

Resettlement Plan

Document stage: Draft for consultation
Project number: 39295

April 2014

BAN: Third Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement (Sector) Project (UGIIP-3) – Naogaon 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
OHT	–	overhead tank
PIU	–	project implementation unit
PMO	–	project management office
PPTA	–	project preparatory technical assistance
PTW	–	production tubewell
ROW	–	right of way
RF	–	resettlement framework
RP	–	resettlement plan
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
ToR	–	terms of reference
WAPDA	–	water and power development authority

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>	–	Councilor
<i>Pourashava or</i>	–	Municipality
<i>Paurashava:</i>		
<i>Pucca or Puccha:</i>	–	Structures built with bricks and mortar or concrete
<i>Semi-pucca or</i>	–	Structures built partly with bricks and mortar or concrete
<i>semi-puccha:</i>		
<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

CONTENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION	3
A. Introduction	3
B. Proposed Subproject Components	3
C. Objectives of Resettlement Plan	6
II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	10
A. Methodology Used for Assessing Land Acquisition and Resettlement	10
B. Land Acquisition	11
C. Resettlement Impacts	11
III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE	29
IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION	29
A. Public Consultation Conducted	29
B. Future Consultation and Disclosure	31
V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	32
VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK	34
VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS	35
A. Types of Losses and Affected Person (AP) Category	35
B. Principles, Legal, and Policy Commitments	35
C. Entitlement	36
VIII. COMPENSATION MECHANISM	43
IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN	45
A. Unit Costs	45
B. Resettlement Costs	46
X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	47
A. Institutional Arrangement	47
B. Capacity Building	51
XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	52
XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING	52

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Background.** After the successful implementation of the First and Second Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Projects (UGIIP-1 and 2)¹ in 77 selected *pourashavas*, the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) within the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRDC) with the financial assistance of Asian Development Bank (ADB) have planned to implement the third phase of the project titled the Third Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project (UGIIP-3) in selected 30 *pourashavas* over a period of 6 years (2014 to 2020). The implementation of the subprojects are spread over 3 phases covering the entire 6-year project implementation period.
2. The impact will be improved living environment in project towns. The outcome will be improved municipal service delivery and urban governance in project towns. Project towns are pre-selected 30 towns to be supported in an integrated manner under the project.
3. A sector-lending approach will be used for the project as it has been well established and successfully practiced in the UGIIP-1 and 2.
4. LGED and Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) are the executing agencies of the project.
5. **Subproject Description.** The complete indicative list of subprojects in Naogaon is summarized in **Appendix 1**. Phase 1 implementation will involve (i) construction of 2.395 kilometer (km) of drainage; and (ii) improvement of 12.186 km of existing roads and 1 river front.
6. The subprojects to be implemented went through the process of meeting the selection criteria (general and technical), environmental and social safeguard screening and conforming to the master plan prepared for Naogaon.²
7. **Resettlement Plan.** This Resettlement Plan (RP) for Naogaon *pourashava* is based on the feasibility study and preliminary engineering designs prepared during project preparation. This RP is based on ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009, and Government of Bangladesh laws. This RP will be finalized during detailed design stage to reflect any changes and latest subproject designs. ADB and LGED will review and clear the revised RP prior to commencement of works. Subsequent phases may require preparation of new RPs as per approved Resettlement Framework.
8. **Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement.** The scope of land acquisition and resettlement is identified based on subproject selection and field visits to each site and/or alignment. No major IR impacts are envisaged as there is no requirement for private land acquisition as the components will be located along existing roads right-of-way (ROW) and

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) watersupply (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

government-owned lands. ADB SPS, 2009 makes it obligatory to endorse any land donation by an independent third party evaluator (e.g. an eminent citizen of the *pourashava*), to ensure there is no significant social and economic impact due to land donation.

9. The identified potential involuntary resettlement (IR) impacts based on the subproject preliminary designs include: Two (2) permanent structures and 15 semi-permanent structures will be affected. Of the affected structures, 1 is a house, 1 is a youth club and all other structures are in forms of shops/or business stalls. Four (4) various fixed assets (i.e. ring slab, water supply line, and fences) will be demolished. Two (2) trees will be cut down. Livelihoods of a total 15 shop owners who are currently using the road and drainage ROW for their business activities will be affected. All 15 shops will only experience temporary relocation.

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

11. **Consultation and Disclosure.** Goals and objectives of the project have been disclosed with the affected people and other stakeholders through a total of 3 focus group discussions during January 2014. The project cut-off date will be established during the formal disclosure of the RP.

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

13. **Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan.** The resettlement cost for the implementation of Phase 1 subprojects in Naogaon *pourashava* is estimated at USD 15,031.95 which will be met from counterpart (government) funds.

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

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

B. Proposed Subproject Components

6. The complete indicative list of subprojects in Naogaon is summarized in **Appendix 1**. Phase 1 implementation (**Table 1**) will involve (i) construction of 2.935 kilometer (km) of drainage; and (ii) improvement of 12.186 km of existing roads and 1 river front. Figures 1 to 3 show the location map of Naogaon *pourashava* and alignments of roads and drainage as per preliminary design.

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

⁴The 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.

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

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

Table 1: Proposed Phase 1 Subprojects in Naogaon Pourashava

	ID No.	Package	Description	Length (m)	Width		IR Impact
					Existing	Proposed	
A. Drainage Improvement							
1	D-1	2	Construction of RCC Drain from Ukilpara sluice gate to Durgapur beel	1.800	900 mm	1,100 mm	1 permanent (shop) No. of HH/APs = 1 No. of affected HH members = 4 5 semi-permanent (shops) No. of HH/APs = 5 No of affected HH members = 23 2 fixed assets (1 ring slab, 1 water supply line) No. of HH/APs = 3 No of affected HH members = 8 1 tree No. of HH/APs = 1 No of affected HH members = 4
2	D-3	2	Construction of RCC Drain from Janakalyan culvert to Humayun Kabir's Battala at Chakdev	0.595	900 mm	1,200 mm	1 semi-permanent (structure of youth club) No. of HH/APs = n/a No of affected HH members = n/a
			Subtotal (Drainage – Phase 1)	2.395 m			
B. Road Improvement							
1	R-1	1	Improvement of road RHD office to Durgapur road via Dayaler Mour & Ali Pasari's house	1.373	3.66 m	3.66 m	none
2	R-2	3	Improvement of road from Kalitala More to Napitpara More	0.670	3.97 m	3.97 m	3 semi-permanent (shops) No. of HH/APs = 3 No of affected HH members = 14
3	R-3	1	Improvement of	2.228	3.05 m	4.27 m	2 semi-permanent (shops)

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

	ID No.	Package	Description	Length (m)	Width		IR Impact
					Existing	Proposed	
			road from Sanyalbari to Sutikalitola at Sultanpur				No. of HH/APs = 2 No of affected HH members = 9 2 fixed asset (fences) No. of HH/APs = 2 No of affected HH members = 9
4	R-4	1	Improvement of road from Naogaon <i>pourashava</i> to Sarisahatir more via Torofderpara including Jatika sangsad road (CC)	0.611	3.96 m	3.96 m	none
5	R-5	1	Improvement of road from Sherpur mosque to Chakprosad school via chakprosad hindupara	2.076	3.05 m	3.05 m	1 permanent (house) No. of HH/APs = 1 No of affected HH members = 4 1 semi-permanent (shop) No. of HH/APs = 1 No of affected HH members = 4 1 tree No. of HH/APs = 1 No of affected HH members = 3
6	R-6	3	Improvement of road from Tajer moar to Khailshokhuri	1.951	3.66 m	3.66 m	none
7	R-7	3	Improvement of road from Sharisahatir more towards Durgapur via Bulu's housing scheme including Link Road	1.905	3.00 to 3.82 m	3.35 to 7.30	1 semi-permanent (shop) No. of HH/APs = 1 No of affected HH members = 4
8	R-8	3	Improvement of road from Idu's Battaly to Anandnagar road (CC)	0.732	3.66	3.66	2 semi-permanent (shop) No. of HH/APs = 2 No of affected HH members = 9
9	R-17	3	Improvement of road from the house of Safiruddin to Shahpur road (CC)	0.640	2.44	2.45	none
			Subtotal (Roads – Phase 1)	12.186 m			
10	RB	3	Improvement of riverbank with	1			none

	ID No.	Package	Description	Length (m)	Width		IR Impact
					Existing	Proposed	
			footpath and provision of streetlights				

Source: PPTA consultants

* As per procurement plan prepared during project preparation. Components are grouped as “packages” to be implemented by civil works contractors.

C. Objectives of Resettlement Plan

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

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

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

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

Figure 1: Location Map of Naogaon Pourashava

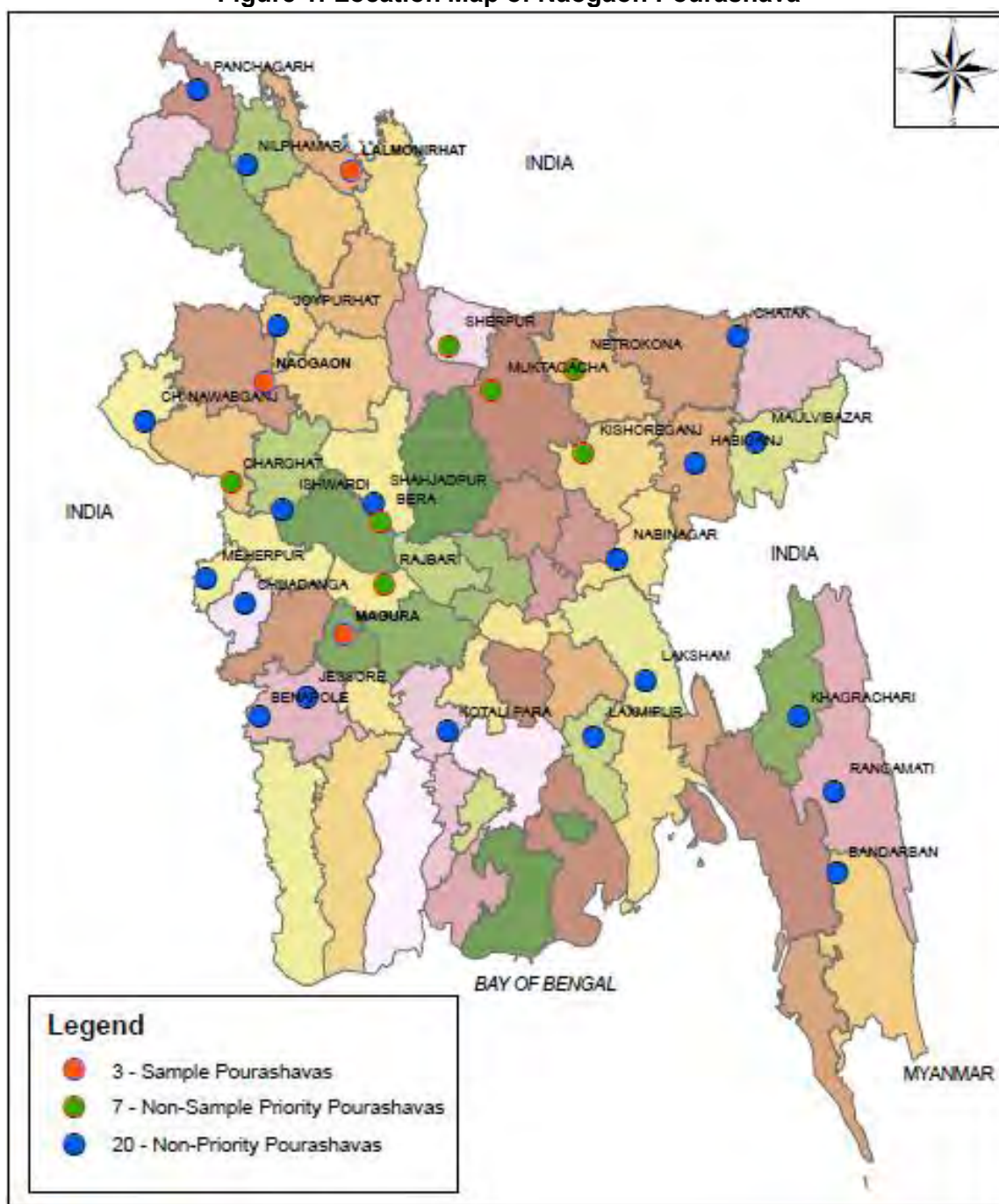


Figure 2: Proposed Drainage Improvement in Naogaon Pourashava under UGIIP-3

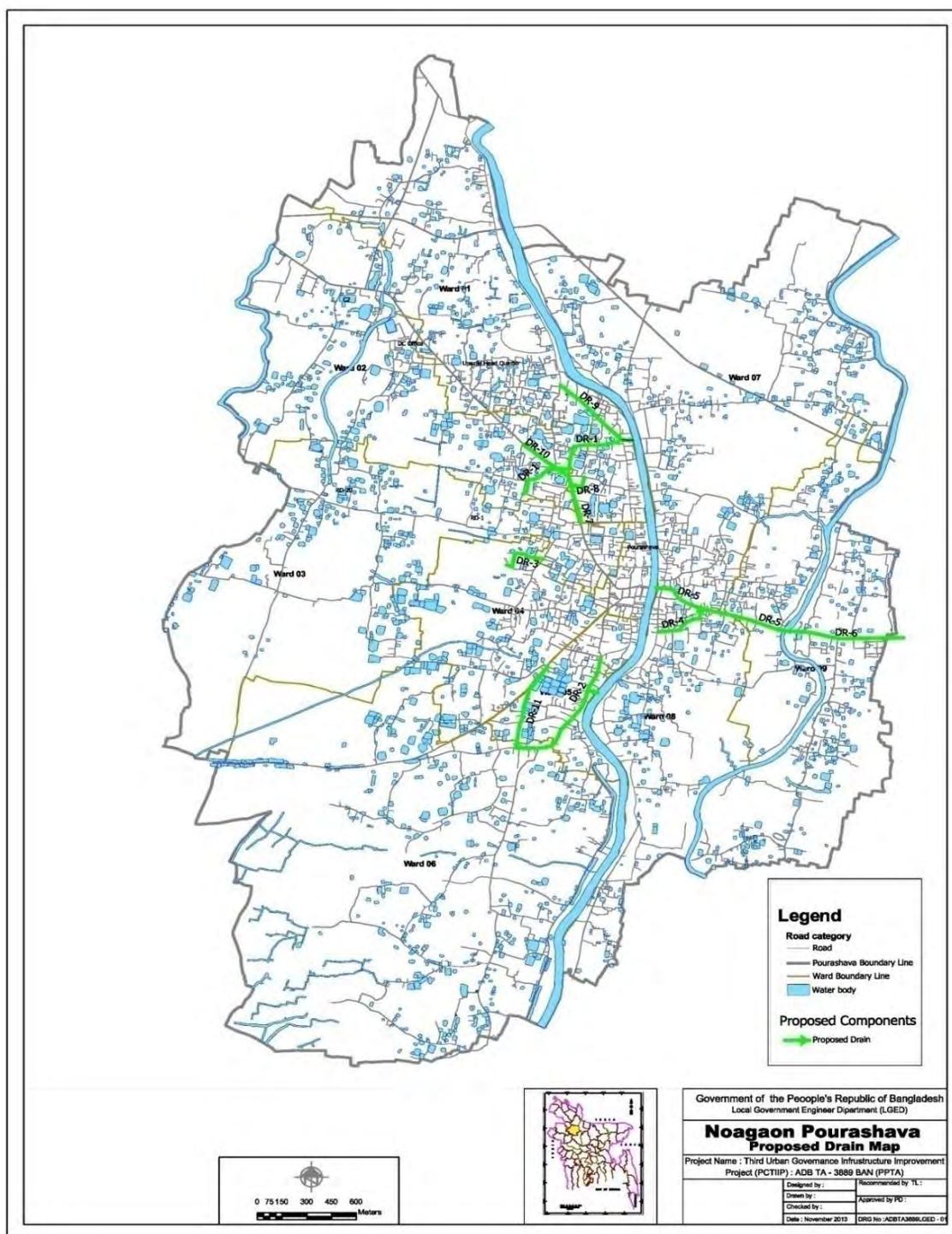
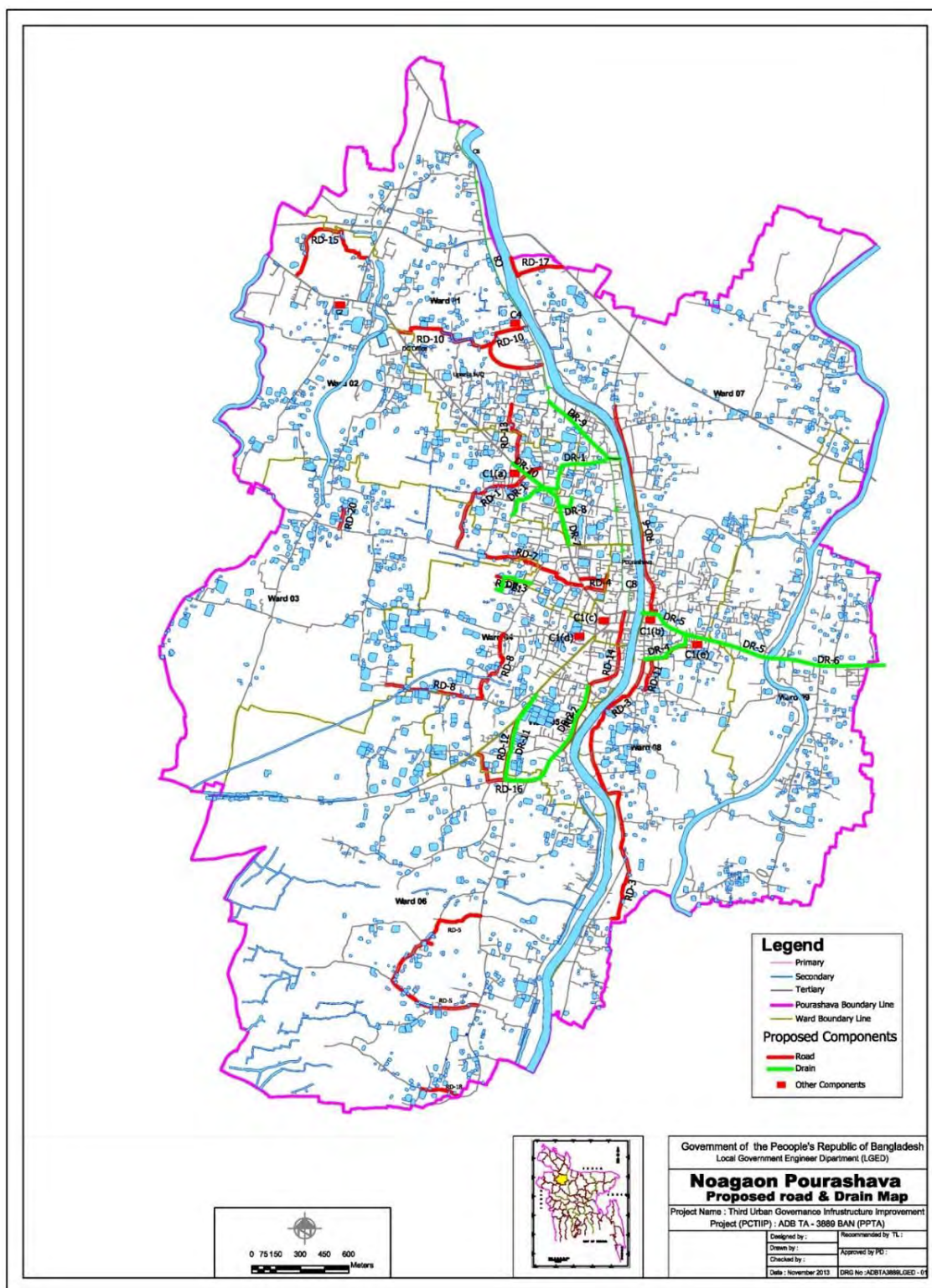


Figure 3: Proposed Road Improvement in Naogaon Pourashava under UGIIP-3



II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

11. The scope of land acquisition and resettlement is identified based on subproject selection and field visits to each alignment of the proposed Phase 1 drainage and roads.

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

A. Methodology Used for Assessing Land Acquisition and Resettlement

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

14. **Transect walks.** The project preparation technical assistance (PPTA) engineers and social safeguards team, together with Naogaon pourashava, conducted transect walks in 25 to 26 August 2013 to do rapid appraisal of the proposed locations and alignments of subprojects.

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

16. **Census of affected persons and inventory of affected assets.** Complete census (100%) of affected households and assets using the form in **Appendix 2** was conducted from 7 to 10 December 2013 to identify entitled and non-entitled persons, vulnerable APs, inventory and detailed measurement of all affected assets (land and non-land) and remaining fixed assets of APs.

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

18. **Updating during detailed design phase.** The RP will be updated as necessary based

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.

on the final designs and alignments.

B. Land Acquisition

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

20. **Roads improvement.** All Phase 1 roads subproject will improve existing roads and river front owned by Naogaon *pourashava*. No new road construction nor change of alignment will be involved under Phase 1. Widening, if required will be on roads ROWs which widths are sufficient for the proposed components. Therefore no land acquisition is required for Phase 1 roads improvement.

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

C. Resettlement Impacts

22. **Table 2** summarizes the potential IR impacts of each subproject based on the preliminary designs prepared during project preparation.

Table 2: IR Impacts due to Naogaon Phase 1 Subprojects

	ID No.	Package No.	Main Structures		Other structures		Livelihood		Tree	Crops
			Permanent	semi-permanent	Permanent	semi-permanent	Permanent	Temporary		
1.	D-1	2	1 (shop) No. of HH =1 No. of APs =4	5 (shops)* No. of HH =5 No. of APs =23 *1 already removed	2 (1 ring slab/latrine, 1 water supply line)* No. of HH =2 No. of APs =8 *ring slab already removed			6 shops No. of HH =6 No. of APs =27	1 No. of HH =1 No. of APs =4	
	Record No.		221	218, 219, 225, 222, 217	220, 223			218, 219,,225, 222, 217, 221	224	
2.	D-3	2		1 (1 youth club) No. of HH =N/A No. of APs = N/A						
	Record No.			212						
3.	R-2	3		3 (shops) No. of HH =3 No. of APs =14				3 (shops) No. of HH =3 No. of Aps =14		
	Record No.			210, 211, 207				210, 211, 207		
4.	R-3	1		2 (shops) No. of HH =2 No. of APs =9	2 (fences) No. of HH =2 No. of APs =9			2 shops No. of HH =2 No. of APs =9		
				206, 208	204, 215			206, 208		
5.	R-5	1	1 (house) No. of HH =1 No. of APs =4	1 (shop) No. of HH =1 No. of APs =4				1 shop No. of HH =1 No. of APs =4	1 No. of HH =1 No. of APs =3	
			201	205				205	203	
6.	R-7	3		1 (shop) No. of HH =1 No. of APs =4				1 (shop) No. of HH =1 No. of APs =4		
				209				209		
7.	R-8	1		2 (shop) No. of HH =2 No. of APs =9				2 (shop) No. of HH =2 No. of APs =9		
				213, 230				213, 230		
	Total		2	15*	4			15	2	
	TOTAL HH		2	14	4			15	2	
	TOTAL APs		8	63	17			67	7	

Source: PPTA consultants. Site visits conducted in 25 to 26 August 2013, 7 to 10 December, and 21 February 2014.

* During ADB Final Review Mission visit in 21 February 2014, the following were noted to have been dismantled/demolished: 1 shop (record no. 219) and 1 ring slab/latrine (record no. 220) in D-1

23. **Drainage improvement.** It has been noted during the field visits November 2013 and January 2014, there are encroachers and structures on ROWs of D-1 and D-3.

24. Based on preliminary design, transect walk and reconnaissance surveys there are structures, fixed assets, and trees on ROWs of D-1 and D-3.

- (i) To construct D-1: One (1) permanent and 5 semi-permanent structures will be affected. All in forms of shops/or business stalls. Two (2) fixed assets (ring slab/latrine and water supply line) will be demolished. One (1) tree will be cut down. Livelihoods of a total 6 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 6 shops will only experience temporary relocation. Strip map showing location of IR impacts is shown as **Figures 4 to 6**.
- (ii) To construct D-3: One (1) fixed asset (youth club) will be demolished. Strip map showing location of the IR impact is shown as **Figure 7**.

25. 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).

26. During ADB Final Review Mission visit in 21 February 2014, the following were noted to have been dismantled/demolished: 1 shop (record no. 219) and 1 ring slab/latrine (record no. 220) in D-1. Naogaon pourashava informed that these actions were not done in anticipation of ADB support. However it has been decided that LGED and Naogaon pourashava will work together to ensure appropriate mitigation measures including compensation to affected structures and displaced persons are developed and implemented with an agreed timeline. The proposed tracer study and corrective action plan is attached as **Appendix 4**.

27. **Roads improvement.** There is sufficient space along carriageways for Phase 1 roads R-1, R-4, R-6, R-8, R-17 and the riverfront. 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.

28. Based on preliminary design, transect walk and reconnaissance surveys there are structures, fixed assets, and trees on ROWs of R-2, R-3, R-5, and R-7.

- (i) To construct R-2: Three (3) semi-permanent structures will be affected. All in forms of shops/or business stalls. Livelihoods of a total 3 shop owners who currently use the road ROW for their business activities will be affected. No shop owner will have to move out permanently from the current location and the 6 shops will only experience temporary relocation. Strip map showing location of IR impacts is shown as **Figures 8**.
- (ii) To construct R-3: Two (2) semi-permanent structures will be affected. All in the form of shops/or business stalls. Two (2) fixed assets (fences) will be demolished. No trees will be cut down. Livelihoods of a total 2 shop owners who currently use the road ROW for their business activities will be affected. No shop owner will have to move out permanently from the current location and the 2 shops will only experience temporary relocation. Strip map showing location of IR impacts is shown as **Figures 9**.
- (iii) To construct R-5: One (1) permanent and 1 semi-permanent structures will be

demolished. One is a house while the other is in the form of shops/or business stalls. No fixed asset will be demolished. One (1) tree will be cut down. Livelihoods of a total 1 shop owner who currently use the road ROW for business activities will be affected. No shop owner will have to move out permanently from the current location and the 1 shop will only experience temporary relocation. Strip map showing location of IR impacts is shown as **Figures 10**.

- (iv) To construct R-7: One (1) semi-permanent structure in a form of a shop/or business stall will be demolished. The shop will only experience temporary relocation. Strip map showing location of IR impacts is shown as **Figure 11**.

29. 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.

30. 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 Naogaon *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 Naogaon *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 Naogaon *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.

31. 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

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

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.

Figure 4: Strip Map of D-1 showing IR Impacts as per Record Numbers (1 of 3)

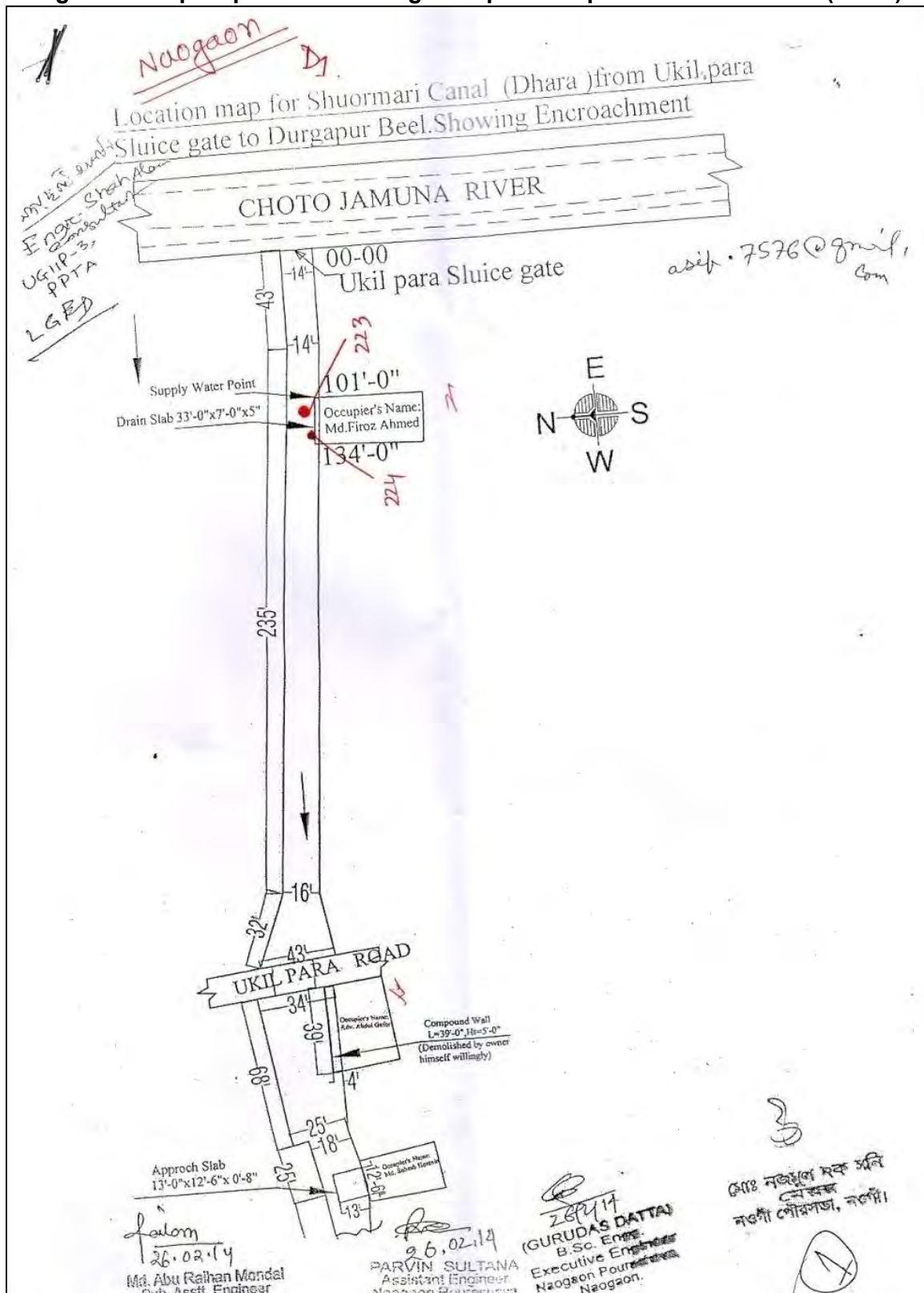


Figure 5: Strip Map of D-1 showing IR Impacts as per Record Numbers (2 of 3)

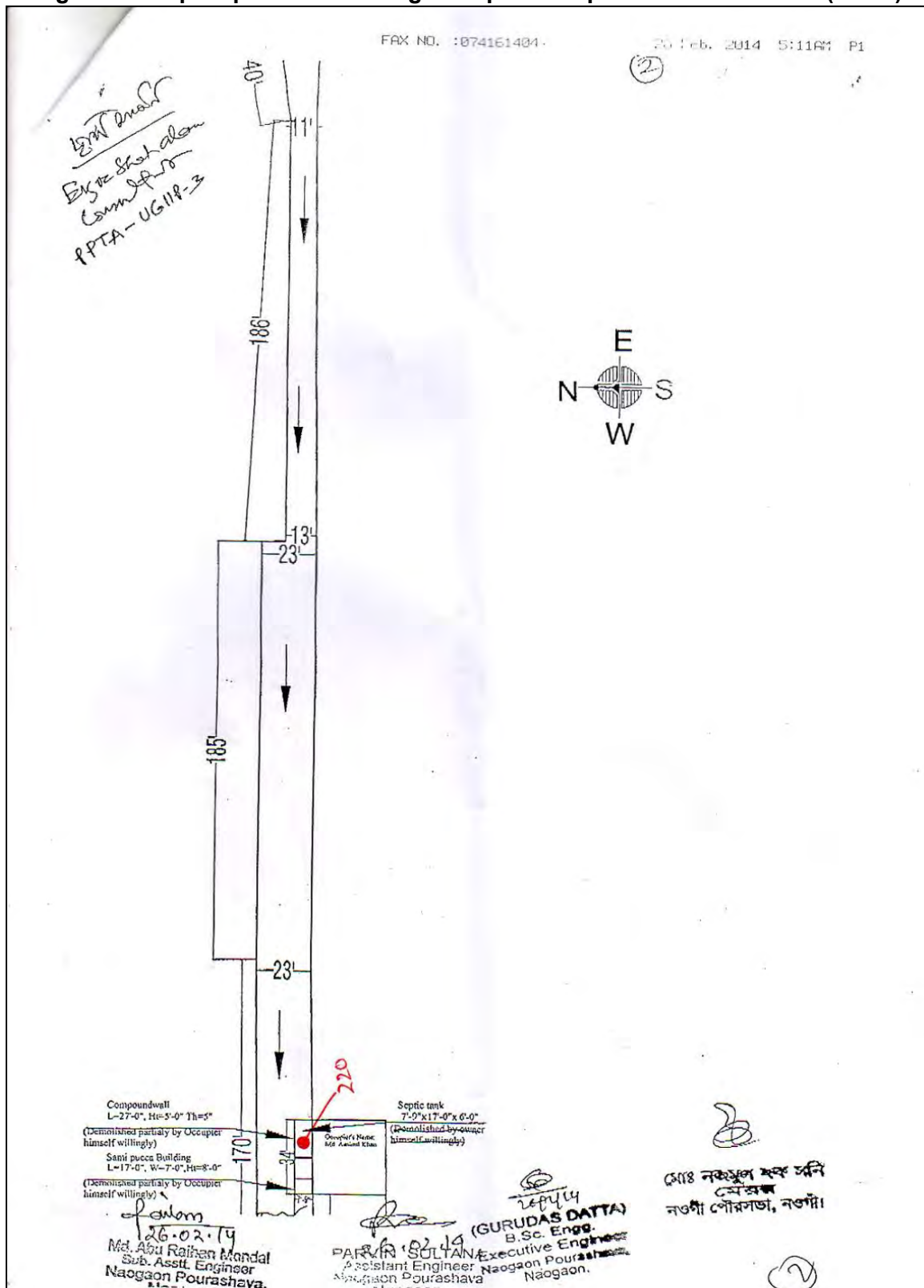


Figure 6: Strip Map of D-1 showing IR Impacts as per Record Numbers (3 of 3)

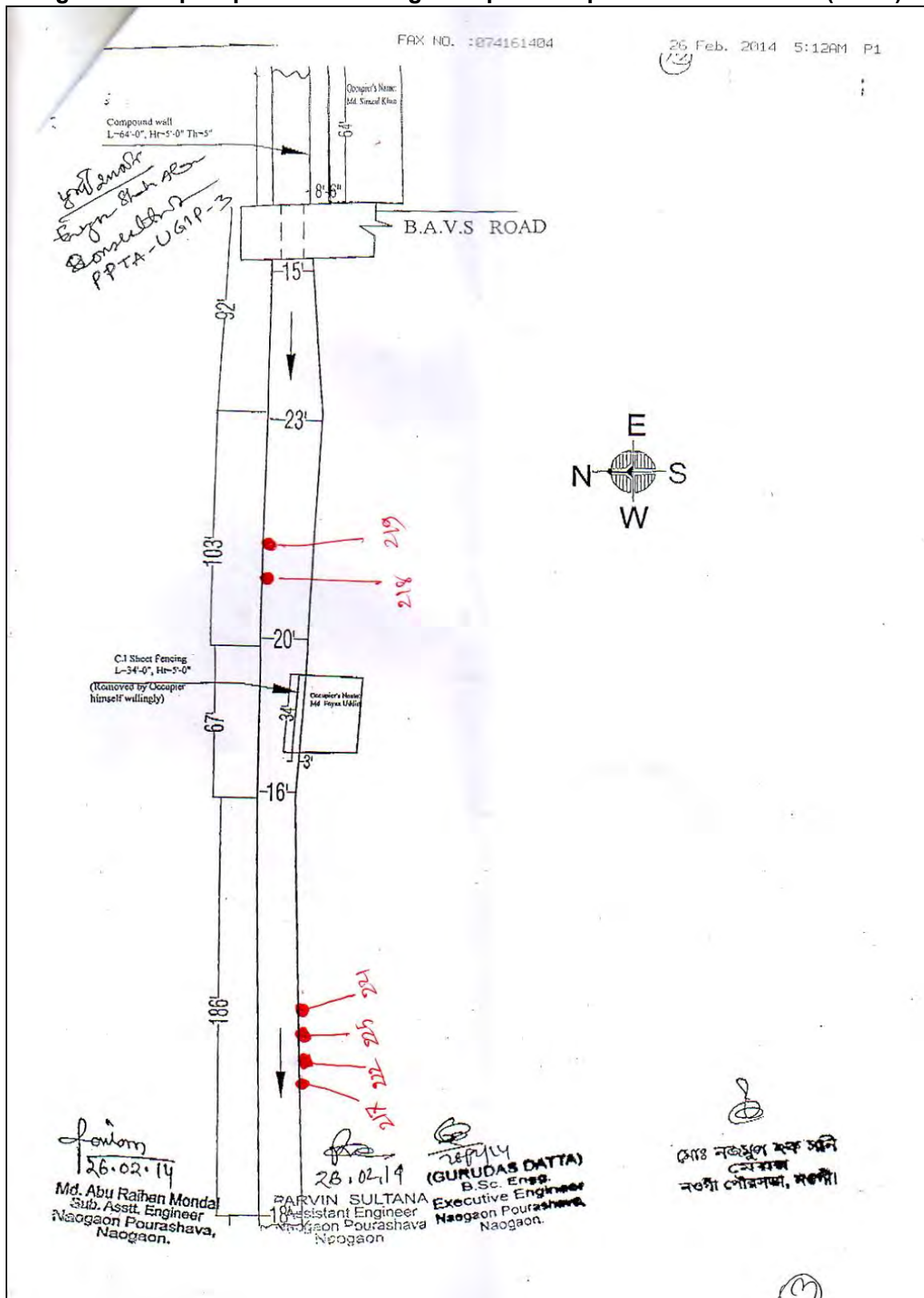


Figure 7: Strip Map of D-3 Showing IR Impacts as per Record Numbers

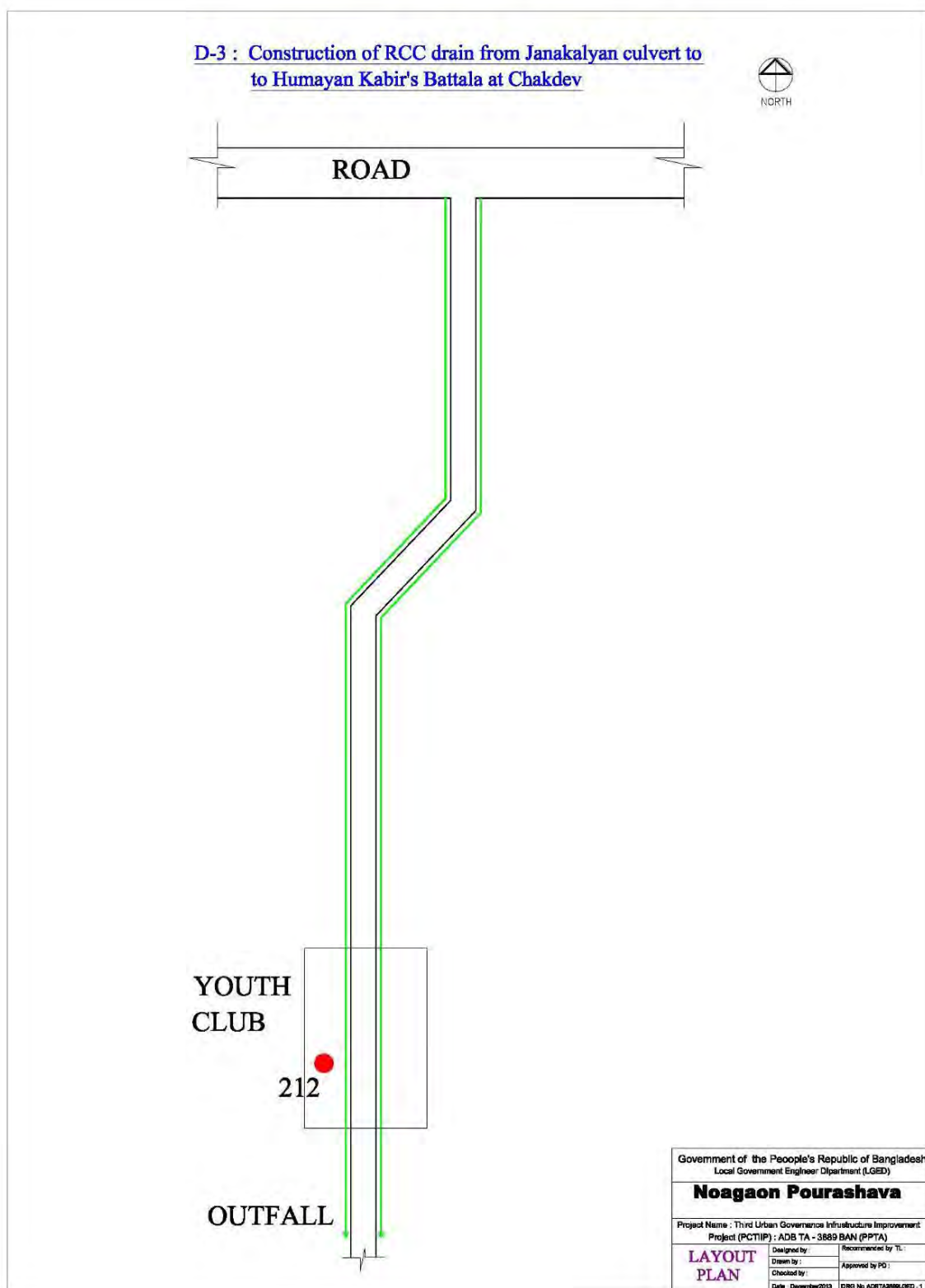


Figure 8: Strip Map of R-2 showing IR impact as per Record Numbers

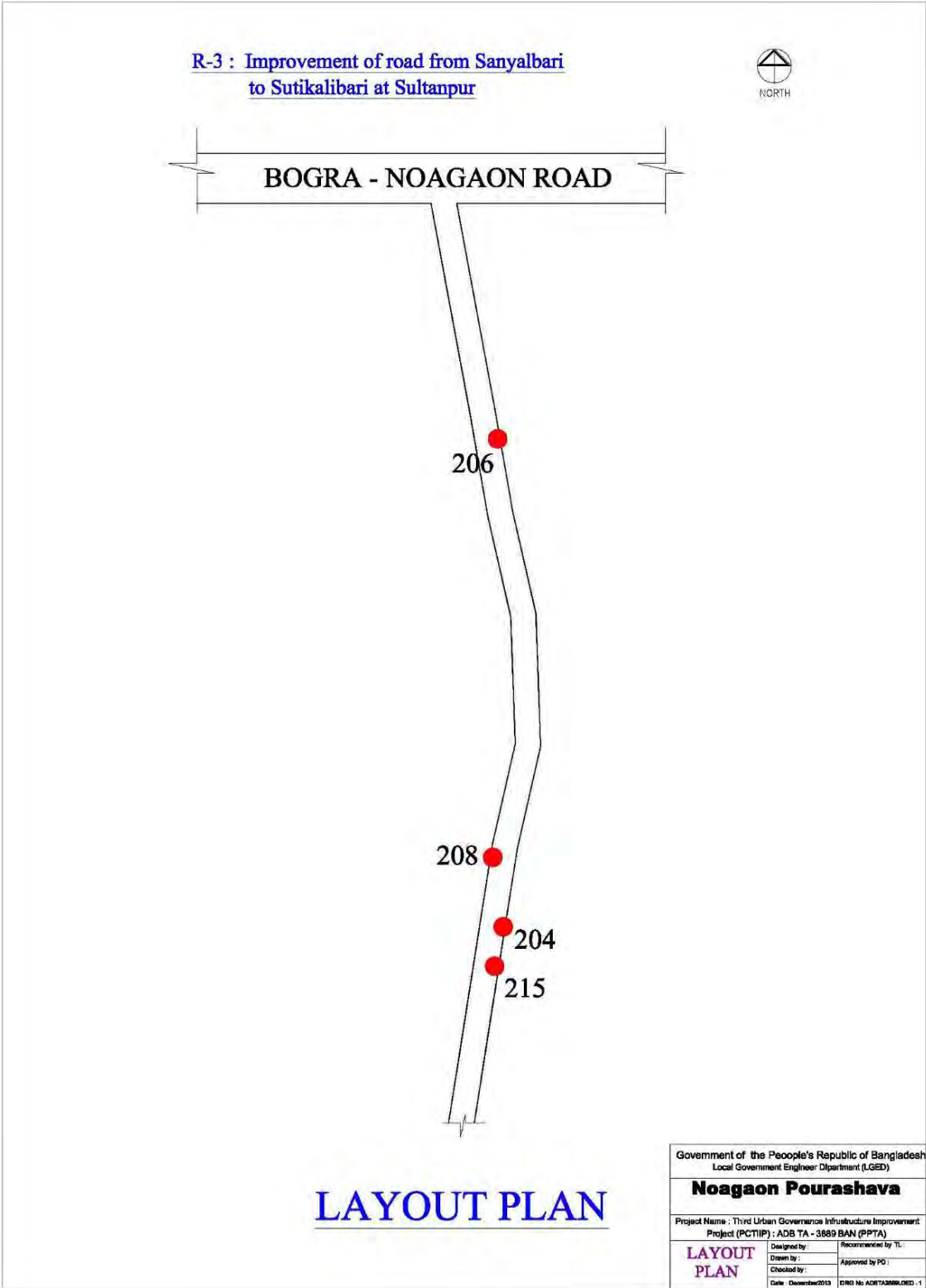
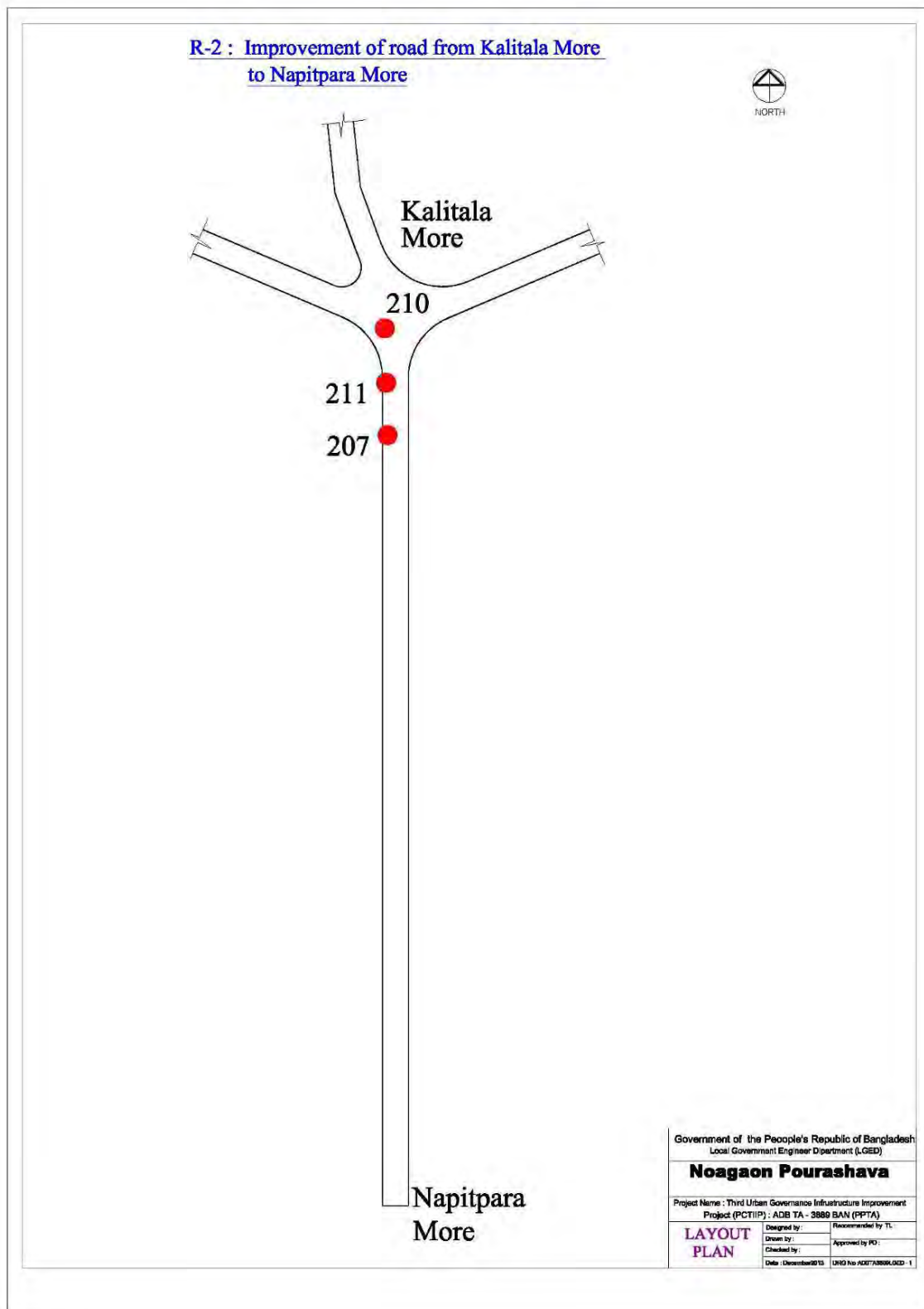


Figure 9: Strip Map of R-2 showing IR Impacts as per Record Numbers



Naegleon R5

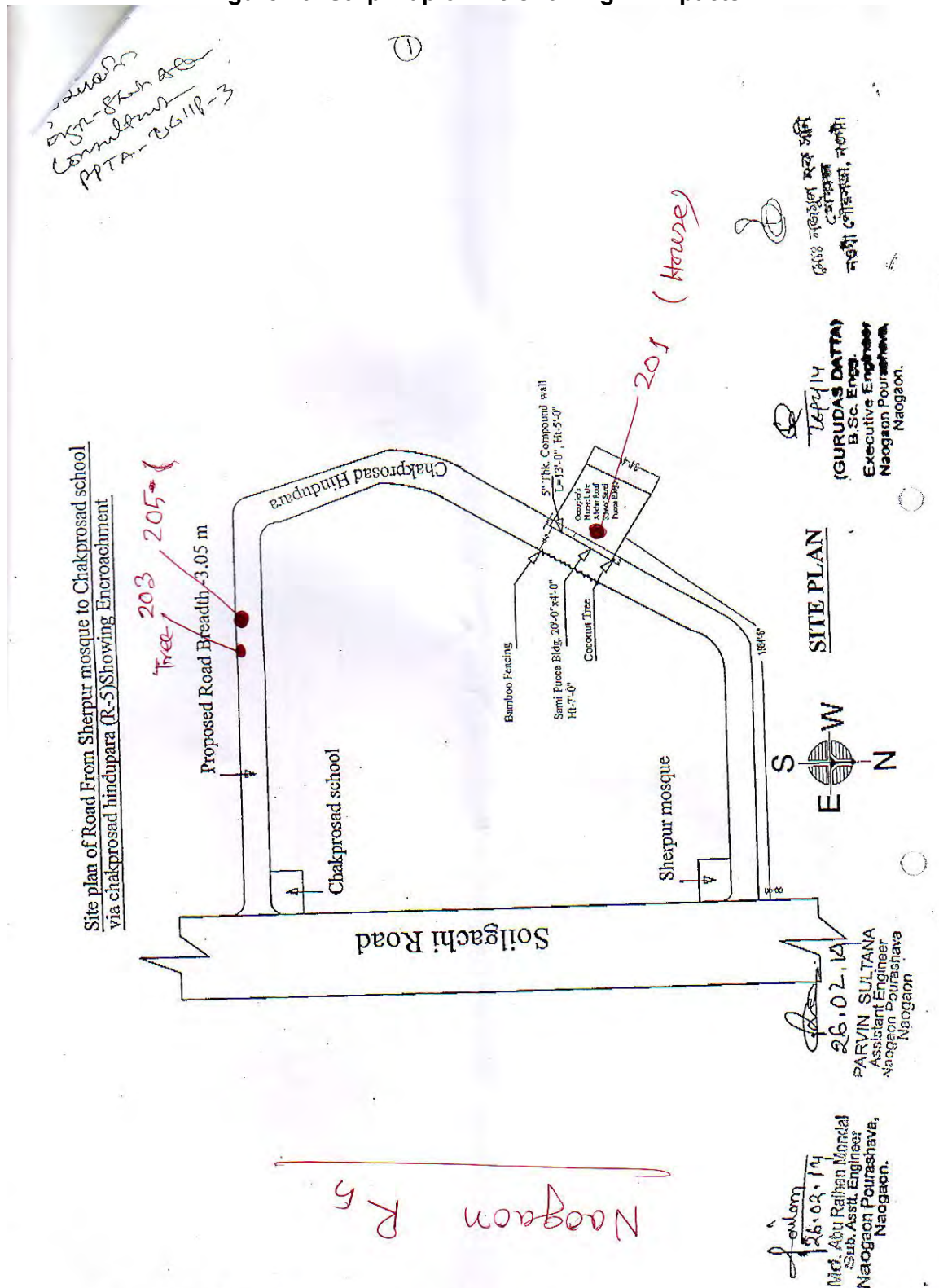


Figure 11: Strip Map of R-7 Showing IR Impacts

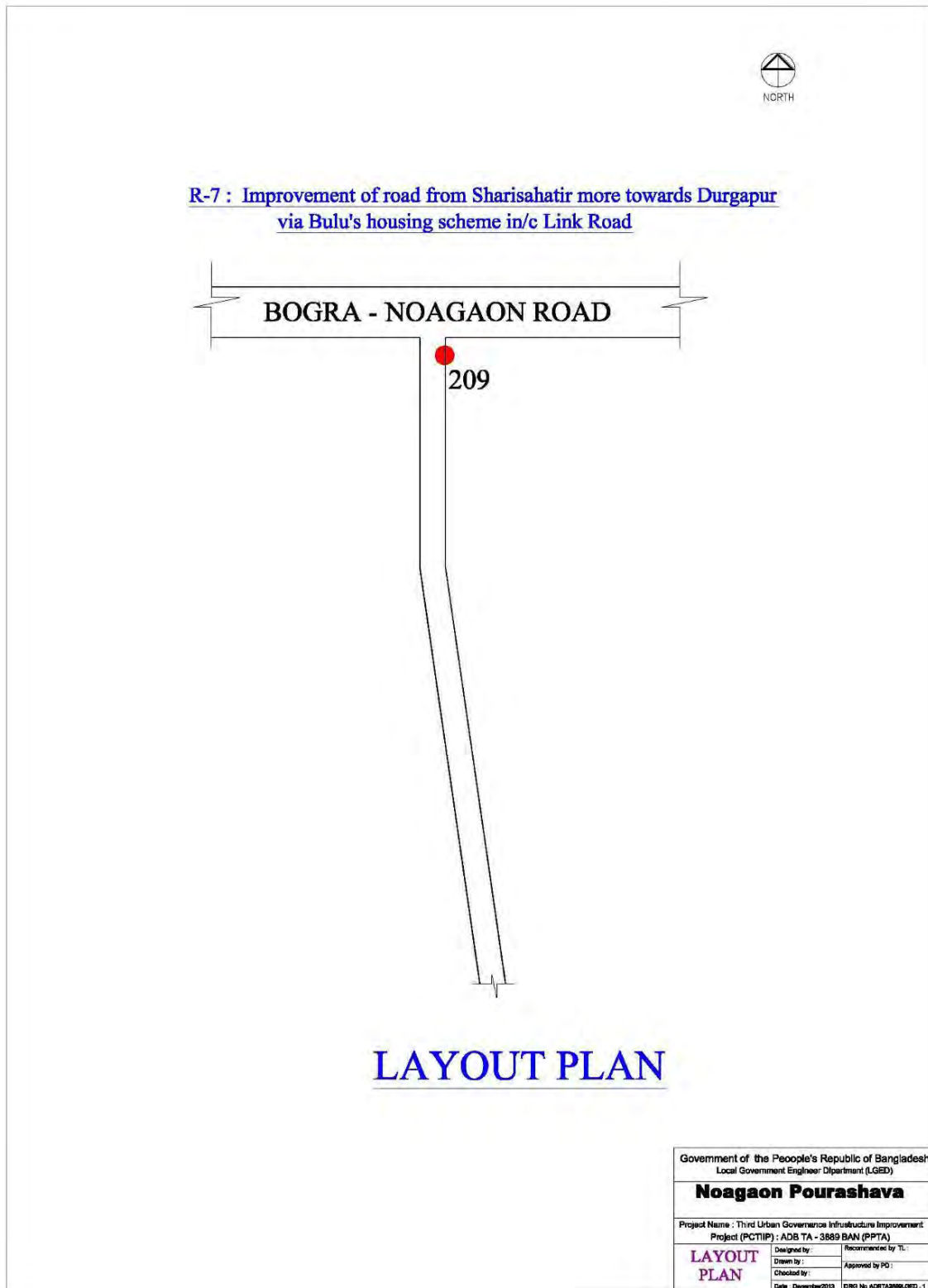
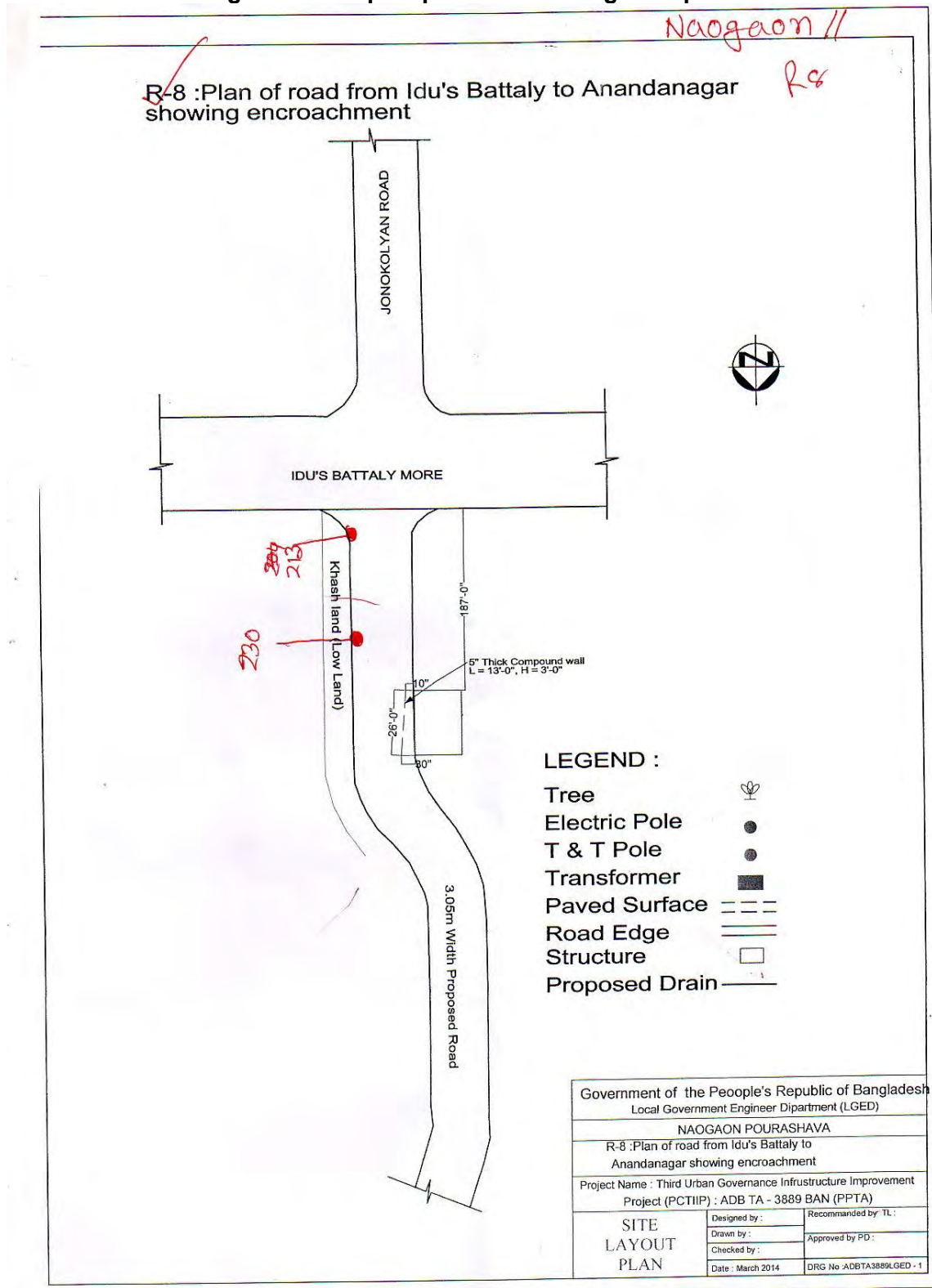


Figure 12: Strip Map of R-8 Showing IR Impacts



32. Therefore this RP summarizes potential IR impacts in Table 3. The completed IR Impacts Assessment Checklist is provided in **Appendix 5**.

Table 3: Summary of IR Impacts - Naogaon Phase 1 Subprojects

	Details	Number	Remarks	No. of Affected HH	No. of HH Members
1.	Land Acquisition	none	not applicable	-	-
2.	Structures				
	a. Main Structure				
	(i) Permanent	2	1 shop 1 house	2	8
	(ii) Semi-permanent	15	14 shops 1 youth club	14 (no HH count for youth club)	63
	b. Other Structures				
	(i) Permanent	4	1 ring slab, 1 water supply, 2 fences	4	17
	(ii) Semi-permanent	none	not applicable	-	-
3.	Trees	2		2	7
4.	Crops (planted on ROWs)	none	not applicable	-	-
5.	Livelihood				
	a. Permanently affected *	none	not applicable	-	-
	b. Temporarily affected **	15		15	

* 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.

33. Out of the 15 affected households there are 10 BPL households. There are no female-headed household. The details are provided in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Vulnerable Affected Households in Naogaon Phase 1 Subproject Area

	Type of Vulnerability	No. of affected HH	No. of HH family members
1.	Below poverty line (BPL)***	3 D-1 = record no. 217 R-2 = record no. 210 R-3 = record no. 204	12
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.

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

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

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.

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

Figure 13: Photos of IR Impacts

1. Impacts on Drain-1:

a. permanent structure



b. semi-permanent structures



c. fixed assets





d. tree

2. Impact on Drain-3

a. semi-permanent structure



3. Impacts of R-2

a. semi-permanent structures



4. Impacts on R-3

a. semi-permanent structures



b. fixed assets



5. Impacts on R-5:

a. permanent structure



b. semi-permanent



c. tree



6. Impacts on R-7

a. semi-permanent structure



7. Impact of R-8

a. semi-permanent structures



III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. Profile of Affected Persons

36. Impact inventory surveys reveal that there no household in Naogaon that is likely to require relocation due to Phase 1 subprojects.

37. The impact inventory and survey of businesses undertaken in Naogaon reveal that 3 out of 15 (20%) of the temporarily affected persons comprise BPL people. There are no female headed household in the temporarily affected persons. Daily profits of affected shops facing temporary income loss during Phase 1 subproject implementation were found to range from BDT 342.00.

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

A. Public Consultation Conducted

38. 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.

39. The methods used for consultations were open meetings, interviews and focus group discussions (FGDs). There are 3 consultations and 2 FGDs conducted from December to 2013 to January 2014 with total of 102 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 6**.

40. 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 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** – Naogaon *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 Naogaon *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 Naogaon *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** – no land acquisition required but people are willing to donate their lands to the project particularly if these lands will only be strips/small sizes.
- (viii) Meetings were also held with Naogaon *pourashava* engineers and relevant staff regarding IR impacts and how to minimize the issues connected with it.

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

42. Eighty eight percent (88%) 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, 12% APs, mainly owners of temporary structure, have no space to relocate their businesses and are demanding suitable space for them.

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

B. Future Consultation and Disclosure

44. 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 relevant information in this RP together with the information on GRM and entitlement of affected persons will be translated to local language and disclosed to affected persons. The same information will be posted in Naogaon *pourashava* and provided to members of TLCC and community representatives.

45. 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.

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

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

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

48. 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 Naogaon *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 Naogaon *pourashava*, and ADB's website after approval of the RP by ADB.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

49. 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.

50. **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.

51. *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.

52. 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 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.

53. **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.

54. 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.

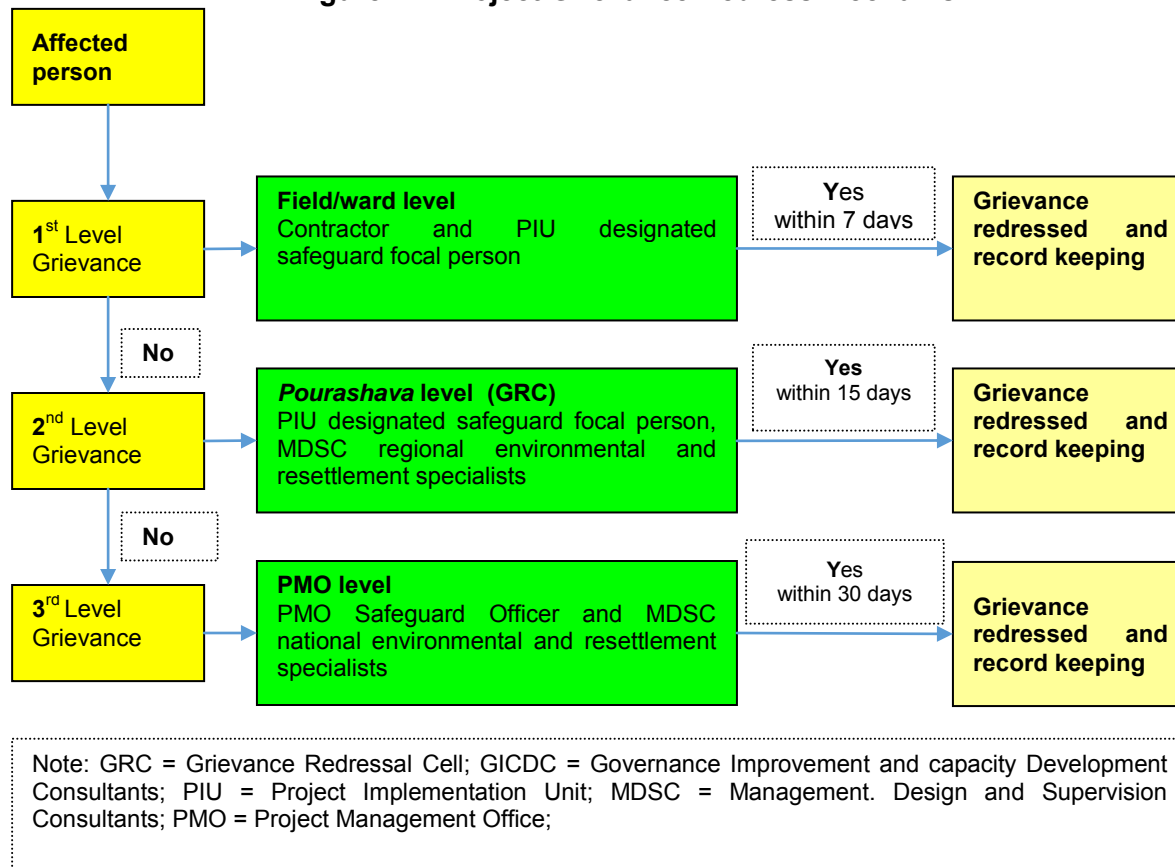
55. In the event that the established GRM is not in a position to resolve the issue, the affected person also can use the ADB Accountability Mechanism (AM) through directly contacting (in writing) the Complaint Receiving Officer (CRO) at ADB headquarters or the ADB Bangladesh Resident Mission (BRM). 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.

56. **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.

57. **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.

58. **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.

¹⁰ Grievance redress cell (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 14: Project Grievance Redress Mechanism

VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

59. **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.

60. 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.

61. 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.

62. **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.

63. **Appendix 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.

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

VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

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

65. 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.

66. 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.

67. 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.

B. Principles, Legal, and Policy Commitments

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

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

C. Entitlement

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

70. The entitlement¹² matrix (Table 5) specifies that any displaced person¹³ will be entitled to

¹¹ The project cut-off date was established during the formal disclosure of the RP on (10-12-2013). 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.

¹² Resettlement 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.

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

(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.

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 5: Entitlement Matrix

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

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			AND
			- Cash compensation for self-relocation of stall/kiosk at market rate (labor, materials, transport, and other incidental costs)
	Fixed assets attached to affected structures (water supply, telephone lines)	Owner, lessee, tenant	- Cash compensation for reinstallation and connection charges
3. INCOME RESTORATION¹⁴			
Crops	Affected crops	Cultivator	<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	- 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.
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	- Same as above and distributed between land owner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share
Permanent loss of agriculture-based	Partial loss of agricultural land with viable land remaining	Owner, lessee, sharecrop tenant,	- Provision of support for investments in productivity enhancing inputs, such as land levelling, terracing, erosion control, and agricultural

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

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
livelihood		non-titled land user	extension, as feasible and applicable - Additional financial supports/grants if land/crop compensation is insufficient for additional income-generating investments to maintain livelihood at BDT 70,000 per household (the provided sum is given to the entitled AP for one time allowance/ income generating assistance).
	Full loss of viable agricultural land without availability of alternative land	Owner, lessee, sharecrop tenant, non-titled land user	- Provision of retraining, job placement - Included in the project livelihood restoration and rehabilitation program - Financial grants and/or microcredit access for livelihood investment as well as organizational/logistical support to establish an alternative income generation activity BDT 90,000 per household (the provided sum is given to the entitled AP for one time allowance/ income generating assistance).
Loss of income from agricultural labor		Wage laborers in any affected agricultural land	- Cash assistance for loss of income up to 7 days at actual income loss as per census or Government of Bangladesh registered minimum wage, whichever is higher - Preferential selection for work at project site during civil works
Maintenance of access to means of livelihood	obstruction by subproject facilities	All APs	- Accessibility of agricultural fields, community/social facilities, business premises, and residences of persons in the project area ensured - Accessibility to the original/alternative fishing ground
Businesses	Temporary business loss due to land acquisition and/or resettlement or construction activities of project	Owner of business (registered, informal)	- Cash compensation equal to lost income during period of business interruption based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records or Government of Bangladesh registered minimum wage, whichever is higher - Assistance to re-establish business. APs will be provided 7 days advance notice, followed by a reminder 1 days before construction - If required, they will be assisted to temporarily shift for continued economic activity and then assisted to shift back, post construction.
	Permanent business loss due to land acquisition and/or resettlement without possibility of establishing alternative business	Owner of business (registered, informal)	- Cash assistance for lost income based on 3 months' minimum wage rates to permanently displaced vendors will be paid, , based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records or Government of Bangladesh registered minimum wage, whichever is higher AND - Provision of retraining, job placement, additional financial grants and microcredit for equipment and buildings, as well as organizational/logistical support to establish AP in alternative income generation activity - Included in the project livelihood restoration and rehabilitation program
Employment	Temporary employment loss due to land acquisition and/or resettlement or	All laid-off employees of affected	- Cash compensation equal to lost wages during period of employment interruption up to 6 months, based on tax record or

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

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
elderly-headed household*, poor households		structures	- 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

VIII. COMPENSATION MECHANISM

71. 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.

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

1. Cash Allowance to Support Lost Income

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

2. Assistance to Re-establish Businesses

74. 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.

75. 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.

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

3. Additional Assistance to Vulnerable Groups

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

4. Steps for Compensation of Temporary Affected Persons

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

79. Compensation and assistance to APs must be provided prior to start of civil works.

80. **IR impacts in anticipation of ADB support.** A tracer study will be conducted for any households/persons displaced in anticipation of ADB support. The principal objective of the tracer study is to locate all affected households/persons and to find out their present socioeconomic situation. A set of guide questions that focused on the following will be used (sample is provided in **Appendix 4**):

- (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;

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

- (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.

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

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

A. Unit Costs

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

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

83. 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.

84. 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.

85. 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 Naogaon *pourashava* earn highest daily profit of BDT 342.22 per day, which is used as the unit rate for tentative computation of compensation. Actual loss will be compensated as the entitlement in the RF.

B. Resettlement Costs

86. **Table 6** 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.

87. 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 6: Indicative Cost for RP Implementation – Naogaon Phase 1 Subprojects

	Compensation for type of loss	Sqft.	No.	Type	Period days	Unit rate (TK)	Total Amount (TK)
1.	Land		-	-	-	-	Not required for Phase 1
2.	Structure						
	a. Main Structure						
	(i) permanent	40	2	1 house		500	20,000
		100		1 shop		1069	106,900
	(i) semi-permanent	860	15	14 shops		292	251,120
		500		1 youth club		292	146,000
	B. Other structures						
	(i) permanent		4	1 ring slab		3813	3,813
				1 water supply line		3000	3,000
		140		2 fences		426.95	59,773
	(ii) semi-permanent		-				
3.	Trees						
	(i) Mango		1	fruit bearing tree, wood		4727	4,727
	(ii) Coconut		1	fruit and wood		4636	4,636
4.	Income loss						
	(i) Permanently affected		none		-	-	-
	(ii) temporarily affected		15		7	342.22	35,933.10
5.	Special assistance for vulnerable APs (livelihood training)						
	(i) WHH		none		-	-	-
	(ii) BPL		3		LS	3,750	11,250
6.	Shifting Assistance (temporary structures)						
	Labor Cost for		15 shops* 2 day labor cost = 30			225	6,750
	Transportation Cost		15			300	4,500
5	Others						
	(i) public consultation and				LS		300,000

	Compensation for type of loss	Sqft.	No.	Type	Period days	Unit rate (TK)	Total Amount (TK)
	disclosure						
	(ii) grievance redress mechanism				LS		100,000
	(iii) safeguards capacity building program						Under MDSC costs
	(iv) personnel costs (PMO and PIU)						PMO and PIU costs
	(v) updating of RP including surveys and consultation with APs						Under MDSC costs
	(vi) materials for awareness raising and implementation of consultation and participation plan						Under GICDC costs
	TOTAL						1,065,902
	10% Contingency (to cover labor costs for shifting assistance, repair/compensation for damaged property, others not specified above)						106,590.2
	Grand Total (BDT)						1,172,492.20
	USD						15,031.95

X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

A. Institutional Arrangement

88. **Executing agencies.** LGED and DPHE will be the executing agencies for the project.

89. **Project management office.** A PMO will be established in LGED headed by a Project Director and will be staffed by a safeguard (social) 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

90. **Implementing agencies and project implementation units.** The participating *pourashavas* will be the implementing agencies, and will establish a PIU within the *pourashava* structure. 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; and
- (ix) Ensure availability of required compensation fund for disbursement to the entitled persons before the starts of civil works
- (x) address any grievances brought about through the GRM in a timely manner.

91. **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

92. 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 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;
- (xi) perform any other task assigned by MDSC team leader, deputy team leader and national resettlement specialist, and the project director.

93. **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 be repaired/rehabilitated.

94. 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 7: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for Social Safeguard 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 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 (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 – TLCC, PIU and MDSC regional resettlement specialist 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 11 provides a template for	PMO and MDSC national resettlement specialist

Activities	Agency Responsible
semi-annual social monitoring report.	
Clearance and disclosure of semi-annual monitoring report on website	ADB
Disclosure of semi-annual monitoring report	PMO (website, offices, and public places) PIUs (public places, APs, stakeholders, worksites)
Capacity Building	MDSC national resettlement specialist
Induction course to contractors prior to mobilization of workers	PMO and MDSC national resettlement specialist PIU and MDSC regional resettlement specialist

B. Capacity Building

95. 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 8**.

96. 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.

97. 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 1 local capacity development expert in each project pourashava:

- (i) regional coordinators will assist *pourashavas* and the local capacity development experts in the activities related to community participation and inclusive development.
- (ii) local capacity development expert 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 8: Indicative Capacity Building Training Program

Description	Contents	Schedule	Participants
Program 1 Orientation Workshop	Module 1 – Orientation on ADB SPS and applicable Government of Bangladesh laws and policies Module 2 – Identification and	1 day for Module 1 At least 2 days for Module 2 (1 day for lectures and 1 hands-on)	LGED and DPHE officials involved in project implementation PIUs

¹⁶ There will be 4 GICDC regional offices.

Description	Contents	Schedule	Participants
	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		
Program 2 Induction Course for Contractors and Supervisory staff	- Environmental and social issues during construction - Applicable environmental laws - Applicable labor laws - EMP requirements as per IEE and contracts - Avoidance of impacts and implementation of mitigation measures - Monitoring and reporting requirements - Grievance redressal	1 day	PIUs Contractors
Program 3 Experiences and Best Practices Sharing	Experiences on safeguards implementation – Issues and Challenges - Best practices followed - Way forward	Towards end of Phase 1 implementation Towards end of Phase 2 implementation Additional sessions to be determined during UGIIP-3 implementation stage	PMO PIUs MDSC GICDC Contractors Other government agencies involved in the project implementation (example Department of Environment)

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

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

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

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

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

XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

101. 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.

102. 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 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: Indicative List of Proposed Subprojects in Naogaon Pourashava

Table 1: Proposed Road Improvement in Naogaon Pourashava

ID No.	Name of Road	Length (km)
R-1	Improvement of road RHD office to Durgapur road via Doyaler Mor & Ali Pasari's house	1.373
R-2	Improvement of road from Kalitola Mor to Napitpara Mor	0.670
R-3	Improvement of road from Sanyalbari to Sutikalitola at Sultanpur	2.228
R-4	Improvement of road from Naogaon PS to Sarisahatirmor via Torofdarpara including Jatika sangsad road (cc rd)	0.611
R-5	Improvement of road from Sherpur mosque to Chakprosad school via chakprosad hindupara	2.076
R-6	Improvement of road from Tajer Mor towards Khalisakuri	1.951
R-7	Improvement of road from Sharisahatir mor towards Durgapur via Bulu's housing scheme	1.905
R-8	Improvement of road from Idu's Batali to Anandanagar road (CC)	0.732
R-9	Improvement of road from Tulshiganga bridge to Sahebpara	2.052
R-10	Improvement of road from Circuit house to Shibpur road near vocational instt	2.050
R-11	Improvement of road from Hotel Abokash to Sanyalbari at Sultanpur & Ex-commissioner Mr Tomal's house	0.950
R-12	Improvement of road from Kuddus shop to Co-op Training Institute at Arzinaogao Modhyopara	0.550
R-13	Improvement of road from Dr Shamsher Ali mor to DPHE road including NB pharmaceutical road (cc rd)	0.600
R-14	Improvement of road from Bridge road to Kalitola temple	0.716
R-15	Improvement of road from Latapara mor to Doptoripara mor at Arzinaogao	0.650
R-16	Improvement of road from Chakprosad charmatha Bhugalpara Batara	0.546
R-17	Improvement of road from the house of Late Safiruddin to Shahpur road (cc rd)	0.640
R-18	Improvement of road from Durgapur Madrassah mor to Durgapur Uttarpara Mosque	0.950
R-19	Improvement of road from Janakalyan school to Humayun Kabir Bottola at Chakdev	0.122
	Total	21.372

Source: PPTA Final Report

Table 2: Proposed Drainage Improvement in Naogaon Pourashava

ID No.	Name of Drain	Length (km)
D-1	Construction of RCC Drain (large) from Ukilpara sluice gate to Durgapur beel	1.800
D-2	Construction of RCC Drain (along with cover slab) from Kalitola mor to Doptoripara mor via Napitpara mor	1.274
D-3	Construction of RCC Drain from Jonokolyan culvert to Humayun Kabir's Bottola at Chakdev	0.595
D-4	Construction of RCC Drain from Hotel Obokash mor to Sanyalbari mor	0.587
D-5	Construction of RCC Drain from Tajer Mor Shahid Minar to Tulshiganga river	1.124
D-6	Construction of RCC Drain from Muktir mor to Rubir mor	0.532
D-7	Construction of RCC Drain from Red Crescent to Kazir mor via ATM field	0.457
D-8	Construction of RCC Drain from Naogaon University College to Sluice gate at Surmari khal	0.736
D-9	Construction of RCC Drain from Doyal mor market to Surmari khal	0.385
D-10	Construction of RCC Drain from Arzinaogao Modhyopara to Somobay Trg Instt	0.800
	Total	8.290

Source: PPTA Final Report

Table 3: Proposed Water Supply Interventions in Naogaon Pourashava

	Description	Quantity	Unit
1.0 Existing Water Sources (PTWs) Rehabilitation/Improvements			
1.1	Replacement of bulk water meters	8	Nos.
1.2	Replacement of non-return valves	13	Nos.
1.3	Replacement/installation of control sluice valves	2	Nos.
1.4	Replacement/installation of pressure gauges	12	Nos.
1.5	Maintenance of electrical control panels	8	Nos.
1.6	Replacement of turbine pump shaft	20	m
1.7	Replacement of rubber bearing and bush for turbine pump shaft	10	Set

	Description	Quantity	Unit
1.8	Replacement of column pipe	40	m
1.9	Replacement of column pipe socket	20	Set
1.10	Regeneration of tube wells	4	Nos.
2.0 Rehabilitation of IRPs and OHTs			
2.1 Iron Removal Plant-01 (IRP) and Overhead Tank (OHT) at PWSS Compound			
2.1.1	Repair/replacement of mechanical accessories	1	LS
2.1.2	Maintenance of electrical control box/panel	1	LS
2.1.3	Replacement of sand bed	1	LS
2.1.4	Cleaning and disinfection of OHT and CWR	1	LS
2.1.5	Installation of automatic WL indicator (digital)	1	LS
2.1.6	Repair, cleaning, coloring of the entire structures including OHT	1	LS
2.1.7	Construction of sludge tank (including brick lining on the slope of the tank)	1	LS
2.1.8	Construction of washout drain	100	
2.1.9	Laying of extra pipelines (150 mm dia) from PTWs to IRP	2	km
2.2 IRP-02 and OHT at Kalitola Garur Hat			
2.2.1	Repair/replacement of mechanical accessories	1	LS
2.2.2	Maintenance of electrical control box/panel	1	LS
2.2.3	Replacement of sand bed	1	LS
2.2.4	Cleaning and disinfection of OHT and CWR	1	LS
2.2.5	Installation of automatic WL indicator (digital)	1	LS
2.2.6	Repair, cleaning, coloring of the entire structures including OHT	1	LS
2.2.7	Construction of sludge tank (including brick lining on the slope of the tank)	1	LS
2.2.8	Construction of washout drain	300	m
3.0 Distribution Network Improvements (DNI)			
3.1	Replacement of existing 50 mm pipes by 100 mm	8	km
3.3	Installation of wash-out including sluice valves, MS bends and RCC chamber	10	No.
3.3	Cleaning, leak detection and repair of distribution system	50	km
3.4	Establishment of 3-supply zones in the existing distribution network		
3.4.1	Installation of sluice valves	6	No.
3.4.2	Construction of RCC chambers	6	No.
4.0 Service Connections and Metering			
4.1	Procurement & installation of water meters	5000	No.
4.2	Laying of standard service connections including water meter chambers	5000	No.
5.0 Tools & Equipment, Water Testing Kits			
5.1	Tools & equipment	1	Set
5.2	Establishment of mini water quality testing lab. in PWSS Office	1	Set
6.0 Civil Works			
6.1	Rehabilitation of PWSS office	1	No.
6.2	Rehabilitation of existing store	1	No.

Source: PPTA Final Report

Table 4: Proposed Solid Wastes Management Interventions in Naogaon Pourashava

	Item	Unit	Quantity
1.0	Primary Waste Collection		
1.1	Waste collection plastic bins, color coded (green for organic, blue for inorganic, 10 liter capacity) for source-segregation	No.	2000
1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tricycle rikshaws with 6 nos. 30 liters plastic bins etc. (1 tricycle per 200 households) Uniform, tools 	No. No. Sets	6 36 12
2.0	Secondary Waste Collection		
2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transfer stations with MRF facility 2-Trailers with 1-tractor Dump truck (3-ton capacity) Uniform/tools 	No.	2 1 1 10
3.0	Solid Waste treatment		
3.1	Construction of Composting plant (aerobic composting) with shredders, turning and sieving equipment, bagging, quality control equipments etc., 5-ton capacity.	No.	1
4.0	Medical Waste Collection & Treatment		

	Item	Unit	Quantity
4.1	Supply color coded bins (three types) for source-segregation of different types of medical waste, covered vans for waste collection, treatment by auto-clave or incinerator	No.	1
5.0	Controlled Landfill		
5.1	Construction of landfill with site embankment, liner facility (if required), leachate collection (Main pipe 450mm, branch pipe 150 mm) & treatment facility (Reed bed system), plantation and landscaping, etc. 20-30 tons/day	No.	1
5.2	Wheel loader	No.	1

Table 5: Proposed Sanitation Interventions in Naogaon Pourashava

	Items	Unit	Quantity
1.0	Public Toilet		
1.1	Chicken Market (Reconstruction), Ward No - 04	No.	1
1.2	Near Naogaon Technical School, Ward No – 01	No.	1
1.3	Shuparipatti, Ward No – 04	No.	1
1.4	Near Tulshigonga Bridge, Ward No – 09	No.	1
1.5	North-east Corner of Naogaon Park, Ward No – 03	No.	1
2.0	School Toilet		
2.1	Topobon Govt. Primary School, Ward No – 05	No.	1
2.2	Hat Naogaon High School, Ward No – 05	No.	1
2.3	Bhabanipur Primary School, Ward No – 09	No.	1
3.0	Desludging Equipment		
3.1	Vacu-tug	No.	1

Source: PPTA Final Report

Table 6: Proposed Other Municipal Infrastructures in Naogaon Pourashava

	Item	Unit	Quantity
A. Market			
1.a	Construction of a market at Doyel's Mour	No.	1
1.b	Construction of a market at Alupatty	No.	1
1.c	Construction of wholesale market at Main Bazar	No.	1
B. Bus/Truck Terminal			
2	Improvement of the Bus Terminal	No.	1
C. Others			
3	Construction of community hall at Par-Naogaon (on damaged town hall premises)	No.	1
4	Improvement of the river front including lighting & footpath	No.	1
5	Slum Improvement Works	No.	1

Appendix 2: Suggested Form for Transect Walk/Rapid Socio-Economic Survey of Affected Households

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

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

Photograph Numbers:

Strip Map:

Appendix 3: Results of Census of Affected Households and Socio-Economic Survey in Naogaon Pourashava

A. Affected Households

Component ID	Number of Household Members
D-1	39
D-3	-
R-2	14
R-3	18
R-5	11
R-7	4
R-8	9
Total	95

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

Occupation	Head Of The Household	Spouse	Other Household Members
Business	19		
Service		1	1
Driving	1		2
Student			26
Farmer	1		1
House Wife		21	6
Labor			1
Unemployed			1
Shop Kepper			1
Old/Retired	1		4
Child			5
Kosai			2
Muchi			
Carpenter			
Doctor			1
Total	22	22	51

Sex of Head of Household

Components	Sex of household		Total
	Male	Female	
D-1	9		9
R-2	3		3
R-3	4		4
R-5	3		3
R-7	1		1
R-8	2		2
Total	22		22

Civil status of Head of the Household

Components	Civil Status			Total
	Single	Married	Widow	
D-1	0	9		9
R-2	0	3		3
R-3	0	4		4
R-5	0	3		3
R-7	0	1		1
R-8	0	2		2
Total	1	22		22

Education of Head of Household

Components	Education					Total
	None	Elementary	High School	College	Others	
D-1	0	5	2	2		9
R-2	1	2	0	0		3
R-3	0	2	1	1		4
R-5	0	1	1	1		3
R-7	0	0	1	0		1
R-8	0	1	1	0		2
Total	1	11	6	4		22

Household Income Range (BDT)

Components	Below 7,000	7,000 to 10,000	10,000 to 15,000	15,000 to 20,000	20,000 and more	Total
D-1	1	0	2	3	3	9
R-2	1	0	2	0	0	3
R-3	1	0	0	2	1	4
R-5	0	1	1	1	0	3
R-7	0	0	0	1	0	1
R-8	0	0	2	0	0	2
Total	3	1	7	7	4	22

Household Expenditure Range (BDT)

Components	Below 7,000	7,000 to 10,000	10,000 to 15,000	15,000 to 20,000	20,000 and more	Total
D-1	0	1	3	2	3	9
R-2	0	1	1	1	0	3
R-3	0	1	3	0	0	4
R-5	1	1	1	0	0	3
R-7	0	0	0	1	0	1
R-8	0	0	2	0	0	2
Total	1	4	10	4	3	22

Religion of Household

Religion	Number	Percent
Muslim	17	77.27
Hindu	5	22.73
Total	22	100

Ownership of Land status

Components	Owned by Occupant	Private Owner (other than relative)	Khas Land	Govt. Land	Pourashava Land	Total
D-1	0		0	2	7	9
D-3	0		1	0	0	1
R-2	0		0	2	1	3
R-3	1		0	3	0	4
R-5	1		0	1	1	3
R-7	0		0	1	0	1
R-8	0		0	1	1	2
Total	2		1	10	10	23

Year of Staying

Components	N	Avg. Year of Staying
D-1	8	9.6250
D-3	1	2.0000
R-2	3	7.1667
R-3	4	5.5000
R-5	2	22.0000
R-7	1	5.0000
R-8	2	5.3750
Total	21	8.6786

Household Have School Children

Components	Number of household	Number of School Children
D-1	7	15.00
R-2	2	2.00
R-3	3	5.00
R-5	3	3.00
R-8	2	2.00
Total	17	27.00

Household Have Loans

Components	Have Loans		Total
	Yes	No	
D-1	2	7	9
R-2	3	0	3
R-3	2	2	4
R-5	2	1	3
R-7	1	0	1
R-8	1	1	2
Total	11	11	22

Loans Collected from Whom

Components	From whom			Total
	Bank	Cooperative	NGOs	
D-1	0	0	2	2
R-2	1	2	1	4
R-3	1	1	1	3
R-5	0	1	1	2
R-7	0	0	1	1
R-8	0	0	1	1
Total	2	4	6	13

Loose Job

Components	Loose Job	Dependent	Self Employed (Other than Head of Household)	Members Engaged in Agriculture
D-1	6.00	25.00	3.00	
R-2	3.00	12.00	2.00	
R-3	2.00	7.00	2.00	
R-5	1.00	3.00		
R-7	1.00	4.00	1.00	1
R-8	2.00	5.00	6.00	
Total	15.00	56.00	14.00	1

Financial Assistance from Other source

Components	Financial Assistance		Total
	Yes	No	
D-1	1	8	9
R-2	3	0	3
R-3	2	2	4
R-5	0	3	3
R-7	1	0	1
R-8	1	1	2
Total	8	14	22

Rate of Labor

Type of Labor	Number of Respondents	Mean
Rate of Skilled carpenter	19	418.42
Rate unskilled labor	19	225.26

Source of drinking water

Components	Drinking Water Source	
	Tube Well	Piped Water
D-1	9	0
R-2	2	1
R-3	4	0
R-5	3	0
R-7	1	0
R-8	2	0
Total	21	1

No. of Labors (helpers)

Labor for shifting	No.
Person Dismantle	60
Person Reconstruct	72
Total	132

Privately Owned Trees

Trees	Number	Name of Owner
Jiga		
Kathal		
Mango	1	Md. Selim
Mehogani		
Coconut	1	Shafiqul Islam
Rain Tree		
Shimul		
Supari		
Bamboo		
Shishu		
Total	2	2

Affected Structure Type

Type	COMPONENT ID							Remarks
	D-1	D-3	R-2	R-3	R-5	R-7	R-8	
Main Structure								
(i) Permanent	1				1			1 shop, 1 house
(ii) Semi-Permanent	5	1	3	2	1	1	2	14 shops, 1 youth Club,
Other Structure								

(i) Permanent	2			2				1 ring slab, 1 water supply line, 2 fences
(ii) Semi-Permanent								
Total	8	1	3	4	2	1	2	

Affected Structure- nature of Business

Nature of Business	COMPONENT ID						Total
	D-1	R-2	R-3	R-5	R-7	R-8	
Tea Stall	1	2	1	0	1	0	5
Grocery	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Confectionary	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hotel	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Vegetable	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Meat Shop	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Lakrir Dokan	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pithar Dokan	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Total	6	3	2	1	1	2	15

Affected Structure- Materials

Materials	Number	Affected Area (square feet)	Affected Area (square meters)
Main Structure			
Bricks and Concrete	1	100	
Wood, Bamboo and Tin	15	1360	
Tin			
Tin, Bamboo, Ring Slub			
Bricks & Tin			
Earthen	1	40	
Other Structure			
Bricks and Concrete	2	140	
Wood, Bamboo and Tin			
Tin			
Tin, Bamboo, Ring Slub	1		
Bricks & Tin			
Water Supply Line	1		

B. Socioeconomic Conditions of Naogaon Pourashava**Structure (Naogaon)**

SL.	Particular of Structure			Total Surveyed (in Sqft/ piece)	Average Replacement Cost (Per Sqft./ Piece)
	Roof	Fence	Floor		
1	Pucca	Pucca	Pucca	1,450 Sqft.	1,345
2	Tin	Pucca	Pucca	3,110 Sqft.	804
3	Tin	Tin	Katcha/ Brick	1,200 Sqft.	292
4	Tin	Wood/ bamboo	Katcha	2,720 Sqft.	167
5	Tin	Mud	Katcha	400 Sqft.	500
6	Straw	Straw	Katcha	250	72
7	Latrine (Katcha)				
8	Latrine(Slab)			8 Pieces	3,813
9	Latrine (Pucca)			7 Pieces	19,571
10	Hand Tube Well			6 Pieces	6,667
11	Deep Tube Well				

12	Well		
13	Drain		
14	Fencing by Straw	150 Sqft.	47
15	Fencing by Tin	125 Sqft.	80
16	Fencing by Wall (Brick)	225 Sqft.	448.89
17	Funeral Pile		

Land Price (Naogaon)

SL.	Land Type	Naogaon	
		Number of Survey	Average Land Price
1	Home stead	12	168,182
2	Vita/High land	12	155,455
3	Single Crop	12	68,636
4	Double Crop	12	87,091
5	Multi crop	12	104,545
6	Orchard	12	80,727
7	Pond (under cultivated)	12	41,364
8	pond (non-cultivated)	12	39,545
9	Fallow land	12	33,636
10	Others	-	-
11	Total	12	86575.67

Trees (Naogaon)

SL.	Type of Trees	No. of Response	Big	Medium	Small	Sapling
1	Mango	12	4,727	2,982	1,700	87
2	Jackfruit	12	3,627	2,545	1,473	33
3	Black berry	12	4,636	3,000	1,545	46
4	Litchi	7	3,143	1,614	657	61
5	Guava	12	1,236	745	355	50
6	Tamirind	12	3,364	1,845	755	28
7	Koroi	12	10,545	5,545	818	40
8	Segun	3	16,667	7,667	1,500	57
9	Mehegani	12	14,182	6,455	1,064	51
10	Neem	12	7,727	4,000	845	40
11	Paya					
12	Debdaru	9	2,267	1,122	611	20
13	Silk cotton plant	6	3,500	1,750	733	28
14	Rain Tree	12	10,727	5,909	927	40
15	Akashmoni	12	7,682	3,455	691	64
16	Baynna					
17	Krishnachura	12	3,045	1,564	655	30
18	Ucaliptus	5	2,600	1,340	580	31
19	Banana	12	166	97	60	12
20	Chambul	12	8,727	4,273	1,000	31
21	Bamboo	12	345	205	100	39
22	Coconut	12	4,636	2,955	1,818	130
23	Nut	12	300	191	98	19
24	Plam	12	6,273	3,182	764	

Own Toilet

Own Toilet	Number	Percent
Yes	21	95.45
No	1	4.55
Total	22	100.0

1 Household do not own toilet and use common toilet.

Household priority Expenses Sectors

Expenditure Sector	First Priority		Second Priority		Third Priority	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Food	19	86.36	3	13.6	-	-
Health	-	-	10	45.55	9	40.9
Education	3	13.64	7	31.8	4	18.2
Business	-	-	1	4.5	1	4.5
Clothing	-	-	-	-	2	9.1
Agriculture	-	-	1	4.5		
Transportation	-	-	-	-	6	27.3
Total	22	100.0	22	100.0	10	100.0

Women Contribute in Income

Woman Contribute Income	Number	Percent
Yes	1	4.5
No	21	95.5
Total	22	100.0

Role in Decision Making

Role in Decision Making	Number	Percent
Yes	18	81.8
No	4	18.2
Total	10	100.0

Maximum Education Level Achieved by Women

Education Level	Number	Percent
Primary	7	31.8
Secondary/ High School	10	45.5
College	4	18.2
None	1	4.5
Total	22	100.0

Practice Skill in Other place

Practice Skill in Other Place	Number	Percent
Yes	7	30.4
No	8	40.00
Not Applicable	8	29.6
Total	23	100.0

Want to Acquired Training

Want Training	Number	Percent
Yes	4	18.18
No	18	81.82
Total	22	100

Source of Drinking Water

Source of Drinking Water	Number	Percent
Tube Well	21	95.5
Piped Water	1	4.5
Total	22	100.0

Types of Desired Training

Type of Desired Training	Frequency	Percent
--------------------------	-----------	---------

Computer	2	50.00
Welding	1	25.00
Business	1	25.00
Total	1	100.00

Appendix 4: Procedure for Displaced Households/People in Anticipation of ADB Support

I. Introduction

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

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

II. Findings

In Naogaon, 1 shop and 1 ring slab/latrine (see Figures 5 and 6 of the RP) were found out to be dismantled during ADB field visit on 20 February 2013. As per transect walk records, these shops were assigned the following codes: 219 for shop and 220 for ring slab/latrine.



shop before demolition/dismantling



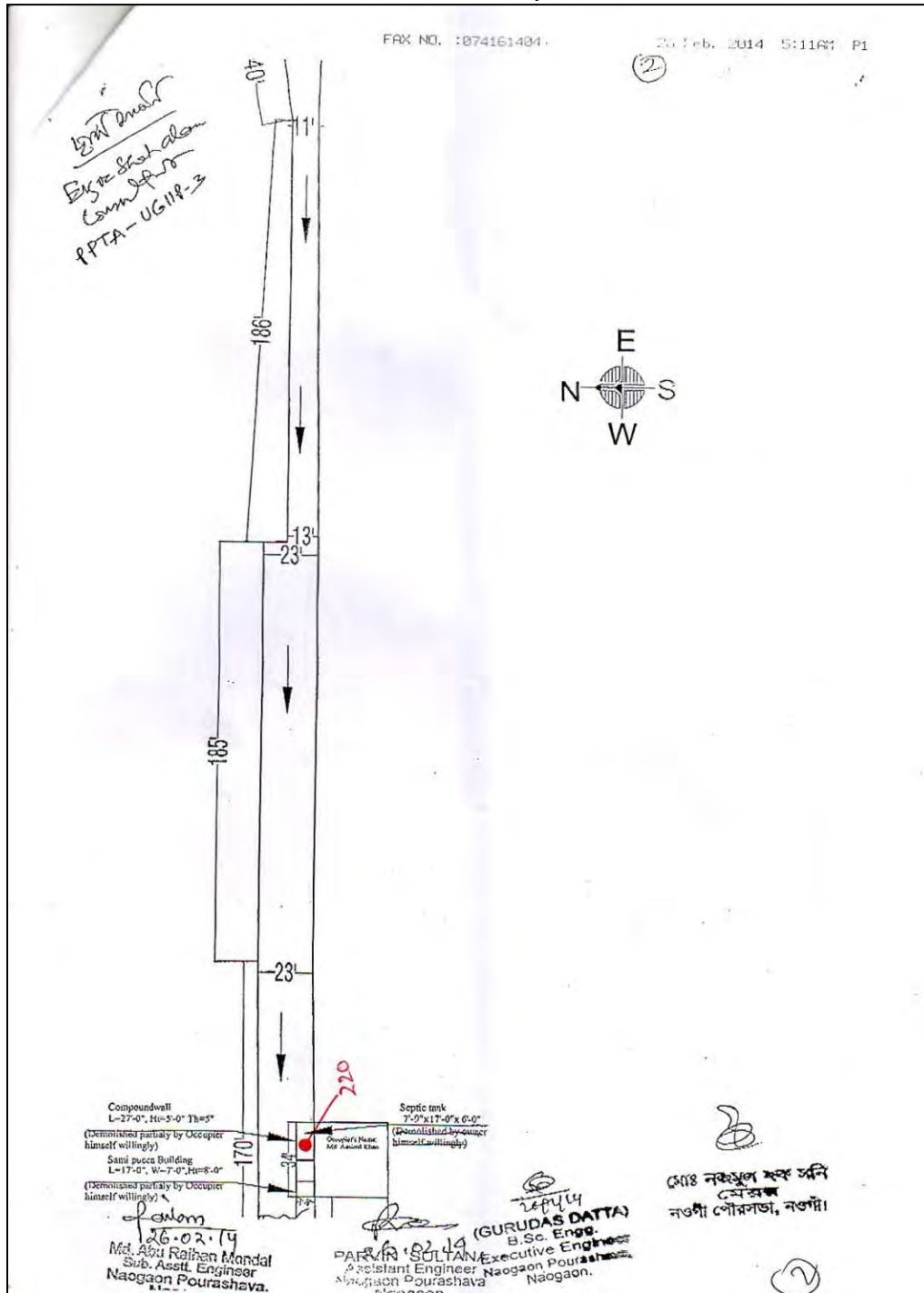
ring slab/latrine before demolition/dismantling

Photos taken during census of affected households – 7 to 10 December 2013

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

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

Strip Map of D-1 showing IR Impacts as per Record Numbers (location of removed ring slab/latrine)



Tracer Study Findings and Corrective Actions (Business/Shops/Stalls)

Naogaon Pourashava



(pictures or any records) before demolition

(pictures or any records) after demolition

1. **Drainage: (alignment D-1)**

Findings: SHOP Code number 219

- He built his shop about ____ years ago.
- He totally demolished his shop at the end of XXX (date) on orders from the XXX (pourashava).
- **(only if applicable)** Previous to this, he partially demolished and rebuilt his shop ____ times the past years on orders from local authorities.
- He pays a monthly rent of ____ BDT for the land on which his house/shop was built.
- ____ (identify if relatives, pourashava, paid laborer/s) helped him demolish his house-shop and the cost.
- He/she is built his new shop made of XXX (material) and with tin roof ____ days ago in XXX (location). He spent ____ BDT for that.
- He/she lost ____ BDT income due to demolition of the affected shop, ____ days no business due to construction of new shop and move to the new shop.
- His main sources of income are his shop, selling cold drinks, snacks, betel nuts; andxxx (specify if any). Daily income from the shop is about ____BDT, while annual income from other sources is ____ BDT.
- Based on the opinions of executing and implementing agencies personnel, village officials, and affected households, a new shop of the same construction materials and floor area as those found in the project alignment would cost between ____ and ____ BDT.
- The affected shop owner are categorized as (poor/ethnic minority/vulnerable) household (of relevant)

Corrective actions (shops):

- PIU will provide a cash allowance of ____ BDT to (name of displaced) which covers the cost of his totally demolished shop, including business disruption.
- (name of displaced) will be allowed to transfer his temporary shop in the ROW on the other side of the road during construction works at the side of the road where his temporary shop is presently located/ to the specific relocation areas as determined by the PIU/Local government.
- The PIU/pourashava will provide the following assistance to ensure livelihood rehabilitation to the affected shop owner (specify):

Sample Tracer Study Findings and Corrective Actions (Structure)

Naogaon Pourashava



(pictures or any records) before demolition

(pictures or any records) after demolition

1. Drainage: alignment D-1

Findings: STRUCTURE Code No. 220

- He built his structure (identify: _____) about _____ years ago.
- He totally demolished his structure at the end of XXX (date) on orders from the XXX (Village XXX).
- (only if applicable) Previous to this, he partially demolished and rebuilt his structure _____ times the past years on orders from local authorities.
- (if land is rented) He pays a monthly rent of _____ BDT for the land on which his structure was built.
- Prior to totally demolishing his structure at the end of XXX (date), he claims that he did not experience any disruption.
- _____ (identify if relatives, pourashava, paid laborer/s) helped him demolish his structure and the cost.
- He is built his new structure made XXX (materials) in XXX (location). He spent _____ BDT for that.
- Based on the opinions of executing and implementing agencies personnel, village officials, and affected households, a new structure of the same construction materials and size/length/floor area as those found in the project area would cost between _____ and _____ BDT.

Corrective actions (shops):

- PIU will provide a cash allowance of _____ BDT to (name of displaced) which covers the cost of his totally demolished structures with labor cost and transportation/relocation cost to the new location are added to it.

Appendix 5: Involuntary Resettlement Impacts Assessment Checklist (Naogaon)

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: Naogaon
 b. Location: Naogaon Pourashava
 c. Proposed scheme considered in this checklist: (check one)
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> roads | <input type="checkbox"/> street lighting |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> drainages | <input type="checkbox"/> market |
| <input type="checkbox"/> water supply | <input type="checkbox"/> community center/auditorium |
| <input type="checkbox"/> solid waste management | <input type="checkbox"/> bus and truck terminals |
| <input type="checkbox"/> sanitation | <input type="checkbox"/> river <i>ghats</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (toilets, septage management, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Others (<i>please specify</i>) |

C. Screening Questions for Involuntary Resettlement Impact

Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Will the project include any physical construction work?				
Does the proposed activity include upgrading or rehabilitation of existing physical facilities?				
A. Land (not applicable for public ROWs)				
1. Ownership of land known?	n/a	n/a		(if yes, check appropriate) <input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> private <input type="checkbox"/> trust/community <input type="checkbox"/> traditional (IPs/tribal) <input type="checkbox"/> Others (specify) _____
2. Land purchase/acquisition (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 <input type="checkbox"/> residential

Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
				___ commercial/business ___ community use ___ vacant/not used ___ private access road ___ others (specify) _____
4. Are there any non-titled people who live or earn their livelihood at the site/land?				(if yes, provide description)
5. Are there any existing structures on land?				
(if yes, complete the following information)				
- Residential				(if yes, provide number)
- Business/shops/stalls				(if yes, provide number)
- Fences				(if yes, provide description – brick, bamboo, wired, etc.)
- Water wells				(if yes, provide number)
- Sanitation facility				(if yes, provide description)
- Others (specify) _____				(if yes, provide description)
6. Are there any trees on land?				(if yes, provide number)
7. Are there any crops on land?				(if yes, provide if perennial or seasonal)
8. Will people lose access to:				
- any facility				(if yes, provide description)
- services				(if yes, provide description)
- natural resources				(if yes, provide description)
9. Will any social or economic activities be affected by land use-related changes?				
10. Are any of the affected persons (AP) from indigenous or ethnic minority groups?				(if yes, provide description)
B. Linear Works				
1. Within public RoW?	X			(if no, provide description and ensure answer questions on land)
2. Structures on RoW? (applicable to full or partial parts, applicable to permanent/semi-permanent structures)	X			(if yes, provide description)
- Residential	X			1 permanent house
- Commercial/business/stalls	X			1 permanent shop 14 semi-permanent shops
- Fence/boundary walls	X			2 permanent fences
- Sanitation facility	X			1 ring slab
- Community facility	X			1 semi-permanent youth club
- School/educational facility		X		
- Religious structure		X		
- Service provision (light poles, water wells, etc.)	X			1 water line
- 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			2 trees
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)

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

D. Attachments

1. Subproject with land requirement:

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

2. Subproject along ROWs:

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

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

THIS PORTION IS FOR PMO AND MDSCSAFEGUARD TEAM USE ONLY

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

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

Appendix 6: Records of Public Consultations

Consultation with a male female mix group at Idu's Battaly (ward 4), Naogaon.

Location: Idu's Battaly

Road No: 8

Venue: On proposed street

Date: 13.01.2014

103. The road sub-project has been proposed in an extended part of the pourashava. In the locality it has been a long time community demand to develop the kuccha road into a metaled one. It goes partly under water even after a moderate downpour, since no drainage system has yet been built. In full monsoon, ditches and depression around are overflowed and the whole road gets submerged disrupting the communication. However, some well off people put some bricks on the road to make it a little walk able. In the past, this extended pourashava part was fully agricultural land; its inclusion into the pourashava, land prices went up with people building houses filling up the ditches. This way natural drainage system has been ruined. The whole area is being transformed without any planning.

104. In this circumstance the road sub-project has become an urgent task; along with it the community is also demanding installation of a drainage system for the area to get rid of water-logging. The Pourashava staffs took measurement of the road but have not yet initiated the actual work on its improvement. The inhabitants of the area are poor and eke out their living as day labours in the rice mills, crop lands and also doing petty businesses like pitha selling and running road side tea stalls. Women also are seen in such works.

Key Issues of Discussion

	Key Issues	Major Findings
1.	Existing condition of the feeder road needs to be improved	<p>The existing road beings from Idurbattlay location, connected to the main road of the city and gone to Anandonagar, and all people of the area now demands its improvement.</p> <p>This road remains filthy with household sanitary wastes due to lack of proper drainage system and in rainy season it goes under water coming from overflowing ditches.</p> <p>The wet road in all season creates difficult situation for people to walk along and in rainy season rickshaw and vans find it hard to ply on it. During heavy downpour, cases of children drowning happen.</p> <p>The bad condition of the road creates not only physical inconvenience but also causes strong social problems. Marriage prospect of young people, especially women, suffers as this area is not liked by people from other area to make a relationship. Some mothers complained that their daughters' marriages have stalled for this reason.</p> <p>Road with drainage system is urgently important for the community.</p>
2.	How the better road communication will bring better scopes for the community	<p>The people have clearly stated that this road is very crucial for the daily movement. The absence of a proper drainage system its condition remains unsuitable for easy movement during dry season and it gets awful at the time of rains.</p> <p>With its development work done this road will offer great support to people's day to day livelihood activities like carrying raw materials to brick fields, rice mills and transportation of many small and medium level businesses.</p>
3.	Payment of taxes without any pourashava services	<p>The range of payable holding tax amount is from 50 to 500 taka. Most of the poor inhabitants of the area do not pay any tax. Their very poor level of income, they</p>

	Key Issues	Major Findings
		<p>cite as the reason for non-payment.</p> <p>However, some participants said with a grievance that they don't feel any urge to pay tax to the Pourashava which does not provide the minimum service to this poor community in helping their livelihood struggles by improving the condition of the road they need to use every day</p>
4.	Lack of access to supply water and electricity.	<p>The community has to depend on tube wells for water as no water supply system has been set up. The tube wells get submerged at the time of heavy downpour during rainy season. People have to endure the pain to get drinkable water from far and get the dirty water clean for washing and bathing.</p> <p>Only a very few number of inhabitants have access to electricity and the majority are deprived of this very essential service.</p>
5.	Local people's opinions on improvement of the condition of road and the area.	<p>Though almost the whole participants of the community stressed on improvement of the road along with drainage system but the majority think the drainage system is more important than the road. The community leaders and educated sections have clearly said that the road without drainage system is not a sound idea as the road will soon degenerate with the accumulation of water in absence of a proper drainage system along the road.</p> <p>People are highly skeptical about the Pourashava. They doubt that pourashava would actually undertake this development scheme. According to them 'pourashava is very good to raise hopes and dreams but much better to smash those dreams.' They feel their dreams never come true. .</p> <p>For the last 7 years people have been anxiously waiting for this development work. This time only the road construction work will be done but they feel drainage system is as important as the road.</p> <p>They feel the road should be extended up to Anadanagar; almost 9000 people will get benefit from this development as the road connecting to other localities and paras would come to benefit a larger number of population.</p>
6.	Community's willingness to support pourashava	<p>The community is very eager to extend their all kinds of support for implementing the project.</p> <p>The owners of few trees, structures and walls that fall in the Right of Way (ROW) agreed to remove these for the interest of the road. People expressed their willingness to participate in this project for their own interest in the road.</p> <p>This participation could be in the form of breaking a part of their walls or cutting the trees or removing the structures without any reluctance. People shared such commitment during census.</p> <p>The community representatives will motivate the people for extending their support for the construction of the road and drainage system. Since this project would create employment opportunities for poor people, they are very earnest to stand by the Pourashava with whatever support they could provide.</p>

Participant list of Idu's Battaly, W:04, Naogaon

	Name of participants	Sex	Address	Occupation
1	Abdul Malekshekh	Male	Naogaon pourashava	Councilor – Ward-4
2	AbdurRazzak	Male	Naogaon pourashava	Councilor – Ward-5
3	MdBelal	Male	Anandanagar	Business
4	Md. Mamun	Male	Khas Naogaon	Auto Puller
5	AbulKalam Azad	Male	Khas Naogaon	Business
6	MdMilon	Male	Mridha para	labor
7	Abdul Razzak	Male	Mridha para	Labor
8	Jalal Hossain	Male	Anandanagar	Lecturer

	Name of participants	Sex	Address	Occupation
9	MasudRana	Male	Khas Naogaon	Business
10	Shofiqui Islam	Male	Khas Naogaon	Business
11	Samsuddin Mia	Male	Mridha para	Business
12	Baser Ali	Male	Mridha para	Business
13	MdSirazul	Male	Mridha para	Driver
14	Abdul Jolil	Male	Mridha para	Business
15	FazalMondol	Male	Mridha para	Service
16	Golap Mia	Male	Mridha para	Business
17	Shelly Begum	Female	Khas Naogaon	H. W
18	Panna Begum	Female	Mridha para	H. W
19	Moyna Begum	Female	Mridha para	H. W
20	Hasna Begum	Female	Anandanagar	H. W
21	Rubby Begum	Female	Mridha para	H. W
22	Shireena Begum	Female	Khas Naogaon	H. W
23	Afroza Begum	Female	Khas Naogaon	H. W
24	Monju Begum	Female	Mridha para	H. W
25	Jyotsna Begum	Female	Mridha para	labor
26	Nasima Begum	Female	Anandanagar	H. W
27	Nazma Begum	Female	Anandanagar	H. W
28	Reshma Begum	Female	Khas Naogaon	H. W
29	Faima Begum	Female	Khas Naogaon	labor
30	Joynur Begum	Female	Khas Naogaon	H. W
31	Belly Begum	Female	Khas Naogaon	H. W
32	Jeleka Begum	Female	Khas Naogaon	H. W
33	Mahfuza Begum	Female	Anandanagar	H. W
34	Nurunnahar	Female	Mridha para	Student
35	Anowara Begum	Female	Mridha para	H. W
36	Laily Begum	Female	Mridha para	labor
37	Samsunnahar Begum	Female	Mridha para	H. W
38	Deoara Begum	Female	Mridha para	H. W
39	Rozina Begum	Female	Anandanagar	H. W
40	Rony Begum	Female	Anandanagar	H. W
41	MdAzia	Male	Anandanagar	Business
42	Monsur Ali	Male	Khas Naogaon	Rickshaw Puller

Consultation with community leader and beneficiary groups, in Arjinagar location, Ward - 6,Naogaon

Location: Chakproshad

Subproject : Road no: 5

Venue: Chakprosad High school

Date: 13.01.2014

105. In this road sub-project location at least 40% people are poor. Most of them are labour, van puller, small stall owners, and skilled labour. Though a few women earn their living as tailors the majority of them work in rice mills as day labours. A number of women are garments workers in big cities including Dhaka, Gazipur and Narayanganj..

106. Besides, a large number of poor men are wage workers in agriculture and rickshaw and van pullers. Middle income people are mainly doing businesses in raw materials.

Participants in the consultation held in ward-6 strongly voiced their feelings. According to them Arjinagar is a neglected part of the Pourashava. But this negligence could be, they think, very largely mitigated if the proposed road widening project is implemented. Participants think that this project would improve people's communication and income generating activities.

107. The consultations revealed the fact that the road was made pucca long ago but due to

not undertaking any maintenance work it has been ruined over the years. People, whenever they approached the Pourashava, were always told that Pourashava didn't have any fund to undertake any renovation work.

108. The community has been informed of the project. Some informed people know that ADB would fund the project. It has been said that all terms of condition of the project and its details would be disclosed to the people by the Pourashava. All project related information including its phase wise components, the length and width of the road. Construction time, money to be invested will be displayed in a board at a suitable location accessible to all sections of people. A monitoring unit will monitor sequence of the construction and ensure the quality of the work and solve resettlement issues.

109. Panel Mayor briefly described about the project. This large project includes water supply, installation of deep tube wells. People do not drink supply water as it contains high level of iron and it needs backwash wash cleaning. He said people would enthusiastically participate in this project.

Key Issues of Discussion

	Key Issues	Major Findings
1.	Existing situation of the feeder road needs to be improved	The existing road condition is not good as it has many pot holes and raised parts, very uneven, rugged and broken all through. Vehicles moving on this road alarmingly jerk causing indescribable suffering of the passengers. Especially sick people, older people and children find it horrible to move along this road. The road needs to be improved urgently as it has become a strong public demand for a number of years.
2.	How the better road communication will bring better scopes for the community	This will bring good communication for the locality, help to move quickly and will create better communication with the main city. As it is a very popular demand of the community, participants highly appreciated the sub-project of pourashava.
3.	Service use from Pourashava	The community said the holding tax of Pourashava is about 60- 500 taka and a number of people are paying tax Many poor families are not giving tax, though the amount is very low. They tried to justify their not giving the tax by blaming the pourashava not providing any service for the poor people. Though people's income is increasing with both men and women working side by side, they are not interested to pay tax. This is not due to their general poverty but for their little access to pourashava, they stated with some grievance.
4.	Access to supply Water	People of this area use tubewell water for all kind of uses as no water supply is in place in the area. Installation of water supply system is thus a popular demand of the area.
5.	Opinion of the local people to improve the road and condition of the area	People of the community are looking for better service from the pourashava and will give all kinds of tax if it provides necessary services to the community. Once people get used to have services, their unwillingness to pay taxes will be reversed and will gradually be interested to express their solidarity with Pourashava by giving taxes. They want to see the start of the project right away as the old unfulfilled promises have ultimately got the people fed up with the pourashava. They don't like promises anymore; now they want to see actions and real changes.
6.	Willingness to support the project	Community people will give full support to pourashava in terms of removing any structures or trees that come in the ROW. Community people will motivate APs for getting all kind of support for improvement of the road. Those who are old inhabitants are more dedicated to help the project, and those

	Key Issues	Major Findings
		who are new are also willing to help the project. Also the panel mayor said a drain, water supply are also needed.

List of Participants; Ward: 06, Naogaon.

	Name	Sex	Address	Occupation
1	Abdul Wahab	Male	Naogaon pourashava	Panel mayor , Ward 6
2	Rina Rahman	Female	NaogaonPourashava	Councilor, Ward :4,5,6
3	AbdurRazzak	Male	Naogaon pourashava	Panel mayor , Ward 6
4	Md. Salekur Rahman	Male	Chakprasad, Ward:06	Service
5	A.B Siddik	Male	Chakprasad, Ward:06	Labor
6	Israfil Hossain	Male	Chakprasad, Ward:06	Business
7	Aminur Islam	Male	Chakprasad, Ward:06	Service
8	Md. Alim	Male	Chakprasad, Ward:06	Agriculture
9	Mehedi Hasan Raton	Male	Chakprasad, Ward:06	Agriculture
10	Habibur Rahman	Male	Chakprasad, Ward:06	Labor
11	BazlulAlom	Male	Chakprasad, Ward:06	Agriculture
12	Sahidul Islam	Male	Chakprasad, Ward:06	Agriculture
13	Md. Muktar	Male	Chakprasad, Ward:06	Labor
14	Md. Hafizul	Male	Chakprasad, Ward:06	Labor
15	Md. Nayon	Male	Chakprasad, Ward:06	Labor
16	S.A Jolil	Male	Chakprasad, Ward:06	Doctor
17	Mozibur Rahman	Male	Chakprasad, Ward:06	Business
18	Mukul Hossain	Male	Chakprasad, Ward:06	Labor
19	M.A Razzak	Male	Chakprasad, Ward:06	Labor
20	Arman Ali	Male	Chakprasad, Ward:06	Labor
21	Mamunur Rashid	Male	Chakprasad, Ward:06	Business
22	Anarul Islam Babu	Male	Chakprasad, Ward:06	Driver
23	Md. Abul Hossain	Male	Chakprasad, Ward:06	Labor
24	Md. Shohorab	Male	Chakprasad, Ward:06	Agriculture
25	Atikur Rahman	Male	Chakprasad, Ward:06	Student
26	Joy Dhor	Male	Chakprasad, Ward:06	Labor
27	Aminur Islam	Male	Chakprasad, Ward:06	Business
28	Bahar Siddique	Male	Chakprasad, Ward:06	Student
29	Amez Ali	Male	Chakprasad, Ward:06	Agriculture
30	Md. Sabbir	Male	Chakprasad, Ward:06	Student
31	Aminur Islam Rahul	Male	Chakprasad, Ward:06	Business
32	Mrs.Angur	Female	Chakprasad, Ward:06	H. W
33	Rani Khatun	Female	Chakprasad, Ward:06	H. W
34	Arju Begum	Female	Chakprasad, Ward:06	H. W
35	HosneyAra	Female	Chakprasad, Ward:06	H. W
36	Sahnaz Begum	Female	Chakprasad, Ward:06	H. W
37	Rani Khatun	Female	Chakprasad, Ward:06	H. W
38	RehanaBanu	Female	Chakprasad, Ward:06	H. W
39	JhornaBanu	Female	Chakprasad, Ward:06	H. W
40	MerinaBanu	Female	Chakprasad, Ward:06	H. W
41	Mrs.DelereBanu	Female	Chakprasad, Ward:06	H. W
42	MdSujon	Male	Chakprasad, Ward:06	Business
43	Md.Alom	Male	Chakprasad, Ward:06	Labor
44	Md. Nazrul	Male	Chakprasad, Ward:06	Service
45	Md. Razu	Male	Chakprasad, Ward:06	Student
46	Sakil Ahmed	Male	Chakprasad, Ward:06	Student
47	Md. Munkir	Male	Chakprasad, Ward:06	Agriculture
48	Md. Halim	Male	Chakprasad, Ward:06	Labor
49	Nazma Begum	Female	Chakprasad, Ward:06	H. W
50	Mrs.Zhuli	Female	Chakprasad, Ward:06	H. W
51	Naznin Begum	Female	Chakprasad, Ward:06	H. W
52	Parul	Female	Chakprasad, Ward:06	H. W
53	Bilkiss	Female	Chakprasad, Ward:06	H. W

	Name	Sex	Address	Occupation
54	Md. Mukul	Male	Chakprasad, Ward:06	Business

Consultation with community on drain location

110. Consultation conducted with a number of people of the community who have expressed their needs and supportive attitude for proposed sub-project drain and also road in their community. This area call Charkprosadroad where majority of the inhabitants are poor. The area is a low lying land and it gives rise to perennial drainage problem. The community suffers in their daily lives.

Drain 3: Discussion with some people of drain location

Key Issues of Discussion

Key issues	Major Findings
Drainage Problem	<p>Both existing direction of the drain and also the proposed direction have no outlet. It ends in a small ditch (doba). But adequate drainage of the water needs full-fledged outlets. Presently dirty waste water spreads over private land, premises of residential houses and road that people regularly use.</p> <p>This water logging poses a great inconvenience, discomfort and irritation for the people who find normal movements along the road highly challenged. Bad smell of dirty waste water of the drain is polluting the whole area. For this reason there has been a mounting demand for the drainage system.</p> <p>The drain will impact on a few structures including one youth club. Most of the people in Chorprashad area are poor. This sorry condition of the road has excluded the community from the surrounding localities. It seriously hampers the promises of people's own initiative as children cannot go to school during rainy season.</p> <p>People of the area informed that they would provide all kinds of support for drain and road, they are eager to give land, cut trees and remove houses. They consider this as their own need and they will provide full support to pourashava. Some poor community will willingly provide their labour for the project.</p>

List of Participants in Discussion

	Name	Sex	Address	Occupation
1	Afzal pramanic	Male	Chakprashad	Agriculture
2	Nargis Begum	Female	Chakproshar Ward -6	house wife
3	Zahir	male	Chakproshar Ward -6	business
4	Md. Salim	Male	Chakproshar Ward -6	business
5.	Md. Motaher	male	"Word -4 road -8	black smith
6.	Amzad	male	Chakproshar – Road -3	Retired Post master

Findings of consultation sharing with mayor and pourashava staff at Naogaonpourashava.

111. Findings from the discussion with the community have been shared with the Mayor and Secretary of Engineering section of the Naogaon Pourashava. Findings shared are as follow:

112. PPTA consultant first shared the project components with the community about the project that is a popular demand and the participants highly appreciated the project during consultation and survey. People need to be informed of what projects are being implemented by the Pourashava and they must be made aware of what work schedule is being followed in project implementation. They should have prior information about the up-coming infrastructural projects in their area. In most of the cases people do not trust pourashava as they have long endured negligence as their very urgent demands remained unaddressed. It is really hard for them to believe that something really is going to happen in this area.

- The roads inside of pourashava are very narrow as because all the shops, business centres and other private and public institutions along the road sides occupied the entire ROW and there is no space for widening. For this reason no proposal has been made to widen such roads. This is also recognized by PPTA engineers.
- Some of the components of the proposed sub-project at some locations in the first phase are either drain or road. The community stressed upon the both to be executed at the same time at those locations. They also clearly stated that the new extended parts of the Pourashava are the most neglected area.
- Even in the feeder roads inside the location of the proposed project some encroachments are already found in the RWO and those structures are to be removed before the actual project begins. Without this, the project would remain in limbo.
- Piped water is a very strong demand of the people at the project location. Even poor people are categorical in this context. But this water supply component has been placed in the Phase-2. But the question remains as to how the poor section would pay for this service. People of this section have not been paying holding tax.
- The community has not been paying holding tax. People have not been made aware of the necessity of paying holding tax. They are reluctant to pay it even though it is not high. But the very poor section doesn't have the ability to pay this small amount. They need to be given some incentives. But the deplorable side of the picture is that many business people are not paying enough tax even though they are doing good businesses and financially capable.
- People are not convinced to pay any tax as they are not getting any services from the Pourashava. It is possible when pourashava will start delivering essential services people will gradually become motivated to pay the holding and other service taxes.
- Although a good number of people have large businesses and enough income they are not much interested to participate in any infrastructural development work.

Responses from the Pourashava Mayor, Engineer and Councilors:

Place : Mayor's office

Date : 13.01.2013

113. The Mayor of Naogaon and executive engineer and some councilors shared their opinions regarding the findings of the dissuasions. Mayor wanted to know when actually the project would start and how the fund would be obtained and utilized. He thinks the project should start as soon as possible since the pourashava could not improve many areas under it due to scarcity of adequate funding. Pourashava only received Annual Development Fund; in the last three years it received only 30 lakh taka for construction and maintenance of roads. An assessment of income is to be made every five year and it is due now. There will be an assessment after each five year on income which is due now. Based on this assessment income tax rate will be reviewed and re-fixed. It is hoped that income tax could be doubled.

114. The Mayor appreciated the project as he thinks the Naogaon Pourashava would need a large project like this as it includes development of road and drainage system. Although they don't have enough fund for development project but it could regularly pay salary of the staff and beat other costs. Pourashava has paid gratuity and provident fund to 30% to retired staff of

pourashava..

115. Naogaon Pourashava has drainage problems, due to low land and drainage problem in many areas people are suffering very much. Some areas have more problems than other. A long drain is already proposed but still some areas need to mitigate existing drainage problem. Although Pourashava did not propose any drain especially in extended areas but it will implement the construction if fund is available.

116. Most of the roads are proposed to be built with RCC

- About encroachment within the ROW ,pourashava will apply the existing rule that any construction should leave five feet from ROW, In addition to this , 1 feet should be left from owners. But most of the people are not familiar or maintaining this law. However they will be motivated to remove these structures.
- Water is a very strong necessity in this area. People will pay for water charge; even poor people will pay if they have the benefit of pure supply water. Lots of poor people are living in some locations, especially in the extended parts of the Pourashava.
- The people are not paying tax because we could not provide sufficient services, as no development project has been undertaken due to lack of funding. For the last five years fund problems also created other problems and badly hampered pourashava's any effort to undertake infrastructural improvement work.
- Main sources of income of pourashava are holding tax, service tax, rent of shops and the rent has been raised to 40%. Now pourashava is also adopting strategies to increase rent for shops based on area in square feet. This will hopefully increase income of the pourashava.
- In the pourashava there are many rice mills, boiler factories and other businesses where rich people are investing money. Pourashava will be richer if these businesses are developed as the owners of them pay tax and rent.
- Pourashava gives regular salary to their staff; there are no debts. Pourashava also is trying to pay gratuity money to retired persons; 30% of them already received this pension. This is the effort Pourashava is now pursuing.
- There is a strong prospect of developing businesses but this remains unfulfilled as poor infrastructural condition hampers all development efforts.

List of Participants of Naogaon Pourashava Meeting

S L	Name	Address	Sex	Occupation
1	Nazmulhaque Sony	Naogaon Pourashava	Male	Mayor, Naogaon Pourashava
2	Gurudab Dutta	Naogaon Pourashava	Male	Executive Engineer
3	Md. AbdurRazzak	Naogaon Pourashava	Male	Counselor, W:05
4	A.K.M NazmulHaqueMontu	Naogaon Pourashava	Male	Counselor, W: 02

Appendix 7: Sample Grievance Form
(To be available in Bangla and English)

117. 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 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 study, design, implementation, and post-implementation, including the monitoring phase.
5	Establish grievance redress mechanism.	Section 4 allows the occupant of the land to raise objections in writing. These should be filed with the deputy commissioner within 15 days after the publication. The deputy commissioner will then hear the complaints and prepare a	The Section 4 provision is consistent with ADB's grievance redress requirements. The resettlement plan has a special provision for grievance procedures, which includes formation of a grievance redress cell, appointment of an arbitrator, and publication of the notice of hearings and the scope of proceedings.

	ADB's SPS (2009)	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPO) of 1982	Gaps Between ARIPO and ADB's Policies and Action Taken to Bridge the Gap
		report and record of proceedings within 30 days following expiry of the 15-day period given to affected persons to file their objections.	
6	Improve or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons.	The ARIPO does not address the issues related to income loss, livelihood, or loss of the non-titleholders. This only deals with the compensation for loss of land, structures, buildings, crops and trees, etc. for the legal titleholders.	The resettlement plan for this project keeps the provision for a census survey that will have the data on the loss of income and livelihood, and the same will be compensated as per the entitlement matrix for both physically and economically affected persons.
7	Land-based resettlement strategy	The ARIPO does not address these issues.	The ARIPO does not meet the requirement of ADB. Though this option may be a difficult proposition, given the lack of government land and the difficulties associated with the acquisition of private lands, the resettlement plan proposes land-for-land compensation as its priority, if feasible. Attempt will be made to find alternate land for the loss of land, in case it is available and if it is feasible, looking at the concurrence of host community and land value.
8	All compensation should be based on the principle of replacement cost.	The ARIPO states that the deputy commissioner determines the amount of compensation by considering: (i) the market value of the property based on the average value during the 12 months preceding the publication of notice of acquisition; (ii) the damage to standing crops and trees; (iii) damage by severing such property from the other properties of the person occupying the land; (iv) adverse effects on other properties, immovable or movable, and/or earnings; and (v) the cost of change of place of residence or place of business. The deputy commissioner also awards a sum of 50% on the market value of the property to be acquired.	The ARIPO is largely consistent with ADB policy. However, there are differences in the valuation of land and prices of affected assets, where ADB prescribes the use of current market rates/replacement cost in the project area. The ordinance does not ensure replacement cost or restoration of pre-project incomes of the affected persons. The resettlement plan addresses all these issues, and spells out a mechanism to fix the replacement cost by having an independent evaluator (committee) who will be responsible for deciding the replacement costs.
9	Provide relocation assistance to displaced persons.	No mention of relocation assistance to affected persons in ARIPO	The resettlement plan provides for the eligibility and entitlement for relocation of the affected persons, in the form of relocation assistance which includes shifting allowances, right to salvage materials, and additional transitional assistance for the loss of business and employment.
10	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land	The ARIPO does not have this provision.	The ARIPO does not comply with ADB policy. This is a major drawback of the national law/policy compared to that of ADB. The ARIPO only takes into consideration the legal titleholders and ignores the non-titleholders. The resettlement plan ensures compensation and assistance to all affected persons, whether physically displaced or economically displaced, irrespective of their legal status. The end of the census survey will be considered the cut-off

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

Appendix 9: Suggested Project Information Document (PID) - Naogaon

I. Background

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

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

II. Executing and implementing agencies

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

III. Project safeguard category as per ADB SPS, 2009

During project preparation stage, alignment and sites of proposed subprojects in Naogaon 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 Naogaon *pourashava* as per Government of Bangladesh's ARIPO and ADB SPS, 2009. The RP will be updated during detailed design stage and will be disclosed to affected persons. A Resettlement Framework (RF) has been prepared to provide guidance in the updating the RP. In case of any discrepancy between the policies of ADB and the government, ADB SPS, 2009 will prevail.

IV. Involuntary resettlement impacts

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

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

For Naogaon, the identified involuntary resettlement impacts based on preliminary designs include two (2) permanent structures and 15 semi-permanent structures will be demolished. Of the affected structures, 1 is a house, 1 is a youth club, and all other structures are in forms of shops/or business stalls. Four various fixed assets (i.e., 1 ring slab, water supply line and fences) will be demolished. Two trees will be cut down. Livelihood of a total of 15 shop owners will be affected. All 15 shop will only experience temporary relocation.

V. Eligibility

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

UGIIP-3 will recognize three types of displaced persons, including: (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The budgetary provision is specified in Naogaon RP.

VI. Entitlement

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

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

IX. Disclosure

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

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

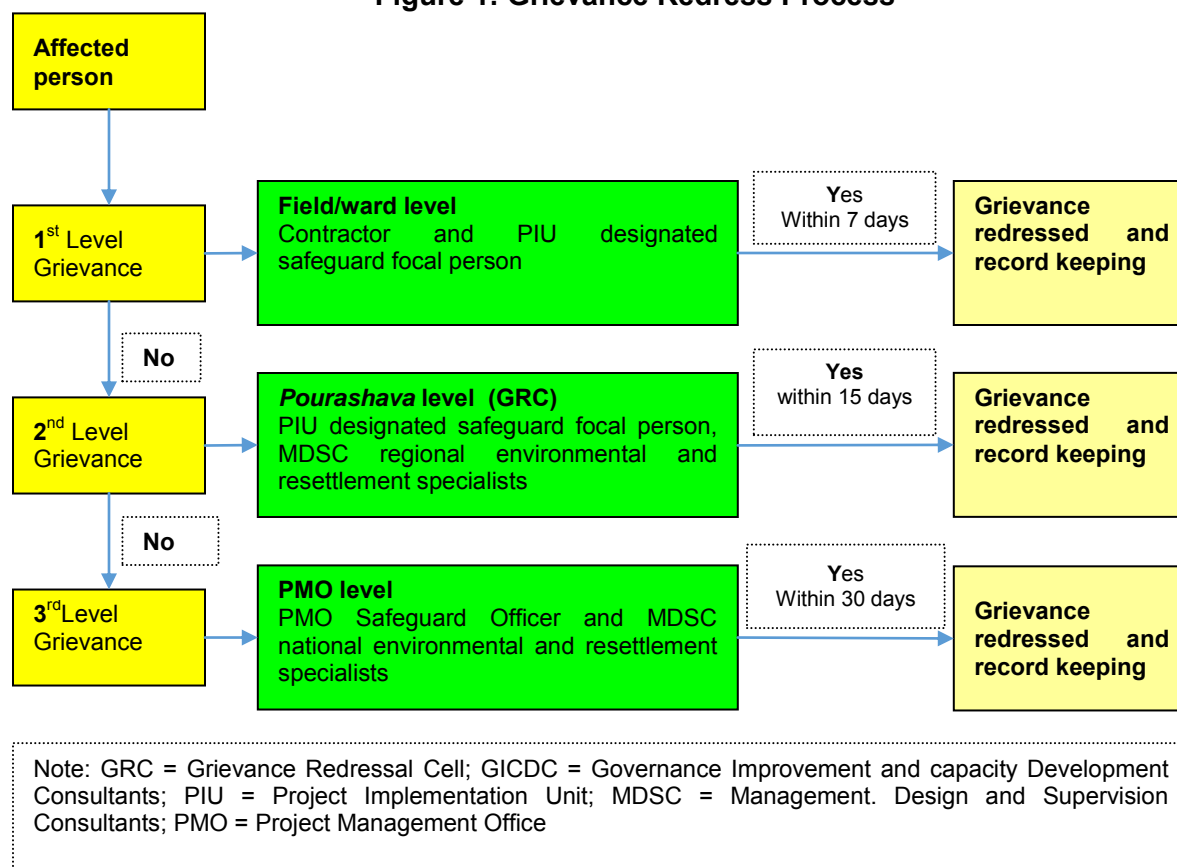
- (i) consultations during detailed design stage: (a) public meetings with affected communities to present final design and alignment of the components; (b) smaller-scale meetings with APs to discuss IR impacts and RP implementation.
- (ii) consultations during construction phase: (a) public meetings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

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

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

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

Figure 1: Grievance Redress Process



IX. Monitoring and Reporting

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

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

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

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

Appendix 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 much?	For sharecropper: What losses will you incur when this land is acquired (Tk)? What do you think will be fair compensation (Tk)?

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 tonnes/quintals) Kgs/	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							
11	Store							
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
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.
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:

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

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 11: Sample Template for Semi-Annual Social Monitoring Report

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

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

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