

Resettlement Plan

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**BAN: Third Urban Governance and Infrastructure
Improvement (Sector) Project (UGIIP-3) –
Lalmonirhat 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
ARIPO	–	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Properties Ordinance
CCL	–	Cash Compensation under Law
DC	–	Deputy Commissioner
DPHE	–	Department of Public Health Engineering
EMP	–	environmental management plan
FGD	–	focus group discussion
GICD		Governance Improvement and Capacity Development
GRC	–	grievance redressal cell
GRM	–	grievance redress mechanism
IR	–	involuntary resettlement
LGED	–	Local Government Engineering Department
PIU	–	project implementation unit
PMO	–	project management office
PPTA	–	project preparatory technical assistance
ROW	–	right of way
RF	–	resettlement framework
RP	–	resettlement plan
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
ToR	–	terms of reference

GLOSSARY OF BANGLADESHI TERMS

<i>Crone</i>	–	10 million (= 100 lakh)
<i>Ghat:</i>	–	Boat landing area along a river
<i>Hat, hut, or haat:</i>	–	Market (bazaar) operating certain afternoons during the week when sellers establish temporary shops. There are also some permanent shops in a Hat. Markets usually represent a significant source of income for municipalities
<i>Hartal:</i>	–	General strike
<i>Khal:</i>	–	drainage ditch/canal
<i>Khas or khash:</i>	–	land/property belonging to government
<i>Kutchha, 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

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

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

- Km – kilometer
- m² – square meter
- Mm – millimeter
- m³ – 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	9
A. Methodology Used for Assessing Land Acquisition and Resettlement	9
B. Land Acquisition	10
C. Resettlement Impacts	10
III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE	23
IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION	23
A. Public Consultation Conducted	23
B. Future Consultation and Disclosure	25
V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	25
VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK	28
VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS	29
A. Types of Losses and Affected Person (AP) Category	29
B. Principles, Legal, and Policy Commitments	29
C. Entitlement	30
VIII. COMPENSATION MECHANISM	36
IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN	38
A. Unit Costs	38
B. Resettlement Costs	39
X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	40
A. Institutional Arrangement	40
B. Capacity Building	44
XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	45
XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING	45

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Background.** After the successful implementation of the First and Second Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Projects (UGIIP-1 and 2) 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 DPHE are the executing agencies of the project.

5. **Subproject Description.** The complete indicative list of subprojects in Lalmonirhat is summarized in Appendix 1. Phase 1 implementation will involve (i) construction of 5.0 kilometer (km) of drainage; and (ii) improvement of 16.295 km of existing roads.

6. The subprojects to be implemented in Lalmonirhat went through the process of meeting the selection criteria (general and technical), environmental and social safeguard screening and conforming to the municipal infrastructure development plan and drainage master plan prepared for Lalmonirhat at the time of UGIIP-1.

7. **Resettlement Plan.** This Resettlement Plan (RP) for Lalmonirhat *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 executing agency 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). ADB SPS, 2009 makes it obligatory to endorse any land donation by an independent third party¹ 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: No permanent structure but 1 semi-permanent structure will be affected. The affected structure, is a form of shops/or business stalls. Five (5) various fixed

¹ For Lalmonirhat, 3 representatives of the civil society members of the TLCC (must not be ex officio members) and at least 1 is female.

assets (i.e. fences, ring slabs, earthen stove, etc.) will be demolished. Twelve (12) trees will be cut down and 18 seasonal crops will be lost. Livelihoods of a total 2 shop owners who currently use the road and drainage ROW for their business activities will be affected. No shop owners will have to move out permanently from the current locations and 1 shop will only experience temporary relocation.

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

11. **Consultation and Disclosure.** Goals and objectives of the project have been disclosed with the affected people and other stakeholders through a total of 3 focus group discussions and 6 consultations conducted in 13 to 14 January 2014.

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 teams² will provide support for (i) detailed engineering design, contract documents preparation and safeguards facilitation; (ii) project management and administration support; (iii) assistance in supervising construction; (iii) strengthening of local governance, conducting required studies/surveys and (iv) awareness raising on behavioral change activities. Safeguards officers will be appointed in PMO and PIUs and will be responsible to undertake day to day safeguards tasks and requirements including implementation of project's grievance redress mechanism.

13. **Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan.** The resettlement cost for the implementation of Phase 1 subprojects in Lalmonirhat *pourashava* is estimated at USD 9,958.40 which will be met from counterpart (government) funds.

² 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)³ 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 phases⁴ 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 Lalmonirhat *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 Lalmonirhat is summarized in Appendix 1. Phase 1 components (Table 1) will involve (i) construction of 5.0 kilometer (km) of drainage; and (ii) improvement of 16.295 km of existing roads. Figures 1 and 2 show the location map of Lalmonirhat *pourashava* and all alignments of roads and drainage as per preliminary design.

7. The subprojects went through the process of meeting the selection criteria (general and technical), environmental and social safeguard screening and conforming to the municipal infrastructure development plan and drainage master plan prepared for Lalmonirhat in UGIIP-1.

³ The Government of Bangladesh with the assistance of ADB has introduced a system whereby funds/loans for development are disbursed in a phased manner based on the successful accomplishment by the recipient *pourashavas* of a set of performance-criteria in the area of urban governance. UGIIP I and II reflect this approach which aims to incentivize participating *pourashavas* to become well-managed and maintained towns in a sustainable way through systems of governance ensuring citizen's participation and inclusion of women, poor and the minority groups in *pourashava* activities. UGIIP-1 targeted for 30 and UGIIP-2 for 47 *pourashavas*. The subprojects were (i) water supply (ii) sanitation, (iii) solid waste management, (iv) urban drainage, (v) urban transport & communication and (vi) public use facilities.

⁴ 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.

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

Table 1: Proposed Phase 1 Components in Lalmonirhat Pourashava

	ID. No.	Package No.*	Name of Schemes	Length (m)	Width (m) Existing	Width (m) Proposed	IR impacts
A. Drainage Construction							
1	D-1	2	Construction of RCC drain from at Kalibari to culvert on RHD road at east end of Pourashava boundary	1,900	0.5	0.5 to 0.9	none
2	D-3	1	Construction of RCC drain from Pourashava gate to Namatari Dola via Fisheries office & Janta more to Babupara Eidgha field	1,500	none	1.20 to 1.50	none
3	D-4	3	Construction of RCC drain from Shattar Chattal to Putimari Dola	500	none	0.90 to 1.10	1 (permanent brick fence) No. of HH/APs = 1 No. of affected HH members = 6 1 (semi-permanent fence) No. of HH/APs = 1 No. of affected HH members = 4 6 trees (trees owned by owners of affected fixed assets) No. of HH/APs = 0 No. of affected HH members = 0 jute and rice (3 cultivators) No. of HH/APs = 3 No. of affected HH members = 12
4	Outfall		rehabilitation of existing primary drain (constructed under UGIIP-1)	2 km	1.2	1.2	rice (15 cultivators) No. of HH/APs = 15 No. of affected HH members = 67
			Total	5,000			
B. Road Improvement							
1	R-1	3	Maintenance and improvement work of road from Mazapara Mondir to Karzipara Mondir via Nabintari	1,975	2.2	2.5 to 3.0	1 jackfruit tree No of HH = 1 No. of affected HH members = 5

	ID. No.	Package No.*	Name of Schemes	Length (m)	Width (m) Existing	Width (m) Proposed	IR impacts
A. Drainage Construction							
2	R-3	1	Mondir Maintenance and improvement work of road from BDR gate to Shakoar moar via Syod moar	2,125	2.20 to 5.0	3.65 to 5.0	1 (semi-permanent shop) No of HH = 2 (owner's HH + shopkeeper's HH) No. of affected HH members = 11 3 (fixed assets = 2 bamboo posts + roof; 1 earthen stove) No of HH = 3 No. of affected HH members = 12 5 trees No of HH = 4 No. of affected HH members = 17 other 1 tree owned by shopkeeper
3	R-4	3	Maintenance work of road from Thana moar to east side Moni Master/Puran para moar	2,970	3.0	3.0	none.
4	R-6	3	Maintenance work of road from Matia Mosque to Saker bazar and link Sapon Chatal to X-Mayor house	2,990	3.0	3.0	none.
5	R-7	1	Maintenance work of road from Bangabandhu colony to Wirlessw colony	925	2.75 to 3.0	2.75 to 3.0	none.
6	R-8	1	Maintenance and improvement work of road from Baniar Dighi to north side Hala Bat Tala and link Hala Bat Tal to Kasurtari	2,610	2.5	2.5	none.
7	R-9	3	Maintenance work of road from Nasaria Madrasa to north side end of <i>pourashava</i> area via putimari dola and link Mohammadpur Barktari road	2,700	2.5	2.5	none.
			Total	16,295			

Source: PPTA consultants

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

Note: RCC = reinforced cement concrete; BDR = Bangladesh Riffle Road; BC = Bituminous Carpeting; WBM = Water Bone Macadam; ISG = Improve Sub- Grade

C. Objectives of Resettlement Plan

8. This Resettlement Plan (RP) for Lalmonirhat *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 Lalmonirhat *Pourashava*

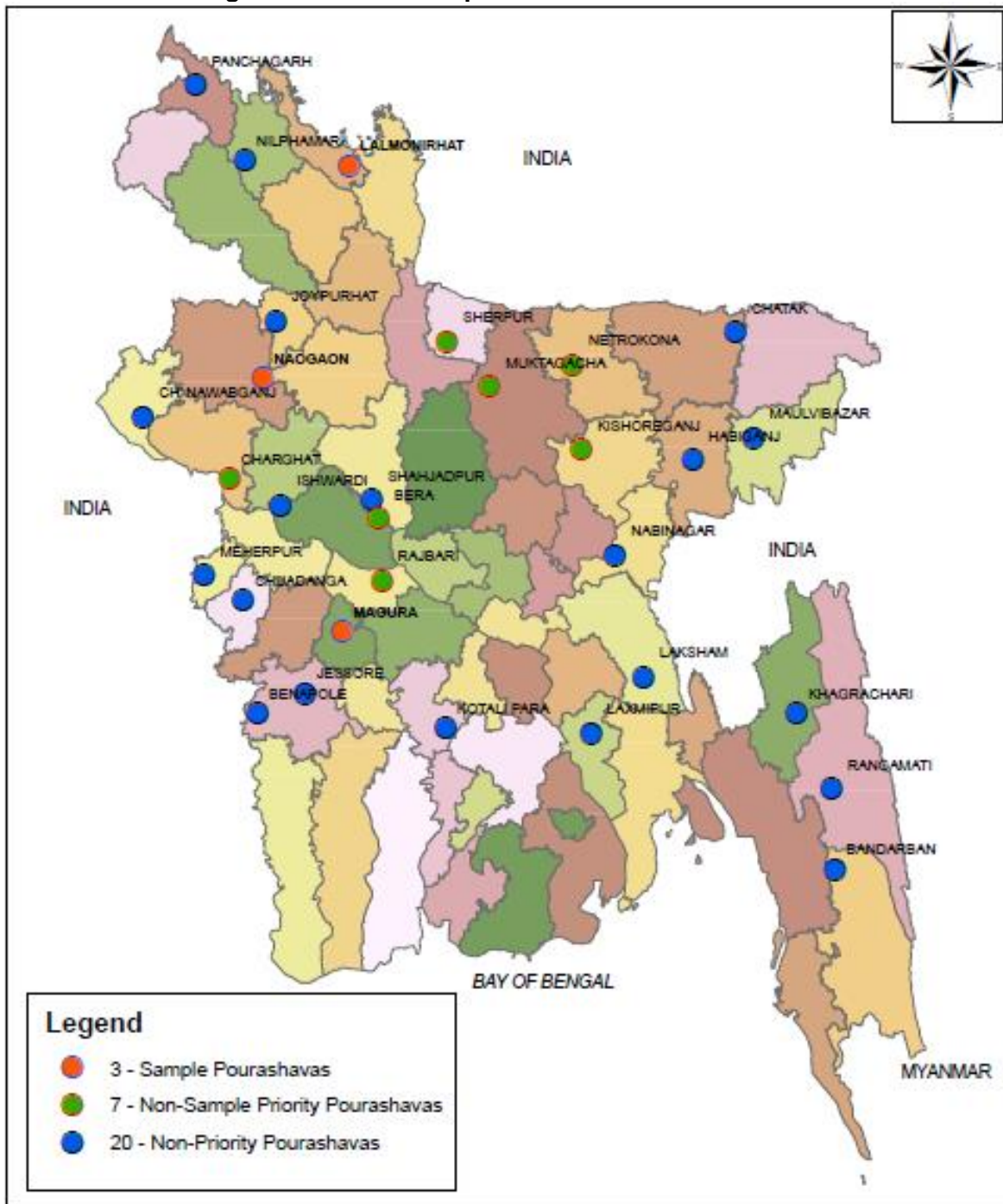
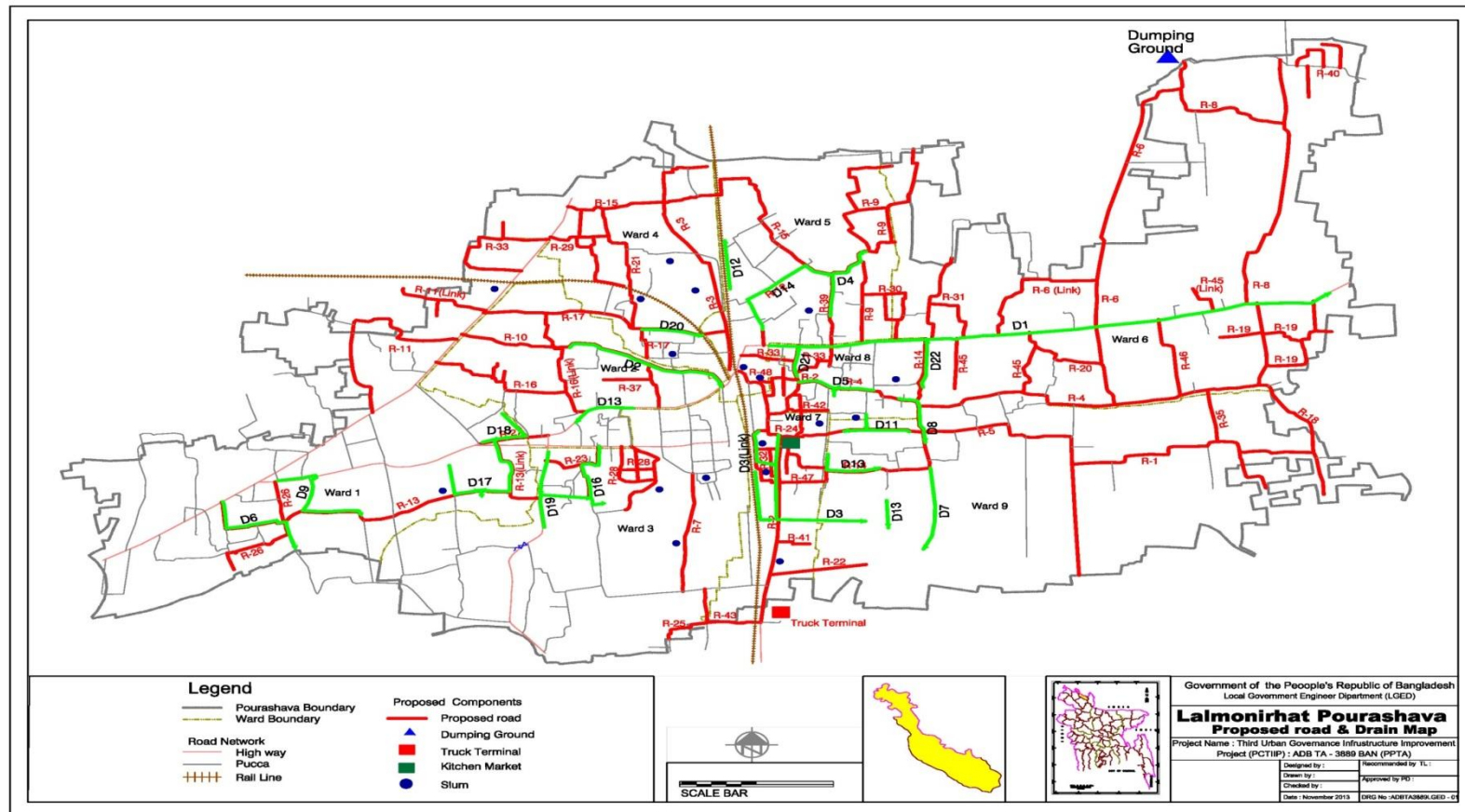


Figure 2: Proposed Roads and Drainage Improvement in Lalmonirhat *Pourashava* Under UGIIIP-3



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 roads and drainage.

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

A. Methodology Used for Assessing Land Acquisition and Resettlement

13. **Data collection.** For the RP preparation social, economic and gender information has been collected primarily collected through desk work, field visits to the proposed subproject sites and one-on-one interviews with stakeholders. The literature survey broadly covered the following:

- (i) subproject details, reports, maps, and other documents available with the PPTA consultants, LGED, and Lalmonirhat *pourashava*;
- (ii) relevant acts and extraordinary gazettes, and guidelines issued by Government of Bangladesh agencies; and
- (iii) literature on land use, socioeconomic profiles, and other planning documents collected from Government of Bangladesh agencies and websites.

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

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

16. **Reconnaissance Survey.** The project preparation social safeguard team visited Lalmonirhat *pourashava* in 21 to 22 November 2013 to measure the widths of proposed Phase 1 drains and roads, count the number of trees along ROWs, informal discussions with local communities, formal discussions with *pourashava* engineers, and visual assessment of IR impacts. The output of the survey was discussed with the project preparation design engineers to incorporate into preliminary design to minimize the IR impacts.

17. **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 11 to 13 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.

18. **Data analysis and interpretation.** Results of the census (**Appendix 3**) were analyzed to determine estimated cost of IR impacts⁵ and establish the resettlement database to be used during project monitoring and supervision.

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

B. Land Acquisition

20. **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.

21. **Roads improvement.** All Phase 1 roads subproject will improve existing roads owned by Lalmonirhat *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.

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

C. Resettlement Impacts

23. Table 2 summarizes the potential IR impacts based on the preliminary designs prepared during project preparation.

⁵ (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.

Table 2: IR Impacts in Lalmonirhat *Pourashava*

ID No.	Main Structures		Other Immovable Properties		Livelihood		Trees	Crops
	Permanent	Semi-Permanent	Permanent	Semi-Permanent	Permanent	Temporary		
D-4	-	-	1 (brick fence) No. of HH/APs = 1 No. of affected HH members = 6	1 (fence) No. of HH/APs = 1 No. of affected HH members = 4			6 trees No. of HH/APs = 0 trees owned by HHs No. of affected HH members	jute and rice (3 cultivators) No. of HH/APs = 3 No. of affected HH members = 12
Record No.			312	311			311, 312, 313	313, 314, 315
Drain Outfall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 rice crops (15 cultivators) No. of HH/APs = 15 No. of affected HH members = 67
Record No.								401
R-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 jackfruit tree No of HH = 1 No. of affected HH members = 5	-
Record No.							303	
R-3		1 (shop) No of HH = 2 (owner's HH + shopkeeper's HH) No. of affected HH members = 11		3 (2 bamboo posts + roof; 1 earthen stove) No of HH = 3 No. of affected HH members = 12		2 (1 shop owner + 1 shopkeeper) No of HH = 2 No. of affected HH members = 11	5 No of HH = 4 (owner of 4 tree) other 1 tree owned by shopkeeper No. of affected HH members = 17	-
Record No.		310		329, 328, 327		310, 329	304, 308, 326, 344, 327	

ID No.	Main Structures		Other Immovable Properties		Livelihood		Trees	Crops
	Permanent	Semi-Permanent	Permanent	Semi-Permanent	Permanent	Temporary		
Total		1	1	4	-	1	12	18
Total affected HH/APs		2	1	4	-	2	5	18
Total HH members		11	6	16	-	11	22	79

Source: PPTA consultants. Site visits conducted in 25 to 26 August , 21 to 22 November, 11 to 13 December 2013 and 22 February 2014.

Note: “-“ = none recorded.

24. **Drainage improvement.** There is sufficient space along ROWs to construct the proposed Phase 1 D-3 drain. It has been noted during the field visits there are no existing residential/commercial structures, no encroachers/squatters, structures, and/or mobile vendors/hawkers along the proposed alignment of D-3 drain.

25. Two drainage alignments (D-1 and D-4) have the potential to cause the following IR impacts:

- (i) **Drainage D-4.** Preliminary design of D-4 will require 0.92 to 1.10 meters width of ROW. No permanent and semi-permanent structures. Two (2) various fixed assets (i.e. fences) will be demolished. Six (6) trees will be cut down and 3 seasonal crops will be affected. No impact on livelihood. Location of affected structures and trees is shown in **Figure 4**.
- (ii) **Drainage outfall.** 18 seasonal crops will be affected. Result of the survey and consultation with the APs revealed they are using the drainage to plant rice during non-monsoon season (no water in the drains). The cultivators find the accumulated silt/soil fertile for planting rice. They have been doing the planting since 2012 (currently is the 3rd season).

26. 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).

27. **Roads improvement.** There is sufficient space along carriageways for Phase 1 roads that will only involve re-surfacing and/or upgrade not requiring widening (R-4, R-6, R-7, R-8, and R-9). 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. Two road stretches (R-1 and R-3) are proposed to be improved/upgraded with widening as per requirement of the *pourashava* to improve traffic conditions along these roads and surrounding areas.

- (i) **Road R-1.** Preliminary design of R-1 (1.975 km) will require widening of existing road on one side (right side) along ROW. One (1) tree will be cut down.
- (ii) **Road R-3.** Preliminary design of R-3 (2.125 km) will require widening of existing road on one side (left side). One (1) semi-permanent structures will be affected of which is in the form of shop/business stall. Three (3) various fixed assets (i.e. bamboo post with roof and earthen stove) will be demolished. Five (5) trees will be cut down. Livelihoods of a total 1 shop owner who is currently using the drainage ROW for business activities will be affected. The shop will only experience temporary relocation. Locations of the affected structures and trees are shown in Figure 6.

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 Lalmonirhat *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 Lalmonirhat *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:

- (i) in coordination with Lalmonirhat *pourashava* traffic authority, implement a traffic management plan;
- (ii) inform through public announcements, billboards/signage and other form of notice⁶ 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;
- (iii) leave spaces for access between mounds of soil;
- (iv) provide walkways and metal sheets where required to maintain access across for people and vehicles;
- (v) consult businesses and institutions regarding operating hours and factoring this in work schedules;
- (vi) consider night works in high-traffic and commercial areas;
- (vii) 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
- (viii) ensure any damage to properties and utilities will be restored or compensated to pre-work conditions.

31. Temporarily affected mobile hawkers /vendors, including those with stalls and temporary structure or those with movable equipment/tools, will be assisted by contractors in moving to alternative locations during the brief period of construction and allowed to return once construction in the area is declared complete, usually within 15 days. 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 affected persons (APs).

32. Therefore this RP summarizes potential IR impacts in Table 3. The completed IR Impacts Assessment Checklist is provided in **Appendix 4**.

Table 3: Summary of IR Impacts

	Details	Number	Remarks	No. of HH	No of Affected HH members
1.	Land Acquisition	none	not applicable	-	-
2.	Structures				
	a. Main Structure				
	(i) Permanent	none	not applicable	-	-
	(ii) Semi-permanent	1	shop	2*	11

⁶ Information should be understandable to local people and include nature and duration of construction activities and contact numbers for concerns/complaints.

	Details	Number	Remarks	No. of HH	No of Affected HH members
	b. Other Structures				
	(i) Permanent	1	brick fence	1	6
	(ii) Semi-permanent	4	1 fence 2 bamboo posts with roof 1 earthen stove	4	16
3.	Trees	12		5	22
4.	Crops (planted on ROWs)	18	rice and jute (seasonal)	18	79
5.	Livelihood				
	a. Permanently affected **	none	none	-	-
	b. Temporarily affected ***	1	1 shop owner 1 shopkeeper	2	11

* 1 semi-permanent shop in R-3 = affected HH is 1 owner and 1 shopkeeper

* 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 30 affected households there 3 BPL and no female-headed household. The details are provided in Table 4.

Table 4: Summary of Vulnerable Households

	Type of Vulnerability	No. of HH	Total No. of family members
1.	Below poverty line (BPL)***	3 R-1 = record no 303 R-3 = record nos. 329 and 344	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. The project will have no potential impact on any female-headed household. This will be reassessed during updating of RP. 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*.

35. There are no identified indigenous peoples/small ethnic communities (IPs/SEC)⁷ in Lalmonirhat *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

⁷ Indigenous Peoples (IPs) often have traditional land rights but no formal titles, for UGIIP-3, referred to as small ethnic communities

organizations will be collected to prepare a separate SECDP small ethnic community development plan (SECDP). If a project causes land acquisition and resettlement of IPs/SEC, a combined SECDP and RP will be formulated. In the case of physical displacement of IPs/SEC from traditional or customary lands, the broad community support of the affected IPs/SEC is required.

Figure 3: Strip Map of D-4 showing IR Impacts



Figure 4: Strip Map of Drain Outfall Showing IR Impacts

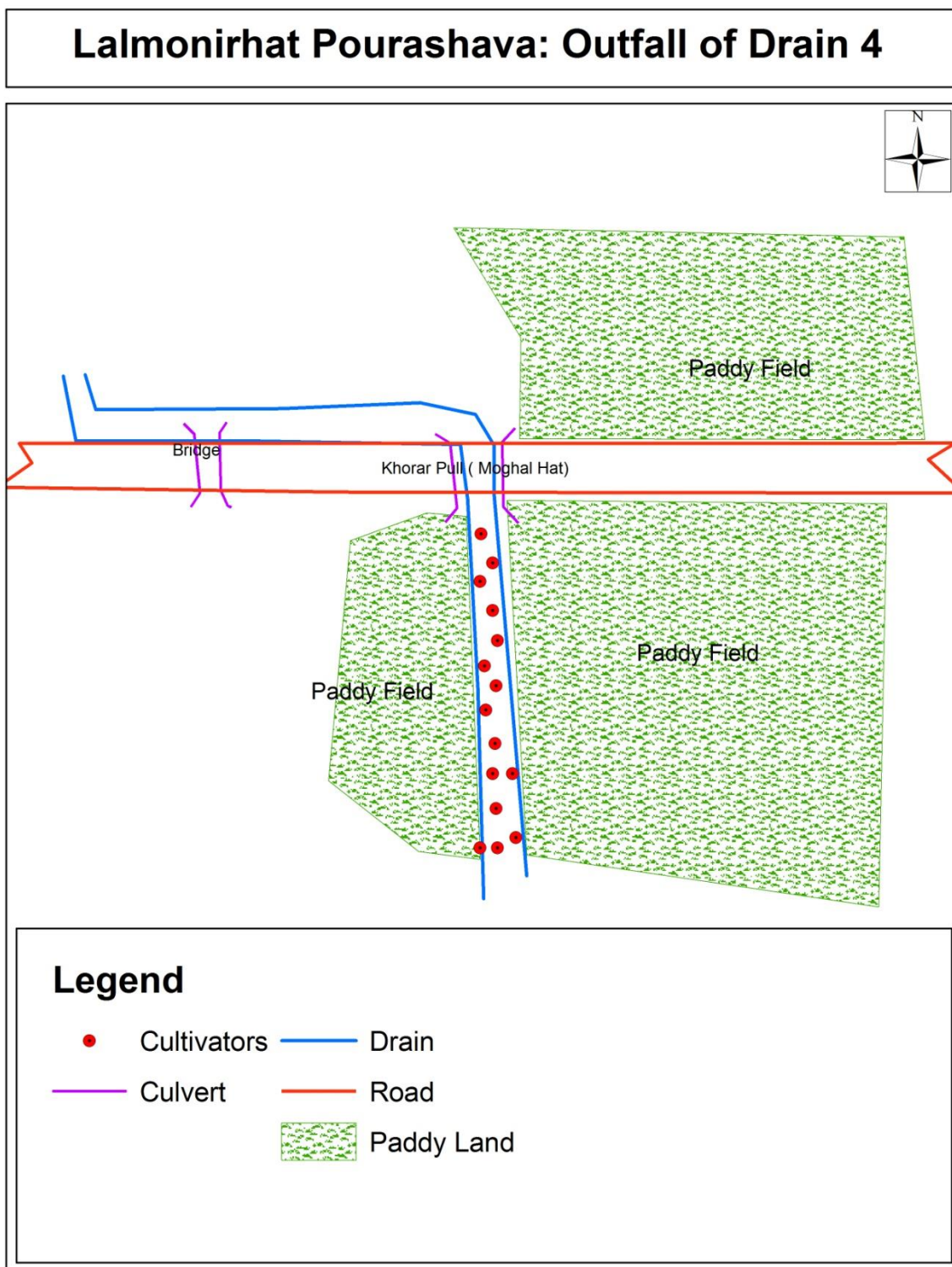


Figure 5: Strip Map of R-1 showing IR Impacts

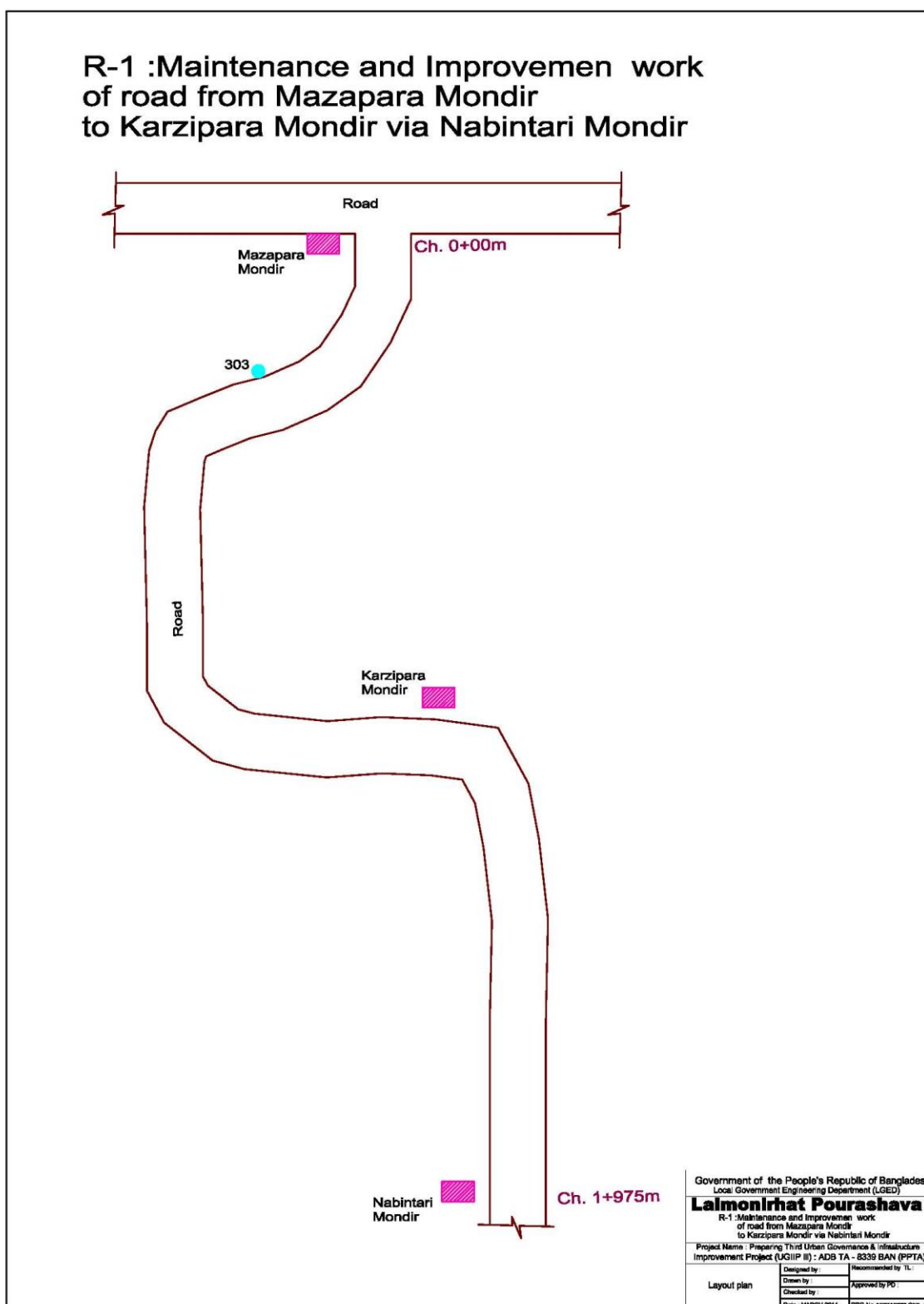


Figure 6: Strip Map of R-3 showing IR Impacts

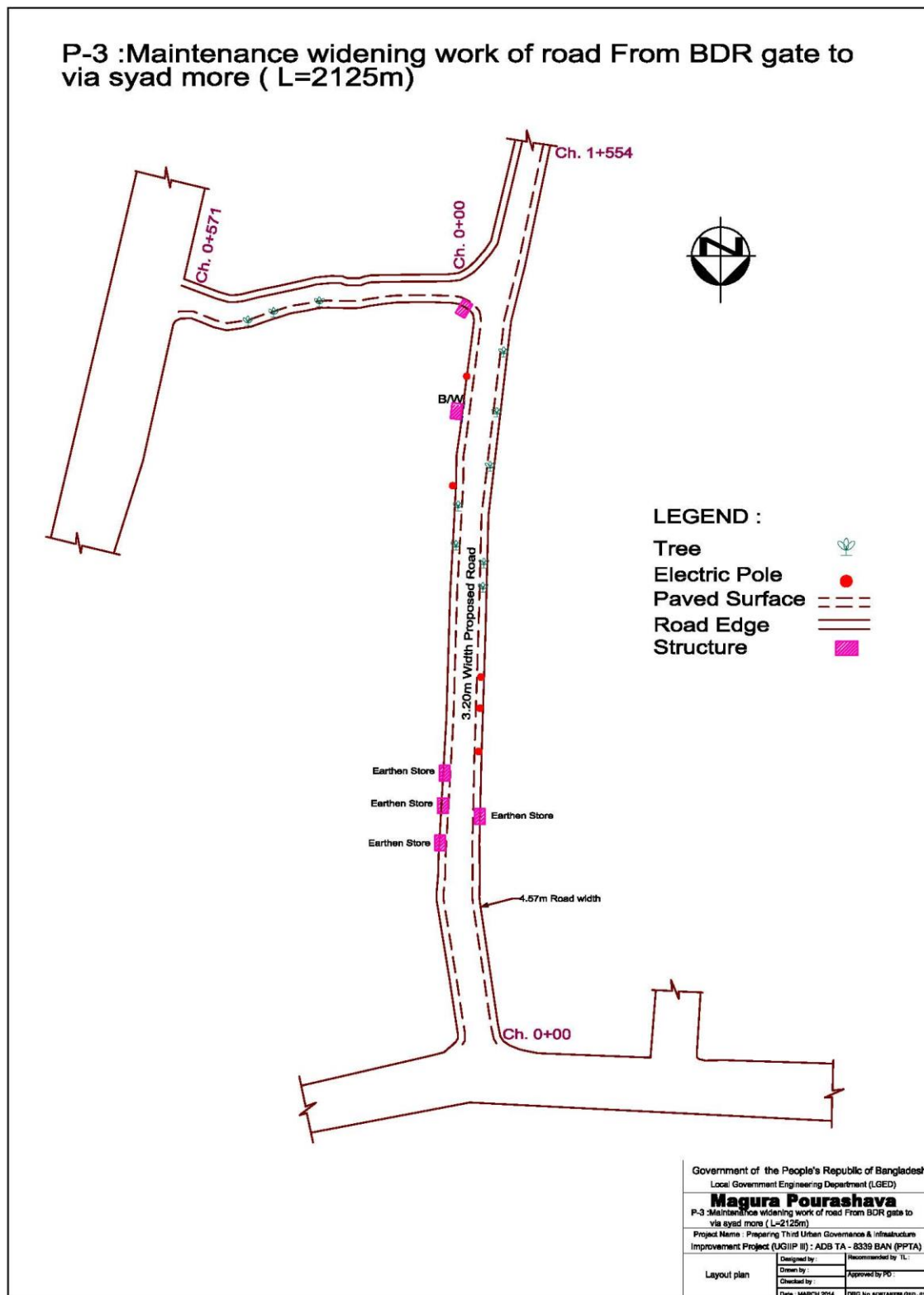


Figure 7: IR Impacts of R-3 showing Markings from Lalmonirhat Pourashava

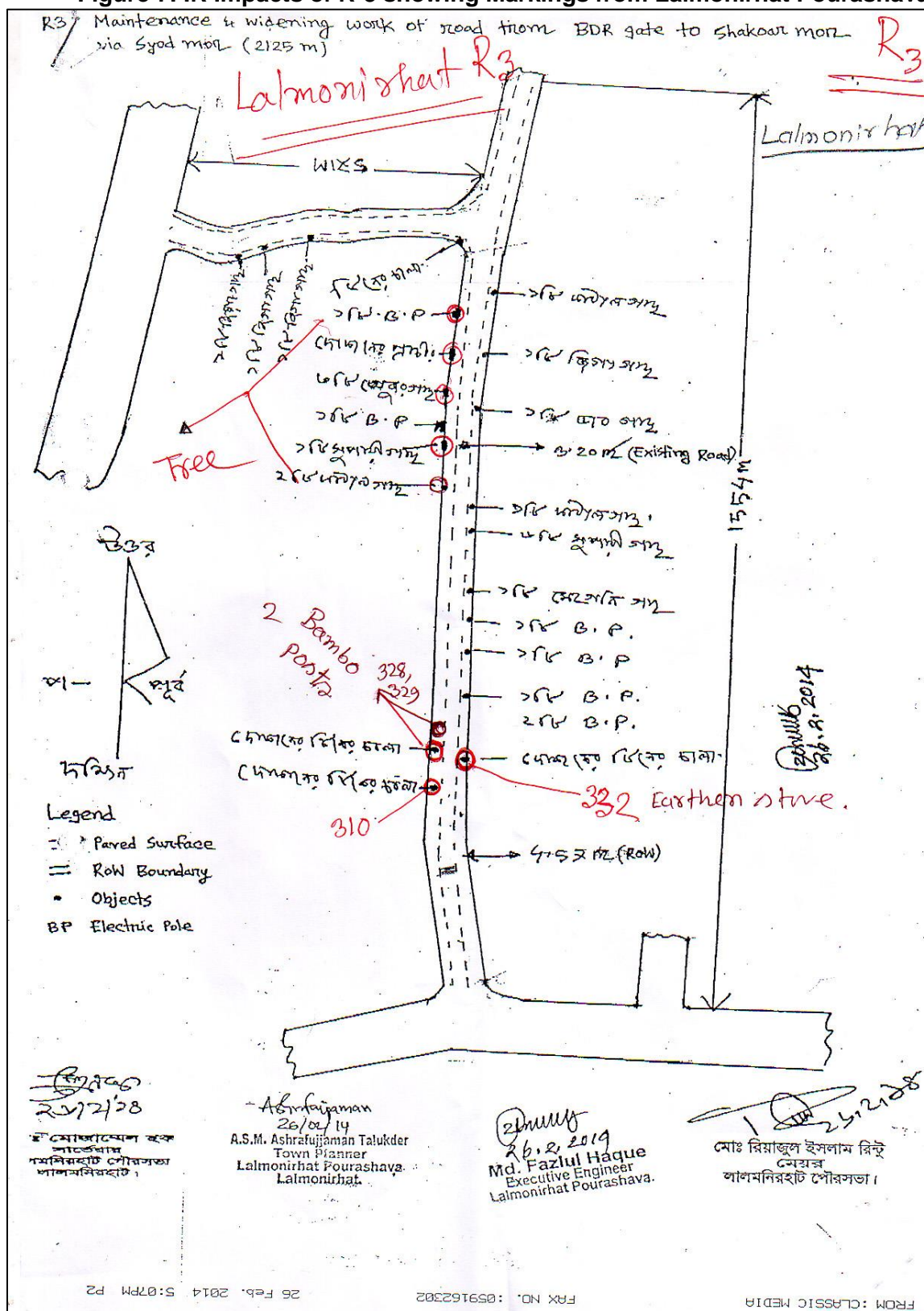


Figure 8: Photos of IR Impacts (Taken during Project Preparation Stage)

<p>1. D-4</p>  <p>brick fence</p>	 <p>semi-permanent fence with trees</p>
	
<p>2. Drain Outfall</p> 	
<p>3. R-1</p>  <p>Tree</p>	

<p>4. R-3</p>  <p>Semi-permanent shop</p>	 <p>2 bamboo posts + roof (beside this stall is an eathern stove)</p>
 <p>Trees</p>	 <p>Trees</p>

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. Profile of Affected Persons

36. Impact inventory surveys reveal that there no households (owners of the shops) in Lalmonirhat likely to require relocation due to roads subprojects.

37. The impact inventory and survey of businesses undertaken in Lalmonirhat reveal that no BPL in the temporarily affected persons. Daily profit of affected shop owner facing temporary income loss during Phase 1 subproject implementation was found to be BDT 400 and his shopkeeper is BDT 333.

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 6 consultations and 3 FGDs conducted from 11 to 12 January 2014 with total of 89 participants composed of APs 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 5**.

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 and cutting of trees for ROW clearing; (ii) temporary relocation during road and drainage construction; (iii) pedestrian safety; (iv) employment opportunity; (v) traffic and access to businesses/shops during construction phase; and (iv) land acquisition. The PPTA survey 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 road and drainage construction** – Lalmonirhat *pourashava* will identify relocation sites prior to start of civil works. Contractor/s will be required to provide assistance to APs in moving to these 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 Lalmonirhat *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 Lalmonirhat *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 30 days and again 2 days prior to start of construction activities. Access will be maintained through provisions of planks and metal sheets across trenches.

41. The issues raised were communicated to the PPTA road and drainage 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

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

43. 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.

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

45. 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 Lalmonirhat *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 executing agency and Lalmonirhat *pourashava*, and ADB's website after approval of the RP by ADB.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

46. 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.

47. **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.

48. *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.

49. 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 6** has the sample grievance registration form. Careful documentation of the name of the complainant, date of receipt of the complaint, address/contact details of the person, location of the problem area, and how the problem was resolved will be undertaken. The 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.

50. **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.⁸ The PIU designated safeguard focal

⁸ Grievance redress cells (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

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.

51. 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.

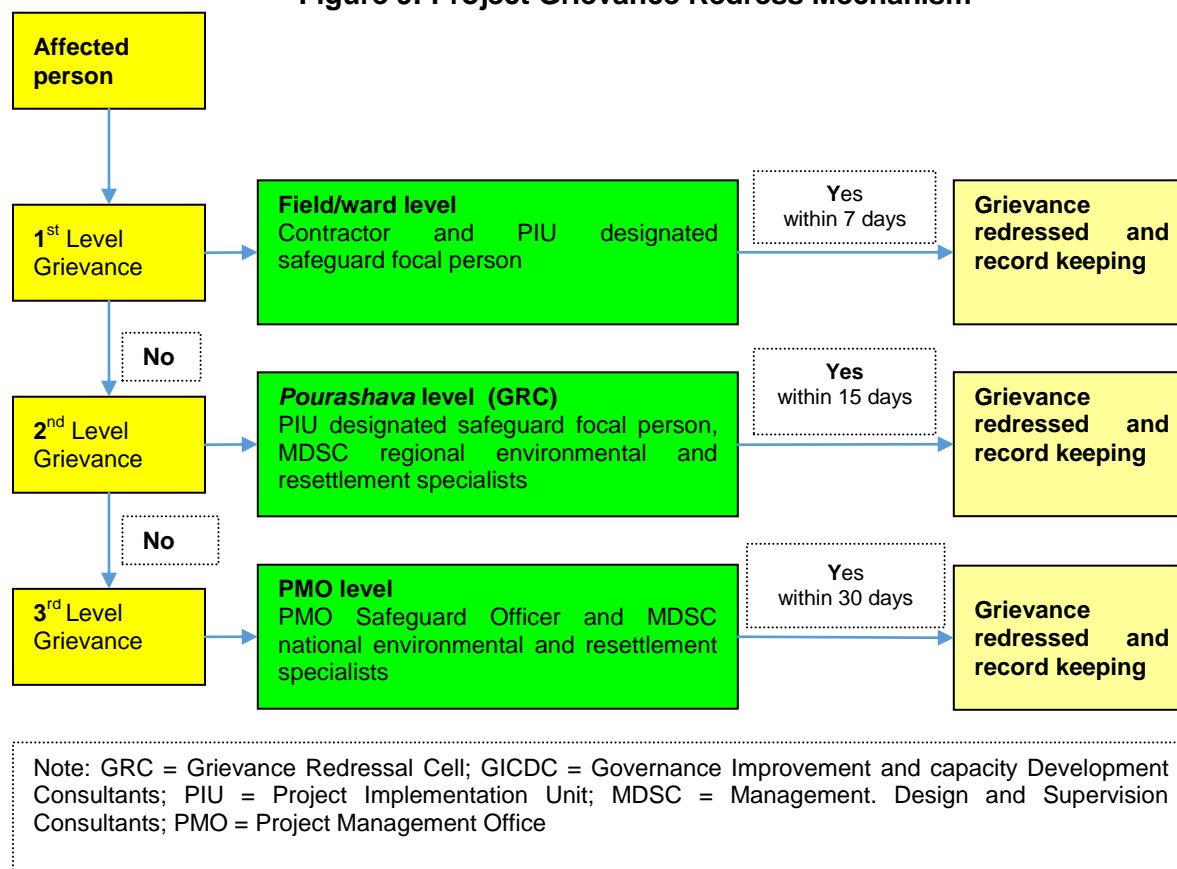
52. In the event that the established GRM is not in a position to resolve the issue, the affected person also can use the ADB Accountability Mechanism (AM) through directly contacting (in writing) the Complaint Receiving Officer (CRO) at ADB headquarters or the ADB Bangladesh Resident Mission (BRM). 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 (**Appendix 7**) to be distributed to the affected communities, as part of the project GRM.

53. **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.

54. **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.

55. **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.

pourashava and *pourashava* administrative officer, as members. All *pourashava*-level GRCs shall have at least one-woman member/chairperson and AP representative or independent NGO as committee member. In addition, for project-related grievances, representatives of APs, community-based organizations (CBOs), and eminent citizens must be invited as observers in GRC meetings.

Figure 9: Project Grievance Redress Mechanism

VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

56. **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.

57. 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.

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

59. **Appendix 8** provides a comparison of ARIPO and ADB SPS, 2009 principles and provides a gap analysis. Gaps between ARIPO and ADB, SPS 2009 were identified, and bridging measures are specified the project's RF. The RF also specifies that in case of discrepancy between the policies of ADB and the government, the policy of ADB will prevail.

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

VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

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

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

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

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

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

B. Principles, Legal, and Policy Commitments

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

- (i) land acquisition and resettlement impacts on persons displaced by the project would be avoided or minimized as much as possible through alternate design/engineering options;
- (ii) where the negative impacts are unavoidable, the persons displaced by the project and vulnerable groups will be identified and assisted in improving or regaining their standard of living;
- (iii) information related to the preparation and implementation of this RP will be

- disclosed to all stakeholders in a form and language understandable to them, and people's participation will be ensured in planning and implementation;
- (iv) displaced persons who do not own land or other properties, but have economic interests or lose their livelihoods, will be assisted as per the broad principles described in the entitlement matrix of this RP;
 - (v) before starting civil works, compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) assistance will be paid in full in accordance with the provisions described in RP;
 - (vi) an entitlement matrix for different categories of people displaced by the project has been prepared. People moving into the project area after the cut-off date 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

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

66. The entitlement⁹ matrix (Table 5) specifies that any displaced person¹⁰ will be entitled to (i) compensation for loss of land at the replacement cost; (ii) compensation for loss of structure (residential/commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost (without counting the depreciation value); (iii) compensation for loss of business/wage income; (iv) compensation for loss of crops and/or trees; (iv) assistance for shifting of structure; (v) rebuilding and/or restoration of community resources/facilities; and (vi) if vulnerable APs, livelihood/transitional cash assistance for vulnerable displaced persons (head of the affected family) at official minimum wage of the appropriate AP's occupation.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ 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, 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 RESTORATION¹¹			
Crops	Affected crops	Cultivator	- Department of Agriculture will determine the valuation of seasonal crops. Cash compensation at current market rate proportionate to size of lost plot for 1 year's future harvests, based on crop type and highest average yield over past 3 years. - For seasonal crops: if notice for harvest of standing seasonal crops cannot be given then value of lost standing crop at market value will be made. - For perennial crops: value will be calculated as annual net product value multiplied by number of productive years remaining. - Residual harvest can be taken away without any deduction - If land is permanently lost add another year of loss income from crops (net income) to cover the loss during the preparation of new agricultural land.
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	- Same as above and distributed between land owner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share
Trees	Affected trees	Cultivator	- Value of timber bearing trees will be based on the market price of timber and will be determined by the Forest Department. Cash compensation for timber trees at current market rate of timber value, plus cost of purchase of seedlings/sapling and required inputs to replace trees - Value of fruit-bearing trees will be based on value of products multiplied by number of productive years remaining. Cash compensation for fruit bearing trees at current market rate of crop type and average yield multiplied, (i) for immature non-bearing trees, by the years required to grow tree to productivity, or (ii) for mature crop-bearing trees, by 5 years average crops (the grafted/tissue cultured plant usually starts fruiting within 2-3 years), plus cost of purchase of grafted/tissue cultured plant and required inputs to replace trees. Department of Horticulture will determine the valuation of fruit-bearing trees.
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	- Same as above and distributed between land owner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share
Permanent loss of agriculture-based	Partial loss of agricultural land with viable land remaining	Owner, lessee, sharecrop tenant,	- Provision of support for investments in productivity enhancing inputs, such as land levelling, terracing, erosion control, and agricultural

¹¹ Re-establishing productive livelihood of the displaced persons to enable income generation equal to or, if possible, better than that earned by the displaced persons before the resettlement.

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

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

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

This matrix is based on Entitlement Matrix (Table 1) of the Resettlement Framework which identifies the main types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements in accordance with government and ADB policies.

* 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

VIII. COMPENSATION MECHANISM

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

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

1. Cash Allowance to Support Lost Income

69. Displaced persons will be eligible for assistance for loss of employment/workdays (in the case of wage earners) owing to dislocation and relocation. Assistance for lost income based on 3 months' minimum wage rates to permanently displaced 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

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

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

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

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

4. Steps for Compensation of Temporary Affected Persons

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

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

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

Step 3. MDSC regional resettlement specialist will (a) conduct an income survey¹² 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.

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

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

- (i) when was the structure set up, when was it dismantled;
- (ii) was this the first time that the 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;

¹² 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

- (v) where has the affected household/person relocated;
- (vi) what are the livelihood activities and level of daily income of the affected household/person before and after relocation; and
- (vii) identify the economic loss and structures (or other opportunities) experiences by the affected people due to their displacement

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

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

A. Unit Costs

78. As per UGIIP-3 RF the following were considered in determination of replacement cost of immovable properties to be affected by implementation of Phase 1 components in Lalmonirhat *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.

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

80. All temporarily affected APs will receive subsistence/transitional allowances and shifting assistance during the duration of impact which is expected for a very short period (2 days maximum for Phase 1 components and may even be shortened by judicious planning of construction program, such as, night time or expedited construction). Special care will be taken to ensure that these temporarily affected APs will set up their livelihood once again either in the same location or elsewhere of their own choice.

81. For computation of unit cost for temporary income loss, results of the survey of affected businesses are used. The business surveys reveal affected businesses in Lalmonirhat *pourashava* earn highest daily profit of BDT 400 per day for shop owners and 333 per day for shop keepers/workers, 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

82. (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

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

Table 6: Indicative Cost for RP Implementation – Phase 1 Lalmonirhat Pourashava

	Parameter	Sqft.	No.	Type	Period (days)	Unit rate (TK)	Subtotal
1	Land		-	-	-	-	No land acquisition required for Phase 1
2	Structure						
	a. Main Structure						
	(i) permanent	-	-	-	-	-	
	(i) semi-permanent	80	1	shop		297	23,760
	B. Other structures						
	(i) permanent						
	- brick fence	100	1			485.90	48,590
	(ii) semi-permanent						
	- fence	50	1			297	14,850
	- bamboo posts + roof	86	2			206	17,716
	- earthen stove		1			1,000	1,000
3.	Trees						
	Olive		1			1,000	1,000
	Betel Nut		3			277	831
	Firewood (Jiga)		1			14,000	14,000
	Mahogany		2			13,909	27,818
	Mango		1			4,045	4,045
	Jackfruit		2			3,136	6,272
	Rain tree		2			11,364	22,728
4.	Income loss						
	(i) shop owner		1		7	400	2,800
	(ii) shop keeper		1		7	333	2,331
5.	Special assistance for vulnerable APs (livelihood training)						
	(i) WHH		-		-	-	-
	(ii) BPL		3		LS	10,000	30,000
6	Labor Cost for Shifting Assistance (temporary livelihood impact)		4	Laborer		250	1,000
7.	Crops						
	- Jute (seasonal)		1	1 cycle		1,000	1,000

	- Rice (seasonal)		18	1 cycle		4,800	86,400
5	Others						
	(i) public consultation and disclosure				LS		300,000
	(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						706,141
	10% Contingency (to cover labor costs for shifting assistance, repair/compensation for damaged property, others not specified above)						70,614
	Grand Total (BDT)						776,755
	USD						9,958.40

X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

A. Institutional Arrangement

84. **Executing agencies.** LGED and DPHE are the executing agencies of the project.

85. **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 safeguard (social) officer will receive assistance from the MDSC's national resettlement specialist in the following areas:

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

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

86. Implementing agencies and project implementation units. The participating pourashavas will be the implementing agencies, and will establish a PIU within the *pourashava* structure.. 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.

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

- (i) work under the general supervision and guidance of MDSC team leader and deputy team leader;
- (ii) provide technical support to PMO and PIUs including review and update the RF and guidelines for specific types of the subprojects

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

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

- (i) work with PIU to update the RP during in detailed design stage;
- (ii) Update the draft RPs and prepare new RPs for subprojects in the subsequent phase with the guidance of national resettlement specialist;
- (iii) assist PIU in screening and categorization of subprojects;
- (iv) prepare Project Information Documents (PIDs) (see **Appendix 7** 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.

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

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

- (i) all applicable labor laws and core labor standards on (a) prohibition of child labor as defined in national legislation for construction and maintenance activities, on (b) equal pay for equal work of equal value regardless of gender, ethnicity or caste, and on (c) elimination of forced labor; and
- (ii) requirement to disseminate information on sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS to employees and local communities surrounding the project sites.

Table 7: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for Safeguards Implementation

Activities	Agency Responsible
1. Updating of RPs	
Update RP based on detailed design, field inspections, consultations, census of AP, entitlements and resettlement costs	PIU with assistance of MDSC regional resettlement specialist (once detailed design is completed prior to tender of bid documents)
Review of updated safeguard documents and send to ADB for approval	PMO with assistance of MDSC national resettlement specialist
Clearance and disclosure of updated safeguard documents on website	ADB
Disclosure of relevant information of updated safeguard documents in language and form understandable to APs	PMO (website, offices, and public places) PIUs (public places, APs, stakeholders, worksites)
2. Preparation of New RPs	
Based on detailed design prepare TOR including checklists and forms (IR assessment checklist, socio-economic surveys, census forms, and other required documentation) for RP preparation.	MDSC design engineers (provide detailed design including maps, layouts, sites/alignments, and other relevant information as may be required) MDSC national resettlement specialist (assist PMO in preparation of TOR for RP preparation) PMO safeguard officer (provide TOR for RP preparation)
Transect walks through identified alignments and site visits as per detailed design to identify potential IR impacts, completion and submission of IR assessment checklist	PIU and MDSC regional resettlement specialist
Review of IR assessment checklist, coordination with design engineers to avoid and minimize IR impacts, and design of detailed measurement surveys	MDSC national resettlement specialist
Socio-economic survey and full census of APs and inventory of affected assets (including strip maps). Appendix 9 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	PMO and MDSC national resettlement specialist

ADB. Appendix 10 provides a template for 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

B. Capacity Building

91. MDSC national resettlement specialist will be responsible for development of a training program based on a capacity assessment of target participants (PMO, PIUs, contractor/s, and other stakeholders). The training program will aim to build capabilities on resettlement policy, planning, mitigation measures and safeguards. Typical modules include (i) sensitization to social safeguards, gender and vulnerability issues, (ii) introduction to social safeguards policy, planning and implementation issues, monitoring methods and tools; (iii) review of RP; and (iv) monitoring and reporting on RP implementation. The suggested outline of the training program is presented in Table 8.

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

93. The Governance Improvement and Capacity Development Consultants (GICDC) will support PMO and PIUs in implementing urban government improvement action plan (UGIAP). GICDC will provide capacity development, community mobilization and other facilitation services. There will be 1 regional coordinators at each regional office¹³ and 2 community mobilizers in each project pourashava:

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

Table 8: Indicative Capacity Building and Training Program

Description	Contents	Schedule	Participants
Program 1 Orientation Workshop	Module 1 – Orientation on ADB SPS and applicable Government of Bangladesh laws and policies Module 2 – Identification and assessment of environmental and social impacts	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

¹³There will be 4 GICDC regional offices.

Description	Contents	Schedule	Participants
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental and social issues during construction - Applicable environmental laws - Applicable labor laws - EMP requirements as per IEE and contracts - Avoidance of impacts and implementation of mitigation measures - Monitoring and reporting requirements - Grievance redressal 	1 day	PIUs Contractors
Program 3 Experiences and Best Practices Sharing	<p>Experiences on safeguards implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issues and Challenges - Best practices followed - Way forward 	<p>Towards end of Phase 1 implementation</p> <p>Towards end of Phase 2 implementation</p> <p>Additional sessions to be determined during UGIIP-3 implementation stage</p>	<p>PMO PIUs MDSC GICDC Contractors</p> <p>Other government agencies involved in the project implementation (example Department of Environment)</p>

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

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

94. 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.

95. Three new drainages (total 5 km) will be implemented under Phase 1, while the remaining 10.41 km drainages will be implemented in the succeeding phases. Seven existing roads (total 16.295 km) will be implemented under Phase 1, while the remaining 33 roads will be implemented in the succeeding phases. Preliminary design of Phase 1 roads has been done during project preparation and will be finalized during detailed design stage. It is estimated that construction period for Phase 1 implementation will cover 18 months.

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

XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

97. RP implementation will be closely monitored to provide the PMO with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Project overall monitoring will be undertaken by the MDS and PMO, while day to day monitoring will be done by PIU. 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.

98. Monthly progress reports will be prepared by MDSC, with assistance from PIU, 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: Proposed Subprojects in Lalmonirhat Pourashava

Table 1: Proposed Road Improvement in Lalmonirhat Pourashava (Highlighted to be implemented in Phase 1)

ID No.	Name of Road	Length (km)
R-1	Maint & Improvement work of road from Mazapara Mondir to Karzipara Mondir via Nabintari Mondir	1.975
R-2	Maint work of road from Chadni bazar Bahadur moar via bate moar and link Bata moar to BDR Gate.	2.560
R-3	Maint work of road from BDR Gate to Shakoar moar via Syod moar	2.125
R-4	Maint work of road from Thana moar to east side Moni Master/Puran para moar	2.970
R-5	Maint & Improvement work of road from Hanif Paglar moar to Thakurer Malli via Motiar Chatal	2.800
R-6	Maint work of road from Matia Mosque to Saker bazar and link Sapon Chatal to X - Mayor House	2.990
R-7	Maint work of road from Bangabandhu colony to wireless colony	0.925
R-8	Maint& Improvement work of road from Baniar Bighi to north side Hala Bat tal and link Hala Bat Tal to Kasurtari.	2.610
R-9	Maint work of road from Nasaria Madrasa to north side end of poura area via putimari dola and link Mohammadpur Barktari road	2.700
R-10	Maint work of road Central Mosque to mogol Hat road via Central Grave yard	1.770
R-11	Maint work of road from Batrishazari moar to BanvasaRoad	1.400
R-12	Maint work of road from Jummapara Kalibari moar to putimari Dola via H/O Councilor Salam	1.150
R-13	Maint work of road from X-MP Abul Hossain oil dipo to west side Safortari	1.770
R-14	Maint work of road from North BengalMoar to Moghol Hat road via Kuratari	1.525
R-15	Maint work of road from Dalpatti moar to Banavasha moar link road Nabinagor Mosque road	1.780
R-16	Maint work of road from Naya Gaji Mazar to south side BDR hat road	1.050
R-17	Improvement work of road from Chadni Bazar to Abason Project	0.800
R-18	Maint work of road from Stadium to north side R & H road via A.C land office	0.770
R-19	Maint work of road from in front of Pourashava to east side Hanif Paglar moar	0.310
R-20	Maint work of road from near Commerce college H/O Javed to north side H/O Rahman via H/O Aminur master at Talipara.	1.000
R-21	Maint work of road from H/O Saidul to end of paura area via Safor member	0.700
R-22	Maint work of road from BDR Canteen to T&T Office	0.460
R-23	Construction work of CC road from Krishi Office to inside of Surki Mill. & Maint work of road from Sahorawardy field to super colony	0.535
R-24	Construction work of road from R&H Road to more of Faizar & H/O Sabder to rail line.	1.235
R-25	Maint work of road from in front of PDB office to H/O Jibon	0.855
R-26	Maint work of road from Paura Office road to Janata Bank More via Babupara Eidgah field	0.870
R-27	Maint work of road from Kalibari Mondir to R&H Road via High School field.	0.485
R-28	Maint work of road from Ujjal chatal to thana road	0.240
R-29	Maint work of road from shop of Foolchan to nabintari mondir	0.460
R-30	Maint work of road from R&H road to kuratari road via modina para	0.670
R-31	Maint work of road from Chatal of Sirajul to H/O Taleb Gard & H/O Nanto to end of Paura Area.	1.340
R-32	Maint work of road from R&H road to putimari dola via Chatal of Sattar	0.560
R-33	Construction work of road from Paurashava road to samsan with two side palisading.	0.185
R-34	Maint work of road from Paurashava office to thana road	0.690
R-35	Maint work of road from Golden Bazar to H/O Samsul Vander	0.850
R-36	Maint work of road from R&H road to station road via to fazlal karim high school.	0.360
R-37	Maint work of road from R&H road to H/o Abdullah & H/o Makbul to Baitus Sujut Mosque & R&H to H/o Montu Master.	0.890
R-38	Maint work of road from R&H road to Dhonitari More	0.620
R-39	Maint work of road from in front of paura Water supply office road to PS office road via Refugee colony.	1.030
R-40	Maint work of road at Driver para colony.	0.450
Total		48.65

Source: PPTA Final Report

Table 2: Proposed Drainage Improvement in Lalmonirhat Pourashava

ID No.	Name of Drainage	Length (m)
D-1	Construction of RCC Drain from at Kalibari to Brick filed of Fazal Mia	3.000
D-2	Construction of RCC Drain from Nabinagar to BDR Gate via Central Grave year	1.030
D-3	Construction RCC Drain from Pourashava Gate to Namatari Dola via Fisheries office (1000m) & Janata more to Babupara Eidgha Field	1.500
D-4	Construction of RCC Drain from Chatter chatal to Putimari Dola	0.500
D-5	Construction of RCC Drain at Thanapara	0.800
D-6	Construction of RCC Drain from H/o Advocate Matiar to Airport Dola via H/o Safor Member	0.700
D-7	Construction of RCC Drain from Kazi office to H/o Anowar Driver via Ahosan Advocate moar	0.700
D-8	Construction of RCC Drain from forest office to Airport low land	0.450
D-9	Construction of RCC Drain from Rail over Bridge to Fisheries office	0.250
D-10	Construction of RCC Drain from Hafizia Madrasha to Tousildar more & H/o Advocate Alam to H/o Hakim	0.850
D-11	Construction of RCC Drain from Jummapara mosque to Putimarir Dola (800.00m)	0.800
D-12	Construction of RCC Drain from Alorupa moar to Social welfare office	0.800
D-13	Construction of RCC Drain from Charch of God to Stadium	0.500
D-14	Construction of RCC Drain from R&H Road to house of Liton & from boundary of atimkhana (760.00m) & BDR canteen to main drain (460m)	0.460
D-15	Construction of RCC Drain from sawmil of Dr. Samsul Alam to kuratari culvert & slab of existing (350m) & BDR canteen to main drain	0.460
D-16	Construction of RCC Drain from circuit house to stadium & mission more to shah ali bus counter	1.305
D-17	Construction of RCC Drain from house of Akber to main drain via BDR hat kitchen market	0.500
D-18	Construction of RCC Drain from Bahadur more to drain of Thana mor	0.300
D-19	Construction of RCC drain Ahsan Advocat more to BWDB	0.500
Total		15.41

Source: PPTA Final Report

Table 3: Proposed Water Supply Interventions in Lalmonirhat Pourashava

SI No.	Descriptions	Quantity	Unit
A. Existing Water Sources (PTWs) Improvements			
1	Replacement of bulk water meters	4	nos.
2	Replacement of non-return valves	4	nos.
3	Replacement/installation of control sluice valves	3	nos.
4	Replacement/installation of pressure gauge	5	nos.
5	Maintenance of electrical control panel	3	nos.
6	Replacement of pump column pipe	25	m
7	Replacement of pump column pipe socket	8	sets
8	Replacement of turbine pump shaft	25	m
9	Replacement of rubber bearing and bush for turbine pump shaft	8	sets
10	Pump house maintenance	2	nos.
B. Over Head Tank (OHT)			
1	Installation of digital water level indicator on OHT	1	no.
C. Distribution Network Improvement (DNI)			
1	Replacement of existing 50 mm pipes by 100 mm, length 3 km,	3	km
2	Installation of wash-out including sluice valves, MS bends and RCC chambers	10	nos.
3	Leak detection and repair of distribution system	37	km
4	Establishment of 3 service zones in the existing distribution network		
	- installation of sluice valves	11	nos.
	- construction of RCC chambers	11	nos.
D. Service Connections and Metering			
1	Procurement & installation of water meters in service connections	2500	nos.
2	Laying of standard service connections including construction of water meter	2500	nos.

SI No.	Descriptions	Quantity	Unit
	chambers		
E. Procurement of Tools, Equipment, and Others for Operations and Maintenance			
1	Tools and equipment	1	lump sum
2	Establishment of mini water quality testing lab. in PWSS office	1	lump sum
F. Other Civil Works			
1	Extension of existing PWSS office	1	unit
2	Construction of security wall (17 m) in the pump house attached to the district register office	1	unit
3	Repair of pump operators quarters in the PWSS office compound	1	unit

Source: PPTA Final Report

Table 4: Proposed Sanitation Interventions in Lalmonirhat Pourashava

	Items	Unit	Quantity
1	Public Toilet (Rehabilitation)		
	Repair/rehabilitation of existing public toilet at Puranbazar. Ward no – 05	No.	1
	Repair/rehabilitation of existing public toilet at Puraton Bus Stand. Ward no – 01	No.	1
2	Public Toilet (New Construction)		
	Mongolhat Railway Bridge, Ward No - 07	No.	1
	Near Boro Mashjid, Ward No – 03	No.	1
	Inside Registry Office Compound, Ward No – 01	No.	1
	Inside DC Office Compound, Ward No – 01	No.	1
	Near Railway Station, Ward No – 03	No.	1
3.	School Toilet		
	Near Nayarhat High School, Ward No – 06	No	1
4	Equipment		
	Desludging Equipment		
	Vacu-tug		

Table 5: Proposed Solid Waste Management Interventions in Lalmonirhat Pourashava

	Item	Unit	Quantity
1	Primary Waste Collection		
	Waste collection plastic bins, color coded (green for organic, blue for inorganic, 10 liter capacity) for source-segregation	Nos.	2000
	Tricycle rikshaws with 6 nos. 30 liters plastic bins etc. (1 tricycle per 200 households) Uniform, tools	Nos. Nos. Sets	6 36 12
2	Secondary Waste Collection		
	Transfer stations with MRF facility 2-Trailers with 1-tractor Dump truck (3-ton capacity) Uniform/tools	Nos. Set No. Sets	2 1 1 10
3	Solid Waste treatment		
	Construction of Composting plant (aerobic composting) with shredders, turning and sieving equipment, bagging, quality control equipment etc., 5-ton capacity.	No.	1
4	Medical Waste Collection & Treatment		
	Supply color coded bins (three types) for source-segregation of different types of medical waste, covered vans for waste collection, treatment by auto-clave or incinerator	LS	1
5	Controlled Landfill		
	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.	LS	1

	Item	Unit	Quantity
	20-30 tons/day		
	Wheel loader	No.	1

Table 6: Proposed Other Municipal Infrastructures in Lalmonirhat Pourashava

	Components	Unit	Qty.
1	Kitchen Market	LS	1
2	Community Center cum <i>pourashava</i> market	LS	1
3	Truck Terminal	LS	1
4	Improvement of Street - lighting System (Electric post with wire)	LS	1
5	Slum Improvement (provision of tube wells, footways, low-cost latrines, drainages, area light, etc.)	LS	1

Appendix 2: Suggested Form for Transect Walks and Census (ROWS)

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

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

Photograph Numbers:

Strip Map:

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

A. Affected Households

Component ID	Number of Household Members
R-1	5
R-3	40
Total	45

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

Occupation	Head Of The Household	Spouse	Other Household Members
Business	4		
Service			
Driving	1		
Student			17
Farmer	3		1
House Wife		10	1
Labor	1		
Unemployed			
Old/Retired			2
Child			4
Kosai			
Muchi			
Carpenter	1		
Total	10	10	25

Sex of Head of the Household

Components	Sex of household		Total
	Male	Female	
R-1	1		1
R-3	9		9
Total	10		10

Civil Status of Head of the Household

Components	Civil Status			Total
	Single	Married	Widow	
R-1		1		1
R-3		9		9
Total		10		10

Education of Head of the Household

Components	Education					Total
	None	Elementary	High School	College	Others	
R-1		1				1
R-3	2	2	4	1		9
Total	2	3	4	1		10

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
R-1			1			1
R-3	1	1	1	4	2	9
Total	1	1	2	4	2	10

Household Expenditure Range (BDT)

	Below 7,000	7,000 to 10,000	10,000 to 15,000	15,000 to 20,000	20,000 and more	Total
R-1		1				1

	Below 7,000	7,000 to 10,000	10,000 to 15,000	15,000 to 20,000	20,000 and more	Total
R-3	1	1	4	2	1	9
Total	1	2	4	2	1	10

Religion of Household

Religion	Number	Percent
Muslim	9	90
Hindu	1	10
Total	10	100

Ownership of Land Status

	Owned by Occupant	Private Owner (other than relative)	Under lease	Govt. Land	Pourashava Land	Total
R-1				1		1
R-3	1			7	1	9
Total	1			1	1	10

Year of Staying

Components	N	Avg. Year of Staying
R-1	1	8
R-3	9	14.22
Total	10	13.6

Household Have School Children

Components	Number of household	Number of School Children
R-1	1	2
R-3	9	13
Total	10	15

Households Have Loans

Components	Have Loans		Total
	Yes	No	
R-1		1	1
R-3	4	5	9
Total	4	6	10

Loans Collected from Whom

Components	From whom			Total
	Bank	Cooperative	NGOs	
R-1				
R-3		2	4	6
Total		2	4	6

Multiple answers accepted

Financial Assistance from Other Source

Components	Financial Assistance		Total
	Yes	No	
R-1		1	1
R-3	1	8	9
Total	1	9	10

Source of Drinking Water

Components	Drinking Water Source	
	Tube Well	Piped Water
R-1	1	
R-3	9	
Total	10	

Labor rate in daily basis

Type of Labor	No. of Response	Mean
Skilled	5	460
non skilled	5	180

No. of Labors (helpers)

Labor for shifting	No.
Person Dismantle	9
Person Reconstruct	11
Total	20

Privately Owned Trees

Trees	Number	Name of Owner
Jiga	1	1
Kathal	1	1
Mango		
Mehogani	2	2
Olive		
Rain Tree	1	1
Shimul		
Supari	1	1
Bamboo		
Shishu		
Total	6	6

Affected Structures –Type

Type	COMPONENT ID		Remarks
	R-1	R-3	
Main Structure			
(i) Permanent			
(ii) Semi-Permanent		1	shop
Other Structure			
(i) Permanent			
(ii) Semi-Permanent		3	2 bamboo posts + roof 1 earthen stove
Total			

Affected Structures - Nature of Business

Nature of Business	COMPONENT ID		Total
	R-1	R-3	
Cloth Store			
Tea Stall			
Grocery			
Hotel		2	2
Vegetable			
Meat Shop			
Hardware			
Godown			
Total		2	2

Affected Structure –Materials

Materials	Number	Affected Area (square feet)	Affected Area (square meters)
Main Structure			
Bricks and Concrete			
Wood, Bamboo and Tin			
Tin			
Tin, Bamboo, Ring Slab			

Bricks & Tin			
Other Structure			
Bricks and Concrete			
Wood, Bamboo and Tin	3		
Tin			
Tin, Bamboo, Ring Slab			
Bricks & Tin			
Earthen	1		

Structure (Lalmonirhat)

SL.	Particular of Structure			Total Surveyed (in Sqft/ piece)	Average Replacement Cost (Per Sqft./ Piece)
	Roof	Fence	Floor		
1	Pucca	Pucca	Pucca	2000 Sqft.	1,025
2	Tin	Pucca	Pucca	7,100 Sqft.	613
3	Tin	Tin	Katcha/ Brick	6,650 Sqft.	297
4	Tin	Wood/ bamboo	Katcha	4,056 Sqft.	206
6	Straw	Straw	Katcha	3,900	94
7	Latrine (Katcha)				
8	Latrine(Slab)			11 Pieces	3,436
9	Latrine (Pucca)			11 Pieces	19,091
10	Hand Tube Well			10 Pieces	6,550
11	Deep Tube Well			4 Pieces	53,333
12	Well				
13	Drain				
14	Fencing by Straw			150 Sqft.	50
15	Fencing by Tin			685 Sqft.	91.97
16	Fencing by Wall (Brick)			225 Sqft.	485.71
17	Funeral Pile				

B. Socio-economic Survey to Determine Average in Lalmonirhat**Land Price (Lalmonirhat)**

SL.	Land Type	Lalmonirhat		Remarks
		Number of Survey	Average Land Price	
1	Home stead	11	146,364	
2	Vita/High land	11	128,182	
3	Single Crop	11	49,091	
4	Double Crop	11	61,364	
5	Multi crop	11	74,091	
6	Orchard	11	58,000	
7	Pond (under cultivated)	11	51,727	
8	pond (non cultivated)	11	43,182	
9	Fallow land	11	37,273	
10	Others	-	-	
11	Total	11	64927.4	

Trees (Lalmonirhat)

SL.	Type of Trees	No. of Response	Big	Medium	Small	Sapling	Remarks
1	Mango	11	4,045	2,027	836	78	
2	Jackfruit	11	3,136	1,636	645	45	
3	Black berry	11	5,045	2,455	718	50	
4	Litchi	11	3,136	1,636	682	61	
5	Guava	7	1,138	700	350	52	
6	Tamirind	12	3,455	1,773	927	29	

SL.	Type of Trees	No. of Response	Big	Medium	Small	Sapling	Remarks
7	Koroi	11	10,545	5,545	818	40	
8	Segun	3	15,333	5,667	1,000		
9	Mehegani	11	13,909	4,455	845	43	
10	Neem	11	9,455	4,364	709	39	
11	Paya						
12	Debdaru	9	2,944	1,711	611	19	
13	Silk cotton plant	6	3,125	1,750	625	24	
14	Rain Tree	11	11,364	3,727	864	38	
15	Akashmoni	10	7,950	3,650	730	54	
16	Ziga	4	1,400	600	30	12	
17	Krishnachura	10	2,900	1,550	670	28	
18	Ucaliptus	1	8,000	4,000	700	70	
19	Banana	11	210	120	71	23	
20	Chambul	10	9,200	4,700	960	30	
21	Bamboo	11	368	165	77	31	
22	Coconut	11	4,636	2,091	845	123	
23	Nut	12	277	182	100	19	
24	Plam	12	7,091	3,682	864		

Social Service need Most

Service	Number of Response	Percent
Water Connection	1	10
Road	8	80
Drainage	1	10
Total	10	100.0

Own Toilet

Own Toilet	Number	Percent
Yes	10	100
No	0	0
Total	10	100.0

1 household that don't own toilet use common toilet.

Household Priority Expenses Sectors

Expenditure Sector	First Priority		Second Priority		Third Priority	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Food	9	90	1	10	-	-
Health	-	-	2	20	3	30
Education	1	10	6	60	1	10
Business	-	-			1	10
Clothing	-	-	-	-		
Agriculture	-	-	1	10		
Transportation	-	-	-	-	5	50
Total	10	100.0	10	100.0	10	100.0

Role of women in household

Taking care of Children	3
Gathering of wood for Fuel	
Domestic Help	10
Fetching of drinking water	
Work in Construction	
Work in Grocery Shop	

Multiple Answer Accepted

Woman Contribute Income

Woman Contribute Income	Number	Percent
Yes	0	0
No	10	100

Total	10	100.0
-------	----	-------

Role in Decision Making

Role in Decision Making	Number	Percent
Yes	9	90
No	1	10
Total	10	100.0

Maximum Education level achieved by women

Education Level	Number	Percent
Primary	4	40
Secondary/ High School	4	40
College	2	20
None		
Total	10	100.0

Practice Skill in Other Place

Practice Skill in Other Place	Number	Percent
Yes	3	30
No	1	10
Not Applicable	6	60
Total	10	100.0

Want to Acquire Training

Want Training	Number	Percent
Yes	1	10
No	9	90
Total	10	100

Source of Drinking Water

Source of Drinking Water	Number	Percent
Tube Well	10	100
Piped Water		
Total	10	100.0

Type of Desired Training

Type of Desired Training	Frequency	Percent
Computer	1	100.00
Total	1	100.00

Appendix 4: Involuntary Resettlement Impacts Assessment Checklist (Lalmonirhat)

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: Lalmonirhat
 b. Location: Lalmonirhat 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 <input type="checkbox"/> commercial/business

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

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

D. Attachments

1. Subproject with land requirement:

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

2. Subproject along ROWs:

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

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

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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 5: Records of Public Consultations in Lalmonirhat Pourashava

1) Consultation with the Mayor, Councilor, and APs (male group) at Ward 5, Saptana Bazaar, Lalmonirhat

Subproject: Drain-4 construction of RCC drain from Sattar Chattal to Putimari Dola

Venue: Shahbuddin master's house Bari

Date: 12.01.2014

The construction of new drain -4 has been proposed for a better drainage system in Santana location. The drain with a measurement of 2 feet by 5 feet by 3 feet drain will be constructed in a private land with no structure. The drain will require 3.53 decimal of land.

The Mayor and the councilors of Lalmonirhat *pourashava*, some land owners and few community leaders representing the area participated in the discussion. The Mayor thinks that the proposed drain will not encroach on any private land as the site falls in the ROW as 5 feet land on both sides of the road belongs to *pourashava*. However, *pourashava* will take careful measurement of the land and if it is found that the proposed site of the drain falls in a private land then the *pourashava* will compensate for it. In this context, he noted that many houses have been built on lands that encroach on ROW, if not fully but partly.

The Mayor assured that if land acquisition is needed for this construction and if the affected people would demand compensation for their acquired land then *pourashava* would pay from its own fund. He said, *"Even if the drain impacts one or two square feet of private land, it will be compensated."*

The proposed drain in the area is essential because it will drain off rain water that gets stagnated and causes water logging. Now, the rain water through natural flow falls into some ponds. But this constructed drain will take it to some low lying areas or water bodies. Mayor hopes that the proposed drainage system will create a better situation by ending the water logging in the area. This system will also help the households to dispose its used up water without causing any health hazard.

Key Issues of Discussion

	Key issues	Major Findings
1.	Existing condition of the drainage situation needs to be improved	<p>The existing drainage system does not remove rain waterfully. The natural slopes in the land takes rain water to the agricultural or low land or fallow ponds of the locality. But the excessive water during heavy downpour in the rainy season can't make its way to these destinations as quickly as it is needed. Consequently we find water logging in the area.</p> <p>In dry season, all kinds of household waste water with soaps and other dirt flows to pond and agriculture land causing huge damages in cultivation and fish production. Local people raise these issues as they are concerned.</p> <p>In the dry season, drainage water goes directly to agriculture land and it cause problem in the agriculture production</p> <p>Main problem is that there is no separate lane for rain water flow on both sides of the road. To create this it could be 3 or 2.5 feet land to be needed at some points but for the sake of community benefit, it is very important.</p>
2.	Local people's opinions on improvement of the existing drainage system and land issues.	<p>Local people of the area need drain very much.</p> <p>Drainage system needs an outlet to another direction, not to end in the existing pond or private land. The alignment of the proposed drain will move toward the bridge and would not create any water pollution in the ponds.</p>
3.	Community's willingness to support <i>Pourashava</i>	<p>The community is still unaware of how much land of the drain will be on the private property and how much on the public land.</p> <p>One elderly person of the area said, "The road we are using now once was a part of paddy field. But people donated their own land when the whole community needed the road. Thus the road was built on people's land. I feel this time people will also come forward to donate their land for the drain that would benefit the community."</p>

	Key issues	Major Findings
		<p>The community people said, "If the alignment will go through private land people will donate their land for pourashava's development work."</p> <p>However, some participants raised the issue of compensation for land acquisition. They wanted to know if there was any scope to get compensation for impact on private land. This will then benefit people financially.</p>

Participants List of Uttor Saptana, W:05, Lalmonirhat.(Location:D4)

	Name	Sex	Address	Occupation
1	Md.Rezaul Islam Rintu	Male	Lalmonirhat Pourashava	Mayor, Pourashava
2	Md.Fazlul Haque	Male	Lalmonirhat Pourashava	Executive Engineer
3	Md.Afzal Hossain	Male	Saptana	Business
4	Mokbul Hossain	Male	Adarshapara	Business
5	Mir Solimuzzaman	Male	Sobujpara	Business
6	Md. Ataur Rahman Basunia	Male	Adarshapara	Business
7	Md. Abu	Male	Saptana Bazar	Business
8	Md. Abdus Samad	Male	Saptana	Agriculture
9	Abdul Halim	Male	Saptana	Agriculture
10	Md. Sakil	Male	Saptana	Student
11	Shafikul Islam	Male	Saptana	Driver
12	Promod	Male	Saptana	Driver
13	Mizanur Rahman	Male	Saptana	Business

2. Consultation with a mix group in East Saptana ,Ward -9,Lalmonirhat

Subproject Road – 1, from Magapara Mondir to Kazipara Mondir via Nobintara Mondir

Venue :Nobintary Mondir

Date: 13.01.2014

This road subproject will affect a large area of the *pourashava*. The existing road is partly paved but in a dilapidated condition. A large section is unpaved and *kuthca*. The whole road will be made *pucca*. The road is all through narrow. In this subproject it will be made wider and this widening will impact on the people living on its sides. The Hindu community living in the locality will lose some of its structures and trees. But the community badly wants this project to implement as the road plays the vital role in their day to day communication. They have been demanding of its improvement for the last 15 -20 years but it was all futile demands.

This time the community has been informed that the *pourashava* will be implementing the project. They also know that some of their assets will be lost for the sake of its development. Apparently they have not raised any hue and cry about the probable loss of their assets.

There are 250 to 300 Hindu households in the area and the majority of them are poor. They are mainly agricultural wage workers with some of them doing small businesses in betel leaf, and other raw materials. Some of them are also van pullers and seasonal labors.

For the last few years the poverty situation of the area has improved considerably. The area has been a 'Monga' (severe seasonal poverty due to scarcity of wage work) area. But due to introduction of multiple cropping and targeted interventions by the government and NGOs the situation has markedly improved. Diversification of cropping pattern has created the scope for employment of landless peasants almost round the year. Both men and women work in the field to earn their living, though their wages have gender discrimination with female worker given 150 taka a day and their male partners getting 300 taka. Despite overall improvement, there are still pockets of very poor people who still find it very difficult to have three scores of meals a day.

Key Issues of Discussion

	Key issues	Major Findings
1.	Existing situation of the feeder road needs to be improved	<p>The existing road condition is broken, narrow and some part is kacha, communication is not good; in the rainy season vehicles cannot move along the road.</p> <p>The road is very narrow, so when heavy vehicles like tractors run side by side it sometimes causes destruction of household fences. Heavy vehicles arecausing further damage to the road already in bad shape.</p>

	Key issues	Major Findings
		<p>In the rainy season, it gets worse and movement of vehicles come to a stop at some time when it rains heavily. Sometimes accidents happen. Emergency movement like taking patients to hospitals by ambulance cannot be possible.</p> <p>Especially marriage ceremonies suffer most in the rainy season as visits of both parties won't be possible due to very bad shape of road. .</p>
2.	How the better road communication will bring better scopes for the community	The better road condition will greatly ease the pain of present suffering in movement on the road. Business, education and health will be highly benefited and so will be people's overall wellbeing. Poor women ponder over sunning their parboiled paddy on the metaled road and many poor men are planning to buy rickshaw or van to ply on the improved road and make a good fortune of its development. The road will be busier and so will be the lives of the people living on its two sides.
3.	Service use from Pourashava	<p>The community informed that they pay Pourashava its holding tax ranging from 100 taka to 300 taka. Participants claimed that majority of the inhabitants pay this tax.</p> <p>They also pay the Pourashava the fine it charges against cattle for their mischiefs.</p> <p>The community also bears the electricity cost for the street lamps.</p> <p>The participants representing the community expressed their frustration with the Pourashava for its failure to provide humanitarian support to the poor in terms of warm clothes during chilly winter days or cash or food in times of dire scarcity. They could only see pourashava peoples' presence at the time of election for begging votes.</p>
4.	Access to supply Water	People of this area have to rely on tubewell for their all water needs as the area is without any water supply service. Only hundred meters down fresh water is available. So, everyhousehold has its own tubewell.
5.	Opinion of the local people regarding improvement of existing road and the area as a whole.	<p>The people feel that they are deprived of all supports for being members of the Hindu community and poor as well. No NGO operates in the area. They experience discrimination in every sphere of life. Their children, despite having good education, do not get jobs while with lesser education other people get jobs.</p> <p>They do not have any confidence in Pourashava's announcement of this project as it has been an age-old demand of the community but Pouroshava paid no heed to it.</p> <p>For the last 30 years, the community tried to get pourashava's attention but failed. This time when it came to learn about this project, they can't believe it to really happen.</p> <p>They strongly feel that there should be a powerful monitoring system to oversee the implementation process, otherwise the minimum quality of the work could not be ensured due to their anticipated malpractices by the Pourashava. They threatened that if Pourashava does not implement the project properly, the community will stop its work.</p> <p>Some young male participants asked whether or not the project would be implemented or this is only fake hope.</p>
6.	Willingness to support the project	<p>Even with lot of suspicion and mistrusts, the community still pledged their all-out support and cooperation with the project.</p> <p>At some points the road is very narrow and at other points the bends and curves need to be straightened. People on both sides promised to sacrifice a part of their land to make the road wide and straight enough.</p> <p>The road almost goes along the ROW with some deviation at some points. Residents at those locations are ready to compromise their assets like trees and land for the sake of community interest.</p>

	Key issues	Major Findings
		If it is needed then some community leaders would talk with the concerned people to help them agree to donate a part of their land and other assets.
7.	Local facilities and poor community to get access	<p>Children of the locality go to the primary school which is not far from the area. But the nearest college is too far from the locality for students to go there on every day without much hassle. The poor condition of the road causes the most of their sufferings.</p> <p>Compared to the past, present day children are much oriented toward education and their eagerness is bluntly suppressed by the bad shape of the road. Poor people cannot fulfil dream of educating their children.</p>
8.	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 Road -1 ,from Magapara Mondir via Nobintara Mondir

	Name	Sex	Address	Occupation
1	Md.Fazlul Haque	Male	Lalmonirhat Pourashava	Executive Engineer
2	Harun Or Rashid Badsha	Male	Paouroshava	Counselor,W9
3	Abdul Hai	Male	Kargi tari	Business
4	Gobindo	Male	Nobin Tari	Labor
5	Sulov Roy	Male	Nobin Tari	Student
6	Sre Roteen Chandra	Male	Nobin Tari	Business
7	Sre Suvol Chandra	Male	Nobin Tari	Agriculture
8	Radha Rani	Female	Nobin Tari	H. W
9	Deepali	Female	Nobin Tari	H. W
10	Ziron Bala	Female	Nobin Tari	H. W
11	Swapna Rani	Female	Nobin Tari	Student
12	Moti Rani	Female	Nobin Tari	Student
13	Joyonti Rani	Female	Nobin Tari	H. W
14	Dolly Roy	Female	Nobin Tari	Agriculture
15	Laxmi rani	Female	Nobin Tari	H. W
16	Swarswati Rani	Female	Nobin Tari	H. W
17	Orchana Rani	Female	Nobin Tari	H. W
18	Nir Bala	Female	Nobin Tari	Agriculture
19	Gita Rani	Female	Nobin Tari	H. W
20	Noni Bala	Female	Nobin Tari	H. W
21	Eka Bala	Female	Nobin Tari	Agriculture
22	Sunti Bala	Female	Nobin Tari	Agriculture
23	Swabitri Bala	Female	Nobin Tari	H. W
24	Minoty Rani	Female	Nobin Tari	H. W
25	Giri Bala	Female	Nobin Tari	H. W
26	Gathno Bala	Female	Nobin Tar	Agriculture
27	Onita Rani	Female	Nobin Tari	H. W
28	Osho Bala	Female	Nobin Tari	Agriculture
29	Sanjib Kumar	Male	Nobin Tari	Student

30	Salam	Male	Sini Para	Driver
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3. Consultation with a male group in Saptana Baniar Dighi , Ward -5, Lalmonirhat

Subproject Drain: 1, RCC drain from Kalibari to culvert at the east of pourashava

Venue: A local tea-stall

Date: 12.01.2014

The discussion was held at a tea-stall in the market place where the alignment of a new drain will go through private land with some structures. The proposed drain will be 1.75 km in length with a width of 4 feet. It will go through some private lands that hold some structures. Some infrastructural set up will also fall in the ROW.

The community has been given hope that the proposed drain will end the existing water logging problem and will be much helpful for households to get rid of their used up dirty water. In most of the parts the drain will be open but at few points it will be covered with slabs for people to cross it and other vehicular movement.

One participant stressed that citizens of Pourashava should take care of the public property. This drain will be one important community asset; so it should not be made a place to dump private garbage. He highlighted the great benefit the drain would create for the whole area as it will be free from perennial water logging curse. However, most of the participants were unaware of the fact that the drain would go through some private land causing damage to some structures. The meeting let them know of this. They were also informed of its remaining open for most of its length.

Key issues of Discussion

	Key issues	Major Findings
1.	Discussion with the community about the proposed drain.	<p>Lack of drainage facility is causing water logging on the road side hampering easy movement.</p> <p>As there is no system of disposing household waste water, accumulation of it causes a hygienic problem for the community. This waste water sometimes finds its way up-to public road and creates hazards for the passers-by.</p> <p>The proposed drain will be a great help for households to channel their waste water into it and this way the road will be saved from getting dirty.</p>
2.	Opinion of the local people to improve the Drain and condition of the area.	<p>Some people think owners of structures that come in the way of drain will voluntarily remove those things for an unobstructed construction of the drain.</p> <p>However, some people think this removal would not be needed as there is sufficient room for the drain to go through.</p> <p>Participants said that the drain should be covered at important locations like Mandir, market place, where people move about most of the time.</p> <p>Most of the participants think the proposed drain could easily avoid private land and property in its line of alignment.</p> <p>But some of them fear that in some locations houses and trees may need to be removed.</p> <p>Most of the participants are community leaders and educated persons. Although their land and property will not be affected but they think Pourashava's ward councilors and community leaders should motivate people to participate in the drain construction.</p>

Participant List Drain: 1,RCC drain from Kalibari to culvert at the east of pourashava

	Name	Sex	Address	Occupation
1	Md.Fazlul Haque	Male	Lalmonirhat Pourashava	Executive Engineer
2	Md Abdul Ahad	Male	Saptana	Business
3	Md. Yasin Ali	Male	Puran Bazar, Kalibari	Business
4	Md. Azazur Rahman	Male	Saptana	Business
5	Bimol Chandra	Male	Purbo Saptana	Business
6	Amol Chandra	Male	Purbo Saptana	Business
7	Zibon Chandra Roy	Male	Purbo Saptana	Labor

	Name	Sex	Address	Occupation
8	Udoy Narayan	Male	Purbo Saptana	Business
9	Kali Prasad Barmon	Male	Purbo Saptana	Teacher
10	Alom Mia	Male	Purbo Saptana	Labor
11	Sre Pulin Chandra Barmon	Male	Purbo Saptana	Agriculture
12	Nasir Uddin	Male	Purbo Saptana	Service
13	Kajol Kumar Barmon	Male	Purbo Saptana	Business
14	Emam Gazzali	Male	Purbo Saptana	Labor
15	Gopal	Male	Purbo Saptana	Agriculture
16	Md. Abu Taher	Male	Purbo Saptana	Business

4. Consultation with a male group in North Saptana, North Saptana, BDR Road, Ward, Lalmonirhat, Lalmonirhat

Subproject Road - 3 & proposed water supply line , BDR Gate to Shakoar moar via Syed moar

Venue: Tea stall

Date: 12.01.2014

The discussion was held with the community members including some persons whose property and structures will be affected. The road widening project will create some impact on trees and other structures. This project has been proposed in a crowded area. The community demanded this widening work as the road is so narrow that two vehicles can't move past each other.

The proposed water distribution line will be installed along the side of the road to supply water to households in the community. The supply line is proposed to be 30 km in length.

Key Issues of Discussion

	Key Issues	Major Findings
1.	Existing condition of the Road needs to be improved	The road is narrow and two vehicles cannot cross each other. Most of the road accidents are due to this narrowness of the road. The widening project is going to lower the incidence of accidents. . The community members welcomed the project whole heartedly.
2.	Water supply	This area is close to Pourashava. People have long been demanding this water supply service. They depend on privately installed tube wells for their water. Now, they want to have the advantage of water supply system. . The community people are eager to pay for water bill though many of them are not paying any tax because they want more services. They say people would be inspired to pay tax when they will have the service of water supply. They are looking for better services from pourashava and it will create interest among the people to pay bill as well tax.
3.	Service and tax of pourashava	The residents of this community (40%) give tax. Though paying tax is mandatory, except for some conscious citizens who pay tax out of own responsibilities, others don't pay any tax. If Pourashava starts the water supply service, then a good number of people would be inspired to pay tax.
4.	Local people's opinions on improvement of the condition of drain and the area.	The community has expressed its complete support for this kind of development initiative.
5.	Community's willingness to support pourashava	People will willingly support this project. They are ready to cut their trees, donate land and remove structures for improvement of road and installation of water line

Participant List of North Saptana, BDR Road, Lalmonirhat

	Name	Sex	Address	Occupation
1	Md.Fazlul Haque	Male	Lalmonirhat Pourashava	Executive Engineer

2	Md. Amzad Hossain	Male	Uttor Saptana	Service
3	Nur Nabi	Male	Uttor Saptana	Business
4	Nirmol Chandra Roy	Male	Uttor Saptana	Agriculture
5	Montaz Ali	Male	Uttor Saptana	Auto Puller
6	Jobed Ali	Male	Uttor Saptana	Agriculture
7	Md. Rafique	Male	Uttor Saptana	Driver
8	Yousuf Ali	Male	Uttor Saptana	Service
9	Emdadul Haque	Male	Uttor Saptana	Business
10	Md Israil	Male	Uttor Saptana	Business
11	Fazley Rabbi	Male	Uttor Saptana	Student
12	Abdul Ali	Male	Uttor Saptana	Agriculture
13	Khondokar Samsuzzaman Babul	Male	Uttor Saptana	Service
14	Mojjom	Male	Uttor Saptana	Agriculture
15	Md Robiul	Male	Uttor Saptana	Labor
16	Md Shaheen	Male	Uttor Saptana	Labor
17	Robiul Islam	Male	Uttor Saptana	Agriculture
18	Mohammad Ali	Male	Uttor Saptana	Driver

5. Sharing information with Mayor about project

Space : Mayor's office

Date : 12.01.2014

This sharing discussion was held with the Mayor and Executive Engineer, Secretary of Lalmonirhat *Pourashava* on findings of consultation held with the community. They informed Lalmonirhat *Pourashava* was included in UGIIP I development program. UGIIP -1 started in 2003 and completed in 2010. A number of development activities were carry out under UGIIP I package and positive impacts found in the city development. The infrastructures development of UGIIP I included Roads, a Kitchen Marker (close to water overhead pump) and a Bus Terminal. Apart from these, Pourashava received few garbage collection trucks. However, the kitchen market did not continue because site chosen for it was far away from the main locality. The kitchen market is now being used for weekly Haat.

Key Issues of Discussion

	Issues Shared	Pourashava' s Response
1.	UGIIP I and its impact in Lalmonirhat	UGIIP -1 project was implemented with another Mayor named Rana Mosharrof; There are a number of infrastructural projects implemented during UGIIP I. They are Bus terminal development, road, and kitchen market. The market location was not convenient for buyers. It did work .Now the market place is used for weekly Haat.
2.	The proposed road at NobintaryMondir. The community belongs to a minority group who claimed that they have long been a deprived group. This road has been an old demand by the community.	<p>The Mayor said: "Nobintary" road (road -1)is very important and it was a long felt demand from the community. The Mayor stressed on the fact that an urban life gets developed by the development of its roads and communication system.</p> <p>He refuted people complaints about Pourashava failing to deliver services by highlighting the fact that it has very limited fund. Construction of a road cannot be undertaken by Pourashava.</p> <p>This project will give chance for construction of this road. This road will be connected with other roads and will create road communication with the surrounding unions.</p> <p>And community will provide all support for road construction and improvement.</p>
3.	Existing Drainage problem and way to solve the situation through project	<p>There is no drainage outlet like river or canal in Lalmonirhat Pourashava, Though there is no flood still water logging is a permanent problems created by rain water not being drained by any drainage system. Sometimes to solve extreme water logging problem pourashava arranges by-pass lines for water drainage (digging a drain to remove the water)..</p> <p>In some area where drain construction has been proposed water logging remains for 2 to 6 months. Construction and improvement of</p>

	Issues Shared	Pourashava' s Response
		<p>drainage system will decrease water logging in those locations.</p> <p>Because of increasing number of houses built in the pourashava natural drainage systems are not working. Water level in ponds and low lying areas rises during rainy season and other time of the year.</p> <p>.</p>
4.	<p>Proposed Water supply in new location</p> <p>People's access to water</p>	<p>The proposed water distribution line will be 30 km which is not sufficient for Pourashava command area. Only 22% people are getting supply water from Pourashava.</p> <p>Those who will have the benefit of water supply from the new proposed water supply project will have to pay 120- 130 Tk for water bill per month.</p> <p>People who do not have access to water supply are using underground water lifted by shallow tube-well; the depth of tube-well is 25/30 feet; water is fresh and arsenic free and easy to get..</p> <p>However there will be no outlet for water from this supply line free of cost.</p>
5.	Community's participation	<p>The Mayor of Pourashava said "community participation in all aspects of development in sub-towns is supreme. People donate land for road and drain out of their own interest.</p> <p>It must be understood that the situation of Mofassal is not same as the district towns or Dhaka. In Dhaka, every land is very demanding; every single plot of land is highly costly. In here Lalmonirhat, land price especially in the project location (not centre place of the city) is low; it starts from 50,000 taka to 1 lakh per decimal land based on the location of land. Low land or water body (doba) is very cheap.</p> <p>People have valid interest to donate land because any improvement of the existing road will improve the communication which in turn will increase the land value.</p> <p>Similarly to solve local drainage problem community people will allow the Pourashava to use their land and it will increase their land and property value too.</p> <p>Drain and road will be constructed in the government land and in some private land also. Some structures will be needed to be removed. In the proposed location, some land is owned by the Mayor. He has promised to be the first person to give away his land and remove the structures therein. This will encourage other people as it will create a good precedent of sacrifice for the sake community benefit .Thus he will motivate people for support.</p>
6.	Pourashava's capacity	<p>The financial capacity of Pourashava is not sufficient to undertake any development initiative like construction of any road or drain with its own fund.</p> <p>The rents for shops in the Pourashava market are very low ranging from 100 to 300 taka and this low rent has been continuing for years. To enhance the financial capacity this low rent has to be raised.</p> <p>Pourashava receives 74 lakh taka from 'Annual Development Project (ADP)' every year for its maintenance. .Pourashava uses this properly. Pourashava earns 14 lakhs taka from holding tax, shop rent which is not sufficient to meet all cost.</p>

	Issues Shared	Pourashava' s Response
		<p>They have two months' outstanding payment of staff salary.</p> <p>However, the existing subproject will not bring any income except development. But for increased income, it needs to build community centre, supermarket for increasing regular income.</p>

Participant List in Lalmonirhat Pourashava Building

	Name	Address	Sex	Occupation
1	Md.Rezaul Islam Rintu	L M H Pourashava	Male	Mayor, L M H Pourashava
2	Md.Fazlul Haque	L M H Pourashava	Male	Executive Engineer
3	Md.Hasanuzzaman Basunia	L M H Pourashava	Male	Secretary, L M H Pourashava

5. Consultation with Potential APs

Subproject : Drainages and Road

Date:13.01 2014

Key Issues of Discussion

	Key Issues	Opinion of the Affected People at Project Location
1.	Impact on Drain 1 location	<p>Drain one will be connected with a new proposed road. A number of structures owned by the family of Pourashava Mayor will be affected by the proposed construction of drain-1. Brother of Pourashava Mayor Mr. Shahidul Islam Rocket said, "Boundary wall and private land will be affected; the drain is so important that Mayor himself will give land and break wall and remove his property"</p> <p>At the same location, some would be affected people also participated in the discussion. They expressed their opinions about resettlement and compensation like this "We will lose our land, structure, shops, newly built toilets for the proposed drain construction". However they will not voluntarily remove their structures or land without compensation.</p> <p>One disabled person whose shop will be affected said, "I have a grocery shop on the land which will be used for drain construction. I earn from 2000 to 3000 taka every month from this shop and with this money I somehow run the family. Without this shop, we will not be able to survive."</p>
2.	Road –BJP road	<p>For the last 30 years, a number of poor people have been living by this road with DC's permission (paid money to DC office). One woman named Selina Begum whose temporary structured house and trees will be affected said, "I will not be leaving the place. Where will I go?" Such people want compensation for the loss.</p>
3.	Road-2	<p>Most of the people are favouring the improvement and widening of the road. Many people are using this road for communication and business.</p> <p>Ms. Rustana Begum, whose concrete gate will be affected for proposed drain, has requested for saving the gate.</p>
4.	New drain - 4	<p>This drain will go through the residential area. It will impact on boundary wall and walls of many houses because there is no sufficient space for construction of drain.</p> <p>Mayor said, "This drain will impact on so many houses, specially their front side walls; but at least 3000 people will be benefited from this drain. Everybody will agree to remove their structures to create enough space. This drain will be very important to reduce water logging in the location and city too.</p>

Participant List of the Discussion

	Name	Sex	Location	Occupation
1	Litu Patuary	Male	Saptana	business
2	Md. Rubel	Male	Saptana	Shopkeeper
3	Solaiman	Male	Saptana	Driver

	Name	Sex	Location	Occupation
4	Md. Khalek	Male	Saptana	Business
5	Md.Monour	Male	Saptana	Business
6	Srenaj Begum	Female	Saptana	Labour
7	Hossain ALI	Male	Saptana	
8	Md.Raju	Male	Saptana	Condecor
9	Md. Dulu	Male	Saptana	Job



Consultation with the People in North Saptana Road and Water Supply, Ward-05



Consultation with the people in Nabintari Mondir, Road-01, Ward-09



Consultation with the people in North Saptana Drain on Private Land, Drain-04, Ward-05



Road-3, BDR Gate to Shakoar Moar

Consultation with the Pourashava authority



Appendix 6: Sample Grievance Form
(To be available in Bangla and English)

The _____ Project welcomes complaints, suggestions, queries and comments regarding project implementation. We encourage persons with grievance to provide their name and contact information to enable us to get in touch with you for clarification and feedback. Should you choose to include your personal details but want that information to remain confidential, please inform us by writing/typing ***(CONFIDENTIAL)*** above your name. Thank you.

Date		Place of registration			
Contact Information/Personal Details					
Name		Gender	* Male * Female	Age	
Home Address					
Place					
Phone no.					
E-mail					
Complaint/Suggestion/Comment/Question Please provide the details (who, what, where and how) of your grievance below:					
If included as attachment/note/letter, please tick here:					
How do you want us to reach you for feedback or update on your comment/grievance?					

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

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

Appendix 7: Suggested Project Information Document (PID) - Lalmonirhat

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 Lalmonirhat 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 (RPs) prepared for Lalmonirhat *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 resettlement¹⁴ 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.

¹⁴ 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 Lalmonirhat, the identified involuntary resettlement impacts based on preliminary designs include no permanent structure but 1 semi-permanent structure will be demolished. The affected structure is a form of shop/or business stall. Five various fixed assets (i.e., fences, ring slabs, earthen stove, etc.) will be demolished. Twelve trees will be cut down and 18 seasonal crops will be lost. Livelihood of 2 persons (1 shop owner and his shop keeper) will be affected. No shop owner will need to move out permanently from current location and 1 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 Lalmonirhat RP.

VI. Entitlement

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

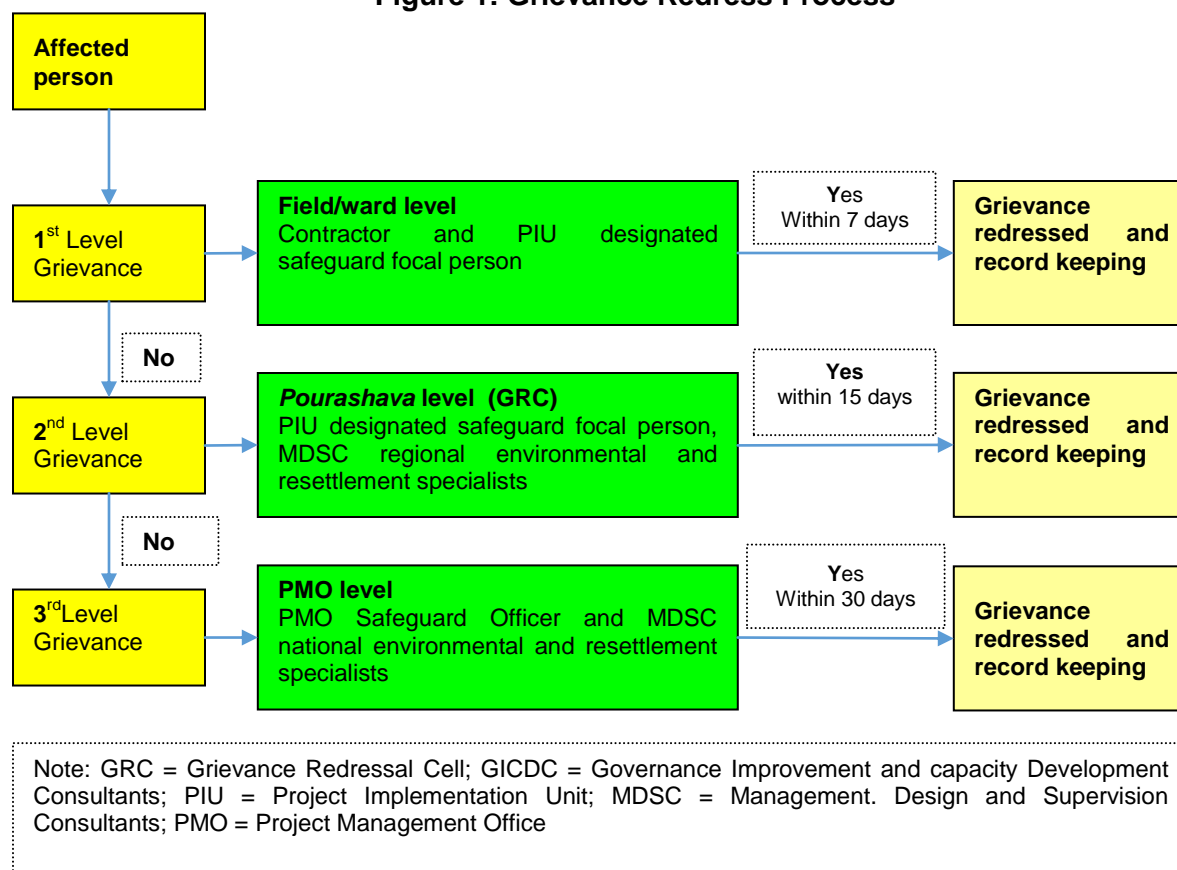
- (i) consultations during detailed design stage: (a) public meetings with affected communities to present final design and alignment of the components; (b) smaller-scale meetings with APs to discuss IR impacts and RP implementation.
- (ii) consultations during construction phase: (a) public meetings 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 expert¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ Note: If yes, enumerator to fill up questionnaire for 33% of affected households.

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: 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		Materials used			Length in mts.	Breadth in mts	Height in mts.	Value (Tk.)
		Roof	Wall	Floor				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Room 1							
2	Room 2							
3	Room 3							
4	Room 4							
5	Room 5							
6	Room 6							
7	Room 7							
8	Room 8							
	Total of rooms							
9	verandah							
10	Kitchen							
	Store							
11								
12	Toilet							
14	cowshed							
15	compound wall							
16	Others/specify							
17	Irrigation structures							
	Total Area							

Materials used (Col 3,4,5)

1. Tin/Zinc sheets 2. Mud 3. Brick Masonry 4. Stone Masonry

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------------|------------------|
| 5. RCC | 6. Stone | 7. Wood Shingles | 8. Concrete |
| 9. Thatched | 10. Timber | 11. Masonry | 12. Stone/Bricks |

6.0 Summary of affected structure

Use of structure	Type of Structure 1= pucca 2=semi pucca 3=kuchha	No. of storeys	No. of rooms	Size	Whether in use 1= In use 2=Vacant/ abandoned	General condition 1=good 2=bad 3=poor	Age of structure	Ownership
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?¹⁶ _____

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:

8.1 Do you possess any other assets elsewhere?

¹⁶ 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 10: Sample Template for Semi- Annual Social Monitoring Report

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

S. N.	Resettlement Plan Activities	Completed Y/N	Remarks
A. Pre-Construction Activities and Resettlement Plan Activities			
1	Approval of final Resettlement Plan by ADB prior to contract award		
2	Disclosure of final Resettlement Plan on ADB, PMO and PIU websites		
3	Circulation of relevant information of the RP in the form and language understandable by local stakeholders		
A. Resettlement Plan Implementation			
1	Grievance Redress Cell and telephone hotlines established		
2	Entitlements and grievance redress procedure disclosed		
3	Finalization of list of APs, vulnerable APs and compensation/assistance/allowances due		
4	Finalization of list of affected common facilities and roads for closure; mitigation measures proposed		
5	Affected persons received entitlements as per amounts and program specified in RP		
6	Payment of compensation, allowances and assistance (No. of APs)		
7	Additional assistance for vulnerable households given (No. of vulnerable APs)		
8	Livelihood arrangements provided to vulnerable APs		
9	Reinstallation of affected common facilities		
10	Grievances No. of grievances registered No. of grievances redressed Outstanding complaints Disclosure of grievance redress statistics		
11	Consultation, participation and disclosure as per Plan		

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