

Resettlement Plan

Final Report
Project number: 39295

November 2014

**BAN: Urban Governance and Infrastructure
Improvement (UGIIP III) - Sherpur Pourashava
Phase 1**

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

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of December 2013)

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

ABBREVIATIONS

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

GLOSSARY OF BANGLADESHI TERMS

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

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

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

km	–	Kilometre
m ²	–	square meter
mm	–	Millimetre
m ³	–	micrograms per cubic meter

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**29 October
2014**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

Subproject Description. Phase 1 implementation will involve (i) construction of 6.425 kilometer (km) of drainage; (ii) improvement of 25.055 km of existing roads; and (iii) improvement of solid waste management.

The subprojects to be implemented went through the process of meeting the selection criteria (general and technical), environmental and social safeguard screening and conforming to the master plan prepared for Sherpur.²

Resettlement Plan. This Resettlement Plan (RP) for Sherpur *pourashava* is based on the feasibility study and detailed engineering designs prepared during project preparation. This RP is based on ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009, and Government of Bangladesh laws. This RP stands finalized during detailed design stage to reflect any changes and latest subproject designs. Subsequent phases may require preparation of new RPs as per approved Resettlement Framework.

Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement. The scope of land acquisition and resettlement is identified based on subproject selection and field visits to each site and/or alignment. No major IR impacts are envisaged as there is no requirement for private land acquisition as the components will be located along existing roads right-of-way (ROW) and government-owned lands. ADB SPS, 2009 makes it obligatory to endorse any land donation by an independent

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

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

third party evaluator (e.g. an eminent citizen of the *pourashava*), to ensure there is no significant social and economic impact due to land donation.

The identified potential involuntary resettlement (IR) impacts based on the subproject preliminary designs include: 11 semi-permanent structures and 33 trees will be affected. Most of the affected structures are in forms of shops/or business stalls/Livelihoods, and houses. A total 9 shops and 2 house owners and 5 houses with trees who currently use the road and drainage right-of-way, some of their livelihood, houses and trees will be affected. All the 11 structures will only experience temporary relocation.

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

Consultation and Disclosure. Goals and objectives of the project have been disclosed with the affected people and other stakeholders through a total of 5 consultations during August and October 2014. Cut-off date of the subproject is 4th October 2014. All displaced persons who are identified in the project-impacted areas on the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets and rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels. Those who encroach into the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any other assistance. Photo documentation was conducted during census to ensure documentation of entitled persons on the cut-off date."

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

Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan. The resettlement cost for the implementation of Phase 1 subprojects in Sherpur *pourashava* is estimated at USD **22,274.52** which will be met from counterpart (government) funds.

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

1 SHERPUR

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1.1 Introduction

1. **Background.** After the successful implementation of the First and Second Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Projects (UGIIP-1 and 2)¹ in 77 selected *pourashavas*, the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) within the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRDC) with the financial assistance of Asian Development Bank (ADB) have planned to implement the third phase of the project titled the Third Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project (UGIIP III) in selected 30 *pourashavas* over a period of 6 years (2014 to 2020). The implementation of the subprojects are spread over 3 phases² covering the entire 6-year project implementation period.

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

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

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

5. This RP stands finalized in the face of detailed design. Subsequent phases may require preparation of new RPs as per approved Resettlement Framework.

1.1.2 Proposed Subproject Components

6. The complete indicative list of subprojects in Sherpur is summarized in **Appendix. 1.1**. Phase 1 implementation (Table 1.1) will involve (i) construction of 6.425 km of drainage; (ii) improvement of 25.055 km of existing roads; and (iii) improvement of solid waste management. **Figures 1.1** and **1.2** show the location map of Sherpur *pourashava*, alignments of roads and drainage facilities as per detailed design.

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

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

7. The subprojects to be implemented went through the process of meeting the selection criteria (general and technical), environmental and social safeguard screening³. Locations and siting of the proposed infrastructures considered: (i) locating components on government-owned land and/or within existing right-of-way (ROW) to reduce acquisition of land, (ii) prioritizing rehabilitation over new construction; (iii) taking all possible measures in design and selection of sites to avoid resettlement impacts; (iv) avoiding where possible locations that will result in destruction/disturbance to historical and cultural places/values; (v) avoiding tree-cutting where possible; and (vi) ensuring all planning and design interventions and decisions are made in consultation with local communities and reflecting inputs from public consultation and disclosure for site selection.

Table- 1-1: Proposed Phase 1 Components in Sherpur Pourashava

	ID No.	Package No.*	Description	Length (km)	Existing Width (m)	Proposed Width (m)	IR Impacts
A. Drainage Improvement							
1.	D1	3	Construction of R.C.C Drain From Battola Tampu stand near h/o Sanuwer Hossain (Sanu) to Mrigi river via Mirgonj Fish Aroth (Ch.	1.080	not available	1.2	none
2.	D2	3	Construction of R.C.C Drain From West Gouripur near Jamur Dhukan to Mrigi river under Sherpur Pourashava (Ch.0.00-950.00) .	.950	not available	1.2	none
3.	D 3	4	Construction of R.C.C Drain From Bot tola mour to Bolerbari Khal via Sherpur Sader Hospital & Factory mour (Ch.	1.250	not available	1.2	6 (stalls) no of hhs=6 no of Affected hh members =26
4.	D'4	4	Construction of R.C.C Drain From Kharmpur mour to Sherpur Head Post office via Shop of Hamid (Ch.	0.430	not available	1.2	none
5.	D'5	4	Construction of R.C.C Drain From Attimkhana mour to Chapatoli Khal via h/o ATO Haidar Ali (Ch.	0.525	not available	1.3	mone
6.	D'7	4	Construction of R.C.C Drain From Old Gohata IRP to Bolerbari Khal via wireless office (Ch.	0.970	not available	1.2	none
7.	D'8	4	Construction of R.C.C Drain From North Nabinogor near h/o Fothu Mohazon to Amonkura Khal near Rajblavepur Primary School	.600	not available	1.2	none

³ Master plans have been or are being prepared under LGED's District Towns Infrastructure Development Project and Urban Towns Infrastructure Development Project

	ID No.	Package No.*	Description	Length (km)	Existing Width (m)	Proposed Width (m)	IR Impacts
			(Ch.				
8.	D'9	4	Construction of R.C.C Drain From near h/o Alhaz Joynal Abedin towards Shitalpur proposed R.C.C drain via rice mill of Kashim mullha (Ch.	0.370	not available	1.05	none
9.	D'11	4	Construction of R.C.C Drain From Muktijudda office to shop of Hamid at Munshi bazer .	0.125	not available	1.2	none
10 .	D'12	4	Construction of R.C.C Drain From Bangla Mick to shop of Benerji at Munshi bazer .	0.125	not available	1.2	none
			Subtotal (Drainage- Phase 1)	6.425			none
B. Roads Improvement							
1	R1	1	Development of B.C. Road from town hall mour at Raghunath bazar to Sajborkhila RHD Road via Afsorali Girls' school (Ch. 0+00 to 0+900.00)	0.900	4.5	6	3(stalls) No of HH=3 no of affected HH member =14
2	R2	1	Development of road by B.C & R.C.C from Sherpur – Sribordi RHD road near Bisic I/A to Sherpur – jhinigati RHD road at kanadapara via nowhata govt primary School & h/o mojibor master (Ch. 0+00 to 0+1600.00)	1.650	3	3	none
3	R3	1	Repairing of B.C. Road from Sherpur Jamalpur RHD road near Attimkhana to thanamour RHD road (Ch. 0+00 to 0+1100.00)	1.050	3.25	3.8	none
4	R4	1	Development of road by R.C.C from Sherpur – Jamalpur RHD road near BRCK Office towards Pogalbari (Ch. 0+00 to 0+700.00)	0.750	3	3	none
5	R5	1	Development of road by B.C. from Mirgonj B.C road near h/o Baiazid to Jaillkhana - Alfalaha B.C road (Ch. 0+00 to 0+700.00)	0.800	3	3	none
6	R6	1	Development of road by R.C.C from Sherpur Charsherpur B.C road near Bottola tampo stand to	0.700	2	2	none

	ID No.	Package No.*	Description	Length (km)	Existing Width (m)	Proposed Width (m)	IR Impacts
			Sherpur- Jamalpur RHD road near LGED office via h/o Jahangir & Contractor Abdul Mannan (Ch. 0+00 to 0+700.00)				
7	R7	1	Development of road by B.C from Attimkhana-Dhupagate B.C road (Near Bairbaid mosque) to Sherpur Charsherpur B.C road near Talukdarbari via majibari mondir (Ch. 0+00 to 0+2000.00)	1.190	3	3	none
8	R8	1	Development of road by R.C.C from Sherpur Shribordi RHD road near Likhon Cenema Hall towards Kudllapara via h/o Bulbul (Ch. 0+00 to 0+700.00)	0.700	2.5	3	none
9	R9	1	Development of road by R.C.C from Jamur Dukan B.C road near H/o Minto to Berek para B.C road near Banglalink Tower at West Goripur(Ch. 0+00 to 0+600.00)	0.600	2.44	2.44	none
10	R10	1	Development of road by B.C from Sherpur Shribordi RHD road near Mubarak Primary School to Sherpur Shribordi RHD road near h/o Johur Khalifa at Mubarkapur (Ch. 0+00 to 0+1000.00)	1.000	2.5	2.5	none
11	R'11	2	Repairing of road by BC from Sherpur –Jamalpur RHD road to dhupaghat bridge (Ch. 0+00 to 0+3200.00)	2.000	3.5	3.65	none
12	R'12	2	Development of road by BC from Kharampur mour to Sherpur -Jamalpur RHD road at west shiripura via Shingpura and dhupa vuri (Ch. 0+00 to 0+2050.00)	1.750	3	3.65	none
13	R'13	2	Repairing of road by BC & CC from Public library mour near laheri kacheri to dhupavuri BC road via Madhobpur (Ch. 0+00 to 0+650.00)	0.570	3.5	3.85	none
14	R'14	2	Development of road by CC from Kharampur mosque to Madhobpur BC road via Madhobpur Govt Heigh	.280	3	3	none

	ID No.	Package No.*	Description	Length (km)	Existing Width (m)	Proposed Width (m)	IR Impacts
			School (Ch. 0+00 to 0+500.00)				
15	R'15	2	Repairing of road by BC from Gopalbari truck stand to dhakalhati BC road via swiper coloni (Ch. 0+00 to 0+840.00)	0.860	3.5	3.5	none
16	R'16	2	Development of road by CC from Attimkhana-Dhupagate BC road near Bairbaid mosque towards near h/o Arshadur Rhaman (Ch. 0+00 to 0+500.00)	0.610	2	2.1	none
17	R'17	2	Development of road by CC from Attimkhana-Dhupagate BC road near shop of Sekam towards h/o Eidu at Kasbakatgor via Garopara (Ch. 0+00 to 0+600.00)	0.600	2	2.1	none
18	R'18	2	Development of road by CC from Kaligong Kudal Bari to h/o Ismail Pondit (Ch. 0+00 to 1000.00)	.700	2	2.1	none
19	R'19	2	Development of road by CC from Kasba kacharipara BC road near h/o Robbani Sharkar towards h/o nurul amain (Ch. 0+00 to 0+670.00)	0.615	2	2.5	none
20	R'20	2	Repairing of road by BC from Dhaka Sherpur RHD road near nabinagor Farukia Madrasha towards Pakuria UP via h/o Hamid Commisinoer (Ch. 0+00 to 0+1000.00)	.925	3	3.65	none
21	R'22	2	Repairing of road by BC from Tinani bazer Sherpur Khoarpur RHD road to Sherpur-Gajirkhamar BC road at Shekhati Primary School via Bottola mour (Ch. 0+00 to 0+2100.00)	2.130	4.75	5.35	none
Z	R'23	3	Repairing of road by BC from old IRP mour towards gridanarayonpur via Owarles office & Nagpara mour (Ch. 0+00 to 0+1400.00)	2.100	3.25	5	none
	R'24	3	Development of road by CC from Sherpur – Jamalpur RHD, road at East Shari to Sherpur – Jamalpur RHD road at West Shari via h/o	0.500	2.5	2.75	2 semi permanent houses No. of HH=2, No. of HH

	ID No.	Package No.*	Description	Length (km)	Existing Width (m)	Proposed Width (m)	IR Impacts
			Eng: Ishak (Ch. 0+00 to 0+485.00)				members=9 , 15 Trees (12 coconut, 3 betal nut), No. of HH=2, No. of HH members=8
24	R'47	3	Development of road by CC from Sherpur Charsherpur BC road near Hazrot Sha kamal mazur road to h/o Samad (Ch. 0+00 to 0+670.00).	0.575	2	2.1	18 Trees (4 mango, 10 betal nut, 1 sajna, 3 jack fruit), No. of HH=3, No. of HH members=10
25	R'50	3	Road by BC from Sherpur Shribordi BC road near Akhermamud bazer to h/o Shafikul via Koinapara h/o mufazul (Ch. 0+00 to 0+1750.00).	.500	2.75	3	none
26	R'55	3	Development of road by BC from Rice mill of Chiku mulla towards shop of Bahur mia at Dhukulhati (Ch. 0+00 to 0+1500.00)	1.000	3	3	none
			Sub Total (Road Phase-1)	25.055			

Source: PPTA consultants

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

1.1.3 Objectives of Resettlement Plan

8. This Resettlement Plan (RP) for Sherpur *pourashava* is based on the feasibility study and detailed engineering designs prepared during project preparation. Subsequent phases may require preparation of new RPs as per approved resettlement framework (RF).

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

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

- to describe the identified scope and extent of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts as a result of identified project components, and address

them through appropriate recommendations and mitigation measures in the RP;

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

Figure 1-1: Location Map of Sherpur Pourashava

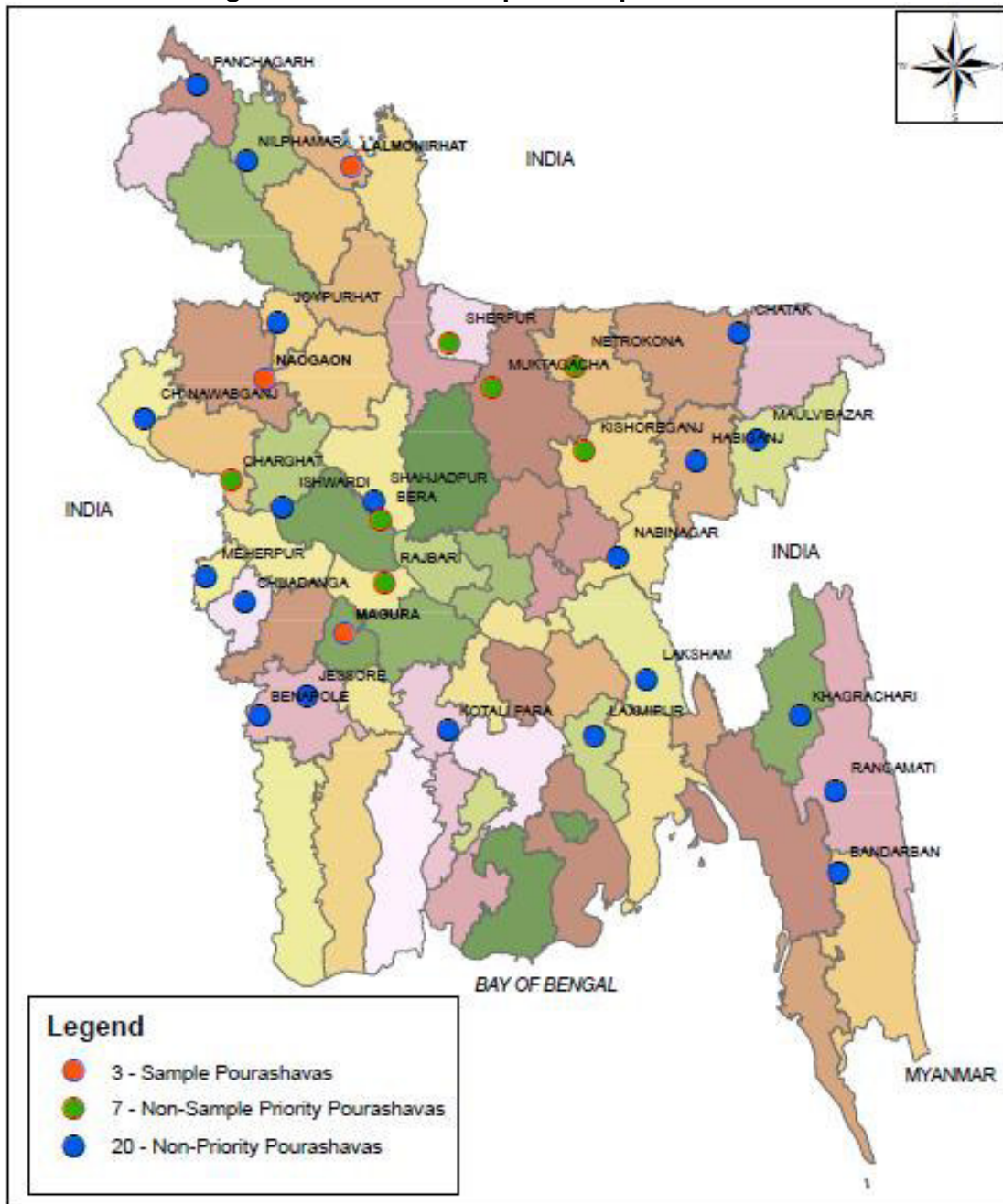
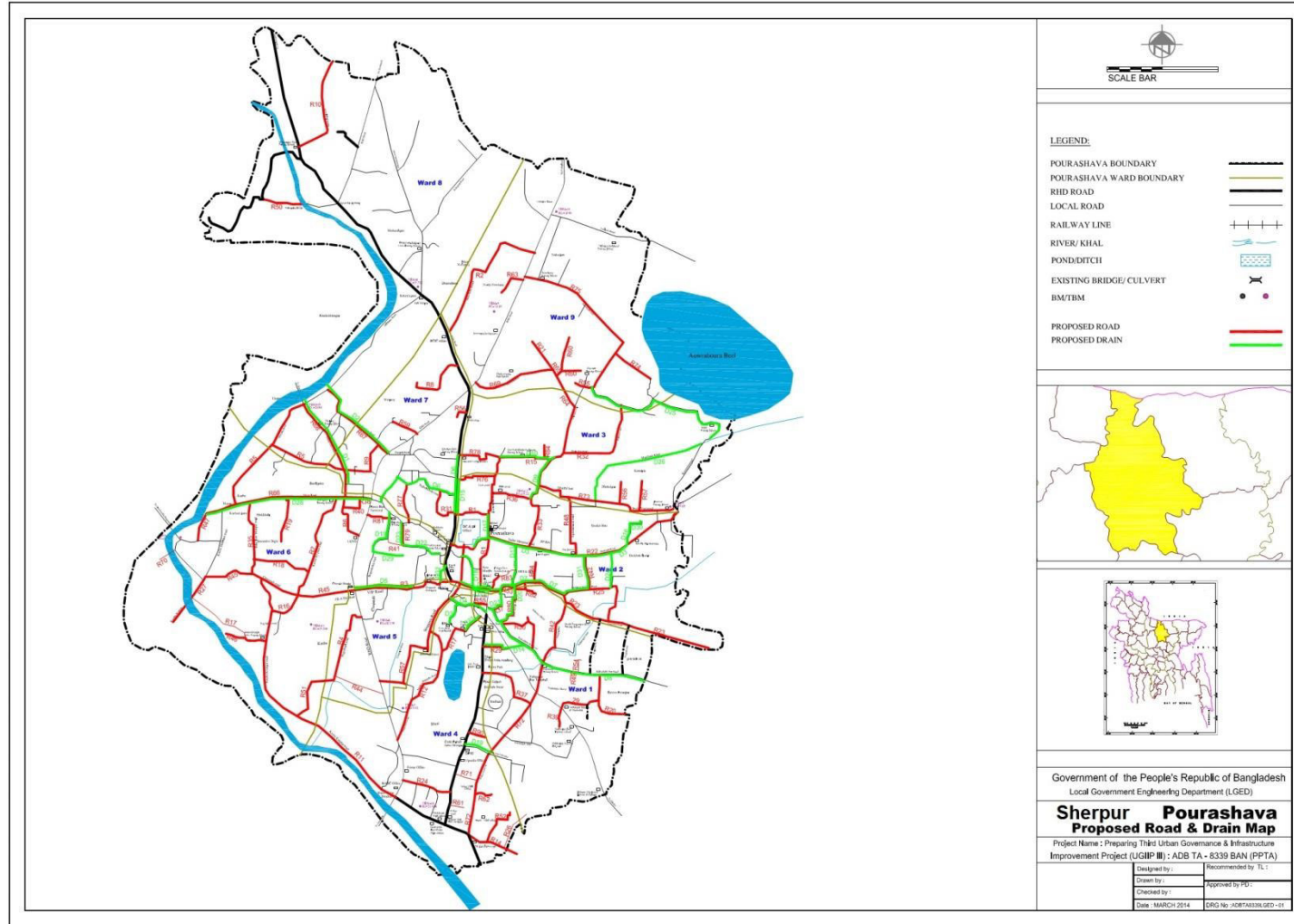


Figure 1-2: Proposed Roads and Drainage Improvement in Sherpur Pourashava under UGIP III



1.2 SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

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

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

1.2.1 Methodology Used for Assessing Land Acquisition and Resettlement

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

Census of affected persons and inventory of affected assets. Complete census (100%) of affected households and assets using the form in **Appendix 1.2** was conducted from 7 to 8 August and 3 to 4 October 2014 to identify entitled and non-entitled persons, vulnerable APs, inventory and detailed measurement of all affected assets (land and non-land) and remaining fixed assets of APs. .

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

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

16.

1.2.2 Land Acquisition

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

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

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

19. As per 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.

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

1.2.3 Resettlement Impacts

21. Table 1.2 summarizes the potential IR impacts of each subproject based on the detailed designs prepared during project preparation.

Table -1-2: IR Impacts in Sherpur Pourashava

	ID No.	Package No.	Main Structures		Other structures		Livelihood		Tree	Crops
			Permanent	semi-permanent	Permanent	semi-permanent	Permanent	Temporary		
1.	D3	2		6 (shops) No of HH = 6 No. of affected HH members =26				6 (shops) No of HH = 6 No. of affected HH members =26		
	Record No.			801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806				801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806		
2	R3	1		3 (shops) No of HH = 3 No. of affected HH members =14				3 (shops) No of HH = 3 No. of affected HH members =14		
	Record No.			812, 813, 814				812, 813, 814		
3	R24	2		2 (houses) No of HH = 2 No. of affected HH members =9					15 Trees (12 coconut, 3 betal nut), No. of HH=2, No. of HH members=8	
	Record No.			816, 818					817, 815	
4	R47	2							18 Trees (4 mango, 10 betal nut, 1 sajna, 3 jack fruit), No. of HH=3, No. of HH members=10	
									819, 820, 821	
	Total			11				9	33	
	TOTAL HH/Aps			11				9	5	
	TOTAL HH Members			49				40	18	

Source: PPTA consultants. Site visits conducted in d 7 and 8 August 2014.

22. **Drainage improvement.** There is sufficient space along ROWs to construct the proposed Phase 1 drains (D-1, D-2, D-4, D-5, D-7 to D-9, D-11 and D-12).It has been noted that there are no structures, encroachers/squatters and/or mobile vendors/hawkers along the proposed alignment and ROWs of these drains.

23. Based on detailed design and survey there are few stalls on the ROWs of D-3 only.

- (i) To construct D-3: 6 semi-permanent structures will be affected. All in forms of shops/or business stalls. No fixed assets will be demolished.Livelihoods of a total 6 shop owners who currently use the drainage ROW for their business activities will be affected. No shop owner will have to move out permanently from the current location and 6 shop will only experience temporary relocation. Strip map showing location of IR impacts is shown as **Figures 1.3**

24. 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).

25. **Roads improvement.** There is sufficient space along carriageways for Phase 1 roads R-1, R-2 to R-23, R-50 and R-55. 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.

26. Based on detailed design and survey there are few stalls on ROWs of R-3 only.

- (i) To construct R-3: 3 semi-permanent structures will be affected. All in forms of shops/or business stalls. No fixed assets will be demolished. No trees will be cut down. Livelihoods of a toal 3 shop owners who currently use the drainage ROW for their business activities will be affected. No shop owner will have to move out permanently from the current location and all 3 shops will only experience temporary relocation. Strip map showing location of IR impacts is shown as **Figure 1.4.**
- (ii) To construct R-24: 2 semi-permanent structures will be affected. All in forms of hosue No fixed assets will be demolished. 15 trees will be cut down. No household owners will have to move out permanently from the current location Strip map showing location of IR impacts is shown as **Figure 1.5**
- (iii) To construct R- 47: No structures will be affected. A total of 18 trees are planted on the road ROW will be cut down and most of the owners are low income group. Strip map showing location of IR impacts is shown as **Figure 1.6**

27. 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.

R-24: Development of Road by RCC from Sherpur –Jamalpur RHD road at east shari to Sherpur –Jamalpur RHD road at west shari via h/o Eng. Ishak

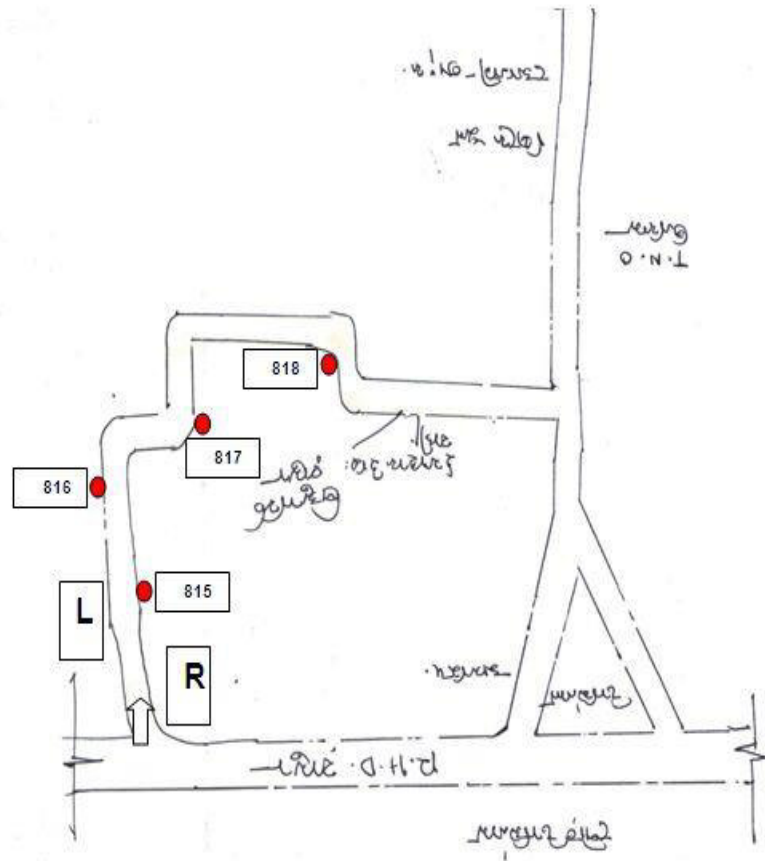
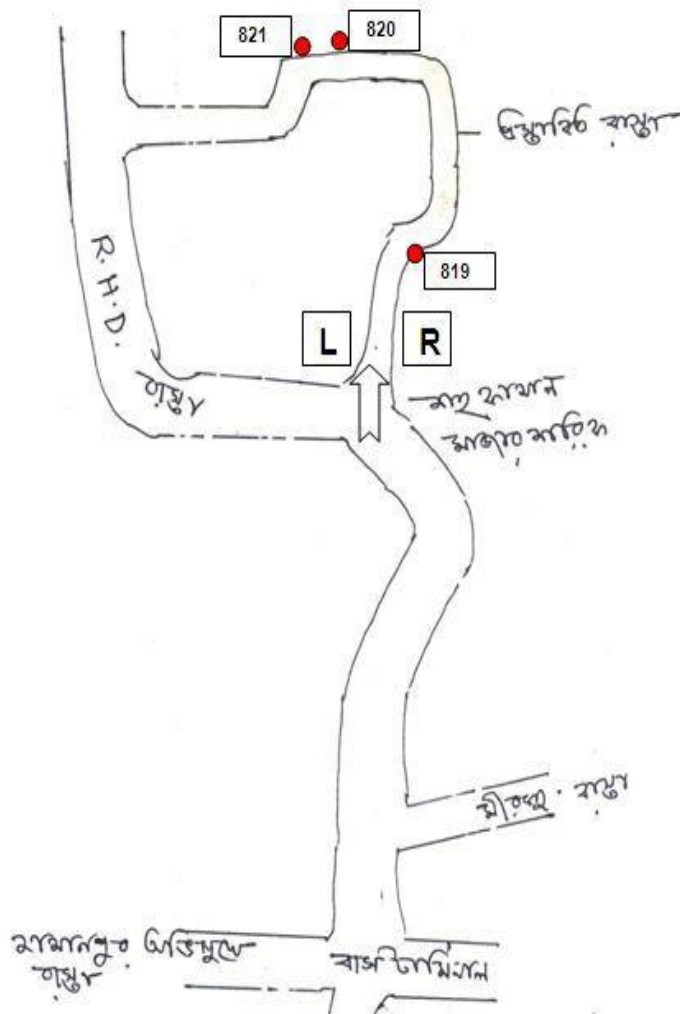










Figure 1-6: Strip Map of Proposed Road (R-47) Showing Locations of IR Impacts

R-47: Development of Road by CC from Sherpur Charsherpur BC road near Hazrot Sha kamal mazar road to h/o Samad



Alignment	Photos	
D-3		
	Census ID- 801	Census ID- 802
		
	Census ID- 803	Census ID- 804
		
	Census ID- 805	Census ID- 806
R 3		
	Census ID- 812	Census ID- 813

Alignment	Photos	
		
	Census ID- 814	
R- 24		
	Census ID- 815	Census ID- 816
		
	Census ID- 817	Census ID- 818
R- 47		
	Census ID- 819	Census ID- 820

Alignment	Photos
	
	Census ID- 821

27. Road closures are not anticipated during Phase 1 construction phase. Although construction of Phase 1 components involves quite simple techniques of civil work, the invasive nature of excavation and the alignments being in built-up areas of Sherpur *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 Sherpur *pourashava* (project implementation unit [PIU]) and management design supervision consultants (MDSC). The subproject EMP provides the following measures and requirement to be implemented by the contractor to ensure impacts are mitigated:

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

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

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

29. Therefore this RP summarizes potential IR impacts in Table 1.3. The completed IR Impacts Assessment Checklist is provided in **Appendix 1.4**.

Table -1-3: Summary of IR Impacts

	Details	Number	Remarks	No. of Affected HH	No. of HH Members
1.	Land Acquisition	none	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
2.	Structures				
	a. Main Structure				
	(i) Permanent	none	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
	(ii) Semi-permanent	11	11(9 shops & 2 House)	11	49
	b. Other Structures				
	(i) Permanent				
	(ii) Semi-permanent				
3.	Trees	33	not applicable	5	18
4.	Crops (planted on ROWs)	none	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
5.	Livelihood				
	a. Permanently affected *	none	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
	b. Temporarily affected **	9	shops	16	67

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

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

30. Out of the 11 households there are 4 BPL households, one of them is female headed hh.. The details are provided in **Table 1.4**.

Table - 1-4: Summary of Vulnerable Households

	Type of Vulnerability	No. of affected HH	No. of HH family members
1.	Below poverty line (BPL)***	4(rrecord no 804, 816, 820.821)	16
2.	Female-headed household	-1 (record no. 821)	-3
3.	Any poor with disabled member	-	-
4.	Elderly****	-2(record no , 820.821)	5-

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

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

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

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

1.3 SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

1.3.1 Profile of Affected Persons

33. Impact inventory surveys reveal that there 9 shops (owner of the shop) and 2 households in Sherpur, all shops are likely to require relocation due to road and drain subprojects. Among them 7 households are not considered below poverty line (BPL) household with 51 members. The affected household is an encroachers on ROW (government) land, have been using the location for above 4 s years to pursue economic activities in the location.

34. The impact inventory and survey of businesses undertaken in Sherpur reveal that 4 out of 11 (36.36%) of the temporarily affected persons comprise BPL people. There is only one female headed household (BPL). Daily profits of affected shops facing temporary income loss during Phase 1 subproject implementation were found BDT 421.43.

1.4 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

1.4.1 Public Consultation Conducted

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

36. A total of 5 consultations conducted 7th to 8th August and 3 to 4 October 2014 with total of 60 participants composed of APs, persons who may suffer temporary access disruptions

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

during construction activities, shopkeepers/businessmen from the subproject area, and daily commuters consulted randomly. Detailed records of issues discussed and feedback received along with dates, times, locations, and list of participants are given in **Appendix 1.5**.

37. Majority of the participants expressed their support and willingness to participate in the project. Some of the participants, particularly those coming from the low-income groups expressed issues related to disruption of their livelihood and/or the need to move out of their current locations. The issues raised include (i) demolition of structures and cutting of trees for ROW clearing; (ii) temporary relocation during road and drainage construction; (iii) pedestrian safety; (iv) employment opportunity; (v) traffic and access to businesses/shops during construction phase; and (iv) land acquisition. The PPTA team lead by the national resettlement specialist provided the following information to address the issues:

- (i) **demolition of structures and cutting of trees for ROW clearing** – this is anticipated as some structures are encroaching the ROWs required for the Phase 1 components. The contractors will be required to repair/restore any damaged asset/s to its pre-construction condition at his own cost. Affected assets, trees and APs will be recorded. IR impacts will be addressed in the RP.
- (ii) **temporary relocation of business and mobile vendors/hawkers during construction** – *Sherpurpourashava* will identify relocation sites prior to start of civil works. Contractor/s will be required to provide assistance to APs in moving to this sites. The APs will have the right to salvage materials and can go back to their original sites once the construction is completed. APs and livelihood impacts will be recorded. IR impacts will be addressed in the RP. Additional compensation will be provided to vulnerable APs.
- (iii) **pedestrian safety** – the measures to ensure Phase 1 components will not compromise pedestrian safety include design consideration such as dedicated pedestrian walkways on Phase 1 roads, covering of drainages to serve as walkways, provision of speed bumps in areas where there is high traffic for school children and accident-prone stretches, and provision of safety signs and boards. During construction phase, mitigation measures as specified in the subproject EMPs will be implemented by the contractors and closely supervised by *Sherpurpourashava* 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 *Sherpurpourashava* traffic authority. Alternate routes will be communicated via public announcements, billboards and notices.
- (vi) **disruption of access to businesses/shops** – The contractor/s will be required to factor in their work schedules the timing of operations of business/shops along the alignments. The businesses/shops will be notified 7 days and again 2 days prior to start of construction activities. Access will be maintained through provisions of planks and metal sheets across trenches.
- (vii) **land acquisition** – people are willing to donate part/strips of land for the project.
- (viii) A number of shops in Ator Ali Road are using half of the main road for displaying their goods (large steel trunks, furniture etc.). They have very small space to

keep those goods inside their shops. These people were informed about the project and they were informed the need to free the spaces during the construction phase. The contractors will provide assistance in the shifting and returning once the construction is completed.

- (ix) Meetings were also held with Sherpur *pourashava* engineers and relevant staff regarding IR impacts and how to minimize the issues connected with it.

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

39. Seventy one percent (71.04%) of the APs who had taken part in the census agreed they would provide every kind of support and cooperation in any effort to develop the area as well as *pourashava*. However, 28.60% APs, mainly owners of temporary structure, have no space to relocate their businesses and are demanding suitable space for them.

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

1.4.2 Future Consultation and Disclosure

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

42. Public consultation and disclosure with all interested and affected parties 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) one-on-one meetings with affected people prior to start of civil works to discuss relocation site, project schedule and RP implementation; (b) public meetings with affected communities to discuss and plan work programs and allow issues to be raised and addressed once construction has started; and (c) smaller-scale meetings to discuss and plan construction work with individual communities to reduce disturbance and other impacts, and to provide a mechanism through which stakeholders can participate in project monitoring and evaluation; and
- (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.

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

44. To provide for more transparency in planning and for further active involvement of APs and other stakeholders, relevant information from this RP will be translated to Bangla and made available at (i) offices of LGED and Sherpur 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 Sherpur pourashava, and ADB's website after approval of the RP by ADB.

1.5 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

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

46. **Common GRM.** A common GRM will be in place for social, environmental, or any other grievances related to the project; the RPs and IEEs will follow the GRM described below, which is developed in consultation with key stakeholders. The GRM will provide an accessible and trusted platform for receiving and facilitating resolution of affected persons' grievances related to the project. The multi-tier GRM for the project is outlined below, each tier having time-bound schedules and with responsible persons identified to address grievances and seek appropriate persons' advice at each stage, as required.

47. Pourashava-wide public awareness campaigns will ensure that awareness on grievance redress procedures is generated through the campaign. The PIU designated safeguard focal person and governance improvement and capacity development consultants (GICDC) will conduct pourashava-wide awareness campaigns to ensure that poor and vulnerable households are made aware of grievance redress procedures and entitlements, and will work with the PMO and management, design and supervision consultants (MDSC) to help ensure that their grievances are addressed.

48. Affected persons (APs) will have the flexibility of conveying grievances/suggestions by dropping grievance redress/suggestion forms in complaints/suggestion boxes that have already been installed by project *pourashavas* or through telephone hotlines at accessible locations, by e-mail, by post, or by writing in a complaints register in *pourashava* offices. **Appendix 1.6** 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.

49. **Grievance redress process.** In case of grievances that are immediate and urgent in the perception of the complainant, the contractor and MDSC on-site personnel will provide the most easily accessible or first level of contact for quick resolution of grievances. Contact phone numbers and names of the concerned PIU safeguard focal person and contractors will be posted at all construction sites at visible locations.

- (i) **1st Level Grievance.** The phone number of the PIU office should be made available at the construction site signboards. The contractors and PIU safeguard focal person can immediately resolve on-site in consultation with each other, and will be required to do so within 7 days of receipt of a complaint/grievance.
- (ii) **2nd Level Grievance.** All grievances that cannot be redressed within 7 days at field/ward level will be reviewed by the grievance redress cell (GRC) headed by Panel Mayor of the pourashava with support from PIU designated safeguard focal person and MDSC regional environment and resettlement specialists. GRC will attempt to resolve them within 15 days.¹⁰ The PIU designated safeguard focal person will be responsible to see through the process of redressal of each grievance.
- (iii) **3rd Level Grievance.** The PIU designated safeguard focal person will refer any unresolved or major issues to the PMO safeguard officer and MDSC national environmental and resettlement specialists. The PMO in consultation with these officers/specialists will resolve them within 30 days.

50. Despite the project GRM, an aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage, and accessing the country's legal system can run parallel to accessing the GRM and is not dependent on the negative outcome of the GRM.

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

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

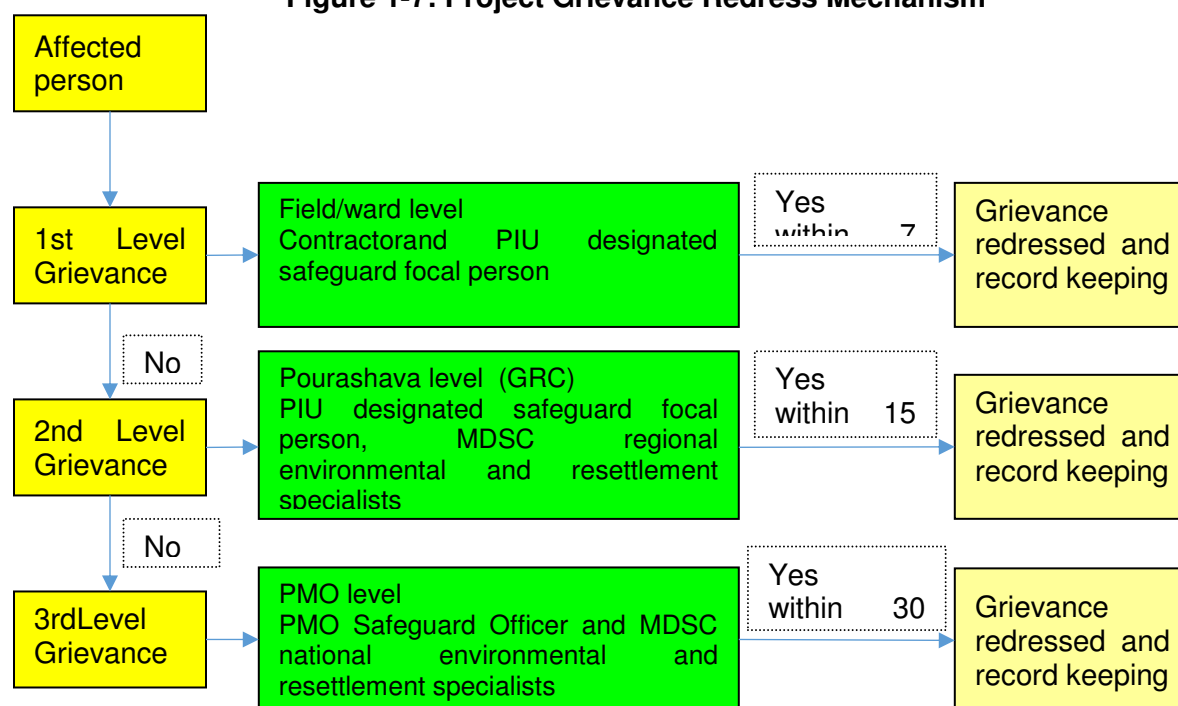
53. **Periodic review and documentation of lessons learned.** The PMO safeguard officer will periodically review the functioning of the GRM in each *pourashava* and record information

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

on the effectiveness of the mechanism, especially on the project's ability to prevent and address grievances.

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

Figure 1-7: Project Grievance Redress Mechanism



Note: GRC = Grievance Redressal Cell; GICDC = Governance Improvement and capacity Development Consultants; PIU = Project Implementation Unit; MDSC = Management, Design and Supervision Consultants; PMO = Project Management Office

1.6 POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

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

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

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

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

59. **Appendix 1.7** provides a comparison of ARIPO and ADB SPS, 2009 principles and provides a gap analysis. Gaps between ARIPO and ADB, SPS 2009 were identified, and bridging measures are specified the project's RF. The RF also specifies that in case of discrepancy between the policies of ADB and the government, the policy of ADB will prevail.

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

1.7 ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

1.7.1 Types of Losses and Affected Person (AP) Category

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

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

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

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

1.7.2 Principles, Legal, and Policy Commitments

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

- (i) land acquisition and resettlement impacts on persons displaced by the project would be avoided or minimized as much as possible through alternate design/engineering options;
- (ii) where the negative impacts are unavoidable, the persons displaced by the project and vulnerable groups will be identified and assisted in improving or regaining their standard of living;
- (iii) information related to the preparation and implementation of this RP will be disclosed to all stakeholders in a form and language understandable to them; and people's participation will be ensured in planning and implementation;
- (iv) displaced persons who do not own land or other properties, but have economic interests or lose their livelihoods, will be assisted as per the broad principles described in the entitlement matrix of this RP;
- (v) before starting civil works, compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) assistance will be paid in full in accordance with the provisions described in RP;
- (vi) an entitlement matrix for different categories of people displaced by the project has been prepared. People moving into the project area after the cut-off date¹¹ will not be entitled to any assistance;

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

- (vii) for non-titleholders such as informal settlers/squatters and encroachers, the date of completion of detailed design-relevant survey are the cut-off dates. This stands to be declared by LGED,
- (viii) appropriate GRM will be established to ensure speedy resolution of disputes;
- (ix) all activities related to resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring will ensure the involvement of women and other vulnerable groups;
- (x) consultations with the APs will continue during the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation works; and
- (xi) a clause in the contract agreement that the construction contractor/s will be required to repair to pre-works condition or compensate any loss or damage caused by his execution of works.

1.7.3 Entitlement

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

66. The entitlement¹² matrix (Table 1.5) specifies that any displaced person¹³ will be entitled to (i) compensation for loss of land at the replacement cost; (ii) compensation for loss of structure (residential/commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost (without counting the depreciation value); (iii) compensation for loss of business/wage income; (iv) compensation for loss of crops and/or trees; (iv) assistance for shifting of structure; (v) rebuilding and/or restoration of community resources/facilities; and (vi) if vulnerable APs, livelihood/transitional cash assistance for vulnerable displaced persons (head of the affected family) at official minimum wage of the appropriate AP's occupation.

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

¹³In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Table -1-5: 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
		Owner, lessee,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The AP may choose between the following alternatives:
	Moving of minor structures (fences, sheds,		

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
	kitchens, latrines, etc.)	tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation for self-reconstruction of structure at market rate (labor, materials, transport, and other incidental costs) OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relocation/reconstruction of the structure by the project IN EITHER CASE <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 AND <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation for self-relocation of stall/kiosk at market rate (labor, materials, transport, and other incidental costs)
	Fixed assets attached to affected structures (water supply, telephone lines)	Owner, lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation for reinstallation and connection charges
3. INCOME RESTORATION¹⁴			
Crops	Affected crops	Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Department of Agriculture will determine the valuation of seasonal crops. Cash compensation at current market rate proportionate to size of lost plot for 1 year's future harvests, based on crop type and highest average yield over past 3 years. - For seasonal crops: if notice for harvest of standing seasonal crops cannot be given then value of lost standing crop at market value will be made. - For perennial crops: value will be calculated as annual net product value multiplied by number of productive years remaining. - Residual harvest can be taken away without any deduction - If land is permanently lost add another year of loss income from crops (net income) to cover the loss during the preparation of new agricultural land.
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Same as above and distributed between land owner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share

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

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Trees	Affected trees	Cultivator	<p>- 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</p> <p>- 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.</p>
		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 livelihood	Partial loss of agricultural land with viable land remaining	Owner, lessee, sharecrop tenant, non-titled land user	<p>- Provision of support for investments in productivity enhancing inputs, such as land levelling, terracing, erosion control, and agricultural extension, as feasible and applicable</p> <p>- 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).</p>
	Full loss of viable agricultural land without availability of alternative land	Owner, lessee, sharecrop tenant, non-titled land user	<p>- Provision of retraining, job placement</p> <p>- Included in the project livelihood restoration and rehabilitation program</p> <p>- 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).</p>
Loss of		Wage	- Cash assistance for loss of income up to

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
income from agricultural labor		laborers in any affected agricultural land	7 days at actual income loss as per census or Government of Bangladesh registered minimum wage, whichever is higher - Preferential selection for work at project site during civil works
Maintenance of access to means of livelihood	obstruction by subproject facilities	All APs	- Accessibility of agricultural fields, community/social facilities, business premises, and residences of persons in the project area ensured - Accessibility to the original/alternative fishing ground
Businesses	Temporary business loss due to land acquisition and/or resettlement or construction activities of project	Owner of business (registered, informal)	- Cash compensation equal to lost income during period of business interruption based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records or Government of Bangladesh registered minimum wage, whichever is higher - Assistance to re-establish business. APs will be provided 7 days advance notice, followed by a reminder 1 days before construction - If required, they will be assisted to temporarily shift for continued economic activity and then assisted to shift back, post construction.
	Permanent business loss due to land acquisition and/or resettlement without possibility of establishing alternative business	Owner of business (registered, informal)	- Cash assistance for lost income based on 3 months' minimum wage rates to permanently displaced vendors will be paid, , based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records or Government of Bangladesh registered minimum wage, whichever is higher AND - Provision of retraining, job placement, additional financial grants and microcredit for equipment and buildings, as well as organizational/logistical support to establish AP in alternative income generation activity - Included in the project livelihood restoration and rehabilitation program
Employment	Temporary employment loss due to land acquisition and/or resettlement or construction activities	All laid-off employees of affected businesses	- Cash compensation equal to lost wages during period of employment interruption up to 6 months, based on tax record or registered wage, or, in its absence, comparable rates for employment of the same type - As applicable by labor code, compensation will be paid to the employer to enable him/her to fulfil legal obligations to provide compensation payments to laid-off employees, to be verified by government labor inspector

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
	Permanent employment loss due to land acquisition and/or resettlement without possibility of re-employment in similar sector and position in or near area of lost employment/ daily wage	All laid-off employees of affected businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation equal to lost wages for 6 months, based on tax record or registered wage, or, in its absence, comparable rates for employment of the same type - If required by the applicable labor code, compensation will be paid to employer to enable him/her to fulfil legal obligations to provide severance payments to laid-off employees, to be verified by government labor inspector <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of retraining, job placement, additional financial grants, and microcredit for equipment and buildings, as well as organizational/logistical support to establish AP in alternative income generation activity - Included in the project livelihood restoration and rehabilitation program
4. COMMON RESOURCES, PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES			
Loss of common resources, public services and facilities	footbridges, roads, footpaths, culverts, places of worship, classrooms in educational institutions, canal water by downstream users, common water points/connections, public/community toilets, community spaces, playgrounds etc.	Service provider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Full restoration at original site or reestablishment at relocation site of lost common resources, public services and facilities, including replacement of related land and relocation of structures - One time grant fund for the common public resources committee and management
5. SPECIAL PROVISIONS			
Vulnerable APs	Loss of land, structure, and/or employment	All vulnerable APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assistance in identification and purchase or rental of new plot/structure - Assistance with administrative process of land transfer, property title, cadastral mapping, and preparation of compensation agreements - Provision of livelihood training, job placement - Included in the project livelihood restoration and rehabilitation program - Financial grants and/or microcredit access for livelihood investment as well as organizational/logistical support to establish an alternative income generation activity - Subsistence allowance of minimum of 2 months of official minimum wage - Preferential selection for project-related employment
Women,	Loss of land and	Titled or	- Titling of replacement land and structures

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
social/ religious minorities, elderly- headed household*, poor households	structures	recognized owners of 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	- Compensation packages as determine by the government valuation team and consultation with the affected community - Full restoration and renovation of affected assets - Special assistance for livelihood restoration as required - In case of major impacts, specific assistance and benefits will be specify under Indigenous People Development Plan
Other impacts	Unanticipated impacts and negotiated changes to entitlements	All APs	- To be determined in accordance with the IR safeguards requirements of the ADB SPS and project resettlement framework - Project RP to be updated and disclosed on ADB website - Standards of the entitlement matrix of the RP not to be lowered

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

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

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

1.8 COMPENSATION MECHANISM

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

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

1.8.1 Cash Allowance to Support Lost Income

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

1.8.2 Assistance to Re-establish Businesses

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

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

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

1.8.3 Additional Assistance to Vulnerable Groups

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

1.8.4 Steps for Compensation of Temporary Affected Persons

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

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

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

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

Step 4. After ADB approval of the revised Resettlement Plan, the MDSC regional resettlement specialist will distribute identity cards with compensation amount to the APs. The IDs will include: APs are allowed to go back to site after 30 days after completion of construction works or as notified by Pourashava or project engineer, whichever is earlier.

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

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

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

76. **IR impacts in anticipation of ADB support.** A tracer study will be conducted for any

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

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

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

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

1.9 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

1.9.1 Unit Costs

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

- (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 Sherpurpourashava earn highest daily profit of BDT 500 per day, which is used as the unit rate for tentative computation of compensation. Actual loss will be compensated as the entitlement in the RF.

1.9.2 Resettlement Costs

82. Table 1.6 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 -1-6: Indicative Cost for RP Implementation – Phase 1 Sherpur Pourashava

	Compensation for type of loss	Sq ft.	No.	Type	Period	Unit rate (TK)	Total Amount (TK)
					Days		
1	Land		-	-	-	-	Not required for Phase 1
2	Structure						
	a. Main Structure						
	(i) permanent						
	(i) semi-permanent	2080	11	9 Shops, 2 houses		496.5	1,032,720.00
	B. Other structures						
	(i) permanent						
	- garage						
	- fence						
	- septic tank						
	(ii) semi-permanent						

	- fence						
3	Trees						
	(iii) Coconut(fruit)		12			3583	42996
	(ii) Mango(fruit bearing)		4			1833	7332
	(iii) Jack fruit (fruit)		3			3583	10749
	(iv) betel nut(nut)		13			1000	13000
	(v) Sajna (fruit)		1			800	800
4	Income loss						
	(i) Permanently affected						
	(ii) temporarily affected		9		7	421.43	26,550.09
5	Special assistance for vulnerable APs						
	(i) WHH		1		LS	3,750	3750
	(ii) BPL		4		LS	3,750	1500
	(iii) Elderly		2		LS	3,750	7500
6	Labor Cost for Shifting Assistance		68	Laborer	man-days	280.42	19,069
7	Others						
	(i) public consultation and disclosure				LS		300,000.00
	(ii) grievance redress mechanism				LS		100,000.00
	(iii) safeguards capacity building program						Under MDSC costs
	(iv) personnel costs (PMO and PIU)						PMO and PIU costs
	(v) updating of RP including surveys and consultation with APs						Under MDSC costs
	(vi) materials for awareness raising and implementation of consultation and participation plan						Under costs GICDC
	TOTAL						1,579,416.65
	10% Contingency (to cover labor costs for shifting assistance, repair/compensation for damaged property, others not specified above)						157,946.57
	Grand Total (BDT)						1,737,412.22
	USD						22,274.52

1.10 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

1.10.1 Institutional Arrangement

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

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

- (i) Confirm and review final RPs and new RPs prepared by detailed
- (ii) design consultants and that new RPs are prepared in accordance with the RF and submit them to ADB for approval and disclosure;
- (iii) Provide oversight on social safeguards aspects (avoidance and mitigation of impacts) of subprojects and ensure RPs are timely implemented by PIUs and contractors;
- (iv) Establish a system to monitor social safeguards of the project including monitoring the indicators set out in the monitoring plan of the RP;
- (v) Establish and implement the project GRM;
- (vi) Facilitate and confirm overall compliance with project policy related to entitlements and compensation, as relevant;
- (vii) Supervise and provide guidance to the PIUs to properly carry out the social safeguards monitoring and assessments as per the RF;
- (viii) Review, monitor and evaluate the effectiveness with which the RPs are implemented, and recommend necessary corrective actions to be taken as necessary;
- (ix) Consolidate monthly social safeguards monitoring reports from PIUs and submit semi-annual safeguards monitoring reports to ADB;
- (x) Ensure consultations with the affected people and timely disclosure of final RPs in locations and form accessible to the public; and
- (xi) Ensure the timely availability of compensation fund prior RPs implementation.
- (xii) Address any grievances brought about through the GRM in a timely manner

86. **Implementing agencies and project implementation units.** The participating pourashavas will be the implementing agencies, and will establish a PIU within the pourashava structure. Local LGED and DPHE offices will be involved in the functioning of the PIUs to provide technical support. The PIUs will (i) be responsible for land acquisition; (ii) take necessary action for obtaining ROWs; (iii) plan, implement and monitor public relations activities, gender mainstreaming initiatives and community participation activities at pourashava

level; (iv) disseminate information related to the project to the public and media; (v) ensure compliance with loan covenants concerning safeguards measures; and (vi) facilitate implementation of safeguards plans. The PIUs will each designate a safeguard focal person and will receive assistance from the assigned MDSC regional resettlement specialist in the following areas:

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

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

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

- (vii) perform any other task assigned by the MDSC team leader and deputy team leader and the project director
- (viii) Prepare the draft semiannual monitoring reports for review and submission to PMO and ADB
- (ix) .Update, review and finalize the draft and new RPs prepared by the regional of the project for submission and approval to PMO and ADB

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

- (i) work with PIU to update the RP during in detailed design stage;
- (ii) Update the draft RPs and prepare new RPs for subprojects in the subsequent phase with the guidance of national resettlement specialist;
- (iii) assist PIU in screening and categorization of subprojects;
- (iv) prepare Project Information Documents (PIDs) (see **Appendix 1.8** for sample) for disclosure to stakeholders and APs;
- (v) conduct socio-economic survey and census of 100% APs;
- (vi) screen out vulnerable APs;
- (vii) calculate compensation and entitlement as per RF;
- (viii) hold consultation on RPs and entitlement with APs, incorporate comments and suggestions to RPs, finalize RPs and submit to PMO;
- (ix) train PIU official regarding resettlement issues and contractor's resettlement supervisor;
- (x) assist the PIU safeguard focal person in the preparation of monthly safeguards monitoring report for submission to PMO safeguard officer; and
- (xi) perform any other task assigned by MDSCteam leader, deputy team leader and national resettlement specialist, and the project director.

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

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

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

Table-1-7: 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 1.9 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

Activities	Agency Responsible
	(close supervision)
Consultations with APs during construction and/or rehabilitation activities	PIU and MDSC regional resettlement specialist Contractors
Grievance redressal (see section on GRM)	1 st level –PIU, MDSC regional resettlement specialist, and contractors 2 nd level –PIU and MDSC regional resettlement specialist; TLCC 3 rd level – PMO and MDSC national resettlement specialist
Preparation and submission of monthly monitoring report	PIU and MDSC regional resettlement specialist
Preparation and submission of semi-annual monitoring report to ADB. Appendix 1.10 provides a template for semi-annual social monitoring report.	PMO and MDSC national resettlement specialist
Clearance and disclosure of semi-annual monitoring report on website	ADB
Disclosure of semi-annual monitoring report	PMO (website, offices, and public places) PIUs (public places, APs, stakeholders, worksites)
Capacity Building	MDSC national resettlement specialist
Induction course to contractors prior to mobilization of workers	PMO and MDSC national resettlement specialist PIU and MDSC regional resettlement specialist

1.10.2 Capacity Building

91. MDSC national resettlement specialist will be responsible for development of a training program based on a capacity assessment of target participants (PMO, PIUs, contractor/s, and other stakeholders). The training program will aim to build capabilities on resettlement policy, planning, mitigation measures and safeguards. Typical modules include (i) sensitization to social safeguards, gender and vulnerability issues, (ii) introduction to social safeguards policy, planning and implementation issues, monitoring methods and tools; (iii) review of RP; and (iv) monitoring and reporting on RP implementation. The suggested outline of the training program is presented in Table 1.8

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 office¹⁶ and 2 community mobilizers in each project pourashava:

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

¹⁶ There will be 4 GICDC regional offices.

implementation of community and participation plan, equity and inclusiveness of women and urban poor.

Table - 1-8: Indicative Capacity Building and Training Program

Description	Contents	Schedule	Participants
Program Orientation Workshop	<p>Module 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Orientation on ADB SPS and applicable Government of Bangladesh laws and policies <p>Module 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Identification and assessment of environmental and social impacts - Avoidance and mitigation measures - IEE and RP preparation - Incorporation of EMPs and social safeguards into bid documents and contracts - Implementation of EMPs and RPs - Monitoring requirements 	<p>1 day for Module 1</p> <p>At least 2 days for Module 2 (1 day for lectures and 1 hands-on)</p>	<p>LGED and DPHE officials involved in project implementation</p> <p>PIUs</p>
Program 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 III 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.

1.11 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

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

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

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

1.12 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. Monitoring will be undertaken by the MDS and PMO. Monitoring will involve administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; socio-economic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the detailed measurement survey of APs undertaken during project sub-preparation, and overall monitoring.

98. Monthly progress reports will be prepared by MDSC, reporting status of RP implementation. PMO will submit semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB for review. Suggested outline of the semi-annual social monitoring report is provided in **Appendix 1.10**. ADB will review and clear the reports for posting to its website. PMO and PIUs will disclose semi-annual social monitoring report on its websites and public places. Copies will be made available to stakeholders and other interested parties.

Appendix 1-1: Proposed Subprojects in Sherpur Pourashava

Table 1: Proposed Road Improvement in Sherpur Pourashava

Sl. No	Name of proposed schemes in order of priority	length (km)
1	Development of BC. Road from town hall moar at Raghunath bazar to Sajborkhila RHD Road via Afsorali Girl's school (Ch. 0+00 to 0+900.00)	0.9
2	Development of road by BC & CC from Sherpur -Sribordi RHD road near BISC I/A to Sherpur – jhinigati RHD road at kanadapara via nowhata govt primary School & h/o mojibor master (Ch. 0+00 to 0+1600.00)	1.6
3	Repairing of BC. Road from Sherpur Jamalpur RHD road near Orphanage to thana moar RHD road (Ch. 0+00 to 0+1100.00)	1.1
4	Development of road by CC from Sherpur – Jamalpur RHD road near BRCK Office towards Pogalbari (Ch. 0+00 to 0+700.00)	0.7
5	Development of road by BC. from Mirgonj BC road near h/o Baiazid to Jaillkhana - Alfalaha BC road (Ch. 0+00 to 0+700.00)	0.7
6	Development of road by CC from Sherpur Charsherpur BC road near Bottola tempo stand to Sherpur- Jamalpur RHD road near LGED office via h/o Jahangir & Contractor Abdul Mannan (Ch. 0+00 to 0+700.00)	0.7
7	Development of road by BC from Attimkhana-Dhupagate BC road (Near Bairbaid mosque) to Sherpur Charsherpur BC road near Talukdarbari via majibari mondir (Ch. 0+00 to 0+2000.00)	2
8	Development of road by CC from Sherpur Shribordi RHD road near Likhon Cinema Hall towards Kudllapara via h/o Bulbul (Ch. 0+00 to 0+700.00)	0.7
9	Development of road by CC from Jamur Dukan BC road near H/o Minto to Barek para BC road near Banglalink Tower at West Goripur(Ch. 0+00 to 0+600.00)	0.6
10	Development of road by BC from Sherpur Shribordi RHD road near Mubarak Primary School to Sherpur Shribordi RHD road near h/o Johur Khalifa at Mubarkapur (Ch. 0+00 to 0+1000.00)	1
11	Repairing of road by BC from Sherpur –Jamalpur RHD road to dhupaghat bridge (Ch. 0+00 to 0+3200.00)	3.2
12	Development of road by BC from Kharampur moar to Sherpur -Jamalpur RHD road at west shiripura via Shingpura and dhupa vuri (Ch. 0+00 to 0+2050.00)	2.05
13	Repairing of road by BC & CC from Public library moar near laheri kachari to dhupavuri BC road via Madhobpur (Ch. 0+00 to 0+650.00)	0.65
14	Development of road by CC from Kharampur mosque to Madhobpur BC road via Madhobpur Govt High School (Ch. 0+00 to 0+500.00)	0.5
15	Repairing of road by BC from Gopalbari truck stand to dhakalhati BC road via sweeper colony (Ch. 0+00 to 0+840.00)	0.84
16	Development of road by CC from orphanage-Dhupagate BC road near Bairbaid mosque towards near h/o Arshadur Rhaman (Ch. 0+00 to 0+500.00)	0.5
17	Development of road by CC from orphanage -Dhupagate BC road near shop of Sekam towards h/o Eidu at Kasbakatgor via Garopara (Ch. 0+00 to 0+600.00)	0.6
18	Development of road by CC from Kaligong Kudal Bari to h/o Ismail Pondit (Ch. 0+00 to 1000.00)	1
19	Development of road by CC from Kasba kacharipara BC road near h/o Robbani Sharkar towards h/o nurul amain (Ch. 0+00 to 0+670.00)	0.67
20	Repairing of road by BC from Dhaka Sherpur RHD road near nabinagar Farukia Madrasha towarda Pakuria UP via h/o Hamid Commissioner (Ch. 0+00 to 0+1000.00)	1
21	Development of road by C.C from Sherpur – Gazirkamar R.H.D road towards h/o Paquaria UP Chairmen Anwar (Nijamuddin road) (Ch. 0+00 to 0+300.00)	0.3
22	Repairing of road by BC from Tinani bazar Sherpur Khoarpur RHD road to Sherpur-Gajirkhamar BC road at Shekhati Primary School via Bottola moar (Ch. 0+00 to 0+2100.00)	2.1

Sl. No	Name of proposed schemes in order of priority	length (km)
23	Repairing of road by BC from old IRP moar towards gridanarayanpur via wireless office & Nagpara moar (Ch. 0+00 to 0+1400.00)	1.4
24	Development of road by CC from Sherpur – Jamalpur RHD, road at East Shari to Sherpur – Jamalpur RHD road at West Shari via h/o Eng: Ishak (Ch. 0+00 to 0+485.00)	0.485
25	Development of road by CC from nabinagar – Factory moar BC road near h/o Sahain to Durganarayanpur BC road near rice mill of mongol saha (Ch. 0+00 to 0+400.00)	0.4
26	Development of road by CC from Dhaka – Sherpur by pass road near Shoni Mondir towards East Shari Palpara via h/o Harun Police (Ch. 0+00 to 0+190.00)	0.19
27	Development of road by BC from orphanage -Dhupagate BC road near shop of Sekam towards mrigi river via h/o tara (Ch. 0+00 to 0+500.00)	0.5
28	Development of road by CC from Dhaka Sherpur RHD road near Gas office towards stadium Approach road (Ch. 0+00 to 0+300.00)	0.3
29	Development of road by CC from Anarkoli Sallun – Rouhabill BC road near North Nabinogor Mosque to Nabinogor Farokia madrasha – Pokoria UP BC road via h/o Bakkar at Nabinogor (Ch. 0+00 to 0+270.00)	0.27
30	Development of road by CC from Anarkoli Sallun – Rouhabill BC road near h/o Amded to h/o Tohour Professer via h/o Jiaul B.Sc (Ch. 0+00 to 0+300.00)	0.3
31	Development of road by CC from Sozborkhila RHD road near Borkot Bakery to Gouripur BC road near h/o Auzit Babu via rice mill of Kanchon mia (Ch. 0+00 to 0+310.00)	0.31
32	Development of road by BC from Indirar moar – Kamaria BC road near Shampa rice mill towards Dhakalhati BC road near Chicku Mullha's rice mill (Ch. 0+00 to 0+1000.00)	1
33	Repairing of road by BC from Sherpur – Gazirkamar BC road near Civil surgeon Quarter to Dhakalhati BC road near Shaki rice mill (Ch. 0+00 to 0+370.00)	0.37
34	Development of road by CC from Old AIRP moar – wireless moar BC road near h/o Forid at Shivbari to Sherpur Guzerkamar BC road near Zami clinic (Ch. 0+00 to 0+300.00)	0.3
35	Development of road by BC from Sherpur -Charsherpur BC road near h/o Guthu to Shri Brige- dhupaghat BC road near Shop of Sekam via h/o Saidur (Ch. 0+00 to 0+350.00)	0.35
36	Development of road by CC from Gouripur BC road near h/o Salauddin Kazi to Moitribari Field via h/o Fazlul Haque Bdsha (Ch. 0+00 to 0+200.00)	0.2
37	Development of road by CC from Razbollabpur BC road near Poddomoni house towards h/o Faruque motor cycle Mechanic Masud via Nabarun School under Sherpur Pourashava. (Ch. 0+00 to 0+375.00)	0.375
38	Development of road by CC from Sherpur -Charsherpur BC road near Modina Bacari towards h/o Jakir (Ch. 0+00 to 0+230.00)	0.23
39	Development of road by CC from Dhaka Sherpur RHD road near Shop of Mofazzal Hazi towards h/o Mosharof at nabinogor (Ch. 0+00 to 0+200.00)	0.2
40	Development of road by BC & CC from Singpara BC road near h/o Bazlul Karim to Sherpur – Jamalpur RHD road near Sayedbari via Baroipara (Ch. 0+00 to 0+1000.00)	1
41	Development of road by CC from Bagraksha Internal road near h/o Musharof towards Existing CC road near pond of Sahid via h/o Adv. Touhid at Bagraksha (Ch. 0+00 to 0+210.00)	0.21
42	Repairing of road by BC from Dhaka Sherpur RHD road at nabinagor moar to Sherpur Gajirkhamer RHD road near Facktry moar via gridanarayanpur and Razbollavepur (Ch. 0+00 to 0+1500.00)	1.5
43	Development of road by CC from h/o ex Commisonar Abdul Hamid to h/o Ainul Ali at nabinogor (Ch. 0+00 to 0+100.00).	0.1

Sl. No	Name of proposed schemes in order of priority	length (km)
44	Development of road by CC from Shari Bridge- Dhupaghat BC road near h/o Noushad to Sherpur – Jamalpur RHD road- Pagolbari CC road (proposed) (Ch. 0+00 to 0+1000.00).	1
45	Development of road by BC from Sherpur –Jamalpur RHD road near sheri bridge to attimkhana – dhupaghat bridge BC road (Ch. 0+00 to 0+2200.00).	2.2
46	Development of road by BC from Shari Bridge – Dhupagate BC road (proposed) near h/o Atauar towards mrighi river via h/o Eidu (Ch. 0+00 to 0+285.00).	0.285
47	Development of road by CC from Sherpur Charsherpur BC road near Hazrot Sha kamal mazur road to h/o Samad (Ch. 0+00 to 0+670.00).	0.67
48	Repairing of road by CC from Sherpur – Gazirkamar BC road near shop of Monda towards h/o Pothik (Ch. 0+00 to 0+350.00).	0.35
49	Development of road by CC from h/o Shazu to h/o Khalifa at Rajballavpur (Ch. 0+00 to 0+200.00).	0.2
50	Road by BC from Sherpur Shribordi BC road near Akhermamud bazer to h/o Shafikul via Koinapara h/o mufazul (Ch. 0+00 to 0+1750.00).	1.75
51	Development of road by C.C from West Sheri BC road towards BM collage at West Sheri . (Ch. 0+00 to 0+550.00)	0.55
52	Development of road by C.C from Robi neiogi CC road (near Shop of Bulu) towards H/O Dr: Sunil at Graiddanaraonpur (Ch. 0+00 to 0+150.00)	0.15
53	Development of road by C.C from Robi neiogi CC road (near H/O Said master) towards H/O Md. Rabbani at Graiddanaraonpur (Ch. 0+00 to 0+230.00)	0.23
54	Development of road by CC from H/O Akkis towards H/O Profulla at Rajbullavepur (Ch. 0+00 to 0+220.00)	0.22
55	Development of road by BC from Rice mill of Chiku mulla towards shop of Bahur mia at Dhukulhati (Ch. 0+00 to 0+1500.00)	1.5
56	Development of road by C.C from h/o salum towards h/o Caramot alli at Dhukulhati (Ch. 0+00 to 0+120.00)	0.12
57	Development of road by CC from Dhukulhati BC road (near shop of Pocha) towards h/o sokka mia at Dhukulhati (Ch. 0+00 to 0+300.00)	0.3
58	Development of road by C.C from Bagraksa CC road (near pound of Shahid) towards h/o rubel at Bagraksa (Ch. 0+00 to 0+200.00)	0.2
59	Development of road by C.C from h/o Dr: Safi towards h/o Eng. Sayed at Sazborkhilla (Ch. 0+00 to 0+240.00)	0.24
60	Development of road by CC from h/o Nathor at Digharpar towards h/o Josef at Digharpar (Ch. 0+00 to 0+165.00).	0.165
61	Development of road by C.C from East Sheri R.H.D road (near h/o moti) towards h/o Akkas on East Sheri C.C road (Ch. 0+00 to 0+190.00)	0.19
62	Development of road by C.C from East Sheri C.C road (near h/o Shaku Hazi) towards h/o Motiur Rahaman on East Sheri C.C road (Ch. 0+00 to 0+200.00)	0.2
63	Development of road by CC from north side of Nouhata Alia mudrasha towards Sherpur - Jhinigati R.H.D road at Nouhata (Ch. 0+00 to 0+200.00).	0.2
64	Development of road by C.C from Sherpur – Gazirkamar R.H.D road towards Dhakulhati BC road near Khandakur bari jama musque (Ch. 0+00 to 0+150.00)	0.15
65	Development of road by C.C from Dhakulhati BC road towards h/o Pinto at Dhakulhati (Ch. 0+00 to 0+150.00)	0.15
66	Repairing of BC. Road from Sherpur Gajirkhamar BC road to Newmarket RHD road (Ch. 0+00 to 0+670.00)	0.67
67	Repairing of BC. Road from Sherpur Jamulpur RHD road near Jamurdokan to Jaillkhana – Alfalaha BC road (Ch. 0+00 to 0+900.00)	0.9
68	Repairing of road by BC from Sherpur –Chorsherpur BC road near Bottola tempo stand to Thana ghat moar (Ch. 0+00 to 0+1000.00)	1
69	Repairing of road by BC from Civil surgen moar to Sherpur jhinaiguti RHD road at khoarpar moar via dhakalhati and kamarbari moar (Ch. 0+00 to 0+3050.00)	3.05

Sl. No	Name of proposed schemes in order of priority	length (km)
70	Development of road by CC from Shri Brige- dhupaghat BC road near Kasba namapara Mosque to h/o Abdul Hakim (Ch. 0+00 to 0+150.00)	0.15
71	Development of road by CC from Sherpur – Jhanigati BC road near Destoni office to Kudlapara CC road near h/o Shakil via North Goripur Darul Ulum Madrasha (Ch. 0+00 to 0+900.00)	0.9
72	Repairing of road by BC. from Dhaka Sherpur RHD road at nabinagor moar to Dhaka Sherpur bypass road near Sherpur Police line (Ch. 0+00 to 0+1500.00)	1.5
73	Repairing of road by BC. from Civil surzen office – Khourpar moar RHD road near Dhakalhati Hossain Mullha rice mill to Sherpur – Guzerkamar BC road near Shekhhati Primary School (Ch. 0+00 to 0+1425.00)	1.425
74	Repairing of road by BC from Digharpar Indirar moar towards kamaria via shampa rice mill & Digharpar moar (Ch. 0+00 to 0+1800.00)	1.8
75	Repairing of road by BC from Kamarbari moar to Sherpur – jhinigati RHD at Digharpar kandapara via h/o Ex Comisonear Idriss ali (Ch. 0+00 to 0+2400.00)	2.4
76	Repairing of road by CC from swiper coloni BC road to Sozborkhila RHD road near rong mohol (Ch. 0+00 to 0+235.00)	0.235
77	Development of road by CC from Gouripur BC road via near h/o Arif to Bus stund BC road near Kazibari Eidgha Field via h/o Dr.Shelim (Ch. 0+00 to 0+380.00)	0.38
78	Development of road by CC from Sozborkhila RHD road near Pioneer School to Swipur kaloni BC road via h/o Add. Toriqlul Islam Vasani (Ch. 0+00 to 0+400.00)	0.4
79	Development of road by CC from Bus stand BC road near Shop of Salam to Bagraksa Internal C.C road near pound of Zakir mullha at Bagraksa (Ch. 0+00 to 0+190.00)	0.19
80	Development of road by CC from Chapatoli BC road near Chapatoli Graveyard to Chapatoli BC road near Chapatoli mosque via h/o Hanan (Ch. 0+00 to 0+480.00)	0.48
81	Development of road by CC from Sherpur- Jamalpur RHD road near h/o Jahangir Choudhurybari to Bagraksa CC road near Sherpur High School via h/o Ruman at Bagraksa (Ch. 0+00 to 0+210.00)	0.21
82	Development of road by CC from Old AIRP moar – Owarles moar BC road near Old Gohata Mosque to Padma Pukur & Towads h/o Mostack (Ch. 0+00 to 0+270.00)	0.27
83	Development of road by BC& CC from Dhaka -Sherpur RHD road at new market moar towards h/o Bokul at Baganbari via Sherpur Govt Mohila Collage road (Ch. 0+00 to 0+200.00)	0.2
84	Development of road by CC from Gopalbari Truck stund – Shatilpur BC road near lal mia mistri towards Digharpar via h/o Danes Commisonar (Ch. 0+00 to 0+160.00)	0.16
	Total	60.74

Source: PPTA Final Report

Table 2: Proposed Drainage Improvement in Sherpur Pourashava

Sl. No	Name of proposed schemes in order of priority	length (km)
1	Construction of RCC Drain From Battola Tempu stand near h/o Sanuwer Hossain (Sanu) to Mrigi river via Mirgonj Fish Aroth (Ch.	1
2	Construction of RCC Drain From West Gouripur near Jamur Dhukan to Mrigi river under Sherpur Pourashava (Ch.0.00-950.00) .	1
3	Construction of RCC Drain From Bot tola moar to Bolerbari Khal via Sherpur Sadar Hospital & Factory moar (Ch.	1.5
4	Construction of RCC Drain From Kharmipur moar to Sherpur Head Post office via Shop of Hamid (Ch.	0.65

5	Construction of RCC Drain From Attimkhana moar to Chapatoli Khal via h/o ATO Haidar Ali (Ch.	0.7
6	Construction of RCC Drain From Bus stund B.C road near Momin Petrol Pupm to Sazborkhali Life Stock office via Gouripur Bou bazar , Rong Mohal and Pioneer School (Ch.	1.75
7	Construction of RCC Drain From Old Gohata IRP to Bolerbari Khal via Owarles office (Ch.	0.6
8	Construction of RCC Drain From North Nabinagar near h/o Fothu Mohazon to Amonkura Khal near Rajbllavepur Primary School (Ch.	1.5
9	Construction of RCC Drain From near h/o Alhaz Joynal Abedin towards Shitalpur proposed RCC drain via rice mill of Kashim mullha (Ch.	0.45
10	Construction of RCC Drain From Shetolpur moar to Digharpar Kamarbari moar via rice mill of Chiku mullha (Ch.	0.53
11	Construction of RCC Drain From Muktijudda office to shop of Hamid at Munshi bazer .	0.12
12	Construction of RCC Drain From Bangla Mick to shop of Benerji at Munshi bazer .	0.12
13	Construction of RCC Drain From H/o Kashi mohajon to ATI pond via old Gohatahata moar (Ch.	0.3
14	Construction of RCC Drain From h/o motor mechanic Murshed Proposed drain of Anurkoli Sallon – Amonkura Khal via Nobarun School (Ch.	0.4
15	Construction of RCC Drain By both side of Sazbor Khila RHD road From Sazbor Khila Borkat Bakery to Rong Mohal (Ch.	0.4
16	Construction of RCC Drain From Bagbari mondir to proposed RCC drain at Factory moar	0.34
17	Construction of RCC Drain From Gangina of D.C to Existing drain near Civil Surzen office (Ch.	0.3
18	Construction of RCC Drain From Noyani bazar Kolahati towards Kharpur moar via h/o Prokash Dutta & Jurnalist Mozid (Ch.	0.3
19	Construction of RCC Drain From Bagraksha Primary School towards Chapatoli Pipe drain via h/o Busa Mondol & pond of Sahid at Bagraksha (Ch.	0.86
20	Construction of RCC Drain From Old IRP moar to Proposed drain of Anurkoli Sallon – Amonkura Khal near h/o Adv. Debes via Robi niogi road (Ch.	0.3
21	Construction of RCC Drain From New market to Amonkura Khal via Back side of Sampad plaza (Ch.	0.2
22	Construction of RCC Drain From near h/o Momtaz Begam towards Chalkpathak main drain under Sherpur Pourashava (Ch.0.00-250.00) (Ch.	0.25
23	Construction of RCC Drain From Bagraksha Internal road near h/o Musharof to proposed RCC drain near pond of Sahid via h/o Adv. Touhid at Bagraksha (Ch.	0.2
24	Construction of RCC Drain From Behind Hospital at Shiv bari towards Bular bari Khal	0.45
25	Construction of RCC Drain By the Both side of road From Chico mulla rice mill towards rice mill of shafil	1.4
26	Construction of RCC Drain from h/o Askar Docter towards Shiv Bari Existing drain	0.5
27	Construction of RCC Drain From Battola Tampu stand near h/o Sanuwer Hossain (Sanu) to Mrigi river via Mirgonj Fish Aroth (Ch.	1
28	Construction of RCC Drain From Sherpur- Jamalpur Bus stand (Chowrasta) to Mrigi river via Hazrat Sha kamal Mazar (Ch.	2.1
29	Construction of RCC Drain From h/o Professor Khosru towards Chapatoli via h/o Journalist Monir (Ch	0.3
30	Construction of RCC Drain From h/o Mina Pal towards Proposed RCC drain near Bagbari.	0.24
31	Construction of RCC Drain From Stadiam to Rouha bil via Rajballavpur & Gridanarionpur (Ch.	2
32	Construction of RCC Drain From Model Girls School & Collage to Existing DANIDA drain near Ex Ideal School via Kharpur Mosque & h/o Adv. Anisur Rahaman (Ch.	1

33	Construction of RCC Drain From Madhobpur moar near late Adv. Habibur Rahaman to proposed RCC drain near Diabetes Center (Ch.	0.4
34	Construction of RCC Drain From Sherpur Govt Girls High School to proposed drain near kharpur Mosque (Ch.	0.2
	Total	25.76

Source: PPTA Final Report

Table 3: Proposed Water Supply Interventions in Sherpur Pourashava

SI No.	Description	Unit	Qty.
1.0	Construction of an RCC Over Head Tank		
1.1	Construction of an RCC Over Head Tank of capacity 680 m ³	No.	1
2.0	Existing Water Sources (PTWs) Rehabilitation/Improvements		
2.1	Electrical Works (Control Panel, Lighting, Cables, Earthing Insulation etc.)	Set	2
1.2	Mechanical Works (Pump-Motor, Pipes, Outlet Accessories and fittings)	Set	2
1.3	Installation of bulk water meters	Nos.	2
1.4	Replacement/installation of pressure gauges	Nos.	2
3.0	Expansion/Improvement of Distribution Network		
3.1	Installation of PVC pipelines of dia. 100 mm.	Km.	8
3.2	Installation of wash-out including sluice valves, MS bends and RCC chamber	Nos.	15
4.0	Tools & Equipments, Water Testing Kits		
4.1	Tools & equipments	LS	1
4.2	Establishment of mini water quality testing lab. in PWSS Office	LS	1

Source: PPTA Final Report

Table 4: Proposed Sanitation Interventions in Sherpur Pourashava

SI No	Items	Unit	Qty
1.0	Public Toilet		
1.1	Kharampur Chourashta Mor Ward 02	No.	1
1.2	Shekh Hati Katcha Bazar Ward 03	No.	1
2.0	School Toilet		
2.1	Nabi Nagar Adarsha Biddapith (High School), Ward No. 01	No.	1
2.2	Kharampur Primary School Ward 05	No.	1
3.0	Community Latrine		
3.1	Harizon palli Ward 07	No.	4
3.2	Chapatali Rishi Para Ward 05	No.	4

Table 5: Proposed Other Municipal Infrastructures in Sherpur Pourashava

SL Nr	Proposed schemes	Nr/ Quantity/ Length
1	Const. of Ostomitola Bus Terminal (incomplete work)	
2	Installation of Street light	3000 Nos
3	Slum Improvement works	
4	Development of Poura Children corner	-
5	Re- Construction of Poura super Market (ground floor with multi-storeyed building in future)	-
6	Const. of Poura Super market at Noyoni Bazar in place of the abandoned Poura market (ground floor with multi-storeyed building in future)	-
7	Construction of WLCC Office	3 Nos
8	Construction of Low cost Housing (specially for sweeper)	-

Appendix 1-2: Suggested Form for Transect Walks and Census

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

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

Strip Map:

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

A. AFFECTED PEOPLE

Affected Households

Component ID	Number of Household Members
D3	26.00
R24	17.00
R3	14.00
R47	10.00
Total	67.00

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

Occupation	Head Of The Household	Spouse	Other Household Members
Business/ Contractor	1		1
Service	2		3
Driving	1		1
Student			23
Farmer			
House Wife		14	3
Labor		1	3
Unemployed			1
Shop Kepper/ Tea staller	8		1
Mechanic			
Old/Retired	1		2
Child			3
Kosai			
Muchi			
Carpenter	1		3
Doctor			
Moajjin	1		
Total	16	15	44

Sex of Head of Household

Components	Sex of household		Total
	Male	Female	
D3	6	0	6
R24	4	0	4
R3	3	0	3
R47	2	1	3
Total	15	1	16

Civil status of Head of the Household

Components	Civil Status			Total
	Single	Married	Widow	
D3		6	0	6
R24		4	0	4
R3		3	0	3
R47		2	1	3
Total		15	1	16

Education of Head of Household

Components	Education					Total
	None	Elementary	High School	College	Others	
D3	0	2	3	1		6
R24	1	1	1	1		4
R3	1	1	1	0		3
R47	1	2	0	0		3
Total	3	6	5	2		16

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
D3	1	3	1	0	1	6
R24	1	1	1	0	1	3
R3	0	0	2	1	0	3
R47	2	0	1	0	0	3
Total	4	4	5	1	2	16

Household Expenditure Range (BDT)

Components	Below 7,000	7,000 to 10,000	10,000 to 15,000	15,000 to 20,000	20,000 and more	Total
D3	1	3	0	1	1	6
R24	1	1	1	1	0	3
R3	0	0	3	0	0	3
R47	2	0	1	0	0	3
Total	4	4	5	2	1	16

Religion of Household

Religion	Number	Percent
Muslim	15	93.8
Hindu	1	6.3
Total	16	100.0

Ownership of Land status

Components	Govt. Land	Pourashava Land	Total
D3	4	2	6
R24	4	0	4
R3	2	1	3
R47	3	0	3
Total	13	3	16

Year of Staying

Components	N	Avg. Year of Staying
D3	6	3.8333
R24	4	5.5000
R3	3	2.6667
R47	3	7.0000
Total	16	4.6250

Household Have Loans

Components	Have Loans		Total
	Yes	No	
D3	3	3	6
R24	2	2	4
R3	0	3	3
R47	1	2	3
Total	6	10	16

Loans Collected from Whom

Components			From whom			Total
	Relative	Bank	Cooperative	Usurers	NGOs	
D3		1	2		0	3
R24		2	0		0	2
R47		0	0		1	1
Total		3	2		1	6

Loose Job

Components	Loose Job	Dependent	Self Employed (Other than Head of Household)	Members Engaged in Agriculture
D3	6.00	24.00	2.00	
R24			3.00	
R3	3.00	12.00	2.00	1.00
R47			2.00	
Total	9.00	36.00	9.00	1.00

Rate of Labor

Type of Labor	Number of Respondents	Mean
Rate of Skilled carpenter	16	475.00
Rate unskilled labor	16	280.42

Source of drinking water

Components	Drinking Water Source	
	Tube Well	Piped Water
D3	5	1
R24	4	
R3	2	1
R47	3	
Total	14	2

No. of Labors (helpers)

Labor for shifting	No.
Person Dismantle	31
Person Reconstruct	37
Total	68

Affected Structure Type

Type	COMPONENT ID			Remarks
	D3	R3	R24	
Main Structure				
(i) Permanent				
(ii) Semi-Permanent	6	3	2	9 shops and 2 houses
Other Structure				
(i) Permanent				
(ii) Semi-Permanent				
Total	6	3	2	

Affected Structure- nature of Business

Nature of Business	COMPONENT ID		Total
	D3	R3	
Tea stall	5	0	5
Grocery	0	2	2
Fruit	1	0	1
Vegetable	0	1	1
Total	6	3	9

Affected Structure- Materials

Materials	Number	Affected Area (square feet)	Affected Area (square meters)
Wood, Bamboo and Tin	5	310.00	
Wood and Tin	5	1690.00	
Wood and Bamboo	1	80.00	
Total	11	2080.00	

B. SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF SHERPUR POURASHAVA

Price of structure in Sherpur

SL .	Particular of Structure			Total Surveyed (in Sqft/ piece)	Average Replacement Cost (Per Sqft./ Piece)
	Roof	Fence	Floor		
1	Pucca	Pucca	Pucca	5200 Sqft.	1254.39
2	Tin	Pucca	Pucca	4300 Sqft.	878.08
3	Tin	Tin	Katcha/ Brick	4200 Sqft.	496.5
4	Tin	Wood/ bamboo	Katcha	3000 Sqft.	203.05
5	Straw	Straw	Katcha	1000 Sqft.	92.00
6	Latrine (Katcha)				
7	Latrine(Slab)			8 Pieces	3205
8	Latrine (Pucca)			8 Pieces	15754
9	Hand Tube Well			8 Pieces	8500
10	Deep Tube Well			6 Pieces	54050
11	Well				
12	Drain				
13	Fencing by Straw			480 Sqft.	70.50
14	Fencing by Tin			1150 Sqft.	109.24
15	Fencing by Wall (Brick)			705 Sqft.	525.5
16	Funeral Pile				

Land Price in Sherpur

	Average Land Price
Homestead	198000
Vuta/ High Land	151000
Single Crop	63000
Double Crop	87000
Multi Crop	92000
Orchard	98000
Pond (Under Cultivation)	102000
Pond (Non cultivation)	92000
Fallow Land	65000

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

Types of Tree	No. of Respondents	Price of Tree based on Size			
		Large	Medium	Small	Sapling
Mango	8	4333	1833	783	87
Jackfruit	8	3583	1775	583	38
Black Berry	8	5750	2542	767	43

Litchi	4	3667	1833	667	85
Guava	5	1225	750	400	70
Tamarind	8	4727	2136	873	26
Koroi	8	14500	6000	1225	40
Mehgani	8	18030	8000	1050	60
Neem	7	13500	7300	950	45
Silk Cotton	3	4500	1850	800	30
Rain Tree	8	14000	8700	1250	50
Krishnochura	2	8000	2500	8000	40
Ucaliptas	8	13500	5800	70000	45
Banana	8	250	50	50	10
Marmeloos	2	5000	1500	400	30
Hog Plum	2	15000	8000	1500	300
Bamboo	8	450	150	50	30
Jiga	8	4600	1200	300	20
Coconut	8	8500	4500	1200	300
Betal Nut	8	2000	1000	300	20
Sajna	1	1000	800	500	10

Own Toilet

Own Toilet	Number	Percent
Yes	16	100
No		
Total	16	100

Household priority Expenses Sectors

Expenditure Sector	First Priority		Second Priority		Third Priority	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Food	12	75.0	4	25.0		
Health	2	12.5	10	62.5	4	25.0
Education	2	12.5	2	12.5	3	18.8
Business					2	12.5
Clothing					5	31.3
Agriculture						
Transportation					2	12.5
Total	16	100.00	16	100.00	16	100.00

Women Contribute in Income

Woman Contribute Income	Number	Percent
Yes	1	6.25
No	15	93.75
Total	16	100.00

Role in Decision Making

Role in Decision Making	Number	Percent
Yes	11	68.75
No	5	31.25
Total	16	100.0

Maximum Education Level Achieved by Women

Education Level	Number	Percent
Primary	2	12.5
Secondary/ High School	8	50.0
College	5	31.3
Technical Course	1	6.3
Total	16	100.0

Practice Skill in Other place

Practice Skill in Other Place	Number	Percent
Yes	3	18.75
No	6	37.5
N/A	7	43.75
Total	16	100.00

Want to Acquired Training

Want Training	Number	Percent
Yes	6	37.5
No	10	62.5
Total	16	100.00

Types of Desired Training

Type of Desired Training	Frequency	Percent
Driving	1	12.5
Computer	3	37.5
Dairy	1	12.5
Electrical	2	25.0
Fish/Poultry	1	12.5
Total	8	100.0

Source of Drinking Water

COMPONENT ID	No. Households	Total
Tube well	15	15
Piped Water	1	1
Total	16	16

Appendix 1-4 : Involuntary Resettlement Impacts Assessment Checklist (Sherpur)

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

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| x | roads | slaughterhouse |
| x | drainages | market |
| | water supply | community center/auditorium |
| x | solid waste management | bus and truck terminals |
| | sanitation | river ghats |
| | (toilets, septage management, etc.) | Others (please specify) |
| | street lighting | |

C. Screening Questions for Involuntary Resettlement Impact

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

Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
				___ residential ___ commercial/business ___ community use ___ vacant/not used ___ private access road ___ others (specify) _____
4. Are there any non-titled people who live or earn their livelihood at the site/land?				(if yes, provide description)
5. Are there any existing structures on land?				
(if yes, complete the following information)				
- Residential				(if yes, provide number)
- Business/shops/stalls				(if yes, provide number)
- Fences				(if yes, provide description – brick, bamboo, wired, etc.)
- Water wells				(if yes, provide number)
- Sanitation facility				(if yes, provide description)
- Others (specify) _____				(if yes, provide description)
6. Are there any trees on land?				(if yes, provide number)
7. Are there any crops on land?				(if yes, provide if perennial or seasonal)
8. Will people lose access to:				
- any facility				(if yes, provide description)
- services				(if yes, provide description)
- natural resources				(if yes, provide description)
9. Will any social or economic activities be affected by land use-related changes?				
10. Are any of the affected persons (AP) from indigenous or ethnic minority groups?				(if yes, provide description)
B. Linear Works				
1. Within public RoW?	X			(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) 9 shops, two house,
- Residential	X			2 house
- Commercial/business/stalls	X			9 shop
- Fence/boundary walls		X		
- Sanitation facility		X		
- Community facility		X		
- School/educational facility		X		
- Religious structure		X		
- Service provision (light poles, water wells, etc)		X		
- Others (specify)	X			
3. Any mobile vendors/hawkers using RoW?		X		
4. Will there be loss of agricultural plots?		X		
5. Will there be loss of trees?	X			33 trees
6. Will there be loss of crops?		X		
5. Will people lose access to:				
- any facility		X		(if yes, provide description)
- services		X		(if yes, provide description)

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

D. Attachments

1. Subproject with land requirement:

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

2. Subproject along ROWs:

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

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

THIS PORTION IS FOR PMO AND MDSCSAFEGUARD TEAM USE ONLY

Date Checklist Received:

Database/Record

Number:

Assigned category and ____ Category C

further
actions

____ 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

____ Category B

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

Appendix 1-5: Records of Public Consultations in Sherpur Pourashava

Discussion with Mayor, pauroshava staff
conference room , Pauroshava
Date: 07.08.2014

Introduction

The purpose of the meeting was the exchange of opinions about the project and informing them of the resettlement process. Views of the Mayor and councilors: UGIIPT-3 is an ADB financed project. Consultant described brief about ADB's resettlement policy guide that if any person, either legally or illegally runs a business/ construct a house on the government owned land or on a drain, he or she cannot be asked to vacate the place without proper compensation. ADB rules do not permit any displacing of any person without compensation. If this rule is followed then the project implementation would be much easier for the community and affected persons. People constructed wall/structure on a government land or establish business structures need to be properly compensated before their dislodgment

Key discussion issues	Major findings
Mayor's and pauroshava's opinion	<p>The Mayor said that no other team visited earlier did explain resettlement issues and give suggestions. If a poor hapless person runs a business for his sustenance on a drain or government land, he is agreed to pay compensation before asking him to displace his business.</p> <p>The ADB rules and policies will be followed for the project, some poor people live in a slum in the ROW or government land of the proposed projects location, they will be rehabilitated in a suitable location to continue their business and livelihood.</p> <p>In the case, if any rich person has already raised structure encroaching the government land, even he needs to be compensated first before demolishing the wall. The person who made wall in ROW needed to be closely motivated for the removal of the structure. In case they don't agree to comply, they are to be compensated.</p>
Pauroshava economic situation	<p>This Pourashava is still rural in nature. However, the pourashava earns money by issuing trade license. Its tax net includes holding tax and rice mill tax also. Number of mill and factories is increased. Pourashava developed in some area especially business and tax.</p> <p>A number of new markets have been developed, a Pourashava Town Hall has been constructed, a Pura Super Market is developed, Hat Bazaars are made open and this step has resulted in increasing tax from 8 lakh to 20 lakh. CNG run auto-rickshaws, buses and other vehicles are given a space for stand and taxes realized from this facility has seen an increase from 4/5 lakh to 15 lakh.</p>
fund problem	<p>If adequate fund is not allotted, however useful advices are expressed, some villages have been developed, such as Nayapara, Kasaba.</p> <p>Without fund, and renovation of drains, how long could pauroshava be kept working just by removing garbage and cleaning drain unless community themselves become conscious about this, Pourashava cannot create enough revenue to carry out such a level of development work.</p>
Work profile	<p>Majority people are doing business, at least twenty five percent (25%) of people are engaged in agriculture farming and day labour. The slum people are local inhabitants and they are low income group.</p> <p>Women section are little advanced because a number of social Organizations are formed for the development of the womenfolk. There are 500 rice mills here. Poor women here work</p>

	in mills, garment factories, oil mills .Here no project is being implemented now.
Water Sanitation	About 99% of the main central of the pourahsava town including 41 mohalla (para or community) have access of water sanitation.However the rural area are not covered 100% sanitation programme. Here water supply has been effected by DPHEWater supply system has been good here.Water meters have been installed 6 to 7 months before. They have not yet been put in operation.

Sl. No.	Name	Address	Sex	Occupation	Mobile Number
01	Md. Abdul Hai Akand	Mujati Purbo Para, Sherpur	Male	Mayor	01712-364545
02	Jahangir Alma	Ishorgram	Male	Businessman	01712-607438
03	Md. Mofazzal Alam	Chakorgura	Male	Agricultural Business	01718-921496
04	M. A. bari Akand	Tarati	Male	Accountant, Pourashava	01732-046559
05	Md. Amirul Momen Khan	Nondibari	Male	Assessor , Pourashava	01913-022343
06	Md. Javed Iqbal	23, Itakhola Road, Mymen.	Male	Sanitary Ins., Pourashava	01711-101776
07	Sonia Yasmin	Sherpur Pourashava	Female	Slum Development Officer	01764-157992
08	Md. Sadek Mia	Sherpur Pourashava	Male	Sub-Asst. Eng. ,Pourashava	01917-163089
09	Md. Habibur Rahman	Sherpur Pourashava	Male	Councilor, Ward- 01	01716-706974
10	Md. Riad Uddin	Sherpur Pourashava	Male	Councilor, Ward-03	01714-818524
11	Rina Pal	Sherpur Pourashava	Female	Panel of Mayor 02	01922-240062
12	Ms. Asma Akhter	Sherpur Pourashava	Female	Councilor, Ward-	01725-913250
13	Delwara Akhter	Sherpur Pourashava	Female	Councilor, Ward-	01720-809588
14	Shukomol Ray	Mymensingh	Male	Asst. Eng., Pourashava	01552-435624
15	Md. Yunus Ali	Sherpur Pourashava	Male	Secretary, Pourashava	01718-637731
16	Md. Habibur Rahman	Sherpur Pourashava	Male	Councilor, Ward- 06	01712-797245
17	Md. Ziaul Haque Mia	Sherpur Pourashava	Male	Panel of Mayor 03, Councilor Ward-05	01718-382666

Discussion with community
Gouripur, Sherpur (Boubazaar)
Ward 7, Boubazar
Proposed drain -6
Date: 8.8.14

Discussion conducted with a group of educated people of 6 families near the proposed drain location in Gouripur. . Pourashava's Assistant engineer was present in the meeting.

Discussion was held on the inconveniences of the people who live close-by the proposed drain. They explained very detail about the drain problem they are facing in the community. Due to wrong planning and to absence of any Master plan, some drains are made by people of their own choices. These drains carry water not in the desired direction and water takes its course to opposite areas.

However conducted public petition has been submitted demanding drain to start from Gouripur. Demand for drain is common desire. Some people know that the project UGIIP III will be implemented in this area. They also know that ADB will allocate money for the improvement of the roads and drains and development work will be done in the next few years.

Key discussion issues	Major findings
Drainage problem people's perception	A number of issues have been addressed during discussion on drainage problem and people also suggested with some ideas . The Gouripur area is densely populated and people are mostly poor. It goes under

	<p>water with a moderate rain. Existing drains are kacha, not metalled. And they are in complete. In some areas of Pourashava, there is no need for drain; still drains are being constructed there.</p> <p>Here in Goripur there is poor drainage system, some area water cannot move as it there is no way to go out</p> <p>In the rainy season a big area goes under water and remains so for a long time. Even household drainage system is not there, resulting in unhealthy environment</p> <p>Some of participants think this problem could be removed if existing drains are widened and deepened</p> <p>Pauroshva has drainage master plan but they are not following the plan, instead constructing drain on the basis of influential people's interest without thinking output. However central drains should be constructed first, and then those in peripheries should be started. This project is beyond the petty political interest. Community safety is the first priority and a Wider plan should be made.</p> <p>Also people of the area should have been consulted before constructing drains.</p>
Drainage problem for garbage disposal	<p>Community people dispose their garbage into the drain. They were variously informed and warned against this practice but the bad habit continues and now turned most of the drains clogged. Most of them don't use dustbins. Not going near to the dustbin to avoid bad odor, they throw the garbage into the drains from faased on the condition of the roads and drain, and for this reason Gouripur become the worst part of Sherpur.</p> <p>On the other hand there is no sufficient dustbin garbage disposal is done indiscriminately..Sweepers don't bother to clear the disposed garbage properly .If accused, these sweepers give excuses saying that they only get low salary .</p>
Impact on livelihood of poor people	<p>Some people who are doing business on the drain will suffer due to proposed drain construction and all of them are poor people.</p> <p>They loss the poor people would suffer from their displacement could be avoided by placing slabs on the drain so that the shops don't need to be shifted.</p> <p>These poor people are given permission by the commissioner to run their business sitting on the drain.They is temporarily given permission. Total number of such temporary shops 3 or 4. They are poor and Hindu people. One is Physically handicapped people also do some business sitting on the drain. These people may move out for a time being; they would return once the work is done.</p>

Discussion with an educated group
 Goriherpur
 Ward -7, D-6
 Proposed drain -6
 Date: 8.8.2014

Discussed with Mr. Ezaz a retired professor and a number of relative who live same area and local people joined in the discussion about drainage problem at Gouripur in Sherpur. They highlighted the sufferings of the local people in the absence of any drain. As there is no drain in some area, cause waterlogging in the area. The community are rebuked a lot for this miserable condition in stagnated water. Everyone will see the center of the town first; then they will move toward the periphery. So, the drains and roads of the centre of the town should be renovated first. There is a low land, something rain create causing water logging . The drain is now filled up with all the rotten garbage of the area. It is likely that the problem here intensified by another drain line joining from other side. About 35% of the population of this area is suffering from Malaria due to this water logging problem when this area is high populous , the drain is small for this population.

Key Discussion

key discussion issues	Major finding
drainage problem	The inhabitants of the area request the authority to build a drain here in the first phase and drainage problem is still main problem of the locality. This road has been built in the last year; the road is narrow which cannot discharge water during rainy season. It has to be widened. Some people of the community have already sacrificed land for road and drain construction.
	People said they have protested and waged a mass signature campaign and submitted a petition as such to the Mayor for drain. He gave some verbal assurance. No route for natural discharge of water and it is difficult to stand and the stinking rotten things all around the community. Now the area has transformed from a paddy field to a densely populated place. This big change requires a new drain.

Sl. No.	Name	Address	Sex	Occupation	Mobile Number
01	Md. Fatem Ali	Gouripur	Male	Agri. Extension Officer	01712529327
02	H. M. Rakibul Alam	Gouripur	Male	MSc. Unemployed	01722180047
03	Md. Rehana Begum	Gouripur	Female		
04	Dr. Ashraful Alam	Gouripur	Male	Retd. ADAP, Mymensingh	01716206446
05	Momota	Gouripur	Female	Housewife	
06	Ezaz A. Rouf	Gouripur	Male	Retd. Professor	01727871662
07	Jerin	Gouripur	Female	MA Housewife	01712889992

Consultation with the affected people in Sherpur
Purboshori Asto para
Proposed Road -24, Word-4
Date : 4. 10. 2014

A discussion has been conducted with a group of community members and a number of people who will most likely be affected. Assistant engineer of Pourashava and the surveyor were also present in the discussion. The present condition of the existing road is very bad. Its proposed reconstruction will impact on two houses and a number of trees which fall in the right of way.

However, the wife of a retired police man who has recently bought land in the area disagreed to cut trees for road construction. She was trying to convince Pauroshava to avoid trees in the ROW, however the councilor of the area discussed with her on issues related to the project highlighting importance of the proposed road and thus managed to make her agree.

Key discussion issues:

	key discussion issues	Discussion findings
1	Existing situation of the road	<p>Most of the people want the road, the existing road condition is bad, a part of the road is brick built the rest is kucha. The brick built part is mostly broken and uneven.</p> <p>The people, especially older people, women and children suffer most in their use of the road during rainy season.</p> <p>Besides, the most of the people of this area are doing carpentry work traditionally. They make low cost furniture and sell them in different districts. The bad shape of the road has made their business difficult. Unanimously they said they would not survive unless reconstruction of the road was undertaken immediately. The good condition of the road has turned out to</p>

		be vital in their struggle for livelihood.
2	Discussion about impact	<p>A number of trees and few households encroach on the public place and fall in the ROW. Some community people assured that they would cut these trees willingly.</p> <p>Two tin made houses need to be shifted; the owners have agreed to shift the houses. These poor families wanted compensation for this shifting task and rebuilding them on a new site.</p>
3	Profile of the location	<p>The area is called place low cost furniture makers as most of the families have been doing this business for many years. These people are low income group.</p> <p>Other poor people are engaged in rickshaw pulling, wage works in different areas and vending daily essentials. Some poor women work as maids with a low payment.</p>

SI No.	Name	Address	Sex	Occupation	Mobile Number
01	Sumi Akhter	East Shori	Female	Housewife	
02	Md. Islam	East Shori	Male	Carpenter	01930850988
03	Al Amin	East Shori	Male	Business	
04	Md. Sultan	East Shori	Male	Carpenter	
05	Nizamuddin	East Shori	Male	Mason	01937936287
06	Md. Suruz Ali	East Shori	Male	Carpenter	
07	Md. Farid Mia	East Shori	Male	Carpenter	01753849531
08	Moriom	East Shori	Female	Business	
09	Abdul Motaleb	East Shori	Male	Wood cutter	
10	Firoza	East Shori	Female	Carpenter	
11	Kosiron	East Shori	Female	Carpenter	
12	Anowara	East Shori	Female	Housewife	
13	Josna Begum	East Shori	Female	Wood Business	01962819102
14	Sundory	East Shori	Female	Housewife	
15	Morjina	East Shori	Female	Housewife	
16	Md. Jamaluddin	East Shori	Male	Match Maker	01829557358
17	Md. Shofiuddin	East Shori	Male	Carpenter	
18	Md. Abu Sama	East Shori	Male	Business	01739255421
19	Md. Shajahan Ali	East Shori	Male	Wood Business	01931701266
20	Badol	East Shori	Male	Wood Business	01739255423
21	Md. Jiyar Ali	East Shori	Male	Wood Business	
22	Md. Sohel Rana	East Shori	Male	Wood Business	01962461937
23	Md. Jewel Mia	East Shori	Male	Wood Business	
24	Md. Nazim uddin	East Shori	Male	Wood Business	

Discussion with the community
Name of the area : Charsherpur
Proposed Road -47
Date:4.10.2014

A discussion has been conducted with the community members, a number of pouroushava staff including assistant engineer. The existing road, proposed to be reconstructed, has a muddy part that gives unbearable discomfort to the local people during rainy season. The community has been strongly demanding the improvement of the road and these demands have been raised with the Pourashava.

The space of road's Row is available, only a number of trees, mostly owned by a group of poor people, will be affected. Participants of the discussion, some of them being the affected people, have given their commitment to provide all kinds of support to construct the proposed road. However, the safeguard issues are discussed in the meeting and the community understood

issues like impacts and compensation for the loss.

Key discussion issues

	key discussion issue	Discussion findings
1	existing situation of the road	Existing road condition is very bad; the road becomea worst because it was not constructed before. Some areas near mosque is low land, in the rainy season this area looks like a pool causing severe problem for all people of the locality. Parents carry children on their shoulder to take them to school and their normal communication become truly tough.
2	discussion about impact	Affected trees belong to poor family and these are their only assets; they claim compensation. One old woman who lives with her grandchildren is in a very poor condition. All of their losses will be compensated for by pouroshava; this has been made sure in the discussion.
3	profile of the location	Community people are mostly engaged in business, agriculture farming work, as day labor /rickshaw puller etc. Poor women groups are working in rice mills and in BRAC foundation as day labors.

Sl. No.	Name	Address	Sex	Occupation	Mobile Number
01	Meri	Koshba Kachari	Female	Housewife	
02	Rokeya	Koshba Kachari	Female	Housewife	
03	Rasheda	Koshba Kachari	Female	Housewife	
04	Rahela	Koshba Kachari	Female	Housewife	
05	Banu Begum	Koshba Kachari	Female	Housewife	
06	Ruma	Koshba Kachari	Female	Housewife	
07	Julekha	Koshba Kachari	Female	Housewife	
08	Sukur		Male	Student	01713576118
09	Arif		Male	Student	
10	Abbas Ali		Male	Van puller	
11	Hasu		Male	Auto Driver	01913761005
12	Abdul Ali		Male	Student	01955400898
13	Atiur Rahman	Koshba Kachari	Male	Councilor, W-6	01721571807
14	Khorshed Alam	Sherpur	Male	AE, Sherpur Poura	01731910549
15	Md. Mozammel Haq	Koshba Kachari	Male	Khadem	
16	Md. Najir	Koshba Kachari	Male	Service	01776387460
17	Md. Anis	Koshba Kachari	Male	Business	01987912674
18	Md. Rubel	Koshba Kachari	Male	Business	01927134018
19	Md. Sohel	Koshba Kachari	Male	Business	01913438686
20	Anowar	Koshba Kachari	Male	Auto Driver	
21	Md. Moniruzzaman	Koshba Kachari	Male		01937118476
22	Md. Azad	Koshba Kachari	Male	Business	01925740899
23	Md. Tamim	Koshba Kachari	Male		01734428643
24	Rokon	Koshba Kachari	Male	Shop keeper	01983782209
25	Romjan	Koshba Kachari	Male	Auto Driver	
26	Abdul Mannan	Koshba Kachari	Male	Mason	

Appendix 1-6: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 1-7: 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 assets.	The ARIPO does not have this provision.	The ARIPO does not comply with ADB policy. This is a major drawback of the national law/policy compared to that of ADB. The ARIPO only takes into consideration the legal titleholders and ignores the non-titleholders. The resettlement plan ensures compensation and assistance to all affected persons, whether physically displaced or economically displaced, irrespective of their legal status. The end of the census survey will be considered the cut-off

	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
			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 1-8: Suggested Project Information Document (PID) - Sherpur

I. Background

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

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

II. Executing and implementing agencies

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

III. Project safeguard category as per ADB SPS, 2009

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

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

IV. Involuntary resettlement impacts

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

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

For Sherpur, The identified potential involuntary resettlement (IR) impacts based on the subproject detailed designs include: The identified potential involuntary resettlement (IR) impacts based on the subproject preliminary designs include: 11 semi-permanent structures and 33 trees will be affected. Most of the affected structures are in forms of shops/or business stalls/Livelihoods, and houses. A total 9 shops and 2 house owners and 5 houses with trees who currently use the road and drainage right-of-way, their livelihood, house and trees will be affected. All the 11 structures 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 III will recognize three types of displaced persons, including: (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The budgetary provision is specified in Sherpur RP.

VI. Entitlement

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

VII. Institutional Arrangement

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

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

VIII. Grievance Redress Mechanism

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

Pourashava-wide public awareness campaigns will ensure that awareness on grievance redress procedures is generated through the campaign. The PIU designated safeguard focal person and governance improvement and capacity development consultants (GICDC) will conduct pourashava-wide awareness campaigns to ensure that poor and vulnerable households are made aware of grievance redress procedures and entitlements, and will work with the PMO and MDSC to help ensure that their grievances are addressed.

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

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

IX. Disclosure

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

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

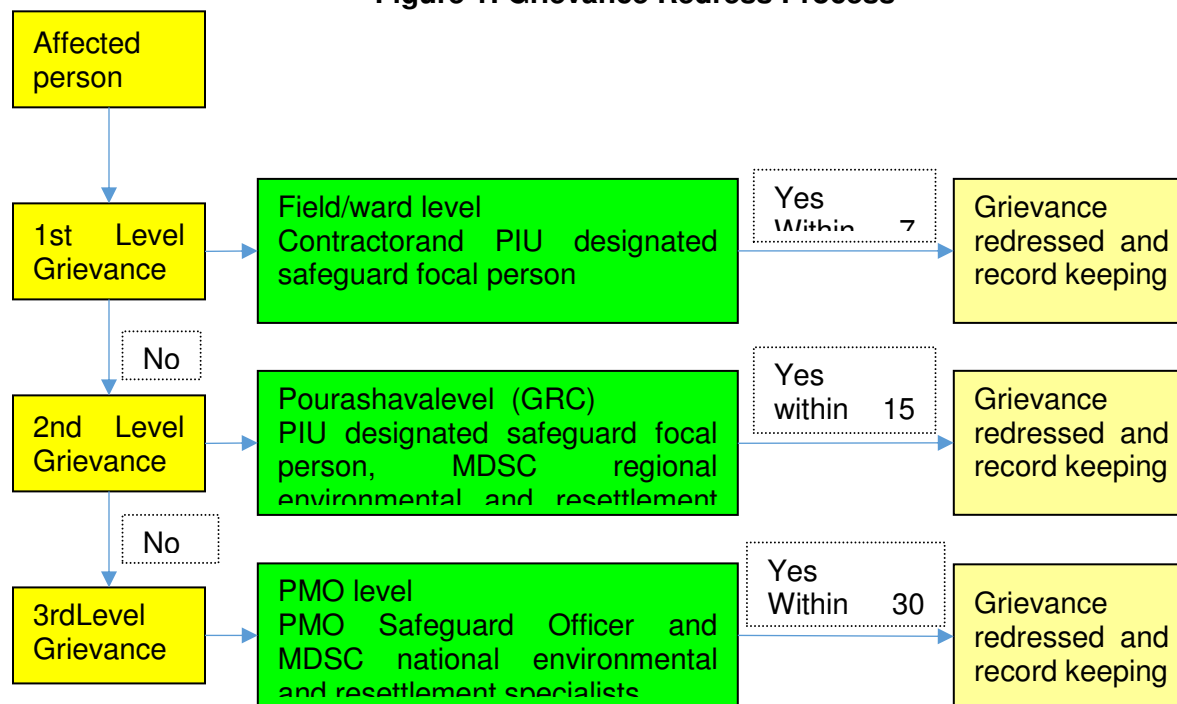
- (i) consultations conducted during detailed design stage: (a) public meetings with affected communities to present final design and alignment of the components; (b) smaller-scale meetings with APs to discuss IR impacts and RP implementation.
- (ii) consultations during construction phase: (a) public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

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

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

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

Figure 1: Grievance Redress Process



Note: GRC = Grievance Redressal Cell; GICDC = Governance Improvement and capacity Development Consultants; PIU = Project Implementation Unit; MDSC = Management. Design and Supervision Consultants; PMO = Project Management Office

IX. Monitoring and Reporting

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

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

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

Appendix 1-9: 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)	Production for own use - 1 /sale -2	If produced for sale, income (Tk. per annum/season/other, specify)

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

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

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

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

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

5.0 Details of affected structure

Sl. No	Details	Materials used			Length in mts.	Breadth in mts	Height in mts.	Value (Tk.)
		Roof	Wall	Floor				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Room 1							
2	Room 2							
3	Room 3							
4	Room 4							
5	Room 5							
6	Room 6							
7	Room 7							
8	Room 8							
	Total of rooms							
9	verandah							
10	Kitchen							
11	Store							
12	Toilet							
14	cowshed							
15	compound wall							
16	Others/specify							
17	Irrigation structures							
	Total Area							

Materials used (Col 3,4,5)

1. Tin/Zinc sheets
5. RCC
9. Thatched

2. Mud
6. Stone
10. Timber

3. Brick Masonry
7. Wood Shingles
11. Masonry

4. Stone Masonry
8. Concrete
12. Stone/Bricks

6.0 Summary of affected structure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7.0 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION OPTION

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

In case of Structure Loss		Priority No	In case of Land Loss		Priority No.
1.	Constructed structure		1.	Land for land	
2.	Land for structure		2.	Cash compensation	
3.	Cash compensation		3.	Assistance for allied activities	
4.	Others (specify) :		4.	Others (specify) :	

8.0 DETAILS OF OTHER ASSETS:

8.1 Do you possess any other assets elsewhere?

a) If 'Yes', please give details _____

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

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

8.2 Details of household assets

a) Do you have following items in your house?

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

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

If yes, please specify program and benefit received

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

If yes, please specify

9.0 HOUSEHOLD DETAILS

9.1 Male 9.2 Female 9.3 Adult

9.4 Children 9.5 Married 9.6 Unmarried

Widow/Divorced Major Occupation
Income (P.A.) Tk..

handicapped Total household

[illegible]

8.											
9.											
10.											
11.											
12.											

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

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

10.2 Expenditure Details of Household

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

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

10.4 Whether any member of household would like to undergo skill training/enhancement/refresher course? Yes/No_____ If yes, what type of training (please specify)_____

11. Concerns/ suggestions of respondent

Appendix 1-10: 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		
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.

Appendix 1-11: Name and ID number of Affected Persons ,Sherpur Pourashava

Sl. Nr.	Recod Nr.	Comp. ID	Name of AP	Spouse	Mobile Number	Type of Business
1	801	D3	Feroz	Anzura Begum	1926117086	Tea stall
2	802	D3	Buddu	Mina		Tea stall
3	803	D3	Khurshed	Nazu	175856456	Fruit
4	804	D3	Anwar Hosain	Shefali	1734847383	Tea stall
5	805	D3	Prokash Chandra	Lipi Rani Gosh		Tea stall
6	806	D3	Muktar	Sobuja	1937854897	Tea stall
7	812	R3	Jamal Ali	Ambi Begum		Grocery
8	813	R3	Kalu mia	Hasneara		Vegetable
9	814	R3	Tamsher Ali	Sorufa Begum	1794747938	Grocery
10	815	R24	Jalal Uddin	Baby Akter		Tree
11	816	R24	Motaleb	Shirina	1962461937	House
12	817	R24	Siddkur Rahman	Not Available		Tree
13	818	R24	Abdus Salam	Firoza	1753849531	House
14	819	R47	Azim	Runa		Tree
15	820	R47	Tofir Uddin	Joigun Begum		Tree
16	821	R47	Jolekha	N/A		Tree