

Resettlement Framework

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Bangladesh: Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Sector Project

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 22 March 2022)

Currency unit	–	Bangladeshi taka (BDT)
BDT1.00	=	\$0.0116
\$1.00	=	BDT86.01

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 ²	–	square meter
mm	–	millimeter
m ³	–	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.

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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 level¹ 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.² 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 including 201.0 stormwater drainages, atleast 3 nature-based solutions, water

¹ 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

² 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.

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.³

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;⁴ (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;⁵ (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 SCTEIP towns is summarised in Table 1.

³ 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.

⁴ 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).

⁵ 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).

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

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. Patharghata		
10. Zanjira	11. Betagi		
	11. Bhedarganj		

C. The Resettlement Framework

8. **Lessons Learned from Past Project.** This document draws upon the resettlement framework prepared under Coastal Towns Infrastructure Improvement Project (CTIIP), or that was later named Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Project (CTEIP)⁶ covering eight *pouroshavas* and ongoing climate risk assessment of 22 coastal towns using the Spatial Data Analysis Explorer (SPADE); this framework suitably modifies in view of (i) the lessons learnt from the implementation of social safeguard policy in earlier projects, (iii) borrower's new land acquisition laws on land acquisition; and (iii) ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. The key lessons learned will inform the project (i) a holistic approach to adaptation is urgently needed, including infrastructure investments and enhancements to social and economic resilience and adaptive capacity in compliance with social safeguards as per ADB SPS; (ii) project management unit (PMU) must have social safeguard expert and the Executive Engineer or Assistant Engineer at *pourashava* level [project implementation units (PIUs)] will be responsible for social safeguard implementation, supported and supervised by the social safeguard specialists from the project management consultants; (iii) need to plan for compensation and rehabilitation activities in advance, to ensure timely implementation of resettlement plans; and (iv) careful monitoring, with an emphasis on adhering to the time schedule for implementing the resettlement plans.

9. The resettlement framework for Second Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Improvement Sector Project (SCTEIP) outlines the objectives, policy principles and procedures for land acquisition, if any, compensation and other assistance measures for displaced persons⁷ / affected persons, if any. This framework reflects the borrower's new law on land acquisition, the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017, and ADB's SPS, 2009. It also takes into account negotiated land purchase and guidelines for transfer of land from one government department to another. A detailed description of compensation measures and assistance is provided in the entitlement matrix, which is consistent with the existing norms and guidelines of the country and the ADB SPS, 2009. The matrix recognizes that the lack of title/customary rights recognized under law will not be a bar to entitlement and has special provisions for non-titled

⁶ Ongoing project is on track and has performed well consistently since the second quarter of 2013. As of 30 June 2021, cumulative contract awards were \$93.7 million (98% of the total of financing amount of \$95.6 million), and disbursements were \$87.1 million (91% of the total loan and grant amount).

⁷ In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of 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.

persons. The eligibility for compensation will be determined through a cut-off date. People moving into the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or other assistance. This resettlement framework will be the reference document for preparation of resettlement planning documents for subprojects proposed under the project.

II. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

10. 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.

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

11. 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.

12. 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)

13. 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.

14. 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

15. Difference between the national land acquisition act and principles laid down in ADB SPS, 2009 is compared in the Table 2 below and the measures to bridge the gaps are discussed.

Table 2: 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. The Section-4 of the act mentions: 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'. The Section-9 of the ARIPA, 2017 point outs the following: Matters to be considered in determining compensation: (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>ARIPA 2017, Section 9 subsection (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>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. 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>Section 12 for ARIPA 2017. Payment of compensation to bargadar. (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>. 23. 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.	Section-9 of the ARIPA, 2017. Matters to be considered in determining compensation: (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	Land Acquisition Laws does not have any provision of forming GRM/GRC. The affected persons may appeal in dealing with the following section of the land acquisition acts: Objections against acquisition: (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.	No provisions for stakeholder consultations or to establish a grievance redress mechanism. 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: Section 4. Publication of preliminary notice of acquisition of immovable property: (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 ARIPA 2017, Section 4 , 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.
10.	Need to conduct census for the Displace Persons (DPs) for resettlement plan preparation.	ARIPA 2017 does not have any provision for conducting census/ socio-economic survey for those who will be displaced due to land acquisition. The laws spell out: Section 40. Power to enter and inspect: (1) 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	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
		anything therein; (c) measure and set out the boundaries and 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: Section 41. Power to obtain information: 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.	
11.	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	Govt. 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 SCTEIP

16. 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.

17. 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.

III. NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT AND DONATION OF LAND

A. Negotiated Settlement

18. ADB SPS, 2009 in principle recommends use of negotiated settlement to obtain land for project requirements. This helps avoid expropriation and eliminates the need to use force by governmental authority. This approach to obtain land through negotiated settlement is supported by the ADB SPS, 2009 provided there is no coercion or perception (held by the affected person/land seller) of eminent domain being applied, should the negotiated settlement fail and where direct negotiations with land owners are conducted in a fair and transparent manner and land is purchased upon agreement of a negotiated price. This resettlement framework and the policy guidelines encourage acquisition of land and other assets through a negotiated settlement wherever possible, based on meaningful consultations with the affected people including non-title holders. In a negotiated settlement both the parties affected person/family and the project proponent agree on a fair price for all losses incurred. In such settlement, in line with ADB policy, government will however ensure that any negotiation with affected persons openly addresses the risks of asymmetry of information and bargaining power of the parties involved in such transactions. If an expropriation results upon the failure of negotiation, all safeguard requirements as per the ADB SPS, 2009 will be applied and resettlement plan will have to be prepared in line with this resettlement framework.

19. An external independent entity will supervise and document the consultation process and validate the process of negotiated settlement as per legal requirement (terms of reference is appended in **Appendix 2**). Verification will also be provided by the external party that nobody will

be impoverished and/or coercively displaced tenants/users of the land. In this project, the process of negotiation will ensure the following steps:

- (i) **Step 1:** *Pourashava*/PIU will start identifying required land portions for proposed infrastructure, preferably a suitable government-owned plot. If such land is not available, identification of private land owned by individuals, families, or organizations willing to sell that piece of land will be carried out, and preliminary negotiation started with the legal titleholders. *Pourashava*/PIU will also search for the land title, if there are any legal or other critical issues involved (such as, jointly owned land, land under legal dispute, etc).
- (ii) **Step 2:** If legal title is clear, a detailed measurement survey (DMS) survey of the land parcel proposed for negotiation will be conducted by government surveyor, supervised by *pourashava* engineer, and monitored by the project management unit (PMU/RPMU/PIU), or, local staff of LGED, in the event that the PMU//RPMU/PIU is not yet set up. The survey will cover detailed measurement of the land parcel and inventory and status/condition of all other assets on the land e.g., trees, irrigation infrastructure etc.
- (iii) **Step 3:** The valuation committee will arrive at the current value of the land and structures or assets, if any based on the market price. This process helps define the amount that can be offered to the landowner. The minimum negotiated price to start negotiations will not be below the valuation of land based on the market value of land.
- (iv) **Step 4:** Negotiated settlement process will start between the willing landowners and other partners (in case of joint ownership) and the *pourashava*/PIU to arrive at a consensus. During negotiation, the requirements, the purpose for which the land is sought, provisions under Government of Bangladesh policy (ARIPA, 2017) and ADB policy will be explained to the landowner. Prior to the negotiation meeting, RPMU/PIU will engage an independent third party [preferably from the locality, a senior leader of the community, agency, or non-government organisation (NGO)/ community-based organisation (CBO)] in consultation with the concerned District Commissioner. The independent third party will keep records of meetings, prepare minutes of meetings, and be prepared to submit these if required. The minutes of all the meetings will be recorded for transparency and will be sent along with a note on negotiated land price to the PMU. The independent third party should ensure balanced information is provided to both parties on the value of the affected land and assets. An agreement stating intent to sell/purchase will be entered into by *pourashava* or PIU/RPMU/PMU and landowner.
- (v) **Step 5:** If negotiated price for sale of land is not accepted by the land owner(s) or fails to lead to an agreement within 2 months from date of initiation of negotiation, the *pourashava* level PIU will seek at least two alternative plot(s) of land and follow the steps / process described above. In the event that negotiations for these fail in the subsequent 2 months as well, the *pourashava*/ PIU will propose the involuntary land acquisition approach and forward such intimation to PMU, which will require resettlement plan preparation/updation and compensation as outlined in entailment matrix of this framework document.
- (vi) The land transfer and updated records of the purchased lands will have to be completed prior to the start of civil works. Land transfer costs for registering new land titles should be borne by the project proponent; and
- (vii) Negotiated purchase from vulnerable households shall be undertaken for the project only if the transaction will improve the standard of living of the household.

Such households must also be integrated with livelihood restoration program undertaken by the project.

B. Land Donation

20. The project may accept voluntary donation of land. Such offer would be considered only if donated land does not (i) bring any significant impact/impoverishment to the donor(s) and/or displace tenants/laborers/informal users; (ii) the donation does not come from the land owner categorized as poor or vulnerable; (iii) the donation will not cause any economic or physical displacement (to legal titleholders and/or formal or informal land users); (iv) the land donor(s) will get direct benefits from the proposed project activities; (v) meaningful consultations are conducted with the land owner(s); and (vi) the land donation(s) does not come from coercion or asymmetrical power relation between the land owner(s) and the government and (vii) donating households should be provided with an option of compensation for land. The process and steps to be followed for assessing eligibility of voluntary donation and documentations are given below:

- (i) **Step 1:** The *pourashava* will also be open to the possibility of land donation from the interested person/community. The land requirement will be explained to the interested donor(s). ADB's SPS social safeguard 2 requirements will also be explained to the people willing to donate land. An Independent third party will be engaged in case of land donation. The donated land must not bring any significant impact/impoverishment to the donor(s) and/or displace tenants. This will be confirmed by the assessment from third independent party.
- (ii) **Step 2:** After donation of land is decided by the donor(s) the *pourashava* will initiate formalization of land donation by issuing one letter to the willing donor(s) with details of public purpose for which land is required and the donor(s) will reciprocate by responding to the intent of donation for the said specific purpose. Then the *pourashava* will take necessary legal steps to formalizing the donation of land.
- (iii) **Step 3:** The Deed of Gift will be registered in the name of the *pourashava* and all necessary fees, stamp duties will be borne by the *pourashava*. Henceforth the land ownership will be transferred to the *pourashava* and the land record will be revised / amended with Record of Rights showing the changed ownership.

21. A mechanism will be established ensuring transparent process is followed and coercion was not used for donation of land. The whole process will be verified and validated by an independent third party (refer Appendix 2 for TOR for third-party engagement) for all voluntary offer of land for the project. The above information has to be included in a report to be prepared by the external third party, preferably from reputed and qualified agencies/non-government organization (NGO)/firms/individuals. The concerned PIU shall submit due diligence report to ADB for review and approval including information on impact assessment, voluntary donation process and report of independent third party.

IV. SCREENING AND CATEGORIZATION OF SUBPROJECTS

22. The PMU, SCTEIP will be responsible for resettlement planning and implementation. For the preparation of new resettlement plans or any other safeguard reporting (due diligence, corrective action plan etc.), the following check list can be used to identify land acquisition and resettlement impacts.

- (i) Where is the proposed subproject located? What is the ownership status of land? Is the land identified adequate to accommodate proposed facilities? If not, whether

- it requires additional government/private land acquisition? Whether this land acquisition is permanent/temporary?
- (ii) If it involves private land acquisition, what is the number and profile of affected people? What is the extent of losses and other socio-economic impacts? Does proposed land acquisition involve permanent displacement of people?
 - (iii) What are the impacts of permanent/temporary land acquisition on public utilities, common property resources, encroachers/squatters and other non-titled users of the land?
 - (iv) Are there any impacts on indigenous peoples or ethnic communities?

23. The Project will try to minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts by prioritizing rehabilitation and optimization work within existing facilities' premises, and new construction on vacant and unused government lands. Government owned lands free of encumbrances will be identified for project facilities. Limited resettlement impacts are envisaged during construction. Any adverse temporary impacts on roadside businesses during pipelaying will be mitigated or compensated. Due diligence consultants will work with the implementing agency to determine involuntary resettlement impacts. The resettlement framework is prepared to guide planning and implementation of subprojects not appraised during project preparation. Involuntary resettlement impacts will be further assessed and reconfirmed during project processing and duly approved by ADB.

24. ADB's involuntary resettlement impact screening/categorisation checklist (**Appendix 1**) will be adopted for the subproject. Screening will be conducted immediately after identification of project site. If the screening is done simultaneously when the project site is being identified, then the magnitude of impacts can be estimated and if required alternative options can be examined. This will be done by the design consultants and submitted to project management unit (PMU). Based on the ADB's Operational Manual Section F1/Operational Procedures⁸ the following criteria for screening and categorization of subprojects will be followed:

- (i) Category A. A proposed project is classified as category A if it is likely to have significant involuntary resettlement impacts. A resettlement plan, including assessment of social impacts, is required.
- (ii) Category B. A proposed project is classified as category B if it includes involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant. A resettlement plan, including assessment of social impacts, is required.
- (iii) Category C. A proposed project is classified as category C if it has no involuntary resettlement impacts. No further action is required.
- (iv) Category FI. A proposed project is classified as category FI if it involves the investment of ADB funds to, or through, a financial intermediary.

25. The subproject's involuntary resettlement category is determined by the magnitude of involuntary resettlement impacts. The involuntary resettlement impacts of ADB-supported projects are considered significant if 200 or more persons will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating). The level of detail and comprehensiveness of the resettlement plan will be commensurate with the significance of the potential impacts and risks. For Category A and B subprojects, a resettlement plan is required. For category C project, a Due Diligence Report is required.

⁸ Issued on 1 October 2013.

26. Measures will be undertaken to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts including, exploring all viable alternative for subproject designs and alternative sites or locations for subproject components to ensure that land acquisition and other involuntary resettlement impacts are avoided or minimized. These measures and criteria will be applied and rehabilitation within existing facility premises will be prioritized over new construction so as not to require land acquisition and result in resettlement impacts. Based on thorough survey of all possible site alternatives, subproject components will be proposed on vacant government land, where available.

27. No significant resettlement impacts are anticipated as a result of the proposed interventions, based on the detailed review (including field assessments) of sample subprojects by ADB, and field visits to the sample project *pourashava* areas.⁹ Future subproject components that will lead to a change in the project categorization to category A will not be allowed.

V. ELIGIBILITY, ENTITLEMENTS AND BENEFITS

28. The project entitlement policy addresses the direct and indirect impacts of construction works and operation on affected households and communities. As per this resettlement framework prepared for the SCTEIP all affected households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets, scope of the impacts including vulnerability of the displaced persons, and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged.

29. Compensation eligibility will be limited by a cut-off date. The project entitlement matrix identifies and lists the various types of losses resulting out of the project and specific compensation and resettlement packages for each category. The section of the Entitlement Matrix relevant to this component is given in Table 3.

A. Eligibility

30. 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,¹⁰ female-headed households, households with out of school/working children, disabled person-

⁹ Sample subprojects for social safeguards assessments include Jahlokhati (components: cyclone shelter and road) and Bagerhat (components: drainage, road and solid waste management) *pourashavas*, which are representative of different subproject components.

¹⁰ This Resettlement Framework calculates 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)*).

headed household, elderly-headed household or elder,¹¹ landless household, household with no legal title / tenure security, and indigenous people.

B. Cut-off-date

31. 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.

32. All affected persons who are identified within the Project footprint on the cut-off-date will be entitled to receive compensation for their affected assets, and rehabilitation measures (as outlined in the entitlement matrix below) sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels. Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date which will be the date of detail measurement survey for the non-titleholders in the subproject area. SCTEIIIP will inform the affected persons and other stakeholders about the cut-off-date. The written notices will be provided to the affected persons detailing information about the cut-off-date; eligibility for compensation, and process paying compensation.

C. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

33. The project entitlement policy addresses potential direct and indirect impacts of project construction and operation on displaced persons, households and communities due to involuntary acquisition, including those that will be acquired through ARIPA 2017. The most direct and immediate impacts are those associated with project construction, mainly land acquisition, loss of livelihood and loss of shelter. Mitigation is provided through compensation and assistance to project-displaced persons, households, and group on the basis of this policy framework adopted by the project. The policy provides mitigation for:

- (i) loss of assets, including land and house or workplace;
- (ii) loss of livelihood or income opportunities;
- (iii) collective impacts on groups, such as loss of community assets, common property resources, and others; and
- (iv) temporary impacts or disruptions due to project construction work.

34. Compensation eligibility is limited by cut-off-date; the start date of DMS and census survey is cut-off-date for non-titleholders and date of publication of the notice by the Deputy Commissioner under Section 4 of ARIPA, 2017 for land acquisition is considered the cut-off-date for titleholders. The project entitlement matrix (Table 3) identifies and lists various types of losses

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}.

https://bbs.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/bbs.portal.gov.bd/page/9ead9eb1_91ac_4998_a1a3_a5caf4ddc4c6/2021-03-11-10-03-65061050cbf18fb6cdc89ddb562f5edc.pdf

¹¹ 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.

resulting out of the project and specific compensation and resettlement packages for each category.

35. Damages/unanticipated losses caused during construction, if any will be eligible for compensation. Such issues will be identified and closely monitored by the safeguard monitoring unit of the PMU and PIUs. Compensation for 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 of this 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.

36. The entitlement matrix provides guidance for compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation assistance planning. The entitlement matrix lists various types of losses, defines eligibility criteria and entitlements and provides basic parameters for preparation of compensation and resettlement benefits. The entitlement matrix is prepared in accordance with GOB and ADB SPS, 2009, presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Entitlement Matrix

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Compensation Entitlements ¹²	Remarks
A. Loss of Land					
A.1	Loss of private land	Agricultural, homestead, vacant land	Land owner (s) with legal title	(i) Cash compensation under law (CCL) as per ARIPA, 2017 or replacement cost for land whichever is higher. If the replacement cost is more than the CCL, the difference is to be paid by the project in the form of assistance; (ii) All fees, taxes, or other charges, as applicable under relevant laws are to be borne by the project; (iii) Option to be compensated for entire land parcel (if the remaining fragmented plot remains unviable for use), if remaining land is no longer viable; (iv) Subsistence allowance for income loss from the affected plot for a period of 6 months; and (v) Additional compensation for vulnerable household, as specified in row # F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCL for land and assets attached to the land will be paid through the office of the Deputy Commissioner. • The difference between the replacement cost and the cash compensation under the law will be paid by the Executing Agency as a top up to the cash compensation paid under law to the affected land owners. • The displaced households will be allowed to take all salvage materials of structures, trees and crops free of cost. • One-time Subsistence allowance will be paid to those affected landowners who have land-based income from the affected plot, to be assessed by project authority and considered under resettlement and rehabilitation cost; • Vulnerable households to be identified during DMS as part of resettlement plan update.
A.2	Loss of private land	Agricultural, homestead, vacant land	Tenants and lease holders	(i) Subsistence allowance equivalent up to 3 months of rental; (ii) Additional compensation for vulnerable households as specified in row # F.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project authority will ensure that landowners will reimburse tenants and lease

¹² 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 ¹²	Remarks
					<p>holders and rental deposit or unexpired lease amount.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsistence allowance will be paid to those affected tenants, lease holders to be assessed by project authority and considered under resettlement and rehabilitation cost; Vulnerable households to be identified during DMS for the subproject area.
A.3	Loss of private land	Agricultural land	Sharecroppers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops, if harvest is not possible, compensation for crops as specified in row # C; (ii) Subsistence allowance equivalent the value of all crops grown on the acquired portion of land parcel in a year; (iii) 60 days advance notice to harvest fish livestock and additional compensation for the investments made for fishing activity; (iv) Subsistence allowance equivalent the value of fish livestock sell in one year; (v) Additional compensation for vulnerable affected persons as specified in row # F. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work schedule to allow harvesting of crops prior to acquisition and avoid harvest season. Subsistence allowance based on income from the affected plot to be assessed by project authority and considered under resettlement and rehabilitation cost. Vulnerable households to be identified during DMS as part of resettlement plan update.
A.4	Loss of private land	Agricultural, homestead, vacant land	Non-titled user (informal land users)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Provision to use the remaining unaffected land parcel; (ii) Subsistence allowance equivalent to 3 months income from the affected plot or three months income (whichever is applicable) (iii) Additional compensation for vulnerable households as specified in row # F. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable households to be identified during DMS as part of resettlement plan update.
A.5	Temporary land acquisition or	Agricultural, homestead, vacant land	Land owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Rental compensation as per Section 22, subsection (5) of ARIPA, 2017 for the period of occupation of land; (ii) Restoration of land to original state; and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMU/PIU to ensure that the affected persons receive compensation before using their land.

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Compensation Entitlements ¹²	Remarks
	requisition of land			(iii) Guarantee of access to land and structures located on remaining land.	
A.6	Temporary land acquisition or requisition of land	Agricultural, homestead, vacant land	Non-titleholder user	(i) Restoration of land to original state; and (ii) Guarantee of access to land and structures located on remaining land.	•
A.7	Loss of Government land	Vested and non-resident land ¹³	Lease holder, land user (non-titleholder)	<p><u>Use of land for agriculture purpose:</u></p> <p>(i) 60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops, if harvest is not possible, compensation for crops as specified in row # C; (ii) Subsistence allowance equivalent to the value of all crops grown on the acquired portion in a year;</p> <p><u>Use of land for business purpose:</u></p> <p>(iii) Compensation as specified in row # B.2; (iv) If a portion of the structure is affected, then the business owners may be allowed to continue to undertake his/her business activities in the rest area, if this is viable; (v) Subsistence allowance equivalent to 3 months income, in case of relocation of business from the vested plot (this will allow the business owner to find an alternate location to re-establish business);</p> <p><u>Use of land for residential purpose:</u></p> <p>(vi) Compensation as specified in row # E; and (vii) Additional compensation for vulnerable households as specified in row # F.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMU/PIU must check for any unexpired lease of the vested property. • PMU/PIU to ensure that business owners may be allowed to continue to undertake his/her business activities in the rest area, if found to be viable and that the remaining vested land is not used for the project. • Vulnerable households to be identified during DMS as part of resettlement plan update.
B. Loss of Structures					

¹³ Land and properties that has been declared vested under the Vested Property Act, 2013 (previously under the Enemy Properties Act of 1965).

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Compensation Entitlements ¹²	Remarks
B.1	Loss of residential and commercial structures	Residential, commercial structure affected and other assets ¹⁴	Owners of structures with legal title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 60 days advance notice before relocation; (ii) Cash compensation under law (CCL) as per ARIPA, 2017 or cost of structures at replacement cost, whichever is higher; (iii) Additional compensation for damages of structures or other assets attached to the affected land at 100 per centum as per ARIPA, 2017 [this is included in CCL item # (ii)]; (iv) Option to be compensated for entire structure if remaining structure is no longer viable (In case the structure remains unviable or possess safety risk, and the owner to get this additional amount if he plans to shift.); (v) Rights to salvage materials from structure; (vi) No deductions for depreciation or salvage of material by affected households will be made; (vii) Provision of all taxes/fees, registration cost, and other fees incurred for replacement of structures; (viii) Shifting allowance based on actual cost of moving (e.g., truck hire, equipment, loading, unloading cost, etc.) calculated at BDT 15,000.00 (ix) Additional compensation for vulnerable household as specified in row # F. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable households to be identified during DMS as part of resettlement plan update. • CCL for land and assets attached to the land will be paid through the office of the Deputy Commissioner. • The difference between the replacement cost and the CCL will be paid by the Executing Agency as a top up amount to the affected households. • The affected structural cost at replacement cost to be assessed by the Property valuation committee. • Physical displacement will not be undertaken during monsoon. • Damages or impacts to minor secondary structures during the construction of subproject component 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).
B.2	Loss of residential and commercial	Residential, commercial structure affected	Tenant(s), lease holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 60 days advance notice before relocation; (ii) Cash refund of the lease amount for the tenant, lease holder for the duration of the remaining lease period (to be deducted from the owner's compensation); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable households to be identified during DMS as part of resettlement plan update.

¹⁴ Other assets include, but is not limited to walls, fences, sheds, wells, etc. Detail entitlements will be finalized after detailed measurement survey when all impacts are known, and all impacts will be mitigated with appropriate compensation based on national land and ADB SPS, 2009.

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Compensation Entitlements ¹²	Remarks
	structures			(iii) Shifting allowance based on actual cost of moving (e.g., truck hire, equipment, loading, unloading cost, etc.) calculated at BDT 15,000.00; (iv) If any structure is constructed by the tenant or lease holder, the person will receive cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected structure as per the basic schedule rates, without considering the depreciation cost.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical displacement will not be undertaken during monsoon. PMU/PIU to ensure that the tenants, lease holders have been paid residual rental/lease amount before shifting out of the place.
B.3	Loss of residential and commercial structures	Residential, commercial structure affected	Non-titleholders	(i) 60 days advance notice before relocation; (ii) Shifting allowance based on actual cost of moving (e.g., truck hire, equipment, loading, unloading cost, etc.) calculated at BDT 15,000.00; (iii) If any structure is constructed by the non-title holder, the person will receive cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected structure as per the basic schedule rates, without considering the depreciation cost.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable households to be identified during DMS as part of resettlement plan update. PMU/PIU to ensure that the non-titleholders have received compensation amount before shifting out of the place.
C. Loss of Trees and Crops					
C.1	Loss of crops	Standing Crops on Affected Lands	Legal titleholder/tenant/leaseholder/sharecropper/non-titled affected person	(i) Provision of 60 days' notice to harvest standing seasonal crops; (ii) If harvest is not possible, cash compensation equal to prevailing market price.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valuation of the crops will be assessed by the property valuation committee.
C.2	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Compensation Entitlements ¹²	Remarks
				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>	
D. Loss of Income					
D.1	Loss of Income	Permanent business losses, rent collection along the ROW / proposed land for the subprojects	Landowners, Traders, shop owners and their employees <i>(for both titleholders and non-titleholders)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 60 days' advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption; (ii) Cash compensation equivalent to net income from the affected business/ rent from tenants/sharecroppers for the duration of twelve months 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) Support to access microfinance institution for credit facilities for microenterprise or land development for any member of the land/business owner household;; (iv) The employees will receive compensation equivalent to their net income for the duration of twelve months based on the payment/salary/wage receipts. If income documents are not available then the person will receive compensation calculated as per the minimum wage rate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determination of income loss during detail census and socio-economic survey conducted and part of final resettlement plan preparation.
D.2	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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determination of income loss during detail census and socio-economic survey conducted and part of final resettlement plan preparation. • PIU will do the Identification of alternative temporary sites to support the road-side

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Compensation Entitlements ¹²	Remarks
				<p>(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 payment/salary/wage receipts. If income documents are not available then the person will receive compensation calculated as per the minimum wage rate.¹⁵</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 shall be provided. If not possible, 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.</p> <p>(vi) Additional compensation for vulnerable affected persons as specified in row # F.</p>	<p>shops to continue economic activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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.
E. Relocation Assistance					
E.1	Physical displacement ¹⁶	Residences or business entities	All affected persons who will be physically displaced (titleholders)	(i) Logistical and administrative assistance, with identification and purchasing or rental of replacement plots and/or structures, or the construction of new ones;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determination of monthly income of the affected persons (HoH) for ascertaining relocation assistance during detail socio-economic survey.

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ Transportation costs, transition allowance and other resettlement costs are not incremental. For example, if an affected household loses land, shelter and commercial business in one lot, the family will get each of these allowances only once.

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Compensation Entitlements ¹²	Remarks
			and non-titleholders)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) Cash allowance covering the cost of transport of people and their moveable property at current market rate on actual cost basis; (iii) Transition allowance equivalent to 6 months income of the affected person (HoH) based on documental evidence; (iv) Preference to one member of physically displaced household (preferably a woman) to participate in paid project construction and operation and maintenance work, if willing and available for such work; (v) Support to access microfinance institution for credit facilities for microenterprise or land development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum 12 months' notice period will be provided prior to physical displacement. • Physical displacement will not be undertaken during monsoon season.
F. Vulnerability Assistance					
F.1	Impact on vulnerable households ¹⁷	Affected due to land acquisition, involuntary resettlement	A. All significantly and permanently affected households identified under vulnerable category ¹⁸	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Vulnerable households, who lost lands/residence/shops/productive assets (10% or more), will be provided one-time transition allowance as additional assistance, equivalent to twelve (12) months of minimum wage; (ii) Assistance in identification and purchase or rental of new plot/structure through microcredit scheme; (iii) Provide preferential employment in the project construction; (iv) Provision of skill training for alternate livelihood for the affected person or any member of the household; (v) Support to receive financial grants or access to micro-finance institutions for livelihood investment as well as organizational/logistical support to establish an alternative income generation activity; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable households to be identified during DMS as part of resettlement plan update for respective subprojects. • The extent of impact will be assessed based on socio-economic survey and assistance for the vulnerable households will be accordingly determined. • 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.

¹⁷ Vulnerability benefits are incremental, i.e., in addition to other entitlements and benefits.

¹⁸ 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.

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Compensation Entitlements ¹²	Remarks
			B. Temporarily and/or insignificantly affected vulnerable households	On top of the entitlement specified in item D.2., 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 compensation equivalent for five days of the prevalent minimum wage rate, and preferential employment in the project construction for one family member.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction contracts will require contractors to employ specific numbers of vulnerable affected persons in their construction workforces. Representation from vulnerable affected persons will be a requirement of all committees and consultation forums for SCTEIP.
G. Common Property Resources (CPRs)					
G.1	Loss of Common Property Resources	Partial or total damages caused to private or government property	Government, trustees, religious institutions, educational institutions, service providers and any other relevant department/ authority/ management committee	(i) Contractor should provide extreme care to avoid damaging any properties or assets during construction; (ii) Replacement or full restoration or re-establishment at relocation site of affected CPRs to its original or better condition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation for the losses will be the responsibility of the contractor, as a part of the contract. PMU to monitor the replacement made by the Contractors.
H. Other Impacts					
H.1	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.

BDT= Bangladesh Taka; CCL = cash compensation under law; CPR = common property resource; DMS = detail measurement survey; HoH = head of household; PIU = project implementation unit; PMU = project management unit; ROW = right-of-way

VI. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN PREPARATION

A. Surveys

37. Social impact assessment (SIA) surveys will be undertaken in each subproject. The detailed design consultants (DDC) with support from PIUs at each *pourashava* / town level will undertake surveys for each subproject components, based on preliminary technical design. The PIUs will be guided by the Assistant Director Social Safeguard, RPMU, PMU and Social Safeguard Specialist from detailed design consultants (DDC). The SIA will determine the magnitude of displacement and prospective losses, identify vulnerable groups for targeting, ascertain costs of resettlement, and prepare a resettlement plan for implementation. As part of the social impact assessment, the project will identify individuals and groups who may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status. Where such individuals and groups are identified, targeted measures will be proposed and implemented so that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on them and they are not disadvantaged in relation to sharing the benefits and opportunities resulting from development. The purpose of the census is to register and document the status of the potentially affected population¹⁹ within the sub-project impact area/impact zone.

38. The census and detailed measurement survey (as part of the SIA) will be conducted at each subproject location to register and document the status of potentially affected persons within the subproject impact area. The census will cover 100% of affected persons. The census will provide a demographic overview of the population and will cover people's assets and main sources of livelihood.

39. The detailed measurement survey (DMS) and inventory of loss surveys will be conducted for each of the subproject sites and alignments based on detailed design, before implementation at each stretch of distribution/sewer network lines. The DMS will establish the number of affected persons/businesses along each proposed pipe/road stretch with potential impacts (both temporary and permanent). It will collect only essential information for determining entitlements. The DMS will gather personal information on the affected person, type of business, type of structure, number of persons employed, income and profits per day, vulnerability, if any of the owner or employees, and will record the type of distress likely.

40. Socio-economic surveys of persons facing negotiated land purchase will be undertaken as part of due diligence, to establish their socio-economic profile and willingness. Such surveys will be undertaken by the concerned PIU and DDC with the support of RPMU.

B. Resettlement Plan

41. The PMU and RPMU will advise PIU (and DDC) to prepare a resettlement plan, if the proposed project will have involuntary resettlement impacts. The resettlement plan will be based on the SIA and through meaningful consultation with the affected persons. The resettlement plan will be prepared based on the results of the census and socio-economic survey; the database on affected persons should be completed before resettlement plan preparation. Some of the key steps to be followed during resettlement plan preparation include: (i) screening of subprojects and

¹⁹ The potentially affected population will include both the titleholders and the non-titleholders within the project impact zone. The identification of non-titleholders would be based on legal documents, such as the National Identity card (NID). In the absence of any supporting legal documents, the information by the community, ward councils of *pourashava* will be considered.

subproject involuntary resettlement categorization; (ii) conducting SIA covering 100% census and socio-economic surveys; (iii) preparation of draft resettlement plan including extent of loss, list of affected persons, entitlements, budget, implementation schedule and other institutional, consultation and grievances etc., requirements for resettlement plan implementation; (iv) disclosure of draft resettlement plan with various stakeholders including with affected persons and the ADB; (v) addressing various grievances (if any) in line with the procedures outlines in the resettlement framework/resettlement plan; (vi) preparation of final resettlement plan incorporating suggestions/outcome of consultations from various stakeholders; (vii) submission and approval of final resettlement plan from the ADB and its final disclosure.

42. Prior to resettlement plan preparation, screening of subprojects will be undertaken. PIU with the help from Social Safeguard Specialist from DDC and its field support staff (social) will carry out preliminary investigations and field visits to understand the extent of impacts due to proposed subprojects. An inventory of key indicators such as extent of land/structure loss, number of affected persons, broad social-economic profile of affected persons etc. will be collected and based on this involuntary resettlement checklist²⁰ will be prepared. The involuntary resettlement and indigenous people checklists will specify the safeguard category of the subproject in line with the resettlement framework/ADB SPS, 2009 and identified impacts. It will also specify the requirement for appropriate plan to mitigate the identified impacts. These checklists along with category suggested will be reviewed and approved by the ADB prior to the preparation of actual resettlement plan or indigenous peoples plan, IPP (if required).

43. A resettlement plan will include measures to ensure that the displaced persons are (i) informed about their options and entitlements pertaining to compensation, relocation, and rehabilitation; (ii) consulted on resettlement options and choices; and (iii) provided with resettlement alternatives. During the identification of the impacts of resettlement and resettlement planning, and implementation, the RPMU/PIU will pay adequate attention to gender concerns, including specific measures addressing the need of female headed households, gender-inclusive consultation, information disclosure, and grievance mechanisms, to ensure that both men and women receive adequate and appropriate compensation for their lost property and resettlement assistance, if required, as well as assistance to restore and improve their incomes and living standards. The resettlement plan will specify the income and livelihoods restoration strategy, the institutional arrangements, the monitoring and reporting framework, the budget, and the time-bound implementation schedule. An outline of a resettlement plan is presented in **Appendix 3**.

44. Resettlement plans will be prepared based on the results of the census and socio-economic survey; the database on affected persons should be completed before resettlement plan preparation. Resettlement plans will be prepared by project consultants (DDC) with the support of PIU, and in consultation with affected persons, local representatives, and community-based organizations. The DDC team should include a resettlement specialist familiar with ADB policy and procedures for preparing resettlement plans and with experience in preparing a resettlement plan document in a similar ADB project. For contract packages, the contractor is envisaged to have a Social Coordinator, who will be responsible for joint inspections with design engineers and PIUs, detailed measurement survey (DMS), finalization of inventory of losses, updating and implementation of resettlement plan.

C. Gender Impacts and Mitigation Measures

45. Any negative impacts of a sub-project on female headed households will be taken up on case-to-case basis and rehabilitation of these households will be treated on a priority basis under

²⁰ Refer Appendix 1 for involuntary resettlement checklist.

the subprojects. The resettlement plan will formulate measures to ensure that socio-economic conditions, needs and priorities of women are identified and the process of land acquisition and resettlement does not disadvantage women. The resettlement plan will ensure that gender impacts are adequately addressed and mitigated. Women's focus groups discussions will be conducted to address specific women's issues. Any direct negative impacts of the sub-project on female headed households, who are considered vulnerable under the project, will be taken up on a case-to-case basis and rehabilitation of these households will be treated as a priority under the sub-project. During disbursement of assistance and compensation, priority will be given to female headed households. Joint ownership in the name of husband and wife will be offered in case of non-female headed households.

VII. COMPENSATION, INCOME RESTORATION AND RELOCATION

A. Compensation

46. Land acquisition and resettlement impacts will be compensated in accordance with the provisions of the entitlement matrix in Table 3. Compensation for loss of land will be determined on the basis of market price/replacement value. The project will ensure that the properties (land, structure and non-structure assets) to be affected for the project is compensated at their full replacement cost, determined by the Deputy Commissioner (DC) of the project areas with support from legally constituted bodies like the property valuation advisory committee (PVAC), and joint verification committee (JVC). The principle for determining valuation and compensation for assets, incomes, and livelihoods is replacing the loss of affected assets and restoring the loss of income and workdays experienced by the displaced households. Livelihood rehabilitation assistance will target poor and vulnerable households.

47. The property valuation advisory committee will facilitate the valuation of immovable properties, including structures and assets, as follows:

- (i) **Residential and Commercial Structures.** The replacement value of structures and other immovable properties will be finalized by the PVAC based on basic schedule of rates (BSR) published for the Public Works Department (PWD). If the BSR is not up to date, the PVAC will undertake a market survey to determine replacement value;
- (ii) **Trees and Crops.** Compensation for trees will also be based on the current market value of timber for timber trees, the annual net product market value multiplied by remaining productive years for perennial crops and fruit trees, and the market value of standing crops. These values will be finalized by the PVAC in consultation with the Department of Forest, Horticulture, and/or Agriculture; and
- (iii) **Other Assets.** Compensation for assets such as (wells, irrigation units, etc.), will be based on replacement value. The valuation committee will estimate this through detailed market surveys.

48. Compensation will be paid and resettlement of affected persons will be completed before taking possession of land/properties and prior to the start of civil works. The affected persons will hand over to the Government, land and properties acquired free from all encumbrances such as mortgage and debt. If the Competent Authority fails to pay decided compensation to Affected persons within a year after the date of notification, additional amount by way of interest (as per prevailing savings bank account rates of the country) will apply on final compensation payable to

each affected person, except in cases where the affected person has approached the judiciary for grievance redressal.

B. Income Restoration

49. Income restoration schemes will be designed in consultation with affected persons. The strategy for income restoration needs to be prepared prior to land acquisition. Based on the information collected on income restoration activities from the census and the socioeconomic surveys, income restoration strategies will be framed and activities planned. The concerned PIU will consider the available skills, existing professions, resource base of affected persons and their socio-economic characteristics and preferences to tailor individual income restoration schemes.

50. The basic objective of income restoration activities is to ensure that each affected person will at least have the same or improved income and livelihood after the Project. For the displaced poor and vulnerable groups, the aim is to improve standards of living to at least national minimum standards. Towards this, it is proposed that one member for each of the vulnerable households losing their livelihood, and who has the capacity and willingness to acquire a new set of skills would be eligible for assistance. The PIU supported by DDC will identify the number of eligible families and the individual beneficiaries based on the 100% census of the affected households and a training needs assessment through consultations with the affected persons. The plan for income restoration will be included as part of the micro-plan to be prepared by the PIU. The PIU will frame a list of possible income restoration options in consultation with affected persons having examined local employment opportunities. Suitable trainers/local resources would be identified by the PIU, seeking the assistance of the PMU in identification of local/regional training institutes, if required.

51. Income restoration activities are of two types (i) short-term; and (ii) long-term. Short-term income restoration activities are intended to restore affected person's income in the period immediately before and after relocation focusing on relocation and providing short-term allowances such as (i) subsistence/transitional allowance; and (ii) shifting assistance.

52. Long-term options depend on the degree of disruption to the economic activity. All vulnerable affected persons would be eligible for income restoration options. These will be derived from detailed socio-economic survey information, conducted as a part of the resettlement plan preparation, and may include provision of income generating assets and/or training to operate them. The time frame will be decided based on the training to be provided, which will also be outlined in the resettlement plan. The PIU with the support of DDC Social Safeguard Specialist will make efforts to establish linkages between the affected persons and micro-finance institutions such that the APs are able to start income generating activities, using the acquired training skill to improve their living standards. The resettlement plan budget will reflect the cost of providing income generating assets and training. Strategies for promoting economic recovery of Affected persons should also include skill upgrading through training.

53. Key steps to be undertaken in livelihood skill training of vulnerable households, households facing permanent and significant loss of livelihood and responsibilities of agencies involved would be as follows:

- (i) Identification of affected, vulnerable households through the census survey of affected persons will be undertaken by the designated social safeguards assistant at the PIU, supported by social safeguard consultant DDC;

- (ii) Identification of potential trainees and training needs assessment for vulnerable households will require a detailed survey and assessment of literacy/educational level and/or skill sets available with one member nominated by the household for skill training. The needs assessment would also document income from various sources, assets, resources and coping strategies currently used by the household. The strategy would aim at improving/maximizing returns from the present occupation of the principal earning member or taking up a new/supplementary occupation aimed at achieving the right mix of activities in order to enable the household to improve/maintain its living standards. Training needs assessment would be undertaken by the PIU social safeguard focal person, supported by DDC. Baseline details collected from individual households need to be carefully preserved in order to enable a post-training impact assessment.
- (iii) DDC will conduct a market assessment survey with the support of PIU for livelihood restoration/enhancement, to enable matching of skills required, with livelihood training.
- (iv) Identification of Local Trainers/Resource Persons or Training Institutes by PIU supported by RPMU, will depend on the type of skill training required (as identified through the needs assessment survey);
- (v) Livelihood Skill Training as well as training in budgeting/accounting, micro enterprise development training as well as micro-finance/revolving fund management training will be coordinated by the PIU, with support of DDC. Training to suit the aptitude of identified trainees would be imparted. A time frame of a maximum of three months is envisaged for training;
- (vi) Internal monitoring of training and submission of progress reports will be done by the PIU;
- (vii) Special assistance for purchase of equipment/materials will be provided to each affected, vulnerable household. The PIU will assist the affected person to establish linkages with micro-finance institutions for assistance to purchase equipment as well as raw material for income generation purpose; and
- (viii) Post-training impact assessment is proposed to be conducted by an independent agency, a year after project implementation. The household asset base and socio-economic status would be compared with the pre-program scenario. Indicators would be developed during detailed design stage.

C. Relocation

54. Affected persons facing loss of residential structures, including non-titleholders will be entitled to a minimum of 60 days advance notice to remove their assets, meant to minimize damage/loss and ensure that they incur none or minimal livelihood disruption. Affected persons will be provided compensation and other resettlement and rehabilitation benefits as per the entitlement matrix. Vulnerable families will be provided additional benefits as prescribed in the entitlement matrix. Project shall consult with affected families/persons facing relocation in selection of relocation sites and consider their preferences in site selection, as applicable. The project shall facilitate affected families/persons facing relocation in finding suitable rental/temporary accommodation (if desired) in the vicinity and also facilitate in availing government schemes in housing and other such benefits. Title to relocations plots will only be provided if affected land owners are provided with alternate plots by the project (if applicable).

VIII. BUDGETING AND FINANCING

55. Where involuntary resettlement will be unavoidable, detailed budget estimates for each subproject will be prepared and included in the resettlement plan. The budget shall include: (i) detailed costs of land acquisition (i.e., compensation of all affected assets, and if applicable, relocation and transitional allowance), as well as (ii) livelihood and income restoration (this includes compensation of current and future loss of income); (iii) administrative costs; (iv) monitoring cost; (v) GRM establishment; (vi) source of funding; and (vii) the flow of funds and contingency arrangements. All land acquisition, compensation, relocation and rehabilitation, administrative, monitoring, and consultant costs as well as income and livelihood restoration costs will be borne by the project Executing Agency (LGED), which will ensure timely disbursement of funds to the Deputy Commissioner's office for land acquisition and PIU for disbursement of resettlement assistances.

56. The disbursement of compensation for land and acquisition of assets will be carried out by the Deputy Commissioner's office of the respective district, calculated as per the basis given in the Entitlement Matrix. In the case of assistance, the project will directly pay to the bank account of each affected person²¹ of affected persons. The social safeguard assistant, PIU and social safeguard consultant, DDC will be involved in facilitating the disbursement process and rehabilitation program and will facilitate opening bank accounts for the affected persons who do not have bank accounts. All compensation and payments made will be reported to the Social Safeguard Officer, PMU.

57. The compensation for the land acquisition and assets attached to the land will be paid by the Deputy Commissioner's office to the affected land owners. The compensation amount for land acquisition will be transferred by LGED to DC's Office. The resettlement plan updating/ new RP preparation costs and DMS surveys during RP updating/preparation are considered under consultancy cost.

IX. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

A. Consultation

58. A range of formal and informal consultative methods will be carried out for all subprojects 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.

59. The key stakeholders to be consulted at various stages during subproject preparation, resettlement plan implementation, and program implementation includes:

- (i) all affected persons, including vulnerable households;
- (ii) program beneficiaries;
- (iii) host populations in resettlement sites (if any);

²¹ In the event that the affected person has no account the PIU will provide the necessary assistance to open an account.

- (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.

60. Consultations with affected persons during resettlement plan preparation will ensure that views of affected persons on compensation and resettlement assistance measures are fully incorporated while consultations conducted during resettlement plan implementation will identify help required by affected persons during rehabilitation.

61. Continuing involvement of those affected by subprojects 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.

62. 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. Disclosure

63. 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.

64. 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**.

65. 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.

66. 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 4.

Table 4: 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; Disclosure of proposed land acquisition and sub-project details	Leaflets containing information on sub-project to be prepared. Public 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.	PIUs in coordination with local land revenue office will be involved in information 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.
	Disclosure of cut-off-date	For land acquisition, Section 4 Notice under ARIPA, 2017	Section 4 notice under ARIPA, 2017 will be

Subproject Phase	Activities	Details	Responsible Agency
Resettlement Plan Preparation Phase		and for nontitle holders (NTHs) start date of DMS and census survey is cut-off-date.	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 Implementation Stage	Disclosing final resettlement plan approved by ADB to all important stakeholders	Final resettlement plan reviewed and approved by ADB, to be 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.	Executing agency/PMU/RPMU and PIUs
	Consultation with Affected persons	Meetings/discussions will be arranged with affected persons. Affected	PIUs will arrange required meetings/ discussions. Social safeguard personnel

Subproject Phase	Activities	Details	Responsible Agency
	during resettlement plan implementation	households to be identified those who will require rehabilitation assistance.	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

X. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

67. A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of AP's 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 SCTEIP.

68. **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.

69. 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.

70. 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 complaints register that will be kept in *pourashava* offices. **Appendix 5** 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.

71. **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.

72. 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

73. 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.

74. 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

75. 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)

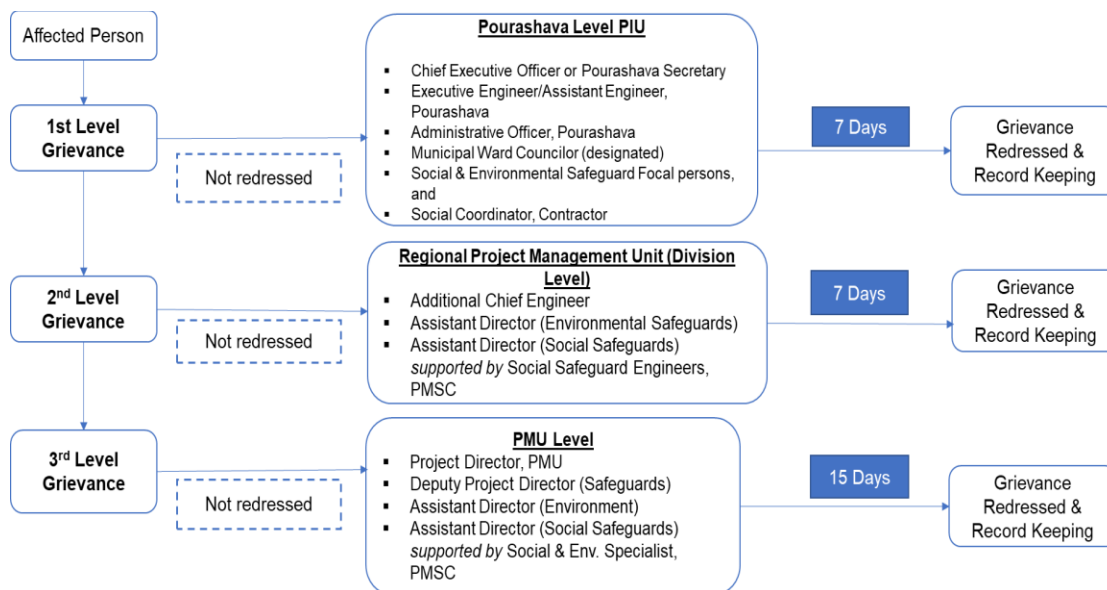
- (iv) Assistant Director (Social Safeguards)
- (v) Assistant Director (Gender) *supported by* Social, Environment and Gender Specialist, PMSC
- (vi) women representative(s) from a Civil Society Organization (CSO), local elected representative (if required), and representative from small ethnic community²²

76. The grievance redress process is represented in Figure 1.

77. 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.

78. 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.

Figure 1: Grievance Redress Process



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

²² Small ethnic community representation at GRC 3rd 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.

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.

79. **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.

80. **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.

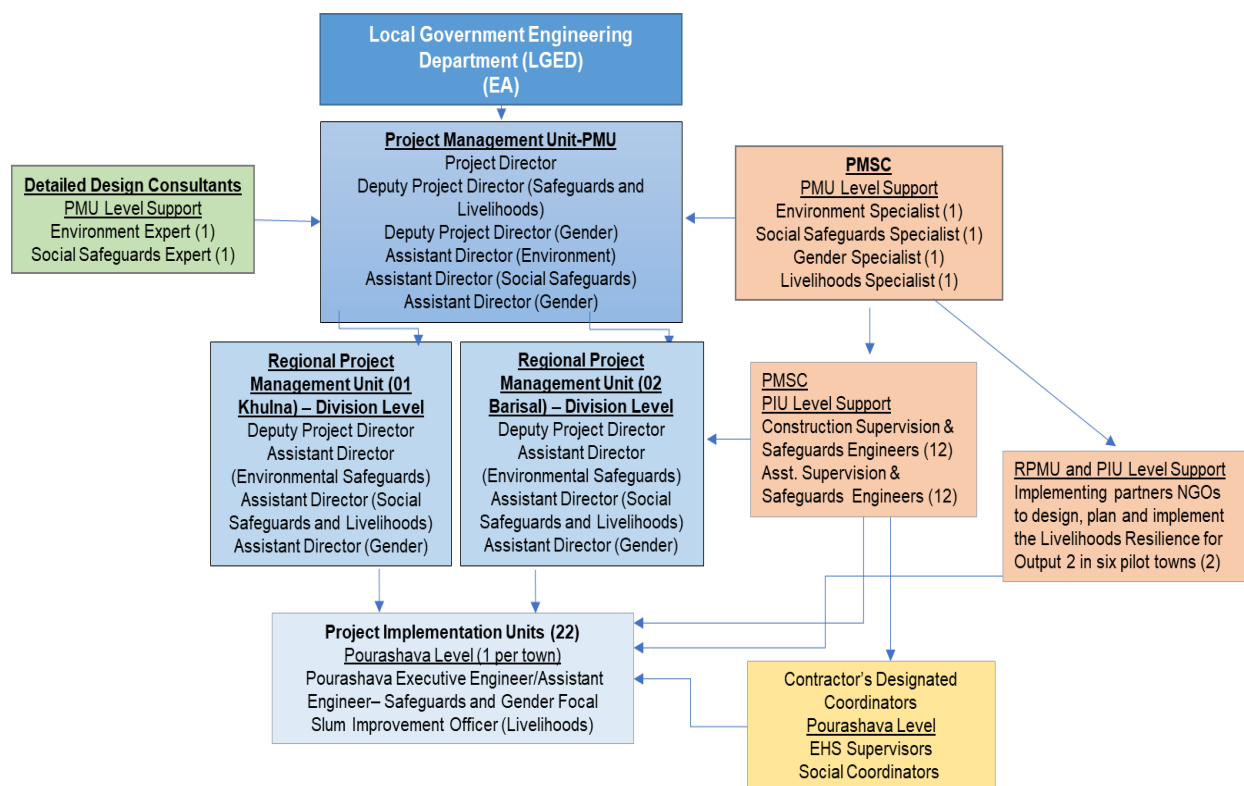
81. **Costs.** All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication and reporting/information dissemination) will be borne by the concerned PIU at town-level; while costs related to escalated grievances will be met by the PMU. Any transportation costs incurred by affected 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.

XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

A. Implementation Arrangement

82. **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.

83. **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 SCTEIP. 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 2.

Figure 2: 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

84. 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.

85. 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.

86. **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.

87. **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 SCTEIP 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.

88. 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.

89. 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.

90. **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.

91. 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.

92. **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.

93. 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.

94. 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.

95. **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.

96. **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.

97. 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.²³

Table 5: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for Safeguards Implementation

Activities	Responsible Agency
Subproject Initiation Stage	
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
Resettlement Plan Preparation/ Updating Stage	
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
Resettlement Plan Implementation Stage	
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

98. 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,

²³ 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/DDRs 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.

99. 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 6 provides the indicative training needs assessment. The cost of trainings will be borne under the Project's capacity building program by PMU.

Table 6: Indicative Training Program

Description	Contents	Schedule	Participants
Program 1 Orientation Workshop	Module 1 – Orientation ADB Safeguard Policy Statement Government of Bangladesh policy Module 2 – Social/Environmental Assessment and Resettlement Planning/IEE Process 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
Program 2 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
Program 3 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

100. 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.

101. 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 7.

Table 7: 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 draft resettlement plan by PMU and ADB			■																	
Finalisation of design, detail measurement survey and updating draft resettlement plan			■	■	■															
Issue notice to affected persons						■														
Compensation and resettlement assistance							■	■	■											
Relocation as required							■	■	■											
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.

XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

102. 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.

103. 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 6**.

D. Internal Monitoring

104. 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.

105. 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

106. 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.

107. 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.

108. 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

109. The indicators for achievement of objectives during resettlement plan implementation are of 2 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.

110. 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 functionality;
- (v) Compensation payments disbursed;
- (vi) Relocation of affected persons completed;
- (vii) Project employment provided to affected persons;
- (viii) Infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed;
- (ix) Income restoration activities initiated;
- (x) Skills training of affected persons initiated;
- (xi) Number of households displaced and resettled; and
- (xii) Monitoring and evaluation reports submitted.

111. 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.

Appendix 1: Involuntary Resettlement Impact Assessment with COVID-19 Screening Checklist

A. Introduction

1. 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: _____
 b. Location (km): _____
 c. Civil work dates (proposed): _____
 d. Technical description: _____

C. Screening Questions for Involuntary Resettlement Impact

2. 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
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?				
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?				
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?				
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?				
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?				
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?				
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?				
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?				

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?				
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities, and services?				
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?				
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?				
Information on Displaced Persons:				
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> N/A				
If yes, approximately how many?				
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> N/A				
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> N/A				

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

Risk screening questions	Yes	No	Not sure	Remarks
1. Will project preparation be affected by the inability of experts/consultants, to visit the project site because of the pandemic?				
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. <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>				

Risk screening questions	Yes	No	Not sure	Remarks
<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>				

Appendix 2: Terms of Reference for Independent Third Party for Negotiated Settlement and Voluntary Donation of Land

1. For any voluntary donation of land, an external independent entity will supervise and document the consultation process and validate the negotiated purchase/ land donation process as per legal requirement.

A. Terms of Reference for Independent Third-Party Witness

2. An independent third party is sought to be appointed to oversee and certify the process of negotiated purchase/ land donation. The third party shall be briefed about his/her expected role and deliverables by the PMU/PIU/PMCBC (safeguard officer/assistant safeguard officer/SSS).

3. **Eligibility.** The third party shall be a representative of the community (for example, a leader of the community with formal/legal standing, a representative of a local NGO/CBO with formal and legal standing) or an institution, without any direct interest in the negotiation process or subproject activity, who is acceptable to each of the concerned parties (PMU/PIU and concerned land owner/donor).

4. **Scope of Work.** The role of the third party shall be to ensure a fair and transparent process of negotiation/donation. The envisaged scope: of work shall entail the following:

- (i) witness and keep a record of meetings held with the concerned parties;
- (ii) ensure there is no coercion involved in the process of negotiated purchase/land donation;
- (iii) ensure that the donor(s) are not coming from vulnerable groups/poor families;
- (iv) ensure that the preferences and concerns of the land owner/donor related to access, selection of site within lands held, etc. are recorded and any stipulated conditions met;
- (v) ensure that the negotiated purchase/land donation agreement is drafted in a fair and transparent manner;
- (vi) confirm that the offered/agreed price is fair and meet the market price of the land with similar value and condition in the area;
- (vii) ensure the negotiated purchase/donation does not result any negative impacts to the third party associated with the purchase/donation activity;
- (viii) identify and recommend mitigation measures to land owner/donor/affected third party, if required;
- (ix) ensure that taxes, stamp duties and registration fees for purchased/donated land are borne by government; and
- (x) submit a report and signed certificate as witness to the purchase/ donation and transfer process.

5. **Deliverables:** The details of the meetings, socio economic background of the land/ assets owner(s) and a certificate/reports as witness to the purchase/donation process and mitigation measures to owner/donor, if any, shall be submitted by the third party to PMU/PIU and owner/donor in the local language and share with ADB for review.

SAMPLE CERTIFICATION FORMATS

This is to certify that Mrs./Mr., (profession, designation, address) is appointed as independent third party to certify the process of negotiated purchase/donation of plot no., mouza:, district....., area.....owned / donated by (name of owner/s), who is a signatory to this certificate. It is also placed on record that none of the signatories to this certificate have any objection to appointment of as third party witness.

Date:.....

Officers PIU/ULB and land donor

.....
.....

I, _____ of _____ (address) certify that I was witness to the process of negotiated purchase / land donation (details of plot _____ from _____ land owners' names). I certify that:

1. The process of purchase / donation of the said land was transparent; the landowner(s) was/were happy to sell/donate the land for the welfare of the community.
2. No coercion was used in the purchase/donation process.
3. Land transfer costs (registration fee and stamp duty) were borne by the government and not by the owner/donor.
4. All concerns expressed by the owner/donor as agreed, were addressed and no pending issues remain.
5. The following mitigation measures were identified and implemented / provided to the land owner/donor.
6. Attached are the minutes of meetings held between project proponents and the land owner/donor, which I was witness to.

Signature:.....

Name:..... Date:..... Place:.....

Encl: Minutes of meetings held between land owner/donor and project proponents

Appendix 3: Outline of Resettlement Plan

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

A. Executive Summary

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

B. Project Description

This section provides a general description of the project, discusses project components that result in land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, or both and identify the project area. It also describes the alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement. Include a table with quantified data and provide a rationale for the final decision.

C. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

This section:

- (i) discuss the project's potential impacts, and include maps of the areas or zone of impact of project components or activities;
- (ii) describes the scope of land acquisition (provide maps) and explains why it is necessary for the main investment project;
- (iii) summarizes the key effects in terms of assets acquired and displaced persons; and
- (iv) provides details of any common property resources that will be acquired.

D. Methodology for Impact Assessment

This section outlines the methodology and tools adopted for:

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

E. Socioeconomic Information and Profile

This section outlines the results of the social impact assessment, the census survey, and other studies, with information and/or data disaggregated by gender, vulnerability, and other social groupings, including:

- (i) define, identify, and enumerate the people and communities to be affected;
- (ii) describe the likely impacts of land and asset acquisition on the people and communities affected taking social, cultural, and economic parameters into account;

- (iii) discuss the project's impacts on the poor, indigenous and/or ethnic minorities, and other vulnerable groups; and
- (iv) identify gender and resettlement impacts, and the socioeconomic situation, impacts, needs, and priorities of women.

F. Stakeholders Consultation and Participation

This section:

- (i) identifies project stakeholders, especially primary stakeholders;
- (ii) describes the consultation and participation mechanisms to be used during the different stages of the project cycle;
- (iii) summarizes the results of consultations with affected persons (including host communities), and discusses how concerns raised and recommendations made were addressed in the resettlement plan; and
- (iv) describes the process for consultation with affected persons during project implementation.

G. Legal Framework

This section:

- (i) describes national and local laws and regulations that apply to the project and identify gaps between local laws and ADB's policy requirements; and discuss how any gaps will be addressed;
- (ii) describes the legal and policy commitments from the executing agency for all types of displaced persons;
- (iii) outlines the principles and methodologies used for determining valuations and compensation rates at replacement cost for assets, incomes, and livelihoods; and set out the compensation and assistance eligibility criteria and how and when compensation and assistance will be provided; and
- (iv) describes the land acquisition process and prepare a schedule for meeting key procedural requirements.

H. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

This section:

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

I. Relocation of Housing and Settlements

This section:

- (i) describes options for relocating housing and other structures, including replacement housing, replacement cash compensation, and/or self-selection (ensure that gender concerns and support to vulnerable groups are identified);

- (ii) describes alternative relocation sites considered; community consultations conducted; and justification for selected sites, including details about location, environmental assessment of sites, and development needs;
- (iii) provides timetables for site preparation and transfer;
- (iv) describes the legal arrangements to regularize tenure and transfer titles to resettled persons;
- (v) outlines measures to assist displaced persons with their transfer and establishment at new sites;
- (vi) describes plans to provide civic infrastructure; and
- (vii) explains how integration with host populations will be carried out.

J. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

This section:

- (i) identifies livelihood risks and prepare disaggregated tables based on demographic data and livelihood sources;
- (ii) describes income restoration programs, including multiple options for restoring all types of livelihoods (examples include project benefit sharing, revenue sharing arrangements, joint stock for equity contributions such as land, discuss sustainability and safety nets);
- (iii) outlines measures to provide social safety net through social insurance and/or project special funds;
- (iv) describes special measures to support vulnerable groups; (v) explains gender considerations; and
- (v) describes training programs.

K. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

This section:

- (i) provides an itemized budget for all resettlement activities, including for staff training, monitoring and evaluation, and preparation of resettlement plans during loan implementation.
- (ii) describes the flow of funds (the annual resettlement budget should show the budget-scheduled expenditure for key items).
- (iii) includes a justification for all assumptions made in calculating compensation rates and other cost estimates (taking into account both physical and cost contingencies), plus replacement costs.
- (iv) includes information about the source of funding for the resettlement plan budget.

L. Information Disclosure

This section:

- (i) describes the activities undertaken to disseminate project and resettlement information during project design and preparation for engaging stakeholders;
- (ii) confirms disclosure of the draft resettlement plan to affected persons and includes arrangements to disclose any subsequent plans; and
- (iii) describes the planned information disclosure measures (including the type of information to be disseminated and the method of dissemination) during project implementation.

M. Grievance Redress Mechanisms

This section describes mechanisms to receive and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns and grievances. It explains how the procedures are accessible to affected persons and gender sensitive.

N. Institutional Arrangements

This section:

- (i) describes institutional arrangement responsibilities and mechanisms for carrying out the measures of the resettlement plan;
- (ii) includes institutional capacity building program, including technical assistance, if required;
- (iii) describes role of NGOs, if involved, and organizations of affected persons in resettlement planning and management; and
- (iv) describes how women's groups will be involved in resettlement planning and management,

O. Implementation Schedule

This section includes a detailed, time bound, implementation schedule for all key resettlement and rehabilitation activities. The implementation schedule should cover all aspects of resettlement activities synchronized with the project schedule of civil works construction and provide land acquisition process and timeline.

P. Monitoring and Reporting

This section describes the mechanisms and benchmarks appropriate to the project for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the resettlement plan. It specifies arrangements for participation of affected persons in the monitoring process. This section will also describe reporting procedures.

Appendix 4: Sample Project Information Leaflet

Subproject Information	Description
About 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.
Name of the EA/IA and town	EA: Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRDC) acting through its Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) IA: RPMU, Khulna/RPMU Barisal and PIU (xxx Pourashava) – subproject town
Proposed subproject technical details and project benefits	<p><i>Example (e.g.):</i> Jhalokhati: (i) Multipurpose cyclone shelter: at Kutubnagar Ambia Azizia Alim Madrasa, Ward No. 03 under Jhalakathi Pourashava. The cyclone shelter will accommodate above 500 persons during natural hazards.</p> <p>(ii) Improvement of roads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of Road by RCC Starting from Kritepasha Bottala to back side of Nesarabed Madrasha via Nurul Haq member house in Ward No-6 of Jhalkhathi Pourashava. Length 1550 m; • Improvement of Road by RCC starting from Anil Mazi Kheaghat to Gabkhan Bridge in Ward No-7 of Jhalkhathi Pourashava. Length 800m • Improvement of Road by RCC starting From Bisaw Road to Badam tola Kheaghat in Ward No-7 of Jhalkhathi Pourashava. Length 770m • Improvement of Road by RCC starting from Jubo unnaion Culvert to Nesarabed Mohila Madrasha & towears West Ondho Hujur House in Ward No-6 of Jhalkhathi Pourashava. Length 2500m • xxx (other road packages)
Summary of subproject impacts	<p>(i) It is assessed that the construction of the multi-purpose cyclone centre will not result into any involuntary resettlement.</p> <p>(ii) Improvement of the xxx (mention the subproject component; e.g.16 roads under the subproject, Jhalokhati) will cause involuntary resettlement impact in terms of xxx (e.g. temporary income loss) to xxx business owners (including xxx vulnerable affected households). It is expected the impact period for income loss will be maximum for a period of xxx days. Out of 16 roads identified under the project, roadside hawkers, street vendors have been identified in xxx roads (mention the number of roads where APs have been identified). The project is expected to impact xxx number of CPRs (mention the number of CPRs impacted, if any).</p>
Compensation and entitlements	All displaced families and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on the

Subproject Information	Description
	<p>nature of ownership rights on lost assets and scope of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the displaced persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. Unforeseen impacts will be mitigated in accordance with the principles outlined in Resettlement Framework (RF) prepared for the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for the loss of land, crops/trees at their replacement cost; • Compensation for structures (residential/commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost; • Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/wage income and income restoration assistance; • Assistance for shifting and provision for the relocation site (if required), and rebuilding and/ or restoration of community resources/facilities • Vulnerability assistance. <p>The Entitlement Matrix in the RF summarizes the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements; and is in compliance with National/State Laws and ADB SPS.</p>
Resettlement Plan budget	BDT xxxx (USD xxx)
RP implementation schedule	xxx (mention the timeline for RP implementation)
Implementation structure	
GRM information	
Contact numbers of PIU, RPMU, PMU	xxx (Please add the contact details of point person)

Note: List of affected persons and entitlement matrix to be attached with this leaflet.

Appendix 5: 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.

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

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

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

Appendix 6: 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 semiannual 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 Rehabilitation²⁴

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:

²⁴ 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.²⁵ If noncompliance or any major gaps identified, include the recommendation of corrective action plan.

²⁵ 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 7: Survey Safety Protocol on Covid-19

Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Sector Project (CTCRSP)

Socio-Economic Surveys

SURVEY SAFETY PROTOCOL ON COVID-19²⁶

A. Introduction

1. ADB extended 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. 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-19.²⁷ However, precautions can be implemented to prevent and slow down the transmission of the virus.

C. Common Symptoms of Corona Virus Disease²⁸

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;

²⁶ 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>)

²⁷ World Health Organization. https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus#tab=tab_1

²⁸ World Health Organization. https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus#tab=tab_1

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

Serious symptoms:

- 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 SCTEIP

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 CTCRSP should ensure the following:

- Before undertaking the survey, ensure that the respective urban local body (ULB) has been informed by UIUDP 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.

- The temperature of the respondent should be below above 100 F or 38 C.
- 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.

1. 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 SCTEIP.
- 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 SCTEIP (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 UIUDP, 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. SCTEIP 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 8: Quarterly Progress Report Checklist for Social Safeguards²⁹

Activity	Yes / No	Remarks (If Answer Is No)
<i>A. For subproject packages under bidding</i>		
1. RPs/DDR/RSECPs cleared by ADB?		
2. RPs/DDR/RSECPs included in the bidding documents?		
3. RP/RSECP includes cut-off-date?		
4. Are there changes in the scope of work of the cleared RPs/DDR/RSECPs?		
5. ID cards prepared for APs and distributed?		
6. Are specific actions identified in RP/RSECP, if any, that are required of the contractor for impact avoidance or mitigation, incorporated in bid documents?		
7. BOQ line item includes any requirements specified in RP/DDR/RSECP?		
8. RP/RSECP disclosed in form and language understood by stakeholders and affected persons (APs)?		
9. Consultations with stakeholders and affected persons/IP held?		
10. Is the GRM in place and GRC constituted?		
<i>For subproject packages with contracts awarded (no works yet)</i>		
1. All NOCs/land transfers obtained?		
2. Agreement of sale/transfer and third-party certificate obtained for negotiated settlement/voluntary donation?		
3. All compensation paid in full?		
4. Detailed measurement survey conducted jointly by contractor, project consultant and PMU/PIU?		
5. All community concerns and grievances related to specific sites mitigated through consultations or agreed actions?		
6. All common property resources (CPR, including small shrines, trees of worship etc.) identified and plan for continued access prepared?		
7. Each contractor designated social safeguards and grievance registration officer?		
8. For DBO packages, detailed design completed and updated RP/DDR/RSECP submitted to ADB?		
9. For DBO packages, serial no. 1-7 accomplished?		
<i>For subproject packages with contracts awarded and works on-going</i>		
1. Contractors have appointed social safeguards and grievance registration officer per subproject package?		
2. Site-specific signages with date of start and end of construction and contact number for		

²⁹ This checklist should provide the Project's **general** compliance to social safeguards during the reporting period. The indicators are aligned with project loan agreement, PAM, RPs/RSECP and ADB's Sustainable Development Safeguards Division Safeguards project performance rating. The detailed social safeguards compliance status should be provided in the semi-annual social monitoring report.

Activity	Yes / No	Remarks (If Answer Is No)
grievances and safety instructions for general public posted onsite?		
3. Grievance registration register available at each work site?		
4. Site fencing/protection works etc. undertaken before start of physical construction work?		
5. Contractors provided PMU/PIU with a notification/incident report of any grievance or unanticipated impact within 24 hours?		
6. Reports of complaints/grievances reported monthly to PMU?		
7. Records of information disclosure/consultations submitted by PIUs to PMU monthly?		
8. Records of site inspection by PIU and DSC submitted to PMU monthly?		
9. Records of site inspection by PMC submitted to PMU monthly?		