

Resettlement Plan

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BAN: Coastal Towns Infrastructure Improvement Project – Amtali Town

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

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 9 October 2013)

Currency Unit	=	Tk
Tk1.00	=	\$0.013
\$1.00	=	77.66

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AP	–	affected person
CTIIP	–	Coastal Towns Infrastructure Improvement Project
DOE	–	Department of Environment
DPHE	–	Department of Public Health Engineering
EMP	–	environmental management plan
FGD	–	focus group discussion
GRC	–	grievance redressal committee
GRM	–	grievance redress mechanism
IPSC	–	interministerial project steering committee
IR	–	involuntary resettlement
Lpcd	–	liters per capita per day
LGED	–	Local Government Engineering Department
NGO	–	nongovernmental organization
OHT	–	overhead tank
PIU	–	project implementation unit
PMU	–	project management unit
PPTA	–	project preparatory technical assistance
PTW	–	production tubewell
ROW	–	right of way
RF	–	resettlement framework
RP	–	resettlement plan
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
ToR	–	terms of reference
WAPDA	–	water and power development authority

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

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

GLOSSARY OF BANGLADESHI TERMS

<i>crore</i>	–	10 million (= 100 lakh)
<i>ghat</i>	–	landing station for boats, steps providing access to river/canal for bathing etc.
<i>hartal</i>	–	nationwide strike/demonstration called by opposition parties
<i>khal</i>	–	drainage ditch/canal
<i>khas, khash</i>	–	land/property belonging to government
<i>Kutcha</i>	–	temporary structure e.g made of tin and wood

<i>lakh, lac</i>	– 100,000
<i>madrassa</i>	– islamic school / college
<i>mohalla</i>	– community area
<i>mouza</i>	– government-recognized land area
<i>mouza map</i>	- cadastral map of mouza showing plots and their numbers
<i>parshad</i>	– Councilor
<i>pourashava</i>	– municipality
<i>pucca</i>	– good quality, well built, solid
<i>thana</i>	– police station
<i>upazila</i>	– subdistrict

NOTES(S)

In this report “\$” refers to US dollars.
“TK” refers to Bangladesh Taka.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Background.** The Coastal Towns Infrastructure Improvement Project (the project) is a key infrastructure initiative of the Government of Bangladesh. The project is located in the coastal area of Bangladesh, and is designed to improve and expand municipal infrastructure and related services in selected pourashavas (municipalities) incorporating climate change resilience measures. The project consists of three components (i) improved climate-resilient municipal infrastructure, (ii) strengthened institutional capacity, governance and awareness, and (iv) project management and administration support. The impact of the project will be improved climate change resilience and natural disaster preparedness in coastal towns. The outcome of the project will be improved access to climate-disaster resilient municipal services, including (i) municipal infrastructure such as drainage, cyclone shelters, urban roads, bridges, culverts, solid waste management, bus terminals, slum improvements, boat landings, and markets, (ii) water supply, and (iii) sanitation. The project is to be implemented in 6 years from 2014 to 2020.

2. A project lending modality is used; the release of project funds to the pourashavas will be administered under a 2-stage process known as Performance Criteria Mechanism, whereby the project pourashavas have to meet certain institutional capacity and governance criteria to receive funding. Infrastructure investments are therefore divided between Batch I and Batch II towns, with towns in each batch receiving funds under two stages (Stage I and Stage II). Batch I covers the pourashavas of Amtali, Galachipa, Mathbaria and Pirojpur, while Batch II covers the pourashavas of Barguna, Daulat Khan, Kalapara and Bhola. This Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared for all subprojects proposed for the Batch I town of Amtali in Stage I of CTIIP.

3. **Subproject Description.** Subproject components proposed in Amtali for building urban infrastructure under Batch I stage 1 of CTIIP have been prioritised using climate resilience criteria as well as need. Proposed subprojects in Amtali include (i) 6.88 km of road improvement, (ii) 3 cyclone shelters, equipment procurement for solid waste management, (iii) 2.66 km of drainage and flood control interventions, (iv) improvements to and extension of the water supply system, (v) improved sanitation including 2 public toilets, 2 community toilets and equipment procurement financed by ADB, as well as 2 sanitation facilities co-financed by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF). Other than equipment procurement for water supply, solid waste management and sanitation, all proposals are for civil works components.

4. **Resettlement Plan.** This Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared for all subproject components proposed for Amtali pourashava in Stage 1 of CTIIP. This RP is prepared based on ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009, and Government of Bangladesh laws. ADB, BMGF and LGED will review and clear the revised RP after detailed design, prior to commencement of works.

5. **Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement.** No major IR impacts are envisaged under the proposed project components of CTIIP in Amtali. The components requiring land other than that owned by pourashava include: (i) one production tubewell and one overhead tank, for which land will be available through donation; (ADB's safeguard policy makes it obligatory to endorse any land donation by an independent third party evaluator (e.g. an eminent citizen of the pourashava), to ensure there is no significant social and economic impact due to land donation); (ii) two public toilet complexes proposed on WAPDA land, two community toilet complexes proposed on Khas land, and a wastewater treatment facility at the Upajila Health Complex, a government hospital; private land acquisition will not be necessary for these proposed works. For the drainage component however, relocation of two households (16 persons) and residential structures is anticipated. These households are dwelt in government

land. No private land acquisition is anticipated for proposed interventions at Amtali under CTIIP. Six structures are likely to be partially affected and 4 fully affected. Of the fully affected structures, 2 are abandoned and the remaining 2 (1 residential, occupied by a BPL household and 1 residential cum commercial) will require relocation.

6. **Consultation and Disclosure.** Goals and objectives of the project have been disclosed with the affected people and other stakeholders through a total 12 focus group discussions during June and September 2013. The project cut-off date was established on 10 October 2013 during the formal disclosure of the RP.

7. **Institutional Setup.** LGED will be the lead EA for the project, and DPHE will be a co-executing agency (for water supply and sanitation). A PMU will be established in LGED. The participating pourashavas will be the IAs, and will establish a PIU within the pourashava structure. Safeguards officers will be appointed in PMU and PIUs and will be responsible to undertake day to day safeguards tasks and requirements including implementation of project's GRM. The safeguard officers will be supported by the resettlement specialists and experts from detail design consultant and project management and supervision consultant.

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

9. **Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan.** The resettlement cost for the subproject in Amtali is estimated at USD 41,607, which will be met from counterpart (government) funds.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Introduction

1. The Coastal Towns Infrastructure Improvement Project (the project) is a key infrastructure initiative of the Government of Bangladesh. The project is located in the coastal area of Bangladesh, and is designed to improve and expand municipal infrastructure and related services in selected pourashavas (municipalities) incorporating climate change resilience measures. The project consists of four components (i) improved climate-resilient municipal infrastructure, (ii) strengthened governance and institutional capacity, (iii) enhanced public awareness, behavior change, and community-based climate adaptation, and (iv) project management support. The impact of the project will be improved climate change resilience and natural disaster preparedness in coastal towns. The outcome of the project will be improved access to climate-disaster resilient municipal services, including (i) municipal infrastructure such as drainage, cyclone shelters, urban roads, bridges, culverts, solid waste management, bus terminals, slum improvements, boat landings, and markets, (ii) water supply, and (iii) sanitation. The project is to be implemented in 6 years from 2014 to 2020.

2. A project lending modality is used; the release of project funds to the pourashavas will be administered under a 2-stage process known as Performance Criteria Mechanism, whereby the project pourashavas have to meet certain institutional capacity and governance criteria to receive funding. Infrastructure investments are therefore divided between Batch I and Batch II towns, with towns in each batch receiving funds under two stages (Stage I and Stage II). Batch I covers the pourashavas of Amtali, Galachipa, Mathbaria and Pirojpur, while Batch II covers the pourashavas of Barguna, Daulat Khan, Kalapara and Bhola. This Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared for all subprojects proposed for the Batch I town of Amtali in Stage I of CTIIP. The regional setting of Amtali is depicted in **Figure 1**.

3. ADB requires the consideration of social safeguard issues in all aspects of the Bank's operations, and the requirements for environmental assessment are described in ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009). This resettlement plan (RP) has been prepared in accordance with ADB SPS's requirements for IR category B projects.

B. Proposed Subproject Components

4. Subproject components proposed in Amtali for building urban infrastructure under stage I of CTIIP have been prioritised using climate resilience criteria as well as need. Proposed subprojects in Amtali include 6.88 km of road improvement, 3 cyclone shelters, equipment procurement for solid waste management, 2.66 km of drainage and flood control interventions, improvements to and extension of the water supply system, improved sanitation including 2 public toilets, 2 community toilets and equipment procurement financed by ADB, as well as 2 sanitation facilities co-financed by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. Other than equipment procurement for water supply, solid waste management and sanitation, all proposals are for civil works components.

5. Measures to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts include identification of government land (land belonging to the pourashava or other government department) and semi-government institutional land with No Objection Certificates from the concerned institutions for the proposed civil works. On the basis of PPTA Report, some anticipated impacts are permanent but not significant, while others are temporary, e.g. impacts on hawkers and vendors and residents during laying of networks. Traffic management during construction of roads,

drains and pipelines, and barriers to access posed during construction shall be undertaken as per available guidelines and best practice. Timely information will be provided to the public about potential negative impacts and mitigation measures including time taken to repair any damage to individual property and grievance redress procedures, etc. prior to start of project implementation. Provision of alternate arrangements for essential affected facilities must be made to ensure less inconvenience to the public during the period of construction.

C. Objectives of Resettlement Plan

6. This Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared for Stage I investments proposed in Amtali as part of the Coastal Towns Infrastructure Improvement Project. It addresses the IR impacts of the proposed project and is consistent with the Resettlement Framework for the investment program and ADB's SPS 2009.

7. This RP has been prepared in accordance with ADB SPS requirements for IR Category B projects and to meet the following objectives:

- (i) 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;
- (ii) 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;
- (iii) to describe the likely economic impacts and identified livelihood risks of the proposed project components;
- (iv) 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;
- (v) to establish a framework for grievance redressal for affected persons (APs) that is appropriate to the local context, in consultation with stakeholders;
- (vi) to describe the applicable national and local legal framework for the project, and define the IR policy principles applicable to the project;
- (vii) to define entitlements of affected persons, and assistance and benefits available under the project;
- (viii) to present a budget for resettlement and define institutional arrangements, implementation responsibilities and implementation schedule for resettlement implementation;and
- (ix) to describe the monitoring mechanism that will be used to monitor resettlement plan implementation.

Figure 1: Location Map of Amtali Pourashava



★ Study town

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

8. The scope of land acquisition and resettlement is identified based on field visits to each site and/or alignment. No private land acquisition is anticipated for proposed interventions at Amtali under CTIIP. Six structures are likely to be partially affected and 4 fully affected. Of the fully affected structures, 2 are abandoned and the remaining 2 (1 residential, occupied by a BPL household and 1 residential cum commercial) will require relocation assistance. Efforts to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts have been conducted as described in each subproject components below. Proposed interventions and their potential IR impacts are presented sub-project component-wise, in **Appendix 1**.

A. Roads

9. Improvements to 8 existing pourashava roads (6.83 km) are proposed, of which 6 are in core areas and 2 in fringe areas of the town. Proposals include improvement and widening of surfaced road area within the existing road right of way.¹ Among the roads in in the core area, the RP identifies the following potential impacts and avoidance/mitigation measures for some of the proposed roads: (1) In case of Road # 3 (Road from Pourashava near Jogen Singh kouse to Bandth of Ward # 1&4), permanent impacts should be avoided by improving road surface along existing road RoW for about 20 feet of road length from the starting point;² and (2) Road # 6 (Mazar road to ATO Kashem Mia house via Laker Par, Ward # 3), verandah of a house projecting into the road RoW should be avoided. Joint transect walks with pourashava and project engineers indicate the feasibility of avoidance of these potential permanent impacts. Along the remaining proposed roads, loss of trees, compound walls and minor structures constructed on road RoW is anticipated; the RP provides for compensation against such loss. **Appendix 1** Table A1.1 provides road-wise details of IR impacts.

B. Cyclone shelters

10. No land acquisition if anticipated for the 3 cyclone shelters cum schools are proposed at Amtali; two are proposed on government land (Surikata Primary School and Basuki Non-government Primary School) while the third is proposed at Amtali Bandar Hossainia Fazil Madrassa, a semi-government school.³ Existing damaged and abandoned structures at the Hossainia madrassa and Surikata school are proposed to be replaced with new cyclone shelters cum schools. Vacant land is available at Basuki school. Appendix 1 Table A1.2 provides facility-wise assessment of LA/IR impacts.

C. Solid waste management

11. There will be no potential IR impacts as only equipment procurement for solid waste management is proposed (Appendix 1 Table A1.3).

¹ As per government of Bangladesh rules, each landowner is required to leave a minimum 0.8m wide strip of land along pourashava roads, hence the existing right of way or road shoulders belong to the pourashava. Bangladesh Gazette notification no. BA/1 dated 18 July 1996: Building Construction Rules, 1996.

² Proposed road width of 3.7 m is available after a distance of 20 ft from the starting point of the road.

³ A "no objection certificate" is required prior to commencement of detailed design, from all semi-government entities where project facilities are proposed.

Figure 2: Proposed Water Supply Components

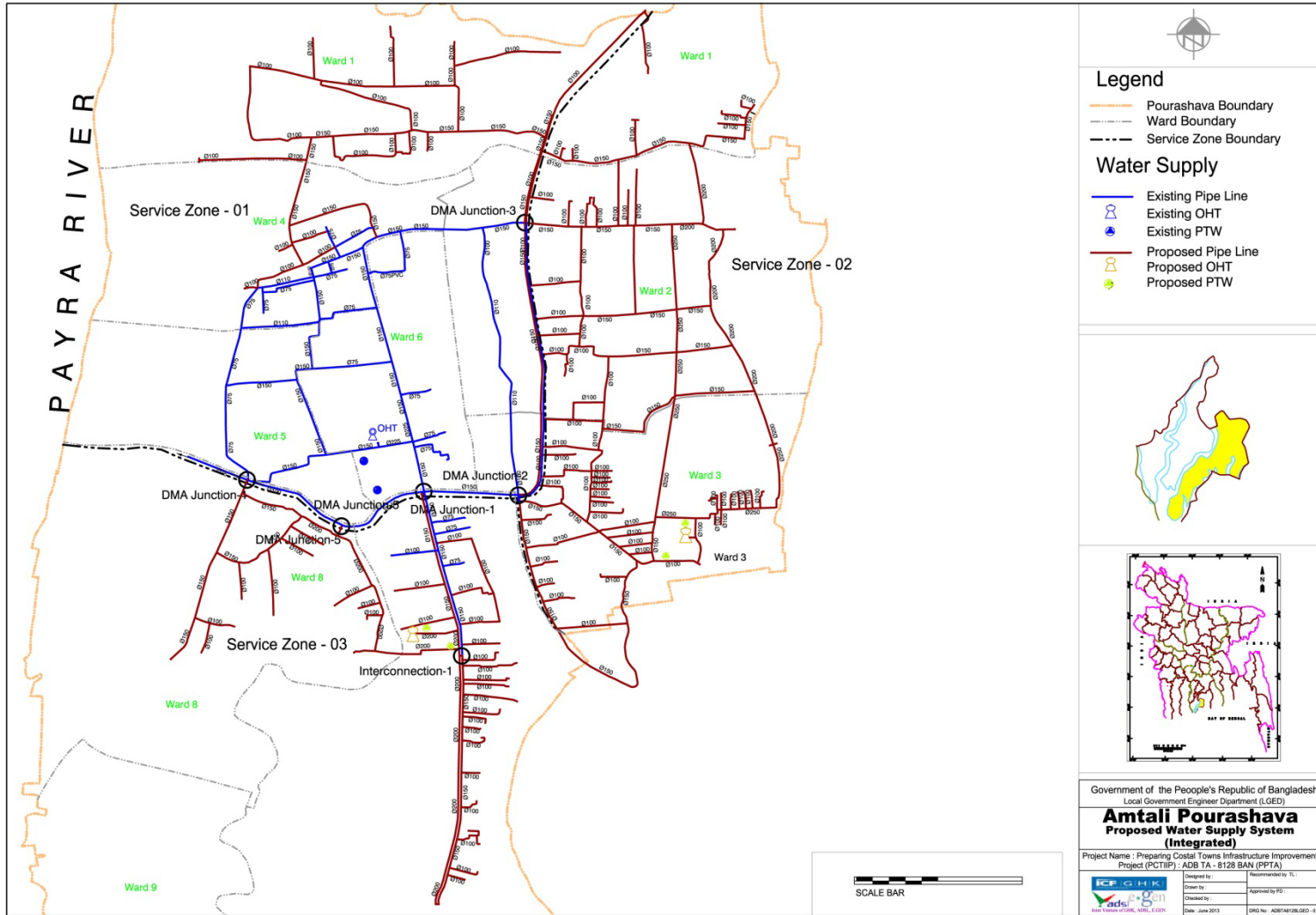
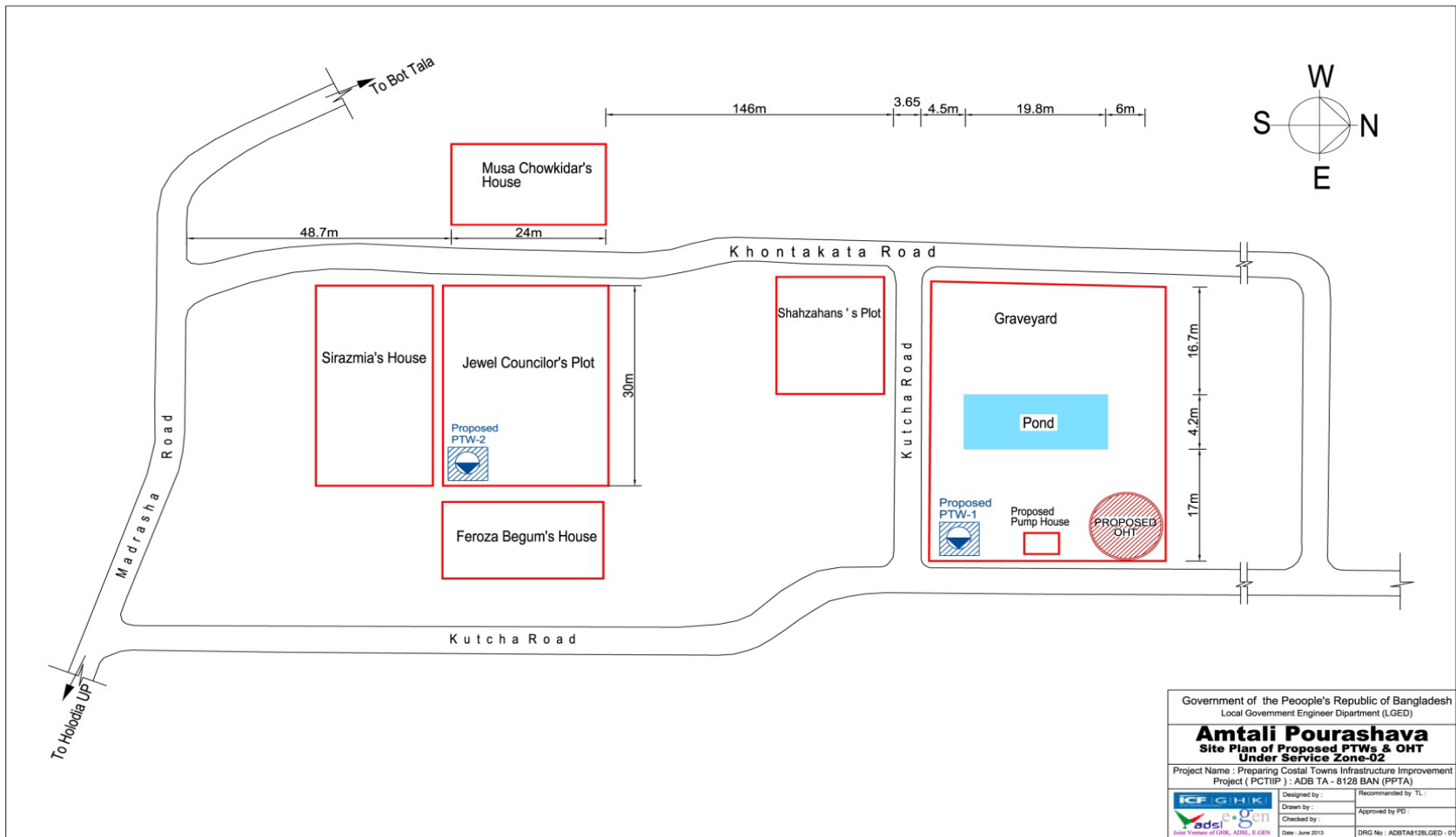


Figure 3: Schematic of Proposed PTW and OHT



Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
 Local Government Engineer Department (LGED)

Amtali Pourashava
Site Plan of Proposed PTWs & OHT
Under Service Zone-02

Project Name : Preparing Coastal Towns Infrastructure Improvement
 Project (PCTIIP) : ADB TA - 8128 BAN (PPTA)

Designed by:	Recommended by: TL:
Drawn by:	Approved by: PD:
Checked by:	Date : June 2013
DRG No : ADRTA8128.GED - 01	

ICF GHK
 ADSI
 Joint Venture of GHK, ADSI, EGEN

D. Drainage and flood control

12. **Relocation:** Two structures are likely to be fully affected, requiring relocation. One, located along drain no. SD 14: AKS School Chowrasta to Khontakata is occupied by a non-titled land user on Khas land, and is under residential use.⁴ Another structure under mixed use (residential cum commercial) is located along drain no. SD 16 Khontaka Mazar Road box culvert, and occupied by a tenant.⁵

13. **Affected persons:** A total of 16 persons living in the fully affected structures will require relocation, of which 12 are below poverty line (BPL).

14. **Partially affected structures:** A total of 5 structures are partially affected as a result of proposed drainage improvements including 1 residential and 1 commercial property, and 3 boundary walls. Drain-wise details of impacts are provided in Appendix 1 Table A1.4.

E. Water supply

15. Proposed water supply improvements in Amtali are depicted in Figure 2. Two production tubewells (PTW) are proposed; one on private land belonging to a Councillor who has agreed to donate the land (10x10ft) to the pourashava, and the second, on pourashava land, adjacent to a graveyard, where an overhead tank (OHT) is also proposed (Figure 3). The RP recommends construction of a compound wall around the proposed PTW and overhead tank (OHT), with a separate access from graveyard to ensure there are no acceptability issues in future.⁶

16. Transmission and distribution pipelines (31.5 km) of 100-250 mm dia are proposed for unserved areas of the pourashava. An additional 5 km of existing 50 mm pipelines are proposed to be replaced by 100 mm pipelines. Since proposed pipe diameters are small, full closure of roads is not anticipated; width of excavation required for pipe laying work is estimated to be 2.5-3 ft. Partial closure of roads is anticipated, with every 300-500 m length of pipe requiring 7 days for completion. The proposed linear works are anticipated to lead to temporary income losses for 55 hawkers with semi-permanent structures for a maximum of 7 days. Mobile hawkers and vendors (27) will be required to shift to alternate locations during the period of construction; no income loss is anticipated.⁷ Affected mobile hawkers and vendors with moveable structures will be assisted by contractors to move to nearby locations and return after construction is completed. Other potential temporary impacts of pipe laying/replacement activity include disruption in water supply during construction, impacts on access, disruption of traffic, possible damage to individual house connections, and economic impacts on vendors, etc. Where businesses are unable to or are not required to shift, access will be ensured by the contractor. The construction period will be minimized. Hand deep tubewells (30 in no.) are proposed in rural areas of the pourashava, the exact locations of which have not been identified. Procurement of laboratory equipment and logistics support equipment will have no IR impacts. Affected mobile

⁴ The pourashava has assured that the 12 affected persons (12 members of a BPL household occupying the structure) will be assisted to shift to Khas land in ward no. 2, Khontakata, within 500 m distance.

⁵ The pourashava has agreed to assist the tenant to find similar, suitable rental accommodation and assistance to shift. The pourashava has also agreed to compensate the owner of the structure, also a non-titled land user, as per the Entitlement Matrix for the project.

⁶ Should any issues/concerns regarding water use arise during consultations with community prior to construction, an alternate site (vacant land) at Khontakata Begum Noorjehan Besarkari Primary School, ward no.3, a semi-government school, may be considered. The pourashava will be required to get a 'no objection certificate' for construction of PTW at the alternate site.

⁷ Temporary impacts have been estimated on the basis of transect walks through roads in proposed water supply service zones.

hawkers and vendors with moveable structures will be assisted by contractors to move to the other side of the road and returning after construction is completed.

F. Sanitation

17. No land acquisition or IR impacts are anticipated for proposed sanitation interventions.
18. **Public toilets** are proposed at Launch Ghat wood market and Fish Market, both on government land belonging to Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA).
19. **Community toilets** are proposed at Zilla Parishad Natun Bandh Basti and Bandh Banglo, New Embankment Basti, both on government Khas land.
20. **Pilot projects:** Two pilot projects are proposed for co-financing by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation: (1) community-based sanitation facility at Mango Market on purashava land; and, (2) a wastewater management in large public institution (hospital), also on government land. Assessment of IR impacts of sanitation projects are given in Appendix 1 Table A1.6.
21. Estimated resettlement impacts of proposed interventions in Amtali, based on impact inventory surveys are presented in **Table 1** below:

Table 1: Summary of Resettlement Impacts

S. No.	Details	No. of APs
1	Permanent land acquisition	None
2	Fully affected structures	4
2a	Fully affected abandoned structures	2
2b	Fully affected structures requiring relocation	2
2c	No. of households to be relocated	2
2d	No. of BPL households to be relocated ^a	1
2e	No. of persons to be relocated	16
2f	No. of BPL persons to be relocated	12
3	Temporarily affected mobile hawkers	27
4	Temporarily affected vendors with moveable structures (income losses)	55
4a	Affected BPL APs (temporary income losses)	10
4b	Affected WHH APs (temporary income losses)	02
5	Affected immovable businesses (partially affected)	01 ^b
6	Affected employees of businesses	None

^a In the absence of both national and regional benchmark of below poverty level (BPL), this project uses the upper poverty line at Tk.1870.6/capita/month to determine vulnerable households. This is calculated from 2010 upper poverty line determined by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistic with inflation rate added.

^b Transect walks and reconnaissance surveys in the project area do not indicate the need for full closure of roads to traffic. Pedestrian access will be maintained. One immovable shop wall will need to be partially broken for a drainage project, no employees are likely to be laid off as the shop will continue to remain at the same location.

22. The components requiring land other than that owned by pourashava include (i) land required for 1 production tubewell and 1 overhead tank, for which land will be available through donation; (ii) 2 public toilet complexes proposed on WAPDA land, 2 community toilet complexes proposed on Khas land, and a wastewater treatment facility at the Upajila Health Complex, a government hospital; private land acquisition will not be necessary for these proposed works. For the drainage component however, relocation of two households (16 persons) and residential structures is anticipated. The preliminary scope of land acquisition and resettlement identified in this RP will be updated during detailed design.

23. Through implementation of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP), contractors are required to maintain access to shops to avoid and limit the disturbance to the extent possible, and mitigation measures incorporated into their contracts and monitored by the construction supervision consultants.⁸ Temporary economic impacts to businesses along the pipe routes will be avoided and/or mitigated through night works, good traffic management planning and implementation,⁹ and maintaining access to shops during the construction period as outlined in the EMP.¹⁰ Temporarily affected mobile hawkers and vendors, including those with stalls and temporary structures or those with movable equipment/tools, will be assisted by contractors in moving to alternative locations during the brief period of construction and allowed to return once construction in the area is declared complete, usually within 15 days. However, in the event that there are income losses for persons with temporary, movable structures/equipment during shifting (anticipated to be for a maximum period of 7 days in most cases), compensation for lost income will be made for the time of disruption. Additional assistance will be provided to vulnerable APs. The contractors, PMU and Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be required to provide at least 7 days' advance notice, followed by a reminder 2 days prior to construction.

24. The following mitigation measures are proposed to avoid and/or reduce the impacts to businesses and residents during linear works: (i) provision of advance notice to community, (ii) conducting awareness campaigns, (iii) maintaining access by providing planks and leaving spaces to avoid disturbance to residents and businesses, (iv) managing traffic flows as per the traffic management plan prepared by the contractor in coordination with local authorities and communities, (v) limiting the amount of time of open trenches, (vi) placing telephone hotlines in signs on visible areas, (vii) making the community fully aware of the grievance redress mechanism, (viii) providing contact information of the PIU and PMU offices, and (ix) providing assistance to vendors and hawkers in shifting to alternative nearby locations.

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. Profile of Affected Persons

25. Impact inventory surveys reveal that 2 households in Amtali are likely to require relocation due to drainage projects, of which one is a below poverty line (BPL) household with 12 members. The second household (tenant) having 4 members, resides in a rented structure requiring relocation. Both permanently affected households are encroachers on Khas (government) land, have been residing at the location for over 10 years and pursue economic activities close to the location. The BPL household head works as a casual labour, while the tenant is an employee in a shop.¹¹

26. Land donation is envisaged for the proposed production tubewell and overhead tank by the private landowner, a Councillor in the pourashava, who at present does not use the vacant site and is not presently dependent on it for for any economic activity.¹²

⁸ The Project Management and Supervision Consultant (PMSC) will be responsible for construction supervision.

⁹ Traffic management plans will be developed by the Contractor (approved by the PMSC) for congested road segments in the town core during the implementation period.

¹⁰ To ensure disturbance is minimized to the extent possible, contractors will be required to expedite works in business areas, provide pedestrian planks across trenches, manage traffic flows, conduct works at night, etc.

¹¹ The owner of the tenanted property was not available during site visits to Amtali, hence could not be interviewed.

¹² The pourashava will obtain a letter indicating willingness to donate the land and provide access.

27. The impact inventory and survey of businesses undertaken in Amtali reveal that 22% of the temporarily affected persons comprise Below Poverty Line (BPL) people. Within this group of temporarily affected BPL households, female headed households comprise 4% of the total, with multiple vulnerabilities. Daily profits of affected hawkers and vendors facing temporary income loss during linear works were found to range from Tk. 300-400.

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

A. Public Consultation

28. As part of the PPTA, extensive consultations were undertaken with key stakeholders in line with ADB's requirements pertaining to environment and social considerations. Tools used for consultation were stakeholder workshops and meetings, interviews, structured questionnaires, and Focus Group Discussions (FGD). During project preparation, 12 FGDs were held with 129 participants (fully or partially affected persons and beneficiaries, including men and women) at or around various project sites to understand their key concerns related to the project. Key concerns recorded were whether disruptions to economic activities could be minimised, who would manage common facilities and how, avoiding construction on market days, whether partial closure of road rather than full closure was possible, whether pedestrian access to shops and immovable businesses would be provided/ensured, whether vendors would be assisted to shift to other locations, the likely period of disruption and whether any damage caused by the contractor to compound walls, existing connections etc. would be repaired. Almost all participants were in favour of the project as they understood that all residents of Amtali would benefit from the project and therefore expressed willingness to bear with inconveniences for a limited period of time and shift their fences and temporary shops or structures if required for improved facility provision. **Appendix 2** provides the summary of public consultations held.

29. Surveys and inventories were conducted all along proposed drain, road and pipeline alignments; detailed surveys covered 57 affected persons, with whom potential impacts and mitigation measures were discussed. Meetings with pourashava staff were also held. These consultations helped identify the felt needs/concerns of the communities related to the project and priorities of relevant stakeholders.

B. Information Disclosure

30. To provide for more transparency in planning and for further active involvement of displaced persons and other stakeholders, project information will be disseminated through disclosure of the translated versions of the resettlement planning documents in Bangla as well as English. The information will also be made available at public places including the offices of LGED, DPHE, PMU, PIU and pourashava offices and ward level offices. Project signboards shall be put up at strategic locations in the project area. **Appendix 3** provides a draft leaflet for project information disclosure. A copy of the Resettlement Plan will be disclosed on the ADB, BMGF, LGED and project related websites and will also be available from the PMU and PIU on request. The project cut-off date was established during the formal disclosure of the RP on 10 October 2013.

C. Continued Consultation and Participation

31. The PMU and PIU will extend and expand the consultation and disclosure process during the detailed design stage and the construction period. The institutional capacity and

community development consultants (ICCDC) will be recruited, which will also conduct a public awareness, 3Rs and WASH program during project implementation.

32. A consultation and participation plan is prepared for the project; ongoing consultation activities will be coordinated by the PMU, project management and supervision consultants (PMSC) to ensure that the communities in project areas are fully aware of project activities at all stages of construction. Community groups will be consulted and made aware of the civil works and project activities prior to construction.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

33. 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.

34. **Common GRM.** A common GRM will be in place for social, environmental, or any other grievances related to the project; the resettlement plans (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.

35. Pourashava-wide public awareness campaigns will ensure that awareness on grievance redress procedures is generated through the campaign. The project implementation unit (PIU) safeguards assistant and institutional capacity and community development consultants (ICCDC) that 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 PIU safeguards assistant to help ensure that their grievances are addressed.

36. 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 4** 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 safeguards officers from project management unit (PMU) and Project Implementation Unit (PIU) 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.

37. **Grievance redress process.** In case of grievances that are immediate and urgent in the perception of the complainant, the contractor and supervision personnel from the project management and supervision consultants (PMSC) on-site 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 safeguards assistant, contractors, PMU safeguards officer, PMSC environmental and social safeguards specialists will be posted at all construction sites at visible locations.

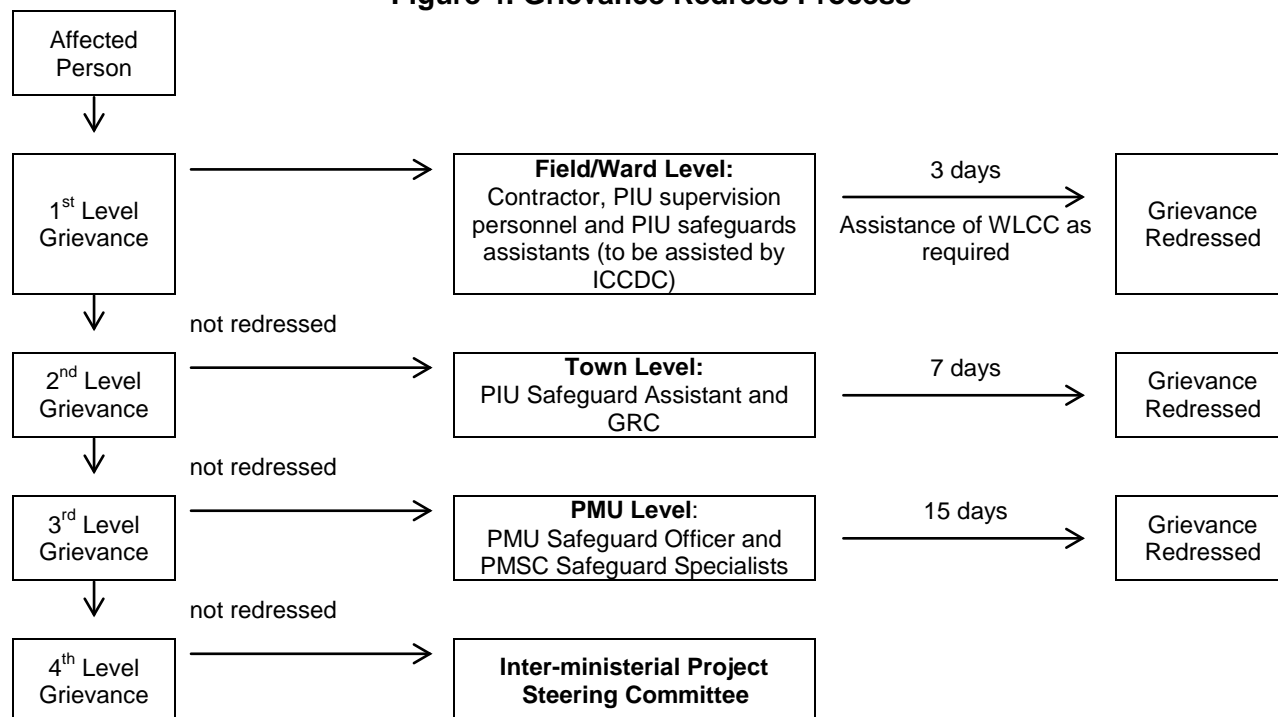
- (i) **1st Level Grievance.** The contractors, PIU supervision personnel and PIU safeguards assistant can immediately resolve issues on-site in consultation with each other, and will be required to do so within 3 days of receipt of a complaint/grievance. Assistance of ward level coordination committees (WLCC) will be sought if required for resolution of the issue, by any one or all of them jointly.
- (ii) **2nd Level Grievance.** All grievances that cannot be redressed within 3 days at field/ward level will be jointly reviewed by the grievance redress committee (GRC) at town-level and PIU safeguards assistant (the second level of grievance redress), who will attempt to resolve them within 7 days.¹³ The PIU safeguards assistant will be responsible to see through the process of redressal of each grievance.
- (iii) **3rd Level Grievance.** The PIU safeguards assistant will refer any unresolved or major issues to the PMU safeguards officer and PMSC (third level of grievance redress), who will resolve them within 15 days.
- (iv) **4th Level Grievance.** Very major issues that are beyond the jurisdictional authority of the GRC or those that have the potential to cause social conflicts or environmental damage or those that remain unresolved at PMU level, will be referred to the inter-ministerial project steering committee (IPSC)¹⁴ to be resolved within 14 days. All paperwork (details of grievances) needs to be completed by the PIU safeguards assistant and circulated to the respective WLCC, GRC and IPSC members at least a week in advance of the scheduled meetings. All decisions taken by the GRC and IPSC will be communicated to the APs by the PIU safeguards assistant.

38. 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.

39. In the event of 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.

¹³ Grievance redress committees (GRC) have already been formed at town-level. For example in Pirojpur pourashava, the GRC comprises: Panel Mayor as Chairperson, and 1 councilor, the pourashava Executive Engineer, Secretary pourashava and pourashava administrative officer, as members. All town-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.

¹⁴ The interministerial project steering committee (IPSC) responsible for grievance redress will be chaired by the Secretary of the Local Government Division, and will have as members the Local Government Engineering Department; Department of Public Health Engineering; Bangladesh Water Development Board; Planning Commission (Physical Infrastructure Division); Ministry of Housing and Public Works (Urban Development Directorate); Ministry of Environment and Forests (Climate Change Unit); Department of Environment; Disaster Management Bureau (Disaster Management and Relief Division); Roads and Highways Department; Economic Relations Division; Ministry of Finance (Finance Division); and representatives of coastal towns.

Figure 4: Grievance Redress Process

Note: GRC = grievance redressal committee; ICCDC = Institutional Capacity and Community Development Consultants; PIU = project implementation unit; PMSC = project management and supervision consultants; PMU = project management unit; WLCC = ward level coordination committee

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

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

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

VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

43. **ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (2009).** The three important elements of the ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) 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 requires compensation prior to actual income

loss. In cases where the contractors know which streets will be closed and for how long, compensation is to be paid out to the affected businesses prior to construction.

44. **Government of Bangladesh Laws and Policies.** So far, need for land acquisition has not been identified for the project. This draft resettlement plan is prepared based on applicable legal and policy frameworks of the government, namely the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPO), 1982 and its subsequent amendments in 1993 and 1994 and ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. The Resettlement Framework for CTIIP specifies that in case of discrepancy between the policies of ADB and the government, ADB policy will prevail.

45. 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 value 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 structures. Further, in a majority of the cases, the compensation paid does not constitute market or replacement value of the property acquired. Gaps between national law and ADB's SPS were identified, and bridging measures included in the entitlement matrix for the project. ADB's SPS 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. The draft resettlement plan 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. **Appendix 5** provides a comparison of ARIPO and ADB SPS policy principles and provides a gap analysis.

VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

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

46. 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 structures; (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.

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

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

- (i) APs whose lands are lost (partial or total) – APs whose lands are being used for residential, commercial, community (school, madrasa, mosque, etc.) or other purposes;
- (ii) APs whose structures are demolished – APs whose structures (including ancillary and secondary structures) are being used for residential, commercial, community, or worship purposes which are affected in part or in total;

- (iii) 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
- (iv) Vulnerable APs – APs included in any of the above categories who are defined as low-income people or physically or socially challenged and without title to land, female-headed households, vulnerable IP (tribal), or ethnic/ religious minority.

B. Land Donation

49. In case of donation of land for public purpose, the land will be transferred in the name of the pourashava. Land donation has to be legalized in the following manner.

- (i) Deed of Gift to be drawn and registered in the name of the pourashava
- (ii) Stamp duty on such deed of gift is to be exempted or borne by the project
- (iii) Any other relevant legal costs to be borne by the pourashava

50. In addition, ADB's safeguard policy makes it obligatory to have the process of land donation witnessed, recorded and endorsed by an independent third party evaluator, for example, District Commissioner or senior officer in any government department that is not a direct stakeholder of the project. This is to ensure that there is no significant social and economic impact on the affected people/ community due to the land donation.

C. Principles, Legal, and Policy Commitments

51. The RP has the following specific principles based on the government provisions and ADB policy:

- (i) The 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 RP will be disclosed to all stakeholders, and people's participation will be ensured in planning and implementation. The RP will be disclosed to the DPs in local language.
- (iv) The 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 document.
- (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 this document.
- (vi) An entitlement matrix for different categories of people displaced by the project has been prepared. People moving into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any assistance.
- (vii) For non-titleholders such as informal settlers/squatters and encroachers, the date of completion of survey during detailed design will be the cut-off date, which will be declared by the EA.
- (viii) Appropriate grievance redress mechanisms 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.
- (xi) There should be a clause in the contract agreement that the construction contractor will compensate any loss or damage in connection with collection and transportation of borrow materials.

52. In accordance with the entitlement matrix suggested for the project, 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. The displaced persons will be entitled to (i) compensation for loss of land at the replacement value; (ii) compensation for loss of structures (residential/commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement value (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.

Table 2: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
1. STRUCTURES			
Residential, agricultural, commercial, community	Partial loss (<30 %) and alteration of structure	Owner (including non-titled land user)	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	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)	The AP may choose between the following alternatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation through provision of fully titled and registered replacement structure of comparable quality and value, including payment of all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, at a relocation site or a location agreeable to the AP OR • Cash compensation for the affected structure at replacement cost, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, without deduction due to depreciation value • In case of the remaining structure become unliveable the compensation will be calculated for the entire structure without deduction of depreciation value and self-relocation <p>IN EITHER CASE Right to salvage materials from lost structure</p>
		Lessee, tenant	Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to size of lost plot for 6 months The lease money for the lessee for duration of remaining lease period will be deducted from the owner
	Moving of minor structures (fences, sheds, kitchens, latrines, etc.)	Owner, lessee, tenant	The AP may choose between the following alternatives: Cash compensation for self-reconstruction of structure at market rate (labor, materials, transport, and other incidental costs) OR Relocation/reconstruction of the structure by the project IN EITHER CASE Access to the affected facility should be restored
	Stalls, kiosks	Vendors (including titled and non-titled land users)	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 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)	Owner, lessee, tenant	Cash compensation for reinstallation and connection charges

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
	lines)		
2. RELOCATION			
Assistance and allowances	Residence or means of livelihood (agricultural land, business premises)	All APs to be relocated due to loss of land and/or structures (including squatters)	Logistical and administrative assistance, with identification and purchasing or rental of replacement plots and/or structures, or the construction of new ones Cash allowance covering the cost of transport of people and their moveable property at current market rate on actual cost basis Transition allowance of 6 months of official minimum wage of the appropriate APs occupation (head of household) Transition housing / commercial space / residential cum commercial space of equal quality to lost housing/means of livelihood or rental payment for equivalent housing for the duration of delay of completion of relocation housing/site structures
Security of tenure	Residence or means of livelihood	Owner (titleholder, legalizable user)	Provision of ownership titles to the replacement land and/or structures and/or for the remaining plots and assets The cost of assets registration would be borne by the project
		Lessee, tenant	Long-term rental agreements
		Non-titled user (squatter, encroacher)	Long-term rental agreements for land and structures if desired
Host communities		Host community residents	Sharing of public services and facilities established at relocation sites or separate provision
3. INCOME RESTORATION			
Trees	Affected trees	Cultivator	Cash compensation for perennial crop trees at current market rate of crop type and average yield (i) multiplied, for immature non-bearing trees, by the years required to grow tree to productivity, or (ii) multiplied, 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 Cash compensation for timber trees at current market rate of timber value of species at current volume, plus cost of purchase of seedlings/sapling and required inputs to replace trees
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	Same as above and distributed between land owner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share
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 (CBE)	Temporary business loss due to LAR 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
Employment	Temporary employment	All laid-off	Cash compensation equal to lost wages during period of employment interruption up to 6 months, based on tax

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
	loss due to LAR or construction activities	employees of affected businesses	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 fulfill legal obligations to provide compensation payments to laid-off employees, to be verified by government labor inspector
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, common water points/connections, public/community toilets, community spaces, playgrounds etc.	Service provider	Full restoration at original site or reestablishment at relocation site of lost common resources, public services and facilities, including replacement of related land and relocation of structures according to provisions under Sections 1 and 2 of this entitlement matrix One time grant fund for the CPR committee and management
5. SPECIAL PROVISIONS			
Vulnerable APs	Loss of land, structure, and/or employment	All vulnerable APs (in all project locations)	Assistance in identification and purchase or rental of new plot/structure through microcredit scheme 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 12 months of official minimum wage Preferential selection for project-related employment
Women, social/religious minorities, elderly-headed household ^a , poor households	Loss of land and structures	Titled or recognized owners of land and structures	Titling of replacement land and structures in female owner's/minority/ elderly HH head's name (as applicable) Cash compensation paid directly to female owners and head of minority HHs
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 the Resettlement Framework for CTIIP Project RP to be updated and disclosed on ADB website Standards of the entitlement matrix of the RP not to be lowered

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

VIII. COMPENSATION MECHANISM

53. 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), 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 target poor and vulnerable households.

54. This RP ensures compensation at replacement cost for all the displaced people /affected people (AP) of the project. Since the compensation rate under national law as established by the government is mostly lower than the replacement value, the people who have legal title of the affected properties will be compensated in two steps. First, they are entitled to receive compensation according to the government policy (ARIPO) from the DC's office based on their legal documents. After DC pays the compensation under the CCL, entitlement for the next step is ensured for these people. In the next step, the APs will receive additional compensation from the project to top up the compensation amount provided by the government under ARIPO in order to make it equal to the market rate. Non-titleholders who are not covered by ARIPO will receive compensation from the project directly. Resettlement assistance as indicated in this RP will be provided by the project with support from the ICCDC community mobilisers. The PIU will assist the affected person in opening an account in the case the affected person does not have one.

A. Replacement Value for Immovable Property

55. The valuation measures to be taken by the pourashavas are as follows:

- (i) Houses and Buildings. The value of the houses, buildings and other immovable properties of the DPs shall include the cost of labor and transfer of the construction materials.
- (ii) Seasonal Crops. If notice for harvest of standing seasonal crops cannot be given then valuation of lost standing crop at market value will be made. Besides, valuation of for loss of standing crop for one addition year will be made and compensation for that will be paid for both permanent and temporary loss of agricultural crops.
- (iii) Perennial Crops. Valuation for perennial crops to be calculated as annual net product value multiplied by number of productive years remaining. Department of Agriculture will determine the valuation of crops.
- (iv) Timber bearing Trees. Value will be based on the market price of timber and will be determined by the Forest Department.
- (v) Fruit bearing Trees. Market value of products multiplied by no. of productive years remaining will be the basis of the valuation of fruit bearing trees. If the trees are yet to reach age of maturity for calculating economic value, cost of seedlings, saplings, agricultural inputs will be added to the compensation valuation. Valuation of fruit trees will be done by Department of Horticulture.
- (vi) Fish livestock. Value will be based on the market price of the fish and will be determined by the Fishery Department.

B. Valuation of Other Assets

56. Compensation for the assets attached with land such as (wells, irrigation units, etc.) will be based on Replacement Value. Valuation committee shall estimate this through detailed market surveys. Displaced Persons will be given right to take all movable assets attached with land, such as irrigation pump sets, etc.

57. Apart from compensation for land, trees, crops, structures and other assets, assistance for loss of income and livelihood, will also be paid to the DPs as per Entitlement Matrix. These resettlement assistances will be calculated by the valuation committee. All compensation and resettlement assistances will be paid to the entitled DPs prior to commencement of civil works and the land / structures which will be acquired after payment in full, shall be handed over to the pourshavas free of all encumbrances, such as debt, mortgage, etc. If any loan taken on such land/properties remains unadjusted the balance amount of loan will be deducted from the total compensation. The acquired land / properties shall vest with the pourshava competent authority.

58. Temporary loss of incomes of affected persons will be compensated based on replacement value of income losses or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption upto 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. Ensuring there is no income or access loss during sub-project construction is the responsibility of contractors. Consistent with the Environmental Management Plan, 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. Compensation and assistance to APs must be provided prior to start of civil works.

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

A. Unit Costs

59. Market surveys were conducted in and around the Stage I towns of CTIIP to determine the unit replacement cost of different items in the resettlement budget. The market surveys were conducted using a structured questionnaire, which was administered on local people (minimum of 20 people for each item) living in and around project sites where impacts are anticipated. Other than land value, which is specific to each pourashava and depends on location of the site and type of land, the cost of structures, trees, and manual labour was found to be similar across towns in the region. For computation of unit cost for temporary income loss, results of the survey of affected businesses are used. The business surveys reveal that affected businesses in Amtali report the highest daily profit of Tk. 400 per day, which is used as the unit rate for computation of compensation.

B. Resettlement Costs

60. The resettlement cost estimate for project 2 (**Table 3**) includes replacement cost of affected structures, assistance and allowances for relocation, tree cost, sums for potential income losses to vendors and additional provisions for vulnerable APs. These costs will be borne by counterpart funds.

61. Mitigation measures for households and businesses affected by temporary disruptions such as information disclosure, personnel costs, cost of training safeguards personnel of PMU, PIU and Contractor, RP updation costs, survey costs (as required), and contingencies to cover damages to government /private property, if any are covered under other budget heads (**Table 3**).

Table 3: Indicative Cost for RP Implementation

S.No.	Compensation for type of loss	No.	Type	Period	Unit rate (TK)	Total Amount (TK)	Remarks
				Days			
1	Structures						
1.1	Partial loss						
	semi-pucca kitchen	1	Owner		693	38808	
	Boundary wall (pucca)	4	Owners		15000	60000	
	Stairs	2	Owner		12000	24000	
	repair of partially affected structure (wall of furniture shop)	1	Owner		20000	20000	
1.2	Full loss/relocation						
	kutcha house	1	Owner		239	52580	
	kutcha house	1	Tenant		500	1000	Rent for 2 months
	kutcha house	1	Owner		239	52580	
2	Relocation assistance						
2.1	Transport allowance	2			5000	10000	
2.2	Labour cost (shifting assistance) check if covered under contractor's budget	4		2	350	2800	for APs with fully affected structures
2.3	Lease deed registration fee, stamp fee and third party fee	1			25000	25000	for PTW, involving land donation
2.4	DC's permission	2			15000	30000	for relocated structures
2.5	Transition allowance						
	Transition allowance 6 months	1		180	350	63000	
	Transition allowance for vulnerable AP (12 months)	1		365	350	127750	
	Livelihood training for vulnerable AP	1		LS	10000	10000	
3	Temporary income loss						
3.1	Hawkers and vendors	55		7	400	154000	
3.2	Special assistance for vulnerable APs (livelihood training)						
	WHH	2		LS	10000	20000	
	BPL	10		LS	10000	100000	
4	Loss of trees						
	Mahogany	85			7070	600950	
	Chambul	24			5050	121200	
	Silk cotton	1			2040	2040	
	Arecanut	5			2320	11600	
	Safeda	1			1850	1850	
	Tamarind	3			2030	6090	

S.No.	Compensation for type of loss	No.	Type	Period	Unit rate (TK)	Total Amount (TK)	Remarks
				Days			
	Guava	10			1825	18250	
	Raintree	9			6050	54450	
5	Other						
	Water supply complex boundary wall	900	Sft	LS		450000	
	shifting assistance (labour cost)	4		120	350	168000	for fences, tin barricades, kiosks etc. that do not require demolition/relocation
	Consultations with APs during construction			LS		300000	
	Grievance redress			LS		500000	
	Awareness material					-	covered under ICCDC budget
	RP updation					-	covered under Design consultant budget
	Surveys and consultations with APs during RP updation					-	covered under Design consultant budget
	Monitoring surveys of APs					-	PMSC cost
	Training/orientation of safeguards personnel: PMU, PIU, contractor, ICCDC community mobilisers					-	PMSC cost
	Restoration cost for damaged structures during construction, other than those indicated above					-	Contractor third party insurance
	Total (Tk)					30,25,948	
	Contingency (Tk)	10%				3,02,595	
	Grand Total (Tk)					33,28,543	
	Grand Total (USD)					41,607	

X. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

62. **Executing agencies and project management unit.** LGED will be the lead EA for the project, and DPHE will be a co-executing agency (for water supply and sanitation). A PMU will be established in LGED.

63. **Project Management Unit.** The PMU will be staffed with a safeguards officer and will receive support from safeguards specialists (environment and resettlement) on the DDS and PMSC consultant team. Key tasks and responsibilities of the PMU safeguards officer on Involuntary Resettlement safeguards are as follows:

- (i) Confirm and review final RPs prepared by detailed design consultants and that new RPs are prepared in accordance with the RF;
- (ii) Provide oversight on social safeguards aspects (avoidance and mitigation of impacts) of subprojects and ensure RPs are timely implemented by project implementation unit (PIU) and contractors;
- (iii) Establish a system to monitor social safeguards of the project including monitoring the indicators set out in the monitoring plan of the RP;

- (iv) Facilitate and confirm overall compliance with project policy related to entitlements and compensation, as relevant;
- (v) Supervise and provide guidance to the PIUs to properly carry out the social safeguards monitoring and assessments as per the RF;
- (vi) Review, monitor and evaluate the effectiveness with which the RPs are implemented, and recommend necessary corrective actions to be taken as necessary;
- (vii) Consolidate monthly social safeguards monitoring reports from PIUs and submit semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB;
- (viii) Ensure consultations with the affected people and timely disclosure of final RPs in locations and form accessible to the public; and
- (ix) Address any grievances brought about through the Grievance Redress Mechanism in a timely manner.

64. **Implementing agencies.** The participating pourashavas will be the IAs, and will establish a PIU within the pourashava structure.

65. **Project implementation units.** The PIU will be established in each participating pourashava and staffed with a safeguards officer and will receive support from the PMU safeguards officer and safeguards specialists (environment and resettlement) on the DDS and PMSC consultant team. Key tasks and responsibilities of the PIU safeguards officer on Involuntary Resettlement safeguards are as follows:

- (i) Assist the detailed design consultants to communicate, consult and disclose the updated/finalized safeguards documents to the affected people acknowledgement for their endorsement
- (ii) Implement final RPs and ensure timely payment of compensation and other assistance prior the dispossession of the affected assets or the starts of civil works ;
- (iii) Facilitate/ assist the detailed design consultants for the draft RP updating and preparation of safeguards documents for future subprojects
- (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 PMU
- (vi) Take corrective actions when necessary to ensure avoidance/minimization of IR impacts
- (vii) 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
- (viii) Address any grievances brought about through the project's Grievance Redress Mechanism in a timely manner

66. **Project management and supervision consultants.** The PMSC will have an environment safeguards expert and a resettlement expert. The PMSC safeguards experts will assist the PMU and PIUs to implement and manage safeguards requirements and policy compliance of the project. The resettlement expert will implement the capacity building program for PMU, PIUs, project staff and contractors involved in project implementation on (a) ADB SPS (2009) and approved RF, (b) National law on involuntary resettlement (ARIPO, 1982) and other relevant regulations (c) core labor standards, (d) the roles of PMU, PIU and contractors on the project's GRM, public relations and ongoing consultations.

67. **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 such as rebuilding of damaged structures/private property outlined in their contract.

68. The government will ensure that bidding and contract documents include specific provisions requiring contractors to comply with all: (i) 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) the requirement to disseminate information on sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS to employees and local communities surrounding the project sites.

Figure 1: Safeguards Implementation Arrangement

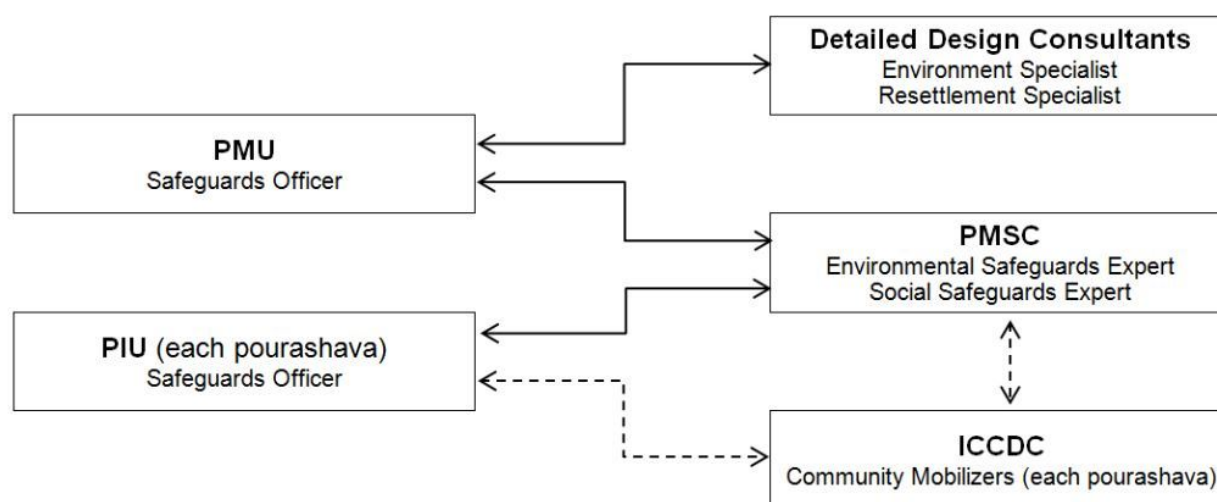


Table 4: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for Safeguards Implementation

Activities	Agency Responsible
Update RP based on detailed design, field inspections , AP census, DMS and consultation with Affected peoples	Design consultant, PIU
Review of updated RP/IEE and send to ADB for approval prior to construction	PMU; PMSC
Clearance and disclosure of updated safeguard documents on website and affected people	Design consultant; LGED - PIU ADB-BMGF
Identification of roads for full or partial closure, existing utilities, road conditions, based on detailed design	PIU PMSC
Transect walks through identified road stretches for full or partial closure, to identify potential impacts	Design consultant; PIU Contractor
Design/implementation of Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) ^a on roads for full / partial closure where potential impacts identified; Identification of poor and vulnerable APs	Design consultant
Conducting focus group discussions/meetings/consultations/workshops during DMS survey	Design consultant
Computation of entitlements	Design consultant; PMSC; PMU; PIU
Categorization of APs for finalizing entitlements	Design consultant; PMSC; PMU; PIU
Finalizing entitlements and rehabilitation packages for all APs	Design consultant; PMSC; PMU; PIU

Activities	Agency Responsible
Disclosure of proposed project, social/environmental impacts, proposed entitlements / mitigation measures in local languages	Design consultant; PMU; PIU ICCDC; PMSC
Disclosure of grievance redress mechanism/process	PMU; PIU; ICCDC; PMSC
Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	Design consultant; PMU; PIU; PMSC
Delivery of entitlements/award of cheques	PMU; PIU; PMSC
Implementation of mitigation and rehabilitation measures	PIU-PMU; PMSC; Contractor
Consultations with APs during rehabilitation activities	PMSC; PIU; Contractor
Grievance redressal	PMU; PIU; Grievance Redressal Committee; PMSC; Contractor
Internal monitoring	PIU-PMU; PMSC

^a Detailed Measurement Survey to be carried out during detailed design, to record and quantify resettlement impacts and entitled with precision. Appendix 6 provides a sample template for inventory of losses during DMS surveys.

A. Capacity Building

69. The PMSC Resettlement Specialist will be responsible for development of a training program based on a capacity assessment of target participants (PMU, PIU staff, ICCDC community mobilisers, Contractor(s)) and for implementation of the training program to build capabilities on resettlement policy, planning, mitigation measures and safeguards. These will be conducted by the PMSC RS with external resources as required. Typical modules will be (i) sensitisation 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; (iv) monitoring and reporting on RP implementation.

70. PMU and PMSC will also organize an induction course for the training of contractors preparing them on RP implementation including ADB policy, GRM, and social safeguards monitoring requirements and mitigation measures. The suggested outline of the training program is presented in **Table 5**.

Table 5: Indicative Capacity Building and Training Program

Description	Contents	Schedule	Participants
Program 1 Orientation Workshop	Module 1 – Orientation ADB Safeguard Policy Statement Government of Bangladesh policy Module 2 – Social/Environmental Assessment and Resettlement Planning/IEE Process ADB policy and process, identification of impacts and mitigation measures, RP/IEE preparation, implementation, and monitoring requirements. Incorporation of safeguards into project design and contracts	1 day	LGED and DPHE officials involved in project implementation PMU, PIUs
Program 2 Workshop for Contractors and Supervisory staff	IR/environmental issues during construction Implementation of RP/IEE Monitoring of RP/IEE implementation Reporting Requirements	1 day	PIUs ICCDC community mobilisers Contractors
Program 3 Experiences and Best Practices Sharing	Experiences on RP/IEE implementation – Issues and Challenges - Best Practices followed	1 day on a regular period to be determined by PMU and PMSC	PMU; PIUs; PMSC ICCDC; Contractors DOE representatives

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

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

71. The subproject is to be implemented over a period of 6 years. The detailed design stage is expected to commence in 2013, and the construction period will cover 24 months.. The RP implementation schedule is shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5: Implementation Schedule

	2014												2015	2016	
	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12			
Establish PMU and PIU including Safeguards Officers															
Mobilise PDA with safeguards personnel															
RP updation															
Conduct Detailed Measurement Surveys/business surveys**															
Identification of Vulnerable APs															
Update draft RP to reflect DMS/business survey															
Consultations and disclosure															
Review and approval (PMU, ADB, BMGF)															
Mobilise PMSC with safeguards personnel															
Mobilise ICCDC with community mobilisers															
Training of PMU/PIU safeguards personnel & ICCDC community mobilisers															
Issuance of ID cards to affected persons															
Issuance of notice to APs, as required															
Compensation prior to start of construction and assistance as required, including to vulnerable APs*															
Start of civil works															
Internal monitoring, including surveys of APs on entitlements, satisfaction surveys															
Repair/reconstruction of affected facilities, structures, connections, utilities if any															Immediately, in co-ordination with other departments, as required

XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

72. RP implementation will be closely monitored to provide the PMU with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Monitoring will be undertaken by the PMSC and PMU. 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. Monthly progress reports will be prepared by PMSC, reporting status of RP implementation. The EA will submit semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB and BMGF for review and post all safeguard monitoring reports on ADB and BMGF's website. A sample monitoring template is given in **Appendix 7**.

APPENDIX 1: PROPOSED SUB-PROJECT COMPONENTS IN AMTALI AND THEIR INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS STATUS

Table A1.1: Roads

S. No.	Road Name	Existing Features	Proposed features					IR Impacts Status
			L (m)	W (m)	Rise (m)	Culvert	Type	
1	Sabujbag Selim's house to R&H road via TNT & College Mosque. Ward # 5,6.	W= 3m, BC,CC,	1000	3.7	0.30	3	BC road.	20 mahogany and 1 raintree affected.
2	Wapda road to Kamal Sangbadik house via Mostofa Commissioner) and Firoj. Ward # 08.	W= 2.0m, CC.	1100	3.0	0.30	5	RCC road	Road in fringe area. Adequate road RoW available; road shoulders are pourashava property. No permanent IR impacts anticipated.
3	Road from Pourashava near Jogen Singh kouse to Bandth of Ward # 1&4.	W= 3.6m, Earthen.	250	3.7	0.45	2	RCC road	Present condition: mud road. Temporary IR impacts anticipated during construction. Permanent impacts to be avoided by keeping about 20 feet road length from starting point less wide than proposed. RoW width of 3.7 m available after 20 ft, till the end.
4	Zilla Parishad road to Ferry Ghat road via TNT Office.Ward No-05 & 06.	W= 2.5m, CC.	600	3.0	0.30	3	RCC road	No permanent IR impacts anticipated. Adequate road RoW available for proposed improvement.
5	Zilla Parishad Road to Muktizodda School via Mofij Talukder House. Ward # 06,05.	W= 3m, CC,	430	3.7	0.30	3	RCC road	Road condition bad; caving in near pond. People are willing to shift compound wall, stairs etc. as the need for improved road with drainage is perceived (presently, houses/compounds get inundated). Temporary (tin) fencing of 2 houses will need to be shifted by 1 foot. Owners (Alamgir and Dukhu Musulli), willing to shift fencing. Compound wall of 1 house affected; owner, Haji Md. Ali Akbar Mian willing to shift boundary wall.
6	Mazar road to ATO Kashem Mia house via Leker Par. Ward # 3	W= 2m. CC road.	1000	3.0	0.30	2	RCC road	Trees on private property affected: Chambul tree (1), Mahogany (5), Silk cotton (1), areca nut (4). Cemented approach of 1 house (Monirul Islam)

S. No.	Road Name	Existing Features	Proposed features					IR Impacts Status
			L (m)	W (m)	Rise (m)	Culvert	Type	
								and buttress of gate of Hawaladar Villa (Monir Ahmad and Morshidul Alam) likely to be affected. People aware that strip of 2 feet on either side of road belongs to pourashava and willing to adjust; they also perceive need for an improved road. Verandah of Humayun Kabir, Teacher, madrasa, projecting out, to be avoided.
7	Road from Sluice gate to Locha Bottola. Ward No-8,9.	W=4m BC road	2500	4.0	0.00	5	BC with WBM only.	Road in fringe area of town. No widening proposed, hence no permanent IR impacts anticipated. No commercial activity on the road. Temporary impact on access to residences anticipated.
8	Road leading to Amtali Bandar Hossainia Fazil Madrassa							Road required to provide access to cyclone shelter at the madrasa. Improvements proposed within existing road RoW, hence no permanent IR impacts anticipated.
		Total =	6830			23		

Table A1.2: Cyclone Shelters

Sl. No.	Name, Location, Ward No.	Land Ownership	Present Condition	IR Impacts Status
1	Amtali Bandar Hosainia Fajil Madrassa in Ward # 4. Need land ownership documents	Madrassa Authority.	Damaged, abandoned tin-shed	No IR impacts anticipated. NOC required from school authority
2	Surikata primary school	Government	Damaged, abandoned existing cyclone shelter to be replaced	No impacts on classes or other activities; access impacts during construction to be avoided through proper planning on where to dump construction materials
3	Basuki Non-Govt. Primary School in Ward # 8.	Khas (government) land on which permission granted to run school	Vacant land.	No IR impacts anticipated. NOC required from school authority.

Note: Careful screening of potential alternative locations led to identification of the above 3 schools as suitable locations for cyclone shelters.

Table A1.3: Solid waste management

Equipment procurement	Quantity (No.)	IR Impacts Status
i) Ricksha –Van.	5	No impact
ii) Push Cart /hand trolley.	10	No impact

Table A1.4: Drainage and Flood Control

SL No	Drain/ Str.ID No.	Ward No.	Existing Condition			Proposed Intervention				IR Impacts Status
			Location & Length	Section & Str. Type	Existing Condition	Section (m x m)	Proposed Str. Type	Length (m)	Scope of works / Remarks	
01	NPD01	W2				2.13 x 1.83	RCC box culvert with gate on lakeside & weir to regulate water	152.44	The drain will connect Amtali Lake to the sluice intake channel crossing the Zilla Parishad Rd & proposed Eidgah (large open field for Eid prayers)	No IR impacts anticipated.
02	NSD02	W6				T=3.05m B=1.52m D=1.52m	Earthen cc block lined canal	121.95	Ward#6, connecting Lake to SND01/W6 to evacuate Lake water	Lining of existing earthen canal proposed. No IR impacts anticipated.
03	NSD01	W6				1.52 m X 2.13m	RCC box culvert	12.20	Ward#6, Zilla Parrshad Rd crossing to college boundary, New Drain	Partial closure of road during construction. No IR impacts anticipated.
04	SD06	W6	Side of Nazrul Rd, Ward #6 L=259.15m	9.15m wide earthen channel	North side canal bank erosion damage adjacent road	CC block lined channel	256.15 m	256.15	The channel to connect the proposed sluice gate NSG03/W5	No permanent IR impacts anticipated.
05	NSD07	W6/W5				RCC box culvert, 2.74 m x 2.74 m	12.20m	12.20	Connect the SD06/W6 to the proposed sluice gate & adjacent to the existing road crossing culvert	Partial closure of road during construction. No IR impacts anticipated.
06	PD08	W5	Ward 5 at the intake of PSG03/W5 201.22m X 48.78m	201.22m X 48.78 m X 1.21 m deep, earthen channel	Used as collection of wastewater from nearby settlements	201.22m x 48.8m x 1.83m	Earthen channel	201.22	The pond to be re-excavated by 0.61m @ ponding area @ intake of PSG03/W5	Large pond near Launch Ghat to be re-excavated. No IR impacts anticipated.

SL No	Drain/ Str.ID No.	Ward No.	Existing Condition			Proposed Intervention				IR Impacts Status
			Location & Length	Section & Str. Type	Existing Condition	Section (m x m)	Proposed Str. Type	Length (m)	Scope of works / Remarks	
07	SD09	W6	Along west side of Zilla Parisad Rd, L=457.32m	T = 18.29m, B=9.15m, D=1.22m, deep, earthen channel	Used as drainage channel	T=18.29m, B=9.15m D=1.83m	do	457.32	Re-excavate of bed by 2'	No permanent IR impacts anticipated.
08	SD10	W4	Old mango market, W4, L=121.95m	Katcha drain flat section	Water congestion due to wastewater overflowing Katcha drain	W=0.46m, D=0.915m	RCC drain	122	Connect the existing brick drain to outfall canal	Small connector drain proposed. Temporary impacts (access disruptions) likely during construction, to be mitigated by Contractor.
09	SD11	W4/W1	Rashid Sakar House to Shahnaj House W4, L=72.22m	Flat section Katcha drain	Wastewater overflow causes water congestion	W=0.76m D=1.37m	RCC drain	213.42	Connect the existing RCC 2'6" x 4'6" drain from Rashid Sarkar House to Kalibari Sluice Gate	Boundary walls (permanent structures) of 3 residential properties partially affected. One is a woman-headed household. 32 trees belonging to 1 household (encroacher) likely to be affected.
10	NSD13	W2	AKS School Chowrasta to Khontakata , L=152.44m	Irregular flat section, earthen canal	Due to flat & shallow depth, flow discontinuity	T=3.05m B=1.52mH=1.52m	Lined earthen channel	152.44	Connect SD12/W2 to the Amtoli Lake	No permanent IR impacts anticipated.
11	SD14	W2	AKS School Chowrasta to Khontakata, L=198.17 m	Irregular flat earthen channel	Due to flat & shallow depth, discontinuity of flow	T=3.05m B=1.52mH=1.52m	Earthen channel re-excavation	198.17	Connect the existing borrow pits to work as channel	1 kutcha residential structure fully affected. Non-title holders; 12 members in household. 35 trees (serving as property boundaries) likely to be affected.
12	NSD15	W2/W3	Khontakata			1.52m X 1.83m	RCC box culvert	9.15	Facilitating drainage flow through roadside drain in government land at Khontakata	Government land; no IR impacts anticipated.
13	SD16	W3	Khontakata Mazar Rd., L=18.29m	RCC pipe culvert	Inadequate section causing congestion	1.52m X 1.83m	RCC box culvert	21.34	Connect two water bodies on both sides of road	1 kutcha residential cum commercial structure fully affected.

SL No	Drain/ Str.ID No.	Ward No.	Existing Condition			Proposed Intervention				IR Impacts Status
			Location & Length	Section & Str. Type	Existing Condition	Section (m x m)	Proposed Str. Type	Length (m)	Scope of works / Remarks	
					upstream					Residents (4 members of a household) are tenants; makeshift materials used for construction.
14	SD17	W3	Khontekata Lake/ Jhiler Par, L=76.22m	0.915m x1.22m earthen drain	Water congestion due to encroachment into drain	1.22m x 1.52m	RCC rectangular open channel	76.22	Connect the existing water body to the road culvert SD18/W3	Pucca residential structure (encroachment) over drain on one side and a temporary (tin) boundary wall on another. Residential structure to be avoided and boundary wall shifted. 2 residential structures partially affected; of these, kutcha structure can be shifted. Kitchen and latrine of semi-pucca structure affected. 27 trees likely to be affected.
15	SD18	W3	Khontakata Rd., L=6.1m	5.49m dia. RCC pipe culvert	Inadequate section to drain out water from large catchment	1.52m X 1.52m	RCC box culvert	18.29	Outfall to Amtali Khal	1 semi-pucca commercial structure (furniture, hardware, electronics goods) taken on rent by Md. Jakir likely to be temporarily affected. One affected wall (wood and tin with pucca plinth) of structure will need to be shifted away from road. Temporary income loss=9 (business owner and 8 employees, for a maximum of 10 days.

SL No	Drain/ Str.ID No.	Ward No.	Existing Condition			Proposed Intervention				IR Impacts Status
			Location & Length	Section & Str. Type	Existing Condition	Section (m x m)	Proposed Str. Type	Length (m)	Scope of works / Remarks	
16	SD19	W2	East Kalibari, L=27.44m	1.83m X1.22m earthen channel	The channel is filled up with trash and debris by local people	T=3.05m B=1.52m D=1.22m	Re-excavation of earthen channel	27.44	Connect between two separated channels for flow continuity	No permanent IR impacts anticipated
17	NSD20	W2	Bokulgacha Mohila College Rd. to Kalibari Khal	Flat sloped land	No defined drain exists in the area	T=1.83m B=0.92m D=0.92m	New lined earthen channel	182.93	Connect main road to khal outfall	Vacant government land (earlier river bed) for 150 m length. No IR impacts anticipated along this stretch. 70 young trees belonging to 3 households affected on remaining stretch (32.9 m) at the edge of private lands.
18	SD21	W7	Nutan Bazar Chowrasta, L=24.39m	1.53m x 1.53m gated RCC culvert of Roads & Highway	Gate on riverside damaged; culvert filled up by garbage			24.39	Clean box culvert & rehabilitation of gate needed	No permanent IR impacts anticipated.
19	SD22		North side of Dhiren Tahshilder House. From zilla porished Rd. to Amtoli lake L=121.95m	Earthen Channel				121.95	Earthen lined channel connecting with Amtoli Lake	1 semi-pucca kitchen constructed over drain will be affected. Owner willing to shift kitchen and has land (adjacent to present kitchen). 65 trees at property boundaries likely to be affected.
20	SD23	W2				1.22m x1.22m RCC	Box culvert carrying main road to NSD 20	12.2	Connecting NSD 20 to open land south side through crossing	No permanent IR impacts anticipated.

Table A1.5: Water supply

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	Qty	LOCATION	STATUS
1.0	Installation of Production Tube wells: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well Capacity = 100 m³/hr • Well Size = 150x350 mm • Drilling Depth = 350 m • Upper Well Casing = 35 m • Lower Well Casing = 250 m • Screen Length = 35 m • Column Pipe Dia = 125 mm • Column Pipe Length = 30 m • Pump = Submersible 	No.	2	PTW 1: Ward no. 3 PTW 2: Ward no. 3	PTW 1: Private land (vacant site) belonging to Councillor, Mr. Zahidul Islam Jewel, Ward no. 3. Owner willing to donate required land for PTW (10ft x 10ft) to pourashava and provide access for O&M. No IR impacts. PTW 2: Facility proposed on edge of pourashava's graveyard; a pond separates the proposed PTW site from the graves. Site to be cordoned off with compound wall and clearly delineated/separated from graveyard to ensure there are no acceptability issues in future. Graveyard and PTW/OHT site to have separate access from different sides. (Consultations to be held during detailed design by PDA consultants prior to finalisation of location.)*
2.0	Construction of Overhead Tanks (OHTs): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity = 500 m³ • Height = 25 m 	No.	1	Khontakata Poura graveyard: ward no. 3	No IR impacts as OHT proposed on pourashava graveyard; graves are not affected. FGDs reveal that people do not foresee any problems with the location.
3.0	Installation of Water Transmission and Distribution Pipelines			Wards 1, 2, 3 (total coverage), 4 and 8 (partial coverage)	Temporary impacts during construction; income losses for vendors for maximum 7 days. <i>Haat</i> /market days to be avoided during construction to minimize loss. On other days, temporary income losses for 47 hawkers and vendors anticipated, of which 16 are mobile hawkers and the remaining have temporary, moveable structures.
3.1	100 mm dia.	Km	18		
3.2	150 mm dia.	Km	9		
3.3	200 mm dia.	Km	3		
3.4	250 mm dia.	Km	1.5		
	Total	Km	31.5		
4.0	Replacement of Existing 50 mm Distribution Pipelines by 100mm pipes	Km	5	Wards 5 and 6	Temporary impacts during construction; disruptions in water supply; potential damage to house connections etc. Income losses to 35 vendors for maximum 7 days, of which 11 are mobile vendors and the remaining have temporary, moveable structures.
5.0	Laying of Service Connections including Water Meter Chambers			All wards where pipe laying works proposed	No permanent IR impacts anticipated.
5.1	13 mm connection	Nos.	1400		
5.2	20 mm connection	Nos.	145		
5.3	25 mm connection	Nos.	10		
5.4	50 mm connection	Nos.	5		
	Total	Nos.	1555		
6.0	Reconnection of Existing Service Connections with 50 mm Pipelines				Temporary impacts (access disruptions) during construction to be mitigated by Contractor.
6.1	13 mm connection	Nos.	350		
6.2	20 mm connection	Nos.	50		

SI. No.	Items	Unit	Qty	LOCATION	STATUS
7.0	Procurement & Installation of Water Meters in Service Connections				No IR impacts anticipated.
7.1	13 mm connection	Nos.	1400		
7.2	20 mm connection	Nos.	145		
7.3	25 mm connection	Nos.	10		
7.4	50 mm connection	Nos.	5		
8.0	Procurement & Installation of Bulk Water Meter				No IR impacts anticipated
8.1	150 mm dia.	Nos.	3		
9.0	Installation of Hand Deep Tube Well (Depth 300 m) for Rural Area	Nos.	30	Rural part of the <i>pourashava</i> which will not be covered by the proposed piped water supply extension	No IR impacts anticipated. Facilities to be located based on criteria provided in the EARF.
10.0	Mini Water Testing Laboratory	LS	1	Proposed at existing <i>pourashava</i> water supply office building in Ward no. 7, Surikata, beside National Highway.	Laboratory testing kit to be procured. No IR impacts anticipated
11.0	Logistics				Procurement of equipment proposed; no IR impacts anticipated

* Should local people object to construction of PTW at proposed site near graveyard, an alternate site is available at Khontakata Begum Noorjehan Besarkari Primary School, ward no.3, a semi-government school, from which the municipality will be able to get an NOC.

Table A1.6: Sanitation

SI No	Items	Unit	Qty	Location	IR Impacts Status
1.0	Public toilets				
1.1	Launch Ghat Wood Market	No.	1	Ward No – 5	WAPDA land; NOC required.
1.2	Fish Market	No.	1	Ward No – 7	WAPDA land; <i>pourashava</i> has an NOC for building construction at the site. Vacant site available. No IR impacts anticipated
2.0	Community Latrines				
2.1	Zilla Parishad Dak Banglo- Natun Bandh Basti	No.	6	Ward No - 04	Khas land; NOC required from District Commissioner
2.2	Bandh Banglo-New Embankment	No.	4	Ward No – 04	Khas land; NOC required from District Commissioner
3.0	Truck Mounted Desludging Equipment	No.	1		No IR impacts

Table A1.7: Pilot Projects (sanitation)

Sl. No.	Proposal	Location	IR Impacts Status
Wastewater management in Large Public Institution (Hospital)	Provision of improved wastewater treatment facility for new Hospital Block	Upajila Health Complex, Ward No. 07	Land behind existing hospital building proposed for hospital wastewater management. Presently not being used for any purpose. > 3 <i>katha</i> / 9 decimals (0.9 acres) of land available; 4.68 decimal (200 sq m) required for proposed facility. The total extent of land has 40 trees, of which an estimated 20-25 trees: coconut (3), chambul (3) and mahogany (18) trees may need to be cut for the proposed facility.
Community based sanitation facility (cum public toilet) at Mango Market		Ward no. 1	100 sq m vacant land belonging to pourashava available; no IR impacts anticipated.

Note: The above pilot projects will be co-financed by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

APPENDIX 2: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

S. No.	Proposed project facility/alignment related to which discussion held	Date	Venue	No. of participants			Key safeguards issues discussed	Concerns expressed related to project	Suggestions from people/willingness to participate in project
				Male	Female	Total			
1	Cyclone Shelter	22-06-13	Bashuki Non Govt. Primary School, Ward No-8-Amtali	8	7	15	-Vacant Khas land available -No resettlement issues	Maintenance of facility should be a joint responsibility of the pourashava and the school authority	Requirement for water supply/tube well, generator/solar power, toilets (separate for men and women), four storied building, etc. expressed.
2	Cyclone Shelter	22-06-13	Surikata Govt. Primary School, Ward No-7-Amtali	2	9	11	- An old abandoned old cyclone shelter needs to be replaced - since cyclone shelter proposed in the same compound, it should be ensured that construction work does not hamper regular classes.	Inadequate funds will be available for maintenance of the facility	Requirement for water supply/tube well, generator/solar power, toilets (separate for men and women), four storied building, etc. expressed.
3	Water- Overhead Tank and PTW	22-06-13	Khuntacata Poura Graveyard, Ward No-3-Amtali	8	7	15	-Vacant land available, away from the graves - Site located in a graveyard compound used by both muslim and non muslim pourashava dwellers	how the project will ensure provision of water supply facilities to poor households; whether tariffs will be affordable.	- People have no objection to siting of an OHT at the proposed location (in a corner of the graveyard compound, away from the graves)..
4	Community Toilet	19-06-13	Old Mango Market, Ward No-4-Amtali	5	16	21	Majority of participants expressed need for the proposed facility. Members of one household objected to the proposed site for the community toilet, as it is very close to their house, which is under construction.	Maintenance by local community preferred	Water supply/tube well, sanitation (men and women separately), toilet and urinal facilities, electricity /solar lighting, etc. should be provided. Willing to pay nominal sum per use.
5	Community Toilet	22-06-13	Behind Dakbanglo, Ward No-7-Amtali	5	10	15	-Urgent need for toilets expressed, especially by women	maintenance by local committee preferred	Water supply/Tube well, light/solar, toilet (separate for men and

S. No.	Proposed project facility/alignment related to which discussion held	Date	Venue	No. of participants			Key safeguards issues discussed	Concerns expressed related to project	Suggestions from people/willingness to participate in project
				Male	Female	Total			
							and adolescent girls.	women), etc. Willingness to maintain facility	
6	Public Toilet	22-06-13	Fish Market, Ward No-7-Amtali	5	2	7	- Vacant Govt land, no resettlement issues. Need for toilet facilities expressed	proper plan for maintenance required	Water supply/Tube well, light/solar, separate toilets for men and women, etc.
7	Public Toilet	19-06-13	Wood Market, near Launch Ghat Ward No-5-Amtali	9	7	16	- Vacant Govt. land, need for toilets at the location expressed	proper plan for maintenance required	- Separate facilities required for men and women, water supply/tube well, electricity/solar power, need for Oju khana for prayer also expressed.
8	Drainage	5-09-13	Amtali Bandar Hossainia Fajil Madrassa	6		6	Primary school building likely to be affected / require relocation. School buildings in disrepair, lack of toilets, drinking water supply, footpath and proper drainage.	School authorities were concerned that the school, where mainly students from poor households study, may be excluded from project benefits	Willing to shift temporary structure presently used as primary school to make way for drainage outfall. Need for cyclone shelter cum school with proper toilets and drinking water facilities expressed. Urgent need for repairs (damp proofing of roof) to old school building also expressed.
9	Proposed site for Septage management facility	4-09-13	Near WAPDA office	3		3	Location of proposed facility; profile of land users; economic activities and dependence on proposed site for livelihood; land title;	Land acquisition undertaken by WAPDA in 1967; full compensation not yet paid to households. Exact extent of land for proposed facility to be marked on map and ground.	Willing to give up cultivation at the proposed site for the benefit of Amtali's residents.
10	5 proposed roads in core area of Amtali	4-09-13	R1, R3, R4, R5, R6	10	10	20	Felt need for improved roads expressed.	Time taken for execution of work and likely disruptions in	Willingness to shift temporary fences and minor structures as

S. No.	Proposed project facility/alignment related to which discussion held	Date	Venue	No. of participants			Key safeguards issues discussed	Concerns expressed related to project	Suggestions from people/willingness to participate in project
				Male	Female	Total			
							Awareness of the fact that 0.8 m on either side of pourashava roads belongs to the local body. This was cited as the main reason for construction of bamboo and tin fencing, which can be easily dismantled.	access to properties/businesses	there is an acutely felt need for the proposed improvements.
				61	68	129			

APPENDIX 3: DRAFT PROJECT INFORMATION DISCLOSURE LEAFLET

A. Background

1. The Coastal Towns Infrastructure Improvement Project (the project) is a key infrastructure initiative of the Government of Bangladesh. The project is located in the coastal area of Bangladesh, and is designed to improve and expand municipal infrastructure and related services in selected pourashavas (municipalities) incorporating climate change resilience measures. The project consists of three components (i) improved climate-resilient municipal infrastructure, (ii) strengthened institutional capacity, governance and awareness, and (iv) project management and administration support. The impact of the project will be improved climate change resilience and natural disaster preparedness in coastal towns. The outcome of the project will be improved access to climate-disaster resilient municipal services, including (i) municipal infrastructure such as drainage, cyclone shelters, urban roads, bridges, culverts, solid waste management, bus terminals, slum improvements, boat landings, and markets, (ii) water supply, and (iii) sanitation. The project is to be implemented in 6 years from 2014 to 2020.

B. Subproject description

2. Subproject components proposed in Amtali for building climate resilient urban infrastructure under Batch I stage 1 of CTIIP have been prioritised using climate resilience criteria as well as need. Proposed subprojects in Amtali include 6.88 km of road improvement, 3 cyclone shelters, equipment procurement for solid waste management, 2.66 km of drainage and flood control interventions, improvements to and extension of the water supply system, improved sanitation including 2 public toilets, 2 community toilets and equipment procurement financed by ADB, as well as 2 sanitation facilities co-financed by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF). Other than equipment procurement for water supply, solid waste management and sanitation, all proposals are for civil works components.

C. Resettlement Plan: Policy and Principles

3. A Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared for Amtali, based on ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009, and Governmenton applicable legal and policy frameworks of the government, namely the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPO), 1982 and its subsequent amendments in 1993 and 1994 and ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. .

D. Involuntary Resettlement impact

4. No major IR impacts are envisaged under the proposed project components of CTIIP in Amtali. The components requiring land other than that owned by pourashava include (i) land required for 1 production tubewell and 1 overhead tank, for which land will be available through donation; (ii) 2 public toilet complexes proposed on WAPDA land, 2 community toilet complexes proposed on Khas land, and a wastewater treatment facility at the Upajila Health Complex, a government hospital; private land acquisition will not be necessary for these proposed works. For the drainage component however, relocation of two households (16 persons) and residential structures is anticipated. No private land acquisition is anticipated for proposed interventions at Amtali under CTIIP. Six structures are likely to be partially affected and 4 fully affected. Of the fully affected structures, 2 are abandoned and the remaining 2 (1 residential, occupied by a BPL household and 1 residential cum commercial) will require relocation.

E. Entitlement

5. The project provides for compensation of all potential losses including potential income losses for vendors at replacement value. 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. The displaced persons will be entitled to (i) compensation for loss of land at the replacement value; (ii) compensation for loss of structures (residential/commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement value (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. A budgetary provision of USD 41,607 for RP implementation is made.

6. The eligible displaced persons (DP) for compensation and/or assistance for this project are (a) title owner who will lose land partial or total; (b) owners of affected houses, shops, sheds or other types of structures for residential, commercial purposes regardless to their title to the land; (c) owners of affected trees, crops, fish ponds affected by the land acquisition regardless to their titles to the land; (d) any DPs who will lose livelihood income permanent or temporary from any income generating activity affected by the project; (e) DP who will lose access to land or communal facility; (e) any formal and in formal lessee to land, shelters, shops, sharecroppers, shareholders, renters, etc. who will lose their access to land or shops/shelters due to acquisition of such assets by the project and (f) vulnerable DPs as defined by ADB safeguards policy. The people who have legal title of the affected properties will be compensated in two steps. Initially they will receive compensation according to the government policy (ARIPO) from DC office based on their legal documents. In the next step they will receive additional compensation from LGED/Pourashava.

F. Institutional Arrangement

7. Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) is the executing agency (EA), and Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) is co-executing agency.¹ LGED is responsible for providing support and guidance to pourashavas concerning performance criteria and pourashava development planning. Implementation activities will be overseen by a separate program management unit (PMU). The participating pourashavas are the implementing agencies (IA), with a project implementation unit (PIU) within the pourashava structure. Local LGED and DPHE offices will be involved in the functioning of the PIUs to provide technical support. Consultant teams² are responsible 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 studies/surveys on flood inundation and climate change impacts, facilitating disaster risk management capacity building and community level adaptation through locally managed climate resilience funds; and (iv) community-based climate adaptation and disaster

¹ LGED is responsible for (i) roads, (ii) bridges, (iii) solid waste management, (iv) cyclone shelters, and (v) drainage and flood control. DPHE is responsible for (i) water supply, and (ii) sanitation.

² Consultant teams are composed of project design advance (PDA) detailed design consultants, project management and supervision consultants (PMSC), and institutional capacity and community development consultants (ICCDC).

preparedness, awareness raising on behavioural change in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) activities and facilitating resettlement procedures.

G. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

8. To resolve all project related grievances and complaints a common social and environmental grievance redress mechanism will be in place. Common and simple grievances will be sorted out at project site level by the Contractor's Resettlement Supervisor, supervision staff of PIU within 7 days, with the involvement of the Ward Level Coordination Committee, as required. Any unresolved grievances will be forwarded to the town-level Grievance Redress Committee GRC, which will have affected persons and civil society/eminant citizens as members. Complaints and grievances which are not addressed by Grievance Redress committee (GRC) within 15 days will be sent to the PMU. Those remaining unresolved will be sent to the Inter-ministrial Program Steering Committee (IPSC) for resolution within 14 days. Despite the project GRM, an aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage.

H. Contact details

Organisation	Name	Position	Address and phone numbers
PIU		Safeguard officer	
Contractor		Safeguard supervisor	
ICCDC		Community mobiliser	
PMU		Safeguard officer	
PMSC		Safeguard specialist	

APPENDIX 4: SAMPLE GRIEVANCE REDRESS 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 5: COMPARISON BETWEEN GOVERNMENT OF BANGLADESH LAWS AND
ADB SAFEGUARDS POLICY STATEMENT, 2009**

Sl. No.	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 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 committee, appointment of an arbitrator, and publication of the notice of

Sl. No.	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
		the complaints and prepare a report and record of proceedings within 30 days following expiry of the 15-day period given to affected persons to file their objections.	hearings and the scope of proceedings.
6	Improve or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons.	The ARIPO does not address the issues related to income loss, livelihood, or loss of the non-titleholders. This only deals with the compensation for loss of land, structures, buildings, crops and trees, etc. for the legal titleholders.	The resettlement plan for this project keeps the provision for a census survey that will have the data on the loss of income and livelihood, and the same will be compensated as per the entitlement matrix for both physically and economically affected persons.
7	Land-based resettlement strategy	The ARIPO does not address these issues.	The ARIPO does not meet the requirement of ADB. Though this option may be a difficult proposition, given the lack of government land and the difficulties associated with the acquisition of private lands, the resettlement plan proposes land-for-land compensation as its priority, if feasible. Attempt will be made to find alternate land for the loss of land, in case it is available and if it is feasible, looking at the concurrence of host community and land value.
8	All compensation should be based on the principle of replacement cost.	The ARIPO states that the deputy commissioner determines the amount of compensation by considering: (i) the market value of the property based on the average value during the 12 months preceding the publication of notice of acquisition; (ii) the damage to standing crops and trees; (iii) damage by severing such property from the other properties of the person occupying the land; (iv) adverse effects on other properties, immovable or 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 value 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	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

Sl. No.	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
	loss of non-land assets.		census survey will be considered the cut-off date, and affected persons listed before the cut-off date will be eligible for assistance.
11	Disclose the resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation in an accessible place and a form and language understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders.	The ordinance only ensures the initial notification for the acquisition of a particular property.	The ARIPO does not comply with ADB's SPS-2009 as there is no mention of disclosure of resettlement plan. The SPS ensures that the resettlement plan, along with the necessary eligibility and entitlement, will be disclosed to the affected persons in the local language (Bengali) in the relevant project locations and concerned government offices, and the same resettlement plan will also be disclosed on the executing agency's website and on the website of ADB.
12	Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of 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.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ARIPO = Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982, IOL = inventory of losses, SPS = Safeguard Policy Statement.

APPENDIX 6: SAMPLE FORM FOR INVENTORY OF LOSS SURVEYS

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 **HH** 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 Kgs/ tonnes/quintals)	Production for own use -1 /sale -2	If produced for sale, income (Tk. per annum/season/other, specify)

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
commercial								
Work shed /HH 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?¹ _____

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

Land	Ac/Ha/ No.	Use (sale/consu mption/ 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

¹ Note: If yes, enumerator to fill up questionnaire for 33% of affected households.

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 Handicapped Total HH Income (P.A.) Tk..

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

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

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

10.2 Expenditure Details of Household

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

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

10.4 Whether any member of household would like to undergo skill training/enhancement/refresher course? Yes/No _____ If yes, what type of training (please specify) _____

11. Concerns/ suggestions of respondent : _____

APPENDIX 7: SAMPLE MONITORING TEMPLATE

A semi-annual monitoring report shall be prepared on Resettlement Plan implementation and submitted to ADB and BMGF by the PMU. 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 and BMGF prior to contract award		
2	Disclosure of final Resettlement Plan on ADB, BMGF and EA websites		
3	Circulation of summary RP in the three local languages to all stakeholders		
A. Resettlement Plan Implementation			
1	Grievance Redress Committee and telephone hotlines established		
2	Entitlements and grievance redress procedure disclosed		
3	Finalisation of list of APs, vulnerable APs and compensation/assistance/allowances due		
4	Finalisation of list of affected common facilities and roads for closure; mitigation measures proposed		
5	Affected persons received entitlements as per amounts and program specified in RP		
6	Payment of compensation, allowances and assistance (No. of APs)		
7	Additional assistance for vulnerable households given (No. of vulnerable APs)		
8	Livelihood arrangements provided to vulnerable APs		
9	Reinstallation of affected common facilities		
10	Grievances No. of grievances registered No. of grievances redressed Outstanding complaints Disclosure of grievance redress statistics		
11	Consultation, participation and disclosure as per Plan		
C. Monitoring			
1	Survey on socio-economic status of APs (including vulnerable APs) completed and compared with baseline survey results		
2	Survey on satisfaction levels of APs with RP implementation completed		
D. Labour			
1	Implementation of all statutory provisions on labor like health, safety, welfare, sanitation, and working conditions by Contractors		
2	Equal pay for equal work for men and women		

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