

Resettlement Plan

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Bangladesh: Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Sector Project – Construction/Improvement of Roads and Roadside Drains in Jhalokathi Pourashava

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

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 31 March 2022)

Currency unit	–	Bangladeshi taka (BDT)
BDT1.00	=	\$0.0116
\$1.00	=	BDT86.225

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
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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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

Subproject Description: The Jalokathi Town Roads subproject covers two primary components. One is road component. This component covers 16 roads with a total length is 14,900km., with road widths in the range of 3.66 m – 5.00m. The total designed length of flexible pavement is 1.45 km and of roadside drain is 7.905 km. Second is roadside drains. These roadside drains will have cross culverts and protection work as precast concrete cement block (400mm x 400mm x 100mm) and precast reinforced concrete pile with cast in situ. RCC vertical wall was also designed as per field requirements.

Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement: Civil works under the subproject are proposed within the boundaries or right-of-way (ROW) of government land under the legal jurisdiction of Jhalokathi *pourashava*. The project will not require involuntary acquisition of private lands nor will involve significant impact. Through transect walk and survey in the alignment of the proposed roads, based on initial design, involuntary resettlement impacts were assessed. A total of 53 roadside shopowners and their 11 employees (comprising 280 household members) will incur temporary income loss for the period of disruption (estimated as 25 days) during the construction phase. This draft resettlement plan is based on 100% survey of sites and alignments based on the available preliminary design for the subproject component. On finalization of the detailed design, the involuntary resettlement impacts will be further reassessed and confirmed during detailed measurement survey (DMS). The draft resettlement plan will be updated based on detailed design, DMS, and site-specific consultations, and will include 100 percent assessment of impact on all the stretches along which the roads and drains will be constructed. This draft resettlement plan has been developed in accordance with the provisions of the agreed resettlement framework prepared for the project.

Consultation and Disclosure: Three consultations were undertaken during the course of resettlement plan preparation. Project objectives, goals and scope of work of the subproject component have been disclosed to the potential beneficiaries of the project, affected persons, elected representatives and institutional stakeholders. The approved entitlement matrix and resettlement plan will be made available at public locations within the town, within the concerned Rakhain community (through signages and consultation meetings) and will be disclosed to a wider audience through the LGED and ADB website. A copy of the resettlement plan translated in local language, will be always kept at site during the construction period. Consultations will be undertaken throughout the project implementaion.

Grievance Redress Mechanism: A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of affected person concerns, complaints, and grievances about the social and environmental performance at the level of the

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

Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan: The costs are conservative estimates and will be confirmed during detailed project preparation and planning. The total resettlement cost for the contract package is **BDT 3,621,068**. PIU will issue order for release of payment to affected persons, which shall be released through electronic clearance service/National Electronic Fund Transfer (ECS/NEFT) transaction from bank, through concerned treasury of LGED. Any affected persons not having bank accounts will be assisted by the project to open such accounts.

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

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

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

1. The ADB supported Coastal Towns Infrastructure Environmental Infrastructure Project (CTEIP) in 10 coastal towns effectively commenced on September 2014 which will be completed on June 2022. As a continuity of the project ADB extended its support to Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Sector Project 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.** Output 1 will support to develop priority municipal infrastructure and essential services that are critical for improving climate and disaster resilience and local economic development in 22 project towns.³ Output 1

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.

³ Towns which are selected based on Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment screening process of 11 districts in coastal areas, are: Patuakhali, Bagerhat, Morelganj, Mehendiganj, Paikagacha, Kolaroa, Patharghata, Gaornadi, Char Fasson, Borhanuddin, Betagi, Jahlokati, Muladi, Chalna, Banari Para, Bhedarganj, Shoruptathi, Lalmohon, Nalchiti, Zangira, Kuakata, and Bakerganj.

includes: (i) EWCD friendly cyclone shelters constructed with early warning system; (ii) emergency access road to cyclone shelter upgraded or constructed; (iii) climate-resilient infrastructure for improved urban flood risk management such as stormwater drainages, nature-based solutions, water bodies restoration, and integrated waste management (IWM) developed; (iv) roads with stormwater drainages, bridges and culverts rehabilitated or constructed for improved connectivity and access to emergency services in the event of disasters triggered by natural hazards; (v) 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 will support to increase adaptive capacity of vulnerable households to deal with climate shocks in six project towns with high poverty levels through Graduation Approach. The Graduation Approach will build resilience of the vulnerable households through a sequenced and comprehensive set of interventions to place households on an upward trajectory from poverty.⁴ The key steps under the Graduation Approach include climate risk and localized market assessments to identify viable income generating activities; household skills and resource mapping; household level enterprise and employment matching; and tailored technical training along with asset provision to provide a holistic and resilient livelihood support. 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.

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;⁵ (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;⁶ (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

⁴ The four key pillars of the Graduation Approach are: (i) social protection through subsistence allowance and linkages to basic services; (ii) livelihood promotion through access to sustainable and resilient livelihoods; (iii) financial inclusion through access to formal savings mechanisms and financial literacy; and (iv) social empowerment for positive behavior change among families and communities.

⁵ 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.)

⁶ 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 fulfill a set of performance criteria to receive fund for infrastructure improvement. Performance criteria is elaborated in project administration manual (footnote 27).

responsive and socially inclusive 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 proposed CTCRSP is to be implemented in 22 *pourashavas* (local governments). District wise location of the CTCRSP towns is summarized in Table 1.

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. Zanjira	10. Barguna	10. Patharghata
	11. Bhedarganj		11. Betagi

C. Subproject Location and Area

8. Spread over 16.13 sq. km, the municipal town of Jhalokhati is in Barisal Division. Jhalokhati *pourashava* is bounded by Barisal and Patuakhali and Pirojpur districts. The town has a total population of 54,029. The *pourashava* was established in 1913 and it consists of 9 wards and 47 *mahallas*. Most of the areas of Jhalokhati district are surrounded by rivers and being adjacent to the Bay of Bengal, natural disasters are rampant in the district every year, leading to increased suffering of the inhabitants. Adding to this, climate change effect has speed up the frequency natural disaster like, cyclone, tidal surge, excessive rainfall, rising temperature, increase salinity, land slide, erosion of riverbanks, thunderstorm etc. and these are the major disaster for Jhalokhati district. The district is more susceptible to cyclonic surges and heavy rainfalls. Integration of climate change measures in Jhalokhati roads are therefore essential.

9. The roads and roadside drain construction/improvement subproject will be implemented in existing road alignments in urban and semi-urban areas in the Jhalokathi Pourashava. The sites are located close to the Barishar-Jhalkathi highway. The region is flat and is located near the Bishkali River. The area is not affected by tidal effects but is regularly visited by cyclones. Figure 1 below shows the location of the subproject.

Figure 1: Location Map of the Subproject



Source: Jhalokathi *Pourashava*

D. Existing Condition of roads and Drains

10. **Roads.** The existing conditions of the proposed roads vary in different sections. These roads are made of either earthen, damaged bituminous carpet, damaged cement concrete or damaged soling road. Most of the roads have suffered wear and tear with cracks, potholes, broken edges and depressions. The distressed condition of the roads is mainly due to improper drainage facilities and movement of heavy vehicular traffic for a long time without any proper maintenance work.

11. **Drains.** There are no functional roadside drains along some of the alignments of this road. Currently, rainwater during monsoon season flows toward the sides of the road which have lower elevation and then flows to nearby canals or ponds. These canals or ponds only serve as rainwater conveyance, passageway, waterlogging areas during monsoon seasons and practically dry grassy ditches or fields during summer seasons.

12. Figure below shows on-ground photographs of the existing conditions of roads.

Figure 2: Existing Condition of Alignments



E. Subproject Scope and Components

13. **Roads.** The roads component of the subproject will be implemented in Jhalokati Pourashava, District Jhalokati and are located within the *Pourashava* area, which are mostly within urban and semi urban areas. This component covers 16 roads with a total length of 14,900m, with road widths in the range of 3.66 m – 5.00m. The total designed length of flexible pavement is 1.45 km and of roadside drain is 7.905 km.

14. **Drains.** The roadside drains are also designed to improve the urban drainage facilities. These roadside drains will have cross culverts and protection work as precast concrete cement block (400mm x 400mm x 100mm) and precast reinforced cement concrete pile with cast in situ. RCC vertical wall was also designed as per field requirements.

15. **Roads design.** The design of flexible pavement involves the interplay of several variables such as the wheel loads, traffic, climate, terrain and sub grade condition, with a view to have a unified approach for working out the design of flexible pavement based on the Indian Road Congress (IRC) guidelines in 1970. These were based on California Bearing Ratio (CBR) method. In this approach, the pavement thickness was related to the cumulative number of standard axles to be carried out for the different sub grade strengths. Design curves were developed to cater for up to 30 million standard axles. With the rapid growth of traffic now, the pavements are required to be designed for heavy volume of traffic of the order of 150 million standard axles.

16. The scope of the subproject is described in table below.

Table 2: Details of the Roads Components

SI No.	Road Name	Length (m)	Total Length
1	Construction of RCC Road starting from kritepasha bottala to back side of nesarabed madrasha via nurul haq member house.	1350	1350
2	Construction of RCC Road starting from Anil mazi kheaghat to Gabkhan Bridge	800	800
3	Construction of RCC Road starting from Bisaw road to Pourashava End Munshi Jahangir Sarak) Back side of R& H Office.	1432 and 44	1476
4	Construction of RCC Road starting From Bisaw Road to Badam tola Kheaghat .w-7	770	770
5	Construction of RCC Road starting from Barisal – Khulna Old Road to North (Basundhara Road)	240	240
6	Construction of RCC Road starting from Press club to Kath potty Troller Ghat	1069 and 362	1431
7	Construction of RCC Road starting from Barac More to Pourashava End	1752 and 597	2349
8	Baher Road to Posu Hospital Road (T&T) Road	878	878
9	Construction of RCC Road starting from Horeshava More to Bikna Primary school ch 1262.00-1870.00 m	608	608

SI No.	Road Name	Length (m)	Total Length
10	Construction of RCC Road starting from Town Masjid Culvert to Udbodhone School (Bash potty) Road	493	493
11	Construction of RCC Road starting From Amtola Road to Post Office Road	113	113
12	Construction of RCC Road starting from T&T Road to Palbari Road (Sk Mojib Road)	527	527
13	Construction of RCC Road starting from Chadkathi Main Road to Middho chadkathi Road (BIP Road)	371	371
14	Construction of RCC Road starting from Red Road to Rafiq Councilar House	315	315
15	Improvement of Road by RCC starting from jubo unnaion Culvert to Nesarabed Mohila Madrasha & Towears West Ondho Hujur House	1136 and 632	1768
16	Improvement of Road by RCC starting from Barisal-khulna old Road to ansar Office & towears West New college Road	1178 and 233	1411

Source: Preliminary Design, March 2022

F. Objectives of Resettlement Plan

17. This draft Resettlement Plan is prepared for the Jhalokathi subproject located in Jhalokathi District under Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Sector Project, based on preliminary design. It addresses the potential involuntary resettlement impacts of the proposed subproject components and is consistent with the agreed resettlement framework for the project, prepared in accordance with national laws and ADB SPS (2009) requirements for involuntary resettlement Category B projects to meet the following objectives:

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

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

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

19. **Measures to avoid and minimize the Involuntary Resettlement Impacts:** To avoid and minimize the involuntary impacts, the CTCRSP proposes to use the government lands wherever available and right-of-way (ROW) of roads owned by the government agencies for the proposed project. The proposed roads in Jhakolathi will be constructed along existing available ROW of Jhalokathi *Pourashava* roads. Construction contractor will ensure prior consultation with the community residing beside and near the construction site and shops in the area is conducted.

20. The contractor will ensure to: (i) maintain the access to shops and residences or other buildings along the stretches where subproject roads are constructed, to institutions located close to proposed sites by providing pedestrian access through planks; and (ii) assistance to road-side business owners in case they need to be temporarily shifted, and ensure safety to passerby through hard barricading of excavated alignments/sites.

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

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

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

A. Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

23. Based on the field visits to the subproject component locations and transect walk, the scope of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement along the alignment of the roads and roadside drain works to be constructed is identified. There will be no involuntary land acquisition undertaken for the construction of the roads and drain in Jhalokathi. The proposed works will be confined to the location of the existing selected road within the right-of-way (RoW) all of which are Jhalokathi *pourashava* roads. The entire civil works under the subproject for the improvement of roads are proposed within the boundaries or ROW of *pourashava* roads.

24. Temporary income loss due to access disruption during construction is anticipated to shopowners venturing economic activities along the road alignment based on the preliminary survey. Affected persons will be assisted and compensation will be paid for the period of disruption/income loss as per the agreed entitlement matrix. The summary of involuntary resettlement impacts under the subproject is consolidated in Table 3 and further elaborated in subsequent paragraphs and in the involuntary resettlement impact assessment checklist attached as Appendix 2.

Table 3: Subproject Components and their Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

Name of the Components	Project Impacts				Remarks
	Permanent Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts	Temporary Impact (Income Loss)	Structure Loss	Loss of Trees	
<p>(i) Roads: covers 16 roads with a total length is 14,900 km., with road widths in the range of 3.66 m – 5.00m. The total designed length of flexible pavement is 1.45 km and of roadside drain is 7.905 km.</p> <p>(ii) Drains: The roadside drains will have cross culverts and protection work as precast concrete cement block (400mm x 400mm x 100mm) and precast reinforced cement concrete pile with cast in situ. RCC vertical wall was also designed as per field requirements.</p>	Land acquisition and permanent involuntary resettlement impact will not occur for this subproject component.	53 roadside shop owners and 11 wage employees	10 shopowners will face partial impact due to loss of the extended shades of their shops, which are <i>kutchra</i> and temporary in nature. Extended shades are mostly made of tin, wood, grass and coconut fronds. Assessed loss will not involve any major structure loss amounting to loss of the shopowners' productive assets (shops).	Loss of 220 trees is assessed in low density roads ⁷	Proposed civil works will not require private land acquisition as it will be carried out in the existing roads nor it will incur significant impacts. It is assessed to cause temporary impacts (income loss) due to access disruption during construction of roads and roadside drains, impact to extended shades of shops not entailing any impact on the main structure/shop and loss of trees.

Source: Preliminary design and socioeconomic survey, March 2022

25. The involuntary resettlement impacts will be further assessed and revalidated based on finalization of detailed design and detailed measurement survey (DMS) will be conducted to update and finalize this resettlement plan accordingly. Rigour in data collection and consultations with local people will be required to ensure that all affected persons eligible for compensation are identified. The Contractor may consider adopting best engineering and construction practices to be implemented, as like using pre-cast drains,⁸ to minimize the period of disruption to the livelihood of the affected persons and general public. Efforts will be made by the Contractor to

⁷ Tree cost will be determined based on market survey during DMS and resettlement plan updating

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

shift (if any) roadside temporary shops to an adjacent location (if possible) so that they can continue to with their livelihood activity. Summary of involuntary resettlement impacts is provided in Table 4.

Table 4: Summary of Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

SI.No.	Project Impacts	Affected Persons	Remarks
1.	Permanent land acquisition	None	Land acquisition is not required. The subproject component will be constructed within the ROW of pourashava roads.
2.	Temporary loss of income due access disruption	53 businesowners and their 11 employees are project-affected	<p>Temporary income loss for 25 working days is anticipated. Impact to 53 roadside shop owners and their 11 wage employees (total 64 no.), will occur when roads and drainage will be constructed at the following roads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Road - Anil Majhi Kheaghat to Gabkhan Bridge (High Density Road); (ii) Road (with drain component) Barisal-Khulna Old Road to North (Basundhara Road) (Medium Density Road); (iii) Press Club to Koth potty Troller Ghat Road (Medium Density); (iv) Town Masjid Culvert to Udbodhone School (Bash Potty) Road (Medium Density) (v) Red Road to Rafiq Councilor House (Medium Density) <p>Efforts will be made in detailed design stage to mitigate the temporary impact among the shop owners with proper mitigation measures and also to minimize the impact duration.</p>
3	Structure loss (extended shades of the shops)	10 shopowners (9 owners and 1 tenant)	10 shopowners will face loss of the extended shades of their shops, which are kutcha / temporary in nature. Extended shades are mostly made of tin, wood, grass and coconut fronds.
4.	Loss of Trees	Loss of 220 trees is assessed in low density roads	Loss of trees is assessed in low-density roads
5.	Number of Vulnerable Households	31	Breakdown is presented in next chapter (Socio-Economic Information and Profile)
6.	Average income/day (shopsowners and employees)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average net daily income of the business owners from the affected business is calculated as BDT 446. 	Average income/day (53 business owners)

SI.No.	Project Impacts	Affected Persons	Remarks
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average income of the 11 employees is calculated at BDT 165. Details are given in the next chapter. 	Average income/day (11 employees)

Source: Preliminary Survey, January 2022

26. Efforts will be made by the implementing agency to provide access for continuation of the livelihood of the affected persons. In order to mitigate negative impacts, before and during the subproject design, implementation, as well as monitoring process, the project staff will enhance the dissemination of project information and conducting meaningful consultation especially with affected persons to ensure that they get the maximum benefit from the advantage conditions brought by the subproject and fully understand their entitlements under this resettlement plan. No civil works will be allowed in sections of impact until compensation payment is completed. Social safeguard requirements are included in the EMPs and bid documents.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

27. This chapter will present the profile of the affected persons based on socio-economic survey of the alignment likely to be affected by the proposed works. The survey was categorized per project area (roads) based on level of commercial activities/structures (high, medium and low density) in the area. Findings presented here are based on information collected from 43 (42 shopowners and one tenant) out of the 53 shopowners and their 11 employees assessed as project-affected due to temporary income loss. The survey found 10 closed shops along the entire alignment of Package 2 Road: Anil Majhi Kheaghat to Gabkhan Bridge (High Density Road) and therefore were not surveyed, and only basic information of one shopowner has been collected (name, sex, religion and type of structure). The survey provides information on the socio-economic conditions of affected households based on initial design. The socioeconomic survey will be further revalidated on finalization of engineering design and during detailed measurement census survey and this resettlement plan will be updated. The photographs of surveyed roads is given in Appendix 1 and the detailed summary profiles of affected persons are presented in Appendix 2.

28. **Distribution of Affected Persons by Sex.** Table 5 presents the sex-disaggregated distribution of affected persons. Based on the information collected, of the 43 surveyed affected persons, 5 are females and 38 are males (total household members: 110 males and 112 females).

Table 5: Distribution of Affected Persons by Sex

S. No.	Distribution of Affected Persons by Sex	Number	%
1	Female	5	11.63%
2	Male	38	88.37%
Total		43	100%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, March 2022

29. **Religion.** The socioeconomic survey of the affected persons indicated that 8 (18.60%) are practicing Hindu while the 35 (81.40%) affected persons are practicing Islam as their religion.

Table 6: Affected Households by Religion

S. No.	Type of Religion	Number	%
1.	Hindu	8	18.60%
2.	Muslim	35	81.40%
Total		43	100%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, March 2022

30. **Age Distribution.** It is observed in the following Table that 32.56% of the affected persons fall in the age group 32 – 35 followed by 55 – 60 (13.95%). The following table shows the distribution of affected persons by age:

Table 7: Distribution of Affected Persons by Age

S. No.	Age Range	Sex		Total	%
		Female	Male		
1.	20 – 25		3	3	6.98
2.	28 – 30	1	4	5	11.63
3.	32 – 35	1	13	14	32.56
4.	36 – 40		3	3	6.98
5.	42 – 45		3	3	6.98
6.	48 – 50		4	4	9.30
7.	55 – 60	2	4	6	13.95
8.	65 – 68	1	2	3	6.98
9.	70		1	1	2.33
10.	No data		1	1	2.33
Total		5	38	43	100%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, March 2022

31. **Nature of Business.** Findings of the socioeconomic survey reveal that among the 43 affected shopowners, about 21 are tea stalls/foodstall/betel and stationary shops owners, 6 are stationary shop owners, 9 are owners of barber shops, grocery and hotels, while the rest of the affected persons are running mechanic, pet shop, vegetable shops, etc. Details are presented in the table below.

Table 8: Nature of Business

S. No.	Nature of Business	Sex		Total	%
		Female	Male		
1.	Barber shop		3	3	6.98
2.	Furniture workshop		1	1	2.33
3.	Garment shop		2	2	4.65
4.	Grocery shop		3	3	6.98
5.	Hotel		3	3	6.98
6.	Mechanic shop		1	1	2.33
7.	Pet shop		1	1	2.33
8.	Stationary Shop		6	6	13.95
9.	Tea and food stall		1	1	2.33

S. No.	Nature of Business	Sex		Total	%
		Female	Male		
10.	Tea stall	4	13	17	39.53
11.	Tea stall and Betel leaf shop	1		1	2.33
12.	Tea stall and Stationary shop		2	2	4.65
13.	Vegetable shop		1	1	2.33
14.	Closed shop		1	1	2.33
Total		5	38	43	

Source: Socio-economic Survey, March 2022

32. Based on the survey, 41 shopowners disclosed that the affected business/shops are their primary source of income while one affected person revealed that the shop is his secondary source of income. Nine affected shopowners also revealed that they have income from other sources (i.e., income of other family members) while the remaining 33 shopowners mentioned that the shops are the only sole source income of the family.

33. **Educational Status.** Among the surveyed affected persons, nine persons (20.93%) are found to be illiterate and four (9.30%) are literate without attending any school and received formal education, four (9.30%) have reached Class-V and Class-VI, eight (18.60%) completed Class VIII, 2 (4.65%) reached Class VIV, 1 (2.33%) reached Class X. Seven (16.38%) and three (6.98%) of the affected persons reached secondary and higher education, respectively.

Table 9: Education Level of Affected Persons

S. No.	Education Level	Sex		Total	%
		F	M		
1.	Class-V		4	4	9.30
2.	Class-VI		4	4	9.30
3.	Class-VIII		8	8	18.60
4.	Class-VIV		2	2	4.65
5.	Class-X		1	1	2.33
6.	Secondary Level		7	7	16.28
7.	Higher Secondary		3	3	6.98
8.	Illiterate	3	6	9	20.93
9.	Literate	2	2	4	9.30
10.	Closed shop (no data)		1	1	2.33
Total		5	38	43	100%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, March 2022

34. **Income.** Table 10 shows the distribution of affected persons by income. About 25 shopowners or 59.52% of the surveyed affected persons earned income ranging from BDT 3,000 – 10,000 a month, 14 shopowners or 33.32% earned income ranging from 10,500 – 30,000, and the two affected persons income are BDT 45,000 and 100,000 monthly, respectively. The average daily income of the business owners from the affected business is calculated as BDT 446.

Table 10: Net Monthly Income of the Affected Persons⁹

S. No.	Net Monthly Income (in BDT)	No. of Affected Persons	%	Households Members
1.	3000	1	2.38	5
2.	5000	3	7.14	14
3.	6000	3	7.14	13
4.	7000	3	7.14	21
5.	8000	3	7.14	20
6.	9000	6	14.29	21
7.	10000	6	14.29	35
8.	10500	1	2.38	4
9.	12000	5	11.90	26
10.	15000	4	9.52	16
11.	17000	1	2.38	5
12.	20000	1	2.38	9
13.	25000	1	2.38	4
14.	30000	1	2.38	4
15.	45000	1	2.38	8
16.	100000	1	2.38	11
17.	9000 (secondary source)	1	2.38	6
18.	No data	1		
Total		43	100%	5.28 (average size)

Source: Socio-economic Survey, March 2022

35. **Vulnerability.**¹⁰ Based on the findings of the socioeconomic survey, 22 of the affected shopowners are below poverty line,¹¹ one is female-headed household and two persons with multiple vulnerabilities.

Table 11: Vulnerability

S. No.	Vulnerability Category	No.
1.	Below Poverty Line	22
2.	Female-Headed Households	1
3.	With Multiple Vulnerabilities (Below Poverty Line + Female Headed Households)	2
Total		25

⁹ The upper poverty line for urban area from the 2016 upper poverty line determined by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), with added inflation rate 5.32 (Source: Consumer Price Index (CPI), Inflation Rate and Wage Rate Index (WRI) in Bangladesh, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), February 2021). The upper poverty line for the year 2016 for urban area is BDT 2,929 [source: Report on Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2016, published on October 2017 (latest publication) by Statistics and Information Division, BBS]. Thus, BPL definition for urban metropolitan is BDT 3,085 per capita/month in 2021. As such, the per capita average monthly household income under BPL stands at BDT 16,134 {BDT 3,085 X 5.28 (HH size) =16,288.80}.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ Footnote 9.

Source: Socio-economic Survey, March 2022

36. **Affected Employees.** The proposed project will affect 11 employees. Below is the wage range paid to employees. The subproject construction work will impact 11 employees due to closure of the shops because of access disruption. The average daily wage income of the employees is calculated as BDT 165, based on the socio-economic survey.¹²

Table 12: Affected Employees

S. No	Salary range (Monthly in BDT)	No. of Employees
1.	500 – 1000	3
2.	4000 – 6000	7
3.	12000	1
Total		11

Source: Socio-economic Survey, March 2022

37. **Small Ethnic Communities.** Jalokathi district only has 0.020% (11 persons) SEC population (8 are from Chakma SEC, and the other 3 are from Marma SEC) as per the Bangladesh Population and Housing Census 2011. The population is scattered (does not stay in cohesive tribal communities/tribal groups), is well assimilated in urban society. Based on field visits and consultations conducted so far, impacts to indigenous peoples (referred as small ethnic community (SEC) in Bangladesh) are not anticipated under the subproject component. None of the potentially affected persons (temporary loss of livelihood) identified during the community consultations held at the time of transect walk and socio- economic survey, belong to SECs. As per ADB SPS, indigenous people safeguards are triggered if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of indigenous peoples or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that indigenous peoples own, use, occupy, or claim as their ancestral domain; no such impacts are anticipated in the subproject area. In consideration of all of the above, no SECP is required for this subproject.

IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

A. Consultation

38. 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. Consultations and other field-based activities like surveys and were undertaken with full adherence of the COVID-19 safety protocols. The project has also developed a survey safety protocol on COVID-19 to be followed by the CTCRSP team attached in Appendix 9.

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

¹² 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. The Resettlement Framework considers the minimum daily wage rate for the affected employees at current market rate for wage labour, BDT 400.

- (i) all affected persons, including vulnerable households;
- (ii) project beneficiaries;
- (iii) elected representatives, community leaders, and representatives of community-based organizations;
- (iv) local NGOs/CSOs;
- (v) local government (Jhalokaathi Pourashava officials) and relevant government agency representatives; and
- (vi) Project staff of LGED, PMU, *pourashava* level PIU, PMSC, DDC and contractor.

40. This resettlement plan is prepared in consultation with the stakeholders. Meetings and small group discussions were held by involving the project stakeholders. Consultations have been made with the people of the locality along with the *Pourashava* personnel and related authorities.

41. Consultations with affected persons during resettlement plan preparation and during RP updating 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 any additional support or help required by affected persons during rehabilitation.

42. Continued involvement of those affected by subprojects is necessary in the resettlement and project preparation, implementation and monitoring 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.

43. All consultations will be organized by *pourashavas*/ PIU level social safeguards officers. The safeguards officers appointed by the *pourashava*, with assistance from DDC social safeguard specialist (SSS), will prepare detailed consultation and disclosure plan and carry on consultation and disclosure of the entitlement package accordingly. Social safeguard officer, 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.

44. **Stakeholders Consultation.** Consultations with the stakeholders have been conducted to understand the local issues and public views including possible impact of the project. Minutes of consultation meeting, signed attendance sheet and photographs are attached in Appendix 8. The issues like, (i) awareness and extent of the project and development components, (ii) benefits of project as well as community, (iii) labour availability in the project area or requirement of outside labour involvement, (iv) local disturbances due to project construction work, (v) access and drainage problem have been discussed. The project information, its benefits, social and environmental impacts were also explained to the community. The participants were encouraged to be open and make known their issues and concerns. The presentation highlighted the project

background, objectives, expected upcoming activities, social economic information, and environmental information. After the presentations, the community was given opportunity to give their views, comments and queries. Comments or questions raised by stakeholders were responded to. Specific and key concerns from the participants and corresponding responses from the facilitators discussed in the meetings during resettlement plan preparation are briefly presented in Table 13 below.

Table 13: Summary of Stakeholder Consultations

S. No.	Date/Location of Consultation	Participants/ Attendees	Key Points Discussed	Key Discussion and Agreements
1.	28 March 2022 Location Name: Near Md. Saffikul Islam's residence	Participants: Owner of the Graveyards, Project Consultants, and Pourashava Staff No. Attendees: 6 (5 male and 1 female)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project information, its objective • Implementation Schedule • Grievance Redress Mechanisms • Probable environmental and social impact • Content/Summary of Project's Resettlement Framework including discussion of the entitlement matrix 	<p>It is noted that for the entire stretch of 800 meters, there are three privately owned graveyards in the left side of the proposed road and drainage alignments. The owners revealed that they have no objection to the construction of the road.</p> <p>The PMU team responded to the drainage related concerns pertaining to possible future flooding of the graveyards post road construction, the engineering solution was explained. Two 1m x 1m box culverts are proposed as per detailed design, to address this issue, as explained by the Assistant Engineer of Jhalokathi. The cost of construction of the box culverts is included in the contract cost. The proposed solution was acceptable to the private graveyard owners.</p>
2.	28 March 2022 Location: NechhariyaJame Masjid	Participants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Masjid Committee members • Community people • Project Consultants, Pourashava Staff No. Attendees:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project information, its benefits • Implementation Schedule • Grievance Redress Mechanisms • Probable environmental and social impact • Content/Summary of Project's Resettlement Framework including discussion of the entitlement matrix 	<p>One key point discussed during consultation with the Masjid Committee members and community people was with regard to the stairs of the Masjid which will be impacted during construction of the road encroaching on the road ROW. The committee agreed and expressed no objection and mentioned that they</p>

S. No.	Date/Location of Consultation	Participants/ Attendees	Key Points Discussed	Key Discussion and Agreements
		8 (7 male and 1 female)		<p>really want the road condition to be improved.</p> <p>The assistant engineers of <i>pourashava</i> said that the development of road shoulder will impact two of the steps. The project will provide the Masjid committee members details of alternate stairs that can be used to access the mosque during construction. The engineer also mentioned that as the level of the road will be increased, a single step would be sufficient to enter the Masjid after the road is constructed. The team further explained that for the steps leading to the mosque, which will be damaged during construction, the management was informed that the cost of restoration of access to the mosque is included in the contract cost and the proposed solution was agreed to. The mosque committee members agreed to this proposal. Photos of the consultation with the Masjid/mosque are attached in Appendix 8.</p>
3.	Date: 28 March 2022 Location: Mayor's Office	Participants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor, Jhalokhati Pourashava • Secretary, Jhalokhati Pourashava • Assistant Engineer, Jhalokhati Pourashava • Sub Asst. Engineer, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project information, its benefits • Technical Specification/Engineering Design • Implementation Schedule 	<p>Honourable Mayor of Jhalokhati chaired the meeting, he said both the road project and cyclone shelter is much needed for the town and the <i>pourashava</i> will extend all support to the project. The Assistant Engineer and Sub-assistant Engineer shared further information about the project (technical specification, probabale environment and social</p>

S. No.	Date/Location of Consultation	Participants/ Attendees	Key Points Discussed	Key Discussion and Agreements
		Jhalokhati Pourashava <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Consultant No. Attendees: 5 (4 male and 1 female)		impacts). The project engineers presented the following road length with the pourashava officials: High density = 800 m Medium density = 2479 m Low density = 11621 m The engineers also pointed out the high density, medium density and low density roads. It was considered that roads where there are maximum number of commercial entities are considered high density, roads where commercial entities are less are considered medium density and roads there are no commercial entities and some trees will be impacted are considered low density.

B. Information Dissemination

45. 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.

46. 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 5.

47. 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, if any, will be consulted and made aware of the civil works under project activities prior to construction and about ADB policy of involuntary resettlement.

48. 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 14.

Table 14: 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.
RP Preparation Phase	Disclosure of cut-off-date	For land acquisition, Section 4 Notice under ARIPA, 2017 and for nontitle holders (NTHs) start date of DMS and census survey is cut-off-date.	Section 4 notice under ARIPA, 2017 will be published by Deputy Commissioner's Office. PIU with the support of DDC social safeguard specialist will inform the NTHs.

Subproject Phase	Activities	Details	Responsible Agency
	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.
RP Implementation Stage	Disclosing final RP approved by ADB to all important stakeholders	Final RP 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 during RP implementation	Meetings/discussions will be arranged with affected persons. Affected households to be identified those who will require rehabilitation assistance.	PIUs will arrange required meetings/ discussions. Social safeguard personnel from PMU, RPMU and PIUs will participate, while PMSC social safeguard consultant will monitor the consultation activities.

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

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

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

50. **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.

51. 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.

52. Affected persons (APs) will have the flexibility of conveying grievances/suggestions by dropping grievance redress/suggestion forms in complaints/suggestion boxes that will be installed by project *pourashavas* or through telephone hotlines at accessible locations, by e-mail, by post, WhatsApp or by writing in a complaints register that will be kept in *pourashava* offices. **Appendix 6** 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.

53. **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.

54. **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

55. 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.

56. **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

57. **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

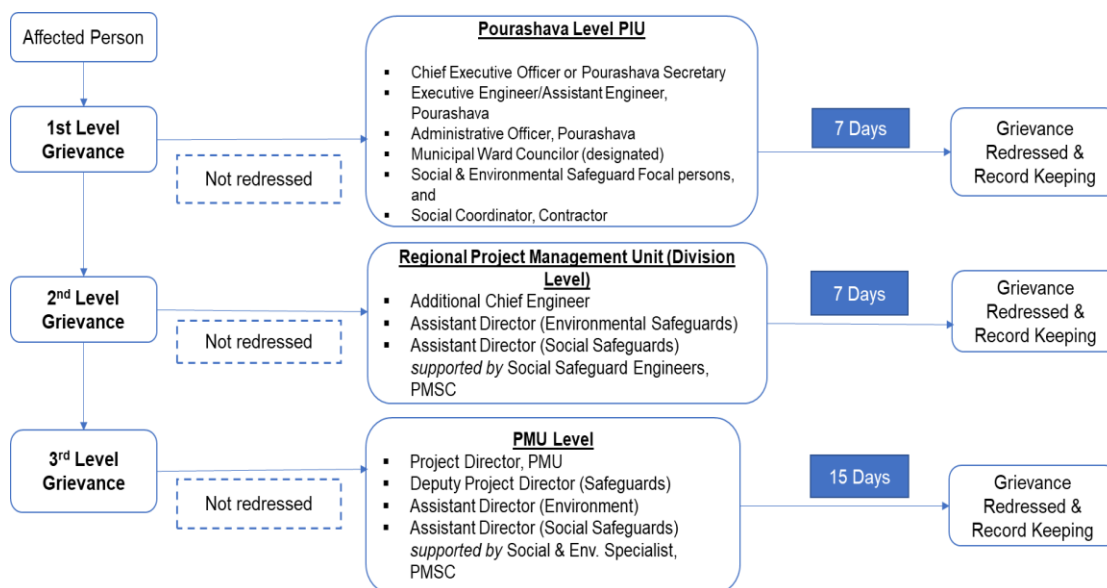
- (vi) women representative(s) from a Civil Society Organization (CSO), local elected representative (if required), and representative from small ethnic community¹³

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

59. 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.

60. 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 3: Grievance Redress Process



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

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

61. **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

¹³ 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.

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.

62. **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.

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

VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

64. The legal framework for the project is based on applicable legal and policy frameworks of the Government of Bangladesh and the ADB Safeguards Policy Statement 2009. The provisions in the resettlement framework will guide the entitlements for compensation and other assistance for different types of impacts applicable in this resettlement plan.

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

65. 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.

- (g) 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.
- (h) In cases of injuries made under sub-section 1(b), (c), (d) and (e), additional 100 per centum compensation shall be provided.
- (i) Notwithstanding any compensation provided under this section, necessary steps may be taken to rehabilitate evicted persons due to acquisition in the prescribed form.

66. 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)

67. **Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard.** 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.

68. 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

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

Table 15: 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 anything therein; (c) measure and set out the boundaries and prepare a plan of any property and the intended line of the	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
		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	Government laws does not have any provision for providing livelihoods support for those who will be displaced due to land acquisition.	Livelihood restoration/ support program and budget will be included in the Resettlement Plan document.

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

D. Policy Principles for the Project CTCRSP

70. 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.

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

- (i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, concerned nongovernment organizations and other relevant stakeholders. Inform all displaced and affected persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population.
- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards.
- (vi) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.

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

VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCES AND BENEFITS

72. 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 temporary income loss and loss of trees. Mitigation is provided through compensation and assistance to project-displaced persons on the basis of this policy framework adopted by the project. The policy provides mitigation for:

- (i) temporary loss of income;
- (ii) loss of trees
- (iii) structure loss (extended shade of the shops)
- (iv) Temporary impacts or disruptions due to project construction work.

73. 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 15) identifies and lists various types of losses.

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

75. The entitlement matrix provides guidance for compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation assistance. 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 16.

Table 16: Entitlement Matrix

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person/No. of Affected Persons/Structures/Trees	Compensation Entitlements ¹⁴	Remarks
A. Loss of Income					
A.1	Loss of Income	Temporary business losses along the ROW/ proposed land for the subprojects	Traders, shop owners and their employees, tenants (for both titleholders and non-titleholders) 53 business owners and their 11 employees	(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. (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 (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; (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	<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 shops to continue economic activity. 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

¹⁴ All cash compensations other than statutory compensations in this entitlement matrix will be adjusted for inflation until the year of compensation payment.

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.

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person/No. of Affected Persons/Structures/Trees	Compensation Entitlements ¹⁴	Remarks
				<p>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 b.1.</p>	<p>construction schedule and working one segment at a time and one side of the road</p>
B. Loss of Structure					
B.1	Loss of residential and commercial structures	Residential, commercial structure affected	<p>Non-titleholders</p> <p>10 shopowners (9 owners and 1 tenant)</p>	<p>(i) 60 days advance notice before relocation;</p> <p>(ii) Shifting allowance based on actual cost of moving (e.g., truck hire, equipment, loading, unloading cost, etc.) calculated at BDT 15,000.00;</p> <p>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.</p>	<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					
C.1	Loss of timber and fruit bearing trees	Trees on affected land parcel	<p>Legal titleholder/tenant/leaseholder/sharecropper/non-titled affected person</p> <p>Loss of 220 trees is assessed in low density roads</p>	<p>(i) 60 days advance notice to harvest existing fruits;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(iii) For fruit bearing trees compensation to be calculated at market value of annual net product multiplied by the number of productive years, to be determined by the Horticulture Department.</p>	<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/No. of Affected Persons/Structures/Trees	Compensation Entitlements ¹⁴	Remarks
				(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. Vulnerability Assistance					
D.1	Impact on vulnerable households ¹⁶	Affected due to land acquisition, involuntary resettlement	Temporarily and/or insignificantly affected vulnerable households 25 vulnerable households were surveyed but a total of 31 vulnerable households have been assessed	In addition to the entitlement specified in item A.1., vulnerable affected households facing temporary and/or insignificant adverse involuntary resettlement impact (temporary loss of income or any other adverse involuntary resettlement impact that is not significant) will receive additional cash 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"> • 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. • 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

¹⁶ Vulnerability benefits are incremental, i.e., in addition to other entitlements and benefits.

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person/No. of Affected Persons/Structures/Trees	Compensation Entitlements ¹⁴	Remarks
					committees and consultation forums for CTCRSP.
E. Other Impacts					
	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

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

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

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

VIII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

79. The resettlement budget is based on the entitlements outlined in the entitlement matrix and contingency provision amounting of about 20% of the total cost. PIU safeguard focal person along with RPMU safeguard personnel will be involved in facilitating the meetings for disbursement process and will facilitate by making aware about the process of opening of bank accounts for the affected persons who do not have bank accounts. The costs are conservative estimates and will be confirmed during detailed project preparation and planning. The total resettlement cost for the contract package is **BDT 3,621,068**. PIU will issue order for release of payment to affected persons, which shall be released through electronic clearance service/National Electronic Fund Transfer (ECS/NEFT) transaction from bank, through concerned treasury of LGED. The resettlement plan budget is outlined in Table 18.

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

- (i) Affected persons – 53 business owners and 11 employees are identified as project affected as per transect walk and preliminary estimates during socioeconomic survey. Temporary livelihood losses are estimated to be for 25 working days of the impacted areas (considering excavation, clearing, construction of roads and drainage) have been budgeted for each affected person under this project. Should actual days of disruption be higher, compensation will be as per the agreed entitlement matrix. The affected business owners identified based on preliminary design will be revalidated during DMS, and those found to be impacted will be eligible to receive compensation as per entitlement matrix.
- (ii) 31 out of the 53 affected households who will face temporary income loss are assessed to be vulnerable and are also eligible to receive the vulnerability assistance. Vulnerability assistance for those temporarily impacted has been considered by CTCRSP equivalent for five days of the prevalent minimum wage rate per affected household, in accordance with the entitlement matrix.
- (iii) The average daily income of the affected business owners as recorded during the preliminary survey is BDT 446. For the affected employees, the minimum daily wage rate at current market rate for wage labour is BDT 400 (see footnote 12).
- (iv) A provisional shifting assistance has been considered for the affected businessowners if they are required to shift to an alternate location during the construction work of the roads and roadside drains; shifting assistance' of BDT

15,000 will be paid to the affected road-shop owners (only if they are required to shift out of the place temporarily to an alternate location); the shifting cost will include dismantling, reconstruction, loading, unloading, shifting back to the original location and any other related cost.

- (v) The value of extended shades of the affected shops will be determined on the basis of the current Basic Schedule of Rates (BSR), without depreciation. The final valuation shall be done by DDC and PIU during joint survey. Under Jhalokathi roads, affected structures are only extended shades that have been put-up by shopowners. Most of these are temporary in nature (kutchha) and are made of tin, wood, grass and coconut fronds. Construction cost of semi-permanent structure is BDT 1045 per square feet. For the calculation of structure cost at replacement value, the unit rate for semi-permanent structure is considered for the purpose of budgeting. The estimated compensation for structure loss is presented in Table 17. The structure loss assessment will be refined based on detailed measurement survey.

Table 17: Compensation for Structure Loss

Type of Structure	Unit	Rate (BDT)	Area (sq.f)	Amount (BDT)
Semi-pucca	Square feet	523	515.5	269,607
Total				269,607

- (vi) Construction of the Jhalokathi roads and drains will cause impact to trees in low-density roads. The land owners will lose trees. Cost assessment of the trees based would be done on annual net product value multiplied by number of productive years remaining, whichever is higher. For fruit bearing trees compensation to be calculated at market value of annual net product multiplied by the number of productive years, to be determined by the Horticulture Department. Tree counting and compensation cost assessment will be done during DMS. A lumpsum cost is considered based on assessment of number of trees in sample stretch; 220 trees in 11 roads are assessed to be impacted, the cost considered at BDT 2000 for each tree.

Table 18: Estimated Resettlement Plan Budget

Sl. No.	Item Description	Unit	Number	Rate (in BDT)	Total Amount (BDT)
A.	Resettlement and Rehabilitation Cost				
A.1	Compensation to 53 affected business facing temporary income loss for 25 working days at BDT 446 per day*	Number	53	446	590,950
A.2	Compensation for income loss for 11 affected daily wage employees for 25 working days at BDT 400 per day*	Number	11	400	110,000
A.3	Provisional one-time shifting allowance for 53 affected business owners	Number	53	15,000	795,000

Sl. No.	Item Description	Unit	Number	Rate (in BDT)	Total Amount (BDT)
A.4	One-time vulnerability assistance (31 affected vulnerable persons) equivalent to five days of the prevalent minimum wage rate per affected person	Number	31	400	62,000
A.5	Compensation payment to structure loss (extended shades of the shops)**	Square meter	515.5	523	269,607
A.6	Payment to loss of trees**	Number	220	2000	440,000
	Sub-total of A				2,267,557
B.	Implementation Cost				
B.1	DMS Survey for RP updating, ID preparation, documentation	LS			350,000.00
B.2	Surveys, Consultation, Grievance Redress	LS			200,000.00
B.3	Awareness Generation and Capacity Building	LS			200,000.00
	Sub-total of B				750,000
	Total = A + B				3,017,557
	Contingency at 20%				603,511
	Grand total				3,621,068

Note:

* Compensation for income loss will be based on the actual period of disruption; the number of days of disruption can be less or more than 25 days as assumed in the resettlement plan budget. The affected persons will receive compensation for the actual number of days of disruption/impact. Any additional temporary income loss assessed during construction of the subproject would be compensated from the contingency fund.

** Tree cost and structure cost will be determined as per the entitlement matrix during DMS and resettlement plan updating.

IX. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

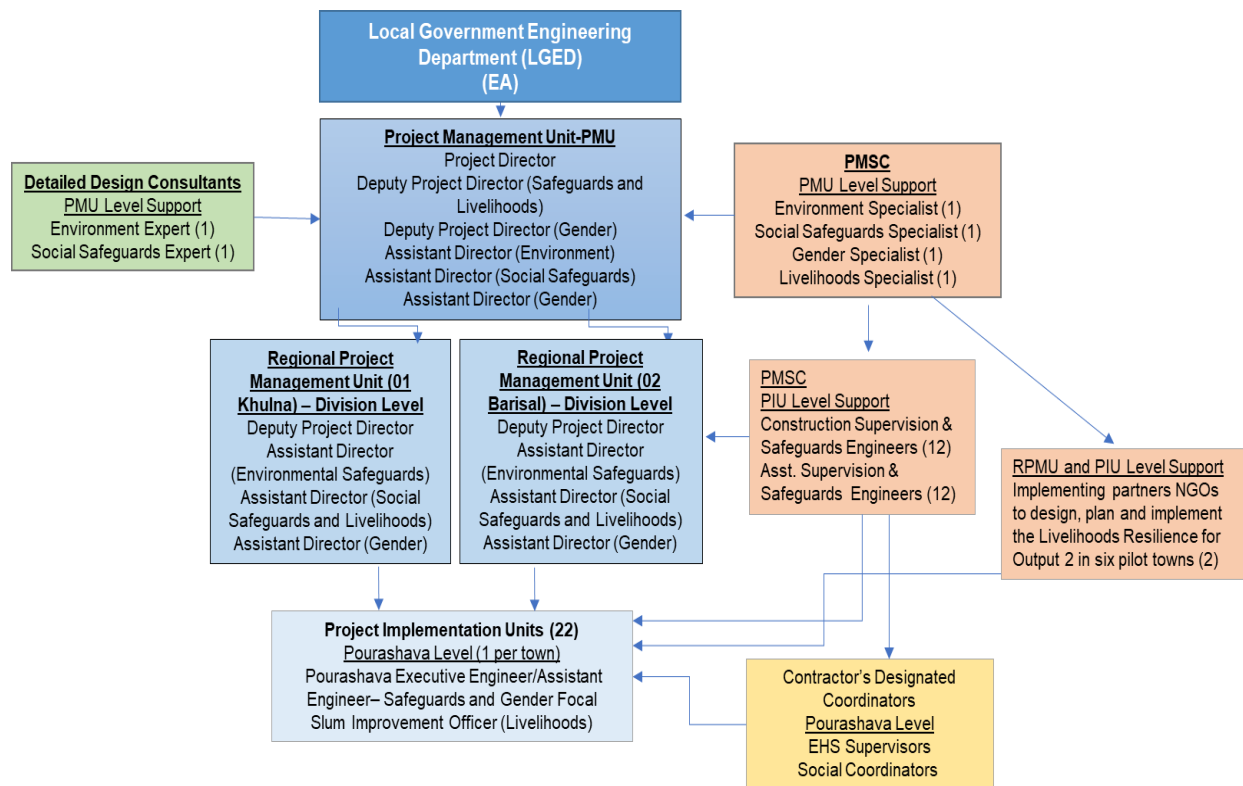
A. Implementation Arrangement

81. **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.

82. **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 4.

Figure 4: Safeguard Implementation Arrangement



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

83. 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.

84. 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/DDR 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.

85. **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.

86. **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.

87. 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.

88. 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.

89. **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.

90. 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.

91. **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.

92. 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.

93. 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.

94. **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.

95. **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.

96. 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.¹⁷

Table 19: 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
RP 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
RP 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

97. 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,

¹⁷ 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.

98. 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 20 provides the indicative training needs assessment. The cost of trainings will be borne under the Project's capacity building program by PMU.

Table 20: 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

99. 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.

100. All compensation for the 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 21.

Table 21: Schedule of Resettlement Plan Implementation

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

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

X. MONITORING AND REPORTING

101. The implementation of this RP 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.

102. 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 resettlement plan 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 7.

A. Internal Monitoring

103. 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.

104. 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.

B. Monitoring Progress of Resettlement Plan Implementation

105. Monitoring will cover the physical and financial progress of resettlement plan implementation.

C. Internal Monitoring Indicators

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

- (i) Training of PIU and other staff completed;
- (ii) Census, inventories, assessments and socioeconomic studies completed;
- (iii) Grievance redress procedures in-place and functionality;
- (iv) Compensation payments against temporary income loss is for the actual number of days of disruption;
- (v) Compensation payment for loss of trees;
- (vi) Compensation payment for structure loss;
- (vii) Compensation payments disbursed (amount and percentage to total assessed compensation)
- (viii) Vulnerability assistance provided;
- (ix) If shifting allowance is involved, shifting assistance paid;
- (x) Project employment provided to affected persons;
- (xi) Infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed;
- (xii) Monitoring and evaluation reports submitted.

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

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

108. The major tasks associated with the resettlement plan updating and implementation is given in the Table 22 placed below.

Table 22: Major Follow-up Tasks/Next Steps to be incorporated in the Updated RP

S.No	Details
1.	The draft resettlement plan will be updated with roadwise detailed measurement and revalidation census surveys upon availability of final engineering design/detailed plan where roads will be constructed before start of civil works.
2.	Copies of land records and/or mouza map will be included
3.	Google earth map demarcating the proposed road alignment must be included to the updated RP
4.	The updated/revised RP will be submitted to the ADB for approval. A 100 percent census and socioeconomic survey will be undertaken to register and document the status of affected people within project areas. Detailed measurement survey will be jointly conducted by DDC, PIU and supervised by RPMU and PMU prior to start of civil construction work at the two roads proposed.
5.	ADB's approval of the updated RP based on the final assessment at detailed measurement survey stage needs to be obtained by the PMU, before contract award.
6.	Disclosure of cut-off-date for affected persons following DMS and same to be updated in resettlement plan.
7.	Public consultations and engagement will be carried out through the entire project planning and implementation phase. Project disclosure meeting with affected persons and preparation of project information leaflet in local language to be shared with stakeholders and affected persons.

Appendix 1: Photographs of Surveyed Roads¹⁸

Road 2: Construction of RCC Road starting from Anil mazi kheaghat to Gabkhan Bridge



¹⁸ The photos are of the roads for which surveys were done: i.e. 100% of the high and medium density roads and 33% of the low density roads. No businesses were found to be affected on the low density roads.

Road 5: Construction of RCC Road starting from Barisal – Khulna Old Road to North (Basundhara Road)



Road 6: Construction of RCC Road starting from Press club to Kath potty Troller Ghat



Road 10: Construction of RCC Road starting from Town Mosjid Culvert to Udbodhone School (Bash potty) Road



Road 14: Construction of RCC Road starting from Red Road to Rafiq Councilar House



Appendix 2: Involuntary Resettlement and Inigenous Peoples Impact Assessment with COVID-19 Screening Checklist

Involuntary Resettlement Impact Assessment

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

Component	Specification
Roads	This component covers 16 roads. The total designed length of flexible pavement is 1.45 km and of roadside drain is 7.905 km
Drainage	The roadside drains are also designed to improve the urban drainage facilities. These roadside drains will have cross culverts and protection work as precast concrete cement block (400mm x 400mm x 100mm) and precast reinforced cement concrete pile with cast in situ. RCC vertical wall was also designed as per field requirements.

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?		√		The proposed roads will be constructed in the existing alignment of the roads which is within the ROW. Land acquisition is not required for this project.
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?				Not applicable
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?	√			The road ROW is under the ownership of Jhalokathi pourashava.
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?	√			

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
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?	√			(j) Loss of 220 trees is anticipated planted on pourashava road RoW, and (ii) Loss of minor structures (extended shades of 10 shops) is anticipated, but not due to land acquisition.
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		√		Temporary economic impact is assessed (income loss) due to access disruption but not due to land acquisition
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		√		Loss of income (estimated at 25 days) has been assessed to 53 shopowners and their 11 employees due to access disruption.
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? [] No [√] Yes [] N/A				
If yes, approximately how many? 53 households and 11 employees (280 persons).				
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? [] No [√] Yes [] N/A				
25 of the affected business owners and/or employees are vulnerable (138 persons)– 22 are BPL; one female-headed households and two with multiple vulnerabilities (BPL and female-headed households)				
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? [] No [√] Yes [] N/A None.				

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?		No		National and International Consultant from ADB undertook site visit for assessment of involuntary resettlement impacts, maintaining all safety protocols related to COVID-19.
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>		No		Consultations were undertaken by the project consultants and also the National and International Consultant with key stakeholders and affected persons, maintaining all safety measures related COVID-19.
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. <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>		No		Primary surveys have been carried out and consultations undertaken during safeguard assessments. The RP will be implemented as per the Survey Safety Protocol attached to this document.

Appendix 3: Socioeconomic Information of the Affected Persons facing temporary income loss

SL. NO	Chai nage	LH S	RH S	Business Owner Name	Sex	Age	Religion	Education	Type of Structure (kutchha/se mi-pucca/pucca)	Nature Of Business	Net Monthly Income (BDT)	Income from Other Sources	Total Family Members	Male	Female	Per Capita Income (BDT)	Any Vulnerability	No. of Employees	Wage Paid to Employee (BDT)	Impacted Structure Size (sq.ft)	Impacted Structure	Type of Loss (Structural loss/Temporary income loss)
1	800	LH S	0	Md. Mizor Howlader	M	28	Muslim	Class-8	Tin Shed (kuchha)	Tea Stall	7000	Nil	5	3	2	1400	BPL	Nil	NA		Nil	Temporary income loss due to access disruption
2	780	LH S	0	Md. Milon Gazi	M	45	Muslim	Secondary Level	Tin Shed (kuchha)	Mechanic shop	25000	Nil	4	2	2	6250	Nil	1	4000		Nil	Temporary income loss due to access disruption
3	770	LH S	0	Bhuban Chandra Sen	M	35	Hindu	Illiterate	Tin Shed (kuchha)	Barber shop	10000	Nil	4	1	3	2500	BPL	Nil	NA		Nil	Temporary income loss due to access disruption
4	767	LH S	0	Ripon	M	35	Muslim	Class-8	Tin Shed (kuchha)	Barber shop	15000	Nil	4	2	2	3750	Nil	Nil	NA		Nil	Temporary income loss due to access disruption
5	735	0	RH S	Md. Suman	M	35	Muslim	Class-5	Tin Shed (kuchha)	Hotel	20000	Nil	9	4	5	2222.22	BPL	2	1000		Nil	Temporary income loss due to access disruption
6	735	0	RH S	Ah. Choban	M	50	Muslim	Class-8	Tin Shed (kuchha)	Grocery shop	12000	Nil	10	5	5	1200	BPL	1	500		Nil	Temporary income loss due to access disruption
7	700	0	RH S	Arif Hoosain	M	32	Muslim	Secondary Level	Tin Shed (kuchha)	Tea Stall	7000	Nil	8	3	5	875	BPL	Nil	NA		Nil	Temporary income loss due to access disruption
8	680	LH S	0	Md Apu	M	32	Muslim	Class-8	Tin Shed (kuchha)	Stationary Shop	8000	Nil	3	2	1	2666.67	BPL	Nil	NA	48	Extended Shed	Temporary income loss due to access disruption + minor structure loss (extended shade)
9	680	LH S	0	Akther Hossain	M	40	Muslim	Class-8	Tin Shed (kuchha)	Tea Stall	8000	Nil	4	2	2	2000	BPL	Nil	NA	60	Extended Shed	Temporary income loss due to access disruption + minor

SL NO	Chai nage	LH S	RHS	Business Owner Name	Sex	Age	Religion	Education	Type of Structure (kutchha/se mi-pucca/pucca)	Nature Of Business	Net Monthly Income (BDT)	Income from Other Sources	Total Family Members	Male	Female	Per Capita Income (BDT)	Any Vulnerability	No. of Employees	Wage Paid to Employee (BDT)	Impacted Structure Size (sq.ft)	Impacted Structure	Type of Loss (Structural loss/Temporary income loss)
																						structure loss (extended shade)
10	678	LH S	0	Mamun Mollah	M	30	Muslim	Class-10	Tin Shed (kuchha)	Tea Stall	5000	Nil	3	2	1	1666.67	BP L	Nil	NA	65	Extended Shed	Temporary income loss due to access disruption + minor structure loss (extended shade)
11	675	LH S	0	Kabir Hawlader	M	45	Muslim	Class-6	Tin Shed (kuchha)	Tea Stall	7000	Nil	8	5	3	875	BP L	Nil	NA	90	Extended Shed	Temporary income loss due to access disruption + minor structure loss (extended shade)
12	540	0	RHS	Md. Shaon Khan	M	20	Muslim	Class-9	Tin Shed (kuchha)	Stationary Shop	5000	Nil	3	2	1	1666.67	BP L	Nil	NA		Nil	Temporary income loss due to access disruption
13	540	0	RHS	Md. Sujan	M	25	Muslim	Class-8	Tin Shed (kuchha)	Tea Stall	8000	3000	13	7	6	846.15	BP L	Nil	NA	64	Extended Shed	Temporary income loss due to access disruption + minor structure loss (extended shade)
14	490	LH S	0	Shajahan	M	50	Muslim	Illiterate	Tin Shed (kuchha)	Tea Stall	9000	Nil	6	3	3	1500	BP L	Nil	NA		Nil	Temporary income loss due to access disruption
15	490	0	RHS	Ahshad Molla	M	70	Muslim	Class-5	Tin Shed (kuchha)	Stationary Shop	5000	10000	8	4	4	1875	BP L	Nil	NA	65	Extended Shed	Temporary income loss due to access disruption + minor structure loss (extended shade)
16	435	0	RHS	Md. Dulal Molla	M	48	Muslim	Class-6	Tin Shed (kuchha)	Stationary Shop	15000	Nil	5	3	2	3000	BP L	Nil	NA	37.5	Extended Shed	Temporary income loss due to access disruption + minor structure loss (extended shade)

SL NO	Chai nage	LH S	RHS	Business Owner Name	Sex	Age	Religion	Education	Type of Structure (kutchha/se mi-pucca/pucca)	Nature Of Business	Net Monthly Income (BDT)	Income from Other Sources	Total Family Members	Male	Female	Per Capita Income (BDT)	Any Vulnerability	No. of Employees	Wage Paid to Employee (BDT)	Impacted Structure Size (sq.ft)	Impacted Structure	Type of Loss (Structural loss/Temporary income loss)	
17	150	0	RHS	Amowar Hossain Mirda	M	68	Muslim	Illiterate	Tin Shed (kuchha)	Tea Stall	3000	5000	5	3	2	1600	BP L	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	Temporary income loss due to access loss	
18	130	0	RHS	Miraz Mirda	M	36	Muslim	Secondary Level	Semi-pucca	Stationary Shop	12000	Nil	4	2	2	3000	BP L	Nil	NA	36	Extended Shed	Temporary income loss due to access disruption + minor structure loss (extended shade)	
19	70	0	RHS	Ambia Begum	F	55	Muslim	Illiterate	Tin Shed (kuchha)	Tea Stall	9000	Nil	2	0	2	4500	FH H	Nil	NA	10	Extended Shed	Temporary income loss due to access disruption + minor structure loss (extended shade)	
20	50	0	RHS	Dulal Mollah	M	50	Muslim	Secondary Level	Pucca	Stationary Shop	17000	Nil	5	3	2	3400	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	Nil	Temporary income loss due to access loss
21	40	0	RHS	Sohel Mir	M		Muslim		Kuchha	Closed shop													
22	0	LHS	0	AK Las Hossain	M	32	Muslim	Secondary Level	Semi-pucca	Tea Stall	10000	Nil	5	2	3	2000	BP L	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	Nil	Temporary income loss due to access loss
23	10	LHS	0	Sohel	M	35	Muslim	Secondary Level	Tin Shed (kuchha)	Furniture workshop	100000	Nil	11	6	5	9090.91	Nil	6	6000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Temporary income loss due to access loss
24	35	LHS	0	Saiful Haque Bilash	M	30	Muslim	Higher Secondary	Pucca	Pet shop	30000	Nil	4	1	3	7500	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	Nil	Temporary income loss due to access loss

SL.N.O	Chai nage	LH S	R H S	Business Owner Name	Sex	Age	Religion	Education	Type of Structure (kutchha/semi-pucca/pucca)	Nature Of Business	Net Monthly Income (BDT)	Income from Other Sources	Total Family Members	Male	Female	Per Capita Income (BDT)	Any Vulnerability	No. of Employees	Wage Paid to Employee (BDT)	Impacted Structure Size (sq.ft)	Impacted Structure	Type of Loss (Structural loss/Temporary income loss)
25	20	LH S	0	Abdus Salam	M	40	Muslim	Illiterate	Tin Shed (kuchha)	Tea Stall	10,500	Nil	4	2	2	2625	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	Temporary income loss due to access loss
26	25	LH S	0	Moyna Begum	F	30	Muslim	Illiterate	Tin Shed (kuchha)	Tea Stall	10000	3000	5	1	4	2600	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	Temporary income loss due to access loss
27	190	LH S	0	Rana Majhi	M	32	Muslim	Class-8	Tin Shed (kuchha)	Tea and food stall	9000 (secondary source)	20000 (Primary source)	6	3	3	4833.33	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	Temporary income loss from the affected business due to access loss
28	250	LH S	0	Munni Begum	F	32	Muslim	Illiterate	Tin Shed (kuchha)	Tea Stall	6000	15000 (primary source)	5	3	2	4200	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	Temporary income loss due to access loss
29	250	0	R H S	Suman Howladar	M	33	Muslim	Class-8	Semi-pucca	Tea Stall and Stationary shop	10000	30000 (income of other family members)	10	5	5	4000	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	Temporary income loss due to access loss
30	250	0	R H S	Subahan	M	60	Muslim	Illiterate	Semi-pucca	Tea Stall	9000	Nil	2	1	1	4500	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	Temporary income loss due to access loss
31	255	LH S	0	Safikul	M	60	Muslim	Literate	Semi-pucca	Tea Stall	10000	Nil	5	1	4	2000	BPL	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	Temporary income loss due to access loss
32	255	LH S	0	Kashem	M	28	Muslim	Literate	Semi-pucca	Garment shop	9000	Nil	4	1	3	2250	BPL	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	Temporary income loss due to access loss
33	310	LH S	0	Anowar Firoz	M	42	Muslim	Class-5	Semi-pucca	Garment shop	15000	Nil	4	2	2	3750	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	Temporary income loss due to access loss

SL.N O	Chai nage	LH S	R H S	Business Owner Name	S e x	A g e	Re l i g i o n	E d u c a t i o n	Type of Structure (kutchha/se mi-pucca/pucc a)	Nature Of Business	Net Mont hly Inco me (BDT)	Inco me from Othe r Sour ces	Total Fam i ly Mem bers	M a l e	Fem ale	Per Capit a Inco me (BDT)	An y Vu lne r a b i l i t y	No. of Emplo yees	Wage Paid to Emplo yee (BDT)	Impa cted Struc ture Size (sq.ft)	Impa cted Struc ture	Type of Loss (Structural loss/Temporary income loss)
34	350	LH S	0	Tapan Debnath (tenant)	M	35	Hindu	Higher Secondary	Tin Shed (kuchha)	Hotel	15000	Nil	3	2	1	5000	Nil	1	12000	40	Extended Shed	Temporary income loss due to access disruption (tenant) + minor structure loss (extended shade) (compensation to owner)
35	360	LH S	0	Rokon	M	35	Muslim	Secondary Level	Tin Shed (kuchha)	Tea Stall and Stationary shop	12000	Nil	3	2	1	4000	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	Temporary income loss due to access loss
36	5	0	RH S	Safiul Basar Khan	M	35	Muslim	Class-6	Semi-pucca	Hotel	12000	Nil	6	4	2	2000	BP L	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	Temporary income loss due to access loss
37	10	0	RH S	Ashok Mistri	M	33	Hindu	Higher Secondary	Semi-pucca	Grocery shop	45000	Nil	8	3	5	5625	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	Temporary income loss due to access loss
38	35	LH S	0	Shefali Boral	F	65	Hindu	Literate	Tin Shed (kuchha)	Tea Stall	9000	Nil	3	1	2	3000	BP L+ FH H	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	Temporary income loss due to access loss
39	40	0	RH S	Bishnu Rani Seal	F	55	Hindu	Literate	Tin Shed (kuchha)	Tea stall and Betal leaf shop	6000	5500	5	3	2	2300	BP L+ FH H	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	Temporary income loss due to access loss
40		0	RH S	Julffikar	M	60	Muslim	Illiterate	Tin Shed (kuchha)	Veg. shop	10000	Nil	6	2	4	1666.67	BP L	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	Temporary income loss due to access loss
41		0	RH S	Ajit	M	20	Hindu	Class-9	Tin Shed (kuchha)	Barber shop	12000	Nil	3	2	1	4000	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	Temporary income loss due to access loss

SL.N O	Chai nage	LH S	R H S	Business Owner Name	S e x	A g e	Re li g i o n	Ed u c a t i o n	Type of Structure (kutchha/se mi- pucca/pucc a)	Nature Of Busine ss	Net Mont hly Inco me (BDT)	Inco me from Othe r Sour ces	Total Fami ly Mem bers	M a l e	Fem ale	Per Capit a Inco me (BDT)	An y Vu lne ra bili ty	No. of Emplo yees	Wage Paid to Employe e (BDT)	Impa cted Struc ture Size (sq.ft)	Impa cted Struc ture	Type of Loss (Structural loss/Temporary income loss)
42		0	R H S	Nani Gopal Ray	M	55	Hi ndu	Cl as s-6	Tin Shed (kuchha)	Tea Stall	9000	Nil	4	3	1	2250	BP L	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	Temporary income loss due to access loss
43		0	R H S	Khokon Debnath	M	65	Hi ndu	Cl as s-5	Tin Shed (kuchha)	Groces sary shop	6000	2000 0	3	2	1	8666 .66	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	Temporary income loss (from affected business) due to access loss

Appendix 4: Sample Monitoring Template

A semi-annual monitoring report shall be prepared on Resettlement Plan implementation and submitted to ADB by the PDMSC. It will include: (1) the list of affected persons, with compensation, if any due to each and details of compensation paid with signed receipts annexed to the report, socio-economic status and satisfaction levels of affected persons with the resettlement plan implementation process, compensation and mitigation measures; (2) the list of vulnerable affected persons and additional compensation / special protection measures planned/implemented for them (e.g. assistance to obtain project construction related jobs); socio-economic status and satisfaction levels of affected persons with the resettlement plan implementation process, compensation and mitigation measures; (3) list of roads for closure and actions planned / taken to minimize disturbance; (4) details of consultations held with affected persons (with number of participants by gender, issues raised, conclusion / agreement reached, actions required/taken; (5) details of grievances registered, redressed, outstanding complaints, minutes of GRM meetings held; (6) details of information disclosure and awareness generation activities, levels of awareness among target population and behaviour change, if any; and (7) any other relevant information showing resettlement plan implementation progress. The following checklist may be used for overall monitoring of Resettlement Plan implementation.

	Resettlement Plan Activities	Completed Y/N	Remarks
A. Pre-Construction Activities and Resettlement Plan Activities			
	Approval of final Resettlement Plan by ADB prior to contract award		
	Disclosure of final Resettlement Plan on ADB and EA websites		
	Circulation of summary Resettlement Plan in local languages to all stakeholders		
B. Resettlement Plan Implementation			
	Grievance Redress Mechanism established at different levels		
	Entitlements and grievance redress procedure disclosed		
	Finalization of list of affected persons, vulnerable affected persons and compensation due		
	Finalization of list of roads for full or partial closure; mitigation measures proposed and implemented (with photographic documentation)		
	Affected persons received entitlements as per EM in resettlement plan		
	Payment of compensation, allowances and assistance (No. of affected persons)		
	Additional assistance (project-related construction jobs, if willing and able) for vulnerable households given (No. of vulnerable affected persons assisted)		
	Grievances No. of grievances registered No. of grievances redressed		

	Resettlement Plan Activities	Completed Y/N	Remarks
	Outstanding complaints		
	Disclosure of grievance redress statistics		
	Consultation, participation and disclosure as per Plan		
C. Monitoring			
	Survey on satisfaction levels of affected persons with Resettlement Plan implementation completed		
D. Labour			
	Implementation of all statutory provisions on labour like health, safety, welfare, sanitation, and working conditions by Contractors. Ensuring no child labour used		
	Equal pay for equal work for men and women		

NOTE: Where applicable, the information provided in the table should be supported by detailed explanatory report, receipts and other details.

Appendix 5: Sample Project Information Leaflet

Subproject Information	Description
About the Project	<p>ADB extended his support to Second Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Improvement Project (SCTEIIIP) 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.</p>
Name of the EA/IA and town	<p>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</p>
Proposed subproject technical details and project benefits	<p>Roads. The roads component of the subproject will be implemented in Jhalokati Pourashava, District: Jhalokati are located within the Pourashava area, which are mostly within urban and semi urban areas. This component covers 16 roads with a total length is 15.651 km, with road widths in the range of 3.66 m – 5.00m. The total designed length of flexible pavement is 1.45 km and of roadside drain is 7.905 km.</p> <p>Drains. The roadside drains are also designed to improve the urban drainage facilities. These roadside drains will have cross culverts and protection work as precast concrete cement block (400mm x 400mm x 100mm) and precast reinforced cement concrete pile with cast in situ. RCC vertical wall was also designed as per field requirements.</p>
Summary of subproject impacts	<p>(i) It is assessed that the construction of roads centre will not result into any temporary income loss among shopowners, structure loss and loss of trees.</p> <p>(ii) Improvement of the xxx (mention the subproject component) 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 xx roads identified under the project, shopowners 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 trees and partial impact to the extended shades of xx shops .</p>

Subproject Information	Description
<p>Compensation and entitlements</p>	<p>All displaced families and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on the 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; • 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>
<p>Resettlement Plan budget</p>	<p>BDT 3,606,668</p>
<p>RP implementation schedule</p>	<p>xxx (mention the timeline for RP implementation)</p>
<p>Implementation structure</p>	<p>The organizational chart illustrates the project management structure. At the top is the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) (EA). Below it is the Project Management Unit-PMU, which includes a Project Director, Deputy Project Director (Safeguards and Livelihoods), Deputy Project Director (Gender), Assistant Director (Environment), Assistant Director (Social Safeguards), and Assistant Director (Gender). Support units include Detailed Design Consultants (PMU Level Support) and PMSC (PMU Level Support). The PMU oversees two Regional Project Management Units (RPMUs) at the Division Level: RPMU (01) Khulna and RPMU (02) Barisal. Each RPMU has a Deputy Project Director, Assistant Director (Environmental Safeguards), Assistant Director (Social Safeguards and Livelihoods), and Assistant Director (Gender). PMSC (PMU Level Support) provides Construction Supervision & Safeguards Engineers (12) and Asst. Supervision & Safeguards Engineers (12). RPMUs and PMU Level Support implement partners NGOs to design, plan and implement the Livelihoods Resilience for Output 2 in six pilot towns (2). At the bottom are Project Implementation Units (PIUs) (22) at the Pourashava Level (1 per town), including Pourashava Executive Engineer/Assistant Engineer-Safeguards and Gender Focal Slum Improvement Officer (Livelihoods), and Contractor's Designated Coordinators at the Pourashava Level (EHS Supervisors and Social Coordinators).</p>
<p>GRM information</p>	<p>The GRM flowchart shows the process from an Affected Person to Grievance Redressed & Record Keeping. It consists of three levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1st Level Grievance: If not redressed, it moves to the 2nd level. The 1st level involves the Pourashava Level PIU, which includes the Chief Executive Officer or Pourashava Secretary, Executive Engineer/Assistant Engineer, Pourashava, Administrative Officer, Pourashava, Municipal Ward Councilor (designated), Social & Environmental Safeguard Focal persons, and Social Coordinator, Contractor. Resolution time is 7 Days. 2nd Level Grievance: If not redressed, it moves to the 3rd level. The 2nd level involves the Regional Project Management Unit (Division Level), which includes the Additional Chief Engineer, Assistant Director (Environmental Safeguards), and Assistant Director (Social Safeguards), supported by Social Safeguard Engineers, PMSC. Resolution time is 7 Days. 3rd Level Grievance: If not redressed, it moves to the PMU Level. The 3rd level involves the Project Director, PMU, Deputy Project Director (Safeguards), and Assistant Director (Environment), supported by Assistant Director (Social Safeguards), Social & Env. Specialist, and PMSC. Resolution time is 15 Days.
<p>Contact numbers of PIU, RPMU, PMU</p>	<p>xxx (Please add the contact details of point person)</p>

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

Appendix 6: Sample Grievance Registration 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 7: 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 Rehabilitation¹⁹

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:

¹⁹ 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.²⁰ If noncompliance or any major gaps identified, include the recommendation of corrective action plan.

²⁰ 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 RP 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 8: Documentation during Stakeholders Consultation

Package 2: Construction of RCC Road Starting from Anil Majhi Kheaghat to Gabkhan Bridge

Location Name: Near Md. Saffikul Islam's residence

Date: 28.03.2022

Participants: Owner of the Graveyards, Project Consultants, and Pourashava Staff

No. of Participants: 6 (5 male and 1 female)

Key points of discussion and concerns:

- For the entire stretch of 800 meters there are three private graveyards on the left hand side of the proposed road alignment, starting from Anil Majhi ghat. These graveyards are built on private land.
- Discussions with the owners revealed that they have no objection to the construction of the road. The pourashava Assistant Engineer explained to the owners and other community people that the RCC road ROW will be of 3.66m and beyond the ROW there will be 450mm earthen shoulder on both sides to support the RCC road. The earthen shoulders will be developed.
- Measurements were undertaken in presence of the owners of the graves, and it was found that one wall of one of the graveyards is just at the edge of the earthen shoulder, the other graveyards are much beyond. The owners do not have any objection to it. The project consultant mentioned to them that, if any damage is caused to the structures during construction, it will be repaired by the Contractors and Pourashava will ensure and monitor the repair work.
- The owners requested, as the road height will be increased, there will be a potential chance of water logging to their side, where the community resides; the area is at lower elevation than the proposed road height at this location. They proposed to lay drainage pipes, that may be laid beneath the RCC road up to the canal on the other side of the road. The community members were briefed that two culverts would be constructed for drainage of water to the canal.
- The owners and community people mentioned that the road is in very bad condition and this must be repaired. They will cooperate with the project.



Measuring the width of the graveyard from the proposed centreline of road

Package 2: Construction of RCC Road Starting from Anil Majhi Kheaghat to Gabkhan Bridge

Location: Nechhariya Jame Masjid

Date: 28.03.2022

Participants: Masjid Committee members, Community people, Project Consultants, and Pourashava Staff

No. of Participants: 8 (7 male and 1 female)

Key points of discussion and concerns:

- The pourashava Assistant Engineer explained to the Masjid Committee member and other community people that the proposed RCC road ROW will be of 3.66m and beyond the ROW there will be 450mm earthen shoulder on both side to support the RCC road. The earthen shoulders will be developed.
- It was mentioned to the Masjid Committee and community members that the stairs of the Masjid will be impacted during construction of the road as they have encroached on the road ROW. The committee members agreed to it and said that they have no objection if the stairs are removed. There are three stairs.
- Alternate location of the stairs were discussed. However, the Assistant Engineer of pourashava said that development of road shoulder will impact two stairs; and as the level of the road will be increased a single step would be sufficient to enter the Masjid. The committee members and the community agreed to this proposal.
- The community members said that they want the road condition to be improved.



Stakeholder Consultation at Jhalokhati Pourashava

Location: Mayor's Office

Date: 28.03.2022

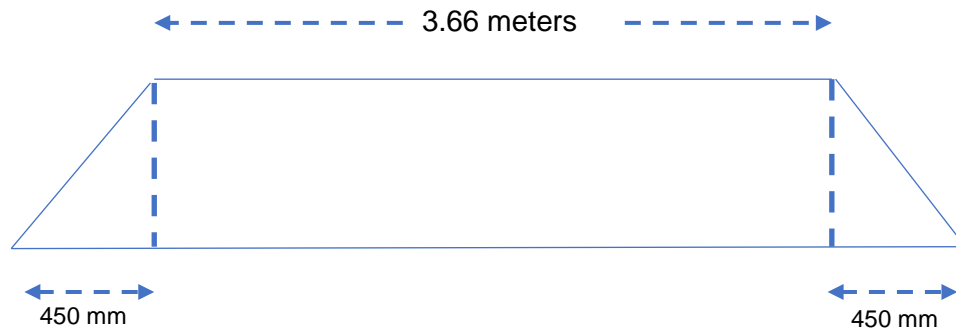
Participants:

- Mayor, Jhalokhati Pourashava
- Secretary, Jhalokhati Pourashava
- Assistant Engineer, Jhalokhati Pourashava
- Sub Asst. Engineer, Jhalokhati Pourashava
- Project Consultant

No. of Participants: 5 (4 male and 1 female)

Key points of discussion and concerns:



- Honourable Mayor of Jhalokhati chaired the meeting, he said both the road project and cyclone shelter is much needed for the town and the pourashava will extend all support to the project.
- The Assistant Engineer and Sub-asst. Engineer pointed out the high density, medium density and low density roads. It was considered that roads where there are maximum number of commercial entities are considered high density, roads where commercial entities are less are considered medium density and roads there are no commercial entities and some trees will be impacted are considered low density.
- As per Assistant Engineer, Jhalokhati Pourashava, if trees are outside the RCC ROW of 3.66 meters, it will not be cut. The trees will help to bind the earthen protection wall to the road and provide natural retention. If the trees are within the ROW then it will be cut. Earth filling will be done to develop the earthen shoulders of the road.
- The typical cross-section of the road will be as following:



- Construction of roads in each stretch of 100 meters would take about 15 days and construction of drains will take about 10 days for a 100 meter stretch.
- Project consultant mentioned that impact/damage to secondary structures would be during construction will be mitigated by the construction Contractors.

Coastal Town Climate Resilience Project (CTCRP)

Pourashava: Jhalokathi Date: 28/03/2022
 Location: Pourashava Office Ward No.:

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Contact Number	Signature
1.	ALHAJ Md. Liakat ali Talukder	MAYOR	01732028814	
2	KAZI MOHSIN REZA	Asst. Engineer	01711012323	
3	Md. Samim Hossain	Sub Asst Engineer	01713536166	
4	Mamun Ar Rashid	Researcher Exp. CTEIP	0171125020	M Rashid
5.	Mst. Shahin Sultana	Secretary, Jhalokathi mun	01718198954	

Appendix 9: Survey Safety Protocol on Covid-19
Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Sector Project Socio-Economic Surveys
SURVEY SAFETY PROTOCOL ON COVID-19²¹

A. Introductions

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

B. About the Corona Virus Disease

2. Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus. Most people infected with the COVID-19 virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. Older people and those with underlying medical problems like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, and cancer are more likely to develop serious illness. The COVID-19 virus spreads primarily through droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose when an infected person coughs or sneezes. At this time, there are no specific vaccines or treatments for COVID-19.²² However, precautions can be implemented to prevent and slow down the transmission of the virus.

C. Common Symptoms of Corona Virus Disease²³

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

Most common symptoms:

- fever;
- dry cough;
- tiredness.

Less common symptoms:

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

²¹ ADB has shared the guidance notes with its executing and implementing agencies in the DMCs, including the executing and implementing agencies for CTCRSP. <https://www.adb.org/documents/series/covid-19-asia-pacific-guidance-notes>

²² World Health Organization. https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus#tab=tab_1

²³ Footnote 21.

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 CTCRSP

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)/pourashava (which is also the project implementation unit) has been informed by CTCRSP about the survey.
 - Never carry out survey activities in containment zone, if any, and undertake surveys in such areas after restrictions are lifted and necessary approvals are obtained for survey work.
 - Maintain adequate stock of masks and sanitiser for survey team; and single-use surgical mask for respondents.
 - The team should have handheld contactless temperature scanner and pulse oximeter (minimum 3-sets).
- a) To test all members of the survey team every morning before starting of survey to ensure no persons are having a fever (above 100 F or 38 C) and oxygen saturation level (should be above 95).
- b) Once in the field, the head of the team should test the temperature of every respondent before assigning a team member to a particular respondent.
- 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 CTCRSP.
- a) Avoid touching eyes, mouth, and nose immediately after using the hand sanitiser, as it can cause irritation.

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

F. Important

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