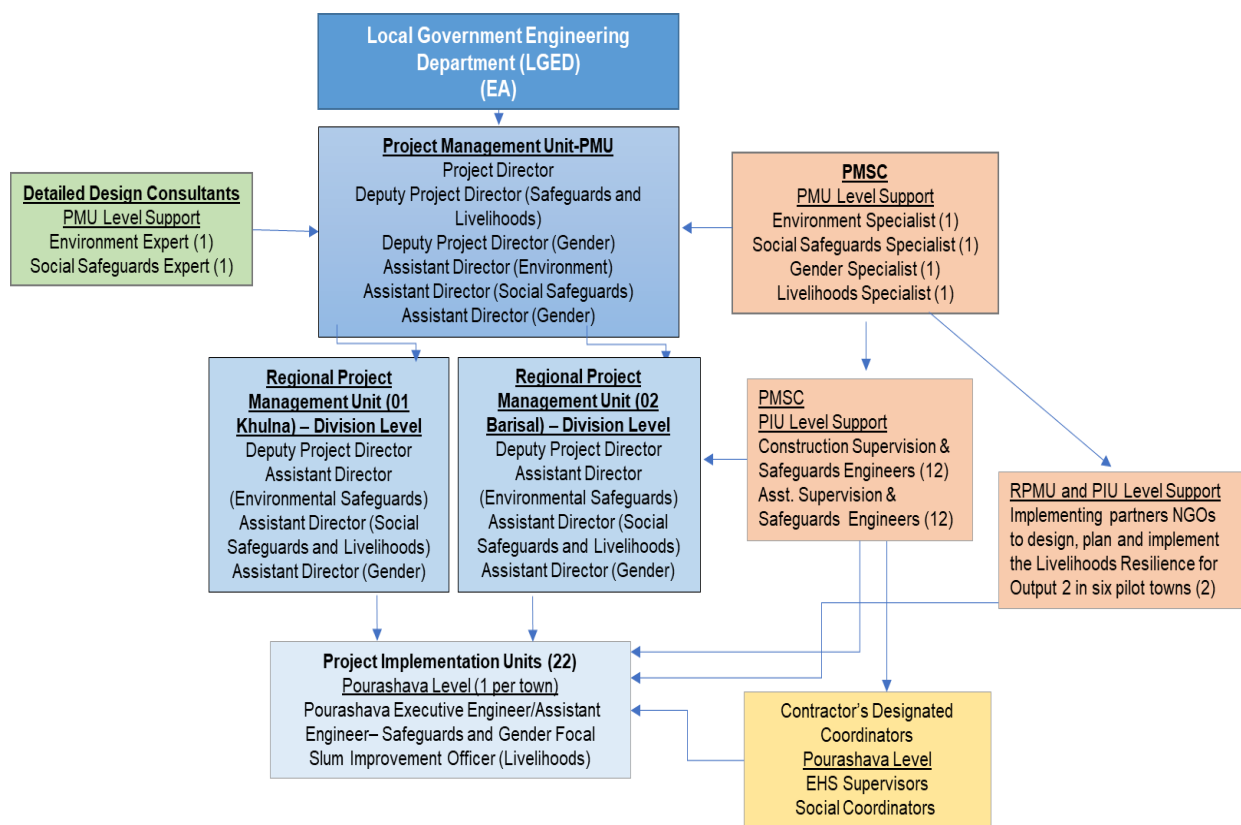
\*\*\* The tree count survey will be conducted during detailed measurement survey and value of the trees will be determined based on the as the updated schedule rates published by Horticulture Department for fruit trees and Forest Department for timber trees.

## IX. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

### A. Implementation Arrangement

87. **Executing agencies and project management unit.** The Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRDC) acting through its Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) will be the Executing Agency. *Pourashavas* are the implementing agencies of the project.

88. **Project Management Unit (PMU).** The PMU will be headed by a Project Director (PD) of Chief Engineer rank, who will be responsible for overall project management. The Project Director will be supported by two Deputy Project Directors (DPDs), DPD (Safeguards) and DPD (Gender); the two DPDs will be responsible for overall safeguards and gender for the project. The PMU level safeguard and gender team will have another three safeguard and gender personal, Assistant Director (Environment), Assistant Director (Social Safeguards) and Assistant Director (Gender). These safeguards and gender Assistant Directors will be responsible for social safeguard compliance and planning (as per the agreed resettlement framework), environmental safeguards compliance as per ADB's SPS, 2009 and GOB rules and ensuring gender equality (as per Gender Action Plan) in the CTCRSP. For project implementation, two division level Regional Project Management Units (RPMUs) will be established, one at Khulna and the other at Barisal. The safeguard implementation arrangement is represented in Figure 4.

**Figure 4: Safeguard Implementation Arrangement**

DDC = Detailed Design Consultant; EHS = Environment, Health and Safety; PIU = Project Implementation Unit; PMSC = Project Management Supervision Consultant; PMU = Project Management Unit

89. The PMU will be supported by two institutional consultants under the supervision and control of project director, PMU: (i) the detail design consultants (DDC); (ii) the project management supervision consultants (PMSC), that will support PMU; and (iii) PMSC at the division level that will support the two RPMUs and the town-level PIUs.

90. Key tasks and responsibilities of the Assistant Director (Social Safeguard), PMU are as follows:

- (i) Ensure subprojects conform to the agreed project selection criteria for the project;
- (ii) Review and finalize project involuntary resettlement and indigenous people category;
- (iii) Oversee preparation of resettlement plans/Due Diligence Report (DDRs)/RIPP; confirm existing resettlement plans/DDRs/RIPP are updated based on detailed designs, and that new project resettlement plans/DDRs/RIPP are prepared in compliance with ADB SPS, 2009 and policies, regulations of GOB for the project;
- (iv) Responsible for issuing the public notice along with project information/details as well as the project cut-off-date;
- (v) Ensure that resettlement plans/DDRs are included in bidding documents and civil works contracts;
- (vi) Provide oversight on social safeguard management aspects of projects and ensure resettlement plans and impact avoidance measures outlined in the resettlement

- plan/environmental management plan/DDR are implemented by PIU and contractors;
- (vii) Supervise and guide the RPMUs and town/*pourashava* level PIUs to properly carry out the social safeguard monitoring;
  - (viii) Ensure and monitor the provision in the contract to include the vulnerable people to be the beneficiaries of the facilities constructed under the Project;
  - (ix) Facilitate and ensure compliance with all government rules and regulations regarding project implementation. Obtain No Objection Certificates, land ownership and transfer details etc. for each site, as relevant and include the same in the respective social safeguard documents for the package;
  - (x) Supervise and guide the PIUs to properly carry out the social safeguard and gender monitoring (resettlement plan/Gender Action Plan);
  - (xi) Review, monitor, and evaluate the effectiveness with which the resettlement plans/provisions of DDRs are implemented, and recommend corrective actions to be taken as necessary;
  - (xii) Consolidate monthly social safeguard and gender monitoring reports from PIUs/PMSCs, prepare and submit semi-annual social safeguard monitoring reports (SSMR) to ADB;
  - (xiii) Ensure timely disclosure of final resettlement plans/DDR/RIPP in locations and form accessible to the public and affected persons;
  - (xiv) Address any grievances brought about through the grievance redress mechanism in a timely manner;
  - (xv) Oversee training needs assessment of affected persons and vulnerable persons by PIUs and PMSC; coordinate training skill training activities and establish linkages with national level non-government organisations (NGOs) providing with livelihood programs, in case any permanent and significant impacts to livelihood of affected persons or impacts to vulnerable are identified;
  - (xvi) Ensure effective implementation of GRM at all level;
  - (xvii) Identify training needs and coordinate training activities for the PIUs/contractors/project consultants for capacity building to implement the Resettlement Plans/DDR, and GRM;
  - (xviii) Coordinate database management for social safeguards implementation and monitoring; and
  - (xix) Coordinate public awareness campaigns by the PIUs including resettlement provisions with the help of print and electronic media.

91. **Project Implementation.** The RPMUs will be the extended arms of the PMU at regional level. Under the guidance and overall management of the PMU the project will be implemented by the two RPMUs and town/*pourashava*-level PIUs. The participating *pourashavas* will be the implementation agencies at the town-level and will establish a PIU within the *pourashava* structure.

92. **Regional Project Management Units (RPMUs), Division Level.** Two regional project management units will be established, one at Khulna and the other at Barisal (Division level), who will be responsible for overall implementation of CTCRSP in the 22 *pourashavas*. The respective RPMUs will be headed by Deputy Project Directors. Each RPMU will be staffed by an Assistant Director (Environment Safeguards), an Assistant Director (Social Safeguards) and an Assistant Director (Gender) who will assist the PMU safeguards and gender team in implementation of social and environment safeguard plans and gender action plan. The RPMU will undertake internal monitoring and supervision and record observations throughout the project period to ensure that the safeguards and mitigation measures are provided as intended.

93. The regional level social safeguards Assistant Director will oversee safeguards implementation by the pourashava/town level PIUs, coordinate public consultations, information disclosure, regulatory clearances and approvals, implementation of resettlement plans, EMP implementation, and grievance redressal.

94. The key tasks of the social safeguard Assistant Director at the RPMU-level will be as follows:

- (i) Finalize involuntary resettlement and indigenous people impact checklist and classify the project;
- (ii) Supervise PMSC to coordinate with PIUs, conduct consultations with affected persons and key stakeholders, supervise and monitor census and socio-economic surveys, detailed measurement surveys, and verification surveys of affected persons and update PMU accordingly for all subproject locations;
- (iii) Ensure and support preparation and/or updating of the resettlement plans, DDRs, RIPP by DDC and submit to PMU for review and approval and submission to ADB;
- (iv) Supervise PIUs to inform affected persons about (a) the project cut-off date; (b) public notice for the schedule of land acquisition and/or occupation; (c) entitlement matrix; and (d) compensation packages against different categories of loss and a tentative schedule of land clearing and/or acquisition for the start of civil works activities;
- (v) Coordinate valuation of assets, such as land, structures, trees and other assets by the property valuation advisory committee (PVAC). Finalize compensation packages based on proper due diligence and assessment;
- (vi) Facilitate land acquisition and compensation processes in consultation with the district administration; coordinate, supervise, and monitor the disbursement of compensation by the Deputy Commissioner's Office (cash compensation under law) and resettlement and rehabilitation compensation by the project in addition to the affected persons;
- (vii) Support PIUs to obtain no objection certificates, land documents, and third-party certifications as required for the subproject, in coordination with PIUs;
- (viii) Support PMU to include resettlement plans, and DDRs in bidding documents and civil works contracts;
- (ix) Guide PIUs to oversee implementation of avoidance and mitigation measures in the resettlement plans, DDRs by contractors, including compliance with all government rules and regulations; take necessary action for obtaining ROW;
- (x) Guide and monitor PIUs to oversee resettlement plans, DDR, and gender action plan implementation and maintenance of data for monitoring by contractors;
- (xi) Ensure vulnerable households are appropriately identified and receive compensation as stated in the entitlement matrix;
- (xii) Assist in conducting needs assessment to list skills relevant to the sector;
- (xiii) Assist to identify participants for livelihood and skilling training for women and members of other vulnerable groups;
- (xiv) Ensure that the project maintains sex disaggregated data on staff, consultants, construction workforce participation, labour and project related trainings;
- (xv) Ensure that gender focal points are nominated in town level PIUs;
- (xvi) Ensure that corrective actions are taken when necessary to ensure compliance with SPS and loan covenants;
- (xvii) Consolidate and submit monthly social monitoring reports received from PIUs to PMU;

- (xviii) Guide PIUs to conduct continuous public consultation and awareness with affected persons and other key stakeholders;
- (xix) Address any grievances brought about through the grievance redress mechanism promptly;
- (xx) Organize an induction course for the training of contractors, preparing them on RPs, DDR, and gender action plan implementation, social safeguard, and gender monitoring requirements related to mitigation measures, grievance redress mechanism and on taking immediate action to remedy unexpected adverse impacts or ineffective mitigation measures found during implementation;
- (xxi) Liaise with the district administration, and NGOs for income generation and development programs for affected people, as and when required; and
- (xxii) Assist in the implementation, monitoring, and reporting progress of gender action plan.

95. **Project Implementation units (PIUs), Pourashava/Town Level.** The PIUs will be established in each participating pourshava/ subproject town and staffed with a safeguards and gender focal person (Executive Engineer/Assistant Engineer, pourashava). The PIUs will be assisted and will receive support from the RPMUs environment, social and gender Assistant Directors and region level Construction Supervision and Safeguards Engineers, PMSC. The PIUs will be responsible for implementation of the IEE/resettlement plan/gender action plan. The Executive Engineer (safeguards and gender focal person) with the support of Assistant Directors (social, environment and gender), RPMU and the Construction Supervision and Safeguards Engineers, PMSC will support PMU safeguards Assistant Directors in subproject implementation. The Executive Engineer/ Assistant Engineer (safeguards and gender focal person) at PIU level will be assisted by Sub-Assistant Engineers (if available at the pourashava level) with the safeguard and gender tasks. The Slum Improvement Officer at the pourashava will be responsible for livelihood intervention tasks and responsibilities.

96. Key tasks and responsibilities on social safeguards of the PIU safeguard and gender focal person on involuntary resettlement safeguards compliance are as follows:

- (i) Assist the detailed design services consultants to communicate, consult and disclose the updated/finalized safeguards documents to the affected people acknowledgement for their endorsement;
- (ii) Implement final resettlement plans and ensure timely payment of compensation and other assistance prior the dispossession of the affected assets or the starts of civil works;
- (iii) Facilitate/ assist the detailed design consultants for the draft resettlement plan/DDR updating and preparation of safeguards documents for future subprojects;
- (iv) Support the DDC in assessing and reviewing the land availability and ownership status of the proposed subproject areas;
- (v) Inform affected persons about tentative schedule of land acquisition/occupation, entitlement matrix and compensation packages against different categories of loss, and cut-off date;
- (vi) Coordinate valuation of assets, such as land, trees of various species, etc. based on proper due diligence and assessment, prepare compensation packages;
- (vii) Coordinate, supervise and monitor disbursement of compensation;
- (viii) Liaise with Deputy Commissioner's Office to ensure timely payment of CCL and oversee any road blocks faced by the affected land owners;

- (ix) Obtain no objection certificates (NOCs), land documents, third party certifications as required for the project;
- (x) Oversee maintenance of data for monitoring, by consultants and contractors;
- (xi) Conduct social safeguards monitoring during civil works and submit monthly report to PMU;
- (xii) Take corrective actions when necessary to ensure avoidance/minimization of involuntary resettlement impacts;
- (xiii) Establish the GRC, disclose the project GRM to the affected communities and coordinate with other local government agencies for the preparation and implementation of the resettlement plan;
- (xiv) Address any grievances brought about through the project's grievance redress mechanism in a timely manner;
- (xv) Undertake day-to-day implementation of final resettlement plans and GAP action plan;
- (xvi) Ensure relevant data on implementation of gender action plan is collected and a gender-sensitive communication strategy and information, education and communication (IEC) materials are designed, illustrating key social and behavioural messages related to hygiene, sanitation, and health jointly with the communication specialist and in accordance with the gender action plan; and
- (xvii) Extend support in carrying out awareness campaigns in project towns.

97. **Project Management Supervision Consultant (PMSC).** The PMSC will provide project management and supervision services to support the Project Management Unit (PMU). PMSC will provide support to the LGED, PMU for project management and administration, construction supervision and quality control, safeguard compliance, municipal services operation and maintenance, monitoring and evaluations, and other activities as appropriate. PMSC will have an environment specialist, a social safeguard specialist (SSS) and a gender specialist.

98. The key tasks of social safeguard specialist (SSS), of PMSC (to be stationed at PMU level) are as follows:

- (i) Assist PMU to set up project management, implementation and monitoring systems and procedures;
- (ii) Assist PMU and PIUs in preparing annual work plans, detailed implementation schedule and budgets using computer-based project management tools;
- (iii) Establish a system to monitor social safeguards outcomes of the Project; including the functioning of the GRM, and prepare indicators for monitoring important parameters of safeguards;
- (iv) Take proactive action to anticipate the social safeguards aspects of the Project to avoid delays in implementation;
- (v) Ensure safeguards reports prepared by the detailed design consultants (DDC) are reviewed and approved by ADB and PMU and disclosed prior to contract award;
- (vi) Support PMU to prepare/update resettlement plan and quarterly and semi-annual social safeguard monitoring reports (SSMR) that will be appraised during project implementation;
- (vii) Support the PMU and PIUs in ensuring that the social safeguard activities are carried out in accordance with the agreed plans and frameworks;
- (viii) Ensure that the relevant measures specified in the resettlement plan will be incorporated in bidding documents and approved by ADB prior to issuance of invitation for bidding and monitor their compliance on behalf of PMU;



- (ix) Assist PMU in establishing the grievance redress mechanism, and handling any grievance and redress process and solution for safeguard complaints
- (x) Ensure monitoring of social safeguards plans and address unanticipated impacts, if any; and
- (xi) Provide training programs to PMU/PIUs/DDC/PMSC staff and contractors involved in the project implementation for strengthening their capacity in managing and monitoring social safeguards.

99. The key social safeguard tasks of Construction Supervision and Safeguard Engineer and Assistant Supervision and Safeguards Engineers to support RPMUs and PIUs, are as follows:

- (i) Assist regional PMUs and town level PIUs to implement resettlement plans/IEEs/GAP;
- (ii) Guide PIU staff and contractor's social coordinators conduct surveys, collect information, conduct site specific consultations and implementation of GAP;
- (iii) Guide and support RPMU and PIUs to announce cut-off dates, and disclose RPs to affected persons and implement RPs;
- (iv) Support RPMU and town-level PIUs in resettlement plan and GAP implementation, monitoring and reporting, and grievance resolution and reporting;
- (v) Support RPMUs to ensure (through field staff) that PIUs and contractors implement impact avoidance and mitigation measures;
- (vi) Assist town-level PIUs (through field staff) to ensure resettlement plans are implemented and all compensation paid prior to start of civil works;
- (vii) Assist in monitoring and reporting, preparation of quarterly and semi-annual reports;
- (viii) Assist in grievance resolution and reporting;
- (ix) Supervise contractors to ensure any land required temporarily during construction, is restored to original condition, post construction; and
- (x) Assist RPMUs in monitoring of socioeconomic status of affected persons, post resettlement plan implementation.
- (xi) Assists PIUs in information dissemination campaign for affected persons at the outset of resettlement plan implementation and all the comments made by the affected persons will be documented in the subproject records and summarized in subproject monitoring reports;
- (xii) Prepare periodic safeguard monitoring reports as per the format acceptable to ADB and quarterly gender action plan updates in format provided in PAM;
- (xiii) Collect relevant data on implementation of gender action plan and design gender-sensitive communication strategy in accordance with the gender action plan;
- (xiv) Extend assistance to LGED PMU in carrying out awareness campaigns focused on involving social and behavioural messages related to hygiene, sanitation, and health activities in the focus areas.

100. **Detailed Design Consultants (DDC).** The project will be supported by detailed design consultants (DDC). The DDC will be staffed by an Environment Expert and a Social Safeguard Expert. DDC will support PMU in designing and planning of subproject components. The DDC will screen all subprojects for climate resilience, conduct technical surveys and detailed studies, and prepare all engineering designs, bidding and safeguard documents. The key social safeguard tasks of the Social Safeguard Expert include:

- (i) Screen and categorize subproject components;

- (ii) Carry out baseline census and socio-economic surveys and carry out meaningful consultations for resettlement plan/RSECP/DDR;
- (iii) Ensure the contractors comply with the agreed social safeguards frameworks, resettlement plans, and due diligence reports on social safeguards for the project;
- (iv) Prepare/update existing resettlement plans/DDR and prepare any additional draft resettlement plans, due diligence reports and prepare any new safeguard documents as and when required.

101. **Civil works contractors.** The contractor will be required to designate a Social Coordinators to (i) ensure compliance with RP and RF during civil works, and to (ii) carry out all mitigation and monitoring measures such as rebuilding of damaged structures/private property outlined in their contract.

102. The PMU and PIUs will ensure that bidding and contract documents include specific provisions requiring contractors to comply with (i) all applicable labour laws and core labour standards on (a) prohibition of child labour as defined in national legislation for construction and maintenance activities; (b) equal pay for equal work of equal value regardless of gender, ethnicity, or caste; and (c) elimination of forced labour; and with (ii) the requirement to disseminate information on COVID-19 safety protocols, sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, to employees and local communities surrounding the project sites. The key responsibilities of social safeguard/resettlement supervisor on social compliance are as follows:

- (i) Compliance with all government rules and regulations particularly health and safety, take necessary action for obtaining ROW;
- (ii) Implement corrective actions where ever necessary, to ensure no adverse social impacts are caused due to project implementation;
- (iii) Submit monthly progress reports to PIU;
- (iv) Conduct meaningful public consultation and awareness;
- (v) Support PIU in setting up GRM at field/site level and ensure it is fully functional; Address any grievances brought about through the grievance redress mechanism in a timely manner;
- (vi) Make sure that that induction course for the training of contractors is conducted regularly. Prepare contractors (with consultants' support) on resettlement plans/RIPP/DDR/GAP implementation, social safeguard and gender monitoring requirements related to mitigation measures, health and safety and on taking immediate action to remedy unexpected adverse impacts or ineffective mitigation measures found during the course of implementation;
- (vii) Establish working rapport and liaison with the District Administration and line departments for execution of work;
- (viii) Assist in collection of field level information required to prepare periodic safeguard monitoring reports (as asked by PIU) in a format acceptable to ADB and quarterly gender action plan updates in the format provided in PAM;
- (ix) Make sure that relevant data on implementation of gender action plan (activities assigned to contractor if any) is collected in accordance with the GAP;
- (x) Provide support in carrying out awareness campaigns in project towns/city level; and;

- (xi) Ensure COVID-19 safety protocols are regularly monitored and followed at each of the construction site.<sup>25</sup>

**Table 17: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for Safeguards**

Activities	Responsible Agency
<b>Subproject Initiation Stage</b>	
Finalization of sites/alignments for sub-project (on ground)	PMU/RPMUs/PIUs
Finalization of detail Design/implementation of Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	DDC/PIUs/RPMU
<b>Resettlement Plan Preparation/ Updating Stage</b>	
Conducting DMS Survey/Census of all affected persons; identification of poor and vulnerable APs	DDC/PIUs/RPMU
Conducting FGDs/ meetings / workshops during census surveys	PIUs/DDC/ contractor/ RPMU
Verification of survey results, vulnerable households	PMU/PMSC
Computation of compensation	DDC, PIU, PMSC, PMU
Conducting discussions/ meetings/ workshops with all affected persons and other stakeholders	PIU/ PMSC/RPMU/ Contractor
Finalising entitlements	PMU/RPMU/PIUs
Disclosure of final entitlements and compensation packages	PIU/ DDC/RPMU
Disclosure of grievance redress mechanism/process	PMU/PIU/ RPMU/PMSC
Approval of Final Resettlement Plan	PMU/ADB
<b>Resettlement Plan Implementation Stage</b>	
Payment of compensation	PMU/RPMU/PIU/PMSC
Consultations with affected persons during rehabilitation activities	PIU/ RPMU/Contractor
Grievance redressal	PMU/PIU/RPMU/ PMSC/Contractor
Internal monitoring	PMU/RPMU/PMSC

DDC = Detailed Design Services Consultant; ICCDC= Institutional Capacity and Community Development Consultants; PIU = Project Implementation Unit; PMSC = Project Management Supervision Consultant; PMU = Project Management Unit

## B. Safeguard Capacity Development

103. The PMSC Social Safeguard Specialist along with Assistant Directors (social safeguard, environment and gender) will be responsible for development of a training program based on a capacity assessment of target participants (PMU, RPMU, PIU staff, Contractor(s)) and for implementation of the training program to build capabilities on resettlement policy, planning, mitigation measures and safeguards. The resettlement framework includes indicative training modules on safeguards. The PMSC will coordinate with PMU and PIUs on specific capacity development program.

- (i) sensitization on ADB's Policies and guidelines on social and indigenous people safeguards (ADB's Safeguard Requirement 2 and 3: Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples) including meaningful consultation, GRM and accountability mechanism;
- (ii) introduction to the assessment of involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples impacts and mitigation measures, including best practices, in the design,

<sup>25</sup> The project will follow the COVID-19 health and safety protocols issued by the Government of Bangladesh. ADB has also shared the guidance notes on COVID-19 with its executing and implementing agencies in the DMCs (<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/715416/covid-19-water-asia-pacific-guidance-note.pdf>)

- construction, operation and maintenance of water supply, sewerage, roads, and drainage subprojects;
- (iii) preparation and review of RPs/RIPP/DDR based on preliminary design, and updating of the documents based on the final design;
  - (iv) improved coordination within nodal departments;
  - (v) disbursement of compensation, consultation; and (vi) monitoring and reporting requirement.

104. PMU and PMSC will also organize trainings PMU, RPMU, PIU staffs, DDC, contractors, pourashava officials preparing them on resettlement plan implementation including ADB policy, GRM, and social safeguards monitoring requirements and mitigation measures. Table 18 provides the indicative training needs assessment. The cost of trainings will be borne under the Project's capacity building program by PMU.

**Table 18: Indicative Training Program**

Description	Contents	Schedule	Participants
<b>Program 1</b> Orientation Workshop	<b>Module 1 – Orientation</b> ADB Safeguard Policy Statement Government of Bangladesh policy <b>Module 2 – Social/Environmental Assessment and Resettlement Planning/IEE Process</b> ADB policy and process, identification of impacts and mitigation measures, RP/IEE preparation, implementation, and monitoring requirements. Incorporation of safeguards into project design and contracts. Importance of robust GRM.	1 Day	LGED officials involved in project implementation PMU, RPMUs, PIUs, <i>pourashava</i> officials
<b>Program 2</b> Workshop for Contractors and Supervisory staff	IR/environmental issues during construction Implementation of RP/IEE Monitoring of RP/IEE implementation, Reporting Requirements, GRM	1 Day	PIUs, Contractors
<b>Program 3</b> Experiences and Best Practices Sharing	Experiences on RP/IEE implementation, grievance redress – Issues and Challenges - Best Practices followed	1 Day (on a regular interval to be determined by PMU and PMSC)	PMU, RPMUs, PIUs PMSC, Contractors

DDC = Detailed Design Consultant; IEE = Initial Environment Examination; LGED = Local Government Engineering Department; PIU = Project Implementation Unit; PMSC = Project Management Supervision Consultant; PMU = Project Management Unit

### C. Implementation Schedule

105. The project will be implemented over a period of 7 years. The resettlement plan implementation schedule will vary from subproject to subproject. In general, the project implementation will consist of the three major phases, namely project preparation, land acquisition (if required), and rehabilitation of affected persons. In line with the principles laid down in this resettlement framework, the executing agency and implementing agency will ensure that project activities are synchronized between the resettlement plan implementation activities and the subproject implementation. The executing agency and implementing agency 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.

106. All land acquisition, resettlement, and compensation for a subproject will be completed before award of civil works contracts. All land required will be provided free of encumbrances to the contractor prior to handing over of subproject sites and the start of civil works. The implementation of the resettlement plan 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 affected persons on their needs and priorities; and (v) resettlement, provision of compensation and assistance, and income restoration for affected persons. The expected implementation schedule for a subproject is given in Table 19.

**Table 19: Schedule of Resettlement Plan Implementation**

Activity	Months																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Establishment of PMU, RPMUs and PIUs	■																	
Appointment of safeguards and gender personnel	■																	
Appointment of PMSC	■																	
Appointment of DDC	■																	
Setting up of project level GRM	■																	
Census and socio-economic surveys	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Consultations and disclosure	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Confirmation of government land to be used and transfer from other departments	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Preparation of draft resettlement plan	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Review and approval of draft resettlement plan by PMU and ADB	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Finalization of design, detailed measurement survey and updating of draft resettlement plan	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Issue notice to affected persons	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Compensation and resettlement assistance	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Skills training as required	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Takeover possession of acquired property	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Internal monitoring	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Handover land to contractors	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Start of civil works	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Rehabilitation of temporarily occupied lands																		Immediately after construction work

Notes: (i) The census will be the cut-off-date for non-titled affected persons. For affected titled holders, the cut-off date is the date declaration of Section 4 Notice under ARIPA 2017. (ii) The resettlement plan will be updated based on final detailed design and affected person census and surveys. (iii) Endorsement and disclosure of finalized resettlement plans consistent with the resettlement framework to be undertaken.

## **X. MONITORING AND REPORTING**

107. Resettlement plan implementation will be closely monitored to provide the PMU with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Monitoring will be undertaken by the PMSC, RPMUs and PMU. Monitoring will involve administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; socio-economic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the detailed measurement survey of affected persons undertaken during project sub-preparation, and overall monitoring.

108. The Assistant Director (Social Safeguard) at PMU with the support of Assistant Director (Social safeguard) at RPMU and Safeguards and Gender Focal person at respective PIUs will be required to submit monthly progress reports, to be consolidated by PMSC social safeguards specialist to report the status of RPs implementation under the project. The EA will submit semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB for review and will be published on the website. Outline of social safeguard monitoring report is provided in Appendix 5.

### **D. Internal Monitoring**

109. Internal monitoring for resettlement plan implementation will be carried out during the entire project period. Regular monitoring of resettlement progress will identify potential difficulties and problem areas. Internal monitoring will be undertaken by the PMU through RPMU and PMSC for overall safeguard implementation and compliances. The pourashava/ town level PIU will monitor performance at ground level and implementation of resettlement plan. Monthly progress reports will be prepared by town level PIUs submit it to PMU. The PMSC on behalf of PMU will manage and supervise internal monitoring at multiple levels. Monitoring reports will document actual achievements against targets fixed and identifying reasons for shortfalls, if any. All monitoring reports will be produced within fifteen days of the end of each quarter or half-year.

110. Broadly, the monitoring system will involve:

- (i) Administrative monitoring including but not limited to: daily planning, implementation, feedback and troubleshooting, individual affected person file maintenance, progress reporting;
- (ii) Socio-economic monitoring including but not limited to: case studies, using baseline information for comparing affected person socioeconomic conditions, evacuation, demolition, salvaging materials, morbidity and mortality, communal harmony, dates for consultations, number of grievances and resolutions; and
- (iii) Impact evaluation monitoring including but not limited to income standards restored or improved.

### **E. Monitoring Progress of Resettlement Plan Implementation**

111. Internal monitoring will involve the following:

- (i) Administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis;
- (ii) Socioeconomic monitoring during and after the relocation process to ensure that people are settled and recovering. This will utilize the baseline information established by the socioeconomic survey of affected persons undertaken during subproject preparation; and

- (iii) Overall monitoring whether recovery has taken place successfully and on time.

112. Data from baseline socio-economic surveys undertaken during subproject preparation will provide the benchmark for monitoring to assess the progress and success of resettlement plan implementation. Monitoring will also include the following:

- (i) Communication with and documentation of reactions from affected persons;
- (ii) Information from affected persons on entitlements, options, alternative developments, etc.;
- (iii) Valuation of properties;
- (iv) Usage of grievance redress mechanism; and
- (v) Disbursement of compensation amounts and all assistance.

113. Monitoring will also cover the physical progress of resettlement plan implementation. This will include relocation of affected persons and affected community properties.

#### **F. Internal Monitoring Indicators**

114. The indicators for achievement of objectives during resettlement plan implementation are of two kinds:

- (i) Process Indicators. Indicating project inputs, expenditure, staff deployment, etc.; and
- (ii) Output Indicators. Indicating results in terms of numbers of affected persons compensated, area of temporarily occupied lands restored with topsoil (and other pre-project features), number of affected persons provided with skills training, etc.

115. Input and output indicators related to physical progress of the work will include items such as:

- (i) Training of PIU and other staff completed;
- (ii) Census, assets inventories, assessments and socioeconomic studies completed;
- (iii) Resettlement plan implementation agency recruited and trained;
- (iv) Grievance redress procedures in-place and functional;
- (v) Compensation payments disbursed;
- (vi) Compensation against temporary income loss paid for the actual number of days of disruption
- (vii) Infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed;
- (viii) Monitoring and evaluation reports submitted.

116. A set of indicators will be used to monitor Program objectives. These indicators will form the basis of the monitoring and evaluation of resettlement plan implementation. The information collected through the household survey will provide benchmarks for comparison on the socio-economic status of the affected persons in the Program implementation period. A key objective will be the estimation of the affected persons incomes and quality of lives. If monitoring and documentation done during the first 6 months of resettlement plan implementation indicate that these objectives are not being achieved, more resources will be allocated for implementation. During implementation, benchmarks and indicators will be monitored to ensure that comparisons made on socioeconomic status including income streams and not just fixed assets lost due to the subproject.



## XI. FOLLOW-UP ACTION FOR RESETTLEMENT PLAN UPDATING AND IMPLEMENTATION

117. The major tasks associated with the resettlement plan updating and implementation is given in the Table 20 placed below.

**Table 20: Follow-up Action for Resettlement Plan Updating and Implementation**

S. No.	Major Follow-up Tasks
1.	The draft resettlement plan will be updated with road stretch wise detailed measurement and revalidation census surveys where drains will be constructed after finalisation of detailed design and before start of civil works.
2.	The resettlement plan will be updated with number of trees that will be impacted and valuation of the trees based on basic schedule rates.
3.	Google earth map demarcating the proposed drain stretches must be included to the updated resettlement plan.
4.	During DMS an inventory loss of secondary structures would be made, which will help the PIU and RPMU to closely monitor, to ensure that all the damages/impacts to the secondary structures are constructed/restored by the Contractor after construction of drains is complete.
5.	The updated/revised resettlement plan will be submitted to the ADB for approval. A 100 percent census and socio-economic survey will be undertaken to register and document the status of affected people within project areas. Detailed measurement survey will be jointly conducted by DDC, PIU and supervised by RPMU and PMU prior to start of civil construction work at each site/stretch of drain alignment.
6.	ADB's approval of the updated resettlement plan based on the final assessment at detailed measurement survey stage needs to be obtained by the PMU, before start of civil works by Contractor.
7.	Disclosure of cut-off-date for affected persons following DMS and same to be updated in resettlement plan.
8.	Public consultations and engagement will be carried out through the entire project planning and implementation phase. Project disclosure meeting with affected persons and preparation of project information leaflet in local language to be shared with stakeholders and affected persons.

**Appendix 1: List of Proposed Drain Stretches and Affected Shop Owners Identified**

Sl. No.	Name of Drain Stretch	Length (m)	No. of Affected Shop Owner and Wage Employee
1.	01.(A) Shadhoner Mor to EED office Via Mithapukur,PWD,Office Nur Masjid More (Longitudinal Profile of Drain ID-438) _(Type- A). District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	325	20 road-side shop owners and 20 daily wage employees
2.	01.(B) Shadhoner Mor to EED office Via Mithapukur,PWD,Office Nur Masjid More (Longitudinal Profile of Drain ID-439) _(Type- A). District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	350	
3.	03.(A) a Shaltola more to Dut Office More (in front of Press Club) b.Dac Bangla More to Amlapara Road Via Sahid Minar, c. Infront of H/O.Ex MP House & D. Sishu Bidalay to Dac Bangla Via H/O.DC Banglo (Longitudinal Profile of Drain ID-448) _(Type- A). District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	100	Nil
4.	03.(B) a Shaltola more to Dut Office More (in front of Press Club) b.Dac Bangla More to Amlapara Road Via Sahid Minar, c. Infront of H/O.Ex MP House & D. Sishu Bidalay to Dac Bangla Via H/O.DC Banglo (Longitudinal Profile of Drain ID-449) _(Type- B). District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	75	Nil
5.	03.(C ) a Shaltola more to Dut Office More (in front of Press Club) b.Dac Bangla More to Amlapara Road Via Sahid Minar, c. Infront of H/O.Ex MP House & D. Sishu Bidalay to Dac Bangla Via H/O.DC Banglo (Longitudinal Profile of Drain ID-450),(Type- A). District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	75	Nil
6.	06.Faruq Shop To Tohsil Office (Longitudinal Profile of Drain ID-433),(Type- A). District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	255	Nil
7.	07. TnT Office (Alia Madrasha)to Tataler Pukur (Longitudinal Profile of Drain ID-440),(Type- A). District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	255	Nil
8.	08.(A) Munigonj More to Railing Road Via Munigonj 2 Storied Mosque (Medical School Road),(Longitudinal Profile of Drain ID-404)_(Type- B). District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	325	Nil
9.	08.(B). Munigonj More to Railing Road Via Munigonj 2 Storied Mosque (Medical School Road),(Longitudinal Profile of Drain ID-424)_(Type- B). District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	175	Nil
10.	08.(C) Munigonj More to Railing Road Via Munigonj 2 Storied Mosque (Medical School Road),(Longitudinal Profile of Drain ID-426)_(Type- B). District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	50	Nil
11.	08.(D). Munigonj More to Railing Road Via Munigonj 2 Storied Mosque (Medical School Road),(Longitudinal Profile of Drain ID-427)_(Type- B). District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	125	Nil
12.	08.(E).Munigonj More to Railing Road Via Munigonj 2 Storied Mosque (Medical School Road),(Longitudinal Profile of Drain ID-442)_(Type-A).	150	Nil

	District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar		
13.	12.Pasrasta more to Haza Bari more with Piak Bari Road Drain, _(Type-A). District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	275	Nil
14.	15.Sonatola H/O.Mr.Anwar to Kali Mondir via H/O.Mr.Azom,(Longitudinal Profile of Drain ID-457)_(Type-B).(Drain Length =400 m) District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	412	NII
15.	16.(A).East Side of SP Banglo to Chaltatola Mosjid Via H/O. Mr.Razzak Howlader, _(Type-A).(Drain Length =225 m) District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	460	Nil
16.	16.(B).East Side of SP Banglo to Chaltatola Mosjid Via H/O. Mr.Razzak Howlader,(Longitudinal Profile of Drain ID- 461)_(Type-A). District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	200	Nil
17.	16.(C ) East Side of SP Banglo to Chaltatola Mosjid Via H/O. Mr.Razzak Howlader,(Longitudinal Profile of Drain ID- 463)_(Type-B). District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	225	NII
18.	23 .(A).Kharder Fariad Mosjid to Dai Bari, _(Type-A). District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	300	NII
19.	23 .(B).Kharder Fariad Mosjid to Dai Bari,(Longitudinal Profile of Drain ID- 468)_(Type-A). District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	325	NII
20.	24 .(A).Professor Mr.Litu's Market to Sahapara School via Baini,H/O. Sahjid Khan, Bimol Saha, Bijoy Saha & VIP road, (Longitudinal Profile of Drain ID- 466)_(Type-A). District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	100	NII
21.	24 .(B).Professor Mr.Litu's Market to Sahapara School via Baini,H/O. Sahjid Khan, Bimol Saha, Bijoy Saha & VIP road, (Longitudinal Profile of Drain ID- 473)_(Type-A). District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	300	NII
22.	24 .(C).Professor Mr.Litus Market to Sahapara School via Baini,H/O. Sahjid Khan, Bimol Saha, Bijoy Saha & VIP road, (Longitudinal Profile of Drain ID- 476)_(Type-A). District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	200	NII
23.	25 In front of Stadium to Basabati Mondir Via Daratana More, (Longitudinal Profile of Drain ID- 474)_(Type-A). District: Bagerhat, Pourashava: Bagerhat Sadar	500	NII
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,557</b>	

Appendix 2: Socio-economic Profile of Affected Business Owners

S r . N o	Area & Locatio n	RHS /LH S	Name of Business Owners, Hawker/ street Vendor	S e x M /F	A g e	Reli gio n	Ethni c com muni ty (yes/ No)	Edu catio n	Type of Struct ure (kutch a/semi pucca/ pucca )	Natu re of busi ness	Net Inco me Mon thly fro m the busi nes s	Inc om e fro m Oth er sou rce s	No. of Dep end ent s in the fam ily (total/ Male/f emale )	Any Vulnerability (elderly/WWH/B PL/Disability/NT H/ ethnic group)	No. of Empl oyee s (if any)	Wag es paid to empl oyee s	Assess ment of Loss 1. Te mpora ry shif ting requi red 2. Te mpora ry econo mic Impact 3. A ny other loss, specify
1	Sadhon ar Mor to EED Office	RHS	Nasim	M	22	Isl am	No	SSC	Semi Pucca	Tea Stall	100 00	0	total =10 Male- 5 Femal e-5	No	0	No	1
2	Do	RHS	Nasir Rahman	M	40	Isl am	No	HSC	Kutch a	Garr age	200 00	0	total =12 Male- 8 Femal e-4	No	1	6000	1
3	Do	RHS	Mintu Dash	M	40	Hin du	NO	HSC	Kutch a	Wald ing Shop	300 00	0	total =6 Male- 3 Femal e-3	No	2	1800 0	1
4	Do	RHS	Mukul	M	52	Isl im	No	SSC	Pucca	Rest aura nt	800 00	0	total =7 Male- 3	No	5	5000 0	2

S r . N o	Area & Locatio n	RHS /LH S	Name of Business Owners, Hawker/ street Vendor	S e x M /F	A g e	Reli gio n	Ethni c com muni ty (yes/ No)	Edu catio n	Type of Struct ure (kutch a/semi pucca/ pucca )	Natu re of busi ness	Net Inco me Mon thly fro m the busi nes s	Inc om e fro m Oth er sou rce s	No. of Dep end ent s in the fam ily (total/ Male/f emale )	Any Vulnerability (elderly/WWH/B PL/Disability/NT H/ ethnic group)	No. of Empl oyee s (if any)	Wag es paid to empl oyee s	Assess ment of Loss 1. Te mporar y shifting require d 2. Te mporar y econo mic Impact 3. A ny other loss, specify
													Femal e-4				
5	Do	RHS	Rana	M	30	Islam	No	Class 8	Kutchra	Tea Stall	10000	0	total =7 Male-3 Femal e-4	No	0	0	1
6	Do	RHS	Shak Abul Bashar	M	50	Islam	No	Class 8	Kutchra	Tea Stall	10000	0	total =6 Male-3 Femal e-3	NO	0	0	1
7	Do	RHS	Faruk	M	52	Islam	No	SSC	Semi Pucca	Agricultural Products and Chemical Fertilizers	15000	15000	total =8 Male-4 Femal e-4	No	0	0	1

S r . N o	Area & Locatio n	RHS /LH S	Name of Business Owners, Hawker/ street Vendor	S e x M /F	A g e	Reli gio n	Ethni c com muni ty (yes/ No)	Edu catio n	Type of Struct ure (kutch a/semi pucca/ pucca )	Natu re of busi ness	Net Inco me Mon thly fro m the busi nes s	Inc om e fro m Oth er sou rce s	No. of Dep end ent s in the fam ily (total/ Male/f emale )	Any Vulnerability (elderly/WWH/B PL/Disability/NT H/ ethnic group)	No. of Empl oyee s (if any)	Wag es paid to empl oyee s	Assess ment of Loss 1. Te mporar y shifting require d 2. Te mporar y econo mic Impact 3. A ny other loss, specify
8	Do	RHS	Masum	M	55	Islam	No	Class 8	Semi Pucca	Tea Stall	10000	5000	total =5 Male-4 Female-1	No	0	0	1
9	Do	RHS	MD. Bosir	M	65	Islam	No	Class 5	Semi Pucca	Agricultural Products Shop	12000	10000	total =5 Male-4 Female-1	No	0	0	1
10	Do	RHS	Nur Islam	M	68	Islam	No	Class 8	Kutchra	Bycicle Garrage	8000	0	total =4 Male-2 Female-2	No	0	0	1
11	Do	RHS	Gourango	M	40	Hindi	No	SSC	Semi Pucca		25000	0	total =5	No	1	6000	1

S r . N o	Area & Locatio n	RHS /LH S	Name of Business Owners, Hawker/ street Vendor	S e x M /F	A g e	Reli gio n	Ethni c com muni ty (yes/ No)	Edu catio n	Type of Struc ture (kutch a/semi pucca/ pucca )	Natu re of busi ness	Net Inco me Mon thly fro m the busi nes s	Inc om e fro m Oth er sou rce s	No. of Dep end ent s in the fam ily (total/ Male/f emale )	Any Vulnerability (elderly/WWH/B PL/Disability/NT H/ ethnic group)	No. of Empl oyee s (if any)	Wag es paid to empl oyee s	Assess ment of Loss 1. Te mporar y shifting require d 2. Te mporar y econo mic Impact 3. A ny other loss, specify
													Male- 1 Femal e-4				
1 2	Do	RHS	Mehadi	M	3 0	Isla m	No	Clas s 8	Tempo rary Shop	Flexy Load	100 00	0	total =4 Male- 2 Femal e-2	No	0	0	1
1 3	Do	RHS	Masum	M	2 4	Isla m	No	Clas s 8	Tempo rary Shop	Tea Stall	100 00	0	total =6 Male- 3 Femal e-3	No	0	0	1
1 4	Do	RHS	Didar	M	3 5	Isla m	No	HSC	Tempo rary Shop	Rest aura nt	190 00	0	total =7 Male- 3 Femal e-4	1	8	8000	2
	Do	RHS	Faruk	M			No	HSC				0		No	2		1

Sr. No	Area & Location	RHS /LHS	Name of Business Owners, Hawker/ street Vendor	Sex M/F	Age	Religion	Ethnic community (yes/No)	Education	Type of Structure (kutch a/semi pucca/ pucca )	Nature of business	Net Income Monthly from the business	Income from Other sources	No. of Dependents in the family (total/ Male/female )	Any Vulnerability (elderly/WWH/BPL/Disability/NT H/ ethnic group)	No. of Employees (if any)	Wages paid to employees	Assessment of Loss 1. Temporarily shifting required 2. Temporarily economic Impact 3. Any other loss, specify
													total =5 Male-1 Female-4				
15					47	Islam			Temporary Shop	Meat Shop	30000		total =5 Male-1 Female-4			18000	
16	Do	RHS	Mijanur Rahman	M	35	Islam	No	HSC	Temporary Shop	Cycle Parts	15000	0	total =6 Male-3 Female-3	No	1	6000	1
17	Do	RHS	Siam Uddin	M	34	Islam	No	Class 8	Temporary Shop	Cycle Parts	10000	0	total =6 Male-3 Female-3	No	0	0	1
18	Do	RHS	Ikram Shak	M	60	Islam	No	Class 8	Temporary Shop	Cycle Garage	10000	0	total =5 Male-2 Female-3	No	0	0	1



Sr. No	Area & Location	RHS /LHS	Name of Business Owners, Hawker/ street Vendor	Sex M/F	Age	Religion	Ethnic community (yes/No)	Education	Type of Structure (kutch a/semi pucca/ pucca )	Nature of business	Net Income Monthly from the business	Income from Other sources	No. of Dependents in the family (total/ Male/female )	Any Vulnerability (elderly/WWH/BPL/Disability/NT H/ ethnic group)	No. of Employees (if any)	Wages paid to employees	Assessment of Loss 1. Temporarily shifting required 2. Temporarily economic Impact 3. Any other loss, specify
19	Do	RHS	Ashaik	M	24	Hindu	No	Class 5	Temporary Shop	Cobler	10000	0	total =7 Male-3 Female-4	No	0	0	1
20	Do	RHS	Israfil Shak	M	24	Islam	NO	SSC	Semi Pucca	Tea Stall	10000	0	total =7 Male-3 Female-4	No	0	0	1

### Appendix 3: Involuntary Resettlement Impact Assessment with COVID-19 Screening Checklist

#### A. Introduction

1. The Bagerhat Drains subproject will be implemented with the town limits of Bagerhat Pourashava.

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

#### B. Information on subsection/section:

a. District/administrative name: Bagerhat Pourashva

b. Location (km): Within the town limits

c. Civil work dates (proposed): \_\_\_\_\_

d. Technical description: \_\_\_\_\_

#### C. Screening Questions for Involuntary Resettlement Impact

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

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
<b>Involuntary Acquisition of Land</b>				
1. Will there be land acquisition?		No		The drains will be constructed along the road between road ROW and property line. Land acquisition is not required for this project.
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?				Not Applicable
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?				Not Applicable. The road ROW is under the ownership of Bagerhat pourashava.
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?				Not Applicable
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?				Not Applicable
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?				Not Applicable

<b>Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Not Known</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?	Yes			Loss of trees is anticipated along the property line and ROW of roads.
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		No		
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		No		
<b>Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas</b>				
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities, and services?		No		
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		No		
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		No		
<b>Information on Displaced Persons:</b>				
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> N/A				
If yes, approximately how many? <i>Forty (40) temporarily affected persons due to income loss for the period of disruption during construction.</i>				
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> N/A				
<i>Fourteen (14) below poverty line persons have been identified.</i>				
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> N/A				

#### **D. COVID-19 Risk Screening for Involuntary Resettlement Impact Assessments**

<b>Risk screening questions</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Not sure</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1. Will project preparation be affected by the inability of experts/consultants, to visit the project site because of the pandemic?		No		National Consultant from ADB undertook site visit for assessment of involuntary resettlement impacts, maintaining all safety protocols related to COVID-19.

Risk screening questions	Yes	No	Not sure	Remarks
<p>2. Is the project likely to face challenges in achieving meaningful consultation because of the pandemic? If yes, please clarify the types of consultations to be affected and at what stages in social safeguards planning and implementation.</p> <p><i>Examples: Project consultants are unable to travel to the project site and meet with affected people for RP planning; the project will face challenges in conducting with communities, etc.</i></p>		No		<p>Consultations were under taken by the project consultants and also the National Consultant with key stakeholders and affected persons, maintaining all safety measures related COVID-19.</p>
<p>3. Is the project likely to face challenges in preparing safeguards assessments/planning instruments and/or implementing social safeguards plans because of the pandemic? Please be as specific as you can in the remarks section.</p> <p><i>Example: The project might face challenges in conducting inventory of assets/DMS, arranging for adequate valuations, or conducting other related due diligence (e.g., cadastral mapping or title search) due to COVID-19 restrictions.</i></p>		No		<p>Primary surveys have been carried out and consultations undertaken during safeguard assessments. The RP will be implemented as per the Survey Safety Protocol attached to this document in Appendix xx.</p>

### Appendix 4: Sample Grievance Redress Form

(To be made available both in English and Bengali)

The \_\_\_\_\_ Project welcomes complaints, suggestions, queries and comments regarding project implementation. We encourage persons with grievance to provide their name and contact information to enable us to get in touch with you for clarification and feedback. Should you choose to include your personal details but want that information to remain confidential, please inform us by writing/typing \*(CONFIDENTIAL)\* above your name. Thank you.

<b>Date</b>		<b>Place of registration</b>			
<b>Contact Information/Personal Details</b>					
<b>Name</b>		<b>Gender</b>	Female Male	<b>Age</b>	
<b>Address</b>					
<b>Place</b>					
<b>Contact No.</b>					
<b>E-mail</b>					
<b>Complaint/Suggestion/Comment/Question</b> <i>Please provide the details (who, what, where and how) of your grievance below:</i>					
If included as attachment/note/letter, please tick here:					
<b>How do you want us to reach you for feedback or update on your comment/grievance?</b>					

#### FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

<b>Registered by:</b> (Name of Official registering grievance)				
<b>Mode of communication:</b>	Application/letter	E-mail	Verbal/Telephonic	WhatsApp
<b>Reviewed by:</b> (Names/Positions of Official(s) reviewing grievance)				
<b>Action Taken:</b>				
<b>Whether Action Taken is Disclosed:</b>		Yes	No	
<b>Means of Disclosure:</b>				

## **Appendix 5: Outline of Social Safeguard Monitoring Report**

Following requirements of the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and the *Operations Manual* section on safeguard policy (OM F1), borrowers/clients are required to establish and maintain procedures to monitor the status of implementation of safeguard plans and ensure progress is made toward the desired outcomes. For projects categorized as A or B in Involuntary Resettlement and/or Indigenous People, the Borrowers/clients are required to submit semi-annual monitoring reports for ADB review. The level of detail and comprehensiveness of a monitoring report is commensurate with the complexity and significance of social safeguards impacts (involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples) and with the current status of project implementation phase.

This outline can be used for periodic monitoring report (semiannual) and Resettlement Plan completion report to start the civil works in the impacted areas. A safeguard monitoring report may include the following elements:

### **A. Executive Summary**

This section provides a concise statement of project scope and impacts, key findings and recommended actions.

### **B. Background of the Report and Project Description**

This section provides a general description of the project, including:

- Background/context of the monitoring report which includes the information on the project, project components, safeguards categorizations and general scope of the social safeguards impacts.
- Information on the implementation progress of the project activities, scope of monitoring report and requirements, reporting period, including frequency of submission and changes in project scope and adjusted safeguard measures, if applicable
- Summary table of identified impacts and the mitigation actions.

### **C. Scope of Impacts**

- This section outlines the detail of scale and scopes of the project's safeguards impacts,
- Vulnerability status of the affected people/communities,
- Entitlements matrix and other rehabilitation measures, as applicable, as described in the approved final Resettlement Plan

### **D. Compensation and Rehabilitation<sup>26</sup>**

This section describes the process and progress of the implementation of the safeguards plan and other required activities as determined in the plan. This includes:

---

<sup>26</sup> Depending on the status of the final detail design during the submission of the report this activity might not yet started. Provide the information on the expected date the activity to be conducted instead.

- Payment of the affected assets compensation, allowances, loss of incomes, etc. to the entitled persons;
- Provisions of other types of entitlement as described in the matrix and implementation of livelihood rehabilitation activities as determined in the plan.
- Quantitative as well as qualitative results of the monitoring parameters, as agreed in the plan, should be provided.

#### **E. Public participation and consultation**

This section describes public participation and consultations activities during the project implementation as agreed in the plan. This includes final consultations with affected persons during Resettlement Plan finalization after the completion of detail design; the numbers of activities conducted; issues raised during consultations and responses provided by the project team, implementing NGOs, project supervision consultants, contractors, etc.

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

This section described the implementation of project GRM as design in the approved Resettlement Plan. This includes evaluations of its effectiveness, procedures, complaints receive, timeliness to resolve issues/ complaints and resources provided to solve the complaints. Special attentions should be given if there are complaints received from the affected people or communities.

#### **G. Institutional Arrangement**

This section describes the actual implementation, or any adjustment made to the institutional arrangement for managing the social safeguards issues in the projects. This includes the establishment of safeguards unit/ team and appointment of staff in the executing agency/implementing agency; implementation of the GRM and its committee; supervision and coordination between institutions involved in the management and monitoring of safeguards issues, the roles of NGO and women's groups in the monitoring and implementation of the plan, if any.

#### **H. Monitoring Results - Findings**

This section describes the summary and key findings of the monitoring activities. The results are compared against previously established benchmarks and compliance status (e.g., adequacy of compensation rates and timeliness of payments, adequacy and timeliness of rehabilitation measures including serviced housing sites, house reconstruction, livelihood support measures, and training; budget for implementing EMP, Resettlement Plan, or specific action plan, timeliness and adequacy of capacity building, etc.). It also compared against the objectives of safeguards or desired outcomes documented (e.g., involuntary resettlement impacts avoided or minimized; livelihood restored or enhanced; indigenous peoples' identity, human right, livelihood systems and cultural uniqueness fully respected; indigenous peoples do not suffer adverse impacts, environmental impacts avoided or minimized, etc.). For FI projects this includes the effectiveness of the Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) managed by the FI and its participating institutions.<sup>27</sup> If noncompliance or any major gaps identified, include the recommendation of corrective action plan.

---

<sup>27</sup> Specific for the FI projects, external agency may be required to conduct an audit of the project ESMS.

## **I. Compliance Status**

This section will summarize the compliance status of the project activities with the loan covenants, ADB SPS (2009) on SR 2 and the approved final Resettlement Plan.

## **J. Follow up Actions, Recommendation and Disclosure**

This section describes recommendations and further actions or items to focus on for the remaining monitoring period. It also includes lesson learned for improvement for future safeguards monitoring activities. Disclosure dates of the monitoring report to the affected communities should also be included. A time-bound summary table for required actions should be included.

### **Appendix 1**

- (i) List of Affected Persons and Entitlements
- (ii) Summary of Resettlement Plan/IPP with entitlement matrix

### **Appendix 2**

- (i) Copies of affected persons's certification of payment (signed by the affected persons)
- (ii) Summary of minutes of meetings during public consultations  
Summary of complaints received and solution status



**Appendix 6: Survey Safety Protocol on COVID-19**  
**Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Sector Project Socio-Economic Surveys**  
**SURVEY SAFETY PROTOCOL ON COVID-19**

**A. Introductions**

1. The ADB supported Coastal Towns Infrastructure Environmental Infrastructure Project (CTEIP) in 10 coastal towns effectively commenced on September 2014 which will be completed on June 2022. As a continuity of the project ADB extended his support to Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Sector Project (CTCRSP) which will strengthen climate resilience and disaster preparedness in 22 (twenty-two) vulnerable coastal pourashavas (secondary towns) of Bangladesh. The outcome of the project will be climate and disaster resilience of coastal towns strengthened including benefiting the poor and women. As a part of the social safeguard documents (resettlement plans), and detail measurement surveys, socio-economic survey will require to be conducted for the project locations. As the COVID-19 situation is prevailing, safety protocol for survey work has been developed addressing COVID-19.

**B. About the Corona Virus Disease**

2. Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus. Most people infected with the COVID-19 virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. Older people and those with underlying medical problems like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, and cancer are more likely to develop serious illness. The COVID-19 virus spreads primarily through droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose when an infected person coughs or sneezes. At this time, there are no specific vaccines or treatments for COVID-19.<sup>28</sup> However, precautions can be implemented to prevent and slow down the transmission of the virus.

**C. Common Symptoms of Corona Virus Disease<sup>29</sup>**

3. COVID-19 affects different people in different ways. Most infected people will develop mild to moderate illness and recover without hospitalization.

Most common symptoms:

- fever;
- dry cough;
- tiredness.

Less common symptoms:

- aches and pains;
- sore throat;
- diarrhea;
- conjunctivitis;
- headache;
- loss of taste or smell;
- a rash on the skin, or fingers or toes become pale.

Serious symptoms:

<sup>28</sup> World Health Organization. [https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus#tab=tab\\_1](https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus#tab=tab_1)

<sup>29</sup> World Health Organization. [https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus#tab=tab\\_1](https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus#tab=tab_1)

- difficulty breathing or shortness of breath;
- chest pain or pressure;
- loss of speech or movement.

#### D. Personal Protective Equipment that should be worn by survey team of UIUDP

4. While in the field, all the members of the survey team shall use or wear proper personal protective equipment (PPE) at all times. These PPEs may be removed on certain circumstances only, such as, but not limited to, eating, drinking, and any other task or activity that the PPE may inhibit the action. However, during these times, strict observance of social distancing is required.

5. The most common type of PPEs that should be worn by the field surveyors and enumerators are the following:

- **Reusable mask or surgical mask.** Reusable masks should be maintained clean per the manufacturer's instruction. Surgical masks should not be reused.
- **Face shield.** This PPE is especially useful for the field workers especially when talking to various people in a relatively confined space or indoors.
- **Gloves.** This is especially useful in situations in the field where items are being passed around from one hand to another, and no available hand sanitizers, or water and soap for handwashing after the activity.

#### E. Safety Protocol for Survey Work

##### 1. The survey team of UIUDP should ensure the following;

- Before undertaking the survey, ensure that the respective urban local body (ULB)/pourashava (which is also the project implementation unit) has been informed by CTCRSP about the survey.
- Never carry out survey activities in containment zone, if any, and undertake surveys in such areas after restrictions are lifted and necessary approvals are obtained for survey work.
- Maintain adequate stock of masks and sanitiser for survey team; and single-use surgical mask for respondents.
- The team should have handheld contactless temperature scanner and pulse oximeter (minimum 3-sets).
  - a) To test all members of the survey team every morning before starting of survey to ensure no persons are having a fever (above 100 F or 38 C) and oxygen saturation level (should be above 95).
  - b) Once in the field, the head of the team should test the temperature of every respondent before assigning a team member to a particular respondent.
    - i. The temperature of the respondent should be below above 100 F or 38 C.
    - ii. If the temperature is high, then advise such respondents to take a rest and consult a doctor.

6. FGDs should be held only if allowed by District administration and situation permits. Otherwise, avoid FGDs.

- a) If FGDs are conducted, ensure it is held in the open, ensuring that participants are seated at least 1-meter apart.

- b) Ensure there is no handshaking or any physical contact between participants and provide surgical mask to all participants.
  - c) Participants with fever, if any, should be asked to stay at home and not join the FGD.
7. Check daily the latest information on areas where COVID-19 is spreading and ensure no survey work is undertaken in any area declared as a containment zone.
8. Ensure no member of the survey team is in the high-risk category, those with medical conditions such as diabetes, heart, lung disease, etc. If any, counsel them and exclude them from the survey activity.
9. Ensure that no respondent with fever, cough, and cold is included in the enumeration, and collect information from some other member of the family who is in good health. If all members of the family are unwell, skip enumerating such families.
10. Mobile phones of the survey team, laptop, etc. need to be wiped with disinfectant daily on return from the field.
11. The safety protocol will be implied for the entire survey team of CTCRSP.
- 2. Every enumerator/Interviewer of the survey team should strictly adhere to the following safety measures**
12. CTCRSP will provide an adequate number of branded N95 masks (single use only). At the end of each day, upon reaching home/place of stay, cut the mask into 2-pieces (to prevent recycling) and safely dispose of it in a separate wrapper as per Municipal Corporation guidelines.
13. The enumerator/ interviewer should have a shoulder bag for carrying the hand sanitiser, single-use surgical masks, hand towel, survey tablet, identity card, water bottle, etc.
14. He should use N95 mask before setting out of his place to survey location and should use it throughout the day, till he completes the day's survey work and returns to his place.
- a) Before putting on the mask, clean hands with alcohol-based hand sanitise or soap and water.
  - b) Cover mouth and nose with mask and make sure there are no gaps between the face and the mask.
  - c) Avoid touching the mask while using it; if it is touched, clean hands with alcohol-based hand sanitise immediately after touching the mask.
  - d) To remove the mask: remove it from behind (do not touch the front of the mask); clean hands with alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water; and wash the mask with washing soap and dry it in sunlight.
15. Before and after every household survey, clean hands thoroughly with an alcohol-based hand sanitiser, which will be provided by CTCRSP.
- a) Avoid touching eyes, mouth, and nose immediately after using the hand sanitiser, as it can cause irritation.
  - b) Under no circumstance, drink or let children at home or survey-place, swallow the hand sanitizer. It can be poisonous.

- c) Hand sanitizers recommended to protect against COVID-19 are alcohol-based and therefore can be flammable, be careful.
16. Wash hands with soap and water or using alcohol-based hand sanitiser before having tea and lunch.
  17. Carry a freshly washed hand towel every day to dry your hands after washing.
  18. Maintain at least 2 metre (6 feet) distance between yourself and the respondent and others during the enumeration.
    - a) Since the place of the respondent to be surveyed, may be congested and it may be difficult to maintain the minimum 6-feet distance, ensure that the respondent wears a mask throughout the enumeration.
    - b) Collect and keep some single-use surgical masks from your supervisor for giving to respondents.
    - c) Request respondents to avoid crowding of other family members when the enumeration is in progress.
  19. After collecting and handing over the identity cards for taking photographs, ensure that hands are cleaned using alcohol-based hand sanitiser.
  20. Avoid going to crowded places during and after enumeration.
  21. Avoid touching eyes, nose, and mouth until reaching home and have taken a bath.
    - a) Use shampoo and wash hair thoroughly.
    - b) Wash clothes and dry them in sunlight.
    - c) All gadgets and materials used during survey should be disinfected, put in one bag and keep away from any family member, to ensure no virus is brought into the households of enumerators/surveyors.
    - d) Dispose off used face masks properly as described above. Face shields should be properly washed or disinfected as well.
  22. Consume only cooked hot food and avoid consuming any packaged food.
    - a) Carry drinking water and keep the body hydrated.
    - b) Drink hot water, wherever possible
  23. Avoid public transport for local travel and use vehicle/motorcycle of CTCRSP (if possible) to reach survey places (settlements).
    - a) If auto-rickshaw is used ensure only 2-persons travel and in taxi, 3-persons. As much as possible, avoid auto and taxi, and use motorcycle or cycle instead.
  24. If someone has any minor symptoms such as cough, headache, mild fever, inform CTCRSP, and stay at home. Do not come for the survey work.
    - a) At home, be isolated from others.
    - b) call the nearest government COVID-19 health care contact person and give details of your symptoms and places that is visited for survey work.

**F. Important**

25. CTCRSP will facilitate testing of the members for COVID-19, once they reach the destination town and the supervisors should be in self-quarantine till results come. Only after the result is known and is Negative, the survey activities should commence. If anyone tests Positive, then such a person should immediately contact the hospital and take treatment as recommended.

## Appendix 7: Summary of Consultation and Signature Sheets

### RECORD OF FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

FGD for: Contract Package No. e-GP/CTCRSP-II/2020-21/BAG/RD/01

Date : 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Nov. 2021

Place: Bagerhat

Number of Participants: 69, Female 14

**Conducted by:** Mamun Ar Rashid and Mr. Rejvi

**Designation:** Resettlement Expert and Assistant Engineer

**Discussion Made on FGD:** The project Social Safeguard Expert and Resettlement Expert (Design Consultants) conducted Focus Group Discussion Meeting on 4-5/11/2021. The FGD meeting was attended by a group of community people including local elites. The respective Ward Councillor presided over the meeting and Environmental Expert recorded the minutes including participants' attendance. The Surveyor of Pourashava also attended the meeting.

The Project Consultant discussed on the following Points of FGDs and invited the opinions of the participants.

#### A. Social Safeguard Issues:

- Position of land and trees and its ownership (check bayadalil, namjari record, dalil, etc)
- Construction of drain and roadside drainage system, cyclone shelter, water supply, sanitation, and other municipal infrastructures includes: access roads, bridges, solid waste management plant, bus terminal, slum improvements, boat landing/ ferry ghats, markets/growth centres etc.
- Community Support for constructing these schemes.
- Benefits from these infrastructures establishments by the community Workers Health & Safety.
- Disseminate information about project implementation.

#### B. Emergency & Gender Development Issues:

- It was mentioned that the Contractors will be asked to employ women workers with same wage scale and safeguard facilities (gloves, apron, sanitation, tube well, workers' shed equal and separate facility for men and women at work site).
- Orientation/Training Program for women groups/ workers/ women headed family heads to promote understanding of women about interrelationship between environment, sanitation, solid waste management, health and hygiene (facility) and its use.
- Advance Emergency Warning System
- Comm. Mobilization Facilitator must monitor contractors assignments for Gender development issues. Proper documentation as per LGED reporting format.

- CMF must arrange gender awareness raising meetings with the TLCCs members at project /Ward level (a minimum 2 such meetings in a week)- as per LGED guideline/manual

A total number of 69 local persons attended the Short time meeting. During question and answer session the local people hoped that the entitled persons would not be harassed unnecessarily during compensation payment.

**The recommendation and suggestions of affected persons are as follows: Drain Schemes:**

- The participants were happy to have improved drain conditions and proper drainage system as they often face water logging situation during rainy season.
- It was communicated by the project consultants to the participants that any damages caused to the secondary structures e.g., boundary wall, stairs, ramps will be reconstructed and repaired by the contractors.
- The community mentioned that they will cooperate during project implementation.
- The participants opined to be happy to have improved drains facility in the near future by the Pourashava.
- Engage local people to construction works by their capacity, if possible.
- Construction works should be completed in dry season.
- The concern raised was related to if they have to close their business or they have to shift, it was mentioned to them that for any disruption they would be compensated as per the entitlement matrix.
- For any complaints/grievances, the participants were informed that there would be a project specific grievance redress mechanism and the contact numbers of the point person will be shared with affected persons and community people.

**Table: Summary of Public Consultation**

01	<b>Question</b>	What is the construction plan of the proposed drains?
	<b>Answer</b>	The proposed drain will also be constructed on the side of the road.
02	<b>Question</b>	What is role and responsibility for construction and operations
	<b>Answer</b>	Pourashava will play role as implementing agency in construction, operation and maintenance of the proposed drain in the Pourashava area
03	<b>Question</b>	How will Pourashava support cost for major maintenance
	<b>Answer</b>	This is the responsibility of the Pourashava to manage required fund for repair and maintenance, as well as logistics during disaster period for realizing development objective of this project
04	<b>Question</b>	What will be the criteria for labour recruitment during construction?
	<b>Answer</b>	This largely depends on the types of job and will be assessed on a case to case basis by the contractor according to needs.
05	<b>Question</b>	Priority for jobs should also consider women; women can do the same work.
	<b>Answer</b>	Priority will include women and there will not be any discrimination.
06	<b>Question</b>	Raised the issue of employment, he suggested that the local people should be the first ones to be employed in the project.
	<b>Answer</b>	The consultant team explained that local people will be employed accordingly to job requirement.
07	<b>Question</b>	Wishes to speed up the project.
	<b>Answer</b>	It was explained that implementation will take place immediately after the rainy season.
08	<b>Question</b>	The construction creates lot of dust and noise, is there any increase anticipated.

	<b>Answer</b>	The increase in dust and noise will be at construction site and all mitigation measures will be put in place by the contractor
--	---------------	--



**Second Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Improvement  
Project (SCTEIP-II)  
Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)**

Name of Pourashava:

Word No:

Date:

SL NO	Name	Mobile Number	Signature
1.	ମୋ: ଅନିରା ଗୋସାଇଁ	01784568602	
2.	ମୋ: ବି/ବି ଅନା	01713191921	
3.	ଆ: ଝରଣ	01716034243	
4.	ଶ୍ରୀ: ଜନି	01762062251	
5.	ଆର୍ଡିଏସ୍	01744551114	
6.	ମୋ: ମିନିମି	0209020228	
7.	ସମିତା	01929658812	
8.	ଆସିଆ	01735836884	
9.	ମାରିଡା		
10.	ସେକ୍ଟର ଅଧିକାରୀ	01706000894	
11.	ନାମସ୍	01712044665	
12.	ଝରଣ	01794724565	
13.			
14.			
15.			
16.			
17.			
18.			
19.			
20.			



**Second Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Improvement  
Project (SCTEIP-II)  
Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)**

Name of Pourashava:

Word No:

Date:

SL NO	Name	Mobile Number	Signature
1.	ডায়েরী ডাটা মনসিকহাট	০১৭২২৭৫৭৫৫২	[Signature]
2.	হালিম		হালিম
3.	আনিসা তানিছা	০১৩১৭৬৬৭৫৩৫	আনিসা
4.	শ্রী সত্যম সত্যম	০১৩১৭৬৬৭৫৩৫	শ্রী সত্যম
5.	আব্দুল হক	০১৭৩৭২৭৪৪১৪	আব্দুল হক
6.	স্বাঃ বাবুল (স্বাঃ)	০১৭৬১৫৩৪২৭৬	[Signature]
7.	স্বাঃ ইউনুস মাম	০১৭৪৪১১৭৪৭২	[Signature]
8.	স্বাঃ আব্দুল হক	০১৩১৩২২৭০২৭	আব্দুল হক
9.	স্বাঃ আব্দুল হক	০১৭৩৭২৭৪৭১৫	স্বাঃ আব্দুল হক
10.	স্বাঃ আব্দুল হক	০১৭৩৬১০৭৭৭৩	[Signature]
11.	স্বাঃ আব্দুল হক	০১৬১৩৭৫৭৪৪০	[Signature]
12.	স্বাঃ আব্দুল হক	০১৭২৬২৪২৪৭০	[Signature]
13.	স্বাঃ আব্দুল হক	০১৭১৭৫৭১১০০	আব্দুল হক
14.	স্বাঃ আব্দুল হক	০১৭০০৪৪২৭৩৫	[Signature]
15.	স্বাঃ আব্দুল হক	০১৭৩৭১৩১৭৭৭	[Signature]
16.	স্বাঃ আব্দুল হক	০১৭৫২৫৫৭০২২	[Signature]
17.			
18.			
19.			
20.			

**Second Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Improvement  
Project (SCTEIP-II)  
Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)**

Name of Pourashava:

Word No: 3

Date:

SL NO	Name	Mobile Number	Signature
1.			
2.	✓ (মঃ) (মঃ) (মঃ)	০১৪১১৫১৩৫১৭	(মঃ)
3.	(মঃ) (মঃ) (মঃ)	০৩৭০৪৪২৫৬৩২২	
4.	(মঃ) (মঃ) (মঃ)	০১৫০৫২৭২২৫৬	
5.			
6.	(মঃ) (মঃ) (মঃ)		
7.	(মঃ) (মঃ) (মঃ)	০১২০৪-৩০০৪২৪	
8.	(মঃ) (মঃ) (মঃ)	০১৭২৭১২৫২৫৬	
9.	(মঃ) (মঃ) (মঃ)	০১৭৪১১২৬২৫৭	(মঃ)
10.	(মঃ) (মঃ) (মঃ)	০১৭১২-৩৬৩৫	(মঃ)
11.	(মঃ) (মঃ) (মঃ)	০৩৭০২২০৬৫৭৭	(মঃ)
12.	(মঃ) (মঃ) (মঃ)	০১৭১১৩১১০২	(মঃ)
13.			
14.			
15.			
16.			
17.			
18.			
19.			
20.			



**Second Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Improvement  
Project (SCTEIP-II)  
Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)**

Name of Pourashava:

Word No:

Date:

SL NO	Name	Mobile Number	Signature
1.			
2.	মো: মশাহীদ হোসেন	01747936302	মশাহীদ
3.	মো: মশাহীদ	01822173992	মশাহীদ
4.	মো: মশাহীদ	01960057282	মশাহীদ
5.	মি: মশাহীদ	01309926135	মি: মশাহীদ
6.	মি: মশাহীদ	01734204041	মি: মশাহীদ
7.	মি: মশাহীদ	01771994744	মি: মশাহীদ
8.	মি: মশাহীদ	01533018977	মি: মশাহীদ
9.	মি: মশাহীদ	01869702171	মি: মশাহীদ
10.	মি: মশাহীদ	01722699714	মি: মশাহীদ
11.	মি: মশাহীদ	01710620286	মি: মশাহীদ
12.	মি: মশাহীদ	02965588092	মি: মশাহীদ
13.	মি: মশাহীদ	022265560601-	মি: মশাহীদ
14.	মি: মশাহীদ		
15.	মি: মশাহীদ	0176209272	মি: মশাহীদ
16.	মি: মশাহীদ	01761864115	মি: মশাহীদ
17.			
18.			
19.			
20.			

**Second Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Improvement  
Project (SCTEIP-II)  
Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)**

Name of Pourashava:

Word No: 1

Date:

SL NO	Name	Mobile Number	Signature
1.			
2.	S.M. Mahmud Hossain	01719-638907	
3.	Babul SK	01925-362537	
4.	বিদ্যুৎ ইঞ্জিনিয়ার	01717-697720	
5.	Abderr Rob.	01725-563642	A. Rob.
6.	স্বাস্থ্য ইঞ্জিনিয়ার	01756601659	
7.	জলস্বল্প জালদার	01716-169875	
8.	Sheikh Eshita Siddika	01725-351045	Eshita
9.	রাসায়নিক খাদ্যাদি ইঞ্জিনিয়ার	01725-351045	খাদ্যাদি
10.	ইঞ্জিনিয়ার	02920-620328	
11.	সি.এ. ইঞ্জিনিয়ার		ইঞ্জিনিয়ার
12.	সি.এ. ইঞ্জিনিয়ার	0198799478	
13.	সি.এ. ইঞ্জিনিয়ার	01706515556	
14.	ইঞ্জিনিয়ার	01717697710	
15.	সি.এ. ইঞ্জিনিয়ার	01931025297	
16.			
17.			
18.			
19.			
20.			



### PHOTOGRAPHS OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION







Appendix 8: Photographs of Affected Business Owners











Note: Photographs of all the 20 affected business entities are presented above. The photos of the affected employees will be provided in the updated resettlement plan. Revalidation of the involuntary resettlement impacts will be done during detailed measurement survey and accordingly the RP will be updated.