

Resettlement Plan

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Bangladesh: Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Sector Project – Integrated Waste Management for Bagerhat Pourashava

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 1 February 2022)

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

ABBREVIATIONS

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

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

cm	–	centimeters
km	–	kilometer
m	–	meter
km ²	–	square kilometer
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

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

Subproject Description: The subproject component, ‘Integrated Waste Management for Bagerhat Pourashava’, will be constructed on a 5 acre plot.

Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement: Project implementation will not require acquisition of private land as the entire civil works for the construction of the Integrated Waste Management site will be done on a 5 acres plot under ownership of Bagerhat Pourashava (who will form the project implementation unit).

Site reconnaissance and socio-economic survey identified 10 scattered residences and one residential-cum-commercial unit (total 11 households) within the 200 m radius from the proposed IWM facility. The households are located outside the 5 acres plot. These 11 households may require to be relocated due to their proximity to the proposed integrated waste management (IWM) facility, depending on the decision of the Department of Environment, Government of Bangladesh during provision of site clearance certificate for the IWM. This resettlement plan is prepared adopting a precautionary approach, in the event that these households require relocation. All the affected households are titleholders. No land will be acquired from the affected households, in the event relocation is required.

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

Legal Framework. The policy framework and entitlements for the program as well as for this project are based on the following laws and policies: The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017 (ARIPA), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2021 under the Environmental Conservation Act, 1995 and ADB SPS, 2009.

Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits. The entitlement matrix presented in the resettlement plan provides the compensation of all potential losses to be provided to all affected persons in the project area. In general, the affected people under the subproject component will be entitled to following types of compensation and assistances: (i) compensation for purchasing land for constructing or purchasing same size of house; (ii) compensation for structure loss; (iii) compensation for loss of permanent business; (iv) shifting allowance; (v) transition allowance; and (iv) additional assistance to vulnerable groups.

Majority of the envisaged impacts will be avoided as per the mitigation measures stated in the EMP. Relocation impact will be avoided or minimised as much as possible by design optimization by the design consultants.

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

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

Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan: The costs are conservative estimates and will be confirmed during detailed project report preparation and planning, based on detailed measurement surveys and market surveys, as required. The total resettlement cost for the contract package is **BDT 2,08,21,080.00 (Bangladesh Taka Two crore eight lakhs twenty-one thousand eighty only)**. PIU will issue order for release of payment to affected persons, which shall be released through electronic clearance service/National Electronic Fund Transfer (ECS/NEFT) transaction from bank, through concerned treasury of LGED.

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

Monitoring and Reporting. Resettlement plan implementation will be closely monitored to provide the PMU with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Monitoring will be undertaken by the PMSC, RPMUs and PMU. Monitoring will involve administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and

problems are dealt with on a timely basis; socio-economic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the detailed measurement survey of affected persons undertaken during project sub-preparation, and overall monitoring.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

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

2. Coastal towns are particularly at risk from the impacts of climate change due to high levels of poverty and limited capacity of *pourashavas* (urban local governments) to invest in resilience. The *pourashavas* lack resilient infrastructure, clubbed with haphazard urbanization, lack of stormwater drains, poor solid waste management system further worsens the condition of these towns. Most of the coastal towns are situated on the riverbanks of low-lying tidal zones at an average elevation of 1.0–1.5 meters (m) from the sea level¹ and coastal flooding is a key hazard faced by these towns. Inadequate basic municipal infrastructure to respond to increasing climate risk threatens both quality of life and the economic growth of coastal towns. This calls for an integrated approach for coastal town development that promotes risk-informed planning and investment for building resilience.

B. Project Description

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

Table 1: District wise Pourashavas where Project (CTCRSP) 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		8. Chalna (Dacope)
	9. Kuakata	9. Pirojpur	9. Swarupkathi
4. Shariatpur	10. Zanjira	10. Barguna	10. Patharghata
	11. Bhedarganj		11. Betagi

C. About the Subproject Location

8. Bagerhat *pourashava* (municipality) is in Bagerhat district under Khulna Division, located in the south-western part of Bangladesh. The municipality was established in 1958. It consists of 9 wards, 18 mahallas and 51 mouzas according to Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) Census Survey, 2011. It has an area of 7.53 km² and population 49073; male 24601, female 24,472.³

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

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

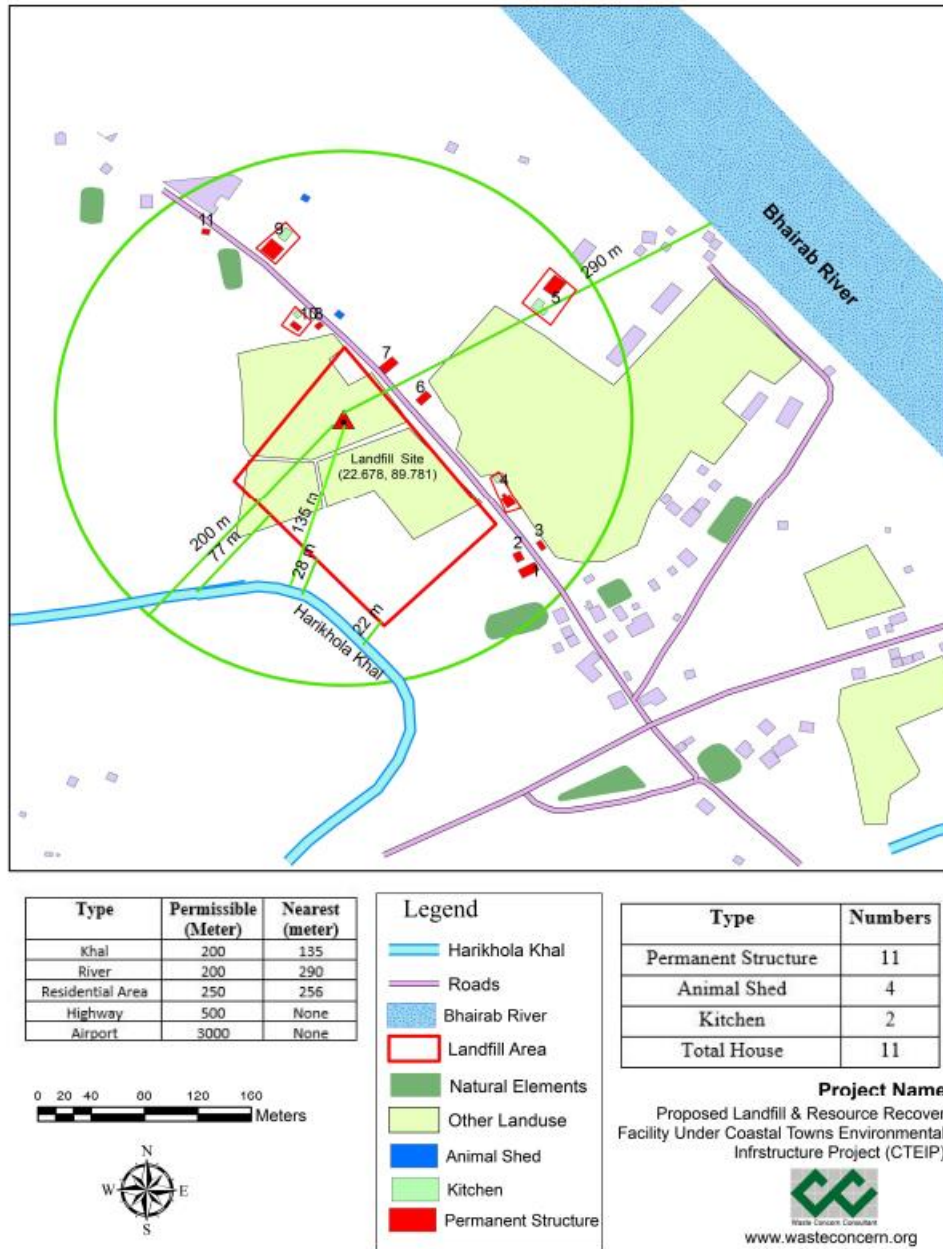
D. Description of Subproject Component

11. The proposed Integrated Waste Management is located at Majhidanga Mouza under the Kara Para Union Parishad which is situated in the north of Bagerhat Municipality (Ward Number. 01 boundary). The site is located 2.75 km north of the core commercial and residential areas of the municipality (Bagerhat *pourashava*). The total area of the site is 5 acres. The municipality has completed all the due processes related to land acquisition. The site was acquired as a landfill site in 2017, and it is presently under the ownership of Bagerhat *Pourashava*. The site is currently used as a solid waste disposal facility using crude dumping methods.

12. The proposed site will have the following: facilities for landfilling of waste, a composting plant (5 tons per day capacity), material recycling facility (MRF) facility (2.5 tons per day capacity), fecal sludge treatment plant of 5 m³ per day capacity, leachate collection and treatment system, boundary wall, small weighbridge, office facilities, reinforced cement concrete (RCC) internal road, and an embankment along with a green belt around the site. The landfill will have a liner at the base of the landfill site with a landfill gas collection and venting system. Figure 1 shows the proposed location of the IWM site as well as the proposed layout of the Integrated Waste Management for Bagerhat Pourashava. Equipment such as a front loader, the excavator has been considered for the operation of the landfill. The current waste generation of the municipality is estimated at 13 tons and it is expected to reach 22 tons per day in 2040. The design of the plant is considered using the 2040 scenario of waste generation.

³ Community Report, Bangladesh Population and Housing Census 2011, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) Statistics and Informatics Division (SID) Ministry of Planning Government of The People's Republic of Bangladesh

**Figure 2: IWM Site Bagerhat Pourashava
Landfill Site Bagerhat Municipality**



Source: Design Consultants and Project Management Unit, CTCRSP

13. The proposed IWM site selection criteria is based on the rules set forth by the Solid Waste Management Rules 2021 (hereinafter referred as IWM Rules, 2021). The table below discusses the compliances.

Table 2: Bagerhat IWM Site Selection Criteria and Compliance as per the IWM Rules 2021

Site Selection Criteria	Remarks on Compliance of Bagerhat Site
The IWM site shall be located at least 200 meters away from rivers, water bodies, or ponds.	The Bhairab river is located 290 m away from the center of the IWM site. The Harikolha khal is located 135 m away from the center of the IWM site. If we consider the distance from the property line of the total area of the facility, the river is located 256 m away and the khal is located between 22-77 m away. Figure 2 shows the distance of the river and khal from the proposed facility.
The IWM site shall be located at least 250 meters away from residential development project sites.	There is no 'residential development project' within 250 meters of the IWM site. However, there are 11 scattered houses within 200 m of the site. During the site visit, these 11 households reported odor issues as well as wastewater seepage from the site, which currently functions as a solid waste dump site. There are 14 houses scattered in the 200-250 meters radius from the IWM site. The 14 houses located between 200-250 m have not reported any odor or wastewater issues due to the existing operation of the solid waste dump site. With the improved design of the integrated waste management, these households are not anticipated to suffer from odor and other issues. These 14 households have indicated a lack of willingness to relocate. On the other hand, 11 houses are at proximal locations within 200 m of the site. The decision regarding relocation of these 11 households rests with DOE, GOB based on an examination of the technical design and will be confirmed in the updated Resettlement Plan. The odor and wastewater issues will be mitigated by having proper control measures in the design of the landfill site. Mitigating measures considered in the design are shown in Table 2.
The IWM site shall be located at least 500 meters away from national highways, housing areas, public parks, and water-supplying wells.	Fully compliant
The IWM site shall be located at least 3 kilometers away from airports or airbases.	Fully compliant

Source: Design Consultants and Project Management Unit, CTCRSP

Figure 3: Photographs of Current Situation of the IWM Site



14. **Mitigation measures to minimise Involuntary Resettlement Impacts.** The following mitigations measures have been considered for the key issues associated with the land fill site, that is provided by the design consultants for the subproject component. The project management unit/ regional project management unit (PMU/RPMU) and the project implementation unit (PIU) along with project contractors will ensure prior consultation with the community residing beside the construction (IWM) site. Relocation impact will be avoided or minimised as much as possible by design optimisation. Noise levels during construction will be kept below the threshold levels as mentioned in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP). All safety norms would strictly be adhered to, taking into consideration the magnitude of work and the sensitivity of the location.

15. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and the Regional Project Management Unit (RPMU) will also ensure that all the necessary rules related to safety and security of the public and residents are duly followed by the contractor. The approach road leading to the landfill site is used by the local residents; proper traffic management and signages must be used during construction to avoid accidents. During construction and also in operation phase trucks will ply fetching construction materials and solid waste collected from the town, respectively.

16. Measures to be taken up by the contractor to avoid/mitigate environmental and social impacts will include: (a) announcement of proposed civil works in advance to affected households who are required to be relocated and to the adjacent households within the 250 meter buffer area;; (b) careful provision of traffic management; (c) minimizing construction period to the extent possible; (d) provision hiring unskilled labour during construction for the local community; (e) signage with project details and contact details for grievance redress; and (f) proper traffic management. These measures will be part of the contract and will be implemented with careful monitoring by the concerned PIU.

Table 3: Mitigation Measures for the Landfill Site, Bagerhat

Landfill Site Selection Criteria (2021)	Key Issues Associated with the Site	Mitigating Measures Considered in the Design
<p>As per the IWM Rules 2021, the landfill site shall be located:</p> <p>i) At least 200 meters away from rivers, water bodies, or ponds.</p> <p>ii) At least 250 meters away from residential development project sites.</p> <p>iii) At least 500 meters away from national highways, housing areas, public parks, and water-supplying wells.</p> <p>iv) At least 3 kilometers away from airports or airbases.</p>	<p>The site in Bagerhat is complying with all the site selection criteria except serial (ii) mentioned in column 1.</p> <p>There are no structures or settlement issues within the project boundary. However, several scattered households are located within 250 m of the project site.</p> <p>The site is currently used as an open dumpsite with no environmental control measures. .</p> <p>Since households have been found within 250 m of the landfill site, the following are the risk factors associated with the location of the site:</p> <p>Odor issue from the operation of the landfill site;</p> <p>Landfill site visible to the residents;</p> <p>Pollution of the ground and surface water due to the landfill operations;</p> <p>Overflow of the leachate;</p> <p>Risk of rodents and pests.</p>	<p>The project will transform the open waste disposal site into an integrated controlled landfill with a resource recovery facility (landfill, composting facility, MRF, leachate treatment facility, pyrolysis facility, and FSTP). Through the implementation of the project, the overall condition of the people living within 250 m of the landfill site shall be significantly improved by having the following interventions considered in the design of the facility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The finished ground level of all the construction is considered to be above the flood level. • Embankments around the landfill have been considered along with a buffer zone with plantations; as a result, the site will not be visible from the outside. • The front side of the facility has a boundary wall (7 feet high) with a gate. • All sidewalls and roofs are specially designed to withstand high wind velocities and storms. • Concrete roads are introduced to avoid wastewater penetration in the ground and to avoid attracting rodents and other pests to the facility. • Leachate collection and treatment ponds can take additional wastewater in case of extreme events. 50% additional volume has been considered so that there is no risk of overflowing of leachate. • The landfill site shall have a HDPE lining and a clay layer to avoid percolation of leachate water into the groundwater. • To minimize the amount of waste entering the landfill area, 40% of the organic waste shall be recycled using the aerobic composting method. This will help to reduce methane emissions and odors. The composting process will take place under a covered roof. • Landfill operations will have daily covering to avoid the attraction of birds as well as to reduce the generation of leachate. • The landfill site shall have boundary walls, a drainage facility, drinking water facilities, and sanitation facilities for the workers. • Provisions have been made so that the waste pickers can work in the MRF.

E. Objectives of Resettlement Plan

17. This Resettlement Plan is prepared for the Integrated Waste Management for Bagerhat Pourashava, for subproject town Begerhat under Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Sector Project. It addresses the potential involuntary resettlement impacts of the proposed subproject components and is consistent with the agreed resettlement framework for the project, prepared in accordance with national laws and ADB SPS (2009) requirements for involuntary resettlement category B projects to meet the following objectives:

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

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

F. Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

18. The landfill site is a 5 acre plot under the possession of Bagerhat pourashava. The land was acquired for a landfill site for the pourashava in 2017. The site is currently being used as dumping ground for the solid waste generated at Bagerhat town. The identified site is located at Majhidanga mouza under Karapara Union Parishad in Bagethat District. The summary of the land records is provided in Table 4. The identified land was handed over to the Mayor of Bagerhat Pourashava by Land Acquisition Coordinator, Bagerhat on 10 March 2019, vide LA Case No. 03/2017-18. Mouza map showing the demarcated landfill site, the receipt of the land acquisition amount paid by Bagerhat Pourashava and the land handover letter is provided in Appendix 1, 2 and 3.

Table 4: Summary of Land Records for Bagerhat Landfill Site

District	Bagerhat
Upazilla	Bagerhat Sadar
Name of Mouza	83 No. Majhidanga
Khatian Number (SA)	157, 47,48,4,157,163,163,165,157,163,48
Daag Number (Plot No.)	530,531,522,525,562, 523,524,526,529,532,610,611, 536
Total Land Area	5 acres
Involuntary Resettlement Impact	There will be no i land acquisition impact. The landfill site is in possession of Bagerhat <i>Pourashava</i> .

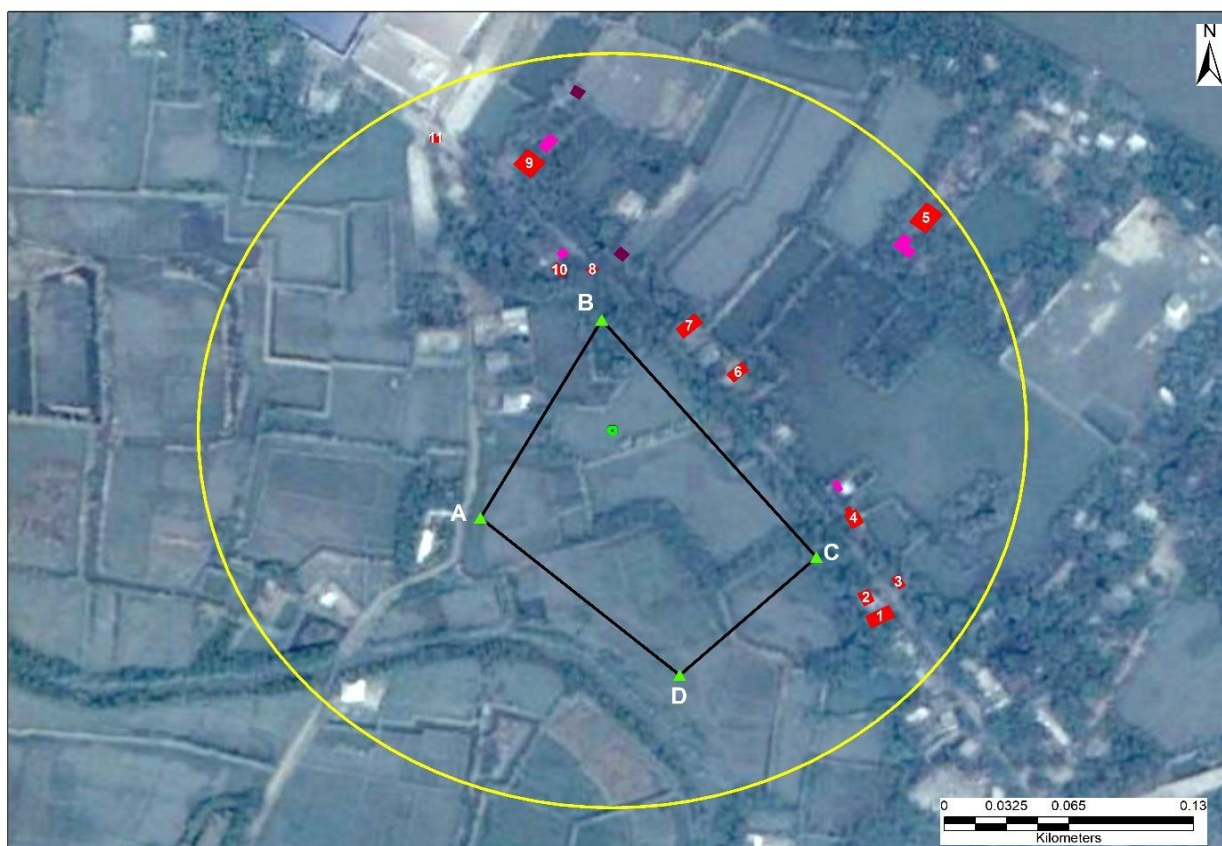
Source: Design Consultants and Project Management Unit, CTCRSP

19. As per the site selection criteria under IWM Rules 2021, there should not be any “residential development project” within 250 meters of the landfill site. Field visits have confirmed that there are no residential development projects in the vicinity. However, during the site reconnaissance, primary survey and field visit 10 scattered residences and one commercial unit was identified within a 200 m radius from the landfill location within the site. These 11 affected households reported odor issues as well as wastewater seepage from the site. These 11 households may require to be relocated due to their proximity to the proposed landfill facility, depending on the decision of the Department of Environment, Government of Bangladesh during provision of site clearance certificate for the landfill site. This resettlement plan is prepared as a precautionary measure, in the event that these households require relocation. All the affected households are titleholders and have been residing in this area for more than 10 years, except for two families.

20. Involuntary resettlement impact is assessed due to the need to relocate 11 households with 56 family members who are residing within 200 m of the proposed facility. Land will not be acquired from these 11 households, they will continue to be the owners of the land parcel; only the households may be required to be shifted out of the location due to their proximity to the proposed landfill site, depending on the decision taken by DoE. The land will continue to be under the ownership of the affected land owners and they will be able to continue with existing uses other than residential use. It is assessed that for physical displacement from housing, the compensation will be adequate to enable purchase of land of similar size to construct a house at a more habitable location.

21. The households complained about the present issues including odour problem, disturbances of flies, mosquitos and rodents and other scavenger birds and animals. Some of the families reported respiratory problems.

Figure 4: Google Earth Map Showing the Landfill Site Boundary and Affected Structures



Source: Design Consultants and Project Management Unit, CTCRSP

G. Inventory of Loss

22. Based on the site visit it was assessed that relocation of the affected households will result into permanent loss of residential structure, cattle shed and kitchen structures and the land area on which these structures are constructed.

1. Impact on Structure

23. Based on assessment of satellite imagery (on google earth), the area of the residential units, kitchen structures and cattle sheds were calculated.⁴ Google Earth image used for area calculation of each house is provided in Appendix 11. The impact assessment identified 11 main residential structures, four kitchen structures and two cattle sheds owned by eleven (11) households. The affected areas will be further revalidated though joint surveys by the Detailed Design Consultants and PIU before contract award.

24. The satellite imagery assessment identified that a total of 673.48 square meter (m²) of residential area will be impacted (Table 5).

⁴ During the site visit geo-coordinates of the affected structures were taken that were plotted on the google earth map.

Table 5: Area of the Affected Residential Unit

House Number (as provided in Google Earth Image)	Residential Area (m ²)
1	88.29
2	41.73
3	27.86
4	60.52
5	130.78
6	54.12
7	77.37
8	19.29
9	31.39
10	118.67
11	23.45
Total	673.48

Source: Satellite Imagery Assessment based on geo-coordinates taken during site reconnaissance

25. As indicated in Figure 4, house number 4, 5, 9 and 10 have separate kitchen areas and two houses (8 and 9) have separate cattle sheds. Total affected kitchen area of four households is about 152.91 m² and cattle shed is about 46.89 m² (Table 6 and 7).

Table 6: Affected Kitchen Area

House Number (as provided in Google Earth Image)	Area (m ²)
4	17.81
10	19.00
5	47.00
9	68.39
Total	152.91

Source: Satellite Imagery Assessment based on geo-coordinates taken during site reconnaissance

Table 7: Affected Cattle Shed

House Number (as provided in Google Earth Image)	Area (m ²)
8	23.47
9	23.42
Total	46.89

Source: Satellite Imagery Assessment based on geo-coordinates taken during site reconnaissance

26. Primary survey and site visit indicated that out of the 11 households, six houses are *kuchha* structures made of galvanized iron (GI) sheets, four are *semi-pucca* and one *pucca* structure.

2. Land for Construction of Same Size Houses

27. Land will not be acquired from the landowners or residents for the IWM subproject component. For relocation from the area, the affected households are entitled to purchase or construct similar size of house for which they need to purchase same size of land (on which the

residential, kitchen or cattle shed structures are constructed at the IWM buffer location), additional setback area for construction of houses, as per Building Construction Rules, 1996, Government of Bangladesh will be required. A total of 873.28 m² land area⁵ (which is about 21.58 decimals) is assessed as the built-up area of the 10 residential and one residential-cum-commercial unit.

28. On an average the built-up area for each household is about 79.39 m² of residential area; therefore, the affected landowners will require a plot to construct a same size house plus the setback area. As per the Building Construction Rules, 1996, for a plot size upto 134 m², mandatory open space for setback rules should be one meter at the rear side and 0.80 meter on each side. Considering these setback rules, each household will require about 25.6 m² of land area, which is about 105 m² of land for each affected family. The total land area required for construction of same size houses by the 11 households is 1155 m².

Table 8: Land Area Required for Construction of Same Size House

		Number of Affected Households	Total Existing Built-up Area (m ²)
Ave. Built-up Area (m²)	79.39	11	873.28
Setback Area (m²)	25.6	11	281.6
Total Area Required *	104.99		1154.88
* Rounded off to 105 and 1155 m² respectively			

3. Impact on Livelihood

29. As per the primary survey and site visit one furniture shop will be impacted due to relocation. There are no employees and the person himself is a carpenter and makes small furniture sold to the local villagers. He is running the business at this location for last two years. Relocation will cause permanent loss of business at the location. Rest of the head of households will not be impacted, they are either into business or private service at Bagerhat Town.

30. The involuntary resettlement impacts will be further assessed and revalidated through joint surveys by the Design Consultants and PIU before contract award; this will be updated, and the resettlement plan will be accordingly finalized⁶. However, design optimization and appropriate mitigation measures must be adopted to avoid any relocation. Relocation of the affected families will be completed before start of construction work. Summary of involuntary resettlement impacts is provided in Table 9.

Table 9: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts and Inventory of Loss

Sl.No.	Details	Affected Persons No	Remarks
1.	Permanent land acquisition	None	Land Acquisition is not required for the subproject component. The IWM facility will be constructed on a land designated for IWM purpose and under the

⁵ Summation of total residential, kitchen and cattle shed area.

⁶ This is a new solid waste dump site and no ragpickers are identified here. This was confirmed based on field visits and consultations.

Sl.No.	Details	Affected Persons No	Remarks
			ownership of Bagerhat pourashava. No land will be acquired from the affected households requiring relocation.
2.	Structure loss	11 households	Structure loss is assessed for 11 households with 56 family members, requiring relocation.
3.	Permanent and significant livelihood impact (land owners)	1	One household with 6 family members running a furniture shop will be impacted due to relocation. The HOH will lose monthly income of BDT 40,000.
4	Loss of crop/trees (encroached municipal land)	None	Nil
5.	Permanent loss of agricultural livelihood from encroached municipal land	None	Nil
6	Physical Relocation (Loss of Residence)	11 households	All the 11 households with 56 family members will be relocated as per regulatory compliance requirement.
6	Temporary loss of access/disruption to livelihood	None	Nil
7	Number of Vulnerable APs	07	All BPL (38 family members)
8	Affected Indigenous People	None	No affected person belonging to SEC (indigenous peoples) community has been identified.

BPL = below poverty line; SEC = small ethnic community

Source: Primary survey and site reconnaissance visit in January and February 2022, Bagerhat

H. Small Ethnic Community (SEC)

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

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

32. The following section presents socio-economic profile of households likely to be affected by the proposed works. Findings presented here are based on information collected from 11 affected households (permanent relocation of households) identified during primary survey and site reconnaissance visit to the subproject component location, including seven (07) vulnerable affected family. The survey provides information on the socio-economic conditions of affected households based on initial design. The census and socio-economic survey was conducted for 11 affected households within the 200 meter buffer from the landfill dump site proposed within the facility. The census survey will be further revalidated through joint surveys before contract award. A wide range of data including, social category, type of losses, type of occupation, sources of income, have been collected for social-economic profiling of the affected person. Summary profiles of affected persons with photographs are presented in Appendix 4 and 5.

1. Demographic Details

33. Primary survey identified 11 households, comprising 56 family members (female: 20 and male: 36) who will be potentially impacted due to construction of the landfill facility. Average family size of the affected households is 5.09. The socio-economic survey undertaken has not identified any affected woman headed household.

Table 10: Demographic Details of Affected Population

Total Number of Affected Persons	Male	Female
56	36	20
Family size	5.09	

Source: Primary Survey, January 2022

2. Religious Affiliation

34. As per the census and socio-economic survey, all the 11 affected households follow Muslim religion (100%).

Table 11: Religious Affiliation of Affected Persons

Religious Group	Number	Percentage
Muslim	11	100
TOTAL	11	100

Source: Primary Survey, January 2022

3. Occupation Profile

35. The heads of households (HoHs) are engaged in business, services, and also work as wage labour. The occupation profile of HoHs is presented in Table 12. Due to proximity to the town, many of the heads of households are engaged in private sector service and business in the town.

Table 12: Occupation Profile of Head of Households

Occupation	Number of HOHs
Business	4
Service	5
Wage Labour	1

Occupation	Number of HOHs
Retired	1
TOTAL	11

Source: Primary Survey, January 2022

4. Income Profile

36. The socio-economic survey identified that out of 11 affected households, 18.18 percent of the affected persons have net monthly income of upto BDT 10,000, 45.45 percent of the HOHs earn monthly income of BDT 10,001 to 15,000, 27.27 percent HOHs have income in the range of 15,001 to 20,000, and 9 percent have net monthly income more than BDT 30,001. The average monthly income of the affected families is about BDT 16275.⁷ As reported, the lowest monthly income is BDT 5,000 and highest monthly income BDT 40,000.

Table 13: Monthly Income of the Affected HoHs

Monthly Income (BDT) from affected business	No. of Affected HoHs	Percentage
upto 10,000	2	18.18
10,001 - 15,000	5	45.45
15,001 - 20,000	3	27.27
20,001 - 30,000	0	0
30,001 and above	1	9.09
TOTAL	11	100

Source: Primary Survey, January 2022

5. Vulnerability

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

- (i) Below the poverty line (BPL);⁸
- (ii) Small ethnic community (SEC)⁹ or indigenous people as termed in ADB SPS, 2009;¹⁰
- (iii) Female-headed households (FHH);

⁷ The average income is calculated based on the monthly income reported by 11 affected households during primary survey, presented in Appendix 2

⁸ The upper poverty line for urban areas 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 areas 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 areas is BDT 3,085 per capita/month in 2021. As such the per capita average monthly household income for BPL category stands at BDT 13,882.50 (BDT 3,085 × 4.5 (HH size) =13,882.50).

⁹ According to the Gazette of Bangladesh Cultural Ministry, dated March 23, 2019, 50 types of small ethnic communities live in Bangladesh.

¹⁰ ADB SPS, 2009 uses the term indigenous people to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

- (iv) Elderly-headed households;
- (v) Households with out-of-school/working children;
- (vi) Households headed by persons with disabilities;
- (vii) Landless households; and
- (viii) Households with no legal title / tenure security (non-titleholders).

38. The socio-economic survey undertaken identified the vulnerability status of the affected persons. It was assessed that out of 11 affected households, 07 of them fall under the below poverty line category.¹¹

Table 14: Vulnerability of Affected Households

Vulnerable Groups	Number of Affected Households	Percentage
BPL	07	64

Source: Primary Survey, January 2022

39. The summary profile of the affected persons is provided in Table 15.

¹¹ Calculation based on monthly income against total number of family members. The monthly per capita per head income is found to be below the threshold limit of BDT 3085.

Table 15: Summary of Affected Persons

Impact	Number of affected persons / Quantity
1. Loss of land	
Permanent land acquisition	Land acquisition is not required for construction of the landfill site. The proposed site is under the ownership of Bagerhat Pourashava; landuse marked for solid waste management purpose. However, for relocation of affected households within the 200 m radius from the landfill dump location within the site, it is assessed that the affected households will require 1155 m ² for purchase of land for construction of same size of house.
2. Loss of structures/permanent relocation	
Residential	11 households, of which 10 face loss of residential structure and one faces loss of residential cum commercial structure. The households will be relocated for regulatory compliance as specified in IWM Rules 2021.
Commercial	
3. Loss of livelihood	
Permanent	One household running a furniture shop at the location, will lose livelihood due to relocation.
4. Temporary Impact	
Total No. of temporarily affected business owners	Nil
Employees in the temporarily affected shops/businesses	Nil
Number of women affected persons	Nil
Average monthly income of the households	The average monthly income of the affected families about BDT 16275.
5.Vulnerable affected persons (facing temporary impact)	Total: 07 (All BPL)
Small Ethnic Community	Nil

Source: Primary Survey, January 2022

IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

A. Public Consultation

40. The draft resettlement plan preparation involved meaningful consultations with stakeholders. The key stakeholders consulted during resettlement plan preparation include (i) affected persons, including vulnerable households; (ii) program beneficiaries; (iii) elected representatives, community leaders; (iv) local government (*pourashava*); and (v) project staff, PMU, PIU, and consultants. Meetings and individual interviews were held involving stakeholders particularly the affected families, requiring relocation; and site reconnaissance, survey and interviews were conducted to determine the potential impacts due to the implementation of subproject component. During meetings, stakeholders were briefed about the landfill site and the potential mitigations planned for redusing environmental impacts due to solid waste dumping; project benefits as well as adverse impacts envisaged during construction; environmental and social safeguards, gender inclusion, community participation aspects built into the project etc. Consultations covered issues such as awareness and scope of the project components, benefits

of project, envisaged impacts such as potential relocation and loss of income of the furniture shop. It was informed to surveyed affected persons that appropriate measures for relocation will be undertaken before start of construction work as per the regulatory requirements. It was also informed that, despite mitigation measures, if relocation is required, they would be compensated in accordance with the agreed entitlement matrix. Further consultations, including focus group discussions (FGDs) and joint surveys would be conducted before contract award and final mitigation measures approved by DOE.

41. Minutes of consultation meeting, signature sheet and photographs are attached in Appendix 6. Public consultation conducted for preparation of the draft resettlement plan is provided in Table 16. Consultation was held at Mazidanga, Karapara union, under Bagerhat Sadar, with the affected family members facing potential relocation.¹² The details such as salient features of technical provisions in projects, proposed project implementation schedule, benefits as well as possible inconveniences and envisaged adverse impacts; environmental and social, gender inclusion, community awareness and participation, have been shared; the entitlement matrix and the project grievance redress mechanism was also discussed. Key concerns raised by the participants during consultation meetings are as follows:

- (i) Most of the affected persons desire to leave the place if fair companion is provided by the project to the affected families. There should not be any delay in compensation for their lost assets.
- (ii) Some people fear that their residential structure will be dismantled without giving compensation so they are not interested move from here; the consultants and the pourashava authorities assured them that information dissemination will be held in timely manner with the affected families and compensation would be paid to them.
- (iii) It was further explained that they will be pre-informed and will be given minimum 6 months notice to relocate from the place. Their land will not be acquired and they can continue to use the land for purposes other than residential.
- (iv) Most of the affected families want to resettle within 500 meters of the vicinity.
- (v) The affected persons mentioned that they want to resettle and relocate as per their own choice not according to the pourashava's.

Table 16: List of Public Consultations Held for the Subproject Component

Sl. No.	Date	Location	Total participants	Female participants
1	27 February, 2022	Mazidanga, Karapara union, Bagerhat Sadar	11	3
Total			11	3 (27%)

42. A range of formal and informal consultative methods will be carried out for the subproject component including, but not limited to: (i) focus group discussions (FGDs); (ii) public meetings; (iii) community discussions; and (iv) in-depth and key informant interviews, in addition to the census and socioeconomic surveys and individual meetings, consultations will be held with special emphasis on vulnerable groups. Consultations with women members of affected persons' households will be given priority. 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.

¹² Location of the Integrated Waste Management site, which is about 2.75 km from core of Bagerhat Pourashava.

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

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

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

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

B. Disclosure

46. 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.

47. Information dissemination, through subproject specific leaflets (in local language Bengali) and public announcements, and consultation will continue throughout program implementation. The project leaflets will be distributed by community mobilisers to the affected communities for their information. The subproject cut-off-date will be established upon the completion of final detail design, detail measurement survey (DMS) and census of affected person. The subproject cut-off-date will be informed to the affected persons directly, through dissemination of project leaflets,

public announcements in the local media, as well as stated in the project sign boards. A sample project leaflet is attached in Appendix 4 of the Resettlement Framework.

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

49. 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 17.

Table 17: 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.
Resettlement Plan Preparation Phase	Disclosure of cut-off-date	For land acquisition, Section 4 Notice under ARIPA, 2017 and for nontitle holders	Section 4 notice under ARIPA, 2017 will be

Subproject Phase	Activities	Details	Responsible Agency
		(NTHs) start date of DMS and census survey is cut-off-date.	published by Deputy Commissioner's Office. PIU with the support of DDC social safeguard specialist will inform the NTHs.
	Social impact assessment surveys	Resettlement framework will be made available in Deputy Commissioner/ Land Acquisition office and PMU office/ PIU office at <i>pourashava</i> level, to be translated in local language, Bengali	PMU/RPMU/PIU will ensure the availability of resettlement framework.
	Formulating compensation measures and rehabilitation measures	Conducting discussions/ meetings/workshops with all affected persons and other stakeholders	PIUs under overall supervision of PMU will conduct all required discussions/ meetings/ workshops and will invite all primary and secondary stakeholders.
	Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	Web disclosure of the resettlement plans. Circulating Copies of resettlement plans to all stakeholders including affected persons, translating summary resettlement plan in local language before conducting final disclosure meeting. Conducting public meetings for resettlement plan approval by affected persons.	PIU will undertake all activities related to circulation of resettlement plan. PIU will arrange public meeting of all stakeholders with affected persons for resettlement plan approval. The PIU and RPMU safeguard personnel will document all the comments and suggestions made by affected persons and will send it to the PMU along with the resettlement plan.
Resettlement Plan Implementation Stage	Disclosing final resettlement plan approved by ADB to all important stakeholders	Final resettlement plan reviewed and approved by ADB, to be updated/disclosed on the implementing agency/ executing agency's website. The final plan will be disclosed to affected persons and other stakeholders. Ensuring the availability of copy of the approved resettlement plan and ADB involuntary resettlement policy at PMU, PIU, <i>pourashava</i> and Deputy Commissioner's office.	Executing agency/PMU/RPMU and PIUs
	Consultation with Affected persons	Meetings/discussions will be arranged with affected persons. Affected	PIUs will arrange required meetings/ discussions. Social safeguard personnel

Subproject Phase	Activities	Details	Responsible Agency
	during resettlement plan implementation	households to be identified those who will require rehabilitation assistance.	from PMU, RPMU and PIUs will participate, while PMSC social safeguard consultant will monitor the consultation activities.

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

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

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

51. **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.

52. 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.

53. 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 8 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.

54. **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.

55. **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

56. 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.

57. **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

58. **3rd Level Grievance, PMU Level.** All grievances that cannot be redressed within 7 days at RPMU level will be brought up to the PMU level. The RPMU safeguards team will refer any unresolved or major issues to the PMU level grievance redress team, that will be headed by the Project Director and will have Deputy Project Director, social safeguard, environment safeguards and gender Assistant Directors and PMSC, who will resolve the complaints/grievances within 15 days. The PMU level grievance team will comprise of:

- (i) Project Director, PMU
- (ii) Deputy Project Director (Safeguards)

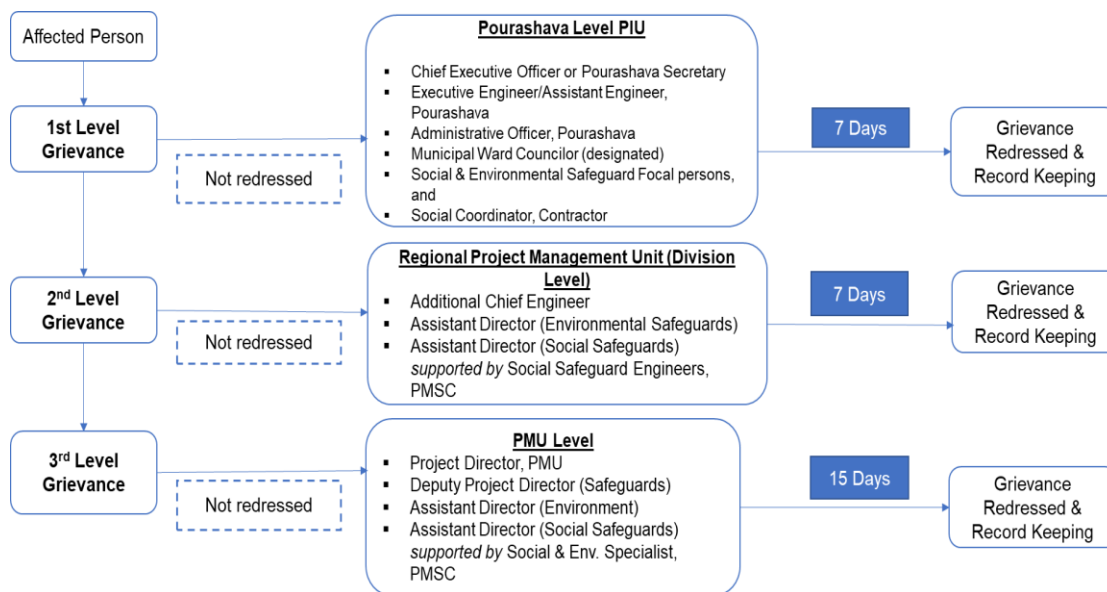
- (iii) Assistant Director (Environment)
- (iv) Assistant Director (Social Safeguards)
- (v) Assistant Director (Gender) *supported by* Social, Environment and Gender Specialist, PMSC
- (vi) women representative(s) from a Civil Society Organization (CSO), local elected representative (if required), and representative from small ethnic community.¹³

59. The grievance redress process is represented in Figure 5.

60. 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.

61. 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 5: Grievance Redress Process



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

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.

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.

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

63. **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.

64. **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

65. The legal framework for the project is based on applicable legal and policy frameworks of the Government of Bangladesh, namely the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017 (ARIPA) and ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. Under the law, the owners affected by the acquisition will be eligible to receive compensation for (i) land permanently acquired (including standing crops, trees, houses); and (ii) any other impact and damages caused by such acquisition. In accordance with the land acquisition Act, the legal process is initiated by an application by the requiring agency or department to the Deputy Commissioner (DC) of the concerned District with a detailed map of the proposed area. In determining the compensation, the Deputy Commissioner considers the recorded price of land transacted during the past 12 months in the Project area, plus 200 percent premium on the assessed value of the property for compulsory acquisition. The new Act of 2017, however, does not cover the project Affected Persons such as informal settlers/squatters or persons without titles or ownership records. Further, being a relatively new policy, the compensation payment needs to be studied by an appropriate authority (which, in case of the project, is the Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC)) to ensure that it constitutes replacement cost of the property acquired, in line with ADB policy. In case of discrepancy between the policies of ADB and the government, the ADB policy will prevail. The provisions of the Resettlement Framework 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)

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

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

67. 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. Solid Waste Management Rules, 2021

68. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MOEFCC), Government of Bangladesh is implementing an action plan for sustainable plastic management in phases. The MOEFCC has endorsed a roadmap through gazette notification to phase out single-use plastic in coastal area. The action plan identifies policy, regulatory reforms and economic instruments, technology and infrastructure and capacity building to ensure waste management. The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2021 have been drawn up under the Environmental Conservation Act, 1995.

69. The landfill site selection criteria is guided by the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2021. The rules regarding landfills in Schedule 3 Rule 4 (a) and Rule 10 (19) are as follows:

Table 18: Rules Regarding Landfill Site Selections, Schedule 3 Rule 4 (a) and Rule 10 (19), IWM Rules 2021

Subject	Description
1. Landfill site selection	A. Landfill project permission will not be provided in environmentally critical areas (ECA), reserved areas, sanctuaries, declared environmentally sensitive areas, and flood plains.
	B. The site shall be large enough to last for 20-25 years and shall be developed as small "landfill cells" in a phased manner with the provision to use and close the facility as required.
	C. A 'no development' buffer zone shall be maintained around the solid waste processing and disposal facility (for facilities exceeding 5 tons per day of installed capacity). This will be maintained within the total area of the solid waste processing and disposal facility. The buffer zone shall be prescribed on a case-to-case basis by the local body in consultation with the Department of Environment (DOE).
2. Site selection parameters	A. Landfill site shall be located at least 200 meters away from rivers, waterbodies, or ponds.
	B. Landfill site shall be located at least 250 meters away from residential development project sites.
	C. Landfill site shall be located at least 500 meters away from national highways, housing areas, public parks, and water-supplying wells.
	D. Landfill site shall be located at least 3 kilometers away from airports or airbases.

Source: Section of IWM Rules, 2021 shared by Design Consultant and Project Management Unit, CTCRSP

C. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)

70. 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.

71. 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.

D. Comparison Between ARIPA, 2017 and ADB SPS, 2009

72. Difference between the national land acquisition act and principles laid down in ADB SPS, 2009 is compared in the Table 19 below and the measures to bridge the gaps are discussed.

Table 19: 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.

E. Policy Principles for the Project CTCRSP

73. 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.

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

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

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

VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCES AND BENEFITS

A. Types of Losses And Affected Person Category

75. The anticipated losses due to the proposed subproject component (Construction Integrated Waste Management for Bagerhat Pourashava) under CTCRSP comprise potential relocation of 11 households within 200 meter radius from the IWM facility within the 5-acre plot where it will be constructed. The households will face relocation impact (physical displacement from housing) due to regulatory requirements under IWM Rules 2021; one owner of furniture shop will face permanent income loss due to relocation.

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

77. Detailed joint survey will be conducted for the affected households by Detain Design Consultants and PIU before contract award and all the families will relocate before start of construction work.

B. Eligibility

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

- (i) persons who will lose land/assets/income in their entirety or in part, and have formal legal rights to the land;
- (ii) persons who will lose the land they occupy in its entirety or in part, and have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws, e.g., tenants and leaseholders;
- (iii) persons occupying land over which they neither have legal title, nor have claims recognized or recognizable under national law e.g., sharecroppers, squatters, encroachers, wage labour without formal contracts; and
- (iv) Vulnerable households comprise below poverty line households, female-headed households, households with out of school/working children, disabled person-headed household, elderly-headed household or elder,¹⁴ landless household, household with no legal title / tenure security, and indigenous people.

C. Cut-off-Date

79. For legal title-holders, the date of publication of the notice by the Deputy Commissioner under Section 4 of ARIPA, 2017 will be considered as the cut-off-date. The date of detail measurement survey (DMS) will be the cut-off-date for the affected non-titleholders. Any persons moving into the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled for compensation or assistance under the project. The cut-off-date for this resettlement plan is 27 February, 2022 when census and socio-economic survey for the subproject component was carried out and affected persons were intimated accordingly.

80. Any person who resides on land within the 200 meter radius of the project area after the cut-off-date is not eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance or both. Similarly, fixed assets (built structures for residential use,) established after this date will not be compensated.

81. CTCRSP will document and disseminate the cut-off- date information throughout the project area and particularly in the area within 200 m radius and 200-250 m radius of the project site, immediately. The survey presented in this draft Resettlement Plan will be revised and revalidated during joint survey and detailed measurement survey.

D. Entitlements

82. All the affected persons facing relocation impact will be compensated for loss of structure, loss of land on which the structures are constructed, relocation assistance as per the entitlement matrix in accordance with the resettlement framework. One affected business owner will be compensated for permanent income loss. 'Shifting assistance' of BDT 15,000 will be paid to the affected households for relocation (the cost would include truck hire, loading, unloading cost, etc.). Entitlement matrix is provided in Table 20.

83. Any other unanticipated losses caused during due to subproject implementation will be eligible for compensation as per the entitlement matrix in the resettlement framework. Such issues

¹⁴ The eligibility will follow the Department of Social Service of Ministry of Social Welfare that uses 65 years age for men and 62 years agefor women to define elderly people.

will be identified and closely monitored by the safeguard focal person at PIU and safeguard personnel at RPMU.

Table 20: Entitlement Matrix

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Compensation Entitlements ¹⁵	Remarks
A. Loss of Land					
A.1	Loss of private land	Agricultural, homestead, vacant land	Land owner (s) with legal title	(i) Replacement cost for land on which the residential buildings are constructed plus setback requirements; (ii) All fees, taxes, or other charges, as applicable under relevant laws are to be borne by the project; (iii) Additional compensation for vulnerable household, as specified in row # F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The compensation for affected land at replacement cost will be paid by the Executing Agency to the affected land owners. Vulnerable households will be reverified during joint survey as part of resettlement plan update. In case of structure loss requiring physical displacement from housing, without land acquisition, the compensation will be adequate to enable purchase of land of similar size to construct a house of similar size. Eleven households will receive compensation for land at replacement cost.
B. Loss of Structures					
B.1	Loss of residential and commercial structures	Residential, commercial structure affected and other assets ¹⁶	Owners of structures with legal title	(i) 60 days advance notice before relocation; (ii) Cost of structures at replacement cost; (iii) Rights to salvage materials from structure; (iv) Provision of all taxes/fees, registration cost, and other fees incurred for replacement of structures; (v) No deductions for depreciation or salvage of material by affected households will be made; (vi) Shifting allowance based on actual cost of moving (e.g., truck hire, equipment, loading,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable households will be reverified during joint survey as part of resettlement plan update. The affected structural cost at replacement cost to be reassessed during joint survey by DDC and PIU.

¹⁵ All cash compensations other than statutory compensations in this entitlement matrix will be adjusted for inflation until the year of compensation payment.

¹⁶ Other assets include, but is not limited to walls, fences, sheds, wells, etc. Detail entitlements will be finalized after detailed measurement survey when all impacts are known, and all impacts will be mitigated with appropriate compensation based on national land and ADB SPS, 2009.

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Compensation Entitlements ¹⁵	Remarks
				unloading cost, etc.) calculated at BDT 15,000.00 (vii) Additional compensation for vulnerable household as specified in row # F.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical displacement will not be undertaken during monsoon. Eleven households will receive compensation for loss of structures.
C. Loss of Income					
C.1	Loss of Income	Permanent business losses, rent collection along the RoW / proposed land for the subprojects	Landowners, Traders, shop owners and their employees (for both titleholders and non-titleholders)	(i) 60 days' advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption. (ii) Cash compensation equivalent to net income from the affected business/ rent from tenants/sharecroppers for the duration of twelve months on producing relevant income or income tax return documents; in absence of proper income documents, the income will be calculated by the Joint Verification Committee; (iii) Support to access microfinance institution for credit facilities for microenterprise or land development for any member of the land/business owner household; (iv) The employees will receive compensation equivalent to their net income for the duration of twelve months based on the payment/salary/wage receipts. If income documents are not available then the person will receive compensation calculated as per the minimum wage rate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revalidation of income loss during joint survey conducted and part of resettlement plan updating. One household will receive compensation for income loss.
D. Relocation Assistance					
D.1	Physical displacement ¹⁷	Residences or business entities	All affected persons who will be physically displaced (titleholders	(i) Logistical and administrative assistance, with identification and purchasing or rental of replacement plots and/or structures, or the construction of new ones;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revalidation of monthly income of the affected persons (HoH) for ascertaining relocation

¹⁷ Transportation costs, transition allowance and other resettlement costs are not incremental. For example, if an affected household loses land, shelter and commercial business in one lot, the family will get each of these allowances only once.

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Compensation Entitlements ¹⁵	Remarks
			and non-titleholders)	(ii) Cash allowance covering the cost of transport of people and their moveable property at current market rate on actual cost basis; (iii) Transition allowance equivalent to 6 months income of the affected person (HoH) based on documental evidence; (iv) Preference to one member of physically displaced household (preferably a woman) to participate in paid project construction and operation and maintenance work, if willing and available for such work; (v) Support to access microfinance institution for credit facilities for microenterprise or land development.	assistance during joint survey. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum 12 months' notice period will be provided prior to physical displacement. • Physical displacement will not be undertaken during monsoon season. • Eleven families will receive relocation assistance.
E. Vulnerability Assistance					
F.1	Impact on vulnerable persons ¹⁸	Affected due to land acquisition, involuntary resettlement	A. All significantly and permanently affected households identified under vulnerable category ¹⁹	(i) Vulnerable households, who lost lands/residence/shops/productive assets (10% or more), will be provided one-time transition allowance as additional assistance, equivalent to twelve (12) months of minimum wage; (ii) Assistance in identification and purchase or rental of new plot/structure through microcredit scheme; (iii) Provide preferential employment in the project construction; (iv) Provision of skill training for alternate livelihood for the affected person or any member of the household; (v) Support to receive financial grants or access to micro-finance institutions for livelihood investment as well as organizational/logistical support to establish an alternative income generation activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable households to be reverified during joint survey as part of resettlement plan update for respective subproject. • 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 preferential employment during project construction. • Construction contracts will require contractors to employ

¹⁸ Vulnerability benefits are incremental, i.e., in addition to other entitlements and benefits.

¹⁹ Vulnerable households comprise below poverty line households, female-headed households, households with out of school/working children, disabled person-headed household, elderly-headed household, landless household, household with no legal title / tenure security, and households belonging to small ethnic communities.

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Compensation Entitlements ¹⁵	Remarks
					<p>specific numbers of vulnerable affected persons in their construction workforces.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representation from vulnerable affected persons will be a requirement of all committees and consultation forums for CTCRSP. • Seven vulnerable households will receive vulnerability assistance.
F. Other Impacts					
H.1	Un-anticipated losses	Any other loss not identified in the matrix	Any affected person or affected entity	Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented and mitigated based on principles and policies of ARIPA, 2017 and ADB SPS, 2009.	The social safeguard personnel from PMU/PIU will ascertain the nature and extent of impact and loss and finalize the entitlements as per the resettlement policies of government and ADB and update the same into the respective resettlement plan.

Note: The above entitlements are only applicable if the households within the 200 m buffer radius are required to be relocated from the location.

84. 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.

85. Compensation Mechanism. Compensation for relocation and loss of 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 business owner, as per relevant income tax return documents or verification during joint survey based on the surveys of similar businesses, consultations and social impact assessment conducted. The structure loss will be calculated as the latest Basic Schedule of Rates and the affected land cost at replacement value.

86. The payment of compensation and assistance amount to affected persons should be transferred in their bank account before relocation and start of construction work. Identity cards will be prepared and distributed during joint survey.

VIII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

A. Compensation and Valuation of Assets

87. The valuation of assets is based on the principle of compensation at replacement cost. Compensation and other assistance are paid to all affected householdss prior to relocation and start of construction work.. Following the payment of compensation, the affected householdss can salvage the materials of their dismantled houses and shops without any charges.

1. Valuation of Land

88. Land will not be acquired from the affected households for the project; the affected households will be compensated to purchase adequate land of similar size plus setback area to construct a house of existing size (at the location). They will continue to enjoy use of their existing land for all purposes other than residential. The area of land on which the residential, kitchen or cattle shed structures are constructed is calculated asd 873.28 m² (which is about 21.58 decimals) covering 10 residential and one residential-cum-commercial unit. Total setback area requirement is calculated as 281.6 m², which is about 6.95 decimal (rounded off to 7 decimals)

89. In consultation with the affected persons, local community, pourashava, the PMU ascertained the replacement value of land at the IWM facility area; it is BDT 500,000 per decimal.

Table 21: Compensation for Land Area to be Purchsed for Construction of Existing Size of House

S. No.	Land Area (Decimal)	Unit Rate per Decimal (in BDT)	Total Amount (in BDT)
Affected land area	21.58	5,00,000.00	1, 07,90,000.00
Land for setbacks, as per building codes	7	5,00,000.00	35,00,000.00
TOTAL			1, 42,90,000.00

2. Valuation of Structures

90. The value of residential structures, kitchens and cattle sheds is determined on the basis of the current Basic Schedule of Rates (BSR) applicable at the time of relocation, without depreciation. The final valuation shall be done by DDC and PIU during joint survey. There were different types of structures with varied rates depending upon the type of construction materials used. Construction cost of semi-permanent structure is BDT 1045 per square feet and construction cost of permanent structure is about BDT 2200 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, as out of the 11 households, six houses are *kuchha* structures made of galvanized iron (GI) sheets, four are *semi-pucca* and one *pucca* house. The estimated compensation for structure loss is presented in Table 22.

Table 22: Compensation for Structure Loss

Type of Structure	Unit	Rate (BDT)	Area (m ²)	Amount (BDT)
Semi-pucca	Square meter	1045	873.28	9,12,577.60
Total				9,12,577.60

Note: Six affected structures are kuchcha, four are semi-pucca and one is pucca. The average construction cost (rate per m²) for semi-pucca house in Bagerhat is used for computation of structure loss in the draft Resettlement Plan. The structure loss assessment will be refined based on detailed measurement survey.

3. Relocation Assistance

91. A shifting allowance based on actual cost of moving (e.g., truck hire, loading, unloading cost, etc.) calculated at BDT 15,000.00 will be provided to the affected households for relocation.

Table 23: Shifting Allowance

Type of Assistance	Number of Structure	Rate (BDT)	Total Amount (BDT)
Shifting of residential structure	10	15,000	1,50,000.00
Shifting of commercial structure	1	15,000	15,000.00
Total	11		1,65,000.00

92. **Compensation for permanent business loss** is calculated on the net income from the affected business for the duration of twelve months on producing relevant income or income tax return documents; in absence of proper income documents, the income will be calculated by the DDC and PIU (Joint Verification Committee) based on joint survey. During the socio-economic survey the owner of the furniture shop mentioned his monthly income as BDT 40,000. The compensation is calculated based on his reported monthly income, which will be further revalidated during joint survey.

Table 24: Estimated Compensation for Permanent Business Loss

No. of Affected Household	Number of Months	Income/Month (in BDT)	Total Amount (in BDT)
1	12	40,000.00	4,80,000.00
TOTAL			4,80,000.00

Note: For the draft Resettlement Plan, the stated income as per socioeconomic survey is used for the above computation. The updated resettlement plan will include the actual compensation to be paid based on tax records or joint verification, as per the entitlement matrix.

93. All the affected households will receive transition allowance equivalent to 6 months income of the affected head of household (HOH) based on documental evidence; the draft resettlement plan calculates the transition allowance based on the monthly average income of the 11 households, which is BDT 16,275.

Table 25: Transition Allowance

No. of Affected Household	Number of Months	Income/Month (in BDT)	Total Amount (in BDT)
11	06	16,275.00	10,74,150.00
TOTAL			10,74,150.00

Seven (07) out of total affected households have been identified to be below poverty line, based on their per capita per month income below the threshold income limit of BDT 3085. Additional **vulnerability assistance**, equivalent to twelve (12) months²⁰ of minimum wage²¹ will be received by these households, in accordance with the entitlement matrix.

Table 26: Vulnerability Assistance

No. of Affected Vulnerable Household	Number of Months	Assistance/Month (in BDT)	Total Amount (in BDT)
07	12	10,400.00	8,73,600.00
TOTAL			8,73,600.00

B. Resettlement Plan Budget

94. The resettlement budget for “Integrated Waste Management for Bagerhat Pourashava”, is based on the entitlements outlined in the entitlement matrix and contingency provision amounting of about 20% of the total cost. PIU safeguard focal person along with RPMU safeguard personnel will be involved in facilitating the meetings/camps for compensation disbursement process and will facilitate aware generation 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 joint survey by Detailed Design Consultants (DDC) and PIU for updating resettlement plan. The total resettlement cost for the contract package is **BDT 2,08,21,080.00 (Bangladesh Taka Two crore eight lakhs twenty-one thousand eighty only)**. PIU will issue order for release of payment to affected persons, which shall be released through electronic clearance service/National Electronic Fund Transfer (ECS/NEFT) transaction from bank, through concerned treasury of LGED. The resettlement plan budget is outlined in Table 27.

95. The estimated resettlement plan budget is provided in following Table 27.

Table 27: Estimated Resettlement Plan Budget

Sl. No.	Item Description	Unit	Number/Area	Rate (BDT)	Total Amount (BDT)
A.	Land purchase	Decimal	28.58	5,00,000.00	1,42,90,000.00
	Lumpsum cost for all fees, taxes, or other charges, as applicable under relevant laws @ 7.5% of total land cost				10,71,750.00
B.	Compensation for structure loss considered all as semi-permanent structures	Square meter	1045	873.28	9,12,577.60

²⁰ Twenty-six (26) working days calculated for each month assuming one day leave per week.

²¹ 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.	Item Description	Unit	Number/Area	Rate (BDT)	Total Amount (BDT)
C.	Resettlement and Rehabilitation Cost				
C.1	One-time shifting allowance for 11 affected households	Number	11	15,000.00	1,65,000.00
C.2	One-time Transition Allowance for 11 households	Months	6	16,275.00	10,74,150.00
C.3	Compensation for permanent business loss to the furniture shop owner	Months	12	40,000.00	4,80,000.00
C.4	One-time Vulnerability assistance (07 affected vulnerable households) equivalent 12 months of the prevalent minimum wage* rate per affected household	Number	07	10,400	8,73,600.00
	Sub-total of A + B + C				1,66,00,900.00
D.	Implementation Cost				
B.1	Joint Survey for Resettlement Plan updating, ID preparation, Documentation			LS	3,50,000.00
B.2	Consultation, Grievance Redress			LS	2,50,000.00
B.3	Awareness Generation and Capacity Building			LS	1,50,000.00
	Sub-total of D				7,50,000.00
	Total = A + B +C+ D				1,73,50,900.00
	Contingency @ 20%				34,70,180.00
	Grand total				2,08,21,080.00

IX. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

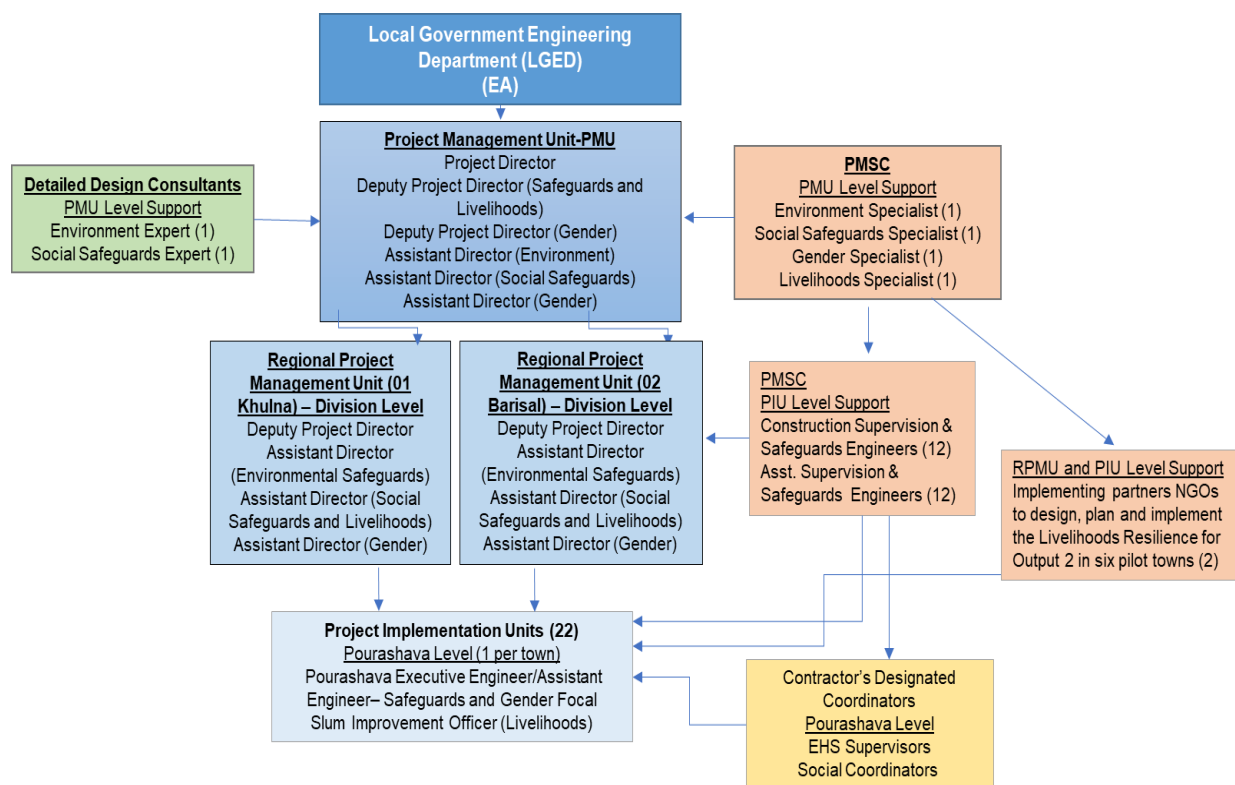
A. Implementation Arrangement

96. **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.

97. **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 6.

Figure 6: 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

98. 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.

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

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

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

100. **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.

101. **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.

102. 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.

103. 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.

104. **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.

105. 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.

106. **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.

107. 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.

108. 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.

109. **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.

110. **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.

111. 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.²²

Table 28: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for Safeguards Implementation

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

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

B. Safeguard Capacity Development

112. 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,

²² 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.

113. 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 29 provides the indicative training needs assessment. The cost of trainings will be borne under the Project's capacity building program by PMU.

Table 29: 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

114. 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.

115. All land acquisition, resettlement, and compensation for a subproject will be completed before award of civil works contracts. All land required will be provided free of encumbrances to the contractor prior to handing over of subproject sites and the start of civil works. The implementation of the resettlement plan will include: (i) identification of cut-off date and notification; (ii) verification of losses and extent of impacts; (iii) finalization of entitlements and distribution of identity cards; (iv) consultations with affected persons on their needs and priorities; and (v) resettlement, provision of compensation and assistance, and income restoration for affected persons. The expected implementation schedule for a subproject is given in Table 30.

Table 30: Schedule of Resettlement Plan Implementation

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

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

X. MONITORING AND REPORTING

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

117. The Assistant Director (Social Safeguard) at PMU with the support of Assistant Director (Social safeguard) at RPMU and Safeguards and Gender Focal person at respective PIUs will be required to submit monthly progress reports, to be consolidated by PMSC social safeguards specialist to report the status of RPs implementation under the project. The EA will submit semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB for review and will be published on the website. Outline of social safeguard monitoring report is provided in **Appendix 9**.

A. Internal Monitoring

118. 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.

119. Broadly, the internal 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 of the affected business owner.

B. Monitoring Progress of Resettlement Plan Implementation

120. The following monitoring indicators relevant to this resettlement plan, will be used for internal monitoring:

- (i) Overall monitoring whether recovery has taken place successfully and on time.
- (ii) Whether full compensation and adequate notice was provided prior to relocation.
- (iii) Whether the affected persons could buy or build houses with the compensation amount received.
- (iv) Whether the business/livelihood of the business owner is restored after shifting.

- (v) Whether the conditions of the vulnerable households improved.

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

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

122. Monitoring will also cover the physical progress of resettlement plan implementation, including relocation of affected persons.

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

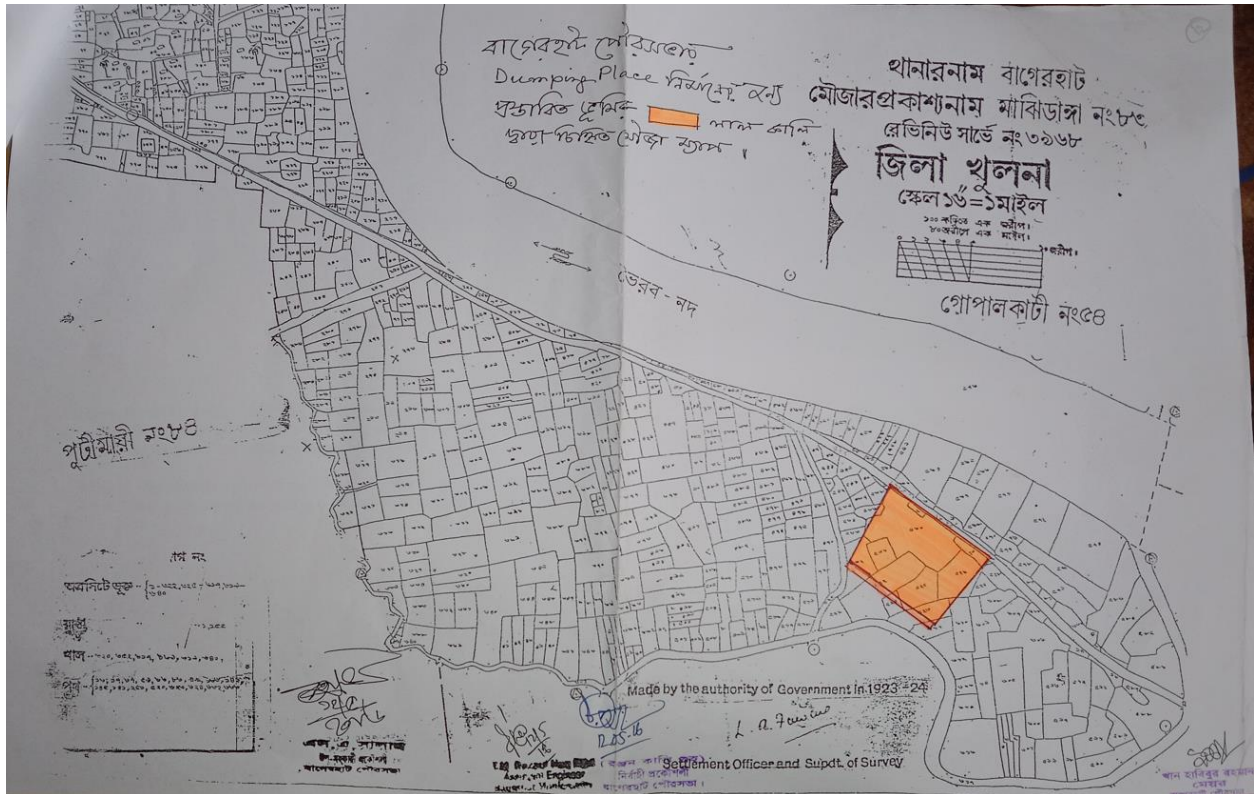
123. The major tasks associated with the resettlement plan updating and implementation is given in the Table 31 placed below.

Table 31: Follow-up Action for Resettlement Plan Updating and Implementation

S. No.	Major Follow-up Tasks
1.	The draft resettlement plan will be updated with appropriate mitigation measures to reduce or avoid any relocation impacts to the households based on environmental management plan and approvals from Department of Environment (DOE).
2.	The resettlement plan will be updated based on joint verification survey undertaken for each affected household by detailed design consultants (DDC) and project implementation unit (PIU). The DDC will prepare micro-plans for each households giving breakup of each compensation component the affected household will receive.
3.	RPMU and PIU will ensure that the affected households make a smooth transition receiving complete compensation before the start of construction work at the land fill site.
4.	The updated/revised resettlement plan will be submitted to the ADB for approval. A 100 percent revalidation joint survey must be undertaken to ensure all households within the 200 m radius in the buffer area is covered as per the regulatory requirements as mentioned in IWM Rules, 2021. This will be jointly conducted by DDC, PIU and supervised by RPMU and PMU prior to start of civil construction work at the landfill location.
5.	ADB's approval of the updated resettlement plan based on the final assessment will be obtained by the PMU, before start of civil works by Contractor.
6.	Disclosure of entitlements and the construction start date, before which the all the affected households have to relocate from the area must be shared with affected persons following joint survey and same to be updated in resettlement plan.
7.	Public consultations and engagement will be carried out through the entire project planning and preparation phase. Project disclosure meeting with affected persons and preparation of project information leaflet in local language to be shared with stakeholders and affected persons.
8	DOE's decision on relocation of households in the 200 m radius will be appended to the updated document.

9.	A certification from the ULB will be included in the updated RP certifying that the 50 contractual sanitation workers will be retained after the IWM facility is built.
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Appendix 1: Mouza Map Demarcating the Landfill Site, Bagerhat



Appendix 2: Money Receipt for the Land Acquisition Amount Paid By Bagerhat Pourashava

Money Receipt for amount BDT Eight Crore Fouteen Lakhs Sixty-two Thousand and One Hundred only was paid by Bagerhat Pourashava towards Land Acquisition.

289-

যদি নং চ ৬৯৫৭
১২০৪৪
বকেলায় গ্রামসভার হিসাবে প্রদেয়

বরাবর
বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক
সোনালী ব্যাংক

হিসাব মহানিয়ন্ত্রক, বাংলাদেশ
পূর্ব-নিরীক্ষিত চেক
হিসাব নং-৯০০

চেক নং চ ৬৯৫৬০১
জেলা হিসাব রক্ষণ অফিস
চেক প্রদানের স্থান

তারিখ ২৩/১১/১৮

নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলী বাগেরহাট পৌরসভা

টাকা (কথায়) সাত কোটি বারো হাজার পাঁচশত টাকা
এই খরচ বাংলাদেশ হিসাব মহানিয়ন্ত্রকের "পূর্ব নিরীক্ষিত চেকের ব্যয়" খাতে লেখা য়েক।

টাকা (অংকে) ৮,১৪,৬২,০০০/-

ক্রয়ব্যয়-এই চেক যে মাসে দেয়া হবে তারপর মাত্র তিন মাস পর্যন্ত বলবৎ থাকবে।

জেলা হিসাব রক্ষণ কর্মকর্তা

Appendix 3: Land Handover Letter

Land was handedover to the Mayor of Bagerhat Pourashava by Land Acquisition Coordinator, Bagerhat on 10th March 2019, vide LA Case No. 03/2017-18. Total 5 acres land handed over.

মেয়র হাজরার কার্যালয়
বাপেরহাট পৌরসভা।
ক্রমিক নং ১৩৩৬ তারিখ ১৪/৩/১৯
ক্রমিক নং : AEOP.

"দখল হস্তান্তর প্রত্যয়নপত্র" এর : AEOP.

এল, এ কেস নং-০৩/২০১৭-১৮


প্রত্যয়ন করা যাচ্ছে যে, নিম্ন তফসিলভুক্ত সম্পত্তি ০৩/২০১৭-১৮ নং এল,এ কেসের মাধ্যমে "উপকূলীয় শহর পরিবেশ উন্নয়ন" শীর্ষক প্রকল্পের আওতায় ডাঙ্গিৎ গ্রেস নির্মাণের লক্ষ্যে বাপেরহাট সদর উপজেলার ৮৩ নং মাঝিডাঙ্গা মৌজায় অধিগ্রহণকৃত মোট ৫.০০ পিচ দশমিক শূন্য শূন্য) একর জমি হ্রাবের সম্পত্তি অধিগ্রহণ ও হুকুম দফল আইন, ২০১৭ এর ৫(১)(খ) ধারা মোতাবেক জেলা প্রশাসক, বাপেরহাট এর গত ২৯/১১/২০১৭ খ্রি তারিখের আদেশে অধিগ্রহণ করা হয়েছে। উক্ত সম্পত্তির দখল জেলা প্রশাসক, বাপেরহাট এর পক্ষে জুমি অধিগ্রহণ কর্মকর্তা, বাপেরহাট ১০-০৩-২০১৮ খ্রি. তারিখে গ্রহণ করেছেন এবং অন্য ১০-০৩-২০১৯ খ্রি. তারিখে মেয়র, বাপেরহাট পৌরসভা, বাপেরহাট জ্ঞানাব খান হাবিবুর রহমান এর নিকট উক্ত সম্পত্তির দখল হস্তান্তর করা হলো।

"তফসিল"

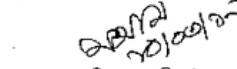
জেলা : বাপেরহাট, উপজেলাঃ বাপেরহাট সদর, মৌজার নাম : ৮৩ নং মাঝিডাঙ্গা।

ক্রমিক নং	এসএ দাগ নং	খতিয়ান নং	পূর্ণ/ আংশিক	মোট জমির পরিমাণ		হুকুম দফলিয় জমির পরিমাণ		মন্তব্য
				একর	শতাংশ	একর	শতাংশ	
০১.	৫৩০	১৫৭	আংশিক	১	৮৬	১	৮৪	
০২.	৫৩১	৪৭,৪৮	পূর্ণ	-	৩১	-	৩১	
০৩.	৫২২	৪	আংশিক	১	২০	-	৬৭	
০৪.	৫২৫	১৫৭	পূর্ণ	-	৫২	-	৫২	
০৫.	৫৬২	১৬৩	পূর্ণ	-	০৫	-	০৫	
০৬.	৫২৩	১৬৩	আংশিক	-	৪৯	-	২৪	
০৭.	৫২৪	৬	আংশিক	-	১৬	-	০৬৫০	
০৮.	৫২৬	১৬৫	আংশিক	-	৭০	-	৬৮	
০৯.	৫২৯	১৫৭	আংশিক	-	১৫	-	১৪	
১০.	৫৩২	১৫৭	আংশিক	-	৬১	-	৩২	
১১.	৬১০	১৬৩	আংশিক	-	৫০	-	০৪৫০	
১২.	৬১১	১৬৩	আংশিক	-	২৯	-	০৪৫০	
১৩.	৪৮	৫৩৬	আংশিক	-	১৪	-	০২৫০	
				মোট-				৫.০০

দখল গ্রহণকারী কর্মকর্তার স্বাক্ষর


(খান হাবিবুর রহমান)
মেয়র
বাপেরহাট পৌরসভা, বাপেরহাট।

দখল হস্তান্তরকারী কর্মকর্তার স্বাক্ষর


(মোঃ আসীমুজ্জামান মিশন)
জুমি অধিগ্রহণ কর্মকর্তা
বাপেরহাট।

Appendix 4: Socio-economic Profile of Affected Households

Sl. No.	Name	Occupation	HH member (male)	HH member (female)	Total Family Member	Income monthly (BDT)	Vulnerability	No. of Years Residing at the location	Type of Housing Structure
1	M.A. Aziz	Retiered	3	1	4	5000	BPL	18	Tin-made*
2	Md. Shakil Khan	Service	4	2	6	15000	BPL	25	Semi-pucca
3	Md. Jalal Uddin	Wage Laborer	3	2	5	20000	Nil	12	Tin-made
4	Nila Begum	Service	2	2	4	20000	Nil	14	Pucca
5	Md. Jalilur Rahman	Business	3	1	4	12000	BPL	2	Semi-pucca
6	Badal Hawlader	Service	3	1	4	12000	BPL	19	Tin-made
7	Md. Shahjahan Hawlader	Business	5	6	11	20000	BPL	12	Semi-pucca
8	Md. Ishak Gazi	Business	2	1	3	13000	Nil	10	Semi-pucca
9	Jesmin Begum	Service	3	2	5	10000	BPL	20	Tin-made
10	Nagar Begum	Service	2	2	4	12000	BPL	15	Tin-made
11	Bhai Bhai enterprise	Business	3	3	6	40000	Nil	2	Tin-made

Note: * Residential structures made of galvanized iron sheet, considered as kutcha structure

Appendix 5: Photographs of Affected Household Members



M.A. Aziz



Md. Shakil Khan



Md. Jalal Uddin



Badal Hawlader



Nila Begum



Md. Shahjahan Hawlader



Jesmin Begum



Md. Ishak Gazi



Nagar Begum



Bhai Bhai Enterprise (furniture shop)

Appendix 6: Minutes of Meeting with Affected Households and Signature Sheet

Location: Mazidanga, Karapara union, Bagerhat Sadar
Date: 27.02.2022

Agenda of the meeting

- ▶ To identify the people's view about waste dumping center;
- ▶ Assessment of the impacts of the proposed interventions;
- ▶ People's opinion on resettlement and rehabilitation Plan

The waste dumping center located at Mazidanga village, 6 km away from the Bagerhat Pourashava. There are 10 HHs/families with 56 people have been living here before land acquisition for IWM center. Except 10 families, one commercial structure is found in the IWM direct impact/influence area. The affected family have been living here for more than one decade.

The affected people knew nothing before 2019 about IWM facility. It was informed to them that Bagerhat pourashava bought 5 acres (500 decimal) land in 2017-18 to construct a IWM center.

The dumping/SW management site is a low lying area where pourashava has been depositing waste 18 tons per day (approximately) from 2019. One trucks and few van collect the garbage/waste and deposit twice per day.

Impacts presently faced by affected households

- ▶ All the people said that they have been facing massive mal-odor from the site.
- ▶ Disturbance of flies and mosquitos is very common and unbearable
- ▶ Disturbances of rats and shrews at night time
- ▶ Disturbance dogs and crows at day time
- ▶ some people face respiratory problem
- ▶ Pigs are deployed as scavenger which creates malodour and pollution.
- ▶ All create air pollution

Resettlement and Rehabilitation Concerns

- ▶ Most of the people (within 200m buffer) desire to leave the place if fair compensation is provided by the project to the affected families and, there shouldn't be any delay in compensation payment for their lost assets.
- ▶ Some people expressed the fear that their residential structure will be dismantled without giving compensation so they are not interested move from here; the consultants and the pourashava authorities assured them that they will be informed and regularly consulted, and compensation would be paid to them. No displacement will occur before they are fully compensated.
- ▶ It was also mentioned that they will be pre-informed and will be given minimum 6 months' time to relocate from the place. Their land will not be acquired and they can continue to use the land apart from residential purpose.
- ▶ Most of the affected families want to resettle within 500 meters of the vicinity.

- ▶ The affected persons mentioned that they want to resettle and relocate on their own choice not according to the pourashava's.
- ▶ Since the proposed site is already being used as a solid waste dumping site, they are facing social exclusion, as no relatives want to visit them due to their proximity to the IWM facility.
- ▶ Bagerhat IWM site is currently used as solid waste dumping ground has no waste pickers/ rag pickers. The dump site is comparatively new, no rag picking has started.
- ▶ There are about 50 contractual sanitation workers under the ULB, who collect waste from different part of Bagerhat town and dump it at the site; it is confirmed by the ULB that all them will be retained even after the IWM facility is built.

Coastal Town Climate Resilience Project (CTCRP)

Pourashava: ଅଲଗା, ଝର Date: 27.02.2022
 Location: ଆମିନ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଗ୍ରାମ Ward No.: ୱାର୍ଡ-୦୧
୨୩, କରାଧାରୀ union

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Contact Number	Signature
1.	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଶ୍ରୀ. ଶ୍ରୀ. ଶ୍ରୀ. ଶ୍ରୀ.	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ	01704916716	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଶ୍ରୀ. ଶ୍ରୀ. ଶ୍ରୀ.
2.	ଶ୍ରୀ. କାମଳିନୀ ଦାସ	ସଭାପତି	01745195482	ଶ୍ରୀ. କାମଳିନୀ ଦାସ
3.	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଶ୍ରୀ. ଶ୍ରୀ. ଶ୍ରୀ.	ସଭାପତି	01935027006	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଶ୍ରୀ. ଶ୍ରୀ. ଶ୍ରୀ.
4.	ଶ୍ରୀ. କାମଳିନୀ ଦାସ	ସଭାପତି	01749234102	ଶ୍ରୀ. କାମଳିନୀ ଦାସ
5.	ଶ୍ରୀ. କାମଳିନୀ ଦାସ	ସଭାପତି	01742541995	ଶ୍ରୀ. କାମଳିନୀ ଦାସ
6.	ଶ୍ରୀ. କାମଳିନୀ ଦାସ	ସଭାପତି	01788615594	ଶ୍ରୀ. କାମଳିନୀ ଦାସ
7.	ଶ୍ରୀ. କାମଳିନୀ ଦାସ	ସଭାପତି	01736754861	ଶ୍ରୀ. କାମଳିନୀ ଦାସ
8.	ଶ୍ରୀ. କାମଳିନୀ ଦାସ	ସଭାପତି	01733060647	ଶ୍ରୀ. କାମଳିନୀ ଦାସ
9.	ଶ୍ରୀ. କାମଳିନୀ ଦାସ	ସଭାପତି	01758762801	ଶ୍ରୀ. କାମଳିନୀ ଦାସ
10.	ଶ୍ରୀ. କାମଳିନୀ ଦାସ	ସଭାପତି	01907330245	ଶ୍ରୀ. କାମଳିନୀ ଦାସ
11.	ଶ୍ରୀ. କାମଳିନୀ ଦାସ	ସଭାପତି	01727217477	ଶ୍ରୀ. କାମଳିନୀ ଦାସ
12.				

Appendix 7: Involuntary Resettlement Impact Assessment with COVID-19 Screening Checklist

A. Introduction

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

B. Information on subsection/section:

- a. *District/administrative name:* Bagerhat Pourashva
 b. *Location (km):* 2.75 km north of Bagerhat Pourashava
 c. *Civil work dates (proposed):* _____
 d. *Technical description:* _____

C. Screening Questions for Involuntary Resettlement Impact

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

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?		No		Proposed land for the landfill site is under the ownership of Bagerhat Pourashava. Land acquisition is not required for this project. 11 households will be relocated as per regulatory requirements of IWM Rules 2021.
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?				Not Applicable
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?				Not Applicable. The landfill site is under the ownership of Bagerhat pourashava.
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?				Not Applicable
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?				Although there will be no land acquisition, but 11 households will lose shelter due to regulatory requirement to relocate.
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?				There is no loss of agriculture and other productive assets ,but one business owner will incur permanent loss of livelihood due to structure loss and relocation requirement.

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?		No		None
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		No		
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		No		
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?		No		
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		No		
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		No		
Information on Displaced Persons:				
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> N/A				
If yes, approximately how many? <i>Eleven (11) households will face relocation impacts due to regulatory requirements under IWM Rules 2021, GOB.</i>				
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> N/A				
<i>Seven (07) below poverty line persons have been identified</i>				
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> N/A				

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

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?				National Consultant from ADB undertook site visit for assessment of involuntary resettlement impacts, maintaining all safety protocols related to COVID-19.

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

Appendix 8: 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 9: 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 Rehabilitation²³

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:

²³ 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.²⁴ If noncompliance or any major gaps identified, include the recommendation of corrective action plan.

²⁴ Specific for the FI projects, external agency may be required to conduct an audit of the project ESMS.

I. Compliance Status

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

J. Follow up Actions, Recommendation and Disclosure

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

Appendix 1

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

Appendix 2

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

Appendix 10: Draft Project Information Disclosure Leaflet (To be translated to Bengali)

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

Subproject Description: The subproject component, 'Integrated Waste Management for Bagerhat Pourashava', will be constructed on a 5 acre plot.

Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement: Project implementation will not require acquisition of private land as the entire civil works for the construction of the Integrated Waste Management site will be done on a 5 acres plot under ownership of Bagerhat Pourashava (who will form the project implementation unit).

Site reconnaissance and socio-economic survey identified 10 scattered residences and one residential-cum-commercial unit (total 11 households) within the 200 m radius from the landfill location within the site. These 11 households may require to be relocated, depending on DOE's decision during provision of site clearance. A resettlement plan is prepared as a precautionary measure, in the event that relocation will be required. All the affected households are titleholders. No land will be acquired from the affected households, requiring relocation. Relocation impact will be avoided or minimised as much as possible by design optimization by the design consultants.

Legal Framework. The policy framework and entitlements for the program as well as for this project are based on the following laws and policies: The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017 (ARIPA), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2021 under the Environmental Conservation Act, 1995 and ADB SPS, 2009.

Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits. The entitlement matrix (attached below) and presented in the resettlement plan provides the compensation of all potential losses to be provided to all affected persons in the project area. In general, the affected people under the subproject component will be entitled to following types of compensation and assistances: (i) for purchasing land for constructing, or for purchasing same size of house; (ii) compensation for structure loss; (iii) compensation for loss of permanent business; (iv) shifting allowance; (v) transition allowance; and (iv) additional assistance to vulnerable groups.

The approved entitlement matrix and resettlement plan is available at public locations within the town and in affected areas (subproject component location) and disclosed on the LGED and ADB website. A copy of the draft resettlement plan, translated in local language, is always available at site during the construction period.

Grievance Redress Mechanism: A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is 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 aims 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 is followed as outlined in this resettlement plan. Grievance redress mechanism 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: The estimated resettlement cost covers cost of residential structure, land cost for building a similar structure, transitional allowances, compensation for business loss and vulnerability assistances. PIU will issue order for timely release of payment to affected persons, prior to displacement. The compensation payment will be released through electronic clearance service/National Electronic Fund Transfer (ECS/NEFT) transaction from bank, through concerned treasury of LGED.

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

For any information about the project, entitlements and compensation payments and in case of any grievances, contact us:

	Name and Designation	Email ID and Mobile number
Contractor's site engineer/Social Coordinator		
Pourashava Safeguard Focal (EE/AE)		
RPMU Assistant Director (Social Safeguard and Livelihood)		

Attachment A: Entitlement Matrix (to be inserted)

Appendix 11: Survey Safety Protocol on Covid-19
Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Sector Project Socio-Economic Surveys
SURVEY SAFETY PROTOCOL ON COVID-19

A. Introductions

1. The ADB supported Coastal Towns Infrastructure Environmental Infrastructure Project (CTEIP) in 10 coastal towns effectively commenced on September 2014 which will be completed on June 2022. As a continuity of the project ADB extended his support to Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Sector Project (CTCRSP) which will strengthen climate resilience and disaster preparedness in 22 (twenty-two) vulnerable coastal pourashavas (secondary towns) of Bangladesh. The outcome of the project will be climate and disaster resilience of coastal towns strengthened including benefiting the poor and women. As a part of the social safeguard documents (resettlement plans), and detail measurement surveys, socio-economic survey will require to be conducted for the project locations. As the COVID-19 situation is prevailing, safety protocol for survey work has been developed addressing COVID-19.²⁵

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-19.²⁶ However, precautions can be implemented to prevent and slow down the transmission of the virus.

C. Common Symptoms of Corona Virus Disease²⁷

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.

²⁵ 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>

²⁶ World Health Organization. https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus#tab=tab_1

²⁷ Footnote 24

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.
 - i. The temperature of the respondent should be below above 100 F or 38 C.
 - ii. If the temperature is high, then advise such respondents to take a rest and consult a doctor.

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

- a) If FGDs are conducted, ensure it is held in the open, ensuring that participants are seated at least 1-meter apart.
 - b) Ensure there is no handshaking or any physical contact between participants and provide surgical mask to all participants.
 - c) Participants with fever, if any, should be asked to stay at home and not join the FGD.
7. Check daily the latest information on areas where COVID-19 is spreading and ensure no survey work is undertaken in any area declared as a containment zone.
8. Ensure no member of the survey team is in the high-risk category, those with medical conditions such as diabetes, heart, lung disease, etc. If any, counsel them and exclude them from the survey activity.
9. Ensure that no respondent with fever, cough, and cold is included in the enumeration, and collect information from some other member of the family who is in good health. If all members of the family are unwell, skip enumerating such families.
10. Mobile phones of the survey team, laptop, etc. need to be wiped with disinfectant daily on return from the field.
11. The safety protocol will be implied for the entire survey team of CTCRSP.

2. Every enumerator/Interviewer of the survey team should strictly adhere to the following safety measures

12. CTCRSP will provide an adequate number of branded N95 masks (single use only). At the end of each day, upon reaching home/place of stay, cut the mask into 2-pieces (to prevent recycling) and safely dispose of it in a separate wrapper as per Municipal Corporation guidelines.
13. The enumerator/ interviewer should have a shoulder bag for carrying the hand sanitiser, single-use surgical masks, hand towel, survey tablet, identity card, water bottle, etc.
14. He should use N95 mask before setting out of his place to survey location and should use it throughout the day, till he completes the day's survey work and returns to his place.
- a) Before putting on the mask, clean hands with alcohol-based hand sanitise or soap and water.
 - b) Cover mouth and nose with mask and make sure there are no gaps between the face and the mask.
 - c) Avoid touching the mask while using it; if it is touched, clean hands with alcohol-based hand sanitise immediately after touching the mask.
 - d) To remove the mask: remove it from behind (do not touch the front of the mask); clean hands with alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water; and wash the mask with washing soap and dry it in sunlight.
15. Before and after every household survey, clean hands thoroughly with an alcohol-based hand sanitiser, which will be provided by CTCRSP.
- a) Avoid touching eyes, mouth, and nose immediately after using the hand sanitiser, as it can cause irritation.

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

F. Important

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

Appendix 12: Google Earth Map Showing the Area of Affected Structures per Household

