

Resettlement Plan

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BAN: Coastal Towns Infrastructure Improvement Project – Pirojpur Town

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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 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.

3. **Subproject Description.** Subproject components proposed in Pirojpur for building urban infrastructure under stage I of CTIIP have been prioritised using climate resilience criteria as well as need. Proposed subprojects in Pirojpur include 34.2 km of road improvement, 5 bridges, 5 cyclone shelters, equipment procurement for solid waste management, 25.9 km of drainage and flood control interventions financed by ADB, and a septage treatment facility, sanitation facilities (community toilets and wastewater management facility) for a low income settlement and a wastewater management facility for a housing settlement with low, medium and high income groups, co-financed by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. Other than equipment procurement for solid waste management and sanitation, all proposals are for civil works components.

4. **Resettlement Plan.** This Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared for all subprojects proposed for Pirojpur pourashava in Stage 1 of CTIIP. This RP is prepared based on ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009, and Government of Bangladesh laws. The RP will be revised at detailed design stage; ADB, BMGF and LGED will review and clear the revised RP 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 Pirojpur. Private land acquisition of 0.51 acre is anticipated for the proposed pilot for septage treatment at Pirojpur under CTIIP. Twenty-seven structures are likely to be partially affected and 3 abandoned structures fully affected.

6. **Consultation and Disclosure.** Goals and objectives of the project have been disclosed with the affected people and other stakeholders through a total 8 focus group discussions during July and August 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 Pirojpur is estimated at USD 72,665, 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 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 subprojects are therefore divided between Batch I Stage 1 & 2 funding and Batch II stage 1&2 funding. Batch I stage 1 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 Pirojpur pourashava in Batch I Stage 1 of CTIIP. The regional setting of Pirojpur 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 Pirojpur for building urban infrastructure under stage I of CTIIP have been prioritised using climate resilience criteria as well as need. Proposed subprojects in Pirojpur include 34.2 km of road improvement, 5 bridges, 5 cyclone shelters, equipment procurement for solid waste management, 25.9 km of drainage and flood control interventions financed by ADB, and a septage treatment facility, sanitation facilities (community toilets and wastewater management facility) for a low income settlement and a wastewater management facility for a housing settlement with low, medium and high income groups, co-financed by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. Other than equipment procurement for 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.

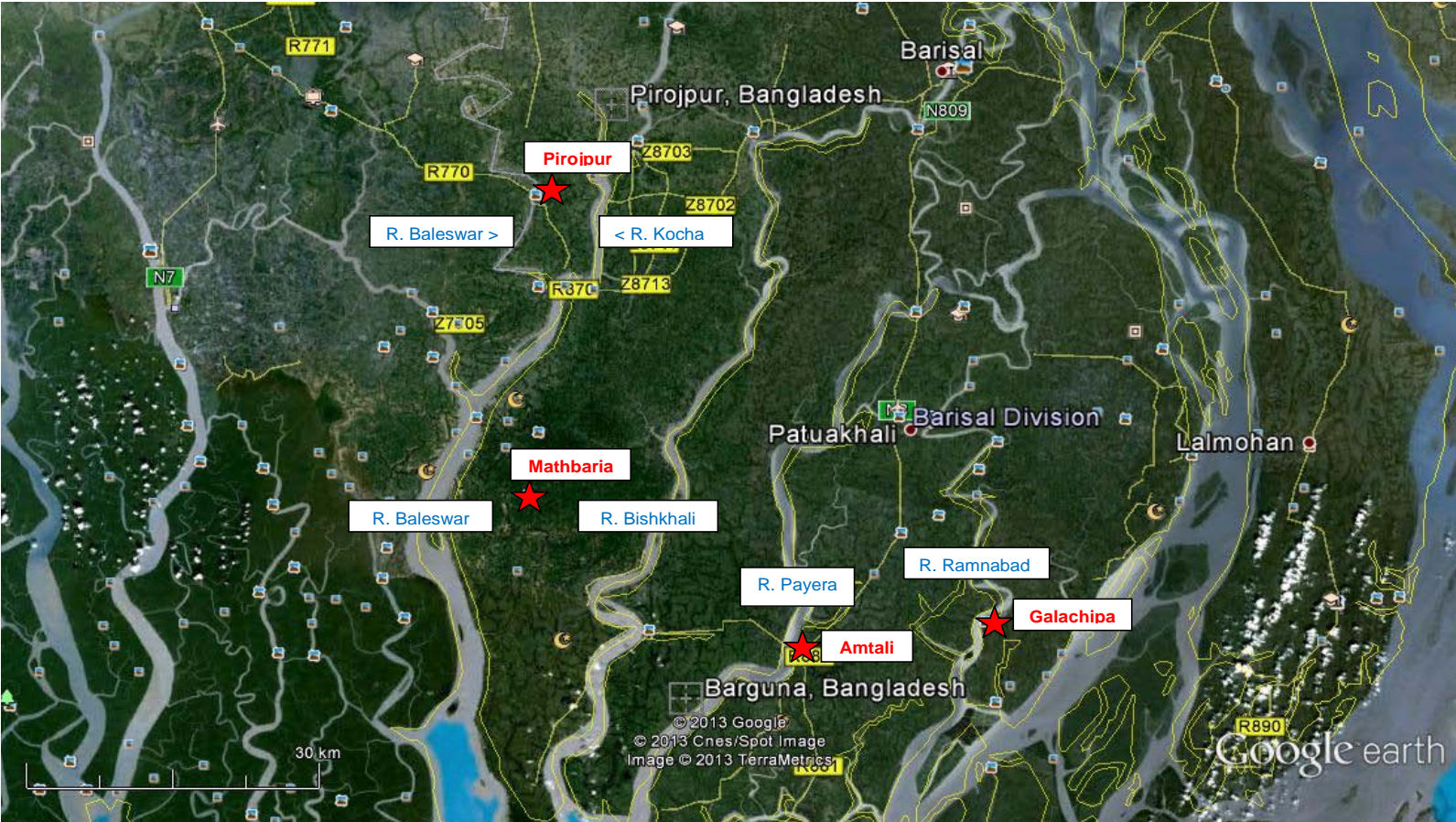
C. Objectives of Resettlement Plan

6. This Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared for Batch I Stage 1 investments proposed in Pirojpur as part of the Coastal Towns Infrastructure Improvement Project. It addresses the IR impacts of the proposed project and is consistent with the project Resettlement Framework 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 Pirojpur 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. Private land acquisition of 0.51 acre is anticipated for the proposed pilot for septage treatment at Pirojpur under CTIIP. Twenty-seven structures are likely to be partially affected and 3 abandoned structures fully affected. 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 17 existing pourashava roads (34.2 km) are proposed, of which 5 are in core areas and 12 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 # 5 (Sadhona Bridge to Shaik Bari Mosque via Basonto Pul) and Road # 9, Apar circular Branch road, Moddo road from Shahid Bidhan road to bypass road), both in Ward No.05, impacts on graveyard walls should be avoided. Joint transect walks with pourashava and project engineers indicate the feasibility of avoidance of these potential permanent impacts. (2) In case of Road No. 6 Vijora Road and Road # 8 Baneshwarpur - Kumirmara road, and Road # 11 Jhatokati Road Sahebpara Road, temporary income losses to hawkers and vendors can be minimised by providing them assistance to shift to the opposite side of the road or nearby places during construction. 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. Bridges

10. Of the 5 bridges proposed, 4 are existing bridges requiring improvement and strengthening, and only 1 is a new bridge. The RP recommends maintenance of pedestrian access at each of these locations by the contractor during the period of construction by providing bamboo bridges. **Appendix 1** Table A1.2 provides an assessment of IR impacts of the proposed bridges.

C. Cyclone shelters

11. No land acquisition if anticipated for the 5 cyclone shelters cum schools are proposed at Pirojpur; 3 are proposed in government schools (Khamkata Government Primary School, Moddho Namajpur Government Primary School and Moddho Dumuritala Government Primary School) while the remaining two are proposed at Adarshapara Secondary School and Hularhat Dakhil Madrasa, both semi-government schools.² Existing damaged and abandoned structures at the 2 semi-government schools and Moddho Dumuritala Government Primary School are proposed to be replaced with new cyclone shelters cum schools. Vacant land is available at

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

Khamkata and Moddho Namajpur schools. Appendix 1 Table A1.3 provides facility-wise assessment of LA/IR impacts.

D. Solid waste management

12. There will be no potential IR impacts as only equipment procurement for solid waste management is proposed (Appendix 1 Table A1.4).

E. Drainage and flood control

13. **Relocation:** Drainage proposals in Pirojpur are not anticipated to have any relocation impacts.³

14. **Partially affected structures:** A total of 21 structures are partially affected as a result of proposed drainage improvements including 5 residential properties, 14 commercial properties – all temporary structures, and 2 latrine pits constructed on drain RoW. The RP provides for compensation against each of these losses.⁴ Drain-wise details of impacts are provided in Appendix 1 Table A1.5. The affected structures/facility will be rehabilitated/replaced prior demolition to avoid any inconvenience to the affected households.

F. Sanitation

15. Three pilot projects are proposed for sanitation under co-financing arrangements with Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

- (i) **Wastewater management** in South Shikarpur Housing Settlement, where the facility is proposed on land under a pourashava road (400 m stretch) adjacent to the housing colony in ward no. 4. This was selected to avoid LA/IR impacts.
- (ii) **Improved sanitation system for sweepers' housing colony**, where shared toilets and a wastewater management facility are proposed on pourashava land; hence, no land acquisition and IR impacts are envisaged.
- (iii) **Septage management facility:** Private land acquisition (51 cents or about half an acre) will be required for the proposed facility. The pourashava has obtained Council approval and initiated the process of direct negotiated purchase from the landowner, by entering into a sale agreement.⁵ There are no structures at the proposed site. Assessment of IR impacts of sanitation projects are given in **Appendix 1 Table A1.6**. Details of the affected land parcel are provided in **Appendix 2**.

16. Estimated resettlement impacts of proposed interventions in Pirojpur based on impact inventory surveys are presented in **Table 1** below:

³ The 3 fully affected structures are abandoned tin sheds on institutional land where cyclone shelters are proposed, hence no relocation is involved. Partially affected structures (27) will also not require relocation.

⁴ In case of the latrine pits, the affected household will be provided a technically feasible solution by the project engineer acceptable to the household.

⁵ ADB's SPS does not apply to negotiated settlements, unless failed negotiation leads to compulsory land acquisition by expropriation. However the borrower / client will ensure, through meaningful consultation with the displaced person(s), adequate and fair price for land / other assets. An independent external party will be engaged to document the negotiation and settlement processes and agree with ADB on consultation processes, policies, and laws that are applicable to such transactions; third-party validation; mechanisms for calculating the replacement costs of land and other assets affected; and record-keeping requirements..

Table 1: Summary of Resettlement Impacts

S. No.	Details	No. of APs
1	Private land acquisition through negotiated purchase	51 decimals
1.1	No. of households affected by land acquisition	01
1.2	No. of persons affected by land acquisition	06
1.3	No. of persons affected by land acquisition requiring relocation	None
2	Fully affected abandoned structures	3
3	Partially affected structures	27
4	Temporarily affected mobile hawkers	18
5	Temporarily affected vendors with moveable structures (income losses)	23
5.1	Affected BPL APs (temporary income losses) ^a	06
5.2	Affected WHH APs (temporary income losses)	01
6	Affected immovable businesses (partially affected) ^b	01 ^c
7	Affected employees of immovable businesses	None

Note: 1 acre = 100 decimals.

^a In the absence of both national and regional benchmark of below poverty line (BPL) households, this project uses the upper poverty line at Tk1870.6/capita/month to determine vulnerable households. This is calculated from 2010 upper poverty line as determined by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics added with inflation rate.

^b Of the 2 immovable businesses, 2 are semi-permanent structures and 1 is a permanent structure.

^c 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.

17. The components requiring land other than that owned by pourashava include (i) 0.5 decimals of land required for the septage management pilot project, for which the pourashava has initiated the process of negotiated land purchase; and (ii) 2 cyclone shelters proposed on semi-government institutional land. There are no structures at these sites. No relocation is foreseen for any of the proposed interventions. The preliminary scope of land acquisition and resettlement identified in this RP will be updated during detailed design.

18. 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.⁶ Temporary economic impacts to businesses along the pipe routes will be avoided and/or mitigated through night works, good traffic management planning and implementation,⁷ and maintaining access to shops during the construction period as outlined in the EMP.⁸ 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.

⁶ The Project Management and Supervision Consultant (PMSC) will be responsible for construction supervision.

⁷ 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.

⁸ 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.

19. 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

20. Negotiated purchase of agricultural land is envisaged for the proposed septage treatment site from a private landowner.⁹ Socio-economic details of the permanently affected persons are provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Profile of persons affected by land purchase (permanent impact)

S.No.	Socio-economic characteristics	
1	Name of household head	Abdur Rauf Sikdar
2	Type of loss	Agricultural land
3	Education level of household head	Bachelor's degree
4	Occupation	Farmer, contractor (small civil works contracts)
5	Household (HH) size	6
5.1	Male APs	4
5.2	Female APs	2
6	Type of school attended by children	Primary school
7	Annual household income from all sources	Tk 550,000
8	Annual household income from affected land	Tk 20,000 (3.63%)

Note: Only one household is affected by permanent land acquisition.

21. Impact inventory surveys reveal that 23 vendors with semi-permanent structures are likely to be affected by the project.

Table 3: Profile of APs with temporary income loss

S.No.	Characteristic	Details
1	No. of persons facing temporary income loss	23
2	Occupations of APs	Hawkers, vendors, small businesses with temporary structures and their employees
3	Type of loss	Temporary income loss (max 7 days)
3	Male APs	22
4	Female APs	1
5	Average profit per day (Tk)	353
6	Highest reported profit per day (Tk)	600
7	Vulnerability	
	BPL	06
	WHH	01
8	Average profit per day, vulnerable APs (Tk)	169

Source: CTIIP Business surveys, 2013.

⁹ The pourashava has entered into a sale agreement with the landowner.

22. The survey of businesses undertaken in Pirojpur reveals that 26% of the temporarily affected persons comprise Below Poverty Line (BPL) persons, while 4.34% are women headed households (WHH). Daily profits of affected shopkeepers, hawkers and vendors facing temporary income loss during linear works were found to range from Tk. 250-600. The average profits reported by vulnerable APs (Tk 169) are considerably lower than those reported by the overall group of APs (Tk 353).

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

A. Public Consultation

23. 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, 8 FGDs were held with 105 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 Pirojpur 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 3** provides the summary of public consultations held.

24. Surveys and inventories were conducted all along proposed drain, road and pipeline alignments; detailed surveys covered 24 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

25. 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 4** 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.

C. Continued Consultation and Participation

26. 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.

27. 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

28. 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.

29. **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.

30. 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.

31. 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 safeguard officer 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..

32. **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.

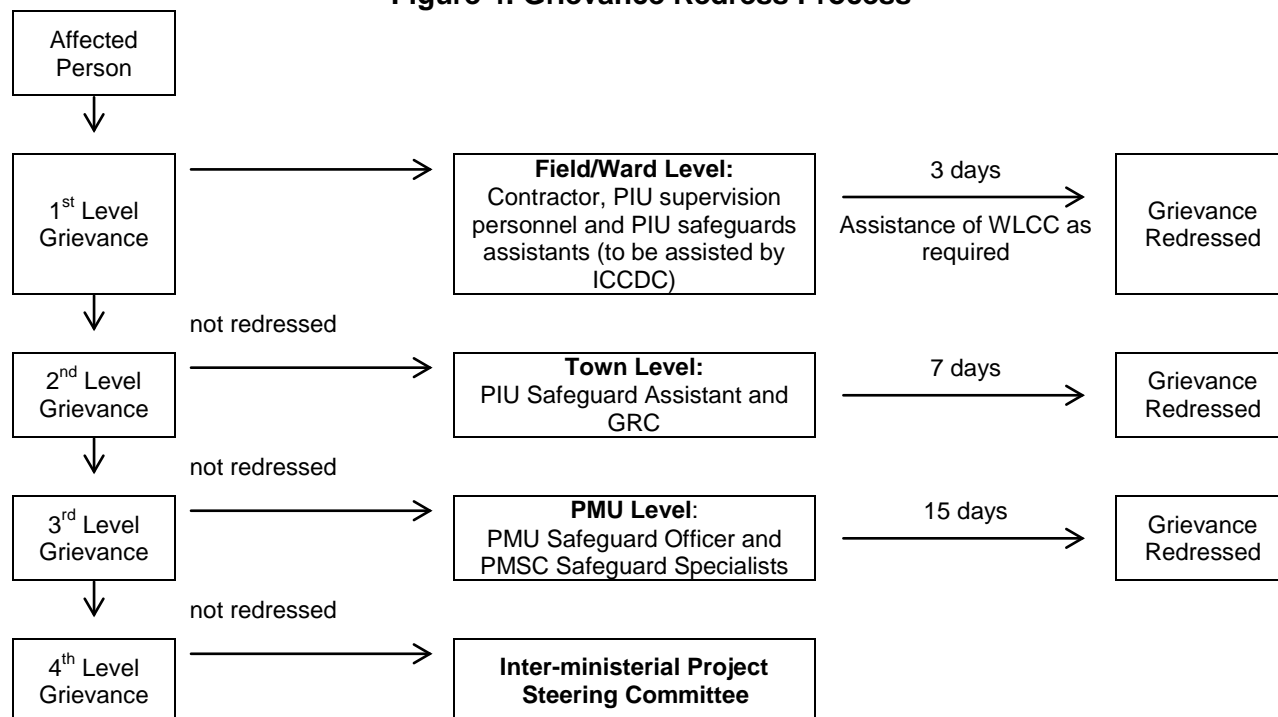
- (i) **1st Level Grievance.** The contractors, PIU supervision personnel and PIU safeguards assistant can immediately resolve issues on-site in consultation with each other, and will be required to do so within 3 days of receipt of a complaint/grievance. Assistance of ward level coordination committees (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.¹⁰ 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)¹¹ to be resolved in 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.

33. 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.

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

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ 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

35. **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 incidents 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 safeguards monitoring reports submitted to ADB on a semi-annual basis.

36. **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.

37. **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

38. **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.

39. **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.

40. 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 6** 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

41. 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.

42. According to SPS 2009 of ADB in the context of involuntary resettlement, 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.

43. 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. Negotiated Settlement

44. In line with ADB SPS 2009 (Safeguards Requirements 2), the project resettlement framework does not apply to negotiated settlements. The policy encourages acquisition of land and other assets through a negotiated settlement wherever possible, based on meaningful consultation with affected persons, including those without title to assets. A negotiated settlement will offer adequate and fair price for land and other assets. Also, in case of negotiated settlement, an independent external party will be engaged by the implementing agency to document the negotiation and settlement processes. The principles of the resettlement framework with regard to meaningful consultation processes, mechanisms for calculating the replacement costs of land and other assets affected, and record-keeping requirements will be followed during the negotiated settlement. An external independent entity will supervise and document the consultation process and validate the process of negotiated settlement as per legal requirement.

45. The steps to be followed and measures to be taken by the pourashavas for negotiated settlement according to ADB's SPS, Safeguard Requirement 2, are as follows:

- (i) **Step 1:** Pourashava will start identifying required land portions for proposed infrastructure, preferably a suitable government-owned plot. If such land is not available, identification of private land owned by individuals, families, or organizations willing to sell that piece of land will be carried out, and preliminary negotiation started with the legal titleholders. Pourashava will also search for the land title, if there are any legal or other critical issues involved (such as, jointly owned land, land under legal dispute, etc).
- (ii) **Step 2:** If legal title is clear, a detailed measurement survey (DMS) survey of the land parcel proposed for negotiation will be conducted by government surveyor, supervised by pourashava engineer, and monitored by the project management unit (PMU), or, local staff of LGED, in the event that the PMU is not yet set up. The survey will cover detailed measurement of the land parcel and inventory and status/condition of all other assets on the land e.g. trees, irrigation infrastructure etc.
- (iii) **Step 3:** The valuation committee will arrive at the current value of the land and structures or assets, if any based on the market price. This process helps define the amount that can be offered to the landowner.
- (iv) **Step 4:** Negotiated settlement process will start between the willing landowners and other partners (in case of joint ownership) and the pourashava to arrive at a consensus. During negotiation, the requirements, the purpose for which the land is sought, provisions under Government of Bangladesh policy (ARIPO) and ADB policy will be explained to the landowner. Prior to the negotiation meeting, pourashava will engage an independent third party (preferably from the locality, a senior leader of the community, agency, or NGO/CBO) in consultation with the concerned District Commissioner. The independent third party will keep records of meetings, prepare minutes of meetings, and be prepared to submit these if

required. The minutes of all the meetings will be recorded for transparency, and will be sent along with a note on negotiated land price to the PMU. The independent third party should ensure balanced information is provided to both parties on the value of the affected land and assets. An agreement stating intent to sell/purchase will be entered into by pourashava and landowner.

- (v) **Step 5:** If negotiated price for sale of land is not accepted by the land owner(s) or fails to lead to an agreement within 2 months from date of initiation of negotiation, the pourashava will seek at least two alternative plot(s) of land and follow the steps / process described above. In the event that negotiations for these fail in the subsequent 2 months as well, pourashava will adopt the involuntary land acquisition approach/route, which will require resettlement plan preparation/updation.

C. Principles, Legal, and Policy Commitments

46. 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.

47. 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 4: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
1. LAND			
Agricultural (including crop land, pastures, wasteland, ponds, etc.)	Partial loss of plot (<50%)	Owner (titleholder, legalizable ^a user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at fair market value, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes Provision of title for remaining land to legalizable user Subsistence cash allowance based on income from lost plot: (a) for a period of 6 months if residual land unviable; (b) for a period of 3 months if residual land viable.
		Lessee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash refund of the lease money for the lessee for duration of remaining lease period to be deducted from the owner Assistance to find alternative land Subsistence cash allowance based on 3 months' income from lost plot, for a period of 3 months.
		Sharecrop tenant (registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance to find alternative land Subsistence cash allowance based on 3 months' income from lost plot, for a period of 3 months.
		Non-titled user (squatter/ informal land users)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land loss Provision to use the remaining land as titled or rental/lease land Subsistence cash allowance based on 3 months' income from lost plot.
	Full loss of plot (≥ 50 %)	Owner (titleholder, legalizable user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at fair market value, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes Unaffected portions of a plot that become unviable as a result of impact will also be compensated
		Lessee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to size of lost plot for 6 months Cash refund of the lease money for the lessee for duration of remaining lease period, to be deducted from the owner assistance to find alternative land for rent/lease
		Sharecrop tenant (registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to current market value of share of 1 year of harvests for entire lost plot Assistance to find alternative land
		Non-titled user (squatters/ informal land users)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land loss Assistance for finding alternative land as titled or rental/lease land Subsistence cash allowance based on 3 months' income from lost plot, for a period of 3 months
Residential, commercial, community	Partial loss of plot (<50 %)	Owner (titleholder, legalizable user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at fair market value including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes Provision of title for remaining land to legalizable user
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash refund of the lease money for the lessee for duration of remaining lease period to be deducted from the owner Provision of cash compensation for 6 months rental value of similar level of structure
		Non-titled user (squatter,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land loss Provision to use the remaining land or alternative land as titled or rental/lease land

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
		encroacher)	
	Full loss of plot (=>50 %)	Owner (titleholder, legalizable user)	The AP may choose between the following alternatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land-for-land compensation through provision of fully titled and registered replacement plot of comparable value and location as lost plot (possibly at relocation site for displaced community), including payment of all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes OR Cash compensation at fair market value, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash refund of the lease money for the lessee for duration of remaining lease period to be deducted from the owner Assistance to find alternative place for lease/rent
		Non-titled user (squatter, encroacher)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land loss Assistance to find alternative land as titled or rental/lease land Allowed to construct temporary structure on land identified through some lease/rent system
Temporary land acquisition	Land required temporarily during civil works	Owner, lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental fee payment for period of occupation of land Restoration of land to original state Guarantee of access to land and structures located on remaining land
		Non-titled user	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration of land to original state Guarantee of access to land and structures located on remaining land
2. STRUCTURES			
Residential, agricultural, commercial, community	Partial loss (<30 %) and alteration of structure	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for lost parts of structure at replacement cost and repair of remaining structure at market rate for materials, labor, transport, and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation for age Right to salvage materials from lost structure Allowed to construct temporary structure on unused part of project land after completion of civil work, through some lease/rent system In case of loss of toilet rendering structure unlivable, replacement with safe sanitation facilities at adjacent or nearby location, or, compensation for the entire structure at the discretion of the owner.
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash refund of the lease money for the lessee for duration of remaining lease period (to be deducted from the owner)
	Full loss of structure (=>30 %) and relocation	Owner (including non-titled land user)	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 entire 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

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			<p>calculated for the entire structure without deduction of depreciation and self-relocation</p> <p>IN EITHER CASE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to salvage materials from lost structure
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to size of lost plot for 6 months • The lease money for the lessee for duration of remaining lease period will be deducted from the owner
	Moving of minor structures (fences, sheds, kitchens, latrines, etc.)	Owner, lessee, tenant	<p>The AP may choose between the following alternatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>IN EITHER CASE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to the affected facility should be to be restored
	Stalls, kiosks	Vendors (including titled and non-titled land users)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance for finding alternative land to continue business • Allowed to construct temporary structure/continue business through some lease/rent system as vendor , at alternative location comparable to lost location AND • Cash compensation for self-relocation of stall/kiosk at market rate (labor, materials, transport, and other incidental costs)
	Fixed assets attached to affected structures (water supply, telephone lines)	Owner, lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for reinstallation and connection charges
3. INCOME RESTORATION			
Crops/fish stocks	Affected3crops	Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at current market rate proportionate to size of lost plot for 1 year's future harvests, based on crop/fish stocks type and highest average yield over past 3 years • Residual harvest can be taken away without any deduction
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as above and distributed between land owner and tena nt according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share
Trees	Affected trees	Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as above and distributed between land owner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Permanent loss of agriculture-based livelihood	Partial loss of agricultural land with viable land remaining	Owner, lessee, sharecrop tenant, non-titled land user	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of support for investments in productivity enhancing inputs, such as land leveling, terracing, erosion control, and agricultural extension, as feasible and applicable Additional financial supports/grants if land/crop compensation is insufficient for additional income-generating investments to maintain livelihood @ Tk 70,000/ HH
	Full loss of viable agricultural land without availability of alternative land	Owner, lessee, sharecrop tenant, non-titled land user	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of retraining, job placement Included in the project livelihood restoration and rehabilitation program Financial grants and/or microcredit access for livelihood investment as well as organizational/logistical support to establish an alternative income generation activity @ Tk 90,000/HH
Loss of income from agricultural labor		Wage laborers in WTP, septage management areas or any other affected agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash assistance for loss of income up to 7 days at Tk 350 per day Preferential selection for work at project site during civil works
Maintenance of access to means of livelihood	obstruction by subproject facilities	All APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessibility of agricultural fields, community/social facilities, business premises, and residences of persons in the project area ensured Accessibility to the original/alternative fishing ground
Businesses (CBE)	Temporary business loss due to LAR or construction activities of project	Owner of business (registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost income during period of business interruption based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records
	Permanent business loss due to LAR without possibility of establishing alternative business	Owner of business (registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost income for 1 year, based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records AND Provision of retraining, job placement, additional financial grants and microcredit for equipment and buildings, as well as organizational/logistical support to establish AP in alternative income generation activity Included in the project livelihood restoration and rehabilitation program
Employment	Temporary employment loss due to LAR or construction activities	All laid-off employees of affected businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost wages during period of employment interruption up to 6 months, based on tax record or registered wage, or, in its absence, comparable rates for employment of the same type As applicable by labor code, compensation will be paid to the employer to enable him/her to fulfill legal obligations to provide compensation payments to laid-off employees, to be verified by government labor inspector
	Permanent employment loss due to LAR without possibility of re-employment in similar sector and position in or near area of lost employment/ daily wage	All laid-off employees of affected businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost wages for 6 months, based on tax record or registered wage, or, in its absence, comparable rates for employment of the same type If required by the applicable labor code, compensation will be paid to employer to enable him/her to fulfill legal obligations to provide severance payments to laid-off employees, to be verified by government labor inspector AND

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of retraining, job placement, additional financial grants, and microcredit for equipment and buildings, as well as organizational/logistical support to establish AP in alternative income generation activity Included in the project livelihood restoration and rehabilitation program
4. COMMON RESOURCES, PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES			
Loss of common resources, public services and facilities	footbridges, roads, footpaths, culverts, places of worship, classrooms in educational institutions, canal water by downstream users, common water points/connections, public/community toilets, community spaces, playgrounds etc.	Service provider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full restoration at original site or reestablishment at relocation site of lost common resources, public services and facilities, including replacement of related land and relocation of structures 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, ^b poor households	Loss of land and structures	Titled or recognized owners of land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Titling of replacement land and structures in female owner's/minority/ elderly 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be determined in accordance with the IR safeguards requirements of the ADB SPS and project resettlement framework Project RP to be updated and disclosed on ADB website Standards of the entitlement matrix of the RP not to be lowered

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

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

VIII. COMPENSATION MECHANISM

48. The project will ensure that the properties (structure and non-structure assets) to be displaced for the project will be compensated at their full replacement cost, determined by legally constituted bodies like the property valuation advisory committee (PVAC), and joint verification committee (JVC), and resettlement advisory committee (RAC). The principle for determining valuation and compensation for assets, incomes, and livelihoods is replacing the loss of affected assets and restoring the loss of income and workdays experienced by the displaced households. Livelihood rehabilitation assistance will target poor and vulnerable households.

49. 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

50. 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

51. 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.

52. 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.

53. 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

54. 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 Pirojpur report the highest daily profit of Tk. 600 per day, which is used as the unit rate for computation of compensation.

B. Resettlement costs

55. The resettlement cost estimate for project 2 (Table 5) 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.

56. 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 5).

Table 5: Indicative Cost for RP Implementation

S.No.	Compensation for type of loss	No.	Type	Period	Unit rate (TK)	Total Amount (TK)	Remarks
				days			
1	Land (51 decimals)						
	Loss of private, agricultural land	50	owner		20000	1000000	Market rate
	Crop loss (1 year)					50000	
	subsistence cash allowance (3 months income from plot)					12500	
	Loss of trees on affected land						
	Bamboo (recently planted)	40			200	8000	Plantation not yielding any returns at present.
	Mango (recently planted)	15			1625	24375	
	Jackfruit (4-5 years old)	20			1300	26000	
	Arecanut saplings recently planted	300			20	6000	
	Mahogany (5-6 years old)	200			4200	840000	
	Raintree (5-6 years old)	22			3050	67100	
	Chambul	10			2040	20400	
	Koroi	2			2050	4100	
	Akashmoni	62			2080	128960	
	Coconut saplings (recently planted)	53			150	7950	
2	Structures						
	Partial loss						
	Kutcha kitchen	1			239	16730	
	Kutcha toilet	1			239	13384	
	Latrine pits	2			2000	4000	
	kutcha shops	16			19120	305920	
	pucca shop	1			81360	81360	
	Boundary wall (pucca)	5			15000	75000	
	kutcha house (room)	1			22944	22944	
3	Temporary income loss						
3.1	Small shopkeepers, hawkers and vendors	23		7	600	96600	
3.2	Special assistance for vulnerable APs (livelihood training)						
	WHH	1		LS	10000	10000	
	BPL	6		LS	10000	60000	
4	Loss of trees						
	Mahogany	91			7070	643370	
	Chambul	33			5050	166650	
	Kocha	16			120	1920	
	Arecanut	195			2320	452400	
	coconut	18			6500	117000	
	Raintree	2			6050	12100	
5	Other						

S.No.	Compensation for type of loss	No.	Type	Period	Unit rate (TK)	Total Amount (TK)	Remarks
				days			
	shifting assistance (labour cost)	4		150	350	210000	for fences, tin barricades, kiosks etc. that do not require demolition/relocation
	RP updation					0	covered under Design consultant budget
	Surveys and consultations with APs during RP updation					0	covered under Design consultant budget
	Consultations with APs during construction			LS		300000	
	Grievance redress			LS		500000	
	Awareness material					0	covered under ICCDC budget
	Total					52,84,763	
	Contingency	10%				5,28,476	
	Grand Total (Tk)					58,13,239	
	(USD)					72,665.49	

X. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

57. **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.

58. **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.

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

60. **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

61. **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.

62. **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.

63. 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

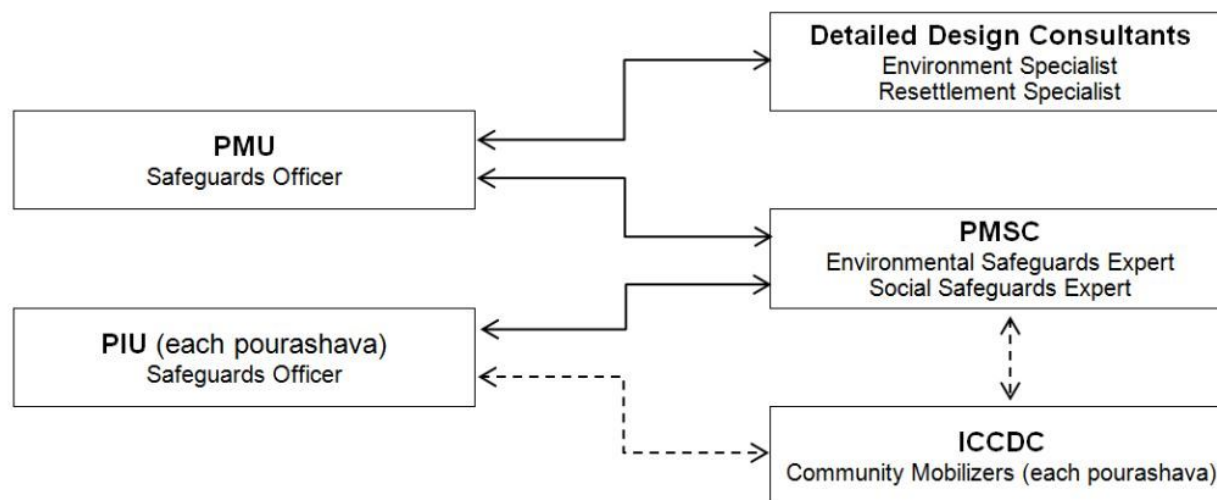


Table 6: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for Safeguards Implementation

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
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	PDA; 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	PMU; PMSC; PIU

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

A. Capacity Building

64. 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.

65. 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 7**.

Table 7: 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

66. 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

	2013/2014												2015	2016	
	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12			
Establish PMU and PIU including Safeguards Officer	■														
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

67. 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 8**.

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

Table A1.1: Roads

Sl. No.	Road Name	Existing Feature	L (m)	W (m)	Type	IR Impacts Status
1	Masimpur main road from R&H road Sargicare (in front) towards Yasin Khal Pul towards west side Jubo Unnayan to bypass road. Ward #8.	Type =BC, W=2.50 to 3.00m. Poor condition.	2100	3.00	BC road	Temporary (bamboo and arecanut leaves) boundaries on both sides erected by the people. Willing to remove as they are aware that it is pourashava property. People have not constructed permanent walls for this very reason. (constructed as protection against cattle and setting up of shops etc.)
2	Balaka Club to Sargicare hospital via Modho Pirojpur Govt. primary School (Majid bari road). Ward #7.	Type =BC,.W=3.00 to 3.50m. Poor condition.	1500	3.70	BC road.	Temporary (bamboo and arecanut leaves) boundaries on both sides erected by the people. Willing to remove as they are aware that it is pourashava property. People have not constructed permanent walls for this very reason. (constructed as protection against cattle and setting up of shops etc.) 1 permanent compound wall near Mr. Hasan's house may need to be demolished. Estimated Cost = Rs. 20000-25000.
3	South Sikarpur Muslimpara road. Ward # 4.	Type =CC/BFS, W=2.00 to 2.44m.	1500	3.70	RCC road.	Low traffic volumes; canal on one side and residences on another. Widening to 3.7 m to be avoided and restricted to 2.7-3m to avoid major IR impacts.
4	Narkahli road from, Baro Khalisha khali road to Jalil Sk house via Narkhali Govt. Primary School. Ward # 3.	Type =BFS, Earthen. W=2.44 to 3.00m	3000	3.00	RCC road.	Road in fringe area of town. No permanent IR impacts anticipated, as road not proposed to be widened.
5	Sadhona Bridge to Shaik Bari Mosque via Basonto pul. Ward No.05.	Type =BC, W=3.00 to 3.50m.	1000	3.70	BC road.	Towards the end of the road, 8-10 feet long walls (2 no.s) of one property on road RoW. Cost = Rs. 15000 Wall of graveyard also on road RoW can be avoided by widening along existing RoW on opposite side.
6	Vijora road, from R&H road (near Vijora Govt. Primary School) to Mathkhola via Modho Namajpur Govt.P/School. Ward # 6.	Type =BFS, W=2.44 to 3.00m. Poor condition.	4000	3.00	RCC road.	1 temporary structure (umbrella repair shop) likely to be affected. Income loss can be minimised by providing temporary space/shifting assistance for conduct of business during construction.
7	Masimpur Varani khal road from Baro Pul to Molla Bari Pul at east side. Ward #8.	Type =BC,.W=3.00 to 3.50m.	2000	3.00	BC road.	No permanent IR impacts anticipated as road in fringe area of town. adequate road RoW available.
8	Baneshwarpur - Kumirmara road,from Baneshwarpur Govt. P/School to RHD road via Kumirmara Govt. P/School. Ward #9.	Type =BFS,.W=2.50 to 3.00m. Poor condition.	1800	3.00	RCC road.	2 hawkers with movable structures (selling books and stationery) likely to require to be temporarily shifted. Minimal income loss (2 days of shifting) anticipated.

Sl. No.	Road Name	Existing Feature	L (m)	W (m)	Type	IR Impacts Status
9	Apar circular Branch road, Moddo road from Shahid Bidhan road to bypass road, Ward No.05	Type =BC, W=3.00 to 3.50m. Poor condition.	1100	3.70	BC road.	Wall of graveyard also on road RoW can be avoided by widening along existing RoW on opposite side (similar situation as R5). Open space opposite house with tiled compound wall belonging to the same owner can be used. As per pourahava's byelaws, a minimum of 2.5 feet setback is mandatory for every building, hence no land acquisition will be required in these cases.
10	Muktarkati from Pirojpur Nazirpur BC road to Nimabridge via water supply road. Ward 1, 4.	Type =BFS, W=3.00 to 3.50m.	4200	3.00	RCC road.	1 hawker with moveable structure, selling books (profit/day: Tk 100).
11	Jhatokati road Sahebpara road to Sunil Dakua's house. (Left side canal). Ward # 2.	Type =BC, W=3.00 to 3.50m	1200	3.70	BC road.	1 permanent and 2 temporary food stalls (max. profit / day= Tk 400) present along road alignment. The temporary stalls can be shifted to nearby location. Permanent stall partially affected.
12	Pirojpur -Nazirpur R&H road to Police line via Kanak Thakur's house. Ward # 2.	Type =BFS, W=2.44 to 3.00m.	2000	3.70	RCC road.	Temporary (bamboo and arecanut leaves) boundaries on both sides erected by the people. Willing to remove as they are aware that it is pourashava property. People have not constructed permanent walls for this very reason. (constructed as protection against cattle and setting up of shops etc.).
13	Narkahli Mallik bari to Molla bari and Kalam Sk house. Ward # 3.	Type=BFS, Earthen. W=2.5 to 3m	2000	3.00	RCC road.	No permanent IR impacts anticipated.
14	West Sikarpur road from Palpara –Razarhat road near Amjed Bekari to Jaydebi tala with Maddo Sikarpur road in front of Uttarpara Govt. Primary School. Ward #4. Revise to focus on end part where there is damage and water logging (need side drains)	Type =BC. W=3.00 to 3.7m. Poor condition.	2700	3.70	BC/RCC road.	People have constructed temporary boundary walls as they are aware that pourashava road RoW extends to 0.8 m beyond existing road and are willing to voluntarily remove the temporary structures.*
15	Ranipur Branch road from Ranipur BC Road Pourashava last to Bekutia-RHD road via Sorab Hossain master's house. Ward #9.	Type =BFS, W=2.50 to 3.00m. Poor condition.	900	3.00	RCC road.	Temporary (bamboo and arecanut leaves) boundaries on both sides erected by the people. Willing to remove as they are aware that it is pourashava property. People have not constructed permanent walls for this very reason. (constructed as protection against cattle and setting up of shops etc.)
16	Brammonkati road, from Pirojpur –Nazirpur BC road to Mozahar Mia's house via Misu Councilor's house. Length 700m. Ward # 1.	Type =BFS, W=3.00 to 3.50m. Poor	700	3.00	RCC road.	Road in fringe area of town; no permanent IR impacts anticipated.

Sl. No.	Road Name	Existing Feature	L (m)	W (m)	Type	IR Impacts Status
		condition.				
17	Vijora road, from R&H road (near Boropul) to Vijora Krinhnachura via Skdar bari. Ward # 6.	Type =BFS, W=2.44 to 3.00m	2500	3.00	RCC road.	Road in fringe area of town; no permanent IR impacts anticipated.
		Total (l) =	34200			

Table A1.2: Bridges

Bridges: Priority list –Pirojpur Pourashava					
Sl. #	Name, Location,	Required Length (m)	Present Condition	Ward #	IR Impacts Status
1	Bridge on proposed road near Kuddus Mia's house. Road : Vijora road, from R&H road (near Vijora Govt. primary School) to Mathkhola. Ward # 6.	10	Iron sleeper bridge. Damaged and risky.	6	New bridge proposed at location. Temporary bamboo bridge at the location to be shifted to nearby location during construction to avoid any inconvenience
2	Bridge on proposed road near Feroj Howladar's house. Road : Vijora road, from R&H road (near Vijora Govt. primary School) to Mathkhola. Ward # 6.	10	Iron sleeper bridge. Damaged and risky.	6	Existing bridge to be replaced. 5 areca nut trees at Feroj Howladar's house likely to be affected. Contractor to ensure at least pedestrian access during construction by providing bamboo bridge.
3	Bridge on P/road near Shakil Khan's house. Road : Masimpur main road from R&H road Sargicare (in front) towards Yasin Khal Pul towards west side Jubo Unnayan to bypass road. Ward #8.	8	Iron sleeper bridge. Damaged and risky.	8	Existing bridge to be replaced. 3 areca nut trees, 4 mahogany trees at Shakil Khan's's house likely to be affected. Contractor to ensure at least pedestrian access during construction by providing bamboo bridge.
4	Bridge on P/road near X-Councilor Shajahan Sk's house. Road : Masimpur Varani khal road from Baro Pul to Molla Bari Pul at east side. Ward #8.	10	Iron sleeper bridge. Damaged and risky.	8	Existing bridge to be replaced. Contractor to ensure at least pedestrian access during construction by providing bamboo bridge.
5	Strengthen bridge near Kocha end of Damudor khal at Dakhil Madrasha point, Ward No. 3 and 9	NA	Repairs required to ensure access to proposed cyclone shelter	NA	Contractor to ensure at least pedestrian access during construction by providing bamboo bridge.

Table A1.3: Cyclone Shelters

Sl. No.	Name, Location, Ward No.	Land Ownership	Present Condition	IR Impacts Status
1	Adrashapara Secondary School. Ward # 5.	School Authority.	Tin-shed and land.	Semi-government school; NOC to be obtained. Existing abandoned building may be replaced. Vacant land also available. No IR impacts anticipated.
2	Khamkata Govt. Primary School. Ward # 8.	Government land.	Vacant land	Option 1: area adjacent to existing building (Northern side) may be used; this will provide ease of access to sheter. 5 coconut trees likely to be affected. Option 2: vacant land in front of school may be used; this will reduce assembly and play area. 3 coconut trees likely to be affected. Option 1 is the preferred location.

Sl. No.	Name, Location, Ward No.	Land Ownership	Present Condition	IR Impacts Status
3	Moidho Namajpur Govt. Primary School. Ward # 6.	Government land.	Vacant land	Vacant land near existing school building available. Temporary impacts during construction (access obstruction) can be avoided through proper planning.
4	Moidho Dumuritala Govt. Primary School. Ward # 9.	Government land.	Tin-shed with land.	Abandoned tin shed to be dismantled. Trees (4 mahogany) behind tin shed likely to be affected.
5	Hularhat Dakhil Madrasha, at Ward No. 3	School authority	Tin sheds (school buildings) and large land parcel	Semi-government institution; NOC required from madrassa. An existing tin shed to be shifted and an adjacent abandoned post office building (small room) to be demolished. Temporary impacts on classes held in tin shed during period of shifting can be minimized by doing so on holidays.

Table A1.4: Solid waste management

Equipment procurement	Quantity (No.)	IR Impacts Status
i) Ricksha –Van.	6	No impact
ii) Push Cart /hand trolley.	15	No impact

Table A1.5: Drainage and Flood Control

SL No	Drain/ No.	Ward No.	Existing Condition			Proposed Intervention				IR Impacts Status
			Location & Length	Section & Str. Type	Existing Condition	Section	Proposed Str. Type	Length	Scope of works / Remarks	
01	PD 01	W4,5,7,2,3,8,9	Damudar khal, From Bowlesher river, L= 4.00 km (Up to Borokhalishakhali Bridge)	T-17.71 m B- 6.5 m D-1.7 m Earthen Canal	Bed Silted up: Settlement of bank	T- 20.00m B - 7.50m D- 3.5 m	Earthen Canal CC block lined channel	3800. m 200m	Re-excavation of Canal	Drain RoW available; few private wooden ghats (bathing and boat landing) may be temporarily removed during construction and then placed back post-construction. 3 permanent ghats to be avoided. No other permanent IR impacts anticipated
02	SD 02	W5,6,7,8	2(a) Pirojpur parerhat varani khal, from Damuder khal to parerhat khal near Barapul, L=2.6km	T- 7.00m B - 2.00m C -1.25 m Earthen Canel	Do	T- 8.00m, B- 3.50m, D- 1.75m	Earthen Canal CC block lined channel	2470 m 130	Do	2(a) Drain RoW available; no permanent IR impacts anticipated
			2(b) Malaria pule to Primary School (Mashid bari)	T - 5.00m, B- 2.00m, D- 1.25m	Do	T- 5.00m B- 2.00m	Earthen Canal CC block lined channel	450m 50m	Do	2(b) 1 shop (temporary structure) and 2 temporary boundary walls need to be shifted.
03	SD 03	W4	Pal para khal, from Damuder khal to Mr.Kabil house, L- 1.50 km	T-4.25m B-1.5m D- 1.00m Earthen Canel	Do	T- 1.25m, D- 1.50m	R.C.C Covered U Channel	1500m	Adjacent road to be Widened	4 coconut trees and 3 arecanut trees likely to be affected. 3 temporary tin boundary walls need to be shifted inwards.
04	PD 02	W5	Chan Mari khal, from Bowlesher River to Sarder bari field, L-1580.00m	T - 4.55m B-2.00m D- 1.30m Earthen	Do	04	Earthen Canal	1422m	Do	No permanent IR impacts anticipated.
							CC block lined channel	158		

SL No	Drain/ No.	Ward No.	Existing Condition			Proposed Intervention				IR Impacts Status
			Location & Length	Section & Str. Type	Existing Condition	Section	Proposed Str. Type	Length	Scope of works / Remarks	
05	SD 04	W7	Gazi bari khal from Damuder khal(near barring gate) to S.K. Jalil mia's house,L-1736m	T-4.80m B-2.00m D-1.20m Earthen Canel	Do	B=4.0m D=1.5m	R.C.C Covered U Channel	1736m	Re-Excavation of Canal	Trees: Arecanut=25, coconut=5, mahogany=6 Chambul=3 Temporary tin/bamboo boundaries likely to require shifting; space available for shifting of walls.
06	SD 06	W5	Modda Rasta Kacha drain from Chan mari khal to Maddo rasta via Mr.Farruk sarder house,L- km	B-2.00m D-1.5m	Do	B-2.00m D-1.5m	R.C.C. Open Channel	500m	Do	Estimated xxm of the drain stretch runs through private lands, which are not proposed to be funded under the project. Remaining major portion of the drain runs through pourashava land. Temporary (tin) fences of houses in drain RoW may require to be shifted and trees (35 arecanut and mahogany trees) may require to be cut.
07	SD 07	W5	Primary Education Office Drain from Existing R.c.c.drain to Mr.Delower house,L- km	B-1.5m D-1.25m	Do	B-1.5m D-1.25m	R.C.C. Open Channel	250 m	Do	Estimated xxm of the drain stretch runs through private lands, which are not proposed to be funded under the project. Remaining major portion of the drain runs through pourashava land. No permanent IR impacts anticipated on portions running through government land.
08	SD 08	W4	West Sikarpur kacha drain from Chilla khal to cfitala near Mr.Abu mia house,via babo Dulal Ghoos,	B-2.00m D-1.50m	Do	B-2.00m D-1.50m	R.C.C. Open Channel	600m	Do	Estimated xxm of the drain stretch runs through private lands, which are not proposed to be funded under the project. Remaining major portion of the drain runs

SL No	Drain/ No.	Ward No.	Existing Condition			Proposed Intervention				IR Impacts Status
			Location & Length	Section & Str. Type	Existing Condition	Section	Proposed Str. Type	Length	Scope of works / Remarks	
										through pourashava land. Temporary (tin) fences of houses in drain RoW may require to be shifted and trees (25 arecanut trees) may require to be cut.
09	SD 09	W7	Damuder khal to Mr.Haque Mias house, side of S.P house,	B-2.00m D-1.50m	Do	B-2.00m D-1.50m	R.C.C. Open Channel	500m	Do	Trees (arecanut=30, coconut=6) Latrine pits (2 no.s) Temporary tin boundaries to be shifted Pucca boundary wall of SP quarters to be avoided.
10	SD 10	W7	Pirojpur – Paraerhat Varani khal to Maddo Mushid house north side of Bypass	B-1.50m D-2.50m	Do	T-6.00m B-1.75m D-1.50m	R.C.C Covered U Channel	1736m	Re-Excavation of Canal	14 shops (temporary structures), mainly food stalls partially affected. 2 commercial establishments (temporary structures) – 1 mobile recharge and 1 tea stall on either side of culvert fully affected and will need to be shifted. Adequate space available along road to accommodate these shops; income loss (max Tk. 500 per day for owner and Tk. 100 per day for tea stall employee) only during shifting anticipated.
11	SD 11	W5	Adorshapara drain from Bolesher river to east side of sultan mia's house,	New	Do	B-2.00m D-1.5m	R.C.C. Open Channel	500m	Do	3 temporary structures (residences) partially affected.
12	PD 12	W7	Murshid bari khal from pirojpur – parerhat varani khal to Mr.Alom house,	New	Do	B-1.50m D-2.00m	R.C.C. Open Channel	500m	Do	Wide primary drain; no encroachments in proposed stretch, hence no permanent IR impacts likely.
13	SD 13		Khumuria Asrom	New	Do	B-	R.C.C.	600m	Do	No permanent IR impacts

SL No	Drain/ No.	Ward No.	Existing Condition			Proposed Intervention				IR Impacts Status
			Location & Length	Section & Str. Type	Existing Condition	Section	Proposed Str. Type	Length	Scope of works / Remarks	
			bari road side drain to Balasher river,			2.00m D-1.50m	Open Channel			likely.
14	SD 04	W4	14(a) Sikarpur khal from Damuder khal to water supply Compound ,L-1.00 Km	T-5.68m B-2.00m D-1.25m Earthen canel	Do	T-6.50m B-3.00m	Earthen Canal CC block lined channel	900m 100m	Do	4 kutcha residential structures to be avoided. 36 trees used as boundary (kocha trees, mahogany and raintrees) likely to be affected.
		W4	14(b)Sikder bari to Sheikh bari ,L – 2.50 km	T-5.00m B-2.00m D-1.25m	Do	T-5.00m B-2.00m D-1.25m	Earthen Canal CC block lined hannel	440 m 60m	Do	55 arecanut trees, 16 chambul,22 mahogany likely to be affected.
		W4	14(c) Sikder bari Culvart to Huque driver house,	Do	Do	T-6.50m B-3.00m	Earthen Canal R.C.C. Open Channel	450m 600m	Do	Temporary boundary walls need to be shifted. Trees: chambul=7, mahogany=14, arecanut=12, coconut=3 affected.
15	SD 05	W8	Fire service khal(Machempur Kisnagur) from Damuder khal to Stadium compound L- 1522 m	B-2.00m D-1.50m Earthen khal	Do	T-5.00m B-2.00m D-1.25m	Earthen Canal	1369.8m	Do	No permanent IR impacts anticipated
							CC block lined channel	152.2m		
16	SD 06	W2,4	Side of Primary Teacher's Training Institute khal,from Damuder khal to Police line, L-1736m	T-10.10m B-3.00m D-1.30m Earthen Canel	Do	T-6.00m B-1.75m	Earthen Canal	1.35 km	Do	Temporary tin boundary walls will need to be shifted inwards; people are willing to so. 17 arecanut trees, 7 chambul and 12 mahogany trees likely to be affected.
							CC block lined	0.15		

SL No	Drain/ No.	Ward No.	Existing Condition			Proposed Intervention				IR Impacts Status
			Location & Length	Section & Str. Type	Existing Condition	Section	Proposed Str. Type	Length	Scope of works / Remarks	
17	SD 07	W8,9	Dhup pasa khal,from Damuder khal to Krisna Nagur Feild, L-1275m	T-9.23m B-3.5m D-1.5m Earthen Canel	Do	D-1.50m T-9.23m	Earthen Canal	2700m	Do	4 residential properties have pucca boundary walls adjacent to drain RoW; 2 can of these be avoided.
							CC block lined channel	300m		
18	SD 08	W4	HBN Bricks to East side of Mr. Muklasur Rahman house, via Madu Mia`s Mill khal, L-3km	T-4.80m B-2.00m D-1.20m Earthen Canel	Do		Earthen Canal	1562.4m	Re Excavation of Canal	6 tin boundary walls, 1 kicthen and 1 toilet (kutcha structures) likely to be affected.
							CC block lined channel	173.6m		

Table A1.6: Sanitation: Proposed Pilot Projects

	Proposal	Land ownership	IR Impacts Status
Wastewater management in South Shikarpur Housing settlement	Collection and treatment of wastewater from household toilets using simplified sewer system and improved wastewater treatment system. Expected to benefit 100 households (500 persons).	Land under pourashava road (400 m stretch) adjacent to the housing colony, ward no. 4	Adequate land available
Improved sanitation system for sweepers housing colony, Krishnanagar	Shared toilets (1 per 2 households) and wastewater management facility.	Pourashava land at sweeper's colony, Krishnanagar, ward no. 8	Adequate land available in front of the row of houses. Housing condition in the sweeper's colony is very poor and houses will need to be rebuilt. Hence, facilities provided under CTIIP need to be built away from the structure. Community needs to be consulted on actual placement of the toilet and pits during detailed design.
Septage treatment	Septage treatment plant	Private land, Norkhali and Lokkhakati Mouzas	Private land (51 decimals) belonging to Abdur Rauf Sikder identified for the purpose. Pourashava has entered into a sale agreement with the landowner. Land price offered: (Tk. 960,000/) appears similar to prevailing market price in the two mouzas for lands with similar productivity (Tk 10 lakh), available from market survey results.

APPENDIX 2: DETAILS OF LAND FOR NEGOTIATED PURCHASE

Table A2.1: Details of Affected Land Parcel

Details of landowner (of land proposed for negotiated purchase)	
Name of affected landowner	Abdur Rauf Sikdar
Contact No.	01712194740
Present address	Sikdar Manzil, Hularhat, Pirojpur district.
Plot no.	GL no. 52, 53. Mouza Norkhali, Lokhakati. SA no.= 67,203,342,284,288,342.
Total land owned	131 decimals
Affected land area	51 decimals (38.9% of total land owned)
Crops	2 crops of paddy (cultivated on 18 decimals of land); and
Trees	About 723 trees planted on the remaining affected land.
Whether any labour employed on affected land	Yes. Agricultural labour employed as and when required (during transplanting, harvesting etc.); no permanent employees/labourers or sharecroppers.
Structures	None on affected land
Willingness to sell identified land	Yes; at prevalent market rate

Table A2.2: Land prices: Registered Price versus Market price and negotiated price of land in Mouza Norkhali and Lokhakati (Unit rate/decimal, in Tk)

Mouza/Land type	Agricultural	Homestead	Orchard	Bhita/rocky	Pond/low lying land
Registered price					
Norkhali	7937	10013	9600	13516	636
Lokhakati	5672	4400	2656	4000	750
Market Price					
Norkhali	22500	75000	50000	60000	20000
Lokhakati	20000	60000	50000	55000	18000
Negotiated sale price	18824	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: Pirojpur District Land Registrar's Office, Pirojpur pourashava and Market Survey for PPTA, 2013.

Note: It is evident that the price of trees is not considered in the negotiated land price by the pourashava. Discussions with the affected landowner indicated that in his opinion, fair market price should range between Tk 18000 - 20000 per decimal.

APPENDIX 3: 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	07-07-13	Pirojpur Adarshapara Secondary School ,Ward No-5-Pirojpur Pourashava	10	5	15	-Vacant land available	who would be responsible for maintenance of the facility?	-Approach road needs to be constructed from the main road to the cyclone shelter Facilities required at the cyclone shelter: water supply, sanitation (separate toilets for men and women), electricity /solar lighting, generator, four storied building, strong, safe and secure building, separate maternity and childcare room, first aid boxes, hall for school/community center, etc.
2	Cyclone Shelter	06-07-13	Khamkata Govt. Primary School, Ward No-8-Pirojpur Pourashava	7	8	15	Vacant government land; no involuntary resettlement issues envisaged Construction work should not hamper regular classes and activities of the school.	Pourashava should maintain the facility as the school does not have any funds	The proposed cyclone shelter cum school should be properly designed, with a fire escape (2 staircases), bathrooms for men and women with access from the building (toilets are often provided outside or behind cyclone shelters, making them difficult to access when it rains).
3	Cyclone Shelter	07-07-13	Madha-dumuritala Govt Primary School, Ward No-9-Pirojpur Pourashava	5	13	18	-An existing old, abandoned tin and wood shed will be removed by the school authority to make space for the cyclone shelter cum school.	-	Need for a larger school building cum cyclone shelter with toilets and other facilities expressed.
4	Cyclone Shelter	06-07-13	Hularhat Dakhil Madrasha, Ward	14	1	15	- Vacant land available. An old small tin shed	who would maintain the building	Willingness to provide space for the cyclone shelter

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			
			No-3-Pirojpur Pourashava				(abandoned building) is present at the site (8x10 ft) - It should ensured that the construction work does not hamper regular classes of the madrasa students.		
5	Cyclone Shelter	28-07-13	Maddhaya Namajpur, Ward No-6, Pirojpur Pourashava	9	5	14	Vacant land available, Being the same compound that the construction would not hamper regular classes of the school student	-	Three storied building with sanitation (separate for male and female), electricity, generator, water and mick to be provided. The design of the building will be needed as School cum cyclone shelter.
6	Bridge	05-07-13	Near Firoj Howlader House, Ward No-6- Pirojpur Pourashava	11	4	15	-No Involuntary resettlement (IR) impacts foreseen		Even though trees acting as boundary to a property may be required to be cut, people would like the bridge to be improved.
7	Road	29-09-13	West Sikarpur Road (R14) from Palpara to Maddho Sikarpur Road	5	1	6	Road in fairly good condition, except for the last 70 m stretch	Improper drainage is a bigger problem than the road. Proper drainage required to ensure hygienic living conditions.	Aware that a few feet of road shoulders on either side belong to the pourahsava. Willing to shift temporary fences for road and drain improvements..
8	Drain	29-09-13	SD08 West Sikarpur kacha drain from Chilla Khal to Chitala near Abu Mia house via Babu Dulal Ghosh	4	3	7	Felt need for drain improvement expressed by the community.	-	Drain runs through private property for about 50-70 m length, the remaining length (approx.. 530-550 m) under pourashava control..
				65	40	105			

APPENDIX 4: 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 Pirojpur 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 Pirojpur include 34.2 km of road improvement, 5 bridges, 5 cyclone shelters, equipment procurement for solid waste management, 25.9 km of drainage and flood control interventions financed by ADB, and a septage treatment facility, sanitation facilities (community toilets and wastewater management facility) for a low income settlement and a wastewater management facility for a housing settlement with low, medium and high income groups, co-financed by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. Other than equipment procurement for solid waste management and sanitation, all proposals are for civil works components.

C. Policy and Principles

3. A Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared for Pirojpur, 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.

D. Involuntary Resettlement impact

4. No major IR impacts are envisaged under the proposed project components of CTIIP in Pirojpur. The scope of land acquisition and resettlement is identified based on field visits to each site and/or alignment. Private land acquisition of 0.51 acre is anticipated for the proposed pilot for septage treatment at Pirojpur under CTIIP. Twenty-seven structures are likely to be partially affected and 3 abandoned structures fully affected.

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 72,665 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.¹² 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 teams¹³ 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 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

¹² 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.

¹³ 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 (ICDC)

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 Interministerial Program Steering Committee (IPSC) to be resolved 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 5: 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 6: 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 7: 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	No.	Income (Tk.)

4.8.2 Details of Cultivation/Plantation

Crop(s)	Production (specify unit e.g Kgs/ tonnes/quintals)	Production for own use -1 /sale -2	If produced for sale, income (Tk. per _____ (annum/season/other, specify)

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

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

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

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

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

5.0 Details of affected structure

Sl. No	Details	Materials used			Length in mts.	Breadth in mts	Height in mts.	Value (Tk.)
		Roof	Wall	Floor				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Room 1							
2	Room 2							
3	Room 3							
4	Room 4							
5	Room 5							

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	Own ershi per- ship
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 _____

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

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

8.2 **Details of household assets**

a) Do you have following items in your house?

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

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

If yes, please specify program and benefit received _____

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

If yes, please specify _____

9.0 HOUSEHOLD DETAILS

9.1 Male 9.2 Female 9.3 Adult

9.4 Children 9.5 Married 9.6 Unmarried

Widow/Divorced Major Occupation

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 8: 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.