

Resettlement Plan

Final Report
Project number: 39295

November 2014

BAN: Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement (UGIIP III)- Kishoreganj 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>Crone</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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**29 October
2014**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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 III) 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.

The impact will improve 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.

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.

LGED and Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) are the executing agencies of the project.

Subproject Description. The complete indicative list of subprojects in Kishoreganj is summarized in **Appendix 1.1**. Phase 1 implementation will involve (i) construction of 5.071 kilometer (km) of drainage; (ii) improvement of 9.862 km of existing roads; and (iii) improvement of solid waste management.

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 Kishoreganj.²

Resettlement Plan. This Resettlement Plan (RP) for Kishoreganj *pourashava* is based on the feasibility study and detailed 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 stands finalized during detailed design stage to reflect any changes and latest subproject designs. Subsequent phases may require preparation of new RPs as per approved Resettlement Framework.

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 acquisition as the components will be located along existing roads right-of-way (ROW) and government-owned

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

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.

The identified potential involuntary resettlement (IR) impacts based on the subproject preliminary designs include: One (1) permanent, 7 semi-permanent structures will be affected. Of the affected structures, all are in forms of shops/or business stalls. Livelihoods of a total 8 shop owners who currently use the road and drainage right-of-way for their business activities will be affected. All 8 shop owner will have to move out only experience temporary relocation.

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.

Consultation and Disclosure. Goals and objectives of the project have been disclosed with the affected people and other stakeholders through a total of 4 focus group discussions during August 2014. Cut-off date of the subproject is 6 August 2014 (date of census). All displaced persons who are identified in the project-impacted areas on the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets and rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels. Those who encroach into the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any other assistance. Photo documentation was conducted during census to ensure documentation of entitled persons on the cut-off date.

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 (during project implementation) 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.

Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan. The resettlement cost for the implementation of Phase 1 subprojects in Kishoreganj *pourashava* is estimated at 10263.99 USD 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).

1 KISHOREGANJ

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1.1 Introduction

1. **Background.** After the successful implementation of the First and Second Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Projects (UGIIP-1 and 2)¹ 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 III) in selected 30 *pourashavas* over a period of 6 years (2014 to 2020). The implementation of the subprojects are spread over 3 phases² 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 Kishoreganj *pourashava* is based on the feasibility study and detailed 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 stands finalized in the face of detailed design. Subsequent phases may require preparation of new RPs as per approved Resettlement Framework.

1.1.2 Proposed Subproject Components

6. The complete indicative list of subprojects in Kishoreganj is summarized in **Appendix 1.1**. Phase 1 implementation (Table 1.1) will involve (i) construction of 5.071 kilometer (km) of drainage; (ii) improvement of 9.862 km of existing roads. **Figures 1.1 & 1.2** show the location map of Kishoreganj *pourashava*, alignments of roads and drainage, and sites of the solid waste management facilities as per detailed design.

¹ 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) watersupply (ii) sanitation, (iii) solid waste management, (iv) urban drainage, (v) urban transport & communication and (vi) public use facilities.

² Implementation of UGIIP III 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.

7. 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 Kishoreganj.³ 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 1-1: Proposed Phase 1 Components in Kishoreganj 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 RCC drain from SP office moar to Gaital Bottola moar (Norsunda River) via residency of DC (Ward 1)	0.514	No Drain	1.5	4 (shop) no of hh=4 no of affected hh members = 22
2.	D2	1	Construction of RCC drain from the front of new stadium to Sadar Hospital via residency of DC via old court road (Ward 2)	0.509	No Drain	1.5	
3.	D3	3	Construction of RCC drain from rail line close to Roton Contractor's House to Mr. Mozammel Hoque Khan Roton's House via Ishak Mia's House close to Ambition coaching centre moar; and to culvert close to new councilor's house via Ambition coaching and Jahangir Molla's house (Ward 3)	0.587	No Drain	1.7	2 (shops) No of hh=2 number of affected hh member=11
4.	D5	4	Construction of RCC drain from end of lodge of Menu Haji to UGIIP drain in front of Pourashava via college moar (Ward 5)	0.452	Masonry, Damaged	1.6	
5.	D6	4	Construction of RCC drian from Sweeper colony moar to Bhuiyan Super Market via Manosi Cinema Hall and Electric office and Bhuyan Super Market to Batar Moar. (Ward 6)	0.59	Masonry, Damaged	1.7	
6.	D7	3	Construction of RCC drain from LSD godown to Norsunda river via BOC moar (Ward 7)	0.78	No Drain	1.8	
7.	D8	4	Construction of RCC drain from Nogua Bhaoalia House to Shayamoli road drain (Ward 8)	0.17	No Drain	1.15	
8.	D 10	2	Construction of RCC drain from Nogua	0.806	Masonry,	1.15	

³ 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
			Bottola moar to Harua Bagher Bari UGIIP drain via front of Khidmah Hospital, Munsu Bari and Fisheris Office Boundary.		Damaged		
9.	D 11	2	Construction of RCC drain from Batrish Zila Soroni moar to Norosunda river via Gopinath Jior Akhra and Akhra to Mayor's House (Ward 9)	0.663	Masonry, Damaged	1.3	
			Subtotal (Drainage- Phase 1)	5.071			
B. Roads Improvement							
1.	R1	1	Reconstruction of road with widening from Gaital Bottola moar to Shimanto mosque (ward-1)	1.56	3.65	5.2	
2.	R2	1	Reconstruction of road from Kishoreganj Clinic to Tennis Ground moar via Women College and old court and front road of Biram laboratory School and new stadium (ward2)	0.727	5	4.5	
3.	R4	1	Reconstruction of road from Katchari Bazar to Nilganj moar (ward 2)	0.605	4	4	
4.	R5	2	Reconstruction road from Galia saw mill moar to station road Medi-lab and front road of honourable President's house (ward 3)	0.410	3	3	
5.	R8	2	Reconstruction of road from front of Shahidi Masjid to Nilganj moar (ward 3)	0.285	4	4	
6.	R9	3	Reconstruction of road from Kishoreganj Awami League Office to Bulbul Villa Pukurpar (ward 3)	0.425	5	4.3	
7.	R10	2	Reconstruction of road from Charsholakia south corner of Idgah field to Banani moar via Shaheb's house (ward 4)	0.525	4	6.63	No impact
8.	R12	3	Improvement of road from Purbashsa Club to Kanikata Rail crossing via Bepari moar (ward 4)	1.050	3.5	3.5	No impact
9.	R13	4	Construction of RCC retaining wall at Nogua Hasmot Uddin high school pond, Charsholakia beparipara pond (ward 8, 4)	0.15	3	3	No impact
10.	R15	4	Reconstruction of road from the front of Hajrat Nagar Madrasha to front of Pourashava and Harua Chowrasta (ward 5)	1.23	4	4	No impact
11.	R16	4	Construction of road from Fishery link road to Gurudoyal College moar	0.32	3	3.2	No impact
12.	R18	2	Reconstruction of road from the front of Ajhar Bhaban to house of Bulbul councilor Nogua first moar and construction of both side footpath (ward 6)	0.65	5	5	No impact

	ID No.	Package No.*	Description	Length (km)	Existing Width (m)	Proposed Width (m)	IR Impacts
13.	R20	3	Improvement of road from Nogua Pathagar moar to Girls' High School with both side footpath (ward 6)	0.670	4.50	4.55	No impact
14.	R22	4	Reconstruction of road from Hajratnagar Bottola moar to Madrasha (ward 8)	0.460	4	4	2 (stalls) No of hh=2 number of affected hh member =12
15.	R24	4	Construction of road from end of Nogua Shaymoli road to Bhaoalia house (ward 8)	0.165	3	3.2	No impact
16.	R26	3	Construction of road from Batrish Zila Soroni moar to Gouranitai Akhra (ward 9)	0.295			No impact
17.	R27	1	Improvement of road from Batrish zila Soroni moar to Noroshunda road via Women College (ward 9)	0.335	3.5	3.1	No impact
Subtotal (Road- Phase 1)				9.862			
Solid Waste Management Improvement							
	SWM		improvement Solid Waste management system	see Table 1.2 for the components			

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 1-2: Proposed Solid Waste Management Improvement in Kishoreganj Pourashava

Components	Materials/goods	Unit	Quant ity
A. Primary waste collection			
Tricycle rickshaw vans with tipping arrangement for HH waste collection	Tricycle (18 Nos. for 9 wards, 6 Nos. for 3 kitchen markets)	Nos.	24
Uniforms & personal protective equipment (PPE) for use by the HH waste collectors	Uniform and PPE	Sets	24
B. Secondary waste collection			
- Dump truck (3 ton) for waste transportation	Dump truck	Nos.	2
- Uniforms and personal protective equipment (PPE) for use by the drivers and helpers	Uniform and PPE	Sets	10
C. Construction of com-posting plant (5 ton) with shredder, turning, sieving eqp, bagging, QC eqp, uniform, PPE etc			
D. Medical Waste collection & Treatment			
- Supply color coded bins (three types) for source-segregation of different types of medical waste, covered vans for waste collection, treatment by autoclave	Three types of color coded bins with labels	No.	180
	Needle cutter	No	50
	3 wheeler covered van with 3 separate chambers	No.	1
	Sharp disposal pit (concrete) -3ft x 3 ft	No.	1
	Chlorination tank for needle disinfection	No.	1
	Shredder	No.	1

Components	Materials/goods	Unit	Quantity
	Burial pit (ash, body parts)	No.	1
	Autoclave (125 l/hr) including boiler	No.	1
	Facility constrc'tn		
	Installation (5% of capital cost)		
	Cost of small ETP		1
	Cost of separate disposal cell		1
	Stand by generator (50 kw)		1
	Safety gears (musk, gloves, etc.)	set	1
E. Controlled landfill			
Embankment construction, land development for composting site, inner dyke of Leachate pond.		M ³	24000
Sand filling		M ³	1264*4 .26*0.0 9
Brick pavement		M ²	1264*4 .26
Groundwater protection-1.5 mm HDPE geo-membrane and 1 layer Non-woven geo-textile 400 GSM		M ²	13000
Leachate collection through peripheral pipes and pits at 50m @c/c with brickbats	Leachate pipe (450mm RCC perforated)	m	200
Leachate collection and gas vent pipe with pits at 50m@c/c with brickbats	Leachate connecting pipes with gas vent pipes (150 mm Upvc)	m	600
Leachate collection pond with recirculation pump, reed bed filter and sprinkler etc		LS	
Turfing, Plantation, fencing etc.			
Workers shed, control shed, equipment shed etc.			
Backhoe Wheel loader with multiple attachments			

1.1.3 Objectives of Resettlement Plan

8. This Resettlement Plan (RP) for Kishoreganj *pourashava* is based on the feasibility study and detailed engineering designs prepared during project preparation. 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 III.

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 1-1: Location Map of Kishoreganj Pourashava

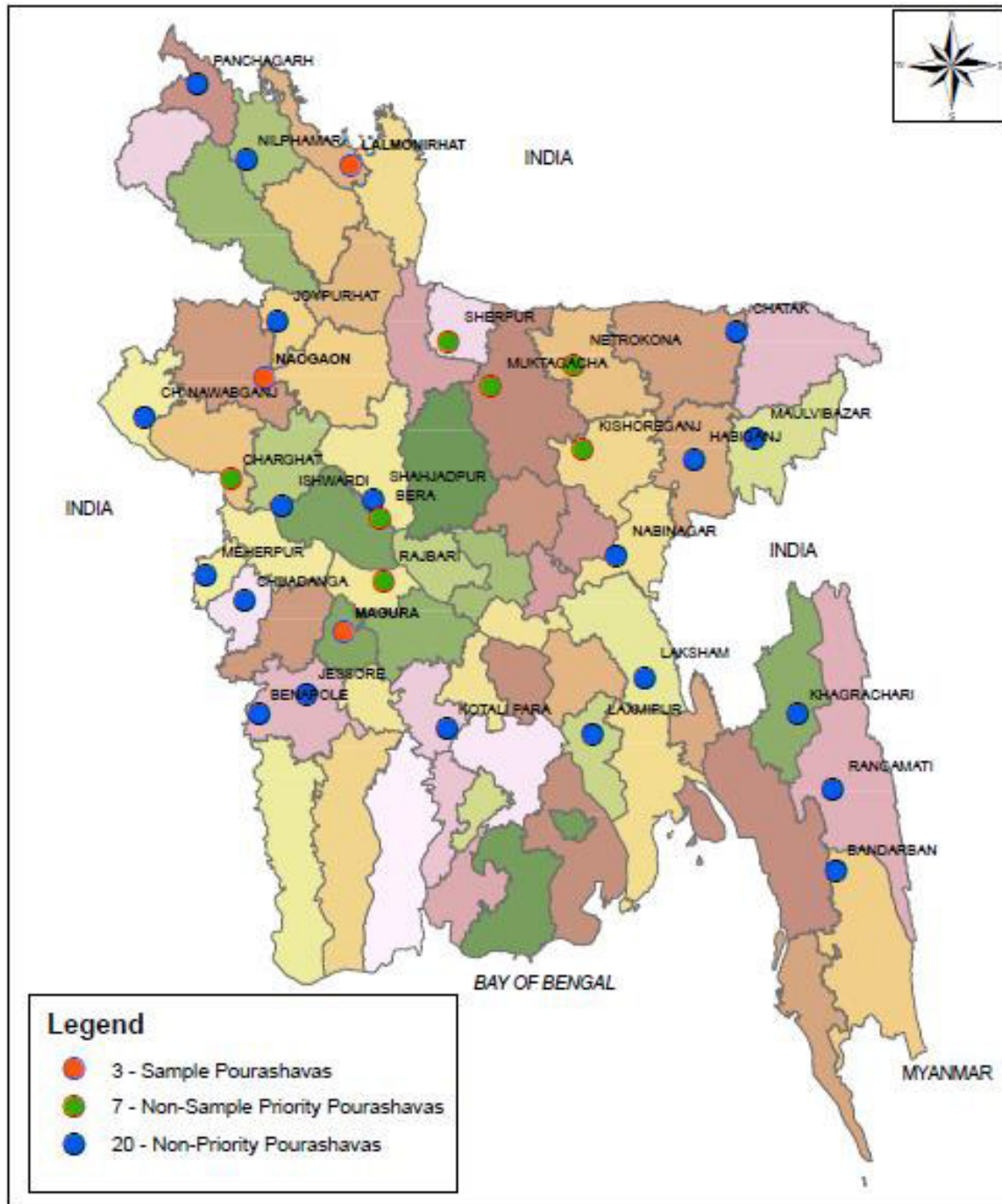
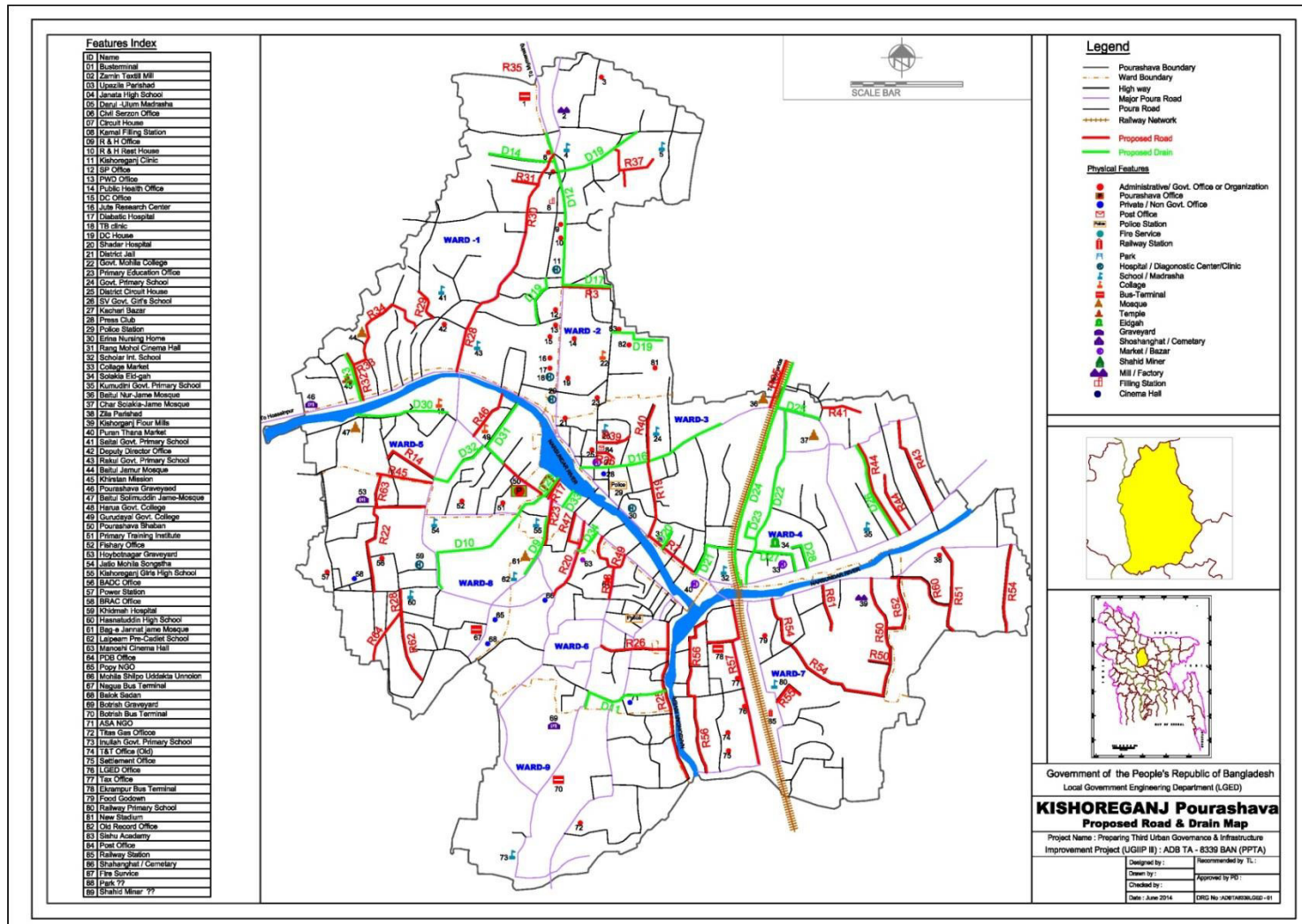


Figure 1-2: Proposed Roads and Drainage Improvement in Kishoreganj Pourashava under UGIIP III



1.2 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 solid waste management facilities.

12. Detailed 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.

1.2.1 Methodology Used for Assessing Land Acquisition and Resettlement

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

14. **Census of affected persons and inventory of affected assets.** Complete census (100%) of affected households and assets using the form in **Appendix 1.2** was conducted from 5 to 6 August 2014 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.

15. **Data analysis and interpretation.** Results of the census (**Appendix 1.3**) were analyzed to determine estimated cost of IR impacts⁷ and establish the resettlement database to be used during project monitoring and supervision.

16. **Updating of the RP.** The RP has been updated subsequent to detailed design of the pertinent infrastructure. Incidentally, all routes and alignments remain unchanged i.e. no change between preliminary and detailed design cut-off points.

1.2.2 Land Acquisition

17. **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.

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. **Roads improvement.** All Phase 1 roads subproject will improve existing roads and river front owned by Kishoreganj *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.

19. As per detailed 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.

1.2.3 Resettlement Impacts

20. Table 1.3 summarizes the potential IR impacts of each subproject based on the preped designs prepared.

Table 1-3: IR Impacts in Kishoreganj *Pourashava*

	ID No.	Package No.	Main Structures		Other structures		Livelihood		Tree	Crops
			Permanent	semi-permanent	Permanent	semi-permanent	Permanent	Temporary		
1.	D1			4 (shops) No of HH = 4 No. of affected HH members =22				4 (shops) No of HH = 4 No. of affected HH members =22		
	Record No.			705, 706, 707, 708				705, 706, 707, 708		
2.	D3		1 (shop) No of HH = 1 No. of affected HH members =5	1(shop) No of HH = 1 No. of affected HH members =6			1 (shop) No of HH = 1 No. of affected HH members =5	1 (shop) No of HH = 1 No. of affected HH members=6		
	Record No.		704	703			704	703		
3.	R22			2 (shops)				2 (shop)		
	Record No.			701, 702 No of HH = 2 No. of affected HH members =12				701, 702 No of HH = 2 No. of affected HH members =12		
	Total		1	7			1	7		
	TOTAL HH		1	7			1	7		
	TOTAL HH Member		5	40			5	40		

Source: PPTA consultants. Site visits conducted in 5 to 6 August 2014.

21. **Drainage improvement.** There is sufficient space along ROWs to construct the proposed Phase 1 drains (D-2, D-5, D-6, D-7, D-8, D10 and D-11). 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.

22. Based on detailed design, transect walk and surveys there are structures and fixed assets on ROWs of D-1 and D-3.

- (i) To construct D-1: 4 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 4 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 4 shop will only experience temporary relocation. Strip map showing location of IR impacts is shown as **Figures 1.5**
- (ii) To construct D-3: 1 permanent , 1 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 2 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 2 shop will only experience temporary relocation. Strip map showing location of IR impacts is shown as **Figures 1.6**.

23. 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).

24. **Roads improvement.** There is sufficient space along carriageways for Phase 1 roads "R-1 ,R-2 , R-4 , R-5 , R-8 to R10, R-12 , R-13, R-15,R-16 ,R-18 , R-20, R-24.R- 26 and R-27 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.

25. Based on detailed design, transect walk and census there are structures on ROWs of R-22 only .

- (i) To construct R-22: 2 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 2 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 2 shops will only experience temporary relocation. Strip map showing location of IR impacts is shown as **Figure 1.7**.

26. 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 1-4 : Strip Map of Proposed Drain (D-3) Showing Locations of IR Impacts

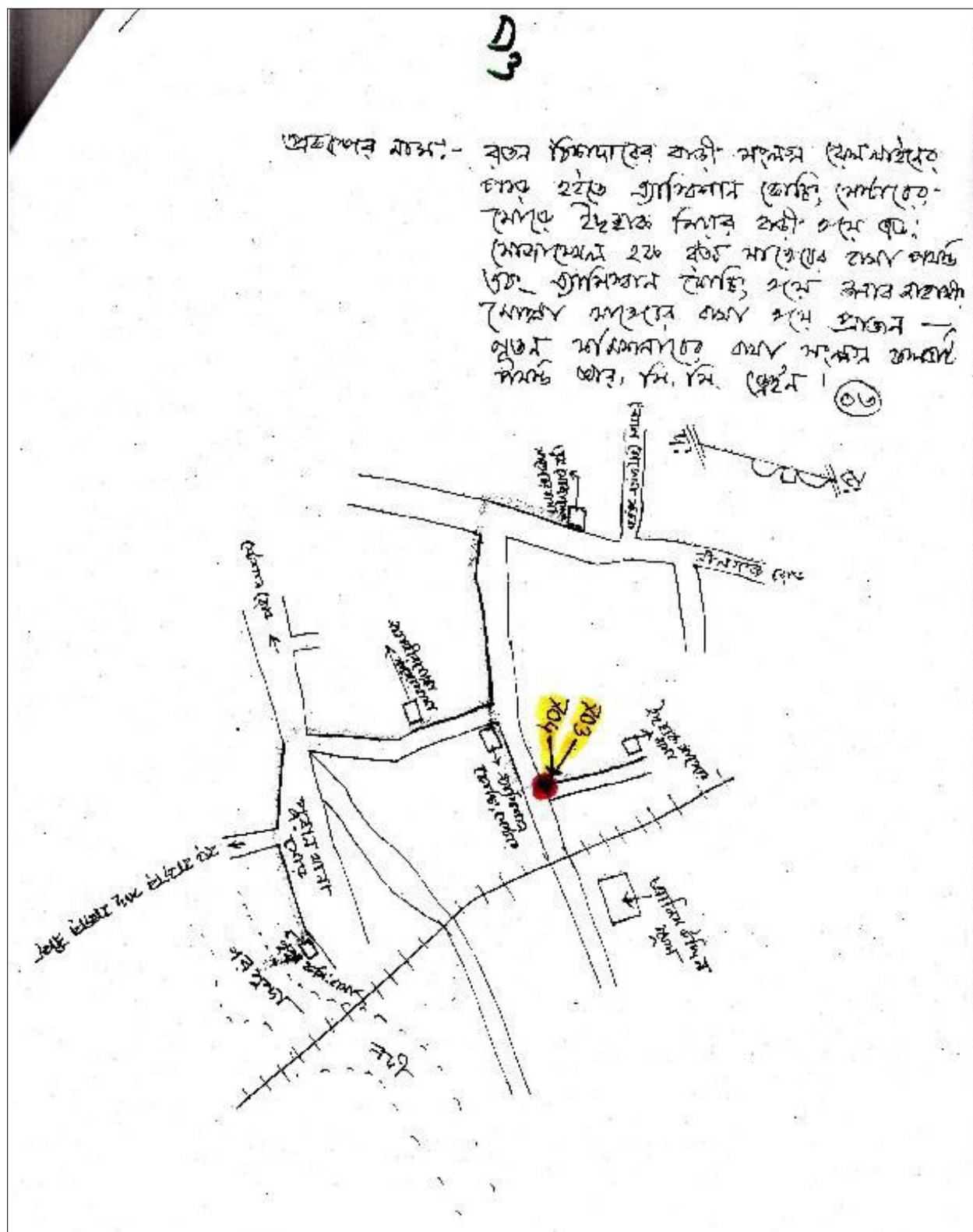
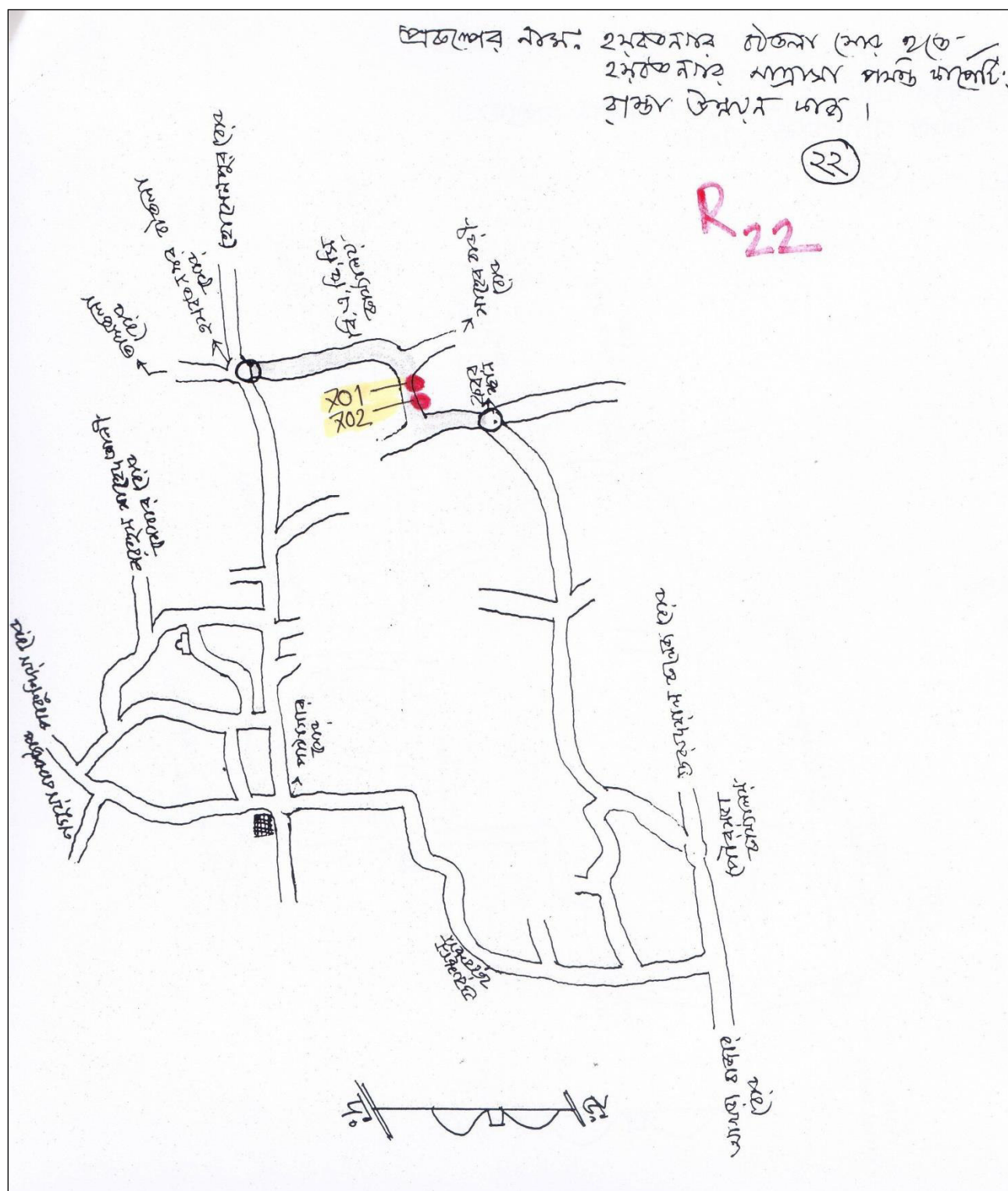



Figure 1-5 : Strip Map of Proposed Road (R-22) Showing Locations of IR Impacts



Alignment	Photos	
R- 22		
	Census ID- 701	Census ID- 701
		
	Census ID- 701	Census ID- 702
		
	Census ID- 702	

Alignment	Photos	
D-3		
	Census ID- 703	Census ID- 704
D-1		
	Census ID- 705	Census ID- 706
		
	Census ID-707	Census ID- 708

27. 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 Kishoreganj *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 Kishoreganj *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 Kishoreganj *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.

28. 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.

29. Therefore this RP summarizes potential IR impacts in Table 1.4. The completed IR Impacts Assessment Checklist is provided in **Appendix 1.5**.

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

Table 1-4: Summary of IR Impacts

	Details	Number	Remarks	No. of Affected HH	No. of HH Members
1.	Land Acquisition	none	Not applicable		
2.	Structures				
	a. Main Structure				
	(i) Permanent	1	1 (shop)	1	5
	(ii) Semi-permanent	7	7 (shops)	7	40
	b. Other Structures				
	(i) Permanent				
	(ii) Semi-permanent				
3.	Trees	none	Not applicable		
4.	Crops (planted on ROWs)	none	Not applicable		
5.	Livelihood				
	a. Permanently affected *	1	1 shop	1	5
	b. Temporarily affected **	7	7 shops	7	40

* 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.

30. Out of the 8 households there 1 BPL, none of them are female headed . The detail information is provided in Table 1.5.

Table 1-5: Summary of Vulnerable Households

	Type of Vulnerability	No. of affected HH	No. of HH family members
1.	Below poverty line (BPL)***	1 (record No.705)	7
2.	Female-headed household	None	
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.

31. The project have no Female-headed household. However a pourashava–level gender action plan (GAP) will be prepared for UGIIP III 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*.

32. There are no identified indigenous peoples/small ethnic communities (IPs/SEC)⁹ in Kishoreganj *pourashava*. And in course of detailed design as well, no IP has been identified

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

(although unlikely) and hence, no such IP 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 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.

1.3 SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

1.3.1 Profile of Affected Persons

33. Impact inventory surveys reveal that there 8 households (owner of the shop) in Kishoreganj do not require relocation due to roads subprojects. Seven of them is not considered below poverty line (BPL) household with 38 members. The affected shops are an encroachers on ROW (government) land, have been using the location for above 7 years to pursue economic activities in the location.

34. The impact inventory and survey of businesses undertaken in Kishoreganj reveal that 1 out of 8 (12.5%) of the temporarily affected persons comprise BPL people. There is no female headed household. Daily profits of affected shops facing temporary income loss during Phase 1 subproject implementation were found BDT 330.95.

1.4 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

1.4.1 Public Consultation Conducted

35. 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.

36. 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 August 2014 with total of 38 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 1.6**.

37. 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 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** – Kishoreganj *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 Kishoreganj *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 Kishoreganj *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 Kishoreganj *pourashava* engineers and relevant staff regarding IR impacts and how to minimize the issues connected with it.

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

39. Seventy five percent (75%) 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, 25% APs, mainly owners of temporary structure, have no space to relocate their businesses and are demanding suitable space for them.

40. The issues raised were communicated to Kishoreganj 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.

1.4.2 Future Consultation and Disclosure

41. 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.

42. Public consultation and disclosure with all interested and affected parties remains 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) one-on-one meetings with affected people prior to start of civil works to discuss relocation site, project schedule and RP implementation; (b) public meetings with affected communities to discuss and plan work programs and allow issues to be raised and addressed once construction has started; and (c) 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
- (iii) **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.

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

44. 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 Kishoreganj *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

thisRP will be placed in the official website of LGED and Kishoreganj *pourashava*, and ADB's website after approval of the RP by ADB.

1.5 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

45. 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.

46. **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.

47. *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.

48. 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 1.7** 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.

49. **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.

50. 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.

51. 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.

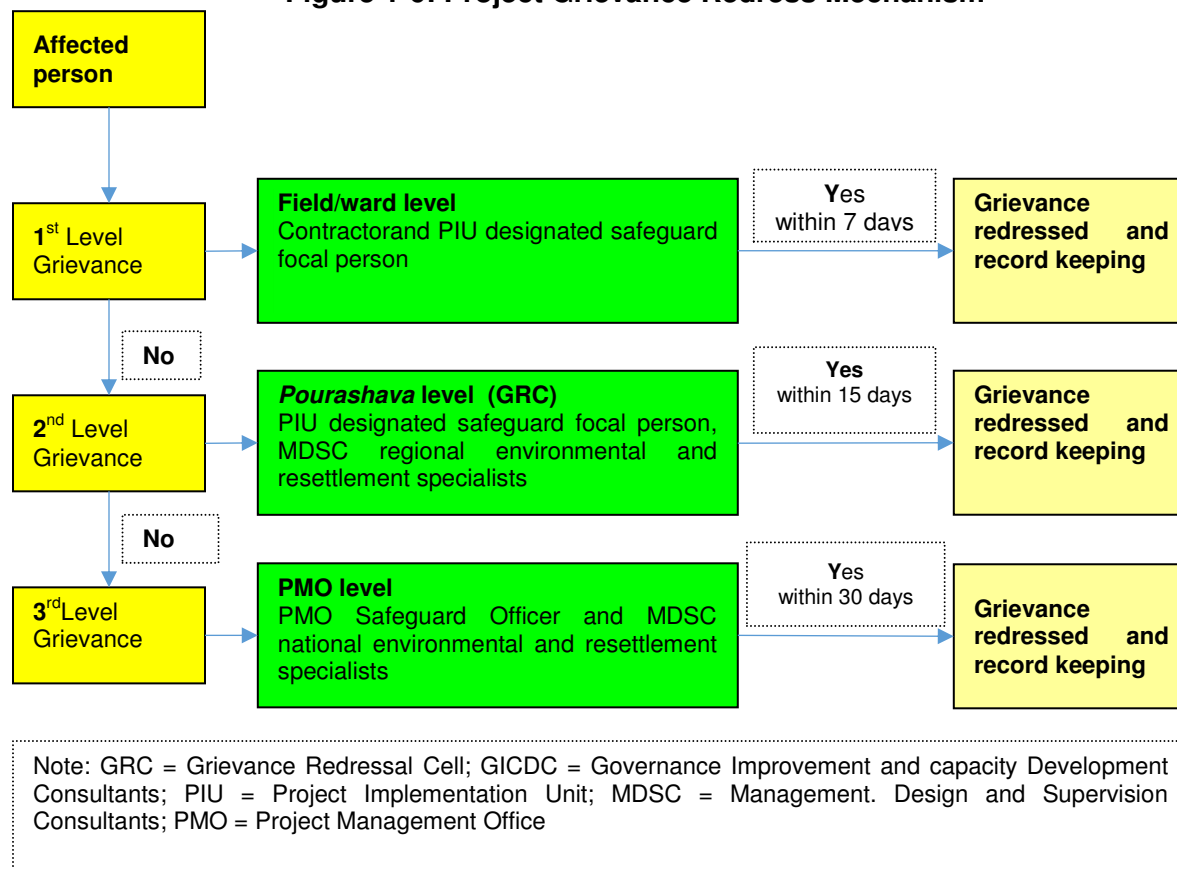
52. **Recordkeeping.** Records of all grievances received, including contact details of complainant, date the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were effected and final outcome will be kept by PIU. The number of grievances recorded and resolved and 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.

53. **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.

54. **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 1-6: Project Grievance Redress Mechanism



1.6 POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

55. **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.

56. 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.

57. 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.

58. **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.

59. **Appendix 1.8** 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.

60. 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.

1.7 ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

1.7.1 Types of Losses and Affected Person (AP) Category

61. 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.

62. 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.

63. 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.

1.7.2 Principles, Legal, and Policy Commitments

64. 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 detailed design-relevant survey are the cut-off dates. This stands to 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;

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.

- (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.

1.7.3 Entitlement

65. In accordance with the UGIIP III 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.

66. The entitlement¹² matrix (Table 1.6) 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 1-6: 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>
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Right to salvage materials from lost structure - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assistance for finding alternative land to continue business

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
		titled and non-titled land users)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Allowed to construct temporary structure/continue business through some lease/rent system as vendor, at alternative location comparable to lost location AND <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation for reinstallation and connection charges
3. INCOME RESTORATION¹⁴			
Crops	Affected crops	Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Same as above and distributed between land owner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share
Trees	Affected trees	Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.

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
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Same as above and distributed between land owner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share
Permanent loss of agriculture-based livelihood	Partial loss of agricultural land with viable land remaining	Owner, lessee, sharecrop tenant, non-titled land user	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of support for investments in productivity enhancing inputs, such as land levelling, terracing, erosion control, and agricultural 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Included in the project livelihood restoration and rehabilitation program
Employment	Temporary employment loss due to land acquisition and/or resettlement or construction activities	All laid-off employees of affected businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation equal to lost wages during period of 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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
Women, social/	Loss of land and structures	Titled or recognized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Titling of replacement land and structures in female owner's/minority/ elderly household head's

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
religious minorities, elderly-headed household*, poor households		owners of land and structures	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	- 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	- 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

1.8 COMPENSATION MECHANISM

67. 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.

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

1.8.1 Cash Allowance to Support Lost Income

69. 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 shopowners 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. The requested information is the step-by-step procedure for permanently affected people.

Step 1. PIU, with assistance from PMO and MDSC resettlement specialist will distribute identity cards to affected persons, including those facing income losses and those requiring assistance, and vulnerable APs.

- MDSC resettlement specialist fills up a prescribed form for each AP, listing down the name, location, and business type of the AP, including signature;
- MDSC resettlement specialist takes passport-size photograph of each AP with digital camera;
- MDSC resettlement specialist prepares a database of the APs with digital photographs;
- MDSC resettlement specialist issues ID cards to APs with corresponding ID serial number to match with database and AP photo; and
- MDSC resettlement specialist NGO determines income loss of the vendors/small shop owners based on the socio-economic survey.

Step 2. Affected persons can then access the compensation, assistance, and allowances provided from PIU.

Step 3. PIU will pay compensation, assistance, and allowances prior to displacement in sections ready for construction (as required). The project director will closely monitor these activities.

- PIU opens a bank account with a bank, including an MOU to make payment from the account to ID-card holders of affected persons only.
- PIU issues checks to affected persons.
- Bank pays an affected person as bearer of the check; on the reverse side of the check, the bank puts a seal containing a box, notes the ID serial number of the AP, and checks

the bearer's ID and photograph.

- PIU collects the bank statement and submits to PMO included in the RP implementation report.

Step 4. PMO will keep accounts—record of affected persons, amounts paid, and receipts record—for accounting purposes.

1.8.2 Assistance to Re-establish Businesses

70. 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.

71. 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.

72. 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.

1.8.3 Additional Assistance to Vulnerable Groups

73. 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.

1.8.4 Steps for Compensation of Temporary Affected Persons

74. 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. The IDs will include: APs are allowed to go back to site after 30 days after completion of construction works or as notified by Pourashava or project engineer, whichever is earlier.

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.

75. 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

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

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.

76. 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

- (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.

77. 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.

1.9 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

1.9.1 Unit Costs

78. As per UGIIP III RF the following were considered in determination of replacement cost of immovable properties to be affected by implementation of Phase 1 components in Kishoreganjpourashava:

- (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.

79. 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.

80. 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.

81. 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 Kishoreganj *Pourashava* earn highest daily profit of BDT 500 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.

1.9.2 Resettlement Costs

82. Table 1.7 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.

83. 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 1-7: Indicative Cost for RP Implementation – Phase 1 Kishoreganj *Pourashava*

SL Nr.	Compensation for type of loss	Sq ft.	No.	Type	Period	Unit rate (TK)	Total Amount (TK)
					Days		
1	Land		-	-	-	-	Not required for Phase 1
2	Structure						
	a. Main Structure						
	(i) permanent	80	1	Shop		708.2	56,656.00
	(i) semi-permanent	500	7	Shop		452.05	226,025.00
	B. Other structures						
	(i) permanent						
	- garage						

	- fence						
	- septic tank						
	(ii) semi-permanent						
	- fence						
3	Trees						
	(i) Mehogani (fine quality wood)						
	(ii) Mango(fruit bearing)						
	(iii) Coconut(fruit)						
	(iv) betel nut(nut)						
4	Income loss						
	(i) Permanently affected		1		30	400	12,000.00
	(ii) temporarily affected		7		7	330.95	16,216.55
5	Special assistance for vulnerable APs						
	(i) WHH						
	(ii) BPL		1		LS	6,500	6,500.00
6	Labor Cost for Shifting Assistance		34	Laborer	man-days	306.25	10,413
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						727,810.05
	10% Contingency (to cover labor costs for shifting assistance, repair/compensation for damaged property, others not specified above)						72,781.01
	Grand Total (BDT)						800,591.06
	USD						10,263.99

1.10 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

1.10.1 Institutional Arrangement

84. **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.

85. **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

86. **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.

87. 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

88. 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 1.9** 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 MDSCteam leader, deputy team leader and national resettlement specialist, and the project director.

89. **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.

90. 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 1-8: 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 1.10 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

Activities	Agency Responsible
	(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 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 1.11 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

1.10.2 Capacity Building

91. 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 1.9.

92. 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.

93. 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:

¹⁶ There will be 4 GICDC regional offices.

- regional coordinators will assist *pourashavas* and the community mobilizers in the activities related to community participation and inclusive development.
- 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.

Table 1-9: Indicative Capacity Building and Training Program

Description	Contents	Schedule	Participants
Program 1 Orientation Workshop	<p>Module 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Orientation on ADB SPS and applicable Government of Bangladesh laws and policies <p>Module 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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 	<p>1 day for Module 1</p> <p>At least 2 days for Module 2 (1 day for lectures and 1 hands-on)</p>	<p>LGED and DPHE officials involved in project implementation</p> <p>PIUs</p>
Program 2 Induction Course for Contractors and Supervisory staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<p>Experiences on safeguards implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Issues and Challenges - Best practices followed - Way forward 	<p>Towards end of Phase 1 implementation</p> <p>Towards end of Phase 2 implementation</p> <p>Additional sessions to</p>	<p>PMO PIUs MDSC GICDC Contractors</p> <p>Other government</p>

Description	Contents	Schedule	Participants
		be determined during UGIIP III implementation stage	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.

1.11 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

94. Implementation of UGIIP III 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.

1.

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

2. The updated RP stands to include the final detailed implementation schedule.

1.12 MONITORING AND REPORTING

96. 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.

97. 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 1.11**. 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 1-1: Proposed Subprojects in Kishoreganj Pourashava

Table 1: Proposed Road Improvement in Kishoreganj Pourashava

Sl. No	Name of Road	Length (km)
1	Reconstruction of road with widening from Gaital Bottola moar to Shimanto mosque (ward-1)	1.560
2	Reconstruction of road from Kishoreganj Clinic to Tennis Ground moar via Women College and old court and front road of Biram laboratory School and new stadium (ward2)	0.727
3	Construction of road from Alormela Information & District Election office to DC Banglow (ward 2)	0.155
4	Reconstruction of road from Katchari Bazar to Nilganj moar (ward 2)	0.605
5	Reconstruction road from Galia saw mill moar to station road Medi-lab and front road of honourable President's house (ward 3)	0.410
6	Reconstruction of road from Puran Thana Bottola moar to Sholakia rail crossing (ward 3)	0.095
7	Reconstruction of road from shop of Babul Bishwash to Lucky house moar (ward 3)	0.255
8	Reconstruction of road from front of Shahidi Masjid to Nilganj moar (ward 3)	0.285
9	Reconstruction of road from Kishoreganj Awami League Office to Bulbul Villa Pukurpar (ward 3)	0.425
10	Reconstruction of road from Charsholakia south corner of Idgah field to Banani moar via Shaheb's house (ward 4)	0.525
11	Reconstruction of road from Charsholakia Puran Thana rail crossing to gach bazar (ward 4)	1.947
12	Improvement of road from Purbashsa Club to Kanikata Rail crossing via Bepari moar (ward 4)	1.050
13	Construction of RCC retaining wall at Nogua Hasmot Uddin high school pond, Charsholakia beparipara pond (ward 8, 4)	0.150
14	Improvement of Sorab Uddin's house to front front Doira's house via Bismillah Masjid (ward 5)	0.312
15	Reconstruction of road from the front of Hajrat Nagar Madrasha to front of Pourashava and Harua Chowrasta (ward 5)	1.230
16	Construction of road from Fishery link road to Gurudoyal College moar	0.320
17	Construction of HBB road within Pourashava Campus (ward 5)	0.260
18	Reconstruction of road from the front of Ajhar Bhaban to house of Bulbul councilor Nogua first moar and construction of both side footpath (ward 6)	0.650
19	Construction of road from the front of Rothkhola Master's house to Tomaltola School via Advocate Mr. Golamur Rahman's house (ward 6)	0.245
20	Improvement of road from Nogua Pathagar moar to Girls' High School with both side footpath (ward 6)	0.670
21	Reconstruction of road from Tarapasha BOC moar to Siddeshwari kalibari moar via LSD godown (ward 7)	0.645
22	Reconstruction of road from Hajratnagar Bottola moar to Madrasha (ward 8)	0.460
23	Construction of road from the front of PTI to Gravyard (ward 8)	0.360
24	Construction of road from end of Nogua Shaymoli road to Bhaoalia house (ward 8)	0.165
25	Construction of road from Monipur bridge to Alhaj Shamsuddin bhuyan masjid (ward 7)	0.900
26	Construction of road from Batrish Zila Soroni moar to Gouranitai Akhra (ward 9)	0.295
27	Improvement of road from Batrish zila Soroni moar to Noroshunda road via Women College (ward 9)	0.335
28	Reconstruction of road from SP Office to Ibrahim's shop (ward-1)	0.555
29	Reconstruction of road from Gaital Ismail Hossain Idu Councilor's house to Rakuail moar (ward-1)	0.450
30	Construction of road from house of councilor ward-1 to Namapara culvert (ward-1)	0.550
31	Construction of road from 1 No. ward councilor's house to Gaital Circuit house (ward-1)	1.010
32	Construction of road from Ex-PP Advocate Shahjahan's house to Pourashava end boundary (ward-1)	0.530
33	Reconstruction of road from Himagar moar to Kaium's house (ward-1)	0.300
34	Improvement of road from Himagar road to house of OC (ward-1)	0.245
35	Construction of road from Gaital Paschim para main road to Late Shah Newaj Fakir's house (ward-1)	0.400
36	Construction of road from kalikata Rail Crossing to Bacchu Mia's house (ward 2)	0.400
37	Improvement of road from fish business man Johurul Islam's house to Ad. Latif road (ward 2)	0.300
38	Construction of road from Ad. Malek Mia's house to Bhuya Bari road (ward 2)	0.400
39	Construction of road from Puran Thana Rickshaw stand to Ambition Coaching Centre moar	0.250

	(ward 3)	
40	Construction of road from Nasir Manjil near of Puran Thana Ambition Coaching Centre moar to Nilganj road (ward 3)	0.150
41	Reconstruction of road from west side of Idgah field (ward 4)	0.150
42	Construction of road from front of Bagpara Mobarok's house to Charsholakia Buri bari (ward 4)	0.400
43	Construction of road from Charsolakia Shahapara Hamid's house to Moti Mia's house (ward 4)	0.330
44	Improvement of road from Genji Mill to Atrapara Link road (ward 4)	0.400
45	Construction of road beside Kumudini School	0.450
46	Construction of road from Hajratnagar Madrahsa to end of Pourashava via Mona's house (ward 5)	0.500
47	Construction of road from Harua Bou Bazar to river side (ward 5)	0.300
48	Reconstruction of beside and front side road of Shilpakola Academi (ward 6)	0.400
49	Improvement of road from front of Manoshi Cinema Hall to Sweeper Colony moar via house of Biraz Babu (ward 6)	0.400
50	Construction of road from Nur Masjid to Norosunda river and Tomaltola Sharafat Chowdhury's house to Norosunda river (ward 6)	0.250
51	Reconstruction of road from Purbo Tarapsha Abbas Ali's house to Karimganj road via house of late Ismat haji via Moidar Mill (ward 7)	0.805
52	Reconstruction of road from Sotal Govt. Primary school to Bhottacharjo para moar (ward 7)	0.650
53	Improvement of road from Sotal Govt. Primary school to Moidar Mill (ward 7)	0.450
54	Improvement of road from tarapasha LSD Godown to Mr. Parvej's house (ward 7)	0.350
55	Reconstruction of Purba Tarapasha Jogi para road (ward 7)	1.300
56	Reconstruction of road from Railway Govt. Primary school to house of Abdul Khalek (ward 7)	0.250
57	Construction of road from Monipurghat bridge to Boro bazar bridge (ward 7)	0.900
58	Reconstruction of road from Boro Bazar bridge to Ekrampur moar (ward 7)	0.500
59	Improvement of road from Sohan Marai Kol to Puccar matha via Bhottacharjo Para Govt. Primary School (ward 7)	1.100
60	Construction of road from Boila Monju mia's house to Budu Mia's house (ward 7)	0.350
61	Reconstruction of road from Sotal Govt. Primary School front to house of Dulal Mia via front of Bepari bari (ward 7)	0.450
62	Reconstruction of road from the front of Tarapasha Boalia Moti Mia's house to Boalia Masjid via Israel Mia's house (ward 7)	0.400
63	Reconstruction of road from Nogua Bottola moar to Pakundia road via Nogua Govt. Primary School (ward 8)	0.740
64	Improvement of road from hajratnagar Mona's house moar to Passport Office	0.420
	Total	32.821

Source: PPTA Final Report

Table 2: Proposed Drainage Improvement in Kishoreganj Pourashava

Sl. No	Name of Drain	Length (km)
1	Construction of RCC drain from SP office moar to Gaital Bottola moar (Norsunda River) via residency of DC (Ward 1)	0.514
2	Construction of RCC drain from the front of new stadium to Sadar Hospital via residency of DC via old court road (Ward 2)	0.509
3	Construction of RCC drain from rail line close to Roton Contractor's House to Mr. Mozammel Hoque Khan Roton's House via Ishak Mia's House close to Ambition coaching centre moar; and to culvert close to new councilor's house via Ambition coaching and Jahangir Molla's house (Ward 3)	0.587
4	Construction of RCC drain from Shaheb Bari moar to Norsunda river via Sholakia Idgah field (Ward 4)	0.686
5	Construction of RCC drain from end of lodge of Menu Haji to UGIIP drain in front of Pourashava via college moar (Ward 5)	0.452
6	Construction of RCC drain from Sweeper colony moar to Bhuiyan Super Market via Manosi Cinema Hall and Electric office and Bhuyan Super Market to Batar Moar. (Ward 6)	0.590
7	Construction of RCC drain from LSD godown to Norsunda river via BOC moar (Ward 7)	0.780
8	Construction of RCC drain from Nogua Bhaoalia House to Shayamoli road drain (Ward 8)	0.170
9	Construction of RCC drain from Nogua Pachaia graveyard to UGIIP drain via PTI (Ward 8)	0.372
10	Construction of RCC drain from Nogua Bottola moar to Harua Bagher Bari UGIIP drain via front	0.806

	of Khidmah Hospital, Munsri Bari and Fisheris Office Boundary.	
11	Construction of RCC drain from Batrish Zila Soroni moar to Norosunda river via Gopinath Jior Akhra and Akhra to Mayor's House (Ward 9)	0.663
12	Construction of RCC drain from Gaital SP Office to Inter District Bus Stand via Circuit House. (Ward 1)	1.518
13	Construction of RCC drain from Gaital end of Christen Road Teachers Palli to Norosunda River (Ward 1)	0.300
14	Construction of RCC drain from Unique Kindergarten School to Malek's House via Abdul Majid Daffodil High School (Ward 1)	0.310
15	Construction of RCC drain from SP office to Kishoreganj Clinic via Shapla Mosque (Ward 1)	0.450
16	Construction of RCC drain from House of Ex. Commissioner Abdus Sobhan (Champa Mia) to Norosunda river via Kachari Bazar (Ward 2)	0.450
17	Construction of RCC drain from Adarsha Children School to Mymensingh Road via Women College and Firm moar. (Ward 2)	0.950
18	Construction of RCC drain from Old Court Main Road to House of Chairman via House of Banker Hasem (Ward 2)	0.400
19	Construction of RCC drain from Circuit House to Octor Moar of Mirganj Main Road Via Janata School (Ward 2)	0.700
20	Construction of RCC drain of Khorom Patti Mr. Tipu's House Lane (Ward 3)	0.300
21	Construction of RCC drain from Puran Thana Taj Hotel to Advocate Mallik House (Ward 3)	0.300
22	Construction of RCC drain from Kanikata Rain Crossing to Norosunda River via Purbasha Club, Banani Moar and Bepari Bari Moar (Ward 4)	1.200
23	Construction of RCC drain in front of Ex. Commissioner Mr. Sobhan's House (Ward 4)	0.100
24	Construction of RCC drain from Kanikata Custom House to Norosunda River via Azimuddin School. (Ward 4)	1.400
25	Construction of RCC drain from End of Bagpara to Kanikata Rail crossing via Bepari Mosque (Ward 4)	0.500
26	Construction of RCC drain from Ganjimil Road to Norosunda River (Ward 4)	0.200
27	Construction of RCC drain from Char Solakia Komodini Primary School to Eidgah Boundary (Ward 4)	0.350
28	Construction of RCC drain from Banani Moar to Norosunda River via Shaheb Bari & Eidgah Field (Ward 4)	1.100
29	Construction of RCC drain from End of Hazi Lodge to Fishery Moar (Ward 5)	0.350
30	Construction of RCC drain from Harua Chowrasta to Slaughter House (Ward %)	0.450
31	Construction of RCC drain from College Moar to Manik Fakir Lane (Ward 5)	0.200
32	Construction of RCC drain from End of Harua Manik Fakir Lane Mosque to Hazrat Nagar Madrasha Road. (Ward 5)	0.200
33	Construction of RCC drain from Akhra Bazar Khorsid's House to Norosunda River via Babu's House. (Ward 5)	0.400
34	Construction of RCC drain at Haura Nirala Lane (Ward 5)	0.350
	Total	18.607

Source: PPTA Final Report

Table 3: Proposed Water Supply Interventions in Kishoreganj Pourashava

SI No	Description	Qty.	Unit
1.0	Drilling and Construction of GI Production Tube Well (350 x 150 mm)		
1.1	Drilling and Construction of Well:		
	a. Supply of Material	3	LS
	b. Construction of Test Tube Well	3	No.
	c. Drilling & Construction of Production Well	3	No.
1.2	Electrical Works (Control Panel, Lighting, Cables, Earthing Insulation etc.)	3	Set
1.3	Mechanical Works (Pump-Motor, Pipes, Outlet Accessories and fittings)	3	Set
1.4	Construction of Pump House	3	LS
2.0	Existing Water Sources (PTWs) Rehabilitation/Improvements		
2.1	Electrical Works (Control Panel, Lighting, Cables, Earthing Insulation, etc.)	1	Set

SI No	Description	Qty.	Unit
2.2	Mechanical Works (Pump-Motor, Pipes, Outlet Accessories and fittings)	1	Set
2.3	Installation of bulk water meters	6	Nos.
2.4	Replacement/installation of pressure gauges	6	Nos.
2.5	Maintenance of electrical control panels	4	Nos.
2.6	Maintenance of pump houses	3	Nos.
3.0	Distribution Network Improvements (DNI)		
3.1	Replacement of existing old and damaged 100 mm pipes by 100 mm PVC pipes.	4	Km.
4.0	Expansion of Distribution Network		
4.1	Installation of PVC pipelines of dia. 100 mm.	16	Km.
5.0	Tools & Equipment, Water Testing Kits		
5.1	Tools & equipments	1	LS
5.2	Establishment of mini water quality testing lab. in PWSS Office	1	LS

Source: PPTA Final Report

Table 1: Proposed Sanitation Interventions in Kishoreganj Pourashava

SI No	Items	Qty	Unit
1.0	Public Toilet		
1.1	Akhra Bazaar Lohar Bridge Attached (Existing one to be replaced) Ward No. 05	1	No.
1.2	Kachari Bazaar Rikshaw Stand Attached (Kalibari Mor).Ward No. 02	1	No.
2.0	School Toilet		
2.1	Khaleda Aktar Mohila Madrasa Ward No. 06	1	No.
2.2	Poura Collegiate School Ward No. 07	1	No.
2.3	Hashmot Uddin High School Ward No. 08	1	No.
2.4	Arjot-Atorjan High School Ward No. 07	1	No.
3.0	Desludging Equipment		
3.1	Vacu-tug	1	No.

Table 5: Proposed Other Municipal Infrastructures in Kishoreganj Pourashava

SI No.	Name of the Schemes	Existing condition	Est Cost BDT mill	ID nr as per PDP/MP	Agreed by PPTA Team (BDT Mill)
1	Construction of Boundary wall at Ghaital Inter District Bus Terminal	Grade completed beam	11.00	NA	11.0
2	Construction of PS entry arch at Circuit house and Nilganj mour	New	1.00	NA	Not agreed
3	Construction of PS staff quarters on own land beside resident of Zilla judge	New	20.00	NA	Not agreed
4	Construction of PS entry arch at different entrances of PS	New	1.00	NA	Not agreed
5	Development of Kachari <i>bazaar</i> kitchen market	GF frame-work built	2.00	NA	2.0
6	Development of Old <i>thana</i> kitchen market	GF frame-work built	10.00	NA	10.0
7	Construction of 3 Sculptures in ward no.3	New	1.50	NA	Not agreed
8	Construction of Boundary wall at	New	15.00	NA	15.0

	Sholakia Eidgah field				
9	Development of Harua slaughter house	Tin shed available	3.00	NA	Not agreed
10	Development of thirty two kitchen market	GF frame-work built	5.00	NA	5.0
11	Construction of additional stories of no.2 Poura market (Ward nr 6) with foundation for vertical extension	Construction of GF	300.00	NA	30
12	Construction of additional stories of no.1 Poura market	Semi <i>pucca</i> market	200.00	NA	Not agreed
13	Construction of day-care center at PS complex	New	1.50	NA	Not agreed
14	Development work in slums [Not proposed by the PS, but is very essential]	Footpath, community latrine, lighting, WS&S & low-cost housing	-		30.0
	Total		571.00		103.0

Appendix 1-2: 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 1-3: Detailed Results of the Census of Affected People and Socio-Economic Survey in Kishoreganj Pourashava

A. AFFECTED PEOPLE

Affected Households

Component ID	Number of Household Members
D1	4
D3	2
R22	2
Total	8

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

Occupation	Head Of The Household	Spouse	Other Household Members
Business/ Contractor			
Service/ Abroad		1	4
Driving			
Student			10
Farmer			1
House Wife		7	1
Labor			2
Unemployed			
Shop Kepper/ Tea staller/ small Business)	7		11
Mechanic			
Old/Retired	1		
Child			
Kosai			
Muchi			
Carpenter			
Doctor			
Total	8	8	29

Sex of Head of Household

Components	Sex of household		Total
	Male	Female	
D1	4		4
D3	2		2
R22	2		2
Total	8		8

Civil status of Head of the Household

Components	Civil Status			Total
	Single	Married	Widow	
D1		4		4
D3		2		2
R22		2		2
Total		8		8

Education of Head of Household

Components	Education					Total
	None	Elementary	High School	College	Others	
D1	1	1	2			4
D3		1	1			2
R22		1		1		2
Total	1	3	3	1		8

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
D1	1		1	2		4
D3			1		1	2
R22			1		1	2
Total	1		3	2	2	8

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
D1	1		2	1		4
D3		1			1	2
R22			1	1		2
Total	1	1	3	2	1	8

Religion of Household

Religion	Number	Percent
Muslim	8	100.0
Hindu		
Total	8	100.0

Ownership of Land status

Components	Govt. Land	Pourashava Land	Total
D1	1	3	4
D3	2	0	2
R22	1	1	2
Total	4	4	8

Year of Staying

Components	N	Avg. Year of Staying
D1	4	7.25
D3	2	11.00
R22	2	17.50
Total	8	10.75

Household Have Loans

Components	Have Loans	Total
------------	------------	-------

	Yes	No	
D1	3	1	4
D3	1	1	2
R22	2	0	2
Total	6	2	8

Loans Collected from Whom

Components	From whom					Total
	Relative	Bank	Cooperative	Usurers	NGOs	
D1			3			3
D3		1				1
R22			2			2
Total		1	5			6

Loose Job

Components	Loose Job	Dependent	Self Employed (Other than Head of Household)	Members Engaged in Agriculture
D1	4	18.00	4.00	
D3	2	9.00	2.00	
R22	2	8.00	4.00	1.00
Total	8	35.00	10.00	1.00

Rate of Labor

Type of Labor	Number of Respondents	Mean
Rate of Skilled carpenter	8	537.50
Rate unskilled labor	8	306.25

Source of drinking water

Components	Drinking Water Source	
	Tube Well	Piped Water
D1	4	
D3	2	
R22	2	
Total	8	

No. of Labors (helpers)

Labor for shifting	No.
Person Dismantle	13
Person Reconstruct	21
Total	34

Affected Structure Type

Type	COMPONENT ID			Remarks
	D1	D3	R22	
Main Structure				
(i) Permanent		1		1 shop
(ii) Semi-Permanent	4	1	2	7 shops
Other Structure				

(i) Permanent				
(ii) Semi-Permanent				
Total	4	2	2	8 shops (1 permanent and 7 semi permanent)

Affected Structure- nature of Business

Nature of Business	COMPONENT ID			Total
	D1	D3	R22	
Tea stall	2			2
Grocery	1	1		2
Fruit				
Vegetable			2	2
Tailoring		1		1
Pan/Cigerate	1			1
Total	4	2	2	8

Affected Structure- Materials

Materials	Number	Affected Area (square feet)	Affected Area (square meters)
Bricks, Concrete and Tin	1	80.00	
Wood, Bamboo and Tin	4	270.00	
Wood and Tin	3	230.00	
Total	8	580.00	

B. SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF KISHORGANJ POURASHAVA**Price of structure in Kishoreganj**

SL.	Particular of Structure			Total Surveyed (in Sqft/ piece)	Average Replacement Cost (Per Sqft./ Piece)
	Roof	Fence	Floor		
1	Pucca	Pucca	Pucca	5020 Sqft.	1258.40
2	Tin	Pucca	Pucca	4800 Sqft.	708.20
3	Tin	Tin	Katcha/ Brick	4400 Sqft.	452.05
4	Tin	Wood/ bamboo	Katcha	3200 Sqft.	185
5	Straw	Straw	Katcha	1000 Sqft.	105.00
6	Latrine (Katcha)				
7	Latrine(Slab)			8 Pieces	2550
8	Latrine (Pucca)			8 Pieces	15000
9	Hand Tube Well			8 Pieces	7000
10	Deep Tube Well			5 Pieces	48000
11	Well				
12	Drain				
13	Fencing by Straw			880 Sqft.	65.60
14	Fencing by Tin			1200 Sqft.	108.5
15	Fencing by Wall (Brick)			600 Sqft.	496.5
16	Funeral Pile				

Land Price in Kishoreganj

	Average Land Price
Homestead	196000
Vuta/ High Land	165000
Single Crop	75000
Double Crop	80000
Multi Crop	93000
Orchard	98000
Pond (Under Cultivation)	105000
Pond (Non cultivation)	80000
Fallow Land	65000

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

Types of Tree	No. Respondents	Price of Tree based on Size			
		Large	Medium	Small	Sapling
Mango	8	10800	3850	550	55
Jackfruit	8	15204	5800	1203	42
Black Berry	8	7600	4302	829	40
Litchi	4	5200	3090	880	150
Guava	8	1502	820	400	80
Tamarind	8	12320	5070	880	30
Koroi	8	14050	4000	850	40
Mehgani	8	20030	8000	1200	80
Neem	8	15030	5500	1200	45
Silk Cotton	2	5500	1850	900	45
Rain Tree	8	14500	5000	550	60
Krishnochura	8	7000	2000	500	40
Ucaliptas	8	12500	6800	1200	60
Banana	8	250	50	20	10
Marmeloes					
Hog Plum					
Bamboo	8	500	200	50	50
Jiga	8	5020	1750	200	25

Own Toilet

Own Toilet	Number	Percent
Yes	8	100
No		
Total	8	100

Household priority Expenses Sectors

Expenditure Sector	First Priority		Second Priority		Third Priority	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Food	5	62.5	3	37.5		
Health	2	25.0	2	25.0	2	25.0
Education	1	12.5	3	37.5	3	37.5
Business					1	12.5
Clothing						
Agriculture						
Transportation					2	25.0
Total	8	100.0	8	100.0	8	100.0

Women Contribute in Income

Woman Contribute Income	Number	Percent
Yes	1	12.5
No	7	87.5
Total	8	100.00

Role in Decision Making

Role in Decision Making	Number	Percent
Yes	7	87.5
No	1	12.5
Total	8	100.0

Maximum Education Level Achieved by Women

Education Level	Number	Percent
Primary		
Secondary/ High School	4	50.00
College	4	50.00
Technical Course		
Total	8	100.00

Practice Skill in Other place

Practice Skill in Other Place	Number	Percent
Yes	3	37.50
No	5	62.50
Total	8	100.00

Want to Acquired Training

Want Training	Number	Percent
Yes	5	62.5
No	3	37.5
Total	8	100.00

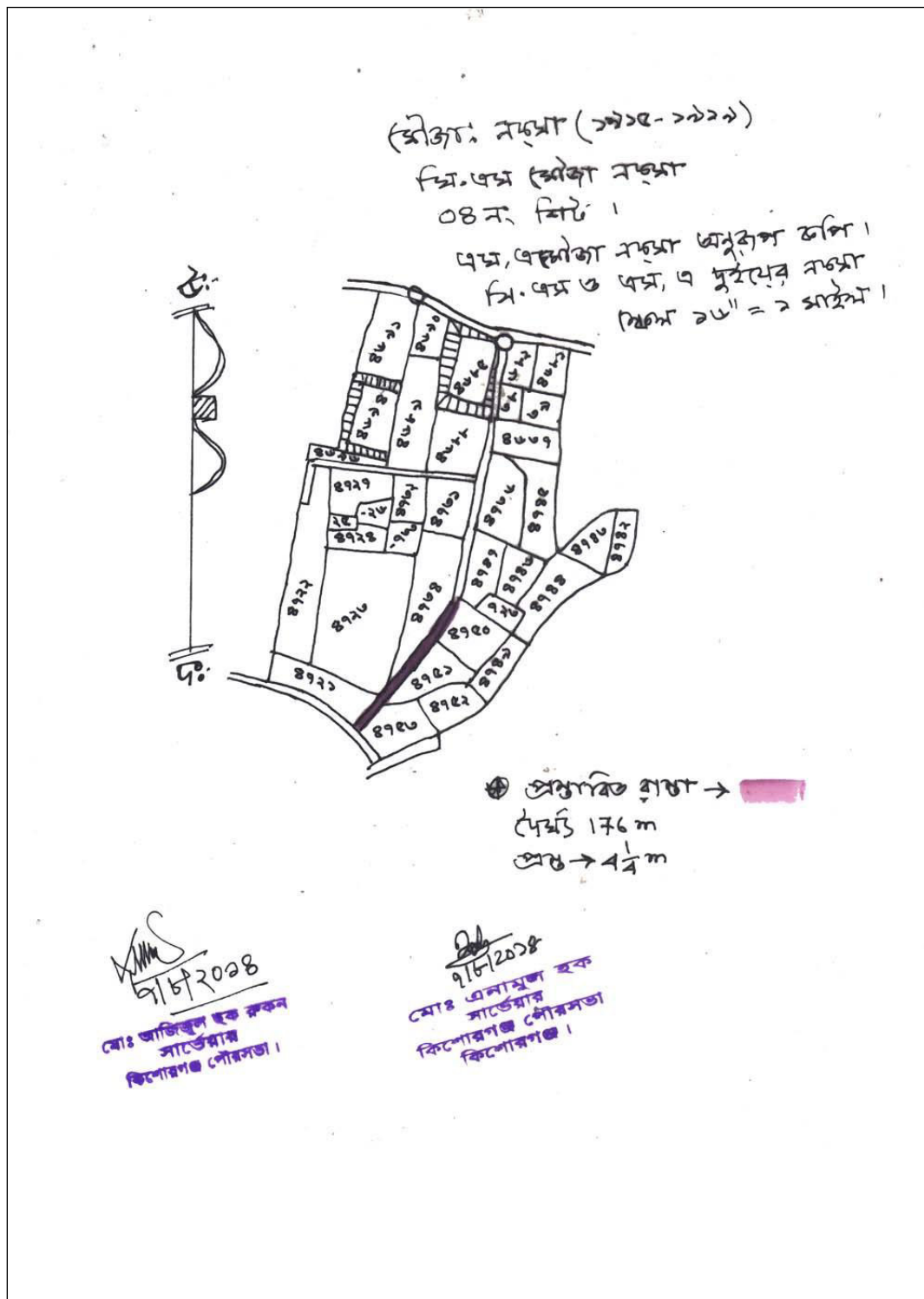
Types of Desired Training

Type of Desired Training	Frequency	Percent
Computer	2	40.00
Dairy	1	20.00
Electrical	1	20.00
Fish/Poultry	1	20.00
Total	5	100.0

Source of Drinking Water

COMPONENT ID	No. Households	Total
Tube well	8	8
Total	8	8

Appendix 1-4: Mouza Map Showing Existing location of Proposed Road (R24)



Appendix 1-5: Involuntary Resettlement Impacts Assessment Checklist (Kishoreganj)

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: Kishoreganj
- b. Location: Kishoreganj Pourashava
- c. Proposed scheme considered in this checklist: (check one)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> roads	<input type="checkbox"/> slaughterhouse
<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>)
<input type="checkbox"/> street lighting	

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 (answer required even for land donation and/or negotiated land purchase)				
a. permanent (owner/s required to transfer ownership/rights to pourashava)				(if yes, provide purpose)
b. temporary (owner/s retain rights/ownership)				(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			8 shops
2. Structures on RoW? (applicable to full or partial parts, applicable to permanent/semi-permanent structures)	X			8 shops
- Residential		X		
- Commercial/business/stalls	X			8 shop
- Fence/boundary walls		X		
- Sanitation facility		X		
- Community facility		X		
- School/educational facility		X		
- Religious structure		X		
- Service provision (light poles, water wells, etc)		X		
- Others (specify)		X		
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		
6. Will there be loss of crops?		X		
5. Will people lose access to:				
- any facility		X		(if yes, provide description)
- services		X		(if yes, provide description)
- natural resources		X		(if yes, provide description)

Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
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 1-6: Records of Public Consultations in Kishoreganj Pourashava

Discussions with Mayor and Staff
Conference room
Date: 6.8.2014

Information Sharing with Mayor and Councilors:

The project implementation work should be carried out following ADB guidelines. Following this guideline, if the project impacts any person, appropriate compensation should be made.

ADB would finance this project for roads and drains development. Those who have encroached into government land will be displaced. But this displacement should be made carefully. Some of these encroachers are poor people fully depending on the small business they run on the encroached land. First these people should be closely consulted and help them agree to move out. They need to be financially supported to compensate for the loss they would suffer for the displacement. This safeguard has to be employed so that this ADB funded project does not cause poor people getting poorer.

The Mayor said that the whole pourashava is very expectantly waiting for this project as the whole population badly wants this development to happen. ADB principles should be followed.
And pourashava will disburse this compensation amount.

	key discussion issues	discussion findings
	Resttlement issues	<p>It is found that 8 shops in total are to be shifted. The owners of these 8 shops will have to be compensated.</p> <p>The compensation amount in the range of 2000 to 5000 taka would be fine for the poor incoming people. The impacted persons' names have been listed.</p> <p>Resettlement team gathered information from these people and the team's view is that the shops should not be broken apart. They could be moved to new location after one year with some compensation money.</p> <p>The Mayor gave the assurance he would be able to make 5 shop owners to shift their shops from the present location.</p> <p>These are temporary shops. It is not a big deal to get them removed by giving 5000 or 10,000 taka.</p>
	Mayor's points of view	<p>We won't allow us to fail in our performance in implementing UGIPT-3.</p> <p>Our good performance in the first phase would guarantee the approval of the second phase.</p> <p>Every ward councilors will have to give the best effort to make sure quality performance.</p> <p>Five or six persons will need to be compensated. We are ready to make any sacrifice or effort in the interest of Kishoreganj and its people.</p> <p>The Kishoreganj pourashava distributes some grants among its poor citizens. Everyone of this pourashava is very active; the panel Mayor took no time to come from a distant place when contacted. All councilors are very eager to engage in the development work. They would prove their worth working in their respective wards</p> <p>In this pourashava, UGIPT-1 has been implemented in the areas of roads and drains. But the pourashava couldn't get the approval of the UGIPT-2. But luckily we have been granted UGIPT-3</p>

	Pourashava Profile	This pourashava was established in 1869 and presently it is staffed with 116 persons and an A category pourashava
	Pourashava Income: and water sanitation issues	Tax collection from Haat Bazaar and cattle market. Holding tax. About 70% such tax is realized, from different certificates., approval of building design and plans, Issuing trade license. Water supply; 100% area is no covered; 70 to 75% area is covered and payment collection is made from the users. Secondary Town Water supply and sanitation project were implemented. New 6 water pumps were added to the existing 5 such pumps giving rise to total 11 pumps. Electricity bill payment is now regular; it was irregular in the past. This water and electric supply mechanisms are computerized.
	Solid Waste Dumping site	The present site is .38 decimal in area. About 3 acres more needs to be purchased for additional two years .The site is 3 km away from the main town. Present land price is 3 lakh taka per dec.

Sl. No.	Name	Address	Sex	Occupation	Mobile Number
01	Majharul Islam	Kishoregonj	Male	Mayor	01727152052
02	Md. Hasan Zakir	Kishoregonj	Male	Secretary	01712351353
03	Jannatul Ferdous Ara	Kishoregonj	Female	Town Planner	01818605228
04	Hena Afroz	Kishoregonj	Female	Councilor	01712813743
05	Binita Roy	Kishoregonj	Female	Councilor	01715155833
06	Waheduzzaman	Kishoregonj	Male	Councilor	01726633630
07	Md. Ismail	Kishoregonj	Male	Councilor	01712766379
08	Ashraful Alam Shamim	Kishoregonj	Male	Councilor	01712112042
09	Azizul Hoque	Kishoregonj	Male	SAE	01712978583
10	Md. Sirazul Islam	Kishoregonj	Male	H.O.	01716589118
11	Subanker Pal	Kishoregonj	Male	H.O.	
12	Faruque Ahmed	Kishoregonj	Male	SAE(Civil)	01717278165
13	Md. Rafiqul Islam	Kishoregonj	Male	AE	01711784310
14	Hanif Uddin	Kishoregonj	Male	Councilor	01712925211
15	Ambia Khatun	Kishoregonj	Female	Councilor	01919347055
16	Arun Kumar Saha	Kishoregonj	Male	Councilor	01711647434
17	Memto Hilale	Kishoregonj	Male	Councilor	01711421374
18	Md. Ariful Islam	Kishoregonj	Male	Councilor	01711324546

Consultation with the community Nobua Shamoli. Road

A discussed has been held with a group of residents living in the residential area through which the proposed renovation of existing road will be undertaken. Assistant engineer, the local councilor and a number of pauroshava staff like surveyor were present in the meeting. The current condition of the road is very bad as it seems to be kachha or broken. People of the locality had requested Pourashava several times to repair the road but it never happened. This time with the support of the ward councilor the road has been enlisted in the phase 1 for construction and improvement in UGIP III project. The proposed road will be .165 km long. But on its sides there is not sufficient spaces at all points for widening; at some areas space is less than other locations. A number of trees and a few tin made fences are to be removed. Community people, especially those, who live by the road, are mostly better off in their economic condition. Most of them were present in the meeting and expressed their willingness to remove the trees and fences that stand as hindrances to widening of the road. They gave their commitments for cooperation wherever needed in this development task.

	Key discussion issues	
	Existing situation of the road	The road itself is not good for walking or using any kind of transport because of its broken condition. Moreover, in the rainy season it

		<p>goes under water. Due to this inundation it causes more problems for walking.</p> <p>Drainage conjunction is causing many other problems for women and children who suffer from diseases like diarrhea and skin diseases.</p>
	Commitment of the community for the project	<p>The road belongs to the people of the locality. They think the land needed for the extension of the road also belongs to the community. People will willingly provide land for widening of the road and any other kind of support.</p> <p>The man named Abdul Amin who was also present in the meeting is the owner of the most of the land required for widening of the road. He gave his commitment that he would cut trees, remove house fences etc and provide land if needed. Another person named Nasiruddin, a business man, mentioned that at least 20 to 30 trees would be affected; but the community people would cut their trees and provide all kind of support for the improvement of the road. Many people agreed to provide all support with a strong commitment for the betterment of the community and communication.</p>
	People's perception about pauroshava's service and their participation	<p>Most of the people who participated in the meeting said they pay holding tax to Pauroshava</p> <p>The range of the tax they give is around 450 to 1050 taka. The area has water supply pipe line and they pay water bills. However, the poor community shares water line or tube well as drinking water sources.</p> <p>Majority better off section has sanitary latrine, a large majority of low income group use pit type latrine and a number of poor people use open types of latrine.</p> <p>Most of the people of the meeting said they had good communication with Mayor and local councilors. And this road is the most desired for them.</p>
	Profile of the locality	<p>This is a residential area; many educated people live in the locality; people from different professionals like BBA, doctors have built multistoried buildings but because of poor road condition they cannot rent out their houses for low rates offered.</p> <p>Though most of the local people are educated, poor community also send their children to school and college for education.</p> <p>Some poor people who have joined the meeting wanted good road communication for children of the area who suffer a lot while going to school using this bad road. Poor community members mainly work as day labors, van pullers and any kind of small vending business. However, poor women of the area are engaged in work as maid servant, prepare paper made bags, sewing and some work in the local business centers.</p>

Sl. No.	Name	Address	Sex	Occupation	Mobile Number
01	AH Salaw. Milon	Kishoregonj	Male	Councilor	01917787888
02	Md. Muzammel Haque	Nouga	Male	Professor	01712351340
03	Md. Hiru Miah	Nouga	Male	Businessman	
04	Faruk	Nouga	Male	Businessman	01712102511
05	Md. A. Hashem	Nouga	Male	Businessman	01712019684

06	Kamal	Nouga	Male	Businessman	01957915420
07	A. Rahman	Nouga	Male	Businessman	
08	A Hamid	Nouga	Male	Businessman	01918726911
09	Tarun	Nouga	Male		
10	Rina	Nouga	Female		01983357399
11	Sharif	Nouga	Male		01711931900
12	Manik	Nouga	Male	Businessman	01768955966
13	Abu Taher	Nouga	Male	Rtd. Service Holder	01912716050
14	Shilpi	Nouga	Female	Housewife	
15	Anowara	Nouga	Female	Housewife	
16	Helena	Nouga	Female	Housewife	
17	Jaheda	Nouga	Female	Housewife	
18	Ruma	Nouga	Female	Housewife	
19	Shima	Nouga	Female	Housewife	
20	Badal Mia	Nouga	Male	Businessman	

:

Appendix 1-7: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 1-8: 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

	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
			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 report and record of proceedings within 30 days following expiry of the 15-day period given to affected persons to file their objections.	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.
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	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.

	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
		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.	
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 assets.	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 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	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.

	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
	project's costs and benefits.		
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 1-9: Suggested Project Information Document (PID) - Kishoreganj

I. Background

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

UGIIP III outcomes is improved access to municipal services and strengthened pro-poor and gender-responsive urban governance in target *pourashavas*. UGIIP III 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 III will improve existing and provide new municipal infrastructures including (i) roads; (ii) drainages; (iii) water supply system; (iv) solid waste management facilities; (v) slaughterhouses; (vi) markets, community center/auditorium, bus and truck terminals and river *ghats*; (vii) public toilets; and (viii) 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 Kishoreganj 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 Kishoreganj *pourashava* as per Government of Bangladesh's ARIPO and ADB SPS, 2009. . The RP has subsequently been updated during detailed design stage and stands to 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 III 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.

For Kishoreganj the identified potential involuntary resettlement (IR) impacts based on the

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

subproject preliminary designs include: One (1) permanent, 7 semi-permanent structures will be affected. Of the affected structures, all are in forms of shops/or business stalls. Livelihoods of a total 8 shop owners who currently use the road and drainage right-of-way for their business activities will be affected. All 8 shop owner will have to move out 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 III 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 Kishoreganj RP.

VI. Entitlement

The entitlement matrix (Table 1 of the RF and also included in Kishoreganj 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 Kishoreganj 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:

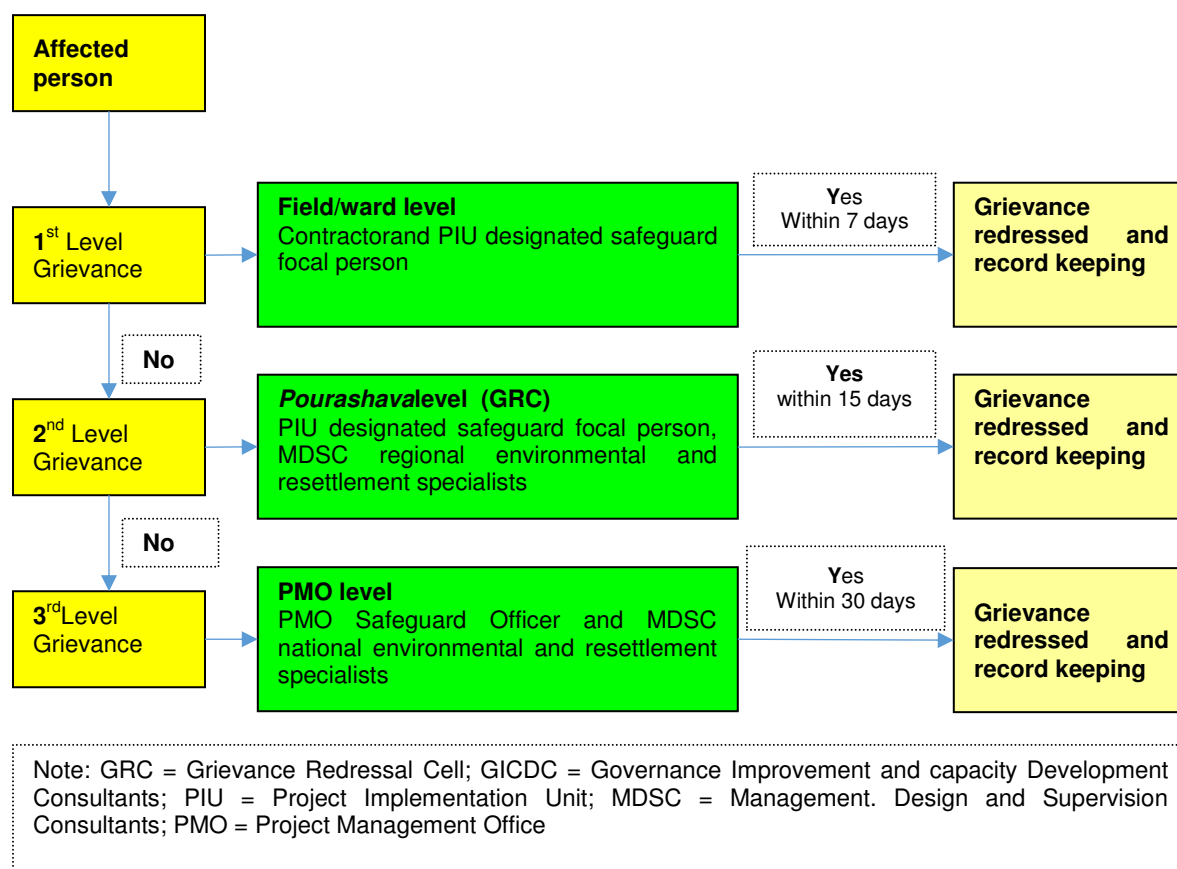
- (i) consultations conducted during detailed design stage: (a) public meetings with affected communities to present final design and alignment of the components; (b) smaller-scale meetings with APs to discuss IR impacts and RP implementation.
- (ii) consultations during construction phase: (a) public 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 III; 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 1-10: 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:**

In case of Structure Loss	Priority No	In case of Land Loss	Priority No.
---------------------------	-------------	----------------------	--------------

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

1.	Constructed structure		1.	Land for land	
2.	Land for structure		2.	Cash compensation	
3.	Cash compensation		3.	Assistance for allied activities	
4.	Others (specify) :		4.	Others (specify) :	

8.0 DETAILS OF OTHER ASSETS:**8.1 Do you possess any other assets elsewhere?**

a) If 'Yes', please give details

Land	Ac/Ha/ No.	Use (sale/consum ption/ Both	Income from the asset (Tk.)	Apprx. replacement cost/ Market value (Tk.)
Irrigated				
Non-irrigated				
Barren				
Orchards				
Trees				
Well				
Tube/Bore well				
Any other				

8.2 Details of household assets

a) Do you have following items in your house?

Items	1-Yes, 2-No	Items	1-Yes, 2-No
i) Television		vi) washing machine	
ii) Refrigerator		vii) Other, specify	
iii) Computer			
iv) Motorcycle / Scooter			
v) Car/Jeep			

8.3 Do you receive any benefits from government (under social welfare programs, food security programs, BPL benefits etc.)? 1. Yes 2. No

If yes, please specify program and benefit received _____

8.4 Do you belong to any traditional tribal community? 1. Yes 2. No

If yes, please specify _____

9.0 HOUSEHOLD DETAILS

9.1 Male 9.2 Female 9.3 Adult

9.4 Children 9.5 Married 9.6 Unmarried

Widow/Divorced Major Occupation

Handicap Total household income (P.A.) Tk..

Sl. No.	Name of household member	Relation with household head	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Education	Occupation		Income per mth/yr (in Tk.)	Whether PCH	Any special Skill possessed
							Main	Subsidiary			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.											
2.											
3.											
4.											
5.											
6.											
7.											
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 1-11: 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,		

S. N.	Resettlement Plan Activities	Completed Y/N	Remarks
	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.

Annex: 1.12 Name , ID of Affected Persons of Kishoreganj Pourashava:

Sl. Nr.	Record No.	Comp. ID	AP Name	Mobile Number	Spouse Name	Business Type
1	701	R22	Shamsuddi		Anwara begum	Vegetable
2	702	R22	Md Faruk mia		Hasina	Vegetable
3	703	D3	Md Ishak mia	1797200666	Sufia khatun	Grocery
4	704	D3	Anisur rahman	1918215797	Monoara begum	Tailor mechanic
5	705	D1	Jamal		Moyna begum	Tea stall
6	706	D1	Siddikur rahman	1940612980	Fatema	Tea stall
7	707	D1	Jashimuddin	1937632008	Majeda begum	Grocery
8	708	D1	Md warsen		Jobeda	Pan/Cigerate