

Resettlement Plan

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**BAN: Urban Governance and Infrastructure
Improvement (UGIIP-3) – Magura Pourashava
Phase 1**

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

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of December 2013)

Currency Unit	=	Tk
Tk1.00	=	\$0.0125
\$1.00	=	Tk80

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AP	–	affected person
DOE	–	Department of Environment
DPHE	–	Department of Public Health Engineering
EMP	–	environmental management plan
FGD	–	focus group discussion
GRC	–	grievance redressal cell
GRM	–	grievance redress mechanism
IR	–	involuntary resettlement
Lpcd	–	liters per capita per day
LGED	–	Local Government Engineering Department
NGO	–	nongovernmental organization
PIU	–	project implementation unit
PMO	–	project management office
PPTA	–	project preparatory technical assistance
ROW	–	right of way
RF	–	resettlement framework
RP	–	resettlement plan
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
ToR	–	terms of reference

GLOSSARY OF BANGLADESHI TERMS

<i>Crore</i>	–	10 million (= 100 lakh)
<i>Ghat:</i>	–	Boat landing area along a river
<i>Hat, hut, or haat:</i>	–	Market (bazaar) operating certain afternoons during the week when sellers establish temporary shops. There are also some permanent shops in a Hat. Markets usually represent a significant source of income for municipalities
<i>Hartal:</i>	–	General strike
<i>Khal:</i>	–	drainage ditch/canal
<i>Khas or khash:</i>	–	land/property belonging to government
<i>Kutcha, katchha or kacca:</i>	–	Structures built without bricks and mortar or without concrete
<i>Lakh or lac:</i>	–	100,000
<i>Moholla or mohalla:</i>	–	Sub-division of a ward
<i>Mouza:</i>	–	Government-recognized land area
<i>Mouza map:</i>	–	Cadastral map of mouza showing plots and their numbers
<i>Nasiman:</i>	–	A 3-wheeler motorized vehicle
<i>Parshad:</i>	–	Councillor

<i>Pourashava</i> or <i>Paurashava</i> :	–	Municipality
<i>Pucca</i> or <i>Puccha</i> :	–	Structures built with bricks and mortar or concrete
<i>Semi-pucca</i> or <i>semi-puccha</i> :	–	Structures built partly with bricks and mortar or concrete
<i>Thana</i> :	–	Police station
<i>Upazila</i> :	–	Administrative unit below the district level. A district is called a Zila

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

km	–	kilometer
m ²	–	square meter
mm	–	millimeter
m ³	–	micrograms per cubic meter

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Background.** After the successful implementation of the First and Second Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Projects (UGIIP-1 and 2)¹ in 77 elected *pourashavas*, the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) within the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRDC) with the financial assistance of Asian Development Bank (ADB) have planned to implement the third phase of the project titled the Third Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project (UGIIP-3) in selected 30 *pourashavas* over a period of 6 years (2014 to 2020). The implementation of the subprojects are spread over 3 phases covering the entire 6-year project implementation period.
2. The impact will be improved living environment in project towns. The outcome will be improved municipal service delivery and urban governance in project towns. Project towns are pre-selected 30 towns to be supported in an integrated manner under the project.
3. A sector-lending approach will be used for the project as it has been well established and successfully practiced in the UGIIP-1 and 2.
4. LGED and Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) are the executing agencies of the project.
5. **Subproject Description.** The complete indicative list of subprojects in Magura is summarized in **Appendix 1**. Phase 1 implementation will involve (i) construction of 6.525 kilometer (km) of drainage; (ii) improvement of 13.109 km of existing roads; and (iii) improvement of solid waste management.
6. The subprojects to be implemented went through the process of meeting the selection criteria (general and technical), environmental and social safeguard screening and conforming to the master plan prepared for Magura.²
7. **Resettlement Plan.** This Resettlement Plan (RP) for Magura *pourashava* is based on the feasibility study and preliminary engineering designs prepared during project preparation. This RP is based on ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009, and Government of Bangladesh laws. This RP will be finalized during detailed design stage to reflect any changes and latest subproject designs. ADB and LGED will review and clear the revised RP prior to commencement of works. Subsequent phases may require preparation of new RPs as per approved Resettlement Framework.
8. **Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement.** The scope of land acquisition and resettlement is identified based on subproject selection and field visits to each site and/or alignment. No major IR impacts are envisaged as there is no requirement for private land

¹The Government of Bangladesh with the assistance of ADB has introduced a system whereby funds/loans for development are disbursed in a phased manner based on the successful accomplishment by the recipient *pourashavas* of a set of performance-criteria in the area of urban governance. UGIIP I and II reflect this approach which aims to incentivize participating *pourashavas* to become well-managed and maintained towns in a sustainable way through systems of governance ensuring citizen's participation and inclusion of women, poor and the minority groups in *pourashava* activities. UGIIP I targeted for 30 and UGIIP II for 47 *pourashavas*. The subprojects were (i) water supply (ii) sanitation, (iii) solid waste management, (iv) urban drainage, (v) urban transport & communication and (vi) public use facilities.

² Master plans have been or are being prepared under LGED's District Towns Infrastructure Development Project and Urban Towns Infrastructure Development Project

acquisition as the components will be located along existing roads right-of-way (ROW) and government-owned lands. ADB SPS, 2009 makes it obligatory to endorse any land donation by an independent third party evaluator (e.g. an eminent citizen of the *pourashava*), to ensure there is no significant social and economic impact due to land donation.

9. The identified potential involuntary resettlement (IR) impacts based on the subproject preliminary designs include: One (1) permanent structure and 54 semi-permanent structures will be affected. Of the affected structures, 1 is a house and all other structures are in forms of shops/or business stalls. Four (4) various fixed assets (i.e. fences, garage, septic tank, etc.) will be demolished. Eight (8) trees will be cut down. Livelihoods of a total 55 shop owners who currently use the road and drainage right-of-way for their business activities will be affected. One (1) shop owner will have to move out permanently from the current location and 54 shop will only experience temporary relocation.

10. **Categorization.** The subproject is classified as Category B in accordance with ADB SPS, 2009. ADB's SPS covers both temporary and permanent impacts to both titled and non-titled persons, and includes both physical and economic displacement.

11. **Consultation and Disclosure.** Goals and objectives of the project have been disclosed with the affected people and other stakeholders through a total of 7 focus group discussions during December 2013. The project cut-off date will be established during the formal disclosure of the RP.

12. **Institutional Setup.** LGED and DPHE are the executing agencies of the project. Implementation activities will be overseen by a Project Management Office (PMO). The participating *pourashavas* are the implementing agencies (IA), with a project implementation unit (PIU) within the *pourashava* structure. Consultant teams³ will provide support for (i) detailed engineering design, contract documents preparation and safeguards facilitation; (ii) project management and administration support; (iii) assistance in supervising construction; (iii) strengthening of local governance, conducting required studies/surveys and (iv) awareness raising on behavioral change activities. Safeguards officers will be appointed in PMO and PIUs and will be responsible to undertake day to day safeguards tasks and requirements including implementation of project's grievance redress mechanism.

13. **Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan.** The resettlement cost for the implementation of Phase 1 subprojects in Magura *pourashava* is estimated at USD 25,776.66 which will be met from counterpart (government) funds.

³ Consultant teams are composed of Management Design and Supervision Consultants (MDSC) and Governance Improvement and Capacity Development Consultants (GICDC).

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Introduction

1. **Background.** After the successful implementation of the First and Second Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Projects (UGIIP-1 and 2)⁴ in 77 selected *pourashavas*, the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) within the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRDC) with the financial assistance of Asian Development Bank (ADB) have planned to implement the third phase of the project titled the Third Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project (UGIIP-3) in selected 30 *pourashavas* over a period of 6 years (2014 to 2020). The implementation of the subprojects are spread over 3 phases⁵ covering the entire 6-year project implementation period.

2. The impact will be improved living environment in project towns. The outcome will be improved municipal service delivery and urban governance in project towns. Project towns are pre-selected 30 towns to be supported in an integrated manner under the project.

3. A sector-lending approach will be used for the project as it has been well established and successfully practiced in the UGIIP-1 and 2.

4. This Resettlement Plan (RP) for Magura *pourashava* is based on the feasibility study and preliminary engineering designs prepared during project preparation. This RP is based on Government of Bangladesh's Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (ARIPO) and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 requirements for IR category B projects.

5. This RP will be finalized during detailed design stage to reflect any changes and latest subproject designs. ADB and LGED will review and clear the revised RP prior to commencement of works. Subsequent phases may require preparation of new RPs as per approved Resettlement Framework.

B. Proposed Subproject Components

6. The complete indicative list of subprojects in Magura is summarized in **Appendix 1**. Phase 1 implementation (Table 1) will involve (i) construction of 6.525 kilometer (km) of drainage; (ii) improvement of 13.109 km of existing roads; and (iii) improvement of solid waste management. **Figures 1 to 3** show the location map of Magura *pourashava*, alignments of roads and drainage, and sites of the solid waste management facilities as per preliminary design.

7. The subprojects to be implemented went through the process of meeting the selection

⁴ The Government of Bangladesh with the assistance of ADB has introduced a system whereby funds/loans for development are disbursed in a phased manner based on the successful accomplishment by the recipient *pourashavas* of a set of performance-criteria in the area of urban governance. UGIIP I and II reflect this approach which aims to incentivize participating *pourashavas* to become well-managed and maintained towns in a sustainable way through systems of governance ensuring citizen's participation and inclusion of women, poor and the minority groups in *pourashava* activities. UGIIP I targeted for 30 and UGIIP II for 47 *pourashavas*. The subprojects were (i) water supply (ii) sanitation, (iii) solid waste management, (iv) urban drainage, (v) urban transport & communication and (vi) public use facilities.

⁵ Implementation of UGIIP-3 is split up into 3 phases: (i) 1st phase = 18 months or 1.5 years; (ii) 2nd phase = 30 months or 2.5 years; and (iii) 3rd phase = 24 months or 2 years.

criteria (general and technical), environmental and social safeguard screening and conforming to the master plan prepared for Magura.⁶ Locations and siting of the proposed infrastructures considered: (i) locating components on government-owned land and/or within existing right-of-way (ROW) to reduce acquisition of land, (ii) prioritizing rehabilitation over new construction; (iii) taking all possible measures in design and selection of sites to avoid resettlement impacts; (iv) avoiding where possible locations that will result in destruction/disturbance to historical and cultural places/values; (v) avoiding tree-cutting where possible; and (vi) ensuring all planning and design interventions and decisions are made in consultation with local communities and reflecting inputs from public consultation and disclosure for site selection.

Table 1: Proposed Phase 1 Components in Magura Pourashava

	ID No.	Package No.*	Description	Length (km)	Existing Width (m)	Proposed Width (m)	IR Impacts
A. Drainage Improvement							
1	D-1	1	Construction of drain from Hazi Saheb Road to Karikar Para	1.239	not available	500 to 900 mm	none
2	D-2	1	Construction of drain from Vaina mour to Chowrangi mour both side	1.215	not available	400 to 800 mm	none
3	D-3	2	Construction of drain from H/O Munnu Sir to H/O Huda Saheb	0.400	not available	450 to 500 mm	none
4	D-4	2	Construction of drain along Atar Ali Road from Dhaka road to Natun Bazar via Chowrangi	1.098	not available	600 to 700	30 (stalls) No. of HH/APs = 30 No. of HH members = 136
5	D-6	3	Construction of drain from Zila para Adv. Mohon house to kesob mour & Kiron house to Kesob mour	0.530	not available	400 mm to 700 mm	none
6	D-7	3	Construction of drain from Hospital para H/O Nannu Sarif to Magura Thana via Town Club	0.324	not available	400 mm to 500 mm	none
7	D-8	3	Construction of drain from Moulavi's 4ain a to house fo Gazi Commissioner	0.793	not available	400 mm to 700 mm	3 (1 garage, 1 fence, 1 septic tank) No. of HH/APs = 3 No. of HH members = 11 1 (fence) No. of HH/APs = 1 No. of HH members = 3 8 trees

⁶ Master plans have been or are being prepared under LGED's District Towns Infrastructure Development Project and Urban Towns Infrastructure Development Project

	ID No.	Package No.*	Description	Length (km)	Existing Width (m)	Proposed Width (m)	IR Impacts
							(owned by owners of structures) No. of HH/APs = 0 No. of HH members = 0
8	D-9	2	Construction of drain from Parnanduali Bepripara Gorstan to Nabaganga river	0.926	not available	400 mm to 900 mm	none
			TOTAL	6.525			
B. Roads Improvement							
1	R-1	1	Repair of M.R. Road from 5ain amour (turning) to Chowrangi mour with provision of Footpath	0.728	9.30 m	with side extension	10 (5 already removed)* No. of HH/APs = 10 No. of HH members = 41
2	R-2	1	Repair of Atar Ali Road from Dhaka road to Natun Bazar via Chowrangi	1.680	9.30 m	with side extension	15 stalls No. of HH/APs =15 No. of HH members =77
3	R-3	1	Repair of road from PTI School to H/O Book Supply	0.410	3.66	3.66	none
4	R-4	1	Repair of Gorstan (Graveyard) road from 5ain amour to Mirpara mour	1.500	3.66	3.66	none
5	R-5	1	Repair of road from College Mosque to H/O Mortuza Sir	0.658	3.60	3.60	none
6	R-6	2	Repair of road from Katcha Bazar mour to H/O Shakawat Com. At Molla Para	0.750	3.66	3.66	none
7	R-8	2	Repair of road from Simulia Dhal to Roygram Battala	2.060	3.05	3.05	none
8	R-9	2	Repair of Puratan Bazar Road	1.910	3.60	3.60	none
9	R-10	2	Repair of road from H/O Santosh Datta to Registry Office Mour via JTC Road	0.383	3.65	3.65	none
10	R-11	3	Repair of road from Poshu Hospital to Jamrultola	0.364	3.60	3.60	none
11	R-12	3	Repair of Maternity Road (from Magura Thana to Maternity Hospital)	0.226	3.00	3.00	none
12	R-13	3	Construction of Roygram Karikor para road from Jessore - Magura road by BC	1.000	3.05	3.05	none
13	R-16	3	Re-construction of road from Mollapara Mosque to Beltala by BC	0.640	3.05	3.05	none
14	R-17	3	Re-construction of road from Parla west para mosque to	0.800	3.05	3.05	none

	ID No.	Package No.*	Description	Length (km)	Existing Width (m)	Proposed Width (m)	IR Impacts
			end of BRAC Bndry (BC)				
			TOTAL	13.109			
D. Solid Waste Management Improvement							
8	SWM	2	Improvement Solid Waste Management System	see Table 2 for the components			none

Source: PPTA consultants

* As per preliminary procurement plan prepared during project preparation. The procurement plan may be changed during detailed design therefore the updated RP should also provide a package-wise table of components showing IR impacts.

Table 2: Proposed Solid Waste Management Improvement in Magura Pourashava

Components		Materials/goods	Unit	Quantity
A. Primary waste collection		Plastic waste collection bins	Nos.	2,000
i.	Waste collection plastic bins [two types, color coded (Green for organic, Blue for Inorganic), 10 liter capacity, covered] for source-segregation [1000 households]			
ii.	Tricycle rickshaws- each tricycle capable of accommodating 6 numbers of plastic bins (each bin to serve 200 numbers of households)	Tricycle	Nos.	6
		Large size plastic bins	Nos.	36
iii.	Uniforms/tools for use by the waste workers/collectors	Uniform and tools	Sets	12
B. Secondary waste collection		Transfer stations	Nos.	2
i.	Transfer stations with MRF facility for secondary storage of wastes			
ii.	2 Trailers with 1 tractor for waste handling	Trailers	Nos.	2
		Tractor	Nos.	1
iii.	Dump truck (3 ton capacity) for waste transportation	Dump truck	Nos.	1
iv.	Uniform/tools for use by the waste workers/labors	Uniform and tools	Sets	10
C. Solid Waste treatment		Composting plant of 5 MT Capacity	No.	1
i.	Construction of Composting plant (Semi-mechanized with aerobic composting) with shredders, aerators, turning and sieving equipment, bagging, quality control equipment etc). Location will be at landfill site.			
D. Medical Waste collection and treatment		Three types of color coded bins	No.	30
i.	Supply color coded bins (three types) for source-segregation of different types of medical waste, covered vans for waste collection, treatment by autoclave. Location of autoclave will be at landfill site.	Covered vans	No.	1
		Autoclave	No.	1
E. Controlled landfill		Sanitary landfill site development with a capacity 20-30MT/day	No	1
i.	Construction of landfill (anaerobic/semi-aerobic) with site embankment, liner facility (if required), weighbridge, leachate collection (Main pipe 450 mm, branch pipe 150 mm) and gas venting facility, leachate recirculation (hose pipe, pump, sprinklers) & treatment facility (geo-membrane at slope & base, piping network, diffuser, aerators), storm-water drainage, plantation and landscaping, fencing, gate etc. Location will be existing 3.05 acre government-owned land (1.22 hectare) being used as dumpsite along Shimuler-Dhal Magura-Jessore highway in Ward No. 3.	Wheel loader	No.	1
ii.	Wheel loader			

Source: PPTA consultants

C. Objectives of Resettlement Plan

8. This Resettlement Plan (RP) for Magura *pourashava* is based on the feasibility study and preliminary engineering designs prepared during project preparation. It will be finalized during detailed design stage to reflect any changes and latest subproject designs. ADB and LGED will review and clear the revised RP prior to commencement of works. Subsequent phases may require preparation of new RPs as per approved resettlement framework (RF).

9. This RP is based on Government of Bangladesh's Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (ARIPO) and ADB SPS, 2009 requirements for IR category B projects. It is consistent with the RF for UGIIP-3.

10. This RP has been prepared to meet the following objectives:

- to describe the identified scope and extent of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts as a result of identified project components, and address them through appropriate recommendations and mitigation measures in the RP;
- 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;
- to describe the likely economic impacts and identified livelihood risks of the proposed project components;
- 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;
- to establish a framework for grievance redressal for affected persons (APs) that is appropriate to the local context, in consultation with stakeholders;
- to describe the applicable national and local legal framework for the project, and define the IR policy principles applicable to the project;
- to define entitlements of affected persons, and assistance and benefits available under the project;
- to present a budget for resettlement and define institutional arrangements, implementation responsibilities and implementation schedule for resettlement implementation; and
- to describe the monitoring mechanism that will be used to monitor resettlement plan implementation.

Figure 1: Location Map of Magura Pourashava

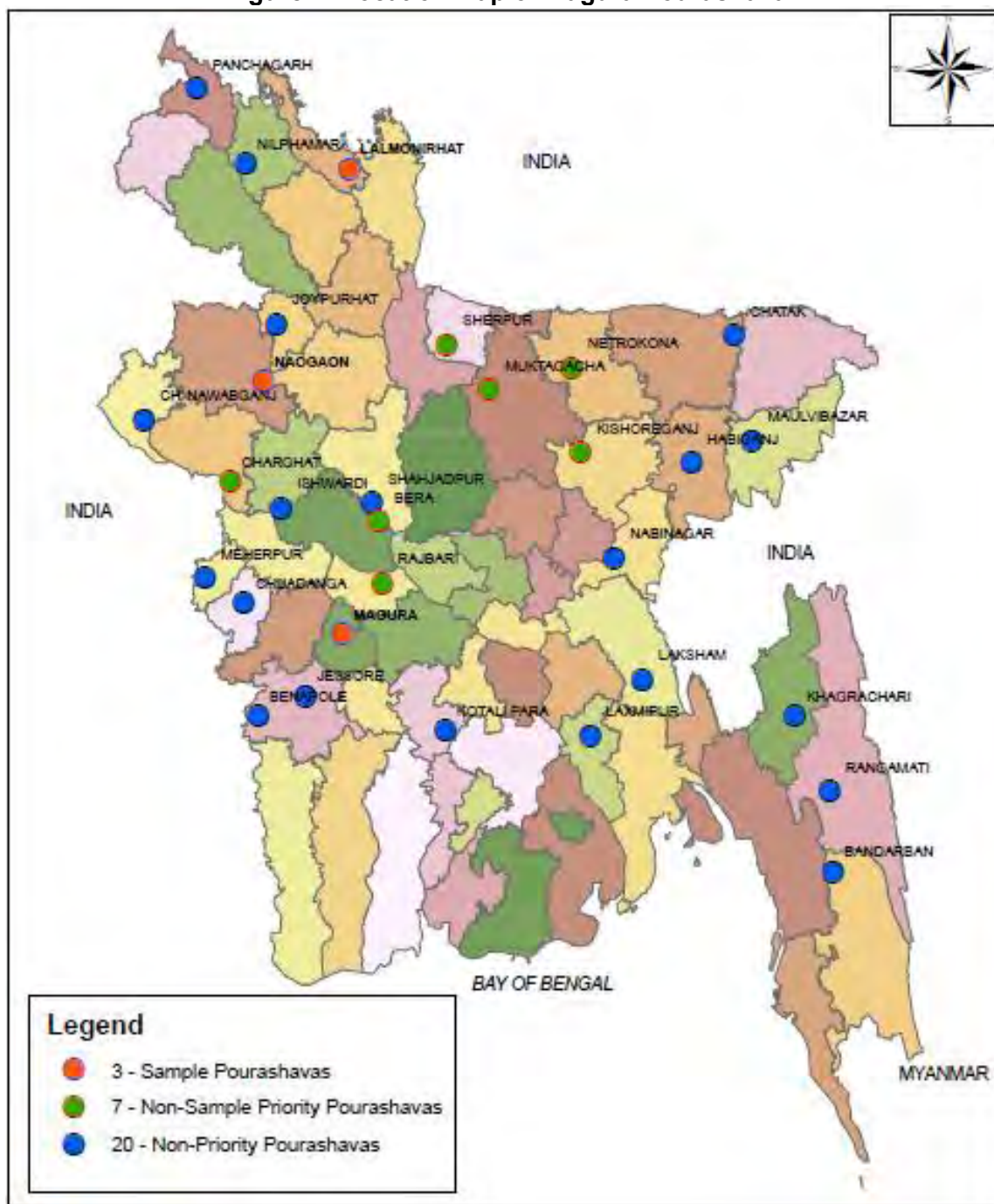


Figure 2: Proposed Roads and Drainage Improvement in Magura Pourashava under UGIIP-3

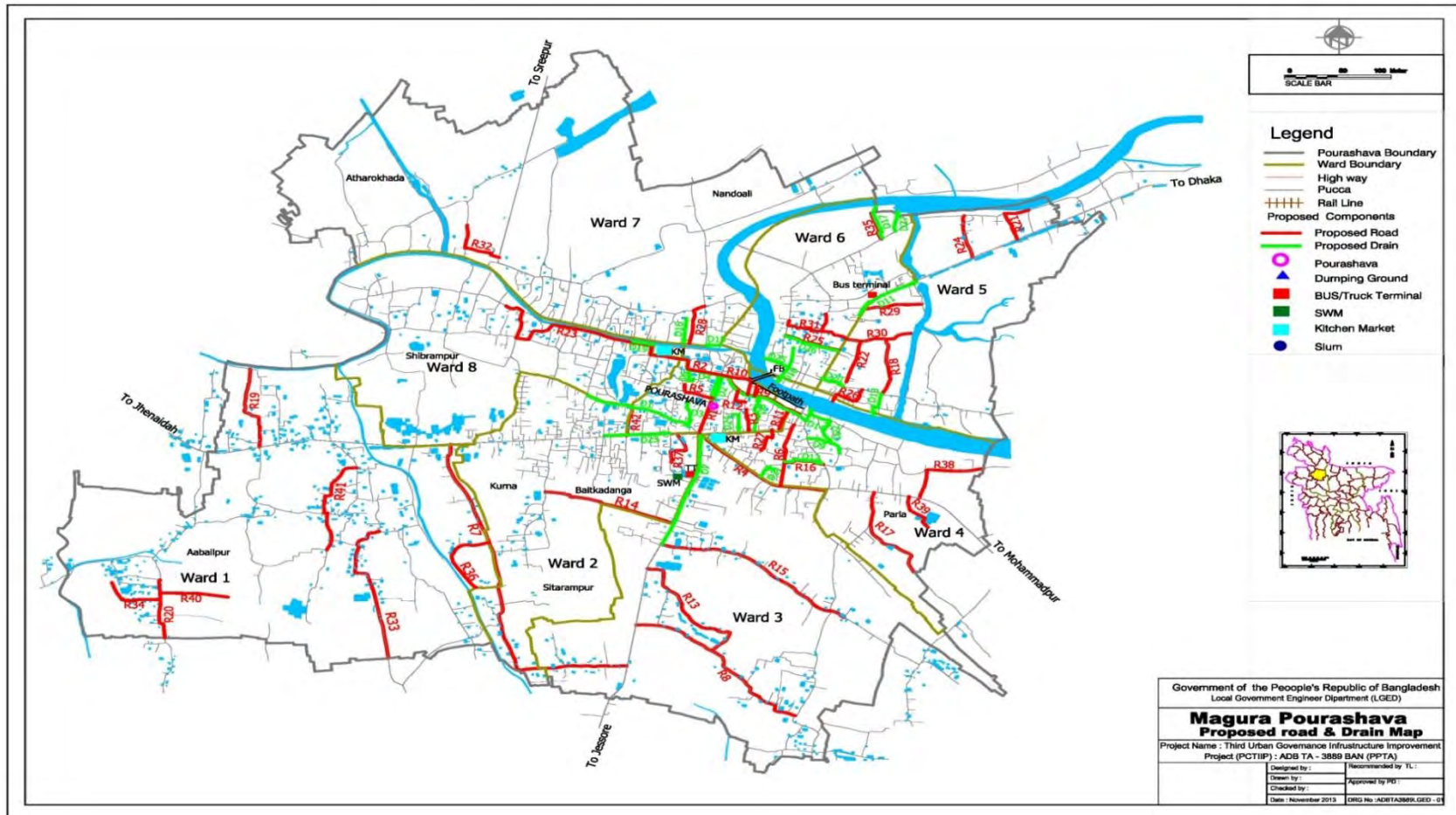
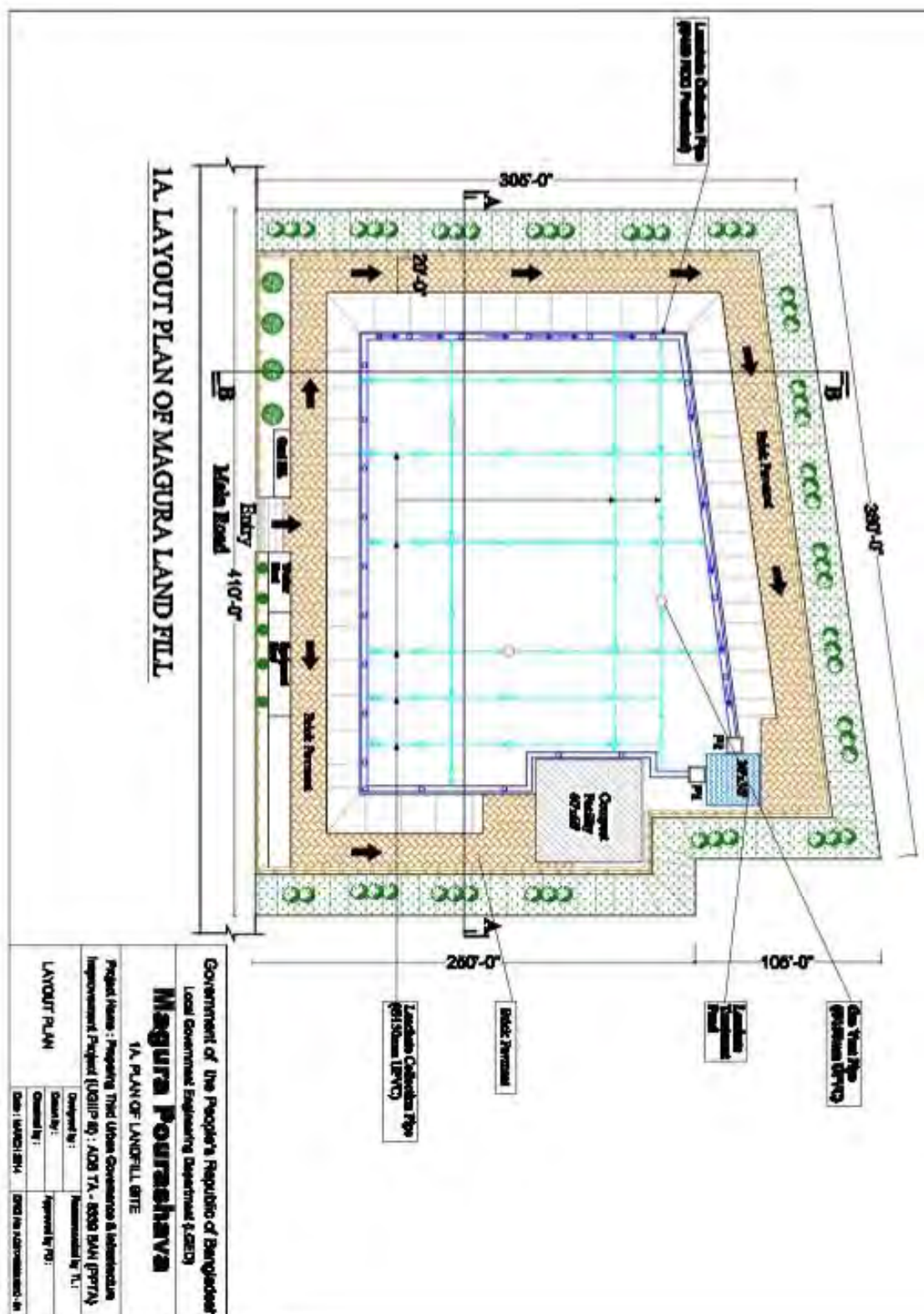


Figure 3: Proposed Layout of the Landfill in Magura Pourashava



II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

11. The scope of land acquisition and resettlement is identified based on subproject selection and field visits to each alignment of the proposed Phase 1 roads and drainage and sites of the existing kitchen market and solid waste management facilities.

12. Preliminary designs of the proposed infrastructures considered the following to reduce land acquisition and resettlement impacts: (i) locating components on government-owned land and/or within existing right of way (ROW), (ii) prioritizing rehabilitation over new construction, (iii) avoiding where possible locations that will result in destruction/disturbance to historical and cultural places/values, (iv) avoiding tree-cutting where possible; and (v) ensuring all planning and design interventions and decisions are made in consultation with local communities and reflecting inputs from public consultation and disclosure for site selection. As a result, some measures have already been included in the subproject designs.

A. Methodology Used for Assessing Land Acquisition and Resettlement

13. **Stakeholder consultations.** Comprehensive discussions with project preparation technical assistance (PPTA) consultants, Magura *pourashava*, stakeholder agencies were conducted (please see section on public consultation and information disclosure for the details).

14. **Transect walks.** The project preparation team (engineers and social safeguards team) together with Magura *pourashava* conducted transect walks in 4 to 5 September 2013 to do rapid appraisal of the proposed locations and alignments of subprojects.

15. **Reconnaissance Survey.** The project preparation social safeguard team visited Naogaon *pourashava* in 14 to 15 November 2013 to measure the widths of proposed Phase 1 drains and roads, count the number of trees along ROWs, informal discussions with local communities, formal discussions with *pourashava* engineers, and visual assessment of IR impacts. The output of the survey was discussed with the project preparation design engineers to incorporate into preliminary design to minimize the IR impacts.

16. **Census of affected persons and inventory of affected assets.** Complete census (100%) of affected households and assets using the form in **Appendix 2** was conducted from 5 to 8 December 2013 to identify entitled and non-entitled persons, vulnerable APs, inventory and detailed measurement of all affected assets (land and non-land) and remaining fixed assets of APs.

17. **Data analysis and interpretation.** Results of the census (**Appendix 3**) were analyzed to determine estimated cost of IR impacts⁷ and establish the resettlement database to be used during project monitoring and supervision.

⁷ (i) A census of all APs with basic demographic and socioeconomic data, such as household size, age, gender (especially of the head of household), ethnicity, occupation, household income, and vulnerability; (ii) an inventory of all affected assets located within the designated alignment of the project facilities, including land of various types (residential, commercial, and agricultural) and other immovable property (buildings, fences, sheds, irrigation canals, wells, and other structures) where quantities and relevant measurements are clearly determined; and (iii) the valuation of these assets at replacement cost according to local market prices and standards of valuation, without deductions for age-related depreciation, recovery of salvageable materials, or registration fees and other transaction costs.

18. **Updating during detailed design phase.** The RP will be updated as necessary based on the final designs and alignments.

B. Land Acquisition

19. **Drainage improvement.** All Phase 1 drainage subproject will be constructed on existing ROWs which widths are sufficient for the proposed components. Therefore no land acquisition is required for Phase 1 drainage improvement.

20. **Roads improvement.** All Phase 1 roads subproject will improve existing roads and river front owned by Magura *pourashava*. No new road construction or change of alignment will be involved under Phase 1. Widening, if required will be on roads ROWs which widths are sufficient for the proposed components. Therefore no land acquisition is required for Phase 1 roads improvement.

21. As per preliminary designs, land acquisition is not required. This is will be reassessed and confirmed during detailed design stage. If land will be required and stakeholders are willing to donate, any land donation will be endorsed by an independent third party evaluator (e.g. civil society and non-ex officio representatives of the TLCC) as per RF to ensure there is no significant social and economic impact due to land donation.

22. **Solid waste management improvement.** The 2 transfer stations, composting plant, and medical waste treatment facility will be located in vacant government-owned land within the Magura *pourashava*. The existing 3.05 acre (1.22 hectare) dumpsite along Shimuler-Dhal Magura-Jessore highway in Ward No. 3 will be rehabilitated and upgraded into a controlled disposal site. No additional land is required. The certificates of land ownership are attached as **Appendix 4**.

23. As per preliminary designs, land acquisition is not required. This is will be reassessed and confirmed during detailed design stage. If land will be required and stakeholders are willing to donate, any land donation will be endorsed by an independent third party evaluator (e.g. an eminent citizen of the *pourashava*) as per RF to ensure there is no significant social and economic impact due to land donation.

C. Resettlement Impacts

24. Table 3 summarizes the potential IR impacts of each subproject based on the preliminary designs prepared during project preparation.

Table 3: IR Impacts in Magura Pourashava

ID No.	Main Structure		Other Structure		Livelihood		Trees	Crops
	Permanent	Semi-Permanent	Permanent	Semi-Permanent	Permanent	Temporary		
D-4		30 (stalls) No. of HH/APs = 30 No. of affected HH members = 136				30 stalls No. of HH/APs = 30 No. of affected HH members = 136		
Record No.		104, 114, 115, 126, 127, 155, 108, 136, 158, 101, 105, 133, 139, 141, 142, 103, 107, 106, 128, 129, 134, 135, 140, 132, 130, 131, 122, 118, 109, 123				104, 114, 115, 126, 127, 155, 108, 136, 158, 101, 105, 133, 139, 141, 142, 103, 107, 106, 128, 129, 134, 135, 140, 132, 130, 131, 122, 118, 109, 123		
D-8			3 (1 garage, 1 fence, 1 septic tank) No. of HH/APs = 3 No. of affected HH members = 11	1 (fence) No. of HH/APs = 1 No. of affected HH members = 3			8 (HH and APs are been covered by structure) No. of HH/APs = 0 No. of affected HH members = 0	
Record No.			170, 171, 160	159			170, 171, 162, 159	
R-1		10 (5 already removed)* No. of HH/APs =10 No. of affected HH members =41				10 stalls No. of HH/Aps = 10 No. of affected HH members = 41		
Record No.		111, 116, 149, 154, 160, 162, 163, 161, 164, 113				111, 116, 149, 154, 160, 162, 163, 161, 164, 113		
R-2	1 (shop) No. of HH/APs =1 No. of affected	14 (stalls) No. of HH/APs =14 No. of affected HH members =73			1 (shop) No. of HH/APs =1 No. of affected HH members	14 stalls No. of HH/APs = 14 No. of affected HH members = 74		

ID No.	Main Structure		Other Structure		Livelihood		Trees	Crops
	Permanent	Semi-Permanent	Permanent	Semi-Permanent	Permanent	Temporary		
	HH members =4				=4			
	112	120, 153, 102, 156, 143, 145, 144, 147, 110, 146, 157, 148, 152, 151			112	120, 153, 102, 156, 143, 145, 144, 147, 110, 146, 157, 148, 152, 151		
TOTAL Affected HH	1	54	3	1	1	54	8	
TOTAL HH members	4	250	11	3	4	254	-	

Source: PPTA consultants. Site visits conducted in d 20 February 2014.

* 10 semi-permanent stalls were identified and included in the census done in 4 to 5 September, 14 to 15 November, 5 to 8 December 2013. During field visit conducted in 20 February 2014, 5 stalls were noted to have already been removed/demolished.

25. **Drainage improvement.** There is sufficient space along ROWs to construct the proposed Phase 1 drains (D-1 to D-3, D-6, D-7 and D-9). It has been noted that there are no structures, encroachers/squatters and/or mobile vendors/hawkers along the proposed alignment and ROWs of these drains.

26. Based on preliminary design, transect walk and reconnaissance surveys there are structures, fixed assets, and trees on ROWs of D-4 and D-8.

- (i) To construct D-4: 30 semi-permanent structures will be affected. All in forms of shops/or business stalls. No fixed assets will be demolished. No trees will be cut down. Livelihoods of a total 30 shop owners who currently use the drainage ROW for their business activities will be affected. No shop owner will have to move out permanently from the current location and 30 shop will only experience temporary relocation. Strip map showing location of IR impacts is shown as **Figures 4 to 5**.
- (ii) To construct D-8: 4 fixed assets (garage, fences, and septic tank) will be demolished. 8 trees will be cut down. Strip map showing location of IR impacts is shown as **Figure 6**.

27. There is sufficient space for a staging area, construction equipment, and stockpiling of materials. However, the contractor will need to remove all construction and demolition wastes on a daily basis as per subproject environmental management plan (EMP).

28. **Roads improvement.** There is sufficient space along carriageways for Phase 1 roads R-3 to R-6, R-8 to R-13, R-16 and R-17. The carriageways are free from encroachers and there are no existing structures along proposed alignments. It has also been noted during the field visits there are no mobile vendors/hawkers along the identified alignments.

29. Based on preliminary design, transect walk and reconnaissance surveys there are structures on ROWs of R-1 and R-2.

- (i) To construct R-1: 10 semi-permanent structures will be affected. All in forms of shops/or business stalls. No fixed assets will be demolished. No trees will be cut down. Livelihoods of a total 10 shop owners who currently use the drainage ROW for their business activities will be affected. No shop owner will have to move out permanently from the current location and all 10 shops will only experience temporary relocation. Strip map showing location of IR impacts is shown as **Figure 5**.
- (ii) To construct R-2: 1 permanent and 14 semi-permanent structures will be affected. No fixed asset will be demolished. No tree will be cut down. Strip map showing location of IR impacts is shown as **Figure 6**.

30. It has been noted during ADB due diligence conducted in 20 February 2014 that 5 semi-permanent stalls identified in R-1 during the survey conducted by the PPTA team has already been moved. Magura *pourashava* informed that these actions were not done in anticipation of ADB support. However it has been decided that LGED and Magura *pourashava* will work together to ensure appropriate mitigation measures including compensation to affected structures and displaced persons are developed and implemented with an agreed timeline. The proposed tracer study and corrective action plan is attached as **Appendix 5**.

31. There is sufficient space for staging areas, construction equipment, and stockpiling of

materials in all Phase 1 roads. However, the contractor will need to remove all construction and demolition wastes on a daily basis as per subproject EMP.

Figure 4: Strip Map of Proposed D-1 Drain Showing Locations of IR Impacts

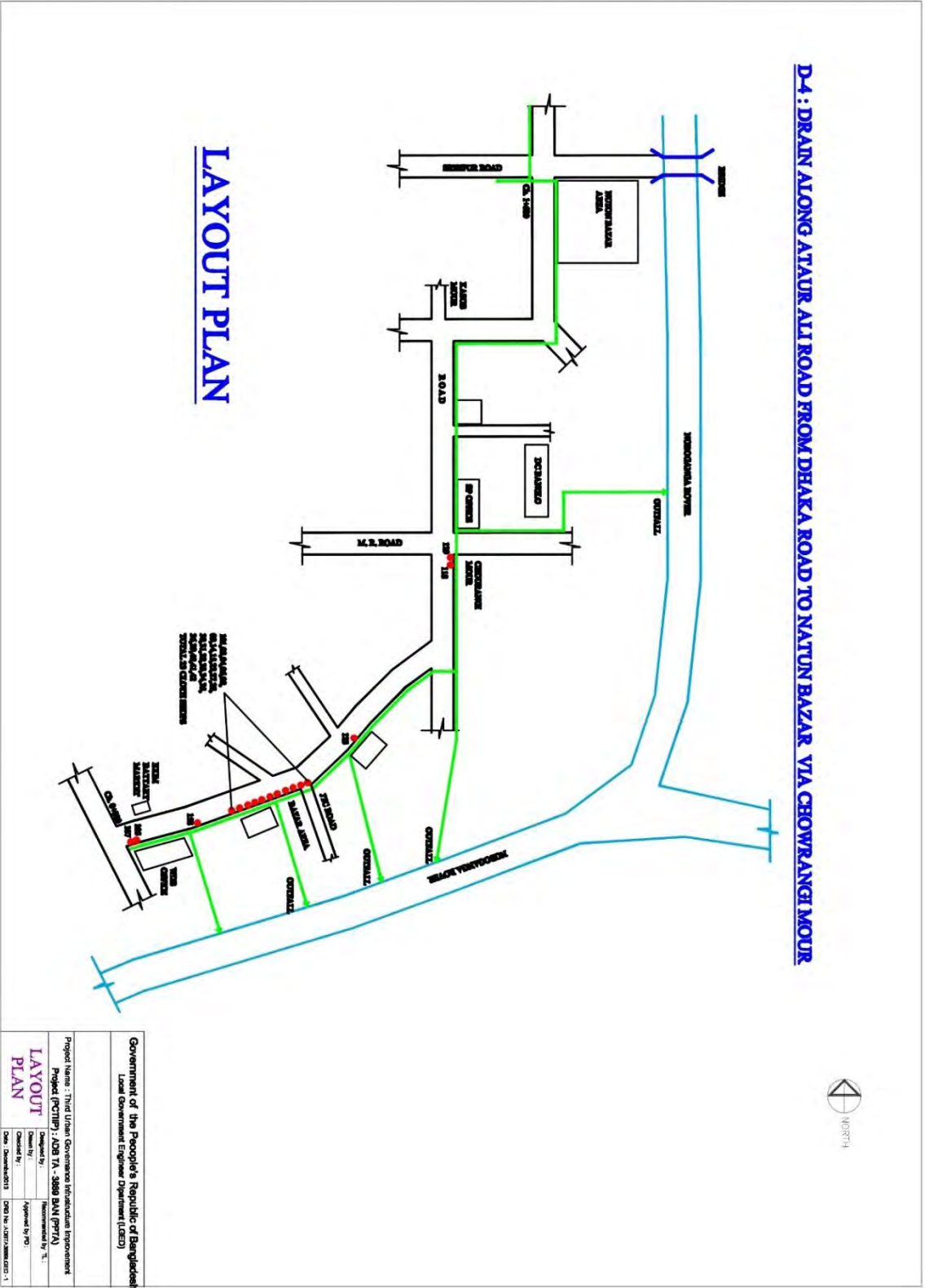


Figure 5: Strip Map of D-8 Showing Locations of IR Impacts (Encircled Numbers are Codes as Recorded)

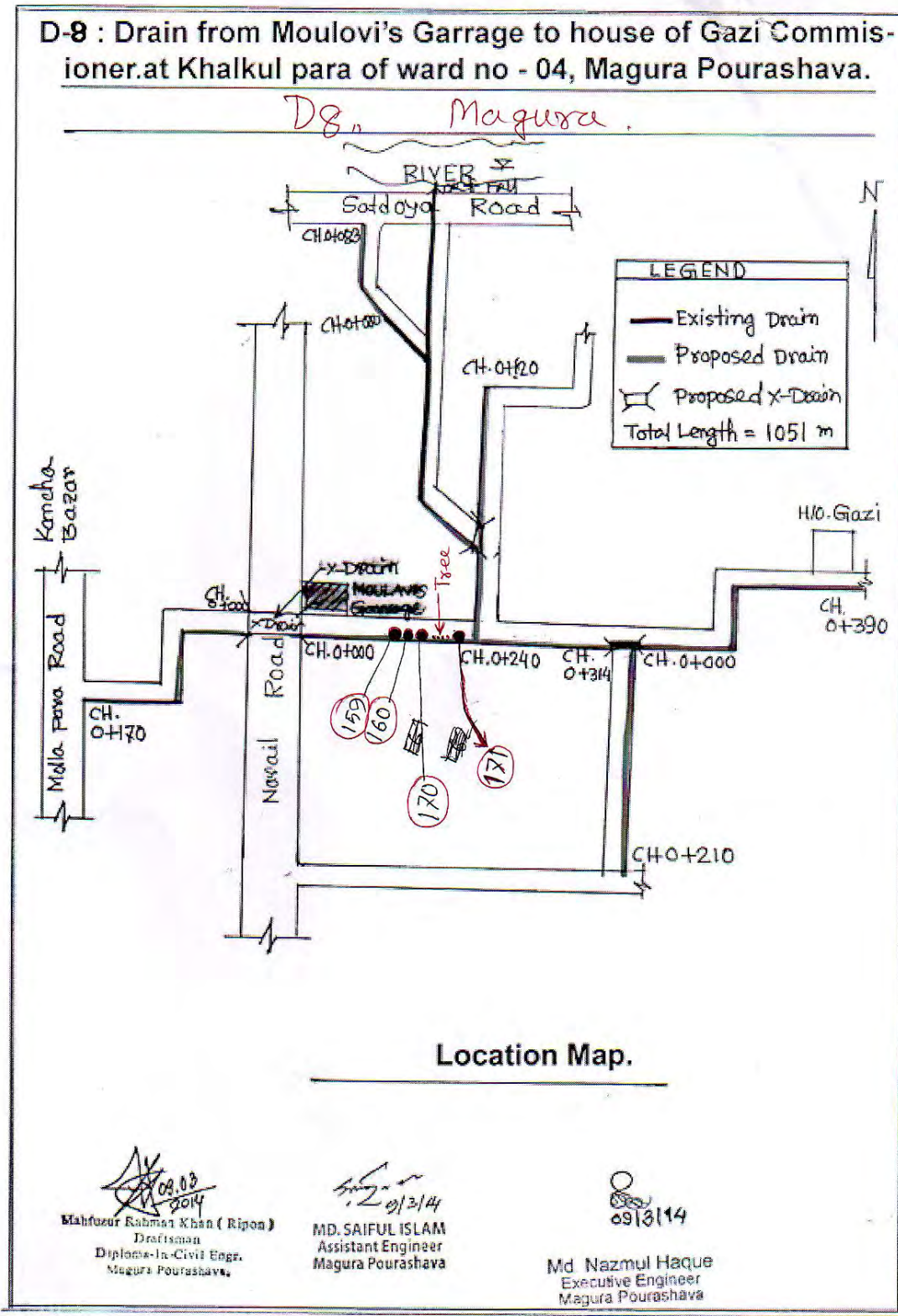


Figure 6: Strip Map of R-1 Showing IR Impacts (Codes are as Recorded)

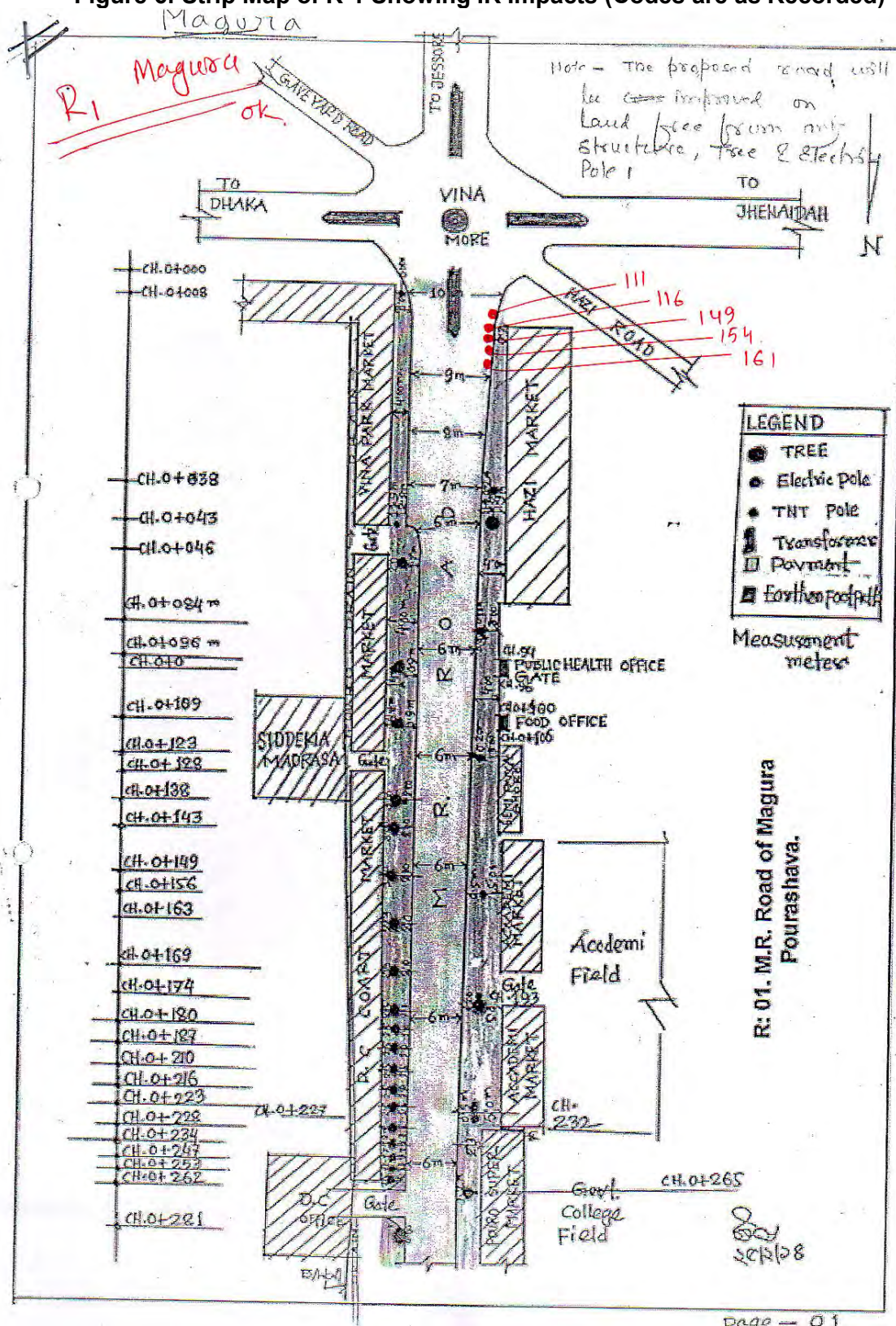


Figure 7: Strip Map of R-1 Showing IR Impacts (Codes are as Recorded)

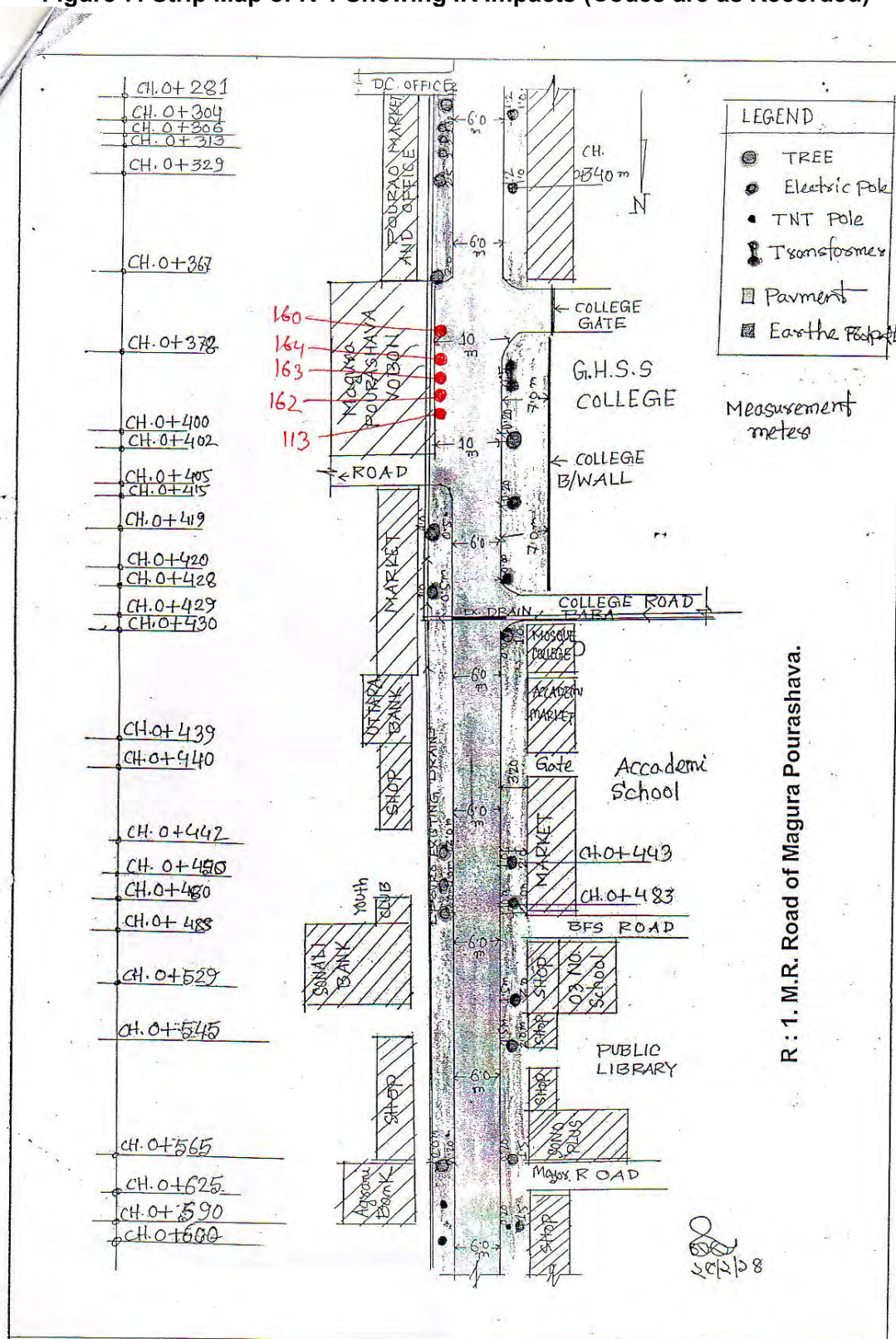
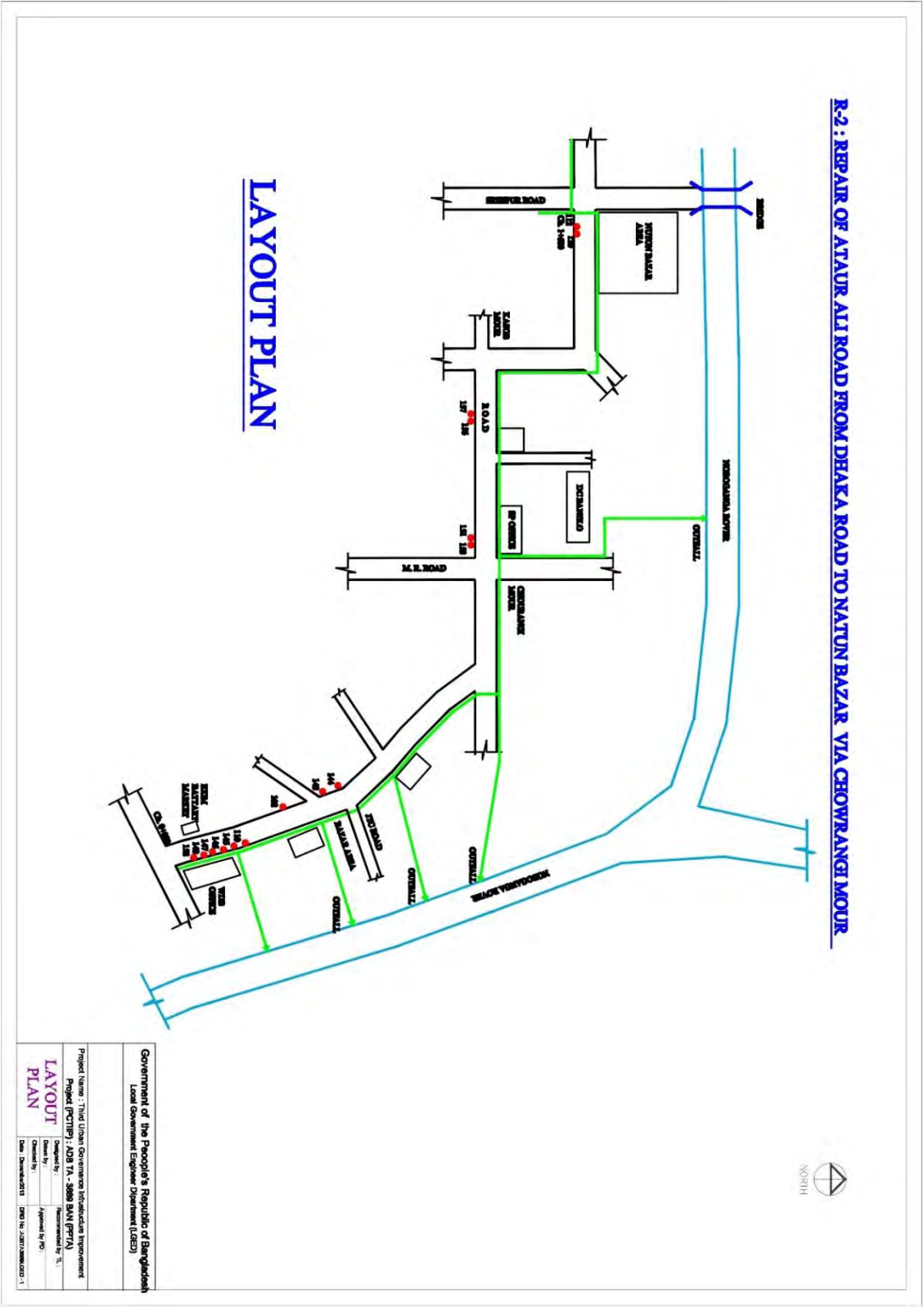



Figure 8: Strip Map of R-2 showing IR Impacts



Alignment	Photos
D-4	    
D-8	   

Alignment	Photos
	
R-1	

Alignment	Photos
R-2	 <p>The collage consists of ten photographs arranged in a 3x3 grid (with the bottom-right cell empty). The photos show various street scenes and market activities. Notable elements include a man pushing a cart with 'BERGER' written on it, a man sitting on a bench, a man standing next to a red wall with Bengali text, a man sitting on a bench, a man standing next to a red wall, a man sitting on a bench, a man standing next to a red wall, a man sitting on a bench, a man standing next to a red wall, and a man sitting on a bench.</p>

32. Road closures are not anticipated during Phase 1 construction phase. Although construction of Phase 1 components involves quite simple techniques of civil work, the invasive nature of excavation and the alignments being in built-up areas of Magura *pourashava* where there are a variety of human activities, will result to impacts to the sensitive receptors such as residents, businesses, and the community in general. Excavation may also damage existing infrastructure (such as water distribution pipes, electricity pylons, etc.) located along the ROWs. Through implementation of the EMP contractors are required to avoid and limit the disturbance to the extent possible. Specific mitigation measures are provided in the EMP, incorporated into their contracts, and will be closely monitored by Magura *pourashava* (project implementation unit [PIU]) and management design supervision consultants (MDSC). The subproject EMP provides the following measures and requirement to be implemented by the contractor to ensure impacts are mitigated:

- a. in coordination with Magura *pourashava* traffic authority, implement a traffic management plan;
- b. inform through public announcements, billboards/signage and other form of notice⁸ the residents, businesses owners and tenants, and other sensitive receptors (schools, places of worship, hospitals/clinics, etc.) along construction alignment 7 days, and again 2 days, prior to commencement of works;
- c. leave spaces for access between mounds of soil;
- d. provide walkways and metal sheets where required to maintain access across for people and vehicles;
- e. consult businesses and institutions regarding operating hours and factoring this in work schedules;
- f. consider night works in high-traffic and commercial areas;
- g. ensure there is provision of alternate access to businesses and institutions during construction phase, so that there is no closure of these shops or any loss of clientele; and
- h. Ensure any damage to properties and utilities will be restored or compensated to pre-work conditions.

33. Temporarily affected mobile hawkers/vendors (if any) will be assisted by contractors in moving to alternative locations during the brief period of construction and allowed to return once construction in the area is declared complete. However, in the event that there are income losses for persons with temporary and/or movable structure/equipment during shifting (anticipated to be for a maximum period of 2 days in most cases), compensation for lost income will be made for the time of disruption. Additional assistance will be provided to vulnerable APs.

34. Therefore this RP summarizes potential IR impacts in Table 4. The completed IR Impacts Assessment Checklist is provided in **Appendix 6**.

⁸ Information should be understandable to local people and include nature and duration of construction activities and contact numbers for concerns/complaints.

Table 4: Summary of IR Impacts

	Details	Number	Remarks	No. of affected HHs	Total No. of HH members	
					Total	No. of Females
1.	Land Acquisition	none	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
2.	Structures					
	a. Main Structure					
	(i) Permanent	1	shop	1	4	
	(ii) Semi-permanent	54	stalls/shops	54	250	
	b. Other Structures					
	(i) Permanent	3	garage, fence, septic tank	3	14	
	(ii) Semi-permanent	1	fence	1	3	
3.	Trees	8	owned by affected HHs	-	-	
4.	Crops (planted on ROWs)	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Livelihood					
	a. Permanently affected *	1	shops	1	4	
	b. Temporarily affected **	54	shops	54	254	

* Permanent livelihood IR impact – considered when AP (can be mobile hawkers/vendors, with permanent/semi-permanent structure/s, with equipment/tools) is required to move out/vacate the location during the construction phase but cannot return in the area even if the construction is declared complete. A change in livelihood is also considered a permanent IR impact.

** Temporary livelihood IR impact – considered when AP (can be mobile hawkers/vendors, with permanent/semi-permanent structure/s, with equipment/tools) is required to move to alternative locations during the construction phase and allowed to return once construction in the area is declared complete.

35. Out of the 54 households there 10 BPL and 1 female headed household. The details are provided in Table 5.

Table 5: Summary of Vulnerable Households

	Type of Vulnerability	No. of HH	Total No. of family members
1.	Below poverty line (BPL)***	10 Record Nos. 104, 114, 115, 126, 127, 111, 112, 120, 153, 102	44
2.	Female-headed household	1 Record No. 156	4
3.	Any poor with disabled member	none	-
4.	Elderly****	none	-

*** In the absence of both national and regional benchmark of below poverty level (BPL), this project uses the upper poverty line at Tk.1,870.60/capita/month to determine vulnerable households. This is calculated from 2010 upper poverty line determined by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistic with inflation rate added.

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

36. The project will have potential impact on 1 female-headed household. A pourashava-level gender action plan (GAP) will be prepared for UGIIP-3 to ensure gender equality and social inclusion. The GAP will provide for activities to include active participation of females in (i) project disclosure and FGDs; (ii) decision making capacity in *pourashavas*, (iii) increasing women-friendly service delivery including the poor and the marginalized, and (iv) building women-friendly infrastructure at all levels of *pourashavas*.

37. There are no identified indigenous peoples/small ethnic communities (IPs/SEC)⁹ in Magura *pourashava*. However if during detailed design IPs will be identified (although unlikely) and will be affected by the project that is likely to impact their identity, culture, and customary livelihoods, detailed information on their land-use, economic activities, and social organizations will be collected to prepare a separate SECDP small ethnic community development plan (SECDP). If a project causes land acquisition and resettlement of IPs/SEC, a combined SECDP and RP will be formulated. In the case of physical displacement of IPs/SEC from traditional or customary lands, the broad community support of the affected IPs/SEC is required.

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. Profile of Affected Persons

38. Impact inventory surveys reveal that there 1 household (owner of the shop) in Magura is likely to require relocation due to roads subprojects. This household is not considered below poverty line (BPL) household with 4 members. The affected household is an encroachers on *khas* (government) land, have been using the location for over 6 years to pursue economic activities in the location.

39. The impact inventory and survey of businesses undertaken in Magura reveal that 10 out of 54 (18.5%) of the temporarily affected persons comprise BPL people. There is 1 female headed household (not BPL) and it comprises 1.85% of the 54 temporarily affected persons. Daily profits of affected shops facing temporary income loss during Phase 1 subproject implementation were found to range from BDT 300 to 400.

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

A. Public Consultation Conducted

40. The public participation process included (i) identifying interested and affected parties (stakeholders); (ii) informing and providing the stakeholders with sufficient background and technical information regarding the proposed development; (iii) creating opportunities and mechanisms whereby they can participate and raise their viewpoints (issues, comments, and concerns) with regard to the proposed development; (iv) giving the stakeholders feedback on process findings and recommendations; and (v) ensuring compliance to process requirements with regards to the environmental and related legislation.

41. The methods used for consultations were open meetings, interviews and focus group discussions (FGDs). There are 7 consultations and 3 FGDs conducted from 5th and 6th December 2013 with total of 104 participants composed of APs, persons who may suffer temporary access disruptions during construction activities, shopkeepers/businessmen from the subproject area, and daily commuters consulted randomly. Detailed records of issues discussed and feedback received along with dates, times, locations, and list of participants are given in **Appendix 7**.

42. Majority of the participants expressed their support and willingness to participate in the project. Some of the participants, particularly those coming from the low-income groups

⁹ Indigenous Peoples (IPs) often have traditional land rights but no formal titles, for UGIIP-3, referred to as small ethnic communities

expressed issues related to disruption of their livelihood and/or the need to move out of their current locations. The issues raised include (i) demolition of structures and cutting of trees for ROW clearing; (ii) temporary relocation during road and drainage construction; (iii) pedestrian safety; (iv) employment opportunity; (v) traffic and access to businesses/shops during construction phase; and (iv) land acquisition. The PPTA team lead by the national resettlement specialist provided the following information to address the issues:

- (i) **demolition of structures and cutting of trees for ROW clearing** – this is anticipated as some structures are encroaching the ROWs required for the Phase 1 components. The contractors will be required to repair/restore any damaged asset/s to its pre-construction condition at his own cost. Affected assets, trees and APs will be recorded. IR impacts will be addressed in the RP.
- (ii) **temporary relocation of business and mobile vendors/hawkers during construction** – Magura *pourashava* will identify relocation sites prior to start of civil works. Contractor/s will be required to provide assistance to APs in moving to this sites. The APs will have the right to salvage materials and can go back to their original sites once the construction is completed. APs and livelihood impacts will be recorded. IR impacts will be addressed in the RP. Additional compensation will be provided to vulnerable APs.
- (iii) **pedestrian safety** – the measures to ensure Phase 1 components will not compromise pedestrian safety include design consideration such as dedicated pedestrian walkways on Phase 1 roads, covering of drainages to serve as walkways, provision of speed bumps in areas where there is high traffic for school children and accident-prone stretches, and provision of safety signs and boards. During construction phase, mitigation measures as specified in the subproject EMPs will be implemented by the contractors and closely supervised by Magura *pourashava* and consultants.
- (iv) **employment opportunity** – there will be local employment opportunity for skilled and unskilled laborers. Participation of women is highly encouraged.
- (v) **traffic** – road closure is not anticipated during construction period. The contractor/s will be required to submit a traffic management plan and implement in coordination with Magura *pourashava* traffic authority. Alternate routes will be communicated via public announcements, billboards and notices.
- (vi) **disruption of access to businesses/shops** – The contractor/s will be required to factor in their work schedules the timing of operations of business/shops along the alignments. The businesses/shops will be notified 7 days and again 2 days prior to start of construction activities. Access will be maintained through provisions of planks and metal sheets across trenches.
- (vii) **land acquisition** – people are willing to donate part/strips of land for the project.
- (viii) A number of shops in Ator Ali Road are using half of the main road for displaying their goods (large steel trunks, furniture etc.). They have very small space to keep those goods inside their shops. These people were informed about the project and they were informed the need to free the spaces during the construction phase. The contractors will provide assistance in the shifting and returning once the construction is completed.
- (ix) Meetings were also held with Magura *pourashava* engineers and relevant staff regarding IR impacts and how to minimize the issues connected with it.

43. The participants of the consultations not only committed their full support but also guaranteed cooperation during project implementation.

44. Eighty five percent (85.05%) of the APs who had taken part in the census agreed they would provide every kind of support and cooperation in any effort to develop the area as well as *pourashava*. However, 16.95% APs, mainly owners of temporary structure, have no space to relocate their businesses and are demanding suitable space for them.

45. The issues raised were communicated to Magura *pourashava* and PPTA experts to further fine tune the preliminary design of the components. This means that the impacts and their significance have already been reduced.

B. Future Consultation and Disclosure

46. This RP and other relevant documents will be made available at public locations in the *pourashava* and posted on the websites of LGED and ADB. The consultation process will be continued and expanded during the project implementation to ensure stakeholders participate fully in project execution, as well as to implement comprehensive information, education, and communication plan.

47. Public consultation and disclosure with all interested and affected parties will remain a continuous process throughout the project implementation, and shall include the following:

- (i) **consultations during detailed design stage:** (a) public meetings with affected communities to present final design and alignment of the components; (b) smaller-scale meetings with APs to discuss IR impacts and RP implementation.
- (ii) **consultations during construction phase:** (a) public meetings with affected communities to discuss and plan work programs and allow issues to be raised and addressed once construction has started; and (b) smaller-scale meetings to discuss and plan construction work with individual communities to reduce disturbance and other impacts, and to provide a mechanism through which stakeholders can participate in project monitoring and evaluation; and
- (ii) **project disclosure:** (a) public information campaigns (via flyers, billboards, and local media) to explain the project to the wider city population and prepare them for disruptions they may experience once construction is underway; (b) public disclosure meetings at key project stages to inform the public of progress and future plans, and to provide copies of summary documents in local language; (c) formal disclosure of completed project reports by making copies available at convenient locations in the study areas, and informing the public of their availability; and (d) providing a mechanism through which comments can be made.

48. A consultation and participation plan is prepared for UGIIP-3; consultation activities will be coordinated by the PMO, PIU (Magura *pourashava*) and consultant teams to ensure that the communities are fully aware of the activities at all stages of the project implementation.

49. To provide for more transparency in planning and for further active involvement of APs and other stakeholders, relevant information from this RP will be translated to Bangla and made available at (i) offices of LGED and Magura *pourashava*, (ii) area offices, (iii) consultant teams' offices; and (iv) contractor's campsites. It will be ensured that the hard copies of this RP are kept at places which are conveniently accessible to people, as a means to disclose the document and at the same time creating wider public awareness. An electronic version of this RP will be placed in the official website of LGED and Magura *pourashava*, and ADB's website after approval of the RP by ADB.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

50. A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of AP's concerns, complaints, and grievances about the social and environmental performance at the level of the project. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project.

51. **Common GRM.** A common GRM will be in place for social, environmental, or any other grievances related to the project; the RPs 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. *Pourashava*-wide public awareness campaigns will ensure that awareness on grievance redress procedures is generated through the campaign. The PIU designated safeguard focal person and governance improvement and capacity development consultants (GICDC) 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 PMO and management, design and supervision consultants (MDSC) 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 have already been installed by project *pourashavas* or through telephone hotlines at accessible locations, by e-mail, by post, or by writing in a complaints register 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 project management office (PMO) safeguard officer 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 through the PIU designated safeguard focal person.

54. **Grievance redress process.** In case of grievances that are immediate and urgent in the perception of the complainant, the contractor and MDSC on-site personnel 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 safeguard focal person and contractors will be posted at all construction sites at visible locations.

- (i) **1st Level Grievance.** The phone number of the PIU office should be made available at the construction site signboards. The contractors and PIU safeguard focal person can immediately resolve on-site in consultation with each other, and will be required to do so within 7 days of receipt of a complaint/grievance.
- (ii) **2nd Level Grievance.** All grievances that cannot be redressed within 7 days at field/ward level will be reviewed by the grievance redress cell (GRC) headed by Panel Mayor of the *pourashava* with support from PIU designated safeguard

focal person and MDSC regional environment and resettlement specialists. GRC will attempt to resolve them within 15 days.¹⁰ The PIU designated safeguard focal person will be responsible to see through the process of redressal of each grievance.

- (iii) **3rd Level Grievance.** The PIU designated safeguard focal person will refer any unresolved or major issues to the PMO safeguard officer and MDSC national environmental and resettlement specialists. The PMO in consultation with these officers/specialists will resolve them within 30 days.

55. 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.

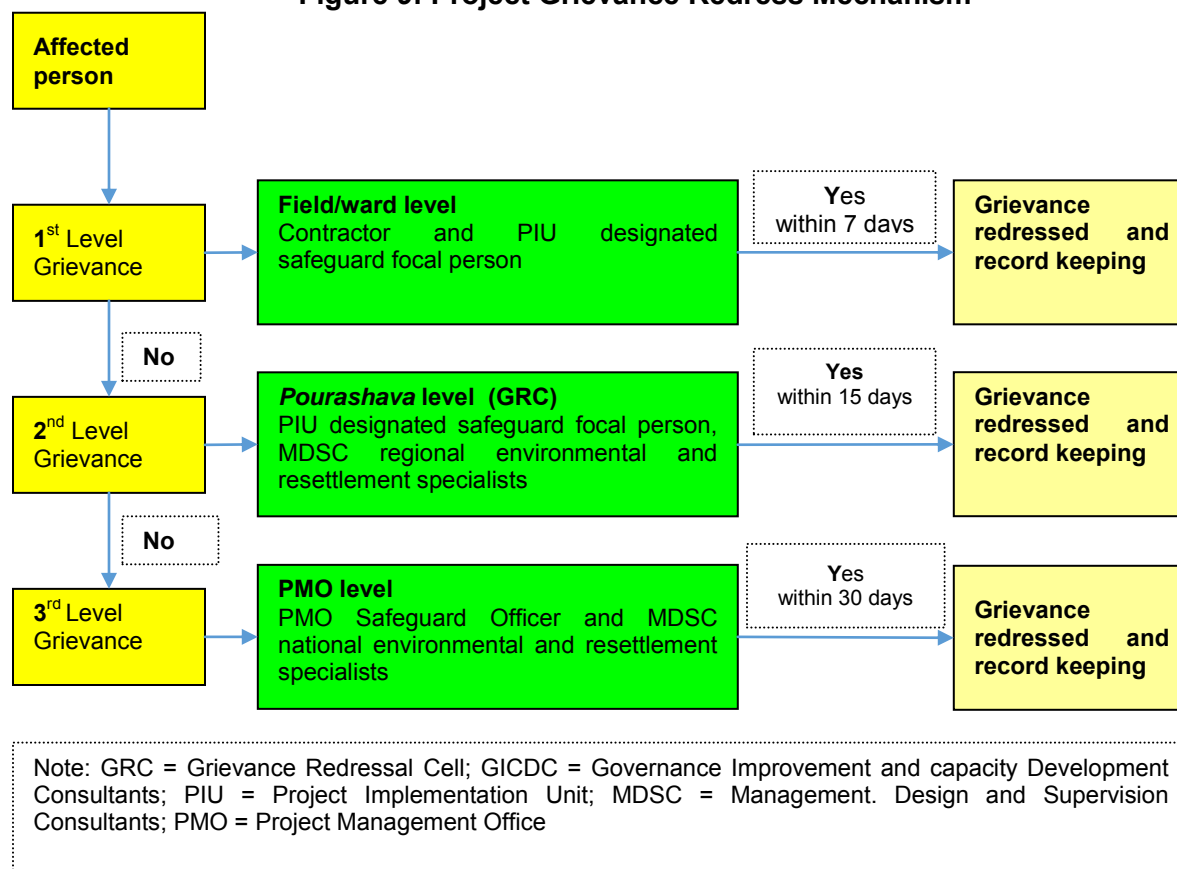
56. In the event that the established GRM is not in a position to resolve the issue, the affected person also can use the ADB Accountability Mechanism (AM) through directly contacting (in writing) the Complaint Receiving Officer (CRO) at ADB headquarters or the ADB Bangladesh Resident Mission (BRM). The complaint can be submitted in any of the official languages of ADB's DMCs. The ADB Accountability Mechanism information will be included in the PID to be distributed to the affected communities, as part of the project GRM.

57. **Recordkeeping.** Records of all grievances received, including contact details of complainant, date the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were effected and final outcome will be kept by PIU. The number of grievances recorded and resolved and the outcomes will be displayed/disclosed in the PMO office, *pourashava* office, and on the web, as well as reported in monitoring reports submitted to ADB on a semi-annual basis.

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

59. **Costs.** All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication and reporting/information dissemination) will be borne by the concerned PIU at *pourashava*-level; while costs related to escalated grievances will be met by the PMO. Cost estimates for grievance redress are included in resettlement cost estimates.

¹⁰Grievance redress committees (GRC) will have been formed at Pourashava-level. For example in Lalmonirhat pourashava, the GRC comprises Panel Mayor as Chairperson, and 1 councilor, the pourashava Executive Engineer, Secretary *pourashava* and *pourashava* administrative officer, as members. All *pourashava*-level GRCs shall have at least one-woman member/chairperson and AP representative or independent NGO as committee member. In addition, for project-related grievances, representatives of APs, community-based organizations (CBOs), and eminent citizens must be invited as observers in GRC meetings.

Figure 9: Project Grievance Redress Mechanism

VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

60. **ADB Safeguards Policy Statement, 2009.** ADB SPS, 2009 applies to all ADB-financed and/or ADB-administered sovereign projects and their components, regardless of the source of financing, including investment projects funded by a loan, a grant, or other means.

61. The three important elements of the ADB SPS, 2009 are (i) compensation to replace lost assets, livelihood, and income; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same standard of living with the project as without it. In addition, the absence of legal title to land should not be a bar to compensation. ADB SPS, 2009 requires compensation prior to actual income loss.

62. ADB SPS also applies when the land acquisition process has begun or been completed and/or population has already been moved in anticipation of ADB support. Involuntary resettlement actions in anticipation of ADB support generally refer to actions that preceded ADB support. In such cases ADB's due diligence will identify if there are any outstanding grievance or resettlement actions in noncompliance with ADB SPS requirements. If such outstanding issues are identified, ADB will work with LGED and PIUs to ensure appropriate mitigation measures are developed and implemented with an agreed timeline. It is also important for ADB's due diligence to assess potential risks associated with the project, even if the government's previous resettlement actions are not done in anticipation of ADB support.

63. **Government of Bangladesh Laws and Policies.** The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPO), 1982 and its subsequent amendments in 1993 and 1994 are the applicable Government of Bangladesh legal and policy framework. ARIPO does not cover non-titleholders, such as encroachers, informal settler/squatters, occupiers, and informal tenants and leaseholders without documents. ARIPO also does not provide for replacement cost of the property acquired, and has no provision for resettlement assistance for restoration of livelihoods of displaced persons, except for legal compensation for land and structure. Further, in a majority of the cases, the compensation paid does not constitute market or replacement cost of the property acquired.

64. **Appendix 9** provides a comparison of ARIPO and ADB SPS, 2009 principles and provides a gap analysis. Gaps between ARIPO and ADB, SPS 2009 were identified, and bridging measures are specified the project's RF. The RF also specifies that in case of discrepancy between the policies of ADB and the government, the policy of ADB will prevail.

65. This draft RP and entitlement matrix therein represents a uniform document agreed upon by both the Government of Bangladesh and ADB to ensure compliance with their respective rules and policies.

VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Types of Losses and Affected Person (AP) Category

66. The types of losses – permanent or temporary, total or partial due to the project include (i) loss of land; (ii) loss of residential/commercial/community structure; (iii) loss of trees; (iv) loss of crops; (v) loss of business; (vi) loss of work days/incomes, and relocation of households and businesses; (vii) loss of rental premises; and (viii) loss of access to premises for residence and trading.

67. According to ADB SPS, 2009 of ADB in the context of involuntary resettlement, APs are those who are physically relocated, or lose residential land, or shelter and/or economically displaced (with loss of structure, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood). The absence of formal and legal title to the land should not prevent the AP to receive compensation and resettlement assistance from the project.

68. The following categories of APs are likely to be impacted due to the implementation of the project:

- (i) APs whose structure are to be demolished – APs whose structure (including ancillary and secondary structure) are being used for residential, commercial, community, or worship purposes which are affected in part or in total;
- (ii) APs losing income or livelihoods – APs whose crops, trees, business, employment, daily wages as source of income, or livelihood (including tenants, businesses, employees, laborers, etc.) are affected, permanently or temporarily; and
- (iii) vulnerable APs – APs included in any of the above categories who are defined as low-income people (BPL), physically or socially challenged, landless or without title to land, female-headed households, elderly, vulnerable IP (tribal), or ethnic minority group.

B. Principles, Legal, and Policy Commitments

69. The RP has the following specific principles based on ARIPO and ADB SPS, 2009:

- (i) land acquisition and resettlement impacts on persons displaced by the project would be avoided or minimized as much as possible through alternate design/engineering options;
- (ii) where the negative impacts are unavoidable, the persons displaced by the project and vulnerable groups will be identified and assisted in improving or regaining their standard of living;
- (iii) information related to the preparation and implementation of this RP will be disclosed to all stakeholders in a form and language understandable to them; and people's participation will be ensured in planning and implementation;
- (iv) displaced persons who do not own land or other properties, but have economic interests or lose their livelihoods, will be assisted as per the broad principles described in the entitlement matrix of this RP;
- (v) before starting civil works, compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) assistance will be paid in full in accordance with the provisions described in RP;
- (vi) an entitlement matrix for different categories of people displaced by the project has been prepared. People moving into the project area after the cut-off date¹¹ will not be entitled to any assistance;
- (vii) for non-titleholders such as informal settlers/squatters and encroachers, the date of completion of survey during detailed design will be the cut-off date, which will be declared by LGED;
- (viii) appropriate GRM will be established to ensure speedy resolution of disputes;
- (ix) all activities related to resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring will ensure the involvement of women and other vulnerable groups;
- (x) consultations with the APs will continue during the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation works; and
- (xi) a clause in the contract agreement that the construction contractor/s will be required to repair to pre-works condition or compensate any loss or damage caused by his execution of works.

C. Entitlement

70. In accordance with the UGIIP-3 RF, all displaced households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets, scope of the impacts including socioeconomic vulnerability of the displaced persons, and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged.

¹¹The project cut-off date was established during the formal disclosure of the RP on (6.12 2013). A cut-off date is set to establish displaced persons who are eligible to receive compensation and resettlement assistance by a project. The aim is not to inflict losses on people. Any person who purchases or occupies land in the demarcated project area after a cut-off date is not eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance. Fixed assets such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots established after this date, or an alternative mutually agreed on date, will not be compensated.

71. The entitlement¹² matrix (Table 5) specifies that any displaced person¹³ will be entitled to (i) compensation for loss of land at the replacement cost; (ii) compensation for loss of structure (residential/commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost (without counting the depreciation value); (iii) compensation for loss of business/wage income; (iv) compensation for loss of crops and/or trees; (iv) assistance for shifting of structure; (v) rebuilding and/or restoration of community resources/facilities; and (vi) if vulnerable APs, livelihood/transitional cash assistance for vulnerable displaced persons (head of the affected family) at official minimum wage of the appropriate AP's occupation.

¹²Resettlement entitlements with respect to a particular eligibility category are the sum total of compensation and other forms of assistance provided to displaced persons in the respective eligibility category.

¹³In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of 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.

Table 6: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
2. STRUCTURES			
Residential, agricultural, commercial, community	Partial loss (<30 %) and alteration of structure	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation for lost parts of structure at replacement cost and repair of remaining structure at market rate for materials, labor, transport, and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation for age - Right to salvage materials from lost structure - Allowed to construct temporary structure on unused part of project land after completion of civil work, through some lease/rent system - In case of loss of toilet rendering structure unlivable, replacement with safe sanitation facilities at adjacent or nearby location, or, compensation for the entire structure at the discretion of the owner.
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash refund of the lease money for the lessee for duration of remaining lease period (to be deducted from the owner)
	Full loss of structure (>=30 %) and relocation	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The AP may choose between the following alternatives: - Compensation through provision of fully titled and registered replacement structure of comparable quality and value, including payment of all transaction costs, materials, labor, transport, and other incidental costs, at a relocation site or a location agreeable to the AP <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation for the affected structure at replacement cost, including all transaction costs, materials, labor, transport, and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation for age - In case of the remaining structure become unlivable the compensation will be calculated for the entire structure without deduction of depreciation and self-relocation <p>IN EITHER CASE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Right to salvage materials from lost structure
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to size of lost plot for 6 months - The lease money for the lessee for duration of remaining lease period will be deducted from the owner
	Moving of minor structures (fences, sheds, kitchens, latrines, etc.)	Owner, lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The AP may choose between the following alternatives: - Cash compensation for self-reconstruction of structure at market rate (labor, materials, transport, and other incidental costs) <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relocation/reconstruction of the structure by the project <p>IN EITHER CASE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to the affected facility should be to be restored
	Stalls, kiosks	Vendors (including titled and non-titled land users)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assistance for finding alternative land to continue business - Allowed to construct temporary structure/continue business through some lease/rent system as vendor, at alternative location comparable to lost location

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			AND - Cash compensation for self-relocation of stall/kiosk at market rate (labor, materials, transport, and other incidental costs)
	Fixed assets attached to affected structures (water supply, telephone lines)	Owner, lessee, tenant	- Cash compensation for reinstallation and connection charges
3. INCOME RESTORATION¹⁴			
Crops	Affected crops	Cultivator	- Department of Agriculture will determine the valuation of seasonal crops. Cash compensation at current market rate proportionate to size of lost plot for 1 year's future harvests, based on crop type and highest average yield over past 3 years. - For seasonal crops: if notice for harvest of standing seasonal crops cannot be given then value of lost standing crop at market value will be made. - For perennial crops: value will be calculated as annual net product value multiplied by number of productive years remaining. - Residual harvest can be taken away without any deduction - If land is permanently lost add another year of loss income from crops (net income) to cover the loss during the preparation of new agricultural land.
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	- Same as above and distributed between land owner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share
Trees	Affected trees	Cultivator	- Value of timber bearing trees will be based on the market price of timber and will be determined by the Forest Department. Cash compensation for timber trees at current market rate of timber value, plus cost of purchase of seedlings/sapling and required inputs to replace trees - Value of fruit-bearing trees will be based on value of products multiplied by number of productive years remaining. Cash compensation for fruit bearing trees at current market rate of crop type and average yield multiplied, (i) for immature non-bearing trees, by the years required to grow tree to productivity, or (ii) for mature crop-bearing trees, by 5 years average crops (the grafted/tissue cultured plant usually starts fruiting within 2-3 years), plus cost of purchase of grafted/tissue cultured plant and required inputs to replace trees. Department of Horticulture will determine the valuation of fruit-bearing trees.
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	- Same as above and distributed between land owner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share
Permanent loss of agriculture-based	Partial loss of agricultural land with viable land remaining	Owner, lessee, sharecrop tenant,	- Provision of support for investments in productivity enhancing inputs, such as land levelling, terracing, erosion control, and agricultural

¹⁴Re-establishing productive livelihood of the displaced persons to enable income generation equal to or, if possible, better than that earned by the displaced persons before the resettlement.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
livelihood		non-titled land user	extension, as feasible and applicable - Additional financial supports/grants if land/crop compensation is insufficient for additional income-generating investments to maintain livelihood at BDT 70,000 per household (the provided sum is given to the entitled AP for one time allowance/ income generating assistance).
	Full loss of viable agricultural land without availability of alternative land	Owner, lessee, sharecrop tenant, non-titled land user	- Provision of retraining, job placement - Included in the project livelihood restoration and rehabilitation program - Financial grants and/or microcredit access for livelihood investment as well as organizational/logistical support to establish an alternative income generation activity BDT 90,000 per household (the provided sum is given to the entitled AP for one time allowance/ income generating assistance).
Loss of income from agricultural labor		Wage laborers in any affected agricultural land	- Cash assistance for loss of income up to 7 days at actual income loss as per census or Government of Bangladesh registered minimum wage, whichever is higher - Preferential selection for work at project site during civil works
Maintenance of access to means of livelihood	obstruction by subproject facilities	All APs	- Accessibility of agricultural fields, community/social facilities, business premises, and residences of persons in the project area ensured - Accessibility to the original/alternative fishing ground
Businesses	Temporary business loss due to land acquisition and/or resettlement or construction activities of project	Owner of business (registered, informal)	- Cash compensation equal to lost income during period of business interruption based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records or Government of Bangladesh registered minimum wage, whichever is higher - Assistance to re-establish business. APs will be provided 7 days advance notice, followed by a reminder 1 days before construction - If required, they will be assisted to temporarily shift for continued economic activity and then assisted to shift back, post construction.
	Permanent business loss due to land acquisition and/or resettlement without possibility of establishing alternative business	Owner of business (registered, informal)	- Cash assistance for lost income based on 3 months' minimum wage rates to permanently displaced vendors will be paid, , based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records or Government of Bangladesh registered minimum wage, whichever is higher AND - Provision of retraining, job placement, additional financial grants and microcredit for equipment and buildings, as well as organizational/logistical support to establish AP in alternative income generation activity - Included in the project livelihood restoration and rehabilitation program
Employment	Temporary employment loss due to land	All laid-off	- Cash compensation equal to lost wages during period of

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
	acquisition and/or resettlement or construction activities	employees of affected businesses	employment interruption up to 6 months, based on tax record or registered wage, or, in its absence, comparable rates for employment of the same type - As applicable by labor code, compensation will be paid to the employer to enable him/her to fulfil legal obligations to provide compensation payments to laid-off employees, to be verified by government labor inspector
	Permanent employment loss due to land acquisition and/or resettlement without possibility of re-employment in similar sector and position in or near area of lost employment/ daily wage	All laid-off employees of affected businesses	- Cash compensation equal to lost wages for 6 months, based on tax record or registered wage, or, in its absence, comparable rates for employment of the same type - If required by the applicable labor code, compensation will be paid to employer to enable him/her to fulfil legal obligations to provide severance payments to laid-off employees, to be verified by government labor inspector AND - Provision of retraining, job placement, additional financial grants, and microcredit for equipment and buildings, as well as organizational/logistical support to establish AP in alternative income generation activity - Included in the project livelihood restoration and rehabilitation program
4. COMMON RESOURCES, PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES			
Loss of common resources, public services and facilities	footbridges, roads, footpaths, culverts, places of worship, classrooms in educational institutions, canal water by downstream users, common water points/connections, public/community toilets, community spaces, playgrounds etc.	Service provider	- Full restoration at original site or reestablishment at relocation site of lost common resources, public services and facilities, including replacement of related land and relocation of structures - One time grant fund for the common public resources committee and management
5. SPECIAL PROVISIONS			
Vulnerable APs	Loss of land, structure, and/or employment	All vulnerable APs	- Assistance in identification and purchase or rental of new plot/structure - Assistance with administrative process of land transfer, property title, cadastral mapping, and preparation of compensation agreements - Provision of livelihood training, job placement - Included in the project livelihood restoration and rehabilitation program - Financial grants and/or microcredit access for livelihood investment as well as organizational/logistical support to establish an alternative income generation activity - Subsistence allowance of minimum of 2 months of official minimum wage - Preferential selection for project-related employment

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Women, social/religious minorities, elderly-headed household*, poor households	Loss of land and structures	Titled or recognized owners of land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Titling of replacement land and structures in female owner's/minority/ elderly household head's name (as applicable) - Cash compensation paid directly to female owners and head of minority households
Tribal people affected, if any	Loss of land, community assets and structures	Affected tribal people/ community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation packages as determine by the government valuation team and consultation with the affected community - Full restoration and renovation of affected assets - Special assistance for livelihood restoration as required - In case of major impacts, specific assistance and benefits will be specify under Indigenous People Development Plan
Other impacts	Unanticipated impacts and negotiated changes to entitlements	All APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To be determined in accordance with the IR safeguards requirements of the ADB SPS and project resettlement framework - Project RP to be updated and disclosed on ADB website - Standards of the entitlement matrix of the RP not to be lowered

* Land owners/users that have traditional/customary/ rights to the land but have no formal/legal papers of the ownerships. This is commonly found among the traditional/tribal/indigenous communities.

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

Notes: AP = affected person; land acquisition and resettlement = land acquisition and resettlement

VIII. COMPENSATION MECHANISM

72. The project will ensure that the properties (structure and non-structure assets) to be displaced for the project will be compensated at their full replacement cost, determined by legally constituted bodies like the property valuation advisory committee (PVAC), and joint verification committee (JVC), and resettlement advisory committee (RAC). The principle for determining valuation and compensation for assets, incomes, and livelihoods is replacing the loss of affected assets and restoring the loss of income and workdays experienced by the displaced households. Livelihood rehabilitation assistance will be required to all APs who will experience significant impacts on their livelihood activities regardless of their poverty status. Additional assistance will be required for AP categorized as poor and vulnerable.

73. This RP ensures compensation at replacement cost for all the displaced people /APs due to implementation of Phase 1 components in Magura *pourashava*.

1. Cash Allowance to Support Lost Income

74. Displaced persons will be eligible for assistance for loss of employment/workdays (in the case of wage earners) owing to dislocation and relocation. Assistance for lost income based on 3 months' minimum wage rates to permanently displaced shop owners will be paid. For temporary disruption to income during the demolition and reconstruction of the partially affected commercial structure, the owners as well as the workers will receive one-time assistance for lost income for the actual period of disruption at income/tax statement, minimum wage rates, or based on actual income (whichever is higher), verified through incomes of comparable businesses in the area.

2. Assistance to Re-establish Businesses

75. APs will be provided 7 days advance notice, followed by a reminder 2 days before construction to ensure none or minimal disruption in livelihood. If required, they will be assisted to temporarily shift for continued economic activity; for example, they will be assisted to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction and then assisted to shift back, post-construction. Special care will be taken to ensure that these temporarily affected shop owners will set up their business once again either in the same location or elsewhere of their own choice.

76. Ensuring there is no income or access loss during civil works is the responsibility of contractors. Consistent with the EMP, contractors will ensure access is maintained by making sure that space is left for access between mounds of soil, walkways and metal sheets provided to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required, increased workforce is available to finish work in areas with impacts on access, timing of works is such that it reduces disruption during business hours and periods of peak business activities e.g. festivals, phased construction schedule is followed and work undertaken on one segment at a time and one side of a road at a time.

77. Any interruption (full or partial) of access to any facility or service will be restored as soon as the construction is completed. Necessary provisions particularly interrupted water supply to the poor during the construction period is the responsibility of the PIUs and contractor.

3. Additional Assistance to Vulnerable Groups

78. The following categories of displaced persons have been identified as vulnerable groups in the project: female-headed, elderly-headed, disabled-headed, as well as IP/ minorities and BPL households. In addition to the provisions in the entitlement matrix for compensation of loss of assets and livelihood, additional allowance equivalent to 2 months' income at minimum wages to each of these vulnerable groups households affected is included towards enabling improvement of their socioeconomic status. Vulnerable persons will be given priority in unskilled labor opportunities under the project. ID cards will verify vulnerability status, and the PIU will present the list of vulnerable persons to contractors.

4. Steps for Compensation of Temporary Affected Persons

79. Paying compensation to the temporarily affected persons will take the following steps:

Step 1. MDSC regional resettlement specialist is to conduct public awareness and information dissemination prior to construction works.

Step 2. MDSC regional resettlement specialist is to identify the alignments and sites in collaboration with contractor. Identify roads to be fully closed. Two types of disturbance anticipated from full closure of roads: (i) partial disturbance, where there is no vehicular access but pedestrian access is maintained or (ii) full disturbance, where there is no vehicular and no pedestrian access.

Step 3. MDSC regional resettlement specialist will (a) conduct an income survey¹⁵ of shops along sections of road identified for full closure, (b) update the RP (identifying income and potential loss based on actual income losses), and (c) send the updated RP to ADB for review and approval.

Step 4. After ADB approval of the revised Resettlement Plan, the MDSC regional resettlement specialist will distribute identity cards with compensation amount to the APs.

Step 5. AP can then collect payment at the office of PIU or at site.

Step 6. PIU to issue a cheque to affected persons based on survey record and identity card prior to construction works (if feasible). All payments to be recorded for accounting purposes with signature of AP to verify payment made. The PD is to closely monitor payments.

80. Temporary loss of incomes of APs will be compensated based on replacement cost of income losses or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption up to 6 months, as detailed in the entitlement matrix. Preferential employment in project-related work will be offered to local people, with priority to vulnerable persons. APs will be provided 7 days advance notice, followed by a reminder 2 days before construction to ensure none or minimal disruption in livelihood. If required, they will also be assisted to temporarily shift for continued economic activity; for example, they will be assisted to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction and then assisted to shift back, post-construction. Compensation and assistance to APs must be provided prior to start of civil works.

¹⁵ Compensation is based on lost income based on the tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records, or for shops not qualifying under these categories (hawkers, vendors, etc.), the option of using the actual income based on survey followed by a verification of the income data based on comparable incomes in the project area

81. **IR impacts in anticipation of ADB support.** A tracer study will be conducted for any households/persons displaced in anticipation of ADB support. The principal objective of the tracer study is to locate all affected households/persons and to find out their present socioeconomic situation. A set of guide questions that focused on the following will be used (sample is provided in **Appendix 5**):

- (i) when was the structure set up, when was it dismantled;
- (ii) was this the first time that the AH dismantled its structure on orders by local authorities;
- (iii) who carried out the dismantling and rebuilding, if any of the structures;
- (iv) how much did the affected household/persons spend on the dismantling and rebuilding of its structures;
- (v) where has the AH relocated; and,
- (vi) what are the livelihood activities and level of daily income of the AH before and after relocation.

82. A corrective action plan will be developed to include specific assistance and timing of provision of assistance set out in this RP will be provided to all affected households. Displaced households/persons in anticipation of ADB support will also be entitled to (i) compensation for loss of land at the replacement cost; (ii) compensation for loss of structure (residential/commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost (without counting the depreciation value); (iii) compensation for loss of business/wage income; (iv) assistance for shifting of structure; (v) rebuilding and/or restoration of community resources/facilities; (vi) livelihood/ transitional cash assistance for 6 months for all physically displaced persons at official minimum wage of the appropriate AP's occupation for each head of the affected family.

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

A. Unit Costs

83. As per UGIP-3 RF the following were considered in determination of replacement cost of immovable properties to be affected by implementation of Phase 1 components in Magura *pourashava*:

- (i) houses and buildings - the value of the houses, buildings and other immovable properties of APs included the cost of labor and transfer of the construction materials;
- (ii) timber bearing trees – the value is based on the market price of timber and as determined by the Forest Department;
- (iii) fruit-bearing trees – the value is based on the market value of products multiplied by number of productive years remaining. If the trees are yet to reach age of maturity for calculating economic value, the cost of seedlings, saplings, and agricultural inputs are added to the compensation valuation. Valuation of fruit-bearing trees has been done by the Department of Horticulture.

84. Business owners' loss of income will be compensated using maximum daily income earned during the duration of impact or number of days the shop/s will remain closed.

85. All temporarily affected APs will receive subsistence/transitional allowances and shifting assistance during the duration of impact which is expected for a very short period (2 days maximum for Phase 1 components and may even be shortened by judicious planning of

construction program, such as, night time or expedited construction). Special care will be taken to ensure that these temporarily affected APs will set up their livelihood once again either in the same location or elsewhere of their own choice.

86. For computation of unit cost for temporary income loss, results of the survey of affected businesses are used. The business surveys reveal affected businesses in Magura *pourashava* earn highest daily profit of BDT 332.75 per day, which is used as the unit rate for tentative computation of compensation. Actual loss will be compensated as the entitlement in the RF.

B. Resettlement Costs

87. Table 7 presents the resettlement cost estimate for Phase 1 component. The resettlement cost includes (i) replacement cost of affected structures; (ii) assistance and allowances for relocation; (iii) cost of trees; (iv) sums for potential income losses to vendors and (v) additional provisions for vulnerable APs. The resettlement cost has been prepared using market survey price of the impact but the total amount could come down as a result of actual support the community would offer during implementation. The resettlement costs also included other costs to RP implementation such as (i) public consultations and disclosure; (ii) grievance redress mechanism; (iii) safeguards capacity building; (iv) PMO, PIU, and consultants personnel; (v) updating of RP including survey costs during detailed design; and (vi) contingencies to cover damages to properties, if any.

88. The resettlement cost will be updated based on IR impact assessment during detailed design. All resettlement costs (including provision of sites for temporarily affected APs), unless otherwise specified in the table will be borne by counterpart funds.

Table 7: Indicative Cost for RP Implementation – Phase 1 Magura Pourashava

	Compensation for type of loss	Sq ft.	No.	Type	Period Days	Unit rate (TK)	Total Amount (TK)
1	Land		-	-	-	-	Not required for Phase 1
2	Structure						
	a. Main Structure						
	(i) permanent	80	1	Shop		678.08	54,246.40
	(i) semi-permanent	2,815	54	Shop		264.08	743,385.20
	B. Other structures						
	(i) permanent						
	- garage	60	1			678.08	40,684.80
	- fence	65	1			426.95	27,751.75
	- septic tank		1			18,000.00	18,000.00
	(ii) semi-permanent						
	- fence	160	1			89.57	14,331.20
3.	Trees						
	(i) Mehogani (fine quality wood)		2			8,000.00	16,000.00
	(ii) Mango(fruit bearing)		3			4,500.00	13,500.00
	(iii) Coconut(fruit)		2			7,000.00	14,000.00
	(iv) betel nut(nut)		1			1,000.00	1,000.00
4.	Income loss						
	(i) Permanently affected		1		30	332.75	9,982.50
	(ii) temporarily affected		163		7	332.75	379,668.00
5.	Special assistance for vulnerable APs						
	(i) WHH		1		LS	3,750	3,750.00
	(ii) BPL		10		LS	3,750	37,500.00

	Compensation for type of loss	Sq ft.	No.	Type	Period Days	Unit rate (TK)	Total Amount (TK)
6.	Labor Cost for Shifting Assistance		216	Laborer	man-days	250	54,000
7.	Others						
	(i) public consultation and disclosure				LS		300,000.00
	(ii) grievance redress mechanism				LS		100,000.00
	(iii) safeguards capacity building program						Under MDSC costs
	(iv) personnel costs (PMO and PIU)						PMO and PIU costs
	(v) updating of RP including surveys and consultation with APs						Under MDSC costs
	(vi) materials for awareness raising and implementation of consultation and participation plan						Under GICDC costs
	TOTAL						1,827,799.85
	10% Contingency (to cover labor costs for shifting assistance, repair/compensation for damaged property, others not specified above)						182,779.99
	Grand Total (BDT)						2,010,579.84
	USD						25,776.66

X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

A. Institutional Arrangement

89. **Executing agencies.** LGED will be the executing agency for the project, and DPHE will be a co-executing agency for water supply and sanitation components.

90. **Project management office.** A PMO will be established in LGED headed by a Project Director from LGED and will include one Deputy Project Director from DPHE. The PMO will be staffed by a safeguard officer to oversee safeguards implementation and monitoring of the project. The PMO will be responsible for implementing and monitoring safeguards compliance activities, public relations activities, gender mainstreaming activities, and community participation activities. The PMO will receive assistance from the MDSC's national resettlement specialist in the following areas:

- (i) Confirm and review final RPs and new RPs prepared by detailed
- (ii) design consultants and that new RPs are prepared in accordance with the RF and submit them to ADB for approval and disclosure;
- (iii) Provide oversight on social safeguards aspects (avoidance and mitigation of impacts) of subprojects and ensure RPs are timely implemented by PIUs and contractors;
- (iv) Establish a system to monitor social safeguards of the project including monitoring the indicators set out in the monitoring plan of the RP;
- (v) Establish and implement the project GRM;
- (vi) Facilitate and confirm overall compliance with project policy related to entitlements and compensation, as relevant;

- (vii) Supervise and provide guidance to the PIUs to properly carry out the social safeguards monitoring and assessments as per the RF;
- (viii) Review, monitor and evaluate the effectiveness with which the RPs are implemented, and recommend necessary corrective actions to be taken as necessary;
- (ix) Consolidate monthly social safeguards monitoring reports from PIUs and submit semi-annual safeguards monitoring reports to ADB;
- (x) Ensure consultations with the affected people and timely disclosure of final RPs in locations and form accessible to the public; and
- (xi) Ensure the timely availability of compensation fund prior RPs implementation.
- (xii) Address any grievances brought about through the GRM in a timely manner

91. Implementing agencies and project implementation units. The participating pourashavas will be the implementing agencies, and will establish a PIU within the pourashava structure. Local LGED and DPHE offices will be involved in the functioning of the PIUs to provide technical support. The PIUs will (i) be responsible for land acquisition; (ii) take necessary action for obtaining ROWs; (iii) plan, implement and monitor public relations activities, gender mainstreaming initiatives and community participation activities at pourashava level; (iv) disseminate information related to the project to the public and media; (v) ensure compliance with loan covenants concerning safeguards measures; and (vi) facilitate implementation of safeguards plans. The PIUs will each designate a safeguard focal person and will receive assistance from the assigned MDSC regional resettlement specialist in the following areas:

- (i) facilitate and assist detailed design consultants and regional resettlement specialist for updating draft RP and preparation of new safeguards documents for future subprojects;
- (ii) disclose the updated/finalized safeguards documents to the APs;
- (iii) implement final RPs and ensure timely payment of compensation and other assistance prior the dispossession of the affected assets or start of civil works;
- (iv) support the detailed design consultants in assessing and reviewing the land availability and ownership status of the proposed subproject areas;
- (v) conduct social safeguards monitoring during civil works and submit monthly report to PMO;
- (vi) conduct briefings on project GRM and safeguards policy principles to contractors' resettlement supervisors;
- (vii) take corrective actions when necessary to ensure avoidance/minimization of IR impacts;
- (viii) 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 RP;
- (ix) ensure availability of required compensation fund for disbursement to the entitled persons before the starts of civil works; and
- (x) address any grievances brought about through the GRM in a timely manner.

92. Project Management, Design and Supervision Consultants (MDSC). MDSC will be engaged to work closely with and advise the PMO and PIUs. The MDSC will have one national resettlement specialist and three regional resettlement specialist. The MDSC national resettlement specialist will, but not limited to:

- (i) work under the general supervision and guidance of MDSC team leader and deputy team leader;
- (ii) provide technical support to PMO and PIUs including review and update the RF and guidelines for specific types of the subprojects
- (iii) assist PMO in preparing terms of reference (TOR) for RP preparation, finalize RPs in accordance with the RF and submit to PMO for approval and submission to ADB;
- (iv) coordinate all IR issues and ensure that all subprojects comply with safeguards requirements of ADB and Government of Bangladesh;
- (v) train PIU officials regarding resettlement issues;
- (vi) assist PMO in all activities related to preparation, screening and finalization of RPs including budget allocation, approval and internal monitoring, etc.; and
- (vii) perform any other task assigned by the MDSC team leader and deputy team leader and the project director
- (viii) Prepare the draft semiannual monitoring reports for review and submission to PMO and ADB
- (ix) .Update, review and finalize the draft and new RPs prepared by the regional of the project for submission and approval to PMO and ADB

93. The MDSC regional resettlement specialists will, but not limited to:

- (i) work with PIU to update the RP during in detailed design stage;
- (ii) Update the draft RPs and prepare new RPs for subprojects in the subsequent phase with the guidance of national resettlement specialist;
- (iii) assist PIU in screening and categorization of subprojects;
- (iv) prepare Project Information Documents (PIDs) (see **Appendix 10** for sample) for disclosure to stakeholders and APs;
- (v) conduct socio-economic survey and census of 100% APs;
- (vi) screen out vulnerable APs;
- (vii) calculate compensation and entitlement as per RF;
- (viii) hold consultation on RPs and entitlement with APs, incorporate comments and suggestions to RPs, finalize RPs and submit to PMO;
- (ix) train PIU official regarding resettlement issues and contractor's resettlement supervisor;
- (x) assist the PIU safeguard focal person in the preparation of monthly safeguards monitoring report for submission to PMO safeguard officer; and
- (xi) perform any other task assigned by MDSC team leader, deputy team leader and national resettlement specialist, and the project director.

94. **Civil works contracts and contractors.** The contractor will be required to designate a resettlement supervisor to (i) ensure compliance with RP and RF during civil works, and to (ii) carry out all mitigation and monitoring measures outlined in the EMP and their contract. Contractors will be required to repair/rehabilitate damaged properties to pre-work condition or compensate properties which cannot repaired/rehabilitated.

95. PMO will ensure that bidding and contract documents include specific provisions requiring contractors to comply with:

- (i) all applicable labor laws and core labor standards on (a) prohibition of child labor as defined in national legislation for construction and maintenance activities, on

- (b) equal pay for equal work of equal value regardless of gender, ethnicity or caste, and on (c) elimination of forced labor; and
- (ii) requirement to disseminate information on sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS to employees and local communities surrounding the project sites.

Table 8: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for Safeguards Implementation

Activities	Agency Responsible
1. Updating of RPs	
Update RP based on detailed design, field inspections, consultations, census of AP, entitlements and resettlement costs	PIU with assistance of MDSC regional resettlement specialist (once detailed design is completed prior to tender of bid documents)
Review of updated safeguard documents and send to ADB for approval	PMO with assistance of MDSC national resettlement specialist
Clearance and disclosure of updated safeguard documents on website	ADB
Disclosure of relevant information of updated safeguard documents in language and form understandable to APs	PMO (website, offices, and public places) PIUs (public places, APs, stakeholders, worksites)
2. Preparation of New RPs	
Based on detailed design prepare TOR including checklists and forms (IR assessment checklist, socio-economic surveys, census forms, and other required documentation) for RP preparation.	MDSC design engineers (provide detailed design including maps, layouts, sites/alignments, and other relevant information as may be required) MDSC national resettlement specialist (assist PMO in preparation of TOR for RP preparation) PMO safeguard officer (provide TOR for RP preparation)
Transect walks through identified alignments and site visits as per detailed design to identify potential IR impacts, completion and submission of IR assessment checklist	PIU and MDSC regional resettlement specialist
Review of IR assessment checklist, coordination with design engineers to avoid and minimize IR impacts, and design of detailed measurement surveys	MDSC national resettlement specialist
Socio-economic survey and full census of APs and inventory of affected assets (including strip maps). Appendix 11 provides a template for inventory of losses.	PIU and MDSC regional resettlement specialist
Conduct meetings, consultations, and FGDs	PIU and MDSC regional resettlement specialist
Computation of entitlements	PIU and MDSC regional resettlement specialist
Finalization of entitlements and rehabilitation packages for all APs	PIU and MDSC regional resettlement specialist PMO and MDSC national resettlement specialist (provide support)
Preparation of RP	PIU and MDSC regional resettlement specialist
Review of RP and send to ADB for approval	PMO with assistance of MDSC national resettlement specialist
Clearance and disclosure of RP on website	ADB
Disclosure of relevant information of RP in language and form understandable to APs	PMO (website, offices, and public places) PIUs (public places, APs, stakeholders, worksites) GICDC may be requested to assist in information dissemination at <i>pourashava</i> level
C. RP Implementation and Other Recurring Activities	
Delivery of entitlements	PIU and MDSC regional resettlement specialist PMO and MDSC national resettlement specialist (close supervision)
Implementation of mitigation and rehabilitation measures	PIU and MDSC regional resettlement specialist PMO and MDSC national resettlement specialist (close supervision)
Consultations with APs during construction and/or rehabilitation activities	PIU and MDSC regional resettlement specialist Contractors
Grievance redressal (see section on GRM)	1 st level – PIU, MDSC regional resettlement specialist, and contractors

Activities	Agency Responsible
	2 nd level – PIU and MDSC regional resettlement specialist; TLCC 3 rd level – PMO and MDSC national resettlement specialist
Preparation and submission of monthly monitoring report	PIU and MDSC regional resettlement specialist
Preparation and submission of semi-annual monitoring report to ADB. Appendix 12 provides a template for semi-annual social monitoring report.	PMO and MDSC national resettlement specialist
Clearance and disclosure of semi-annual monitoring report on website	ADB
Disclosure of semi-annual monitoring report	PMO (website, offices, and public places) PIUs (public places, APs, stakeholders, worksites)
Capacity Building	MDSC national resettlement specialist
Induction course to contractors prior to mobilization of workers	PMO and MDSC national resettlement specialist PIU and MDSC regional resettlement specialist

B. Capacity Building

96. MDSC national resettlement specialist will be responsible for development of a training program based on a capacity assessment of target participants (PMO, PIUs, contractor/s, and other stakeholders). The training program will aim to build capabilities on resettlement policy, planning, mitigation measures and safeguards. Typical modules include (i) sensitization to social safeguards, gender and vulnerability issues, (ii) introduction to social safeguards policy, planning and implementation issues, monitoring methods and tools; (iii) review of RP; and (iv) monitoring and reporting on RP implementation. The suggested outline of the training program is presented in Table 9.

97. PMO, PIUs, and MDSC will also organize an induction course for contractors preparing them on RP implementation including ADB policy, GRM, and social safeguards monitoring requirements and mitigation measures. This will be conducted prior to mobilization of workers to construction sites.

98. The Governance Improvement and Capacity Development Consultants (GICDC) will support PMO and PIUs in implementing urban government improvement action plan (UGIAP). GICDC will provide capacity development, community mobilization and other facilitation services. There will be 1 regional coordinators at each regional office¹⁶ and 2 community mobilizers in each project pourashava:

- (i) regional coordinators will assist *pourashavas* and the community mobilizers in the activities related to community participation and inclusive development.
- (ii) community mobilizers will be posted at the pourashava and will (a) have to work maintaining close liaison with the mayor, councilors, pourashava staffs and communities, (b) provide assistance and support to PIU regarding planning and implementation of community and participation plan, equity and inclusiveness of women and urban poor.

¹⁶ There will be 4 GICDC regional offices.

Table 9: Indicative Capacity Building and Training Program

Description	Contents	Schedule	Participants
Program 1 Orientation Workshop	Module 1 – Orientation on ADB SPS and applicable Government of Bangladesh laws and policies Module 2 – Identification and assessment of environmental and social impacts - Avoidance and mitigation measures - IEE and RP preparation - Incorporation of EMPs and social safeguards into bid documents and contracts - Implementation of EMPs and RPs - Monitoring requirements	1 day for Module 1 At least 2 days for Module 2 (1 day for lectures and 1 hands-on)	LGED and DPHE officials involved in project implementation PIUs
Program 2 Induction Course for Contractors and Supervisory staff	- Environmental and social issues during construction - Applicable environmental laws - Applicable labor laws - EMP requirements as per IEE and contracts - Avoidance of impacts and implementation of mitigation measures - Monitoring and reporting requirements - Grievance redressal	1 day	PIUs Contractors
Program 3 Experiences and Best Practices Sharing	Experiences on safeguards implementation – Issues and Challenges - Best practices followed - Way forward	Towards end of Phase 1 implementation Towards end of Phase 2 implementation Additional sessions to be determined during UGIIP-3 implementation stage	PMO PIUs MDSC GICDC Contractors Other government agencies involved in the project implementation (example Department of Environment)

Note: The above sessions will cover both environmental and social safeguards. Costs are included in MDSC costs.

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

99. Implementation of UGIIP-3 is split up into 3 phases: (i) 1st phase = 18 months or 1.5 years; (ii) 2nd phase = 30 months or 2.5 years; and (iii) 3rd phase = 24 months or 2 years.

100. It is estimated that construction period for Phase 1 implementation will cover 18 months.

101. The final detailed implementation schedule will be provided in the updated RP once the detailed design phase is completed.

XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

102. RP implementation will be closely monitored to provide the PMO with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Monitoring will be undertaken by the MDS and PMO. 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 APs undertaken during project sub-preparation, and overall monitoring.

103. Monthly progress reports will be prepared by MDSC, reporting status of RP implementation. PMO will submit semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB for review. Suggested outline of the semi-annual social monitoring report is provided in **Appendix 12**. ADB will review and clear the reports for posting to its website. PMO and PIUs will disclose semi-annual social monitoring report on its websites and public places. Copies will be made available to stakeholders and other interested parties.

Appendix 1: Proposed Subprojects in Magura Pourashava

Table 1: Proposed Road Improvement in Magura Pourashava

	Name of Road	Length (Km)
1	Repair of M.R. Road Vaina more to Chowrangi more. Provision for Footpath	0.728
2	Repair to Atar Ali Road from Dhaka road to Natun Bazar via Chowrangi	1.680
3	Repair of road from PTI School to H/O Book Supply	0.410
4	Repair of Gorstan road from Vaina more to Mirpara more	1.500
5	Repair of road from College Mosque to H/O Mortuza Sir	0.658
6	Repair of road from Katch Bazar more to H/O Sakawat Com. At Molla Para	0.750
7	Repair of Road of Sitarampur to Police line via Power grid t5o Sajara Dhul	6.560
8	Repair of road from Simulia Dhal to Roygram Battala	2.060
9	Repair of Puratan Bazar Road	1.910
10	Repair of road from H/O Santosh Datta to Registry Office More via JTC Road	0.383
11	Repair of road from Poshu Hospital to Jamrultola	0.364
12	Repair to Maternity Road (from Magura Thana to Maternity Hospital)	0.226
13	Construction of Roygram Karikor para road from Jessore - Magura road by BC	1.000
14	Construction of Textile Mill gate Harun house to Ashia Mohila College by BC	0.600
15	Road c from Vitasari Dhul to end of Ghoramara	0.600
16	Re-Construction of road from Molla para Mosque to Beltala by BC	0.640
17	Re-Construction of Road from Parla west para mosque to end of BRAC Boundary by BC	0.80
18	Re Construction of Borunatoli Moddha Para Unus House to Mohammadpur road by BC	1.050
19	Reconstruction of Bel Nagar H/o Naye Ali to Radha's Khal by BC	0.50
20	Recons. Of Parnanduali 02 no. Halot Magura Dhaka Road to H/O Iran Chowdhury by BC	0.750
21	Reconstruction of Natun Bazar to Sibrampur & Rayer Bazar to Sibrampur by BC	3.750
22	Construction of Laksikandar Dhaka Magura road to Shop of Aslamr	1.200
23	Reconstruction of Pernanduali High School to Purbo Munshipara	3.000
24	Road from Barunatoli R&H office to H/O Badshah Niah via Mohammadpur road	1.000
25	Construction of Magura Dhaka road 02 no Pump house to Mahatab Sheikh house by BC	1.250
26	Road from Ninjanduli H/o Latif Biswas to H/O of Mahtab Sheikh	0.390
27	Road from Parnanduli 03 no. Halot to Canal by BC	0.510
28	Road from Parnanduli 02 no. Halot to Canal BY BC	0.510
29	Road from Parnanduli Molla Para Mosque to H/O Nishan by BC	0.420
30	Sreepur Road to Bahadur Hat via Benipur Culvert by BC	2.000
31	Construction of Road from Parnanduali Purbo Munshipara H/O batul Munshi to Nabaganga River by BC	0.330
32	Reconstruction of Road from H/O Kikna Paritos to Battala and to H/O Siraj Chairman at Battala by BC	0.600
33	Reconstruction of Road from Chayabani cinema hall to BADC Office	1.950
34	Reconstruction of Road from Parla H/O Israfil to H/O Anwar Hossain	0.970
35	construction of road from H/O Dudu Biswas to Brick Field of Farid-Pikul by BC	0.650
36	Reconstruction of Road from H/O Derua Mosharaf to h/O Aziz Fakir	0.800
37	Reconstruction of Road from Magura - Jhenidah Road to Adarshapara Mokhesur Rahman Mosque by BC	0.350
Total		42.489

Source: PPTA Final Report

Table 2: Proposed Drainage Improvement in Magura Pourashava

	Name of Scheme	Length (Km)
1	Drain from Hazi Saheb Road to Karikar Para	1.239
2	Drain from Vaina more to Chowrangi more both side	1.215
3	Drain from H/O Munnu Sir to H/O Huda Saheb	0.400
4	Drain along Atar Ali Road from Dhaka road to Natun Bazar via Chowrangi	1.098
5	Construction of Drain from Keshab More to Home of Prakash Shaha at Natun Bazar	0.046
6	Zila para Adv. Mohon house to kesob more & Kiron house to Kesob more	0.530
7	Drain from Hospital para H/O Nannu Sarif to Magura Thana via Town Club	0.324
8	Drain from Moulavi's garage to house fo Gazi Commissioner	0.793

9	Drain from Parnanduali Bepripara Gorstan to Nabaganga river	0.926
10	Bus Terminal to Palli Biddut Canel	1.000
11	Moolapara mosque to Beltala	0.400
12	Borunatoil Mohammadpur road to Nabaganga river via Kamruzzaman House	0.500
13	From Dhaka road to H/O Farid-Pikul	0.400
14	Drain from Ninjanduli Sheikhpara Mosque to Natun Bridge	0.200
15	Drain from Ninjanduli H/O Bakar Biswas to Nabaganga River	0.700
16	Drain from Parnanduali H/O Abbas to Nabaganga River	0.750
17	Drain from Parnanduali Charpara H/O Barkat to H/O Elahi	0.120
18	Drain from H/O Sulekha to Sona Battala via H/O advocate Biren sikder	1.300
19	Drain from Parnanduali Dhaka Road Chanachur Factory to H/O Nair Sikder via H/O Ishaque Mollah	0.400
20	Drain from shop of Harun to H/O Salam Master & Eat of Biman Tower to H/O Tazrul	0.770
21	Drain from H/O Akul to H/O Pillad & H/O Siraj Laskar to Craemation Ghat	1.200
22	Drain from Firew Service Office to LGED Office	1.500
23	From PTI School to house of Book Supply	0.510
24	Construction of Rahman Member house to Murad Munshi House	1.000
Total		17.321

Source: PPTA Final Report

Table 3: Proposed Water Supply Interventions in Magura Pourashava

	Description	Quantity	Unit
1.0	Existing Water Sources (PTWs) Improvements		
1.1	Replacement/installation of bulk water meters	6	Nos.
1.2	Replacement of non-return valves	8	Nos.
1.3	Replacement/installation of control sluice valves	8	Nos.
1.4	Replacement/installation of pressure gauges	8	Nos.
1.5	Maintenance of electrical control panels	4	Nos.
1.6	Installation of New electrical control panel	1	No.
1.7	Replacement of turbine pump shaft	40	m
1.8	Replacement of rubber bearing and bush for turbine pump shaft	25	Set
1.9	Replacement of column pipe	25	m
1.10	Replacement of column pipe socket	20	Set
1.11	Regeneration of tube wells	1	No.
1.12	Repair/renovation of pump houses	3	LS
2.0	Distribution Network Improvements (DNI)		
2.1	Replacement of existing 50 mm pipes by 100 mm	3	Km
2.2	Installation of wash-out including sluice valves, MS bends and RCC chambers	10	Nos.
2.3	Cleaning, leak detection and repair of distribution system	30	Km
2.4	Establishment of 3-supply zones in the existing distribution network		
2.4.1	Installation of sluice valves	8	Nos.
2.4.2	Construction of RCC chambers	8	Nos.
3.0	Service Connections and Metering		
3.1	Procurement & installation of water meters in service connections,	3000	Nos.
3.2	Laying of standard service connections including construction of water meter chambers	3000	Nos.
4.0	Tools, Equipments, Transportation etc.		
4.1	Tools & equipment	1	LS
4.2	Establishment of mini water quality monitoring lab.	1	LS

Source: PPTA Final Report

Table 4: Proposed Sanitation Interventions in Magura Pourashava

	Items	Unit	Quantity
1.0	Public Toilet		
1.1	Repair/rehabilitation of existing public toilet at Natunbazar Hat. Ward no – 08	No.	1
2.0	School Toilet		
2.1	Repair/rehabilitation of existing school toilet in Anwarul Islam Siddique Madrasha. Ward no - ??	No.	1
3.0	Community Latrine		
3.1	Shibrampur Pourabasti, Ward No – 08	No.	4

3.1	Sardarpara Basti, Ward No – 08	No.	4
4.0	Desludging Equipment		
4.1	Vacu-tug	No.	1

Table 5: Proposed Other Municipal Infrastructures in Magura Pourashava

	Name of Components/Components	Unit	Quantity
	Kitchen Market (Natun Bazar, Vaina more, Puratan Bazar)	No.	3
	Repair & Renovation of Bus Terminal	No.	1
	Development of Graveyard	No.	1
	Street Lighting	No.	1
	Puratan Bazar JTC road connected Foot Bridge at Naboganga River	No.	1
	Construction of RCC Ghat at Nimtola near Puraton Bazar, Paranaduli Khea Ghat & JTC road western side in Nabogangta Riaver	No.	1
	Auditorium	No.	1
	Truck Terminal	No.	1
	Slum Improvement (Community Latrine, WLCC, office, low cost housing & other related works)	No.	1

Appendix 2: Suggested Form for Transect Walks and Census

Date of Survey	Serial/Record No:				
Pourashava					
Subproject					
Name of road					
Type of road (by width)	<input type="checkbox"/> < 2 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 m to 4 m	<input type="checkbox"/> > 4 m	<input type="checkbox"/> Major road	<input type="checkbox"/> VIP road
Name of affected person					
Father's/mother's name					
Address /location					
Type of business	<input type="checkbox"/> Permanent		<input type="checkbox"/> Semi-permanent		<input type="checkbox"/> Hawker/movable
Type of merchandise	<input type="checkbox"/> Fruits and vegetables		<input type="checkbox"/> Food		<input type="checkbox"/> Books/stationery
	<input type="checkbox"/> Clothes		<input type="checkbox"/> Shoe repair		<input type="checkbox"/> Others (Specify) _____
Status of ownership	<input type="checkbox"/> Owner		<input type="checkbox"/> Tenant		
Since when has the person operated in that location?					
Frequency of operating in a week	<input type="checkbox"/> Every day		<input type="checkbox"/> Most days		<input type="checkbox"/> 1-2 days per week
	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 day per week		<input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal (Specify) _____		<input type="checkbox"/> Others (Specify) _____
Person/s employed, if any	No:				
Rent per month, if any	Tk.				
Average profit per day	Tk.				
Will the person be affected?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No		
Type of vulnerability/distress	<input type="checkbox"/> None		<input type="checkbox"/> BPL		<input type="checkbox"/> Disabled
	<input type="checkbox"/> WHH		<input type="checkbox"/> Minority/child worker		<input type="checkbox"/> Others (Specify) _____
Date when work will start on road					
Structure/s present?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> None		
Use of permanent structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Boundary wall/s		<input type="checkbox"/> Residential		<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial/business
Others (permanent)	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Use of semi-permanent structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Fence		<input type="checkbox"/> Residential		<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial/business
Others (semi-permanent)	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
If structure is present, type of ownership	<input type="checkbox"/> Owner		<input type="checkbox"/> Rental How much per month? _____ Tk.		
Document prepared by:	Supervised by:		Document checked by:		

BPL=below poverty line; WHH=woman-headed household/woman as chief wage earner

Photograph Numbers:

Strip Map:

Appendix 3: Detailed Results of the Census of Affected People and Socio-Economic Survey in Magura Pourashava

A. AFFECTED PEOPLE

Affected Households

Component ID	Number of Household Members
D-4	136
D-8	14
R-1	41
R-2	77
Total	268

Occupation of the Household members (including head of the household, spouse and members)

Occupation	Head Of The Household	Spouse	Other Household Members
Business	47		7
Service	2		1
Driving			
Student		2	72
Farmer			4
House Wife		54	7
Labor		1	7
Unemployed			7
Shop Kepper	1		2
Mechanic	6		
Old/Retired			24
Child			21
Kosai			
Muchi	3		
Carpenter			
Doctor			
Total	59	57	152

Sex of Head of Household

Components	Sex of household		Total
	Male	Female	
D-4	30	0	30
D-8	4	0	4
R-1	10	0	10
R-2	14	1	15
Total	58	1	59

Civil status of Head of the Household

Components	Civil Status			Total
	Single	Married	Widow	
D-4	0	30	0	30
D-8	0	4	0	4
R-1	1	9	0	10
R-2	1	13	1	15
Total	2	56	1	59

Education of Head of Household

Components	Education					Total
	None	Elementary	High School	College	Others	
D-4	7	8	14	1		30
D-8	0	2	1	1		4
R-1	3	5	2	0		10

R-2	0	9	6	0	15
Total	10	24	23	2	59

Household Income Range (BDT)

Components	Below 7,000	7,000 to 10,000	10,000 to 15,000	15,000 to 20,000	20,000 and more	Total
D-4	5	10	11	2	2	30
D-8	0	0	2	0	2	4
R-1	1	6	2	0	1	10
R-2	4	5	5	1	0	15
Total	10	21	20	3	5	59

Household Expenditure Range (BDT)

Components	Below 7,000	7,000 to 10,000	10,000 to 15,000	15,000 to 20,000	20,000 and more	Total
D-4	9	12	9	0	3	30
D-8	0	0	2	2	0	4
R-1	1	8	1	0	0	10
R-2	2	10	3	0	0	15
Total	12	30	15	2	12	59

Religion of Household

Religion	Number	Percent
Muslim	49	83.1
Hindu	10	16.9
Total	59	100.0

Ownership of Land status

Components	Owned by Occupant	Under lease	Govt. Land	Pourashava Land	Total
D-1	0	1	6	23	30
D-3	2	0	1	1	4
R-2	0	1	6	3	10
R-3	0	0	5	10	15
Total	2	2	18	37	59

Year of Staying

Components	N	Avg. Year of Staying
D-4	30	11.4000
D-8	4	15.0000
R-1	10	5.5000
R-2	15	12.4200
Total	59	10.9034

Household Have School Children

Components	Number of household	Number of School Children
D-4	19	36.00
D-8	2	4.00
R-1	6	12.00
R-2	10	17.00
Total	37	69.00

Household Have Loans

Components	Have Loans		Total
	Yes	No	
D-4	24	6	30
D-8	0	4	4
R-1	5	5	10
R-2	12	3	15
Total	41	18	59

Loans Collected from Whom

Components			From whom			Total
	Relative	Bank	Cooperative	Usurers	NGOs	
D-4	1	4	6	0	18	29
R-1	0	0	1	1	4	6
R-2	1	1	1	0	10	13
Total	2	5	8	1	32	48

Loose Job

Components	Loose Job	Dependent	Self Employed (Other than Head of Household)	Members Engaged in Agriculture
D-4	30.00	124.00	12.00	6.00
R-1	10.00	43.00	4.00	
R-2	15.00	65.00	5.00	
Total	55.00	232.00	21.00	6.00

Financial Assistance from Other source

Components	Financial Assistance		Total
	Yes	No	
D-4	9	21	30
D-8	2	2	4
R-1	1	9	10
R-2	3	12	15
Total	15	44	59

Rate of Labor

Type of Labor	Number of Respondents	Mean
Rate of Skilled carpenter	53	432.08
Rate unskilled labor	53	218.58

Source of drinking water

Components	Drinking Water Source	
	Tube Well	Piped Water
D-4	24	6
D-8	4	0
R-1	10	0
R-2	13	2
Total	51	8

No. of Labors (helpers)

Labor for shifting	No.
Person Dismantle	148
Person Reconstruct	172
Total	320

Privately Owned Trees

Trees	Number	Name of Owner
Mango	3	Subhan Mia
Supari	1	Tokobbar Mallik
Mehgani	2	Tokobbar Mallik
Coconut	2	Tokobbar Mallik
Total	8	

Affected Structure Type

Type	COMPONENT ID				Remarks
	D-4	D-8	R-1	R-2	
Main Structure					
(i) Permanent				1	1 shop
(ii) Semi-Permanent	30		10	14	54 stalls

Other Structure					
(i) Permanent		3			1 garage, 1 fence, 1 septic tank
(ii) Semi-Permanent		1			1 fence
Total	30	4	10	15	

Affected Structure- nature of Business

Nature of Business	COMPONENT ID			Total
	D-4	R-1	R-2	
Cloth Store	23	0	3	26
Tea Stall	3	9	2	14
Fruit Shop	3	0	0	3
Garage	0	0	2	2
Mechanic	0	1	5	6
Hotel	0	0	1	1
Muchi	1	0	2	3
Total	30	10	15	55

Affected Structure- Materials

Materials	Number	Affected Area (square feet)	Affected Area (square meters)
Wood and Bamboo	10	477.00	
Bricks and Concrete	3	175.00	
Wood, Bamboo and Tin	41	2367.00	
Wood, Bamboo & Polythene	4	131.00	
Brick, Concrete and Tin	1	80.00	

B. SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF MAGURA POURASHAVA**Price of structure in Magura**

SL.	Particular of Structure			Total Surveyed (in Sqft/ piece)	Average Replacement Cost (Per Sqft./ Piece)
	Roof	Fence	Floor		
1	Pucca	Pucca	Pucca	6850 Sqft.	1058.39
2	Tin	Pucca	Pucca	7300 Sqft.	678.08
3	Tin	Tin	Katcha/ Brick	5150 Sqft.	264.08
4	Tin	Wood/ bamboo	Katcha	5150 Sqft.	136.89
5	Straw	Straw	Katcha	1000 Sqft.	75.00
6	Latrine (Katcha)				
7	Latrine(Slab)			12 Pieces	2292
8	Latrine (Pucca)			12 Pieces	16667
9	Hand Tube Well			12 Pieces	5750
10	Deep Tube Well			6 Pieces	47500
11	Well				
12	Drain				
13	Fencing by Straw			480 Sqft.	59.38
14	Fencing by Tin			1150 Sqft.	89.57
15	Fencing by Wall (Brick)			705 Sqft.	426.95
16	Funeral Pile				

Land Price in Magura

	Average Land Price	Average Land Price
Homestead	186000	150000
Vuta/ High Land	151000	131429

Single Crop	63000	68571
Double Crop	63000	57143
Multi Crop	63000	57143
Orchard	98000	79286
Pond (Under Cultivation)	96000	88571
Pond (Non cultivation)	87000	77857
Fallow Land	67000	56429

Market Survey in Magura price of Trees According to its Type and Size (Magura)

Types of Tree	No. of Respondents	Price of Tree based on Size			
		Large	Medium	Small	Sapling
Mango	12	4333	1833	783	87
Jackfruit	12	3583	1775	583	38
Black Berry	12	5750	2542	767	43
Litchi	3	3667	1833	667	85
Guava	4	1225	750	400	70
Tamarind	11	4727	2136	873	26
Koroi	12	11833	5000	825	39
Mehgani	12	15167	6000	858	47
Neem	7	9143	3571	814	44
Silk Cotton	3	3500	1750	800	30
Rain Tree	11	11909	4909	845	40
Krishnochura	1	3000	2000	900	30
Ucaliptas	1	3500	1800	600	30
Banana	3	217	100	50	18
Marmeloes	1	2500	1000	400	20
Hog Plum	2	9000	4500	950	30
Bamboo	12	325	204	100	43
Jiga	12	3917	1767	758	127

Type and Amount of Crops in Cultivation

Land (Dec.)	Type of Crop	Amount of Production (Mond)	Price per Mond (Tk.)	Comment
250	Sugarcane	800	100	Paddy and Jute production are alternative to Sugarcane production
	Paddy	100	750	
	Jute	80	1000	

Own Toilet

Own Toilet	Number	Percent
Yes	55	93.22
No	4	6.78
Total	59	100.0

4 HH that don't own toilet use common toilet.

Household priority Expenses Sectors

Expenditure Sector	First Priority	Second Priority	Third Priority
--------------------	----------------	-----------------	----------------

	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Food	46	78.0	12	20.3	2	3.4
Health	3	5.1	22	37.3	24	40.7
Education	9	15.3	16	27.1	10	16.9
Business	1	1.7	7	11.9	11	18.6
Clothing	-	-	1	1.7	1	1.7
Agriculture	-	-	1	1.7	2	3.4
Transportation	-	-	-	-	9	15.3
Total	59	100.0	59	100.0	59	100.0

Women Contribute in Income

Woman Contribute Income	Number	Percent
Yes	2	3.4
No	57	96.6
Total	59	100.0

Role in Decision Making

Role in Decision Making	Number	Percent
Yes	48	81.4
No	11	18.6
Total	59	100.0

Maximum Education Level Achieved by Women

Education Level	Number	Percent
Primary	20	33.9
Secondary/ High School	26	44.1
College	9	15.3
None	4	6.8
Total	59	100.0

Practice Skill in Other place

Practice Skill in Other Place	Number	Percent
Yes	30	50.8
No	25	42.4
Not Applicable	4	6.8
Total	59	100.0

Want to Acquired Training

Want Training	Number	Percent
Yes	8	13.6
No	51	86.4
Total	59	100.0

Types of Desired Training

Type of Desired Training	Frequency	Percent
Any Training	2	25.00
Business	1	12.50
Computer	2	25.00
Dairy	1	12.50
Dairy/Tailoring	1	12.50
Driving	1	12.50
Total	8	100.00

Source of Drinking Water

COMPONENT ID	No. Households	Total
Tube well	51	30
Piped water	8	4
Total	59	59

Appendix 4: Records of Land Ownership – SWM Components

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার,
জেলা প্রশাসকের কার্যালয়, মাগুরা।
(এন,এ, শাখা)

মাগুরা, ০৩/০২/০২, মাগুরা।

ডাকটিকিট নং : ৩০৩/০/১৯-২০০০-০০৩ তারিখ : ০৩/০২/০২ ইং।

স্মারক সংখ্যা : ৩০৩/০/১৯-২০০০-০০৩

বিষয় : অধিগৃহনকৃত জমির দখল হস্তান্তর প্রসংগে।

মাগুরা/৪৯৬ তারিখ ২০-৪-২০০০ ইং।

সুত্রোক্ত বিষয়ের প্রেক্ষিতে সনিড ওয়েস্ট ডিসপোজাল গ্যারান্টি এর জন্য ০/১৯-২০০০ নং এন,এ, কেসের মাধ্যমে অধিগৃহনকৃত ১৭৫ নং শিমুলিয়া মৌজার ৩*০৪ একর জমির দখল হস্তান্তরের দিন আগামী ১২-১২-২০০১ ইং তারিখ করা হলো।

এমতাবস্থায়, ধার্য তারিখ সকাল ১০*০০ ঘটিকায় আপনাকে অথবা আপনার নিয়োজিত কোন প্রতিনিধিকে সরেজমিনে উপস্থিত থেকে উক্ত জমির দখল গ্রহণের জন্য নির্দেশ এসম অনুরোধ করা হলো।

চেয়ারম্যান,
মাগুরা পৌরসভা,
মাগুরা।

কার্যার্থে :-

জেলা কানুন গো/ সার্ভেয়ার, এন,এ, শাখা,
মাগুরা।

ধার্য তারিখে প্রজাশী সংস্থাকে জমি বুঝে দেওয়ার
জন্ম বলা হলো।

(মোঃ জাহিদুল ইসলাম স্বাক্ষর)
ভূমি হুকুম দখল কর্মকর্তা, (জি:প্র:১),
মাগুরা।
০০৩
০৩/০২/০২

English Translation:

Appendix 5: Procedure for Displaced Households/People in Anticipation of ADB Support

I. Introduction

IR impacts in anticipation of ADB support. A tracer study will be conducted for any households/persons who are already displaced due to land clearing activities in anticipation of ADB financing project activities. The principal objective of the tracer study is to locate all affected households/persons, to find out their present socioeconomic situation and to prepare the redress actions to ensure that their social and economic livelihood are restored as pre-project condition. A set of guide questions that focused on the following will be used:

- (i) when was the structure set up, when was it dismantled;
- (ii) was this the first time that the affected household/person dismantled its structure on orders by local authorities;
- (iii) who carried out the dismantling and rebuilding, if any of the structures;
- (iv) how much did the affected household/person spend on the dismantling and rebuilding of its structures;
- (v) where has the affected household/person relocated; and,
- (vi) what are the livelihood activities and level of daily income of the affected household/person before and after relocation
- (vii) identify the economic loss and structures (or other opportunities) experiences by the affected people due to their displacement

II. Findings

In Magura 5 shops (see Figure 7 of the RP) were found out to be dismantled during ADB field visit on 20 February 2013. As per transect walk records, these shops were assigned the following codes: 160, 164, 163, 162 and 113.

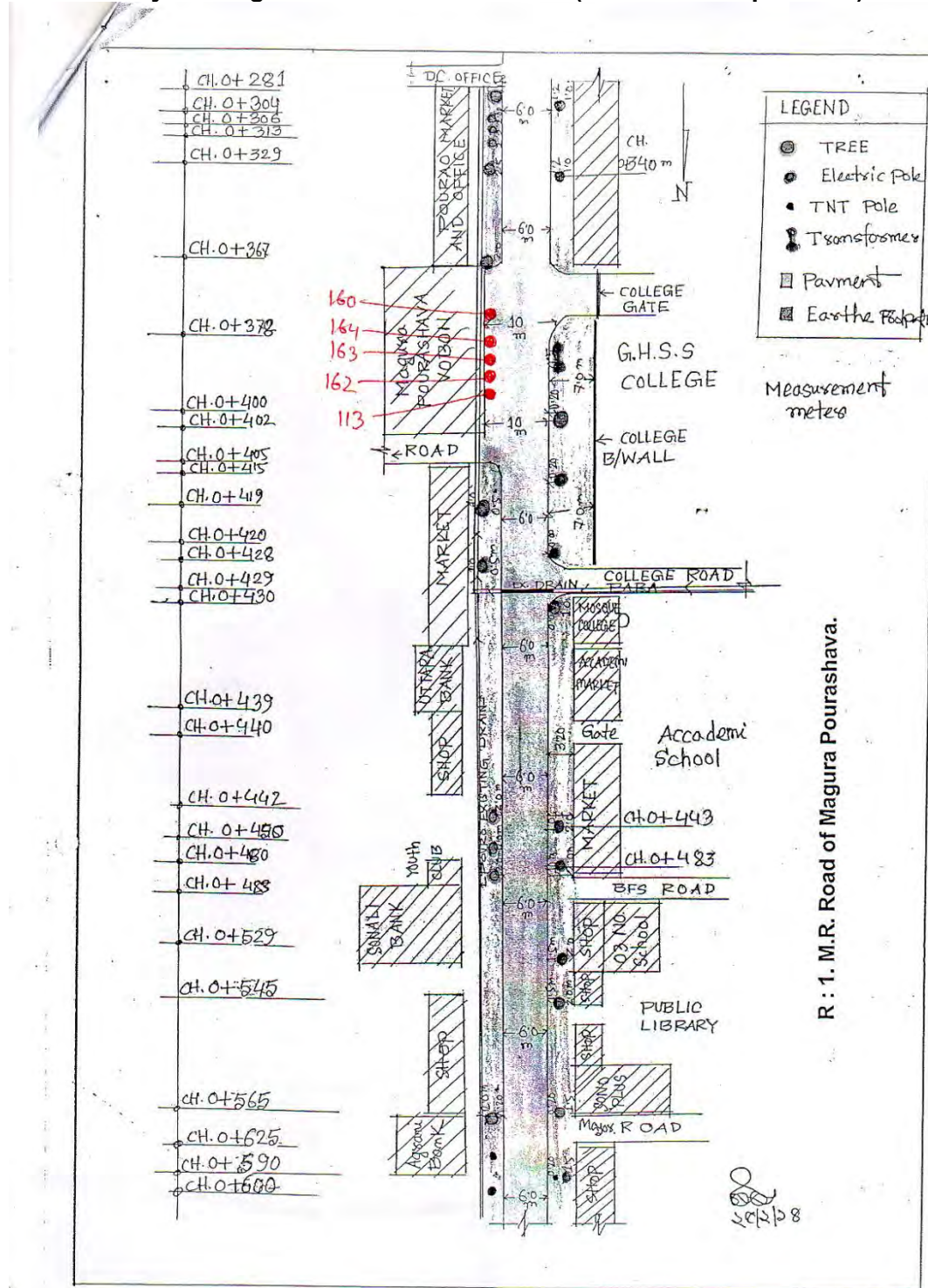


5 shops in front of Pourashava (picture taken 2 to 3 December 2013)

14. A corrective action plan will be developed to include specific assistance and timing of provision of assistance set out in this RP will be provided to all affected households/persons. Displaced household/person in anticipation of ADB support will also be entitled to (i) compensation for loss of land at the replacement cost; (ii) compensation for loss of structure (residential/commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost (without counting the depreciation value); (iii) compensation for loss of business/wage income; (iv) assistance for

shifting of structure; (v) rebuilding and/or restoration of community resources/facilities; (vi) livelihood/ transitional cash assistance for 6 months for all physically displaced persons at official minimum wage of the appropriate AP's occupation for each head of the affected family.

**Strip Map of R-1 showing locations of 5 Shops
Tracer Study Findings and Corrective Actions (Business/Shops/Stalls)**



Magura Pourashava	
(pictures or any records) before demolition	(pictures or any records) after demolition
<p>1. <u>Roads: (alignment R-1)</u></p> <p>Findings: <u>SHOP 160</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He built his shop about ____ years ago. • He totally demolished his shop at the end of <u>XXX (date)</u> on orders from the <u>XXX (pourashava)</u>. • (only if applicable) Previous to this, he partially demolished and rebuilt his shop ____ times the past years on orders from local authorities. • He pays a monthly rent of ____ BDT for the land on which his house/shop was built. • ____ (identify if relatives, pourashava, paid laborer/s) helped him demolish his house-shop and the cost. • He/she is built his new shop made of <u>XXX (material)</u> and with tin roof ____ days ago in <u>XXX (location)</u>. He spent ____ BDT for that. • He/she lost ____ BDT income due to demolition of the affected shop, ____ days no business due to construction of new shop and move to the new shop. • His main sources of income are his shop, selling cold drinks, snacks, betel nuts; andxxx (specify if any). Daily income from the shop is about ____ BDT, while annual income from other sources is ____ BDT. • Based on the opinions of executing and implementing agencies personnel, village officials, and affected households, a new shop of the same construction materials and floor area as those found in the project alignment would cost between ____ and ____ BDT. • The affected shop owner are categorized as (poor/ethnic minority/vulnerable) household (of relevant) <p>Corrective actions (shops):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIU will provide a cash allowance of ____ BDT to <u>(name of displaced)</u> which covers the cost of his totally demolished shop, including business disruption. • <u>(name of displaced)</u> will be allowed to transfer his temporary shop in the ROW on the other side of the road during construction works at the side of the road where his temporary shop is presently located/ to the specific relocation areas as determined by the PIU/Local government. • The PIU/pourashava will provide the following assistance to ensure livelihood rehabilitation to the affected shop owner (specify): <hr/> <hr/>	

Magura Pourashava	
(pictures or any records) before demolition	(pictures or any records) after demolition
<p>1. Roads: (alignment R-1)</p> <p>Findings: SHOP 164</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He built his shop about ____ years ago. • He totally demolished his shop at the end of <u>XXX (date)</u> on orders from the <u>XXX (pourashava)</u>. • (only if applicable) Previous to this, he partially demolished and rebuilt his shop ____ times the past years on orders from local authorities. • He pays a monthly rent of ____ BDT for the land on which his house/shop was built. • ____ (identify if relatives, pourashava, paid laborer/s) helped him demolish his house-shop and the cost. • He/she is built his new shop made of <u>XXX (material)</u> and with tin roof ____ days ago in <u>XXX (location)</u>. He spent ____ BDT for that. • He/she lost ____ BDT income due to demolition of the affected shop, ____ days no business due to construction of new shop and move to the new shop. • His main sources of income are his shop, selling cold drinks, snacks, betel nuts; andxxx (specify if any). Daily income from the shop is about ____ BDT, while annual income from other sources is ____ BDT. • Based on the opinions of executing and implementing agencies personnel, village officials, and affected households, a new shop of the same construction materials and floor area as those found in the project alignment would cost between ____ and ____ BDT. • The affected shop owner are categorized as (poor/ethnic minority/vulnerable) household (of relevant) <p>Corrective actions (shops):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIU will provide a cash allowance of ____ BDT to <u>(name of displaced)</u> which covers the cost of his totally demolished shop, including business disruption. • <u>(name of displaced)</u> will be allowed to transfer his temporary shop in the ROW on the other side of the road during construction works at the side of the road where his temporary shop is presently located/ to the specific relocation areas as determined by the PIU/Local government. • The PIU/pourashava will provide the following assistance to ensure livelihood rehabilitation to the affected shop owner (specify): <hr/> <hr/>	

Magura Pourashava	
(pictures or any records) before demolition	(pictures or any records) after demolition
<p>1. <u>Roads: (alignment R-1)</u></p> <p>Findings: <u>SHOP 163</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He built his shop about ____ years ago. • He totally demolished his shop at the end of <u>XXX (date)</u> on orders from the <u>XXX (pourashava)</u>. • (only if applicable) Previous to this, he partially demolished and rebuilt his shop ____ times the past years on orders from local authorities. • He pays a monthly rent of ____ BDT for the land on which his house/shop was built. • ____ (identify if relatives, pourashava, paid laborer/s) helped him demolish his house-shop and the cost. • He/she is built his new shop made of <u>XXX (material)</u> and with tin roof ____ days ago in <u>XXX (location)</u>. He spent ____ BDT for that. • He/she lost ____ BDT income due to demolition of the affected shop, ____ days no business due to construction of new shop and move to the new shop. • His main sources of income are his shop, selling cold drinks, snacks, betel nuts; andxxx (specify if any). Daily income from the shop is about ____ BDT, while annual income from other sources is ____ BDT. • Based on the opinions of executing and implementing agencies personnel, village officials, and affected households, a new shop of the same construction materials and floor area as those found in the project alignment would cost between ____ and ____ BDT. • The affected shop owner are categorized as (poor/ethnic minority/vulnerable) household (of relevant) <p>Corrective actions (shops):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIU will provide a cash allowance of ____ BDT to <u>(name of displaced)</u> which covers the cost of his totally demolished shop, including business disruption. • <u>(name of displaced)</u> will be allowed to transfer his temporary shop in the ROW on the other side of the road during construction works at the side of the road where his temporary shop is presently located/ to the specific relocation areas as determined by the PIU/Local government. • The PIU/pourashava will provide the following assistance to ensure livelihood rehabilitation to the affected shop owner (specify): <hr/> <hr/>	

Magura Pourashava	
(pictures or any records) before demolition	(pictures or any records) after demolition
<p>1. Roads: (alignment R-1)</p> <p>Findings: SHOP 162</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He built his shop about ____ years ago. • He totally demolished his shop at the end of <u>XXX (date)</u> on orders from the <u>XXX (pourashava)</u>. • (only if applicable) Previous to this, he partially demolished and rebuilt his shop ____ times the past years on orders from local authorities. • He pays a monthly rent of ____ BDT for the land on which his house/shop was built. • ____ (identify if relatives, pourashava, paid laborer/s) helped him demolish his house-shop and the cost. • He/she is built his new shop made of <u>XXX (material)</u> and with tin roof ____ days ago in <u>XXX (location)</u>. He spent ____ BDT for that. • He/she lost ____ BDT income due to demolition of the affected shop, ____ days no business due to construction of new shop and move to the new shop. • His main sources of income are his shop, selling cold drinks, snacks, betel nuts; andxxx (specify if any). Daily income from the shop is about ____ BDT, while annual income from other sources is ____ BDT. • Based on the opinions of executing and implementing agencies personnel, village officials, and affected households, a new shop of the same construction materials and floor area as those found in the project alignment would cost between ____ and ____ BDT. • The affected shop owner are categorized as (poor/ethnic minority/vulnerable) household (of relevant) <p>Corrective actions (shops):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIU will provide a cash allowance of ____ BDT to <u>(name of displaced)</u> which covers the cost of his totally demolished shop, including business disruption. • <u>(name of displaced)</u> will be allowed to transfer his temporary shop in the ROW on the other side of the road during construction works at the side of the road where his temporary shop is presently located/ to the specific relocation areas as determined by the PIU/Local government. • The PIU/pourashava will provide the following assistance to ensure livelihood rehabilitation to the affected shop owner (specify): <hr/> <hr/>	

Magura Pourashava	
(pictures or any records) before demolition	(pictures) after demolition
<p>1. <u>Roads: (alignment R-1)</u></p> <p>Findings: SHOP 113</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He built his shop about ____ years ago. • He totally demolished his shop at the end of <u>XXX (date)</u> on orders from the <u>XXX (pourashava)</u>. • (only if applicable) Previous to this, he partially demolished and rebuilt his shop ____ times the past years on orders from local authorities. • He pays a monthly rent of ____ BDT for the land on which his house/shop was built. • ____ (identify if relatives, pourashava, paid laborer/s) helped him demolish his house-shop and the cost. • He/she is built his new shop made of <u>XXX (material)</u> and with tin roof ____ days ago in <u>XXX (location)</u>. He spent ____ BDT for that. • He/she lost ____ BDT income due to demolition of the affected shop, ____ days no business due to construction of new shop and move to the new shop. • His main sources of income are his shop, selling cold drinks, snacks, betel nuts; andxxx (specify if any). Daily income from the shop is about ____ BDT, while annual income from other sources is ____ BDT. • Based on the opinions of executing and implementing agencies personnel, village officials, and affected households, a new shop of the same construction materials and floor area as those found in the project alignment would cost between ____ and ____ BDT. • The affected shop owner are categorized as (poor/ethnic minority/vulnerable) household (of relevant) <p>Corrective actions (shops):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIU will provide a cash allowance of ____ BDT to <u>(name of displaced)</u> which covers the cost of his totally demolished shop, including business disruption. • <u>(name of displaced)</u> will be allowed to transfer his temporary shop in the ROW on the other side of the road during construction works at the side of the road where his temporary shop is presently located/ to the specific relocation areas as determined by the PIU/Local government. • The PIU/pourashava will provide the following assistance to ensure livelihood rehabilitation to the affected shop owner (specify): <hr/> <hr/>	

Appendix 6: Involuntary Resettlement Impacts Assessment Checklist (Magura)

Note: This is an expanded checklist based on ADB IR Impact Assessment Checklist. The modifications are indented to facilitate quick IR assessment by PIUs of a proposed subproject. The checklist may be modified as deemed necessary during project implementation

A. Introduction

Each subproject/component 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/design consultants.

B. Information on proposed scheme/subproject:

- a. District/administrative name: Magura
- b. Location: Magura Pourashava
- c. Proposed scheme considered in this checklist: (check one)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> roads	<input type="checkbox"/> street lighting
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> drainages	<input type="checkbox"/> market
<input type="checkbox"/> water supply	<input type="checkbox"/> community center/auditorium
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> solid waste management	<input type="checkbox"/> bus and truck terminals
<input type="checkbox"/> sanitation	<input type="checkbox"/> river <i>ghats</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> (toilets, septage management, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Others (<i>please specify</i>)

C. Screening Questions for Involuntary Resettlement Impact

Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Will the project include any physical construction work?				
Does the proposed activity include upgrading or rehabilitation of existing physical facilities?				
A. Land (not applicable for public ROWs)				
1. Ownership of land known?	n/a	n/a		(if yes, check appropriate) <input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> private <input type="checkbox"/> trust/community <input type="checkbox"/> traditional (IPs/tribal) <input type="checkbox"/> Others (specify) _____
2. Land purchase/acquisition (<i>answer required even for land donation and/or negotiated land purchase</i>)				
a. permanent (<i>owner/s required to transfer ownership/rights to pourashava</i>)				(if yes, provide purpose)
b. temporary (<i>owner/s retain rights/ownership</i>)				(if yes, provide purpose)
c. not required				(check appropriate) <input type="checkbox"/> land owned by pourashava <input type="checkbox"/> land owned by other government agency <input type="checkbox"/> proposal will not require land (scheme will be along right of way or existing facility)
3. Current usage of the land known?				if yes, check as appropriate: <input type="checkbox"/> agricultural

Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
				___ residential ___ commercial/business ___ community use ___ vacant/not used ___ private access road ___ others (specify) _____
4. Are there any non-titled people who live or earn their livelihood at the site/land?				(if yes, provide description)
5. Are there any existing structures on land?				
(if yes, complete the following information)				
- Residential				(if yes, provide number)
- Business/shops/stalls				(if yes, provide number)
- Fences				(if yes, provide description – brick, bamboo, wired, etc.)
- Water wells				(if yes, provide number)
- Sanitation facility				(if yes, provide description)
- Others (specify) _____				(if yes, provide description)
6. Are there any trees on land?				(if yes, provide number)
7. Are there any crops on land?				(if yes, provide if perennial or seasonal)
8. Will people lose access to:				
- any facility				(if yes, provide description)
- services				(if yes, provide description)
- natural resources				(if yes, provide description)
9. Will any social or economic activities be affected by land use-related changes?				
10. Are any of the affected persons (AP) from indigenous or ethnic minority groups?				(if yes, provide description)
B. Linear Works				
1. Within public RoW?	X			(if no, provide description and ensure answer questions on land)
2. Structures on RoW? (applicable to full or partial parts, applicable to permanent/semi-permanent structures)	X			(if yes, provide description)
- Residential		X		
- Commercial/business/stalls	X			1 permanent shop 54 semi-permanent shops
- Fence/boundary walls	X			1 permanent fence 1 semi-permanent fence
- Sanitation facility	X			1 septic tank
- Community facility		X		
- School/educational facility		X		
- Religious structure		X		
- Service provision (light poles, water wells, etc)		X		
- Others (specify)	X			1 garage
3. Any mobile vendors/hawkers using RoW?		X		
4. Will there be loss of agricultural plots?		X		
5. Will there be loss of trees?	X			8 trees
6. Will there be loss of crops?		X		
5. Will people lose access to:				
- any facility		X		(if yes, provide description)

Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
- services		X		(if yes, provide description)
- natural resources		X		(if yes, provide description)
6. Are any of the affected persons (AP) from indigenous or ethnic minority groups?		X		(if yes, provide description)

D. Attachments

1. Subproject with land requirement:

- a. Photograph/s of site/s: not applicable
- b. Photograph/s of existing structure/s (permanent/semi-permanent): not applicable

2. Subproject along ROWs:

- a. Photograph/s of each alignment (chainage-wise at least 200 meters): see RP
- b. Photograph/s of existing structure/s (permanent/semi-permanent): see RP
- c. Photograph/s of trees/crops: see RP

Prepared by: PPTA Team Consultant	Verified by:
Signature:	Signature:
Name: Shireen Akter	Name:
Position: Resettlement Specialist	Position:
Date: April 2014	Date:

THIS PORTION IS FOR PMO AND MDSCSAFEGUARD TEAM USE ONLY

Date Checklist Received:	
Database/Record Number:	
Assigned category and further actions	<p>___ Category C</p> <p>___ Category B (tentative)</p> <p>___ for verification of land purchase/acquisition</p> <p>___ for verification of land donation</p> <p>___ for verification of non-land donation</p> <p>___ for verification of voluntary resettlement</p> <p>___ Category B</p>

Assessed by:	Noted by:
Signature:	Signature:
Name:	Name:
Position:	Position:
Date:	Date:

Appendix 7: Records of Public Consultations in Magura Pourashava

Consultation with Affected people and beneficiary groups of Raygram, Magura Consultation with women group.

Location: Raygram
 Name of the Road: Karikor Para
 Road No: 13
 Venue: House of community
 Date: 6.12.2013

Key Issues of Discussion

	Key issues	Major Findings
1.	Status of women who participated in the discussion	Majority women of the area are housewives; they work at home. A section of women from poor income group work in the Garments Industry at Magura. A few women have swing machine and work as community tailor, especially making women's and children's wear. Many women are member of BRAC and some other local NGOs; they take loans for use in family businesses, to meet expenses of daughter's marriage and sometimes household consumption etc.
2.	Women's view about the existing road situation and its needs for improvement.	Almost all the women participants have demanded for a pucca road in their community as they face so many problems. The only kaacha road running through their locality gets too muddy and slippery in the rainy season for people to use it. All vehicles motorised and non-motorised find the muddy road completely unbecoming during rainy season. For pregnant women the situation poses a threat to their safety when they need to visit doctors for medical check-up. This is also true for children and older people who need to be literally carried by the young people and it gets all of them sick. Education of young children suffers a lot as they can't go to school walking on the excessively slippery road. Some women prefer to go through court-yard of other houses for a short cut travel but sometimes it causes sharp protests and bitterness among people leading to conflict.
3.	Women think community will give full support	Women participants think this road development project would get full community support as the whole community has been suffering from its present condition.
4.	Communication with Pourashava	Women of the area go to Pourashava for many reasons Poor women go for financial support. They go there to meet the ward commissioners or the Mayor and ask for help to meet children's examination fees or daughters' marriage expenses. Some poor women go to collect rice or food support offered free on the eve of EID festivals. Some women go to Pourashava for arbitration when community fails to solve the family disputes. Some people go there when any suicidal situation arises out of severe economic hardship. People of the area giving holding tax to Paouroshava for house, the tax varies 100 to 500 TK on size and type of structure.
5.	Sanitation practice and drinking and other water sources and common disease in the area	Diarrhea is one of the common diseases of the locality; children suffering the most. Most of the poor families use open latrine that causes pollution of water spreading water borne diseases like diarrhea Pneumonia and fever also are common diseases Most of the people of the area using tube well water for drinking purpose. Some people have pond but some don't; it is not easy to share pond water for cleaning and bathing for owners do not allow others to use their ponds as water source.

List of Participants in Discussion

Sl. No.	Name of participant	Address	Sex	Occupation	Mobile Number
1	Rumi	Raigram	Female	Student	
2	Thahera	Raigram, Magura	female	House wife	
3	Moni	Raigram	Female	House wife	
4	Parul	Raigram	Female	Tailor	
5	Shefali	Raigram, Magura	Female	House wife	
6	Rahima	Raigram, Magura	Female	House wife	
7	Salma	Raigram	Female	House wife	
8	Bilok	Raigram	Female	House wife	
9	Farida	Raigram, Magura	female	House wife	
10	Rashoma	Raigram	Female	House wife	
11	Banu	Raigram, Magura	female	House wife	
12	Aneka	Raigram	female	House wife	

Consultation with Affected people and beneficiary groups of Raygram, Magura Discussion with male group

Location: Raygram

Name of the Road: Karikor Para

Road no: 13

Venue: House of community

Date: 6.12.2013

Key issues of Discussion

	Key Issues	Major Findings
1.	Community people's perception about the road construction	<p>Discussion held with a group of men who informed that since Raigram's inclusion into the extended Pourashava ward number 3 fifteen years before there has not been any development work undertaken there.</p> <p>People of the locality raised the issues several times with concerned ward commissioner but lack of fund always came in the way to take up any initiative to construct a road.</p> <p>Therefore, all participants of the meeting were unanimous that the road is very crucial for them. The existing kaacha road connects the village with the highway at one end and another paved road at the other end.</p> <p>The proposed road is not only important for the people of the Pourashava but also for other people living in the adjoining unions.</p> <p>A large number of people living in the proximity of the Pourashava would be using this road to augment their businesses.</p>
2.	Existing situation of the road	<p>The road being kaacha turns highly un-usable during rainy season as it gets muddy and slippery and causes almost halt in movement at the time of heavy rainfall.</p> <p>Difficult to go to hospital, or take women hospital for delivery and carrying dead body.</p> <p>people face acute difficulties for business or any new work due to the communication problem</p> <p>The road is too narrow for two large vehicles to cross each other; in the incident of break out of fire the fire fighting vehicles find it very hard to get to the spot.</p> <p>The entire road is narrow and needs to be widened and paved.</p>
3.	Service received from Pourashava and tax	<p>People of the extended Part of Pourashava never received any facilities since it has been made a part of it.</p> <p>No Street lights in the area which could be one of the major services for the community.</p>

	Key Issues	Major Findings
		<p>People do not have any access to electricity, water supply, improved sanitation and better road or communication facilities. .</p> <p>The community people reported that the holding tax they pay to Pourashava is based on the size and type of structure which varies from tk. 100 to 700</p>
4.	What kind of support community want to provide or sacrifices the community willing to make	<p>Most of the participants made a very strong verbal commitment that they would provide all supports to the Pourashava for the road.</p> <p>They promised that they would cut down their trees to provide enough space necessary for expansion of the road.</p> <p>Some of them also expressed their intention to shift their houses and other structure if needed to facilitate renovation of the road.</p> <p>The road is a dream for the community and to make it come true they will make all possible sacrifices.</p>
5.	Existing population of the sub-project location , employment, school and college , employment	<p>According to the community there are 1700 registered voters and around 700 households in this area</p> <p>The major occupations of the community include agriculture, business, wage work, carpentry etc.</p> <p>Nearest high namely Nikoram school is 1.5 kilometer away from the area. Although people claimed the attendance children in the school has risen in the last 5 years but it has fallen for students of high school and college.</p>
6.	Access of water and sanitation situation and electricity	<p>People using hand tube well(shallow) for drinking water</p> <p>This is an arsenic prone area, five years before DPHE tested water of the tube well. Arsenic contaminated tube wells were painted with red colour and since then the no test done.</p> <p>People using sanitary latrine ,ringslab/pit latrine, however around 500 family using open latrine and this caused serious health problem in the community</p>
7.	People's opinion how the road will improve the condition of the area.	<p>Without a good road communication, the link between the community and the outside world would remain obstructed.</p> <p>This road will not only serve the community of the village but other people in the adjoining villages.</p> <p>In order to have a good communication link with the Pourashava this road is very crucial.</p> <p>Improved road communication will boost business opportunity for the poor people who could easily access to market facilities outside the village.</p> <p>Poor section of the community would be able to participate as the paid labours in its construction.</p>

Discussion with Children Raygram

Location: Raygram

Name of the Road: Karikor Para

Road No: 13

Venue: House of community

Date: 6.12.2013

A number of children participated in a discussion. The area has a kaccha road and children use that road for going to school. They mainly focus on their experiences in explaining why they think it would make a big difference when the road would be made pucca.

List of Participants in Discussion

	Name of participant	Address	Sex	Occupation	Mobile Number
1.	Mir Shohidul Islam	Magura pourashava	male	Panel Mayor	01819809412
2.	Md. Yeasin	Raigram	male	Imam	0197112748
3.	Md. Amirul Islam	Raigram	male	Business	1727444274
4.	Md. Moniruddin	Raigram	male	Driver	01815303019
5.	Md. Tyeb Ali	Raigram, Magura	male	Cloth business man	01963901802
6.	MD. Ohidul Islam	Raigram , Magura	male	Job	01822861679
7.	Md. Sydur Rahman	Raigram	male	Farmer	01741580183
8.	Rupu Islam	Raigram	male	Student	01921041956
9.	Md. Bellal hossain	Raigram	male	Business	01743940981
10.	Md. Monjurul islam	Raigram	male	Job	01734816297
11.	Haji Rejaul Karim	Raigram, Magura	male	Business	01712261726
12.	Md. Monirul islam	Raigram	male	Business	01712577914
13.	Akkas	Raigram	male	Farmer	
14.	Jalaluddin	Raigram	male	Farmer	
15.	Md,Kamrul Islam	Raigram	male	Farmer	01966980983
16.	Abujafor	Raigram	male	Labour	01716857922
17.	Md. Kashed ali	Assistance secretary, Magura pourashava	male	Job	01718487149
18.	MD. Halim	Raigram	male	Labour	
19.	Abu. Md. Al Aram	Assistance engineer, Magura	male	Job	01712957963

Key issues of Discussion

Key issues	Major Findings
Children's perception about the need for an improved road in their community	<p>The nearest primary school they go to is 1.5 kilometers away from their area and the High School is 5 km. They face much difficulty during rainy season due to extreme muddy and slippery condition of the road. The bicycles they use become obsolete in such a situation. In such situation absentees from school of this area increased abnormally and the education of the children greatly suffers.</p> <p>They all want a pucca road as it will help them immensely. They can then go by rickshaw and cycles; other transports will be available.</p> <p>They also can go market and other locations easily and frequently if the road is usable in all seasons and more vehicles move along it. Some said they can help their family business and sell rice or other products easily. The nearby market could be extended up-to their village in time as buyers would be able to come to villagers who produce different sale able agricultural products.</p>

List of participants in Discussion

	Name of participant	Address	Sex	Occupation	Mobile Number
1.	MD. Abid	Raigram , Magura	Male	Student	
2.	MD,Mafuj	Raigram	Male	Student	
3.	Md.Raju	Raigram	Male	Student	
4.	MD, Mohibulla	Raigram, Magura	Male	Student	
5.	Md. Junaed	Raigram, Magura	Male	Student	
6.	md. Hasibulla		Male	Student	
7.	Md. Maruf	Raigram	Male	Student	
8.	Md.shakil	Raigram	Male	Student	
9.	Md, Mayaz	Raigram	Male	Student	
10.	Md,Mobin	Raigram	Male	Student	
11.	Md. Ramjan	Raigram ,Magura	Male	Student	
12.	Kobir	Raigram	Male	Student	

Discussion with squatters in the ROW of Drain

Location: Ator Ali road and Drain, Magura

Road No: 2

Venue: Post Office Compound

Date: 6.12.2013

The discussion was held with the hawkers doing their business on the top of the existing drain and in the right of alignment for the proposed development project of the Ator Ali road. They have been working in this location for about 25 years. They got license from Pourashava for doing business. The hawkers are united under a samity called "Ator Ali Road Kapor Samity"; the Samity has a membership of 30 hawkers.

Key Discussion Issues

	Key issues	Major Findings
1.	Back ground of the Squatters working in ROW	<p>A number low income people are involved in hawker business on the top of the drain alignment with temporary structure. All of these structure have encroached on the road and drain Alignment of Ator Ali road(Road-2)</p> <p>This business becomes traditional family business; father started and son or other relatives continuing the business thereafter.</p> <p>Each person doing business has to look after a family of 8 to 10 members that may include sick older persons.</p> <p>To continue business hawkers take credit from NGOS , Bank and informal sectors. These are popular NGOs namely BRAC, ASHA, Srijoni , Podokkhep.,</p> <p>They also buy goods on credit from the wholesaler (Mohajon) of Chittagong , Dhaka , Jessore and local market who provide goods on wholesale price.</p> <p>Average investment in businesses ranges from 30 to 50 thousand taka.</p> <p>In most cases they are hard pressed with running capital as they have to cope with weekly repayment schedules.</p> <p>Average monthly income range is between 8000 to 12000 taka only.</p>
2.	Types of goods sold.	They sell cloth, seasonal wear, readymade garments and summer and winter cloths and readymade garments. Festival times like Eid and other religious and cultural rituals and seasonal wears like winter and summer selling is very high.
3.	Buyers of the goods	People of low and lower middle income group are the main buyers of goods. The area is very popular for selling these cloths; buyers come here as it is now a renowned market of the town.
4.	Proposal for Improvement of Drain and Road for the project	<p>Most of the squatters were informed about the development project and drain is needed for better drainage system in Town.</p> <p>However, almost all participants stated they want to continue their work during construction by the side of the drain etc. They do not want to leave the place even if Pourashava would manage some space for them; they do not like to go there.</p> <p>They do not think relocating to a new place will provide the same income opportunity as they are earning now. They will lose their income and will face many difficulties.</p> <p>If they cannot work or have to shift to other spot it will be a really difficult for them to continue their business as they will lose all of their customers and the next 3-4 months they will not have any income.</p> <p>Hawkers also suggested their own opinions regarding construction and how to continue their business. They think if they are given a little space they could somehow continue their business as they did the same before. They referred to their past experience when they used polythene to cover their goods in the temporary sites.</p> <p>They think it will be quite difficult for them if they become displaced and the whole seller will not give them goods at the same rate as now and it will create serious setbacks for their business.</p> <p>They promised they would help Pourashava during implementation of the project.</p>
5.	Where they get	They purchase goods from local wholesale market and Dhaka, Chittagong and other

	goods	cities.
6.	Women activities	The shops have electricity connection and the electric meter the Pourashava has provided to them. The children of hawker's families are going to government school; their wives are working at houses.

Participant List of Discussion

	Name of participant	Address	Sex	Occupation	Mobile Number
1.	Md,Rahim	NignandualyMagura	Male	Business	011915333
2.	Md, Basir Ahmed	NignandualyMagura	Male	Business	01739220773
3.	Md,Jholok	Islampur paramagura	Male	Business	01728834997
4.	Mo,Nuru	Islampur para	Male	Business	
5.	Mo, Harun	Infront of Post Office	Male	Business	
6.	Md,Golam sawar		Male	Business	
7.	Josim		Male	Job	
8.	Sirajul Islam	In front of post office	Male	Business	01784203488
9.	Rabby Sikdar	In front of post office	Male	Business	01854744730
10.	Md, Motaleb shek	In front of post office	Male	Business	0177573584
11.	Md Mossaraf Hossain	In front of post office	Male	Business	01766169985
12.	Md. Rafiq	In front of post office	Male	Business	01916334286
13.	Md. U zzo	Islam para	Male	Business	01719915539
14.	Md. Masud rana	Kawncipara	Male	Business	01781779569
15.	Md. Sofiqul	Nuton para	Male	Business	01721552939
16.	Md. Masud	Thana para	Male	Business	01751419810
17.	Sree Krisno	Thana para	Male	Business	01719915862
18.	Biswanath	Matani para,Mgura	Male	Business	01923589598
19.	Md, Munnaf hossain	Borishat, Magura	Male	Business	01718930584
20.	Romesh		Male		
21.	Tesab		Male		

Consultation with community leader and beneficiary groups, Kazipara Parla , BRAC road Magura

Date: 6.12.2013

Location: Brac Road

Road No: 17

Venue: In front of Norail-Jessore Road

Date: 6.12.2013

People of the community showed their keen interest in changing this road into a pucca road. They reported with resentment that many times in the past the Pourashava people came to measure the road but never initiated the actual work on its improvement. Nearly half of the existing road is bricks soling and now the proposed project is to upgrade one kilometer of the road into pucca road. In the discussion, the participants from the community expressed their full support to the Pourashava for its up gradation work. But they also doubted its implementation.

Key issues of Discussion

	Key issues	Major Findings
1.	Existing situation of the feeder road needs to be improved	The existing road is very important as it connects the area to the main Dhaka-Narail road. This road needs to be improved for the sake of education as it is the only road that takes children of the area to the lone high school in its vicinity. The poor condition of the existing road poses a great obstacle to easy communication of goods from the locality to Dhaka and other business destination. . In rainy season the road gets so un-usable that taking emergency patients to hospital becomes life threatening.
2.	How the better road communication will bring better scopes for the community	Since the road is connected to the highway it plays significant role in the local business in particular and well- being of the community in general. The area is inhabited by a community of about 1000 households with 7000registered voters.

		<p>People would be able to do business in their agricultural produces.</p> <p>Besides, BRAC is executing different types of development works inside the area in an area of 87 acres of land where the organization does poultry, sericulture, horticulture and cultivation of various crops. About 200 people, most of them are women, are engaged in these economic activities. BRAC people participating in the discussion said this widening of the road will be of immense benefit for the poor community. Inside the Pourashava many other villages will be benefited from this development work.</p>
3.	Service use from Pourashava	The community pays holding tax to the Pourashava with at least 20 % of the population paying this tax. If Pourashava really wants to increase this tax payment to a significant level it needs to widen the existing services offered to people living under its periphery. This road widening project would be one strong step toward that goal.
4.	Access of road Water and electricity	Pourashava providing water supply, only to a section of inhabitants got this service and majority do not. Similarly a proportion of the area of this community have electricity.
5.	Opinion of the local people to improve the road and condition of the area	People of the area want to see the actual start of the project right away. They are fed up with all these discussions for they experienced this too much in the past with no tangible results whatsoever.

List of Participants in Discussion

Sl. No.	Name of participant	Address	Sex	Occupation	Mobile Number
1.	Moqbul Hasan	Pourashava	Male	Counceler	018250483325
2.	Md. Doud	Parla	Male		01953256088
3.	Md . Hamidur Rahman	Parla	Male		01716097205
4.	Md. Billaith Hossain	Parla (east para)	Male	Driver	01985562247
5.	Nasirul islam	Parla	Male	Jernalist	01724341539
6.	Salam Biswas	Parla	Male	Businessman	
7.	Md. Milon		Male	Driver	01789350746
8.	Md.mofidul islam		Male	Govt job	
9.	Ataur	Parla(magura)	Male	Business	01710116302
10.	Motlab Khan	Parla(Magura)	Male	Business	01719729905
11.	Md . Amran Hossain	Brac polotry provost, Pabna,Magura	Male	Job	01714106741
12.	Md. Humaun kabir	Brac local officeMagura	Male	Job	01740832183
13.	Md. Fajlul Tarik	Brac politry worker PabnaMagura	Male	Job	01911768151
14.	Md,Enamul Haque	Brac polotry Pabna,Magura	Male	Job	01724036699
15.	Md.Badsha	Pabna Magura	Male	Farmer	0171962995
16.	Md. Ali	Secretary Magura porosova	Male	Service	017133391707
17.	Md.Najrul Haque	Excutive engineer Magura Pourashava	Male	Service	01711267978
18.	Md.saiful Islam	Assistance engineer Magura Porosova	Male	Service	01929603390
19.	Abdur Razzak Khan	Khan para,Magura	Male	Business	01714018781
20.	Abu md Ali Anam	Sub-assistant Engineer	Male	Service	01712957963
21.	Md.kashed Ali	W/A, Magura Porosova	Male	Service	01718487149
22.	Md., Israil mia	M,Lss magura porosova	Male	Service	01722690978
23.	Mojnu		Male	Business	01745674263
24.	M d, Abu Shek		Male	Business	01915760924
25.	Bahrab shek		Male	Business	

Consultation with affected persons from different project location

Date: 9.12.2013

Consultations were held with a number of people at different locations of the proposed sub-project in Magura. Discussion conducted with affected people and some people of the community who shared their views and understanding of the project.

01	Key discussion issues	Opinions of affected people and impacts identified
02	Opinion about Solid Waste management	<p>The proposed 3.03 acre of land acquired in the year of 1997 as the location for the dumping site; the land was purchased at the rate of tk. 2000 taka per decimal.</p> <p>This land was forcibly acquired with a declaration of a proposed site for a truck stand. Some people referred to Pourashava that it would convert it into a children's park.</p> <p>Communities do not like the existing dumping site which according to them is emitting strong bad odour and posing health hazard in the area.</p> <p>They strongly feel that a bus stand or a park will be very nice alternatives for the community.</p> <p>This dumping site is causing a sharp fall in land price in the locality.</p>
03	Impact on tree under Public and Private ownership on the Gorostan Road 17	<p>There a number of trees including 7 large Rain trees, 22 betel nut trees and 6 firewood; 22betel nut trees are in private ownership. Some of these trees will be affected.</p> <p>These betel nut trees produce 700-800 nuts .For the sake of construction of the road people will be willing to cut their trees but they need to be seriously consulted if some of their houses are to be shifted.</p> <p>In Karikorpara, a number of trees will be affected and people are willing to cut their trees for project and road improvement.</p> <p>Expansion of Road 17 will also require cutting of Mahogany, Mango and Papaya trees. Owners of these trees agree to cut these trees as an expression of their support for the project.</p> <p>However, the Pourashava staff ensured that they will give their best effort to see that minimum number of trees will be required to be felled.</p>
03	Drain construction (Mohhaha Garage) Drain: 9	<p>One pucca building falls on the line of drain -9 alignments as the alignment goes straight through it. In order to keep it unaffected they proposed a change in the design. In the same alignment some Mango and Jack fruit and firewood trees also fall under some private land.</p> <p>Community people whose property will be affected due to proposed land for street informed that they already provided land for street to the Pourashava and now this project will cause damage to the structure.</p> <p>Pourashava staff assured that they will not create any damage to structure.</p>
04	Impact on wall of mosque on drain	Existing drain alignment will affect the wall of a mosque; Imam requested to change the design of the drain so that the new design will impact at minimum level. This needs to be discussed with concerned people
05	Slaughter house	community people proposed to renovate the slaughter house
06	Hawkers in Road 3 and drain 9	<p>Hawkers already gave 50000- 70000 taka to Pourashava at one time to receive the license to do the business in the ROW and they have received money receipt. In order to continue their business Pourashava has constructed an iron slab on the top of the drain where hawkers are doing their business.</p> <p>During construction hawkers do not want to go anywhere since no crowded market place is available for them to start anew.</p>
07	Display of goods on the road 1 and 2	Some shop owners who display goods on road informed the project people that they want some time to keep the goods in a go down.
08	! shop will be impacted on road - 12	Thirty percents of a construction shop would be affected. So the owner are consulted and they suggested for changing the alignment. .

Participants list of the affected persons from different project locations

	Name of participant	Address	Sex	Occupation(mobile number	location
1	Saiful islam	Ward 9	Male	Business man		
2	Ashik Das	Ward 9	Male	Business man		
3	Md. Aziz		Male	Business man		Nutun bazar
4	Yamin		Male	Service		Vaina more
5	Unnes Biswas	Ward 9	Male	shop		D-4
6	Tofamia		Male	Business man		
7	Abdul Rahman		Male	Business man		D-4
8	Rejaul karim		Male	Business man and politician		Simuier Dal(SWM)

Sharing information with Pourashava staff

Location: Magura Pourashava Office

Venue: Meeting Room

Date: 6.12.13

The consultations on the Magura project was organized by Paurosava staff at some selected locations in Magura. Pourashava staff including panel Mayor, engineers, and councilors were present at the meeting places and participated in the discussion. It is informed that since Magura Pourashava was established it has not received sufficient fund for the improvement of the Pourashava command areas. For a long time the communities have been demanding for development of road and communication but Pourashava could not undertake any such project due of lack of fund.

However, during consultation the community representatives attending the meeting were informed by the PPTA consultant that this project has been undertaken to develop the existing road and drain system and market. She also stressed that this project should be fully executed, otherwise people's confidence and trust would be wholly waned. Although the communities were informed of the funding agencies they do not know yet which organization will implement the project. According to XEN, the communities do not bother about ADB or any funding agency; rather they want to see actual work is done on the ground. The people had enough bitter experiences from the awful condition of the existing road as their children cannot go to school during rainy season and critical patients cannot be taken to hospitals or doctor's chambers.

This discussion saw participants sharing information about squatters who badly want to stay in the same place as they are now and continue their present occupation. They are registered license holders of Pourashava; they are convinced that any relocation of them would seriously hamper their income. However, their present way of business requires them to use almost half of the road for displaying their goods. They need to have enough space if they are to continue their business in the same level.

People do not want to have a dumping site, as because it creates bad smell and the land price goes down. The people living around the proposed dumping site need to be properly informed that the site would be developed by creating water body, tree plantation and establishing a recycling plant. It is important to emphasize the fact that this dumping work would be a part of the greater productive scheme.

Pourashava engineers suggested that construction of all drains or any other construction may have some impact on private structure; this should be carefully handled. If any construction causes disruption of regular communication system then alternative ways are to be made available first, then the construction should be allowed to proceed.

Key issues of Discussion

	Key issues	Opinion of Pourashava staff
1,	People's opinion about road improvement	<p>The improvement of road is the most popular demand by the community. Though the present scheme proposes 1 km development, the people want it to be 2 km.</p> <p>The Pourashava engineer also proposed 2 km but it has been divided into two phases.</p> <p>People want to see road development and this has been informed now; there is no way to change the plan.</p> <p>Pourashava is not that much solvent financially to do improvement with its own money; it</p>

	Key issues	Opinion of Pourashava staff
		<p>is facing constraints to pay salary to its staff.</p> <p>There are some areas which have petty problems related to location of boundary line between union and Pourashava. This problems will be solved at due time. This road will bring a new chapter in the communication between union and pourashava.</p>
2.	Opinion about relocation of Squatters	<p>But they have to move the place as because they are illegal occupants as they are occupying government land. During construction it will not be possible for them to do business there in between different phases of construction.</p> <p>Pourosahva will arrange place to relocate them for continuing their business</p> <p>People who are using street to display their products, they must shift on their own responsibility. They need to understand that this development of road is an utmost necessity. This road widening project and drain improvement work must be finished first. For this to happen, the hawkers must shift their location. They know they are using the land illegally. They are encroachers.</p> <p>Even hawkers do not want to move out but the Pourashava people think they must move, they are causing traffic jam in the road and as this is a development project, we must complete it within the stipulated time. For this they have to move out.</p> <p>People have little confidence in the pourashava for they have passed a long time being overlooked by it. Now it seems their belief in the institution could be regained if the project is finished within the shortest possible time and once the project will start to function people will automatically come forward to offer their support.</p> <p>Since Pourashava cannot buy any land it will try to use minimum land and try its best to avoid any structure during the project implementation and if people voluntarily donate land for their won interest. If the alignment of the drain goes through any structure then the drain should go underneath the road.</p> <p>Pourashava use its own land; it will build drain and put slabs on the top of the drain for people's regular movement..</p> <p>However, the development in city is always difficult. We are trying to minimize the impact on land and structure. But if it becomes un-avoidable to shift any structure or go through any private land, we will definitely discuss this issue with the Mayor and try to solve the problem.</p>

List of Participants in Discussion Discussion with Pourashava staff in Magura

	Name of participant	Address	Sex	Occupation	Mobile Number
1.	Md.Nazmul Haque	Pourashava	Male	XEN	01711267978
2.	MD, Ali	Pourashava	Male	secretary	01719391707
3.	Md, AL Aram	Pourasava	Male	Sub assistance engineer	01919957963
4	MOnowara begum-sabana	Pourasava	Female	Female word commissioner	
5	Abdul Asab	Pourasava	Male	Commissioner	
6	Md. Kased Alom	Pourasava	Male	Work assistance	017188487149
7	Abdul Razzak khan Baccu	Magura	Male	conductor	01714018781

Appendix 8: Sample Grievance Form
(To be available in Bangla and English)

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	* Male * Female	Age	
Home Address					
Place					
Phone no.					
E-mail					
Complaint/Suggestion/Comment/Question Please provide the details (who, what, where and how) of your grievance below:					
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 OFFICIAL USE ONLY

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

Appendix 9: Comparison of ARIPO and ADB SPS, 2009 Principles

	ADB's SPS (2009)	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPO) of 1982	Gaps Between ARIPO and ADB's Policies and Action Taken to Bridge the Gap
1	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever possible.	Not defined in the ARIPO	Like with other donor-funded projects in Bangladesh the approach of avoiding involuntary resettlement has already been taken care of while preparing this project. This will be further practiced during design and implementation.
2	Minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives	Not so clearly defined in the ARIPO Sections 3 and 18 exempt the acquisition of property used by the public for religious worship, public or educational institutions, graveyards, and cremation grounds.	The resettlement plan clearly defines the procedures on how to minimize the involuntary resettlement through proper alternate engineering design and adequate consultation with stakeholders.
3	Conducting census of displaced persons and resettlement planning	The ARIPO spells out that upon approval of the request for land by the office of the deputy commissioner, its own staff will conduct the physical inventory of assets and properties found on the land. The inventory form consists of the name of person, area of land, the list of assets affected, and the materials used in the construction of the house. The cut-off date is the date of publication of notice that land is subject to acquisition, and that any alteration or improvement thereon will not be considered for compensation.	The ARIPO does not define the census survey. It only reflects the inventory of losses (IOL), which is more in physical terms and only includes the names of the owners, etc. The ADB policy spells out a detailed census through household surveys of displaced persons in order to assess the vulnerability and other entitlements. This RP has been prepared based on the data collected through conducting a census, a socioeconomic survey for the displaced persons, and an inventory of losses.
4	Carry out meaningful consultation with displaced persons and ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement program.	Section 3 of the ordinance provides that whenever it appears to the deputy commissioner that any property is needed or is likely to be needed for any public purpose or in the public interest, he will publish a notice at convenient places on or near the property in the prescribed form and manner, stating that the property is proposed for acquisition.	The ARIPO does not directly meet ADB's requirements. This section of the ordinance establishes an indirect form of public consultation. However, it does not provide for public meetings and project disclosure, so stakeholders are not informed about the purpose of land acquisition, its proposed use, or compensation, entitlements, or special assistance measures. The resettlement plan for the project has been prepared following a consultation process which involves all stakeholders (affected persons, government department/line agencies, local community, etc.), and the consultation will be a continuous process at all stages of the project development such as project formulation, feasibility study, design, implementation, and post-implementation, including the monitoring phase.
5	Establish grievance redress mechanism.	Section 4 allows the occupant of the land to raise objections in writing. These should be filed with the deputy commissioner within 15 days after the publication. The deputy commissioner will then hear the complaints and prepare a	The Section 4 provision is consistent with ADB's grievance redress requirements. The resettlement plan has a special provision for grievance procedures, which includes formation of a grievance redress cell, appointment of an arbitrator, and publication of the notice of hearings and the scope of proceedings.

	ADB's SPS (2009)	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPO) of 1982	Gaps Between ARIPO and ADB's Policies and Action Taken to Bridge the Gap
		report and record of proceedings within 30 days following expiry of the 15-day period given to affected persons to file their objections.	
6	Improve or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons.	The ARIPO does not address the issues related to income loss, livelihood, or loss of the non-titleholders. This only deals with the compensation for loss of land, structures, buildings, crops and trees, etc. for the legal titleholders.	The resettlement plan for this project keeps the provision for a census survey that will have the data on the loss of income and livelihood, and the same will be compensated as per the entitlement matrix for both physically and economically affected persons.
7	Land-based resettlement strategy	The ARIPO does not address these issues.	The ARIPO does not meet the requirement of ADB. Though this option may be a difficult proposition, given the lack of government land and the difficulties associated with the acquisition of private lands, the resettlement plan proposes land-for-land compensation as its priority, if feasible. Attempt will be made to find alternate land for the loss of land, in case it is available and if it is feasible, looking at the concurrence of host community and land value.
8	All compensation should be based on the principle of replacement cost.	The ARIPO states that the deputy commissioner determines the amount of compensation by considering: (i) the market value of the property based on the average value during the 12 months preceding the publication of notice of acquisition; (ii) the damage to standing crops and trees; (iii) damage by severing such property from the other properties of the person occupying the land; (iv) adverse effects on other properties, immovable or movable, and/or earnings; and (v) the cost of change of place of residence or place of business. The deputy commissioner also awards a sum of 50% on the market value of the property to be acquired.	The ARIPO is largely consistent with ADB policy. However, there are differences in the valuation of land and prices of affected assets, where ADB prescribes the use of current market rates/replacement cost in the project area. The ordinance does not ensure replacement cost or restoration of pre-project incomes of the affected persons. The resettlement plan addresses all these issues, and spells out a mechanism to fix the replacement cost by having an independent evaluator (committee) who will be responsible for deciding the replacement costs.
9	Provide relocation assistance to displaced persons.	No mention of relocation assistance to affected persons in ARIPO	The resettlement plan provides for the eligibility and entitlement for relocation of the affected persons, in the form of relocation assistance which includes shifting allowances, right to salvage materials, and additional transitional assistance for the loss of business and employment.
10	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	The ARIPO does not have this provision.	The ARIPO does not comply with ADB policy. This is a major drawback of the national law/policy compared to that of ADB. The ARIPO only takes into consideration the legal titleholders and ignores the non-titleholders. The resettlement plan ensures compensation and assistance to all affected persons, whether physically displaced or economically displaced, irrespective of their legal status. The end of the census survey will be considered the cut-off

	ADB's SPS (2009)	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPO) of 1982	Gaps Between ARIPO and ADB's Policies and Action Taken to Bridge the Gap
	assets.		date, and affected persons listed before the cut-off date will be eligible for assistance.
11	Disclose the resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation in an accessible place and a form and language understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders.	The ordinance only ensures the initial notification for the acquisition of a particular property.	The ARIPO does not comply with ADB's SPS-2009 as there is no mention of disclosure of resettlement plan. The SPS ensures that the resettlement plan, along with the necessary eligibility and entitlement, will be disclosed to the affected persons in the local language (Bengali) in the relevant project locations and concerned government offices, and the same resettlement plan will also be disclosed on the executing agency's website and on the website of ADB.
12	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.	The ARIPO has a provision to include all the costs related to land acquisition and compensation of legal property and assets. However, it does not take into account the cost related to other assistance and involuntary resettlement.	The ARIPO partially meets the requirement of ADB, as it only deals with the cost pertaining to land acquisition. The resettlement plan provides eligibility to both titleholders and non-titleholders with compensation and various kinds of assistances as part of the resettlement packages, and the entire cost will be part of the project cost.
13	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.	The ARIPO has the provision that all the compensation will be paid prior to possession of the acquired land.	The ARIPO meets the requirement of ADB.
14	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, and their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons.	This is not clearly defined in the ARIPO.	The ARIPO does not comply with ADB safeguards policies. The resettlement plan has a detailed provision for a monitoring system within the executing agency. The executing agency will be responsible for proper monitoring of resettlement plan implementation, and the monitoring will be verified by an external expert.

Appendix 10: Suggested Project Information Document (PID) - Magura

I. Background

Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) with the financial assistance of Asian Development Bank (ADB) have planned to implement UGIIP-3 in selected 30 *pourashavas* over a period of 6 years (2014 to 2020).

UGIIP-3 outcomes is improved access to municipal services and strengthened pro-poor and gender-responsive urban governance in target *pourashavas*. UGIIP-3 outputs are municipal infrastructure improved and made sustainable in target *pourashavas*, community participation, accountability, and financial management systems strengthened with emphasis on gender equity and social inclusion and project management. UGIIP-3 will improve existing and provide new municipal infrastructures including (i) roads; (ii) drainages; (iii) water supply system; (iv) solid waste management facilities; (v) markets, community center/auditorium, bus and truck terminals and river *ghats*; (vi) public toilets; and (vii) others such as provision for street lighting and improvement of slums.

II. Executing and implementing agencies

LGED and the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), will be the executing agencies of the project. The participating *pourashavas* are the implementing agencies.

III. Project safeguard category as per ADB SPS, 2009

During project preparation stage, alignment and sites of proposed subprojects in Magura were assessed and results indicate that it is considered to be a low risk category project with safeguard category B (environment and involuntary resettlement) and C (indigenous people).

Involuntary resettlement impacts due to the subproject are addressed in the resettlement plan (RP) prepared for Magura *pourashava* as per Government of Bangladesh's ARIPO and ADB SPS, 2009. The RP will be updated during detailed design stage and will be disclosed to affected persons. A Resettlement Framework (RF) has been prepared to provide guidance in the updating the RP. In case of any discrepancy between the policies of ADB and the government, ADB SPS, 2009 will prevail.

IV. Involuntary resettlement impacts

UGIIP-3 considers involuntary resettlement¹⁷ due to physical and economic displacement as a result of (a) involuntary acquisition of land, or (b) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas; (ii) permanent or temporary displacement; (iii) full or partial displacement; (iv) all affected persons (APs) with land to be affected permanently or temporarily due to any project activity, including purchase and temporary use during construction.

¹⁷ ADB SPS considers resettlement involuntary when the displaced persons have no right to refuse the land acquisition by the state that result in their displacement. This occurs when land is acquired through (i) expropriation by invoking the eminent domain power of the state, or (ii) land is acquired through negotiated settlement when the pricing is negotiated in a process where expropriation will be the consequence of a failure in the negotiation

For Magura, the identified involuntary resettlement impacts based on preliminary designs include one (1) permanent structure and 54 semi-permanent structure will be demolished. Of the affected structures, 1 is a house and all other structures are in forms of shops/or business stalls. Four various fixed assets (i.e., fences, garage, septic tank, etc.) will be demolished. Eight trees will be cut down. Livelihood of a total of 55 shop owners will be affected. One shop owner will need to move out permanently from current location and 54 shop will only experience temporary relocation.

V. Eligibility

APs are those who are physically relocated, or lose residential land, or shelter and/or economically displaced (with loss of structure, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood). The absence of formal and legal title to the land should not prevent the AP to receive compensation and resettlement assistance from the project.

UGIIP-3 will recognize three types of displaced persons, including: (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 budgetary provision is specified in Magura RP.

VI. Entitlement

The entitlement matrix (Table 1 of the RF and also included in Magura RP) summarizes the main types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements in accordance with government and ADB policies. Where the entitlement matrix does not cover a particular impact, it can be enhanced in the RPs based on the findings of the socioeconomic assessment and detailed census survey. Standards described will not be lowered, but can be enhanced in the subproject RPs as required.

VII. Institutional Arrangement

A PMO will be established in LGED headed by a Project Director from LGED. The PMO will be staffed by a safeguard officer to oversee safeguards implementation and monitoring of the project. The PMO will be responsible for implementing and monitoring safeguards compliance activities, public relations activities, gender mainstreaming activities, and community participation activities. The participating *pourashavas* will establish a PIU within the *pourashava* structure. The PIUs will each designate a safeguard focal person. Consultant teams (management, design and supervision consultants [MDSC] and governance improvement and capacity development consultants [GICDC]) will be engaged to provide assistance to PMO and PIUs. MDSC will have one national resettlement specialist and three regional resettlement specialist. GICDC will support PMO and PIUs in implementing urban government improvement action plan (UGIAP). GICDC will provide capacity development, community mobilization and other facilitation services.

The contractor/s will be required to designate a resettlement supervisor to (i) ensure compliance with RP and RF during civil works, and to (ii) carry out all mitigation and monitoring measures outlined in the environmental management plan and their contract. Contractor/s will be required to repair/rehabilitate damaged properties to pre-work condition or compensate properties which cannot be repaired/rehabilitated.

VIII. Grievance Redress Mechanism

A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established in each PIU to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of AP's concerns, complaints, and grievances about the social and environmental performance at the level of the project. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project.

Pourashava-wide public awareness campaigns will ensure that awareness on grievance redress procedures is generated through the campaign. The PIU designated safeguard focal person and governance improvement and capacity development consultants (GICDC) 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 PMO and MDSC to help ensure that their grievances are addressed.

APs will have the flexibility of conveying grievances/suggestions by dropping grievance redress/suggestion forms in complaints/suggestion boxes that have already been installed by project *pourashavas* or through telephone hotlines at accessible locations, by e-mail, by post, or by writing in a complaints register in *pourashava* offices. **Figure 1** shows the grievance redress process and further explained in the RF and Magura RP:

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). The complaint can be submitted in any of the official languages of ADB's DMCs. The ADB Accountability Mechanism information will be included in the PID to be distributed to the affected communities, as part of the project GRM.

IX. Disclosure

The project RF and other relevant documents will be made available at public locations in the *pourashava* and posted on the websites of LGED and ADB. The consultation process will be continued and expanded during the project implementation to ensure stakeholders participate fully in project execution, as well as to implement comprehensive information, education, and communication plan.

Public consultation and disclosure with all interested and affected parties will remain a continuous process throughout the project implementation, and shall include the following:

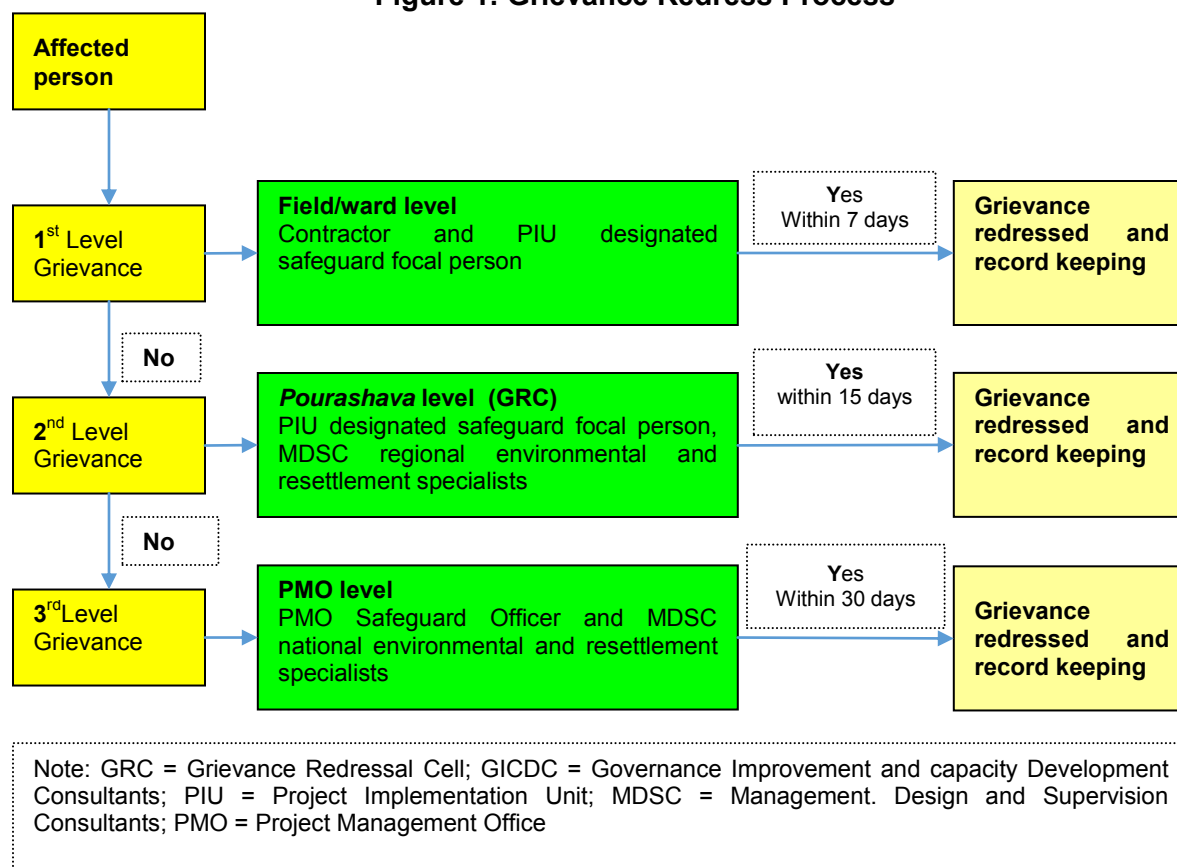
- (i) consultations during detailed design stage: (a) public meetings with affected communities to present final design and alignment of the components; (b) smaller-scale meetings with APs to discuss IR impacts and RP implementation.
- (ii) consultations during construction phase: (a) public meetings with affected communities to discuss and plan work programs and allow issues to be raised and addressed once construction has started; and (b) smaller-scale meetings to discuss and plan construction work with individual communities to reduce disturbance and other impacts, and to provide a mechanism through which stakeholders can participate in project monitoring and evaluation; and
- (ii) project disclosure: (a) public information campaigns (via flyers, billboards, and local media) to explain the project to the wider city population and prepare them for

disruptions they may experience once construction is underway; (b) public disclosure meetings at key project stages to inform the public of progress and future plans, and to provide copies of summary documents in local language; (c) formal disclosure of completed project reports by making copies available at convenient locations in the study areas, and informing the public of their availability; and (d) providing a mechanism through which comments can be made.

A consultation and participation plan is prepared for UGIIP-3; consultation activities will be coordinated by the PMO, PIU and consultant teams to ensure that the communities are fully aware of the activities at all stages of the project implementation.

To provide for more transparency in planning and for further active involvement of APs and other stakeholders, relevant information from this RP will be translated to Bangla made available at (i) offices of LGED and pourashava, (ii) area offices, (iii) consultant teams' offices and (iv) contractor's campsites. It will be ensured that the hard copies of this RP are kept at places which are conveniently accessible to people, as a means to disclose the document and at the same time creating wider public awareness. An electronic version of this RP will be placed in the official website of LGED and pourashava, and ADB's website after approval of the RP by ADB.

Figure 1: Grievance Redress Process



IX. Monitoring and Reporting

Internal monitoring. The internal monitoring by PMO and PIUs will include: (i) administrative

monitoring to ensure that all compensation as per RP is paid, implementation is on schedule, and problems/grievances are dealt with on a timely basis; (ii) socioeconomic monitoring during and after the relocation process to ensure that people are settled and are better off at the new locations; and (iii) overall monitoring as to whether recovery has taken place successfully and on time.

External monitoring. ADB requires that the borrower retain qualified and experienced external experts to verify monitoring information for projects with significant impacts and risks. An external resettlement monitoring expert¹⁸ will be engaged by the PMO to undertake resettlement monitoring and evaluation during RP implementation.

Reporting. The PIUs will submit monthly progress reports to PMO. The PMO will review and send semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB during the project implementation period.

Appendix 11: Template for Inventory of Losses

Questionnaire No.:

Town: _____

Name of the Enumerator: _____

Date: _____

Field Supervisor: _____

Time: _____

1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION:

1.1	Name of road:	1.4	Address _____
1.2	Mouza/Khatiar: _____	1.5	Survey No. / Dag No./ Plot No.: _____
1.3	Location/PIN CODE:	1.6	Owner/Sharecropper/Labourer/Encroacher/Other, specify _____

2.0 HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION:

2.1 Name of the head of the Household: _____

2.2 Name of the Respondent: _____

2.3 Relationship of the respondent with the head of the household: (Code)

2.4 Type of loss Structure only Land only Land & structure

Orchard/Tree

Other assets

3.0 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLD

3.1 Religious Group:

1. Muslim 2. Hindu 3. Buddhist 4. Christian 5. Other (specify) _____

3.2 Vulnerability: (tick, multiple responses possible)

1...BPL__ 2.Disabled member/head__ 3. Indigenous People__ 3. Other (specify) _____

3.3 Is the Head of the household Female: 1-Yes

2 - No

3.4 Type of family: 1. Nuclear 2. Joint 3. Extended _____

3.5 Present Sources of Income::

3.6 Primary Source of Income:

4.0 Details of affected land

4.1 Present use(s) of land _____

4.2 Total area of land held at the location _____ (in acres/ha/other, please specify)

4.3 Annual income (total turnover) per unit (acre/ha) in Tk. _____

4.4 Annual cost of operation of the total landholding in Tk. _____ (please include labour cost and operating cost including fertilizer, pesticide, water, electricity, any other cost.)

4.5 Details of sharecroppers on concerned landholding

Sharecropper(s)	No.	Lease amount paid / xx months or year	For landowner: Whether sharecropper(s) can operate in remaining landholding / other property of landowner (Yes/No). If yes, where?	For landowner: Whether willing to return lease amount and compensate sharecropper for losses (Yes/No). If yes, how	For sharecropper: What losses will you incur when this land is acquired (Tk)? What do you think will be fair compensation (Tk)?

				much?	

4.7 Details of workers employed on concerned landholding

Workers/labourers	No.	Wages paid (Tk./day or month, please specify)	Whether workers can be employed in remaining landholding / other property of landowner (Yes/No)
Permanent workers			
Migrant/seasonal workers			

4.8 Are there any trees on the identified land? Yes/No

4.8.1 If yes, please specify species, number, use and income from such trees

Tree species	No.	Use	Income (Tk.)

4.8.2 Details of Cultivation/Plantation

Crop(s)	Production (specify unit e.g Kgs/ tonnes/quintals)	Production for own use -1 /sale -2	If produced for sale, income (Tk. per _____ (annum/season/other, specify))

4.9 Do you have the ownership papers for the affected land? Yes/No

4.9.1 If yes, please name the documents in support of your ownership_____

4.10 What is the market value of land of similar quality in this area (Tk. per acre/ha/bigha/katha,specify)?_____

4.11 Is there any existing dispute over the affected land? Yes/No

4.12 What in your opinion is a viable land holding size for a similar use?_____ (specify unit)

5.0 Details of affected structure

Sl. No	Details	Materials used			Length in mts.	Breadth in mts	Height in mts.	Value (Tk.)
		Roof	Wall	Floor				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Room 1							
2	Room 2							

3	Room 3							
4	Room 4							
5	Room 5							
6	Room 6							
7	Room 7							
8	Room 8							
	Total of rooms							
9	verandah							
10	Kitchen							
	Store							
11								
12	Toilet							
14	cowshed							
15	compound wall							
16	Others/specify							
17	Irrigation structures							
	Total Area							

Materials used (Col 3,4,5)

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Tin/Zinc sheets | 2. Mud | 3. Brick Masonry | 4. Stone Masonry |
| 5. RCC | 6. Stone | 7. Wood Shingles | 8. Concrete |
| 9. Thatched | 10. Timber | 11. Masonry | 12. Stone/Bricks |

6.0 Summary of affected structure

Use of structure	Type of Structure 1= pucca 2=semi pucca 3=kuchha	No. of storeys	No. of rooms	Size	Whether in use 1= In use 2=Vacant/ abandoned	General condition 1=good 2=bad 3=poor	Age of structure	Ownership -ship
Residential								
Commercial								
Resi.-cum commercial								
Work shed /household Industry								
Cattle shed								
Kiosks								
Irrigation structure								
Other								

6.1 Do you have legal rights/documents of this affected structure? 1 - Yes 2 - No

6.2 If yes, name the documents in support of your ownership _____

6.3 Is there any tenant/worker in this affected structure? 1 - Yes 2 - No

6.4 If 'Yes' number of tenants/workers: _____

6.5 Do the tenants'/workers' families live in the affected structure?¹⁹ _____

6.6 What is the market value of this affected structure as on today's date?

6.7 How much house/holding tax are you paying? (Last tax paid) (FY) _____

7.0 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION OPTION

7.1 What is your opinion(priority wise) about resettlement and rehabilitation option: _____

¹⁹ Note: If yes, enumerator to fill up questionnaire for 33% of affected households.

8.											
9.											
10.											
11.											
12.											

10.0. Income/Employment Details (supplementary information of table 9.0)

10.1 Total monthly / yearly household Income: Tk.....

10.2 Expenditure Details of Household

Sl. No	Head of Expenditure	Tk./Month
	Food	
	Clothing	
	Education	
	Health	
	Taxes (incl: land, property, income/sales)	
	Miscellaneous	
	Total	

10.3 Whether any member of household is unemployed? Yes/No

10.4 Whether any member of household would like to undergo skill training/enhancement/refresher course?

Yes/No_____If yes, what type of training (please specify)_____

11. Concerns/ suggestions of respondent

Appendix 12: Sample Template for Semi-Annual Social Monitoring Report

A semi-annual monitoring report shall be prepared on Resettlement Plan implementation and submitted to ADB by the PMO. It will include: (1) **the list of APs**, with compensation, if any due to each and details of compensation paid with signed receipts annexed to the report, socio-economic status and satisfaction levels of APs with the RP implementation process, compensation and mitigation measures; (2) **the list of vulnerable APs** and additional compensation / special protection measures planned/implemented for them; socio-economic status and satisfaction levels of vulnerable APs with the RP implementation process, compensation and mitigation measures; (3) **list of affected common facilities** affected, plan to restore access and/or actions taken to restore access to the same or facilities of equal quality elsewhere; (4) **list of roads for closure** and actions planned / taken to minimise disturbance; (5) **details of consultations held with APs** (with number of participants by gender, issues raised, conclusion / agreement reached, actions required/taken; (6) **details of grievances** registered, redressed, outstanding complaints, minutes of GRM meetings held; (7) **details of information disclosure** and awareness generation activities, levels of awareness among target population and behaviour change, if any; and (8) **any other relevant information** showing RP implementation progress. The following checklist may be used for overall monitoring of RP implementation.

S. N.	Resettlement Plan Activities	Completed Y/N	Remarks
A. Pre Construction Activities and Resettlement Plan Activities			
1	Approval of final Resettlement Plan by ADB prior to contract award		
2	Disclosure of final Resettlement Plan on ADB, PMO and PIU websites		
3	Circulation of relevant information of the RP in the form and language understandable by local stakeholders		
A. Resettlement Plan Implementation			
1	Grievance Redress Cell and telephone hotlines established		
2	Entitlements and grievance redress procedure disclosed		
3	Finalization of list of APs, vulnerable APs and compensation/assistance/allowances due		
4	Finalization of list of affected common facilities and roads for closure; mitigation measures proposed		
5	Affected persons received entitlements as per amounts and program specified in RP		
6	Payment of compensation, allowances and assistance (No. of APs)		
7	Additional assistance for vulnerable households given (No. of vulnerable APs)		
8	Livelihood arrangements provided to vulnerable APs		
9	Reinstallation of affected common facilities		
10	Grievances No. of grievances registered No. of grievances redressed Outstanding complaints Disclosure of grievance redress statistics		
11	Consultation, participation and disclosure as per Plan		
C. Monitoring			
1	Survey on socio-economic status of APs (including vulnerable APs) completed and compared with baseline survey results		
2	Survey on satisfaction levels of APs with RP implementation completed		
D. Labour			
1	Implementation of all statutory provisions on labor like health, safety, welfare, sanitation, and working conditions by Contractors		
2	Equal pay for equal work for men and women		

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