

Resettlement Plan

November 2013

BAN: Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Project – Amtali Town

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

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 9 October 2013)

| | | |
|---------------|---|--------|
| Currency Unit | = | Tk |
| Tk1.00 | = | \$0.01 |
| \$1.00 | = | 77.66 |

ABBREVIATIONS

| | | |
|-------|---|--|
| ADB | – | Asian Development Bank |
| AP | – | affected person |
| CTEIP | – | Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure 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 | – | nongovernment 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 | – | cubic meter |

GLOSSARY OF BANGLADESHI TERMS

| | | |
|--------------------|---|--|
| <i>crore</i> | – | 10 million (= 100 <i>lakh</i>) |
| <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>kutchra</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 <i>mouza</i> 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

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Background.** The Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Project (CTEIP) 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 (iii) 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 two-stage process known as a 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 1 and Batch 2 towns, with towns in each batch receiving funds under two stages (Stage I and Stage II). Batch 1 covers the *pourashava* of Amtali, Galachipa, Mathbaria, and Pirojpur, while Batch 2 covers the *pourashavas* of Barguna, Daulat Khan, Kalapara, and Bhola. This resettlement plan (RP) is prepared for all subprojects proposed for the Batch 1 town of Amtali in Stage I of CTEIP.

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

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

5. **Scope of land acquisition and resettlement.** No major IR impacts are envisaged under the proposed project components of CTEIP in Amtali. The components requiring land other than that owned by the *pourashava* include: (i) one production tubewell and one overhead tank, for which land will be available through donation (ADB's safeguard policy makes it obligatory to endorse any land donation by an independent third party evaluator, e.g. an eminent citizen of the *pourashava*), to ensure there is no significant social and economic impact due to land donation); and (ii) two public toilet complexes proposed on the Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) land, two community toilet complexes proposed on Khas land, and a wastewater treatment facility at the Upajila Health Complex, a government hospital.

Private land acquisition will not be necessary for these proposed works. For the drainage component, however, relocation of two households (16 persons) and residential structures is anticipated. These households are on government land. No private land acquisition is anticipated for proposed interventions at Amtali under CTEIP. Six structures are likely to be partially affected and four fully affected. Of the fully affected structures, 2 are abandoned and the remaining 2 (1 residential, occupied by a BPL household, and 1 residential-cum-commercial) will require relocation.

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

7. **Institutional set-up.** The Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRDC) acting through its Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) will be the Executing Agencies of the project. LGED will be the lead executing agency (EA) for the project, and the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) will be a co-executing agency (for water supply and sanitation). A project management unit (PMU) will be established in LGED. The participating *pourashava* will be the implementing agencies (IAs), and will establish a project implementation unit (PIU) within the *pourashava* structure. Safeguard officers will be appointed in PMU and PIUs, and will be responsible for undertaking day-to-day safeguard tasks and requirements, including implementation of project's grievance redress mechanism (GRM). The safeguard officers will be supported by the resettlement specialists and experts from the detailed design consultant and project management and supervision consultant.

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

9. **Resettlement budget and financing plan.** The resettlement cost for the subproject in Amtali is estimated at \$41,607, which will be met from counterpart (government) funds.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Introduction

1. The Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Project (CTEIP) 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 two-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 1 and Batch 2 towns, with towns in each batch receiving funds under two stages (Stage I and Stage II). Batch 1 covers the *pourashavas* of Amtali, Galachipa, Mathbaria, and Pirojpur, while Batch 2 covers the *pourashavas* of Barguna, Daulat Khan, Kalapara, and Bhola. This resettlement plan (RP) is prepared for all subprojects proposed for the Batch 1 town of Amtali in Stage I of CTEIP. The regional setting of Amtali is depicted in Figure 1.

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

B. Proposed Subproject Components

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

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 (NOC) from the concerned institutions for the proposed civil works. On the basis of the project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA) report, some anticipated impacts are permanent but not significant, while others are temporary, e.g. impacts on hawkers, 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, 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.

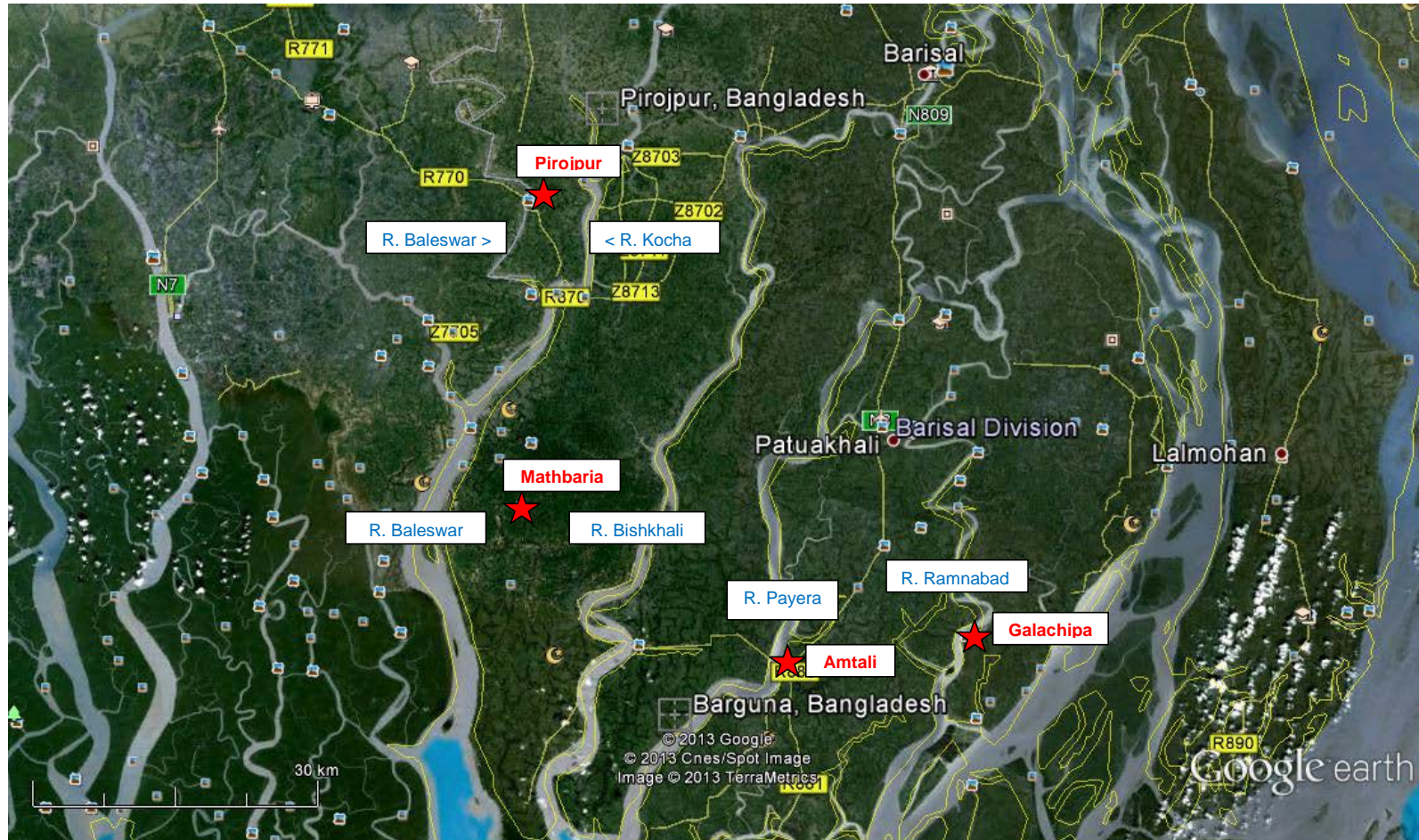
C. Objectives of Resettlement Plan

6. This resettlement plan is prepared for Stage I investments proposed in Amtali as part of the Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Project. It addresses the involuntary resettlement (IR) impacts of the proposed project, and is consistent with the resettlement framework (RF) for the investment program and ADB's SPS 2009.

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

- (i) to describe the identified scope and extent of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts as a result of identified project components, and to address them through appropriate recommendations and mitigation measures in the RP;
- (ii) to present the socioeconomic 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, 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 to define the applicable IR policy principles;
- (vii) to define entitlements of affected persons, and assistance and benefits available under the project;
- (viii) to present a budget for resettlement and to define institutional arrangements, implementation responsibilities, and schedule for resettlement implementation; and
- (ix) to describe the mechanism that will be used to monitor resettlement plan implementation.

Figure 1: Location Map of Amtali *Pourashava*



★ Study town

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

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

A. Roads

9. Improvements to 8 existing *pourashava* roads (6.83 km) are proposed, of which 6 are in core areas and 2 in fringe areas of the town. Proposals include improvement and widening of surfaced road area within the existing road right of way.¹ Among the roads in 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 No. 3 (road from *pourashava* near Jogen Singh house to Bandth of Ward Nos. 1 and 4), permanent impacts should be avoided by improving road surface along existing road RoW for about 20 feet from the starting point²; and (2) for Road No. 6 (Mazar Road to ATO Kashem Mia house via Laker Par, Ward No. 3), the verandah of a house projecting into the road RoW should be avoided. Joint transect walks with *pourashava* and project engineers indicate the feasibility of avoidance of these potential permanent impacts. Along the remaining proposed roads, loss of trees, compound walls, and minor structures constructed on road RoW is anticipated; the RP provides for compensation against such loss. Appendix 1, Table A1.1 provides details of IR impacts according to roads.

B. Cyclone Shelters

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

C. Solid Waste Management

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

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

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

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

Figure 2: Proposed Water Supply Components

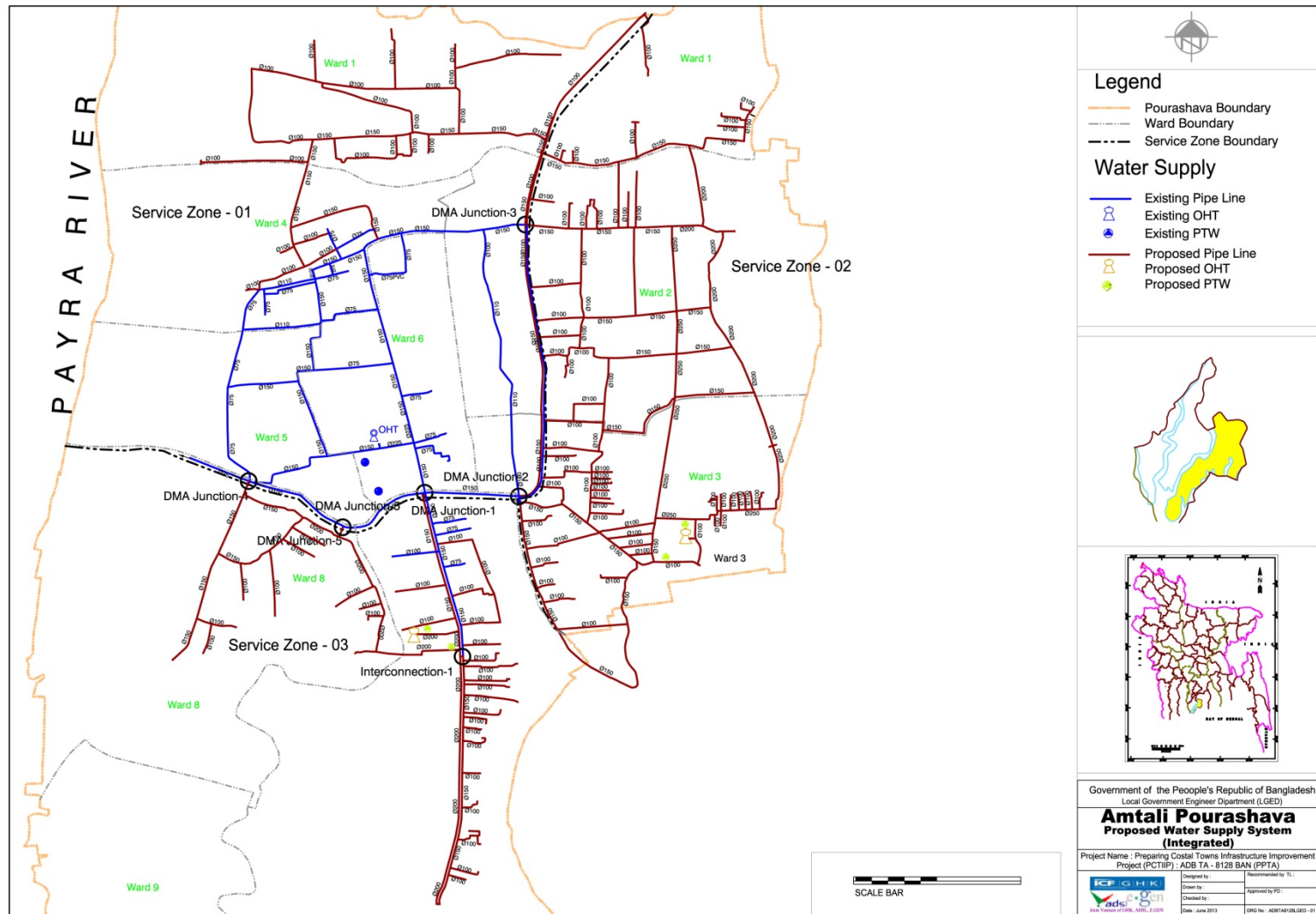
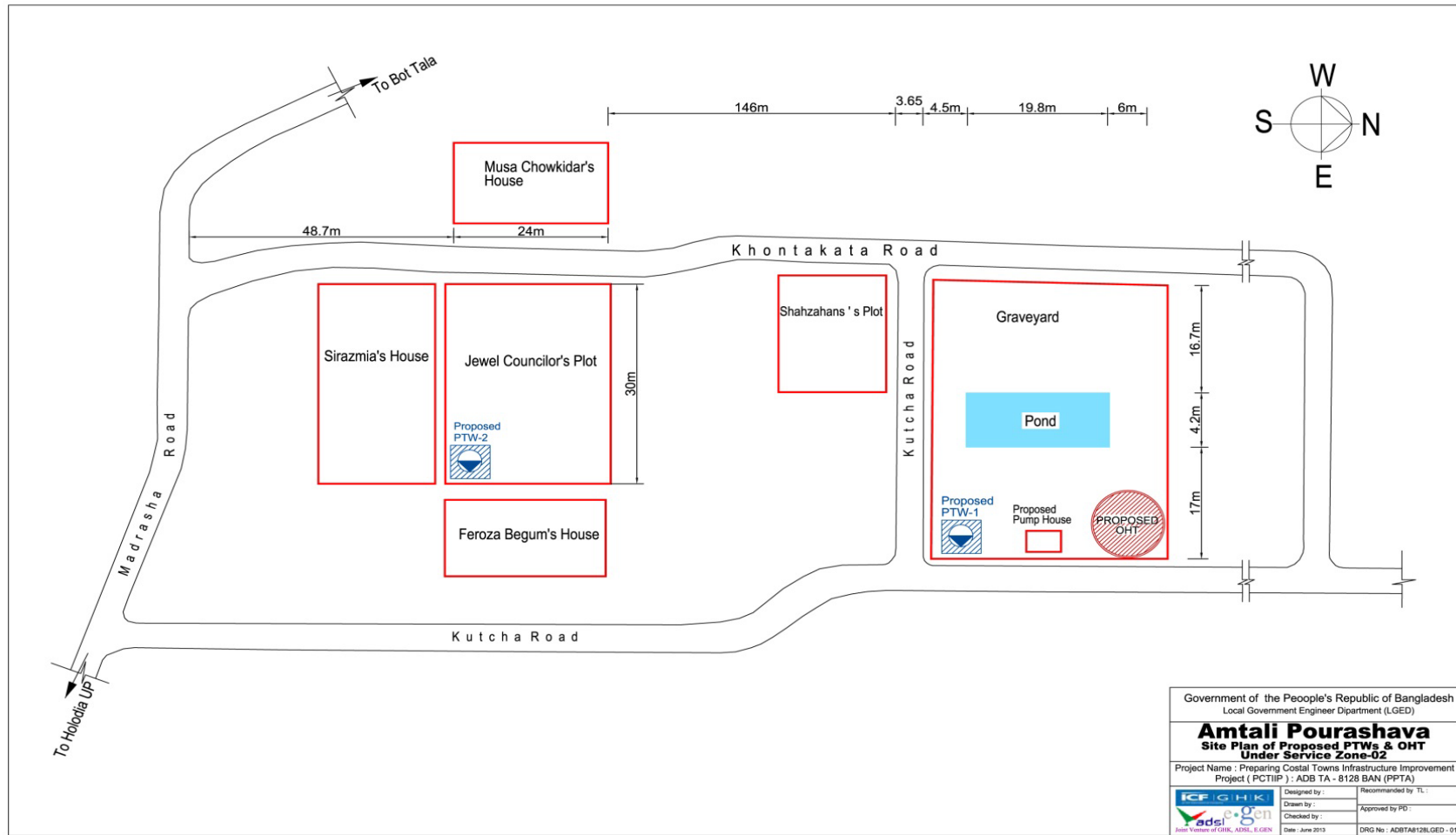


Figure 3: Schematic of Proposed Production Tubewell (PTW) and Overhead Tank (OHT)



D. Drainage and Flood Control

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

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

14. **Partially affected structures.** A total of 5 structures are partially affected as a result of proposed drainage improvements, including 1 residential property, 1 commercial property, and 3 boundary walls. Details of impacts according to drains are provided in Appendix 1, Table A1.4.

E. Water Supply

15. Proposed water supply improvements in Amtali are depicted in Figure 2. Two production tubewells (PTW) are proposed: one on private land belonging to a councilor who has agreed to donate the land (10x10 ft) to the *pourashava*, and the second on *pourashava* land, adjacent to a graveyard, where an overhead tank (OHT) is also proposed (Figure 3). The RP recommends construction of a compound wall around the proposed PTW and OHT, with a separate access from a graveyard to ensure there are no acceptability issues in the future.⁶

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. Sanitation

17. No land acquisition or IR impacts are anticipated for proposed sanitation interventions.
18. Public toilets are proposed at Launch Ghat wood market and Fish Market, both on government land belonging to the Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA).
19. Community toilets are proposed at Zilla Parishad Natun Bandh Basti and Bandh Banglo, New Embankment Basti, both on government *khas* land.
20. **Pilot projects.** Two pilot projects are proposed for co-financing by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation: (i) community-based sanitation facility at Mango Market on *pourashava* land; and (ii) wastewater management in a large public institution, a hospital, also on government land. Assessment of IR impacts of sanitation projects is given in Appendix 1, Table A1.7.
21. Estimated resettlement impacts of proposed interventions in Amtali, based on impact inventory surveys, are presented in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Summary of Resettlement Impacts

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

^a In the absence of both national and regional benchmarks of below poverty level (BPL), this project uses the upper poverty line at Tk. 1,870.6/capita/month to determine vulnerable households. This is calculated from the 2010 upper poverty line determined by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics with inflation rate added.

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

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

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

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

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. Profile of Affected Persons

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

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

⁸ The project management and supervision consultant (PMSC) will be responsible for construction supervision.

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

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

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

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

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

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

A. Public Consultation

28. As part of the PPTA, extensive consultations were undertaken with key stakeholders in line with ADB's requirements pertaining to environment and social considerations. Tools used for consultation were stakeholder workshops and meetings, interviews, structured questionnaires, and focus group discussions (FGD). During project preparation, 12 FGDs were held with 129 participants (fully or partially affected persons and beneficiaries, including men and women) at or around various project sites to understand their key concerns related to the project. Key concerns recorded were whether disruptions to economic activities could be minimized, who would manage common facilities and how, avoiding construction on market days, whether partial closure of roads 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 favor of the project, as they understood that all residents of Amtali would benefit from the project and therefore expressed willingness to bear with inconveniences for a limited period of time and shift their fences and temporary shops or structures if required for improved facility provision. Appendix 2 provides the summary of public consultations held.

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

B. Information Disclosure

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

C. Continued Consultation and Participation

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

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

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

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

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

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

35. *Pourashava*-wide public awareness campaigns will ensure that awareness on grievance redress procedures is generated through the campaign. The PIU safeguard 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 safeguard assistant to help ensure that their grievances are addressed.

36. Affected persons (APs) will have the flexibility of conveying grievances/suggestions by dropping grievance redress/suggestion forms in complaints/suggestion boxes that have already been installed by project *pourashavas*, or through telephone hotlines at accessible locations, by e-mail, by post, or by writing in a complaints register in *pourashava* offices. Appendix 4 has the sample grievance registration form. Careful documentation of the name of the complainant, date of receipt of the complaint, address/contact details of the person, location of the problem area, and how the problem was resolved will be undertaken. The safeguard officers from the PMU and PIU will have the overall responsibility for timely grievance redressal on environmental and social safeguard issues and for registration of grievances, related disclosure, and communication with the aggrieved party.

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

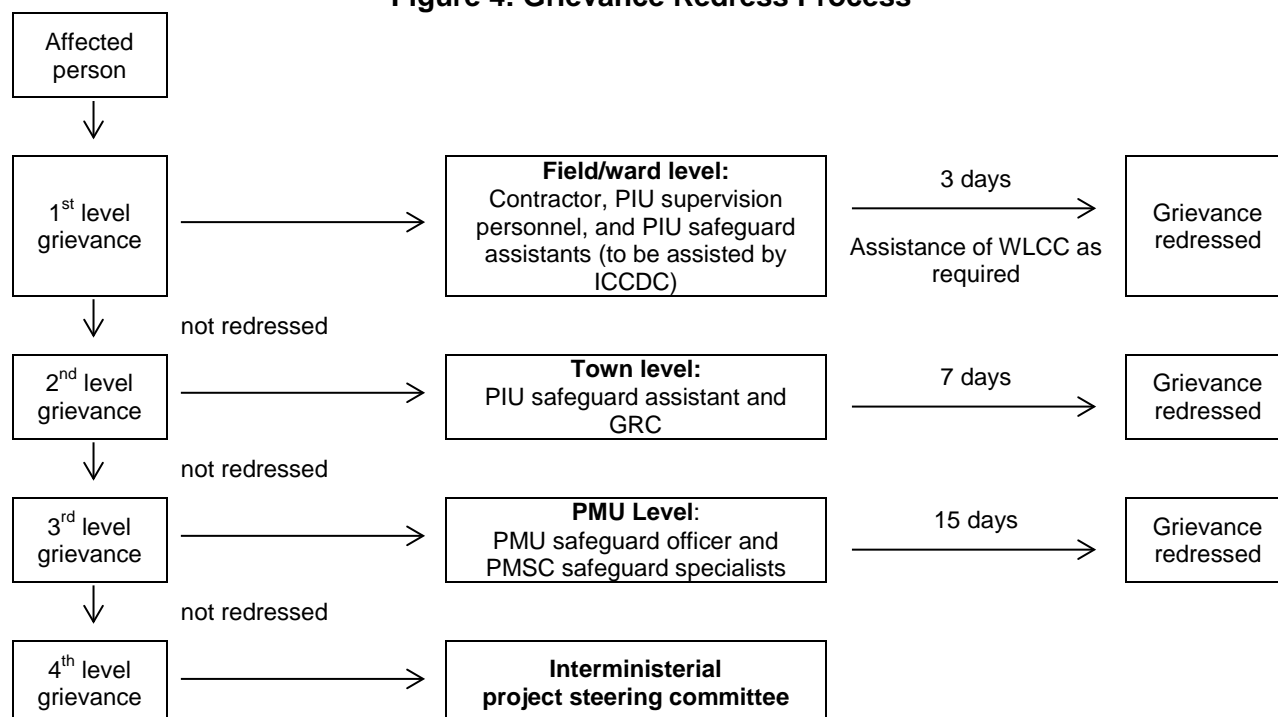
- (i) **1st level grievance.** The contractors, PIU supervision personnel, and PIU safeguard assistant can immediately resolve issues on-site in consultation with each other, and will be required to do so within 3 days of receipt of a complaint/grievance. Assistance of ward level coordination committees (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 the PIU safeguard assistant (the second level of grievance redress), who will attempt to resolve them within 7 days.¹³ The PIU safeguard assistant will be responsible to see the process of redressal of each grievance through.
- (iii) **3rd level grievance.** The PIU safeguard assistant will refer any unresolved or major issues to the PMU safeguard 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, 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 interministerial project steering committee (IPSC)¹⁴ to be resolved within 14 days. All paperwork (details of grievances) needs to be completed by the PIU safeguard 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 safeguard assistant.

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

39. In the event 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 developing member countries (DMCs). The ADB Accountability Mechanism information will be included in the Project Information Document (PID) to be distributed to the affected communities, as part of the project GRM.

¹³ Grievance redress committees (GRC) have already been formed at town level. For example, in Pirojpur *pourashava*, the GRC is comprised of the panel mayor as chairperson, one councilor, the *pourashava* executive engineer, *pourashava* secretary, and *pourashava* administrative officer as members. All town-level GRCs shall have at least one woman member/chairperson and AP representative or independent NGO as committee member. In addition, for project-related grievances, representatives of APs, community-based organizations (CBOs), and eminent citizens must be invited as observers in GRC meetings.

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

Figure 4: Grievance Redress Process

Note: GRC = grievance redressal committee; ICCDC = institutional capacity and community development consultants; PIU = project implementation unit; PMSC = project management and supervision consultants; PMU = project management unit; WLCC = ward level coordination committee

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

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

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

VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

43. **ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).** The three important elements of the ADB's Safeguard 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 to the affected businesses prior to construction.

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

45. ARIPO does not cover non-titleholders, such as encroachers, informal settler/squatters, occupiers, and informal tenants and leaseholders without documents. ARIPO also does not provide for replacement value of the property acquired, and has no provision for resettlement assistance for restoration of livelihoods of displaced persons, except for legal compensation for land and structures. Further, in a majority of the cases, the compensation paid does not constitute market or replacement value of the property acquired. Gaps between national law and ADB's SPS were identified, and bridging measures included in the entitlement matrix for the project. ADB's SPS applies to all ADB-financed and/or ADB-administered sovereign projects and their components, regardless of the source of financing, including investment projects funded by a loan, a grant, or other means. The draft resettlement plan and entitlement matrix therein represents a uniform document agreed upon by both the Government of Bangladesh and ADB to ensure compliance with their respective rules and policies. Appendix 5 provides a comparison of ARIPO and ADB SPS policy principles, and provides a gap analysis.

VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE, AND BENEFITS

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

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

47. According to SPS 2009 of ADB, in the context of involuntary resettlement in Amtali, affected persons (APs) are those who are physically relocated, or lose residential land or shelter, and/or are 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 from receiving compensation and resettlement assistance from the project.

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

- (i) APs whose lands are lost (partial or total) – APs whose lands are being used for residential, commercial, community (school, *madrassa*, 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, and 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 indigenous peoples or IP (tribal), or ethnic/religious minorities.

B. Land Donation

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

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

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

C. Principles and Legal and Policy Commitments

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

- (i) The land acquisition and resettlement impacts on persons displaced by the project would be avoided or minimized as much as possible through alternate design/engineering options.
- (ii) Where the negative impacts are unavoidable, the persons displaced by the project and vulnerable groups will be identified and assisted in improving or regaining their standard of living.
- (iii) Information related to the preparation and implementation of RP will be disclosed to all stakeholders, and people's participation will be ensured in planning and implementation. The RP will be disclosed to the DPs in local language.
- (iv) The displaced persons who do not own land or other properties, but have economic interests or lose their livelihoods, will be assisted, as per the broad principles described in the entitlement matrix of this document.
- (v) Before starting civil works, compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) assistance will be paid in full, in accordance with the provisions described in this document.
- (vi) An entitlement matrix for different categories of people displaced by the project has been prepared. People moving into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any assistance.
- (vii) For non-titleholders such as informal settlers/squatters and encroachers, the date of completion of survey during detailed design will be the cut-off date, which will be declared by the EA.
- (viii) Appropriate grievance redress mechanisms will be established to ensure speedy resolution of disputes.

- (ix) All activities related to resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring will ensure the involvement of women and other vulnerable groups.
- (x) Consultations with the APs will continue during the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation works.
- (xi) There should be a clause in the contract agreement that the construction contractor will compensate any loss or damage in connection with collection and transportation of borrow materials.

52. In accordance with the entitlement matrix suggested for the project, all displaced households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets; scope of the impacts, including socioeconomic vulnerability of the displaced persons; and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. The displaced persons will be entitled to (i) compensation for loss of land at the replacement value; (ii) compensation for loss of structures (residential/commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement value (without counting the depreciation value); (iii) compensation for loss of business/wage income; (iv) assistance for shifting of structure; (v) rebuilding and/or restoration of community resources/facilities; and (vi) livelihood/transitional cash assistance for 6 months for all physically displaced persons at official minimum wage of the appropriate AP's occupation, for each head of the affected family.

Table 2: Entitlement Matrix

| Type of Loss | Specification | Eligibility | Entitlements |
|--|---|--|--|
| 1. STRUCTURES | | | |
| Residential, agricultural, commercial, community | Partial loss (<30%) and alteration of structure | Owner (including non-titled land user) | Cash compensation for lost parts of structure at replacement cost and repair of remaining structure at market rate for materials, labor, transport, and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation for age Right to salvage materials from lost structure Allowed to construct temporary structure on unused part of project land after completion of civil work, through some lease/rent system In case of loss of toilet rendering structure unlivable, replacement with safe sanitation facilities at adjacent or nearby location, or, compensation for the entire structure at the discretion of the owner |
| | | Lessee, tenant | Cash refund of the lease money for the lessee for duration of remaining lease period (to be deducted from the owner) |
| | Full loss of structure (>=30%) and relocation | Owner (including non-titled land user) | The AP may choose between the following alternatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation through provision of fully titled and registered replacement structure of comparable quality and value, including payment of all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, at a relocation site or a location agreeable to the AP OR • Cash compensation for the affected structure at replacement cost, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, without deduction due to depreciation value • In case of the remaining structure becoming unlivable, compensation calculated for the entire structure without deduction of depreciation value and self-relocation IN EITHER CASE Right to salvage materials from lost structure |
| | | Lessee, tenant | Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to size of lost plot for 6 months The lease money for the lessee for duration of remaining lease period to be deducted from the owner |
| | Moving of minor structures (fences, sheds, kitchens, latrines, etc.) | Owner, lessee, tenant | The AP may choose between the following alternatives: Cash compensation for self-reconstruction of structure at market rate (labor, materials, transport, and other incidental costs) OR Relocation/reconstruction of the structure by the project IN EITHER CASE Access to the affected facility to be restored |
| | Stalls, kiosks | Vendors (including titled and non-titled land users) | Assistance for finding alternative land to continue business Allowed to construct temporary structure/continue business through some lease/rent system as vendor,, at alternative location comparable to lost location; and Cash compensation for self-relocation of stall/kiosk at market rate (labor, materials, transport, and other incidental costs) |
| | Fixed assets attached to affected structures (water supply, telephone | Owner, lessee, tenant | Cash compensation for reinstallation and connection charges |

| Type of Loss | Specification | Eligibility | Entitlements |
|--|---|---|--|
| | lines) | | |
| 2. RELOCATION | | | |
| Assistance and allowances | Residence or means of livelihood (agricultural land, business premises) | All APs to be relocated due to loss of land and/or structures (including squatters) | Logistical and administrative assistance, with identification and purchasing or rental of replacement plots and/or structures, or the construction of new ones Cash allowance covering the cost of transport of people and their moveable property at current market rate on actual cost basis Transition allowance of 6 months of official minimum wage of the appropriate APs' occupation (head of household) Transition housing/commercial space/residential-cum-commercial space of equal quality to lost housing/means of livelihood or rental payment for equivalent housing for the duration of delay of completion of relocation of housing/site structures |
| Security of tenure | Residence or means of livelihood | Owner (titleholder, legalizable user) | Provision of ownership titles to the replacement land and/or structures and/or for the remaining plots and assets The cost of assets registration to be borne by the project |
| | | Lessee, tenant | Long-term rental agreements |
| | | Non-titled user (squatter, encroacher) | Long-term rental agreements for land and structures if desired |
| Host communities | | Host community residents | Sharing of public services and facilities established at relocation sites or separate provision |
| 3. INCOME RESTORATION | | | |
| Trees | Affected trees | Cultivator | Cash compensation for perennial crop trees at current market rate of crop type and average yield (i) multiplied, for immature non-bearing trees, by the years required to grow tree to productivity, or (ii) multiplied, for mature crop-bearing trees, by 5 years average crops (the grafted/tissue cultured plant usually starts fruiting within 2-3 years), plus cost of purchase of grafted/tissue cultured plant and required inputs to replace trees Cash compensation for timber trees at current market rate of timber value of species at current volume, plus cost of purchase of seedlings/sapling and required inputs to replace trees |
| | | Parties to sharecrop arrangement | Same as above, and distributed between land owner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share |
| Maintenance of access to means of livelihood | Obstruction by subproject facilities | All APs | Accessibility of agricultural fields, community/social facilities, business premises, and residences of persons in the project area ensured Accessibility of the original/alternative fishing ground |

| Type of Loss | Specification | Eligibility | Entitlements |
|--|--|--|--|
| Businesses (Commercial Business Enterprise/CBE) | Temporary business loss due to land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) or construction activities of project | Owner of business (registered, informal) | Cash compensation equal to lost income during period of business interruption based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records |
| Employment | Temporary employment loss due to LAR or construction activities | All laid-off employees of affected businesses | Cash compensation equal to lost wages during period of employment interruption up to 6 months, based on tax record or registered wage, or, in its absence, comparable rates for employment of the same type As applicable by labor code, compensation to be paid to the employer to enable him/her to fulfill legal obligations to provide compensation payments to laid-off employees, to be verified by government labor inspector |
| 4. COMMON RESOURCES, PUBLIC SERVICES, AND FACILITIES | | | |
| Loss of common resources, public services, and facilities | Footbridges, roads, footpaths, culverts, places of worship, classrooms in educational institutions, common water points/connections, public/community toilets, community spaces, playgrounds, etc. | Service provider | Full restoration at original site or reestablishment at relocation site of lost common resources, public services, and facilities, including replacement of related land and relocation of structures according to provisions under Sections 1 and 2 of this entitlement matrix One time grant fund for the CPR committee and management |
| 5. SPECIAL PROVISIONS | | | |
| Vulnerable APs | Loss of land, structure, and/or employment | All vulnerable APs (in all project locations) | Assistance in identification and purchase or rental of new plot/structure through microcredit scheme Assistance with administrative process of land transfer, property title, cadastral mapping, and preparation of compensation agreements Provision of livelihood training, job placement Inclusion 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 households ^a , poor households | Loss of land and structures | Titled or recognized owners of land and structures | Titling of replacement land and structures in female owner/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 | All APs | To be determined in accordance with the IR safeguard requirements of the ADB SPS and the resettlement framework for CTEIP |

| Type of Loss | Specification | Eligibility | Entitlements |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|--|
| | to entitlements | | Project RP to be updated and disclosed on ADB website Standards of the entitlement matrix of the RP not to be lowered |

^a The eligibility criteria will follow the Department of Social Service Ministry of Social Welfare that uses age 65 for men and 62 for women to identify elderly people.

VIII. COMPENSATION MECHANISM

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

54. This RP ensures compensation at replacement cost for all the displaced people/affected people (AP) of the project. Since the compensation rate under national law as established by the government is mostly lower than the replacement value, the people who have legal title to 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 Cash Compensation under the Law (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 mobilizers. The PIU will assist the affected person in opening an account in case the affected person does not have one.

A. Replacement Value for Immovable Property

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

- (i) **Houses and buildings.** The value of the houses, buildings, and other immovable properties of the DPs shall include the cost of labor and transfer of the construction materials.
- (ii) **Seasonal crops.** If notice for harvest of standing seasonal crops cannot be given, then valuation of lost standing crop at market value will be made. In addition, valuation for loss of standing crop for 1 more 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 will be calculated as annual net product value multiplied by number of productive years remaining. The 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 number of productive years remaining will be the basis for the valuation of fruit-bearing trees. If the trees are yet to reach age of maturity for calculating economic value, cost of seedlings, saplings, and agricultural inputs will be added to the compensation valuation. Valuation of fruit trees will be done by Department of Horticulture.
- (vi) **Fish livestock.** Value will be based on the market price of the fish and will be determined by the Fishery Department.

B. Valuation of Other Assets

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

57. Apart from compensation for land, trees, crops, structures, and other assets, assistance for loss of income and livelihood will also be paid to the DPs as per the entitlement matrix. This assistance will be calculated by the valuation committee. All compensation and resettlement assistance 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 *pourashavas* 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 *pourashava* competent authority.

58. Temporary loss of incomes of affected persons will be compensated based on replacement value of income losses or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption up to 6 months, as detailed in the entitlement matrix. Preferential employment in project-related work will be offered to local people, with priority to vulnerable persons. APs will be provided 7 days advance notice, followed by a reminder 2 days before construction to ensure no 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 subproject construction is the responsibility of contractors. Consistent with the environmental management plan, contractors will ensure that (i) access is maintained by making sure that space is left for access between mounds of soil; (ii) walkways and metal sheets are provided to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required; (iii) increased workforce is available to finish work in areas with impacts on access; (iv) timing of works is such that it reduces disruption during business hours and periods of peak business activities, e.g. festivals; and (v) phased construction schedule is followed, and work is undertaken on one segment at a time and one side of a road at a time. Compensation and assistance to APs must be provided prior to start of civil works.

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

A. Unit Costs

59. Market surveys were conducted in and around the Stage I towns of CTEIP 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 labor 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 were used. The business surveys reveal that affected businesses in Amtali report the highest daily profit of Tk. 400 per day, which is used as the unit rate for computation of compensation.

B. Resettlement Costs

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

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

Table 3: Indicative Cost for RP Implementation

| S.No. | Compensation for Type of Loss | No. | Type | Period Days | Unit Rate (TK) | Total Amount (TK) | Remarks |
|------------|--|-----|--------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 1 | Structures | | | | | | |
| 1.1 | Partial loss | | | | | | |
| | Semi-pucca kitchen | 1 | Owner | | 693 | 38,808 | |
| | Boundary wall (pucca) | 4 | Owners | | 15,000 | 60,000 | |
| | Stairs | 2 | Owner | | 12,000 | 24,000 | |
| | Repair of partially affected structure (wall of furniture shop) | 1 | Owner | | 20,000 | 20,000 | |
| 1.2 | Full loss/relocation | | | | | | |
| | Kutchra house | 1 | Owner | | 239 | 52580 | |
| | Kutchra house | 1 | Tenant | | 500 | 1,000 | Rent for 2 months |
| | Kutchra house | 1 | Owner | | 239 | 52,580 | |
| 2 | Relocation assistance | | | | | | |
| 2.1 | Transport allowance | 2 | | | 5000 | 10,000 | |
| 2.2 | Labor cost (shifting assistance); check if covered under contractor's budget | 4 | | 2 | 350 | 2,800 | For APs with fully affected structures |
| 2.3 | Lease deed registration fee, stamp fee, and third party fee | 1 | | | 25,000 | 25,000 | For PTW, involving land donation |
| 2.4 | DC's permission | 2 | | | 15,000 | 30,000 | For relocated structures |
| 2.5 | Transition allowance | | | | | | |
| | Transition allowance for 6 months | 1 | | 180 | 350 | 63,000 | |
| | Transition allowance for vulnerable APs (12 months) | 1 | | 365 | 350 | 127,750 | |
| | Livelihood training for vulnerable APs | 1 | | LS | 10,000 | 10,000 | |
| 3 | Temporary income loss | | | | | | |
| 3.1 | Hawkers and vendors | 55 | | 7 | 400 | 154,000 | |
| 3.2 | Special assistance for vulnerable APs (livelihood training) | | | | | | |
| | WHH | 2 | | LS | 10,000 | 20,000 | |
| | BPL | 10 | | LS | 10,000 | 100,000 | |
| 4 | Loss of trees | | | | | | |
| | Mahogany | 85 | | | 7,070 | 600,950 | |
| | Chambul | 24 | | | 5,050 | 121,200 | |
| | Silk cotton | 1 | | | 2,040 | 2,040 | |
| | Arecanut | 5 | | | 2,320 | 11,600 | |
| | Safeda | 1 | | | 1,850 | 1,850 | |
| | Tamarind | 3 | | | 2,030 | 6,090 | |

| S.No. | Compensation for Type of Loss | No. | Type | Period | Unit Rate (TK) | Total Amount (TK) | Remarks |
|----------|---|------------|------|--------|----------------|-------------------|---|
| | | | | Days | | | |
| | Guava | 10 | | | 1,825 | 18,250 | |
| | Raintree | 9 | | | 6,050 | 54,450 | |
| 5 | Other | | | | | | |
| | Water supply complex boundary wall | 900 | Sft | LS | | 450000 | |
| | Shifting assistance (labor cost) | 4 | | 120 | 350 | 168,000 | For fences, tin barricades, kiosks etc. that do not require demolition/relocation |
| | Consultations with APs during construction | | | LS | | 300,000 | |
| | Grievance redress | | | LS | | 500,000 | |
| | Awareness material | | | | | - | Covered under ICCDC budget |
| | RP updation | | | | | - | Covered under design consultant budget |
| | Surveys and consultations with APs during RP updating | | | | | - | Covered under design consultant budget |
| | Monitoring surveys of APs | | | | | - | PMSC cost |
| | Training/orientation of safeguard personnel: PMU, PIU, contractor, ICCDC community mobilizers | | | | | - | PMSC cost |
| | Restoration cost for damaged structures during construction, other than those indicated above | | | | | - | Contractor third party insurance |
| | Total (Tk) | | | | | 30,25,948 | |
| | Contingency (Tk) | 10% | | | | 3,02,595 | |
| | Grand total (Tk) | | | | | 33,28,543 | |
| | Grand total (US\$) | | | | | 41,607 | |

X. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

62. **Executing agencies and project management unit.** The Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRDC) acting through its Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) will be the Executing Agencies of the project. LGED will be the lead EA for the project, and DPHE will be a co-executing agency (for water supply and sanitation). A PMU will be established in LGED.

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

- (i) confirm and review final RPs prepared by detailed design consultants, and ensure that new RPs are prepared in accordance with the RF;
- (ii) provide oversight on social safeguard aspects (avoidance and mitigation of impacts) of subprojects, and ensure RPs are implemented in a timely manner by project implementation unit (PIU) and contractors;
- (iii) establish a system to monitor social safeguard 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 safeguard 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 safeguard monitoring reports from PIUs and submit semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB;
- (viii) ensure consultations with the affected people and timely disclosure of final RPs in locations and form accessible to the public; and
- (ix) address any grievances brought about through the grievance redress mechanism in a timely manner.

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

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

- (i) assist the detailed design consultants to communicate, consult, and disclose the updated/finalized safeguard documents to the affected people for their endorsement;
- (ii) implement final RPs and ensure timely payment of compensation and other assistance prior to the dispossession of the affected assets or the start of civil works;
- (iii) facilitate/assist the detailed design consultants in the draft RP updating and preparation of safeguard 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 safeguard 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; and
- (viii) address any grievances brought about through the project's grievance redress mechanism in a timely manner.

66. **Project management and supervision consultants.** The PMSC will have an environment safeguard expert and a resettlement expert. The PMSC safeguard expert will assist the PMU and PIUs to implement and manage safeguard 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 (i) ADB SPS (2009) and approved RF, (ii) national law on involuntary resettlement (ARIPO, 1982) and other relevant regulations, (iii) core labor standards, and (iv) the roles of PMU, PIU, and contractors in the project's GRM, public relations, and ongoing consultations.

67. **Civil works contracts and contractors.** The contractor will be required to designate a resettlement supervisor to (i) ensure compliance with RP and RF during civil works, and to (ii) carry out all mitigation and monitoring measures, such as rebuilding damaged structures/private property outlined in their contract.

68. The government will ensure that bidding and contract documents include specific provisions requiring contractors to comply with: (i) all applicable labor laws and core labor standards on (a) prohibition of child labor as defined in national legislation for construction and maintenance activities, (b) equal pay for equal work of equal value regardless of gender, ethnicity or caste, and (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: Safeguard Implementation Arrangement

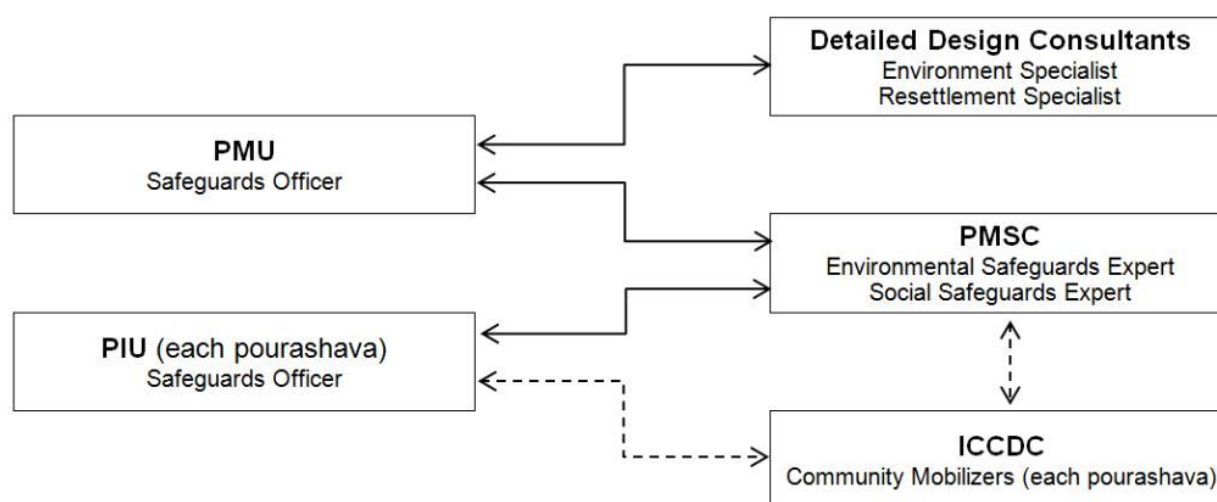


Table 4: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for Safeguard Implementation

| Activities | Agency Responsible |
|---|--|
| Update of RP based on detailed design, field inspections, AP census, detailed measurement survey (DMS), and consultation with AP | 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 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 |

| Activities | Agency Responsible |
|--|---|
| Disclosure of grievance redress mechanism/process | PMU; PIU; ICCDC; PMSC |
| Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages | Design consultant; PMU; PIU; PMSC |
| Delivery of entitlements/award of checks | PMU; PIU; PMSC |
| Implementation of mitigation and rehabilitation measures | PIU-PMU; PMSC; contractor |
| Consultations with APs during rehabilitation activities | PMSC; PIU; contractor |
| Grievance redressal | PMU; PIU; grievance redressal committee; PMSC; contractor |
| Internal monitoring | PIU-PMU; PMSC |

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

A. Capacity Building

69. The PMSC Resettlement Specialist will be responsible for development of a training program based on a capacity assessment of target participants (PMU, PIU staff, ICCDC community mobilizers, contractors), and for implementation of the training program to build capabilities on resettlement policy, planning, mitigation measures, and safeguard. These will be conducted by the PMSC RS with external resources as required. Typical modules will be (i) sensitization to social safeguard, gender, and vulnerability issues, (ii) introduction to social safeguard policy, planning, and implementation issues, monitoring methods, and tools; (iii) review of RP; and (iv) monitoring and reporting on RP implementation.

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

Table 5: Indicative Capacity Building and Training Program

| Description | Contents | Schedule | Participants |
|--|---|--|---|
| Program 1 Orientation workshop | Module 1 – Orientation ADB Safeguard Policy Statement Government of Bangladesh policy Module 2 – Social/Environmental Assessment and Resettlement Planning/IEE Process ADB policy and process, identification of impacts and mitigation measures, RP/IEE preparation, implementation, and monitoring requirements Incorporation of safeguard 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 mobilizers 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 safeguard. Costs are included in PMSC costs.

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

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

Figure 5: Implementation Schedule

| | 2014 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2015 | 2016 |
|--|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|---|------|
| | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | M9 | M10 | M11 | M12 | | |
| Establish PMU and PIU, including safeguard officers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mobilize PDA with safeguard personnel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RP updating | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mobilize PMSC with safeguard personnel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mobilize ICCDC with community mobilisers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Training of PMU/PIU safeguard personnel and ICCDC community mobilizers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Issuance of ID cards to affected persons | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Issuance of notice to APs, as required | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Compensation prior to start of construction and assistance as required, including to vulnerable APs* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Start of civil works | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Internal monitoring, including surveys of APs on entitlements, satisfaction surveys | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Repair/reconstruction of affected facilities, structures, connections, utilities if any | | | | | | | | | | | | | Immediately, in co-ordination with other departments, as required | |

XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

72. RP implementation will be closely monitored to provide the PMU with an effective basis for assessing the resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Monitoring will be undertaken by the PMSC and PMU. Monitoring will involve (i) administrative monitoring, to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with in a timely manner; (ii) socioeconomic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact, utilizing baseline information established through the detailed measurement survey of APs undertaken during project sub-preparation; and (iii) overall monitoring. Monthly progress reports will be prepared by PMSC, reporting the 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's and BMGF's websites. A sample monitoring template is given in Appendix 7.

APPENDIX 1: PROPOSED SUBPROJECT COMPONENTS IN AMTALI AND THEIR INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS STATUS

Table A1.1: Roads

| S. No. | Road Name | Existing Features | Proposed Features | | | | | IR Impacts Status |
|--------|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------|----------|---------|----------|--|
| | | | L (m) | W (m) | Rise (m) | Culvert | Type | |
| 1 | Sabujbag Selim's house to R&H road via TNT and College Mosque. Wards No. 5, 6 | W= 3 m, BC, CC | 1,000 | 3.7 | 0.30 | 3 | BC road | 20 mahogany trees and 1 raintree affected |
| 2 | Wapda Road to Kamal Sangbadik house via Mostofa Commissioner) and Firoj. Ward No. 8 | W= 2 m, CC | 1,100 | 3.0 | 0.30 | 5 | RCC road | Road in fringe area. Adequate road RoW available; road shoulders are <i>pourashava</i> property. No permanent IR impacts anticipated. |
| 3 | Road from Pourashava near Jogen Singh house to Bandth of Wards No. 1 and 4 | W=3.6m, earthen | 250 | 3.7 | 0.45 | 2 | RCC road | Present condition: mud road. Temporary IR impacts anticipated during construction. Permanent impacts to be avoided by keeping about 20-ft road length from starting point, less width than proposed. RoW width of 3.7 m available after 20 ft, till the end. |
| 4 | Zilla Parishad Road to Ferry Ghat road via TNT Office. Wards No. 5 and 6 | W=2.5 m, CC | 600 | 3.0 | 0.30 | 3 | RCC road | No permanent IR impacts anticipated. Adequate road RoW available for proposed improvement. |
| 5 | Zilla Parishad Road to Muktizodda School via Mofij Talukder House. Wards No. 6, 5 | W=3 m, CC | 430 | 3.7 | 0.30 | 3 | RCC road | Road condition bad; caving in near pond. People are willing to shift compound wall, stairs etc. as the need for improved road with drainage is perceived (presently, houses/compounds get inundated). Temporary (tin) fencing of two houses will need to be shifted by 1 ft. Owners (Alamgir and Dukhu Musulli) willing to shift fencing. Compound wall of one house affected; owner, Haji Md. Ali Akbar Mian, willing to shift boundary wall. |
| 6 | Mazar road to ATO Kashem Mia house via Leker Par. Ward No. 3 | W=2 m, CC | 1,000 | 3.0 | 0.30 | 2 | RCC road | Trees on private property affected: Chambul tree (1), mahogany (5), silk cotton (1), and areca nut (4). Cemented approach of |

| S. No. | Road Name | Existing Features | Proposed Features | | | | | IR Impacts Status |
|--------|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------|----------|-----------|-------------------|---|
| | | | L (m) | W (m) | Rise (m) | Culvert | Type | |
| | | | | | | | | one house (Monirul Islam) and buttress of gate of Hawaladar Villa (Monir Ahmad and Morshidul Alam) likely to be affected. People aware that strip of 2 ft on either side of road belongs to <i>pourashava</i> and willing to adjust; they also perceive need for an improved road. Verandah of Humayun Kabir, teacher, <i>madrassa</i> , projecting out, to be avoided. |
| 7 | Road from sluice gate to Locha Bottola. Wards No. 8, 9 | W=4 m BC road | 2,500 | 4.0 | 0.00 | 5 | BC with WBM only. | Road in fringe area of town. No widening proposed, hence no permanent IR impacts anticipated. No commercial activity on the road. Temporary impact on access to residences anticipated. |
| 8 | Road leading to Amtali Bandar Hossainia Fazil Madrassa | | | | | | | Road required to provide access to cyclone shelter at the madrassa. Improvements proposed within existing road RoW, hence no permanent IR impacts anticipated. |
| | | Total = | 6,830 | | | 23 | | |

Table A1.2: Cyclone Shelters

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

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

Table A1.3: Solid Waste Management

| Equipment Procurement | Quantity (No.) | IR Impacts Status |
|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| i) Ricksha-van | 5 | No impact |
| ii) Pushcart /hand trolley | 10 | No impact |

Table A1.4: Drainage and Flood Control

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

| SL No | Drain/ Str.ID No. | Ward No. | Existing Condition | | | Proposed Intervention | | | | IR Impacts Status |
|-------|-------------------|----------|---|--|---|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|---|--|
| | | | Location and Length | Section and Structure Type | Existing Condition | Section (m x m) | Proposed Structure Type | Length (m) | Scope of Works / Remarks | |
| | | | 48.78m | | settlements | | | | oPSG03/W5 | |
| 07 | SD09 | W6 | Along west side of Zilla Parisad Rd, L =457.32 m | T = 18.29 m, B=9.15 m, D=1.22 m, deep, earthen channel | Used as drainage channel | T=18.29 m, B=9.15 m D=1.83 m | Earthen channel | 457.32 | Re-excavate of bed by 2 ft | No permanent IR impacts anticipated. |
| 08 | SD10 | W4 | Old mango market, W4, L=121.95 m | Katcha drain flat section | Water congestion due to wastewater overflowing from <i>kutcha</i> drain | W=0.46 m, D=0.915 m | RCC drain | 122 | Connect the existing brick drain to outfall canal | Small connector drain proposed. Temporary impacts (access disruptions) likely during construction, to be mitigated by contractor |
| 09 | SD11 | W4/W1 | Rashid Sakar House to Shahnaj House W4, L=72.22 m | Flat section <i>kutcha</i> drain | Wastewater overflow causes water congestion | W=0.76 m D=1.37 m | RCC drain | 213.42 | Connect the existing RCC 2'6" x 4'6" drain from Rashid Sarkar House to Kalibari Sluice Gate | Boundary walls (permanent structures) of three residential properties partially affected. One is a woman-headed household. Thirty-two trees belonging to one household (encroacher) likely to be affected. |
| 10 | NSD13 | W2 | AKS School Chowrasta to Khontakata , L=152.44 m | Irregular flat section, earthen canal | Flow discontinuity due to flat and shallow depth | T=3.05 m B=1.52 m H=1.52 m | Lined earthen channel | 152.44 | Connect SD12/W2 to the Amtoli Lake | No permanent IR impacts anticipated. |
| 11 | SD14 | W2 | AKS School Chowrasta to Khontakata, L=198.17 m | Irregular flat earthen channel | Flow discontinuity due to flat and shallow depth | T=3.05 m B=1.52 m H=1.52m | Earthen channel re-excavation | 198.17 | Connect the existing borrow pits to work as channel | One <i>kutcha</i> residential structure fully affected. Non-title holders; 12 members in household. Thirty-five trees (serving as property boundaries) likely to be affected. |
| 12 | NSD15 | W2/W3 | Khontakata | | | 1.52 m X 1.83 m | RCC box culvert | 9.15 | Facilitating drainage flow through roadside drain in government land at | Government land; no IR impacts anticipated |

| SL No | Drain/ Str.ID No. | Ward No. | Existing Condition | | | Proposed Intervention | | | | IR Impacts Status | |
|-------|-------------------|----------|--|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------|---|---|--|
| | | | Location and Length | Section and Structure Type | Existing Condition | Section (m x m) | Proposed Structure Type | Length (m) | Scope of Works / Remarks | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Khontakata | | |
| 13 | SD16 | W3 | Khontakata Mazar Rd., L=18.29 m | RCC pipe culvert | Inadequate section causing congestion upstream | 1.52 m X 1.83 m | RCC box culvert | 21.34 | Connect two water bodies on both sides of road | One <i>kutcha</i> residential-cum-commercial structure fully affected. Residents (four members of a household) are tenants; makeshift materials used for construction. | |
| 14 | SD17 | W3 | Khontakata Lake/ Jhiler Par, L=76.22 m | 0.915 m x1.22 m earthen drain | Water congestion due to encroachment into drain | 1.22 m x 1.52 m | RCC rectangular open channel | 76.22 | Connect the existing water body to the road culvert SD18/W3 | <p><i>Pucca</i> residential structure (encroachment) over drain on one side and a temporary (tin) boundary wall on another. Residential structure to be avoided and boundary wall shifted.</p> <p>Two residential structures partially affected; of these, <i>kutcha</i> structure can be shifted. Kitchen and latrine of semi-<i>pucca</i> structure affected. Twenty-seven trees likely to be affected.</p> | |
| 15 | SD18 | W3 | Khontakata Rd., L=6.1m | 5.49 m diameter. RCC pipe culvert | Inadequate section to drain out water from large catchment | 1.52 m X 1.52 m | RCC box culvert | 18.29 | Outfall to Amtali Khal | <p>One semi-<i>pucca</i> commercial structure (furniture, hardware, electronics goods) taken on rent by Md. Jakir likely to be temporarily affected. One affected wall (wood and tin with <i>pucca</i> plinth) of structure will need to be</p> | |

| SL No | Drain/ Str.ID No. | Ward No. | Existing Condition | | | Proposed Intervention | | | | IR Impacts Status | |
|-------|-------------------|----------|--|--|--|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|---|--|--|
| | | | Location and Length | Section and Structure Type | Existing Condition | Section (m x m) | Proposed Structure Type | Length (m) | Scope of Works / Remarks | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | shifted away from road. Temporary income loss = 9 (business owner and 8 employees) for a maximum of 10 days. | |
| 16 | SD19 | W2 | East Kalibari, L=27.44 m | 1.83 m X1.22 m earthen channel | The channel is filled up with trash and debris by local people | T=3.05 m B=1.52 m D=1.22 m | Re-excavation of earthen channel | 27.44 | Connect two separated channels for flow continuity | No permanent IR impacts anticipated | |
| 17 | NSD20 | W2 | Bokulgacha Mohila College Rd. to Kalibari Khal | Flat sloping land | No defined drain exists in the area | T=1.83 m B=0.92 m D=0.92 m | New lined earthen channel | 182.93 | Connect main road to <i>khal</i> outfall | Vacant government land (formerly a river bed) for 150 m length. No IR impacts anticipated along this stretch. Seventy young trees belonging to three households affected on remaining stretch (32.9 m) at the edge of private lands. | |
| 18 | SD21 | W7 | Nutan Bazar Chowrasta, L=24.39 m | 1.53 m x 1.53 m gated RCC culvert of Roads and Highway | Gate on riverside damaged; culvert filled up by garbage | | | 24.39 | Cleaning of box culvert and rehabilitation of gate needed | No permanent IR impacts anticipated | |
| 19 | SD22 | | North side of Dhiren Tahshilder house, from Zilla parish Rd. to Amtoli lake L=121.95 m | Earthen channel | | | | 121.95 | Earthen lined channel connecting with Amtoli Lake | One semi- <i>pucca</i> kitchen constructed over drain will be affected. Owner willing to shift kitchen and has land (adjacent to present kitchen). Sixty-five trees at property boundaries likely to be affected. | |
| 20 | SD23 | W2 | | | | 1.22 m x1.22 m RCC | Box culvert carrying main road to NSD | 12.2 | Connecting NSD 20 to open land south side through | No permanent IR impacts anticipated | |

| SL No | Drain/ Str.ID No. | Ward No. | Existing Condition | | | Proposed Intervention | | | | IR Impacts Status |
|-------|-------------------|----------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | Location and Length | Section and Structure Type | Existing Condition | Section (m x m) | Proposed Structure Type | Length (m) | Scope of Works / Remarks | |
| | | | | | | | 20 | | crossing | |

Table A1.5: Water Supply

| Sl. No. | Items | Unit | Quantity | Location | Status |
|------------|---|------|----------|--|---|
| 1.0 | Installation of production tube wells (PTW): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well capacity = 100 m³/hr Well size = 150 x 350 mm Drilling depth = 350 m Upper well casing = 35 m Lower well casing = 250 m Screen length = 35 m Column pipe diameter = 125 mm Column pipe length = 30 m Pump = submersible | No. | 2 | PTW 1: Ward No. 3 PTW 2: Ward No. 3 | PTW 1: Private land (vacant site) belonging to councilor, Mr. Zahidul Islam Jewel, Ward No. 3. Owner willing to donate required land for PTW (10ft x 10ft) to <i>pourashava</i> and provide access for O&M. No IR impacts. PTW 2: Facility proposed on edge of <i>pourashava</i> 's graveyard; a pond separates the proposed PTW site from the graves. Site to be cordoned off with compound wall and clearly delineated/separated from graveyard to ensure there are no acceptability issues in future. Graveyard and PTW/OHT site to have separate access from different sides. (Consultations to be held during detailed design by PDA consultants prior to finalization of location.)* |
| 2.0 | Construction of overhead tanks (OHTs): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity = 500 m³ Height = 25 m | No. | 1 | Khontakata Poura graveyard: Ward No. 3 | No IR impacts as OHT proposed on <i>pourashava</i> graveyard; graves are not affected. FGDs reveal that people do not foresee any problems with the location. |
| 3.0 | Installation of water transmission and distribution pipelines | | | Wards 1, 2, 3 (total coverage), 4 and 8 (partial coverage) | Temporary impacts during construction; income losses for vendors for maximum of 7 days. <i>Haat</i> /market days to be avoided during construction to minimize loss. On other days, temporary income losses for 47 hawkers and vendors anticipated, of which 16 are mobile hawkers and the remaining have temporary, moveable structures. |
| 3.1 | 100 mm diameter | Km | 18 | | |
| 3.2 | 150 mm diameter | Km | 9 | | |
| 3.3 | 200 mm diameter | Km | 3 | | |
| 3.4 | 250 mm diameter | Km | 1.5 | | |
| | Total | Km | 31.5 | | |
| 4.0 | Replacement of existing 50-mm distribution pipelines with 100-mm pipes | Km | 5 | Wards 5 and 6 | Temporary impacts during construction; disruptions in water supply; potential damage to house connections etc. Income losses to 35 vendors for maximum of 7 days, of which 11 are mobile vendors and the remaining have temporary, moveable structures. |
| 5.0 | Laying of service connections, including water meter chambers | | | All wards where pipe laying works proposed | No permanent IR impacts anticipated |
| 5.1 | 13 mm connection | No. | 1,400 | | |
| 5.2 | 20 mm connection | No. | 145 | | |
| 5.3 | 25 mm connection | No. | 10 | | |
| 5.4 | 50 mm connection | No. | 5 | | |
| | Total | No. | 1,555 | | |
| 6.0 | Reconnection of existing service connections with 50 mm pipelines | | | | Temporary impacts (access disruptions) during construction to be mitigated by contractor |
| 6.1 | 13 mm connection | No. | 350 | | |
| 6.2 | 20 mm connection | No. | 50 | | |

| Sl. No. | Items | Unit | Quantity | Location | Status |
|-------------|--|------|----------|--|--|
| 7.0 | Procurement and installation of water meters in service connections | | | | No IR impacts anticipated |
| 7.1 | 13 mm connection | No. | 1,400 | | |
| 7.2 | 20 mm connection | No. | 145 | | |
| 7.3 | 25 mm connection | No. | 10 | | |
| 7.4 | 50 mm connection | No. | 5 | | |
| 8.0 | Procurement and installation of bulk water meter | | | | No IR impacts anticipated |
| 8.1 | 150 mm diameter | No. | 3 | | |
| 9.0 | Installation of hand-deep tubeewell (depth of 300 m) for rural area | No. | 30 | Rural part of the <i>pourashava</i> which will not be covered by the proposed piped water supply extension | No IR impacts anticipated. Facilities to be located based on criteria provided in the EARF |
| 10.0 | Mini water testing laboratory | LS | 1 | Proposed at existing <i>pourashava</i> water supply office building in Ward No. 7, Surikata, beside National Highway | Laboratory testing kit to be procured. No IR impacts anticipated |
| 11.0 | Logistics | | | | Procurement of equipment proposed; no IR impacts anticipated |

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

Table A1.6: Sanitation

| SI No | Items | Unit | Quantity | Location | IR Impacts Status |
|------------|--|------|----------|------------|---|
| 1.0 | Public toilets | | | | |
| 1.1 | Launch Ghat Wood Market | No. | 1 | Ward No. 5 | WAPDA land; NOC required |
| 1.2 | Fish Market | No. | 1 | Ward No. 7 | WAPDA land; pourashava has an NOC for building construction at the site. Vacant site available. No IR impacts anticipated |
| 2.0 | Community latrines | | | | |
| 2.1 | Zilla Parishad Dak Banglo- Natun Bandh Basti | No. | 6 | Ward No. 4 | <i>Khas</i> land; NOC required from district commissioner |
| 2.2 | Bandh Banglo-New Embankment | No. | 4 | Ward No. 4 | <i>Khas</i> land; NOC required from district commissioner |
| 3.0 | Truck-mounted desludging equipment | No. | 1 | | No IR impacts |

Table A1.7: Pilot Projects (Sanitation)

| Sl. No. | Proposal | Location | IR Impacts Status |
|--|--|------------------------------------|---|
| Wastewater management in large public institution (hospital) | Provision of improved wastewater treatment facility for new hospital block | Upajila Health Complex, Ward No. 7 | Land behind existing hospital building proposed for hospital wastewater management. Presently not being used for any purpose. > 3 <i>katha</i> /9 decimals (0.36 hectares) of land available; 4.68 decimals (200 m ²) required for proposed facility. The total extent of land has 40 trees, of which an estimated 20-25 trees—coconut (3), chambul (3), and mahogany (18)—may need to be cut for the proposed facility. |
| Community based sanitation facility (with public toilet) at Mango Market | | Ward No. 1 | 100 m ² vacant land belonging to <i>pourashava</i> available; no IR impacts anticipated. |

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

APPENDIX 2: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

| S. No. | Proposed Project Facility/Alignment Discussed | Date | Venue | No. of participants | | | Key Safeguard Issues Discussed | Concerns Expressed Related to Project | Suggestions from People/Willingness to Participate in Project |
|--------|---|--------------|--|---------------------|--------|-------|---|---|--|
| | | | | Male | Female | Total | | | |
| 1 | Cyclone shelter | 22 June 2013 | Bashuki Non-Government Primary School, Ward No. 8-Amtali | 8 | 7 | 15 | Vacant <i>khas</i> land available No resettlement issues | Maintenance of facility should be a joint responsibility of the pourashava and the school authority | Requirement for water supply/tube well, generator/solar power, toilets (separate for men and women), four-storey building, etc. expressed. |
| 2 | Cyclone shelter | 22 June 2013 | Surikata Government Primary School, Ward No.7-Amtali | 2 | 9 | 11 | Old abandoned cyclone shelter needs to be replaced Since cyclone shelter is proposed in the same compound, it should be ensured that construction work does not hamper regular classes. | Inadequate funds are available for maintenance of the facility/ | Requirement for water supply/tube well, generator/solar power, toilets (separate for men and women), four-storey building, etc. expressed. |
| 3 | Water- OHT and PTW | 22 June 2013 | Khuntacata Pura Graveyard, Ward No. 3 - Amtali | 8 | 7 | 15 | Vacant land available, away from the graves Site located in a graveyard compound used by both Muslim and non-Muslim <i>pourashava</i> dwellers | How the project will ensure provision of water supply facilities to poor households; whether tariffs will be affordable | People have no objection to siting of an OHT at the proposed location (in a corner of the graveyard compound, away from the graves). |
| 4 | Community toilet | 19 June 2013 | Old Mango Market, Ward No. 4-Amtali | 5 | 16 | 21 | Majority of participants expressed need for the proposed facility. Members of one household objected to the proposed site for the community toilet, as it is very close to their house, which is under construction. | Maintenance by local community preferred | Water supply/tubewell, sanitation (men and women separately), toilet and urinal facilities, electricity/solar lighting, etc. should be provided. Willing to pay nominal sum per use. |
| 5 | Community toilet | 22 June 13 | Behind Dakbanglo, Ward No. 7-Amtali | 5 | 10 | 15 | Urgent need for toilets expressed, especially by women and adolescent girls | Maintenance by local committee preferred | Water supply/tubewell, light/solar, toilet (separate for men and women), etc. Willingness to maintain facility |

| S. No. | Proposed Project Facility/Alignment Discussed | Date | Venue | No. of participants | | | Key Safeguard Issues Discussed | Concerns Expressed Related to Project | Suggestions from People/Willingness to Participate in Project |
|--------|---|------------------|--|---------------------|--------|-------|--|--|--|
| | | | | Male | Female | Total | | | |
| 6 | Public toilet | 22 June 2013 | Fish Market, Ward No. 7- Amtali | 5 | 2 | 7 | Vacant government land, no resettlement issues. Need for toilet facilities expressed | Proper plan for maintenance required | Water supply/tubewell, light/solar, separate toilets for men and women, etc. |
| 7 | Public toilet | 19 June 2013 | Wood Market, near Launch Ghat Ward No. 5- Amtali | 9 | 7 | 16 | Vacant government land, need for toilets at the location expressed | Proper plan for maintenance required | Separate facilities required for men and women, water supply/tubewell, electricity/solar power, need for <i>oju khana</i> for prayer also expressed. |
| 8 | Drainage | 5 September 2013 | Amtali Bandar Hossainia Fajil Madrassa | 6 | | 6 | Primary school building likely to be affected, will require relocation. School buildings in disrepair, lack of toilets, drinking water supply, footpath and proper drainage. | School authorities were concerned that the school, where mainly students from poor households study, may be excluded from project benefits. | Willing to shift temporary structure presently used as primary school to make way for drainage outfall. Need for cyclone shelter-cum-school with proper toilets and drinking water facilities expressed. Urgent need for repairs (damp-proofing of roof) for old school building also expressed. |
| 9 | Proposed site for septage management facility | 4 September 2013 | Near WAPDA office | 3 | | 3 | Location of proposed facility; profile of land users; economic activities and dependence on proposed site for livelihood; land title | Land acquisition undertaken by WAPDA in 1967; full compensation not yet paid to households. Exact extent of land for proposed facility to be marked on map and ground. | Willing to give up cultivation at the proposed site for the benefit of Amtali's residents |
| 10 | Five proposed roads in core area of Amtali | 4 September 2013 | R1, R3, R4, R5, R6 | 10 | 10 | 20 | Felt need for improved roads expressed. Awareness of the fact that 0.8 m on either side of <i>pourashava</i> roads belongs to the | Time taken for execution of work and likely disruptions in access to properties/businesses | Willingness to shift temporary fences and minor structures as there is an acutely felt need for the proposed improvements |

| S. No. | Proposed Project Facility/Alignment Discussed | Date | Venue | No. of participants | | | Key Safeguard Issues Discussed | Concerns Expressed Related to Project | Suggestions from People/Willingness to Participate in Project |
|--------|---|------|-------|---------------------|--------|-------|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| | | | | Male | Female | Total | | | |
| | | | | | | | local body. This was cited as the main reason for construction of bamboo and tin fencing, which can be easily dismantled. | | |
| | | | | 61 | 68 | 129 | | | |

APPENDIX 3: DRAFT PROJECT INFORMATION DISCLOSURE LEAFLET

A. Background

1. The Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Project (CTEIP) 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 (iii) project management and administration support. The impact of the project will be improved climate change resilience and natural disaster preparedness in coastal towns. The outcome of the project will be improved access to climate-disaster resilient municipal services, including (i) municipal infrastructure such as drainage, cyclone shelters, urban roads, bridges, culverts, solid waste management, bus terminals, slum improvements, boat landings, and markets; (ii) water supply; and (iii) sanitation. The project is to be implemented in 6 years from 2014 to 2020.

B. Subproject Description

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

C. Resettlement Plan: Policy and Principles

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

D. Involuntary Resettlement impact

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

residential, occupied by a BPL household, and 1 residential-cum-commercial) will require relocation.

E. Entitlement

5. The project provides for compensation of all potential losses, including potential income losses for vendors at replacement value. All displaced households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets; scope of the impacts, including socioeconomic vulnerability of the displaced persons; and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. The displaced persons will be entitled to (i) compensation for loss of land at the replacement value; (ii) compensation for loss of structures (residential/commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement value (without counting the depreciation value); (iii) compensation for loss of business/wage income; (iv) assistance for shifting of structure; (v) rebuilding and/or restoration of community resources/facilities; and (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 \$41,607 for RP implementation is made.

6. The eligible displaced persons (DP) for compensation and/or assistance for this project are (i) title owners who will lose land, partially or totally; (ii) owners of affected houses, shops, sheds, or other types of structures for residential or commercial purposes, regardless of their titles to the land; (iii) owners of affected trees, crops, and fish ponds affected by the land acquisition, regardless to their titles to the land; (iv) any DPs who will lose livelihood income, permanently or temporarily, from any income-generating activity affected by the project; (v) DPs who will lose access to land or communal facilities; (vi) any formal and informal lessee of 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 (vii) vulnerable DPs as defined by ADB safeguard policy. The people who have legal titles to the affected properties will be compensated in two steps. First, they will receive compensation according to the government policy (ARIPO) from the DC office based on their legal documents. Second, they will receive additional compensation from LGED/*pourashava*.

F. Institutional Arrangement

7. The Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRDC) acting through its Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) will be the Executing Agencies of the project. The Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) is the lead executing agency (EA), and the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) is the co-executing agency.¹ LGED is responsible for providing support and guidance to *pourashavas* concerning performance criteria and *pourashava* development planning. Implementation activities will be overseen by a separate project 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 function of the PIUs to provide technical support. Consultant

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

teams² are responsible for (i) detailed engineering design, contract documents preparation, and safeguard facilitation; (ii) project management and administration support; (iii) assistance in supervising construction; (iv) 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 (v) community-based climate adaptation and disaster preparedness, awareness raising on behavioral change in water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities, and facilitating resettlement procedures.

G. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

8. To resolve all project-related grievances and complaints, a common social and environmental grievance redress mechanism will be in place. Common and simple grievances will be sorted out at project site level by the contractor's resettlement supervisor, supervision staff of PIU, within 7 days, with the involvement of the ward level coordination committee, as required. Any unresolved grievances will be forwarded to the town-level grievance redress committee (GRC), which will have affected persons and civil society/eminant citizens as members. Complaints and grievances which are not addressed by the GRC within 15 days will be sent to the PMU. Those grievances that remain unresolved will be sent to the interministerial program steering committee (IPSC) for resolution within 14 days. The project GRM notwithstanding, an aggrieved person shall still have access to the country's legal system at any stage.

H. Contact Details

| Organization | Name | Position | Address and Phone Numbers |
|---------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| PIU | | Safeguard officer | |
| Contractor | | Safeguard supervisor | |
| ICCDC | | Community mobilizer | |
| PMU | | Safeguard officer | |
| PMSC | | Safeguard specialist | |

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

APPENDIX 4: SAMPLE GRIEVANCE REDRESS FORM

(To be available in Bangla and English)

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

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

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Registered by: (Name of official registering grievance) | |
| Mode of communication: Note/letter E-mail Verbal/telephone | |
| Reviewed by: (Names/positions of officials reviewing grievance) | |
| Action taken: | |
| Whether action taken disclosed: | Yes No |
| Means of disclosure: | |

**APPENDIX 5: COMPARISON BETWEEN GOVERNMENT OF BANGLADESH LAWS AND
ADB SAFEGUARD 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 to be avoided wherever possible. | Not defined in the ARIPO | As 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 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, 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 the 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% of 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 | 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, |

| 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 |
|---------|--|---|--|
| | compensation for loss of non-land assets. | | irrespective of their legal status. The end of the 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 (Bangla) 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 safeguard policies. The resettlement plan has a detailed provision for a monitoring system within the executing agency. The executing agency will be responsible for proper monitoring of resettlement plan implementation, and the monitoring will be verified by an external expert. |

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

APPENDIX 6: SAMPLE FORM FOR INVENTORY OF LOSS SURVEYS

Questionnaire no.:

Town: _____

Name of the Enumerator: _____ Date: _____

Field supervisor: _____ Time: _____

1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION:

| | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|-----|---|
| 1.1 | Name of road: | 1.4 | Address |
| 1.2 | Mouza/Khatiar: | 1.5 | Survey no. / dag no./ plot no.: |
| 1.3 | Location/PIN CODE: | 1.6 | Owner/sharecropper/laborer/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 and structure

Orchard/tree Other assets

3.0 SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLD3.1 **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 labor 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 in Concerned Landholding

| Workers/laborers | No. | Wages paid (Tk./day or month, please specify) | Whether workers can be employed in remaining landholding/other property of landowner (Yes/No) |
|--------------------------|-----|---|---|
| Permanent workers | | | |
| Migrant/seasonal workers | | | |

4.8 Are there any trees on the identified land? Yes/No

4.8.1 If yes, please specify species, number, use, and income from such trees

| Tree species | No. | Use | Income (Tk.) |
|--------------|-----|-----|--------------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

4.8.2 Details of cultivation/plantation

[illegible]

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 landholding size for a similar use?_____ (specify unit)

5.0 Details of Affected Structure

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

Materials used (Col 3,4,5)

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Tin/zinc sheets | 2. Mud | 3. Brick masonry | 4. Stone masonry |
| 5. RCC | 6. Stone | 7. Wood shingles | 8. Concrete |
| 9. Thatched | 10. Timber | 11. Masonry | 12. Stone/bricks |

6.0 Summary of Affected Structure

| Use of Structure | Type of Structure 1= <i>pucca</i> 2=semi- <i>pucca</i> 3= <i>kucha</i> | No. of Storeys | No. of Rooms | Size | Whether in Use 1= In use 2=Vacant/ abandoned | General Condition 1=good 2=bad 3=poor | Age of Structure | Ownership |
|------------------|---|----------------|--------------|------|---|--|------------------|-----------|
| Residential | | | | | | | | |
| Commercial | | | | | | | | |
| Residential-cum- | | | | | | | | |

| Use of Structure | Type of Structure 1= <i>pucca</i> 2=semi- <i>pucca</i> 3= <i>kucha</i> | No. of Storeys | No. of Rooms | Size | Whether in Use 1= In use 2=Vacant/ abandoned | General Condition 1=good 2=bad 3=poor | Age of Structure | Ownership |
|------------------------|---|----------------|--------------|------|---|--|------------------|-----------|
| commercial | | | | | | | | |
| Work shed /HH Industry | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle shed | | | | | | | | |
| Kiosks | | | | | | | | |
| Irrigation structure | | | | | | | | |
| Other | | | | | | | | |

6.1 Do you have legal rights/documents for 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 of today?

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

7.0 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION OPTION

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

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

8.0 DETAILS OF OTHER ASSETS:

8.1 Do you possess any other assets elsewhere?

a) If 'Yes,' please give details

| Land | Ac/Ha/ No. | Use (Sale/Consumption/ Both) | Income from the Asset (Tk.) | Approximate Replacement Cost/ Market Value (Tk.) |
|----------------|---------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Irrigated | | | | |
| Non-irrigated | | | | |
| Barren | | | | |
| Orchards | | | | |
| Trees | | | | |
| Well | | | | |
| Tube/bore well | | | | |
| Any other | | | | |

8.2 Details of household assets

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

a) Do you have following items in your house?

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

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

If yes, please specify program and benefit received _____

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

If yes, please specify _____

9.0 HOUSEHOLD DETAILS

9.1 Male ☐ 9.2 Female ☐ 9.3 Adult ☐ 9.4 Children ☐ 9.5 Married ☐ 9.6 Unmarried ☐
 Widow/divorced ☐ Major occupation _____ Handicapped ☐ Total HH income (P.A.) _____
 Tk. _____

| Sl. No. | Name of HH Member | Relationship to HH Head | Age | Sex | Marital Status | Education | Occupation | | Income per Month/Year (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 for 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 (including land, property, income/sales) | |
| | Miscellaneous | |
| | Total | |

10.3 Is any member of household unemployed? Yes/No

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

11. Concerns/ suggestions of respondent

: _____

APPENDIX 7: SAMPLE MONITORING TEMPLATE

A semi-annual monitoring report shall be prepared on resettlement plan implementation, and submitted to ADB and BMGF by the PMU. It will include: (i) the list of APs, with compensation, if any, due to each; details of compensation paid with signed receipts annexed to the report; and socioeconomic status and satisfaction levels of APs with the RP implementation process, compensation, and mitigation measures; (ii) the list of vulnerable APs and additional compensation/special protection measures planned/implemented for them, as well as socioeconomic status and satisfaction levels of vulnerable APs with the RP implementation process, compensation, and mitigation measures; (iii) list of common facilities affected, plan to restore access, and/or actions taken to restore access to the same or facilities of equal quality elsewhere; (iv) list of roads for closure and actions planned/taken to minimize disturbance; (v) details of consultations held with APs (with number of participants by gender, issues raised, conclusion/agreement reached, actions required/taken; (vi) details of grievances registered, redressed, outstanding complaints, and minutes of GRM meetings held; (vii) details of information disclosure and awareness generation activities, levels of awareness among target population, and behavior change, if any; and (viii) 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 | Finalization of list of APs, vulnerable APs, and compensation/assistance/allowances due | | |
| 4 | Finalization of list of affected common facilities and roads for closure; mitigation measures proposed | | |
| 5 | Affected persons have 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 Number of grievances registered Number of grievances redressed Outstanding complaints Disclosure of grievance redress statistics | | |
| 11 | Consultation, participation, and disclosure as per plan | | |
| C. Monitoring | | | |
| 1 | Survey on socioeconomic 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. Labor | | | |
| 1 | Implementation of all statutory provisions on labor, such as 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.

Resettlement Plan

November 2013

BAN: Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Project – Galachipa Town

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

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 9 October 2013)

| | | |
|---------------|---|--------|
| Currency Unit | = | Tk |
| Tk1.00 | = | \$0.01 |
| \$1.00 | = | 77.66 |

ABBREVIATIONS

| | | |
|-------|---|--|
| ADB | – | Asian Development Bank |
| AP | – | affected person |
| CTEIP | – | Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure 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 | – | nongovernment 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 | – | cubic meter |

GLOSSARY OF BANGLADESHI TERMS

| | | |
|--------------------|---|--|
| <i>crore</i> | – | 10 million (= 100 <i>lakh</i>) |
| <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 <i>mouza</i> 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 Environmental Infrastructure Project (CTEIP) 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 two-stage process known as a 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 1 and Batch 2 towns, with towns in each batch receiving funds under two stages (Stage I and Stage II). Batch 1 covers the *pourashavas* of Amtali, Galachipa, Mathbaria, and Pirojpur, while Batch 2 covers the *pourashavas* of Barguna, Daulat Khan, Kalapara, and Bhola. This resettlement plan (RP) is prepared for all subprojects proposed for the Batch 1 town of Galachipa in Stage I of CTEIP.

3. **Subproject description.** Subproject components proposed in Galachipa for building urban infrastructure under Stage I of CTEIP have been prioritized using climate resilience criteria as well as need. Proposed subprojects in Galachipa include (i) 6.99 km of road improvement; (ii) 3 cyclone shelters; (iii) equipment procurement for solid waste management; (iv) 10.35 km of drainage and flood control interventions; (v) 2 production tubewells and 1 overhead tank for water supply; (vi) 29 km of new water transmission and distribution lines; (vii) replacement of 4 km of old water supply lines; (viii) service connections and water meters, bulk water meters, water testing laboratory equipment, etc.; and (ix) 5 public toilets, 3 school toilets, and 2 community toilets, under ADB funding. Sanitation components include 3 pilot projects, including a septage management system for the town; public sanitation facilities and wastewater management facility near Bailey Bridge; and toilets and wastewater management facility at 40 Barracks, a low-income settlement, co-financed by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. Other than equipment procurement for solid waste management and sanitation and procurement of water meters, water testing laboratory equipment, and logistics equipment for water supply, all proposals are for civil works components.

4. **Resettlement plan.** This resettlement plan (RP) is prepared for all subproject components proposed for Batch 1 town, Galachipa *pourashava*, in Stage I of CTEIP. 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 CTEIP in Galachipa. The scope of land acquisition and resettlement is identified based on field visits to each site and/or alignment. No private land

acquisition is required in Galachipa.¹ A total of 185 structures (from road, drainage, and sanitation components) are likely to be partially affected and 6 structures fully affected, of which 4 are abandoned structures. Two businesses (9 APs) will require relocation.

6. **Consultation and disclosure.** Goals and objectives of the project have been disclosed with the affected people and other stakeholders through a total 13 focus group discussions in June and August 2013. The project cut-off date was established as 10 October 2013 during the formal disclosure of the RP.

7. **Institutional set-up.** The Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRDC) acting through its Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) will be the Executing Agencies of the project. LGED will be the lead executing agency (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 implementing agencies (IAs), and will establish a PIU within the *pourashava* structure. Safeguards officers will be appointed in PMU and PIUs, and will be responsible for undertaking day-to-day safeguard tasks and requirements, including implementation of project's GRM. The safeguard officers will be supported by the resettlement specialists and experts from the detailed design consultant and project management and supervision consultant.

8. **Categorization.** 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 Galachipa is estimated at US\$, 85,472, which will be met from counterpart (government) funds.

¹ Government land belonging to different departments and semi-government institutional lands are identified for different facilities proposed, from which clearances and no-objection certificates are required, to be attached to the RP.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Introduction

1. The Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Project (CTEIP) 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 two-stage process known as a 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 1 Stage I and II funding and Batch 2 Stage I and II funding. Batch 1 Stage I covers the *pourashavas* of Amtali, Galachipa, Mathbaria, and Pirojpur, while Batch 2 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 1 Stage I of CTEIP. The regional setting of Galachipa is depicted in Figure 1.

3. ADB requires the consideration of social safeguard issues in all aspects of its operations, and the requirements for environmental assessment are described in ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009). This 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 Galachipa for building urban infrastructure under Stage I of CTEIP have been prioritized using climate resilience criteria as well as need. Proposed subprojects in Galachipa include (i) 6.99 km of road improvement; (ii) 3 cyclone shelters; (iii) equipment procurement for solid waste management; (iv) 10.35 km of drainage and flood control interventions; (v) 2 production tubewells and 1 overhead tank for water supply; (vi) 29 km of new water transmission and distribution lines; (vii) replacement of 4 km of old water supply lines; (viii) service connections and water meters, bulk water meters, water testing laboratory equipment, etc.; and (ix) 5 public toilets, 3 school toilets, and 2 community toilets, under ADB funding. Sanitation components include 3 pilot projects, including a septage management system for the town, public sanitation facilities and wastewater management facility near Bailey Bridge, and toilets and wastewater management facility in 40 Barracks, a low-income settlement, co-financed by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. Other than equipment procurement for solid waste management and sanitation and procurement of water meters, water testing laboratory equipment, and logistics equipment for water supply, 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 the 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.

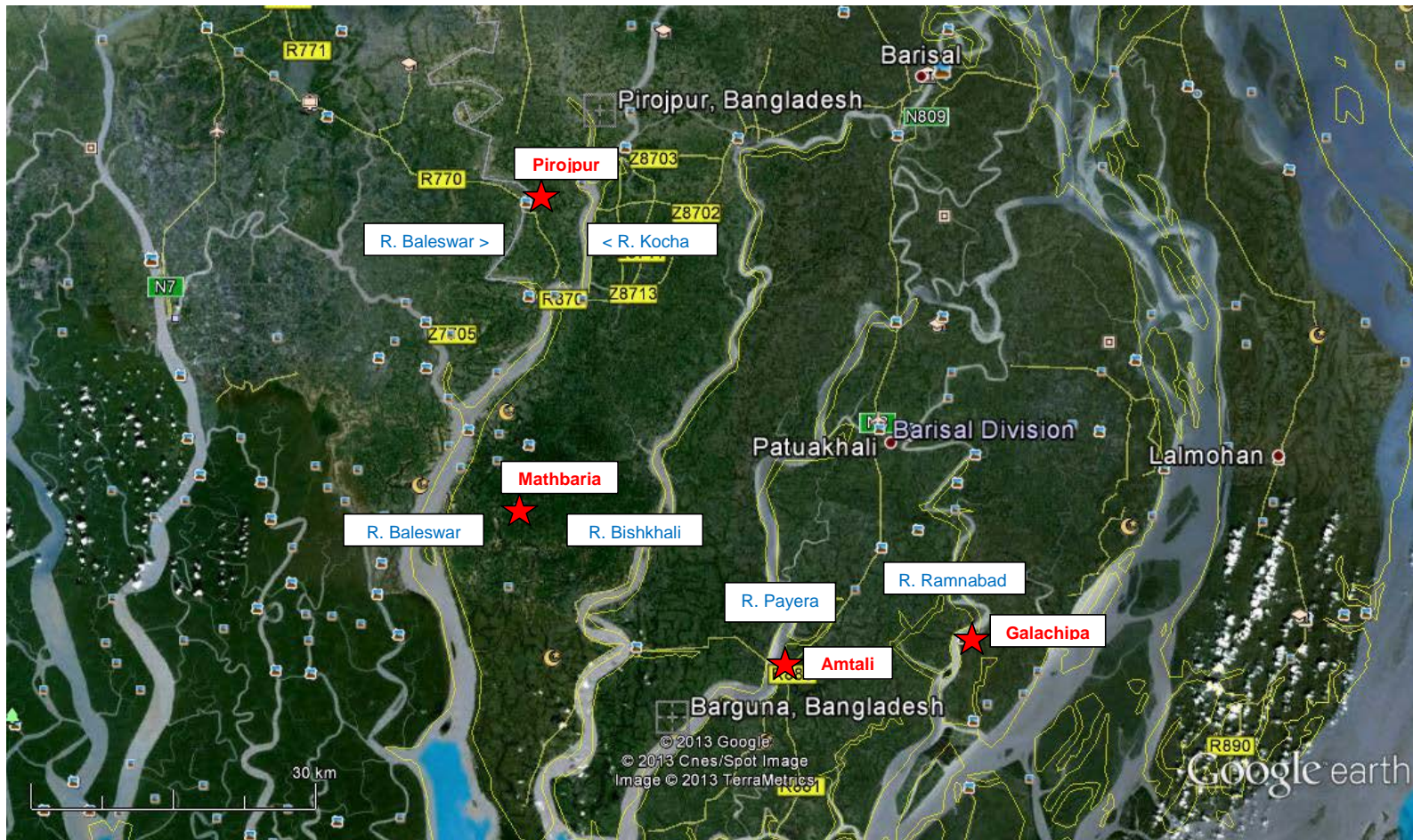
C. Objectives of Resettlement Plan

6. This Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared for Batch 1 Stage I investments proposed in Galachipa as part of the CTEIP. It addresses the IR impacts of the proposed project and is consistent with the resettlement framework for the investment program and ADB's SPS 2009.

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

- (i) to describe the identified scope and extent of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts as a result of identified project components, and to address them through appropriate recommendations and mitigation measures in the RP;
- (ii) to present the socioeconomic 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 and the 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, 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 Galachipa *Pourashava*



★ Study town

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

8. The scope of land acquisition and resettlement is identified based on field visits to each site and/or alignment. No private land acquisition is required in Galachipa.¹ A total of 185 structures are likely to be partially affected and 6 structures fully affected, of which 4 are abandoned structures. Two businesses (9 APs) will require relocation. Efforts to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts have been made as described in each subproject component below. Proposed interventions and their potential IR impacts, according to subproject components, are presented in Appendix 1.

A. Roads

9. Improvements to 7 existing *pourashava* roads (6.99 km) are proposed, of which 5 are in core areas and 2 in fringe areas of the town. Proposals include improvement and widening of surfaced road area within the existing road RoW.² Among the roads in the core area, the RP identifies the following potential impacts and avoidance/mitigation measures for some of the proposed roads: (1) In the case of Road No. 6 (Feeder Road, Ward No. 7), the initially proposed road width was 3.7 m, which would have involved impacts on several structures (compound walls, staircases, etc.). Hence, in discussion with the project engineer, it was agreed that the proposed road width would be reduced to 3.5 m, resulting in avoidance of impact. (2) In the case of Road No. 3 Banani Road, permanent relocation/income losses to a shop will be minimized by providing assistance to shift inwards/away from the road. Samudabad Road (Road No. 7) is the only road with permanent but minor impacts on compound walls, staircases, etc. that cannot be avoided if the road width proposed remains the same; the RP provides for compensation against such loss. Appendix 1 Table A1.1 provides details of IR impacts according to roads.

B. Cyclone Shelters

10. No land acquisition for the three cyclone shelters-cum-schools is proposed at Galachipa, as the buildings are proposed on semi-government institutional land.³ An existing damaged and abandoned structure at the Galachipa Degree College is to be replaced with a new cyclone shelter-cum-school. Vacant land is available at Furtura Sharif and Hafezia Madrasa. Appendix 1 Table A1.2 provides assessment of LA/IR impacts according to facilities.

C. Solid Waste Management

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

D. Drainage and Flood Control

12. The RP attempted to minimize impacts in discussion with project engineers. Drainage proposals for drain PD04 (Thana Morh to Textile School, 2.4 km) initially envisaged

¹ Clearances and no-objection certificates are required from each of the semi-government institutions, to be attached to the RP.

² As per government of Bangladesh rules, each landowner is required to leave a minimum 0.8 m-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.

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

improvements on 60 m of drain RoW, which would have partially impacted more than 460 structures. Hence, the feasibility of reducing drain width was considered by the drainage engineers and at certain stretches of the drain, it was agreed that a width of 40 m would suffice. This resulted in significant reduction in the number of affected persons. Drainage proposals are now anticipated to have permanent impacts, though not significant.

13. **Fully affected structures/relocation.** Drainage proposals in Galachipa are anticipated to have relocation impacts for 2 commercial structures with 9 affected persons.⁴ The *pourashava* proposed to relocate these affected structures to the municipal market area, near their current sites.

14. **Partially affected structures.** A total of 176 structures are partially affected as a result of proposed drainage improvements. This includes 132 residential properties (mostly facing loss of kitchens and toilets), 24 commercial, 14 mixed, 2 religious, and 4 boundary walls—all temporary structures. The RP provides for compensation against each of these losses.⁵ Details of impacts according to drains are provided in Appendix 1 Table A1.4. The affected structures/facility will be reconstructed prior to demolition to avoid any inconvenience to the affected households.

E. Water Supply

15. Two production tubewells and an overhead tank are proposed on vacant land belonging to Galachipa Degree College, a semi-government institution from which the local body has obtained a no-objection certificate.⁶ Transmission and distribution pipelines (53 km) of 100-250 mm diameter are proposed for unserved areas of the *pourashava*. An additional 12 km of existing 50-mm pipelines are proposed to be replaced by 100-mm pipelines. Since proposed pipe diameters are small, full closure of roads is not anticipated; width of excavation required for pipe laying work is estimated to be 2.5-3 ft. Partial closure of roads is anticipated, with every 300-500 m length of pipe requiring 7 days for completion. The proposed linear works are anticipated to lead to temporary income losses for 32 hawkers with semi-permanent structures for a maximum of 7 days. Mobile hawkers and vendors (27) will be required to shift to alternate locations during the period of construction; no income loss is anticipated. Affected mobile hawkers and vendors with moveable structures will be assisted by contractors to move to nearby locations and to return after construction is completed. Other potential temporary impacts of pipe laying/replacement activity include disruption in water supply during construction, impacts on access, disruption of traffic, possible damage to individual house connections, and economic impacts on vendors, etc. Where businesses are unable to or are not required to shift, access will be ensured by the contractor. The construction period will be minimized. Procurement of laboratory equipment and logistics support equipment will have no IR impacts. Affected mobile hawkers and vendors with moveable structures will be assisted by contractors to move to the other side of the road and to return after construction is completed. Transmission and distribution lines are proposed.

⁴ The three 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.

⁵ In case of the latrine pits, the affected household will be provided a technically feasible solution by the project engineer acceptable to the household.

⁶ To be annexed to RP when available.

F. Sanitation

16. A total of 5 public toilets, 3 school toilets, and 2 community toilets are proposed on government or semi-government institutional land, with ADB funding. Toilets proposed at Galachipa Degree College will require demolition of existing toilets that are in a state of disrepair, while those opposite Lipi Talkies will require demolition of a wall belonging to a government building.

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

- (i) **Septage management facility** is proposed on government (WAPDA) land; the *pourashava* will need to obtain clearance for the same. Two residential structures at one corner of the proposed site are to be avoided through careful selection and demarcation of the required land at the northern end. Discussions with *pourashava* and project engineers indicate that it is possible to avoid resettlement. Assessment of IR impacts of sanitation projects is given in Appendix 1 Table A1.6.
- (ii) **Public sanitation facility** is proposed at Bailey bridge on government land belonging to Zilla Parishad, for which consent from the authority will be required. Two existing abandoned tin sheds at the site will require demolition.
- (iii) **Wastewater management** project is proposed in 40 Barracks, a low-income housing settlement, where land is owned by the district commissioner. A handpump near the proposed site for toilet and wastewater management will need to be shifted.

18. Estimated resettlement impacts of proposed interventions in Galachipa, based on impact inventory surveys, are presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Summary of Resettlement Impacts

| S. No. | Details | No. of APs |
|--------|---|----------------|
| 1 | Private land acquisition through negotiated purchase | None |
| 2 | Fully affected abandoned structures | 4 |
| 3 | Partially affected structures (from all components) | 185 |
| 4 | Temporarily affected mobile hawkers | 27 |
| 5 | Temporarily affected vendors with moveable structures (income losses) | 32 |
| 5.1 | BPL APs (temporary income losses) ⁷ | 33 |
| 5.2 | WHH APs (temporary income losses) | 08 |
| 6 | Permanently affected businesses requiring relocation | 2 ^a |
| 7 | Affected employees of permanently affected businesses | 09 |

Note: 1 acre =100 decimals.

^a 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

**Both have temporary structures.

19. No land acquisition is envisaged, as all facilities are proposed on government or semi-government institutional land. Two fully affected temporary structures under commercial use will require relocation. A total of 185 structures will be partially impacted. The preliminary scope of land acquisition and resettlement identified in this RP will be updated during detailed design.

⁷ In the absence of both national and regional benchmarks of below poverty level (BPL) households, this project uses the upper poverty line at Tk. 1,870.6/capita/month to determine vulnerable households. This is calculated from 2010 upper poverty line as determined by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, with inflation rate added.

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

21. 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 flow as per the traffic management plan prepared by the contractor in coordination with local authorities and communities; (v) limiting the amount of time that trenches remain open; (vi) placing telephone hotlines in signs in 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

22. Socioeconomic details of persons affected by permanent but partial structure loss are provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Socioeconomic Profile of Households Affected by Structural Impacts (Permanent, Partial Impacts)

| S.No. | Socioeconomic Characteristics | Unit | Details |
|-------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Affected households | No. | 132 |
| 2 | Affected persons | No. | 826 |
| | Male APs | No. (%) | 54.96% |
| | Female APs | No. (%) | 45.03% |
| 4 | Average household size | Average no. of persons/HH | 6.25 |
| 4 | Occupation of household head | | |
| | Business | No. (%) | 118 (71%) |
| | Service | No. (%) | 38 (23%) |
| | Agriculture | No. (%) | 4 (2%) |

⁸ The project management and supervision consultant (PMSC) will be responsible for construction supervision.

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

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

| S.No. | Socioeconomic Characteristics | Unit | Details |
|-------|-------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | Manual laborer | No. (%) | 1 (1%) |
| | Worker in school/mosque | No. (%) | 4 (2%) |
| | Retired | No. (%) | 2 (1%) |
| 5 | Housing status | | |
| | Own | (%) | 87% |
| | Rented | (%) | 13% |

Source: Survey of affected structures, PPTA 2013.

23. Impact inventory surveys reveal that 32 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 | 32 |
| 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 | 30 |
| 4 | Female APs | 2 |
| 5 | Average profit per day (Tk) | 302 |
| 6 | Highest reported profit per day (Tk) | 400 |

Source: CTEIP Business surveys, 2013.

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

A. Public Consultation

24. 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 (FGDs). During project preparation, 13 FGDs were held with 183 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 minimized, 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 favor of the project as they understood that all residents of Galachipa would benefit, and therefore expressed willingness to bear with inconveniences for a limited period of time and shift their fences and temporary shops or structures if required for improved facility provision. Appendix 2 provides the summary of public consultations held.

25. 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

26. 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* and ward level offices. Project signboards shall be put up at strategic locations in the project area. Appendix 3 provides a draft leaflet for project information disclosure. A copy of the resettlement plan will be disclosed on the ADB, BMGF, LGED, and project-related websites, and will also be available from the PMU and PIU on request. The project cut-off date was established during the formal disclosure of the RP as 10 October 2013.

C. Continued Consultation and Participation

27. 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, who will also conduct a public awareness, 3Rs, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) program during project implementation.

28. A consultation and participation plan is prepared for the project; ongoing consultation activities will be coordinated by the PMU and 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

29. 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.

30. **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.

31. *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 safeguard assistant to help ensure that their grievances are addressed.

32. Affected persons (APs) will have the flexibility of conveying grievances/suggestions by dropping grievance redress/suggestion forms in complaints/suggestion boxes that have already been installed by project *pourashavas* or through telephone hotlines at accessible locations, by e-mail, by post, or by writing in a complaints register in *pourashava* offices. Appendix 4 has the sample grievance registration form. Careful documentation of the name of the complainant, date of receipt of the complaint, address/contact details of the person, location of the problem area, and how the problem was resolved will be undertaken. The safeguards officers from PMU and PIU will have the overall responsibility for timely grievance redressal on environmental and social safeguard issues and for registration of grievances, related disclosure, and communication with the aggrieved party.

33. **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, and PMSC environmental and social safeguard specialists will be posted at all construction sites at visible locations.

- (i) **1st level grievance.** The contractors, PIU supervision personnel, and PIU safeguard 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 the PIU safeguard assistant (the second level of grievance redress), who will attempt to resolve them within 7 days.¹¹ The PIU safeguard assistant will be responsible to see through the process of redressal of each grievance.
- (iii) **3rd level grievance.** The PIU safeguard assistant will refer any unresolved or major issues to the PMU safeguard 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, 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 interministerial project steering committee (IPSC), to be resolved within 14 days¹². All paperwork (details of grievances) needs to be completed by the PIU safeguard assistant and circulated to the respective WLCC, GRC, and IPSC members at least a week in advance of the scheduled meetings. All decisions made by the GRC and IPSC will be communicated to the APs by the PIU safeguard assistant.

34. The project GRM notwithstanding, 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.

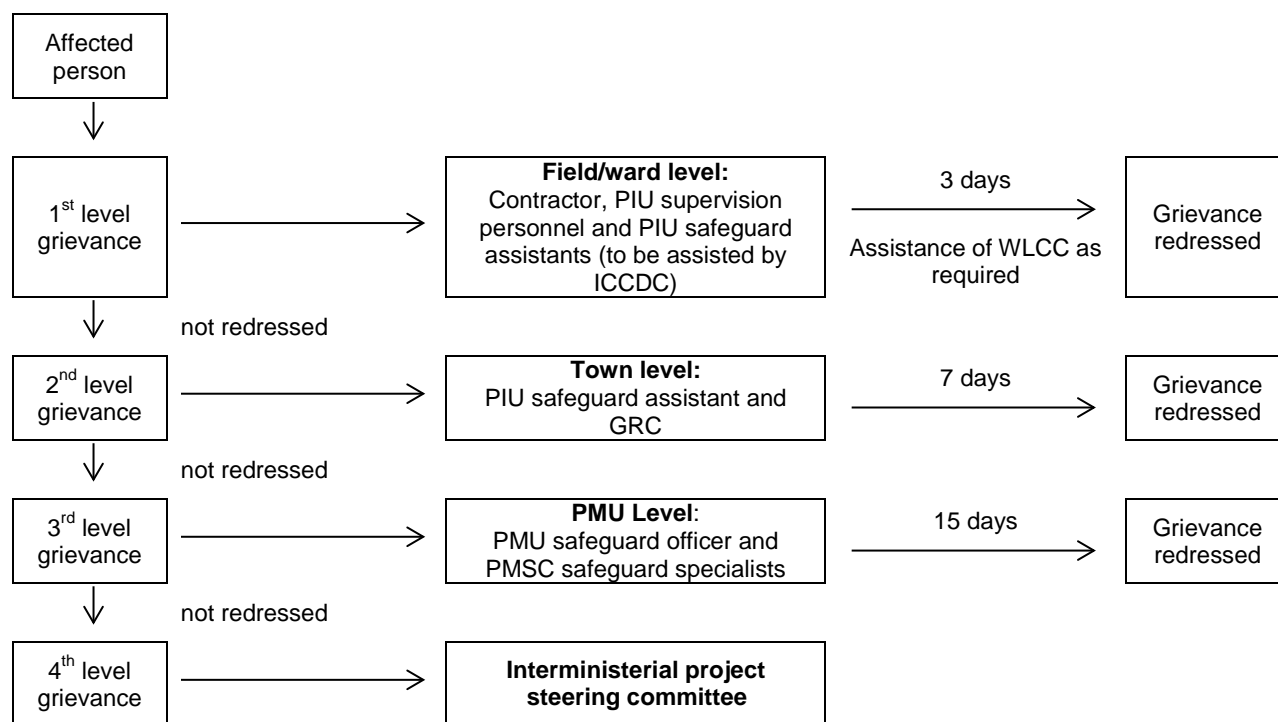
35. In the event that the established GRM is not in a position to resolve the issue, the affected person also can use the ADB Accountability Mechanism (AM) through directly contacting (in writing) the Complaint Receiving Officer (CRO) at ADB headquarters or the ADB Bangladesh Resident Mission (BRM).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

¹¹ Grievance redress committees (GRC) have already been formed at town level. For example, in Pirojpur *pourashava*, the GRC is comprised of: panel mayor as chairperson, one councilor, the *pourashava* executive Engineer, *pourashava* secretary, 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.

¹² 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.

information will be included in the project information document (PID) to be distributed to the affected communities, as part of the project GRM.

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

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

37. **Periodic review and documentation of lessons learned.** The PMU safeguard officer will periodically review the function 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.

38. **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

39. **ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).** The three important elements of ADB's Safeguard 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.

40. **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 Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. The resettlement framework for CTEIP specifies that in case of discrepancy between the policies of ADB and the government, ADB policy will prevail.

41. ARIPO does not cover non-titleholders, such as encroachers, informal settler/squatters, occupiers, and informal tenants and leaseholders without documents. ARIPO also does not provide for replacement value of the property acquired, and has no provision for resettlement assistance for restoration of livelihoods of displaced persons, except for legal compensation for land and structures. Further, in a majority of the cases, the compensation paid does not constitute market or replacement value of the property acquired. Gaps between national law and ADB's SPS were identified, and bridging measures included in the entitlement matrix for the project. ADB's SPS applies to all ADB-financed and/or ADB-administered sovereign projects and their components, regardless of the source of financing, including investment projects funded by a loan, a grant, or other means. The draft resettlement plan and entitlement matrix therein represents a uniform document agreed upon by both the Government of Bangladesh and ADB to ensure compliance with their respective rules and policies. Appendix 5 provides a comparison of ARIPO and ADB SPS policy principles and provides a gap analysis.

VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE, AND BENEFITS

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

42. 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.

43. 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 are 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 from receiving compensation and resettlement assistance from the project.

44. 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, *madrassa*, 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. Principles and Legal and Policy Commitments

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

- (i) The land acquisition and resettlement impacts on persons displaced by the project will 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.

46. 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; and (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. 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) | <p>The AP may choose between the following alternatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation through provision of fully titled and registered replacement structure of comparable quality and value, including payment of all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, at a relocation site or a location agreeable to the AP OR Cash compensation for the affected structure at replacement cost, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, without deduction due to depreciation value In case of the remaining structure becoming unliveable, the compensation will be calculated for the entire structure without deduction of depreciation and self-relocation <p>IN EITHER CASE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right to salvage materials from lost structure |
| | | Lessee, tenant | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to size of lost plot for 6 months The lease money for the lessee for duration of remaining lease period will be deducted from the owner |
| | Moving of minor structures (fences, sheds, kitchens, latrines, etc.) | Owner, lessee, tenant | <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 IN EITHER CASE Access to the affected facility to be restored |
| | Stalls, kiosks | Vendors (including titled and non-titled land users) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance for finding alternative land to continue business Allowed to construct temporary structure/continue business through some lease/rent system as vendor, at alternative location comparable to lost location |

| Type of Loss | Specification | Eligibility | Entitlements |
|--|--|--|---|
| | | | AND <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for self-relocation of stall/kiosk at market rate (labor, materials, transport, and other incidental costs) |
| | Fixed assets attached to affected structures (water supply, telephone lines) | Owner, lessee, tenant | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for reinstallation and connection charges |
| 2. INCOME RESTORATION | | | |
| Crops/fish stocks | Affected crops | 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 stock 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 tenant 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 |
| 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 |

| Type of Loss | Specification | Eligibility | Entitlements |
|---|---|---|--|
| 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 Inclusion in the project livelihood restoration and rehabilitation program |
| Employment | Temporary employment loss due to land acquisition and resettlement (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 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 |
| 3. 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 |

| Type of Loss | Specification | Eligibility | Entitlements |
|--|--|--|--|
| 4. 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 • Inclusion in the project livelihood restoration and rehabilitation program • Financial grants and/or microcredit access for livelihood investment as well as organizational/logistical support to establish an alternative income generation activity • Subsistence allowance of minimum of 12 months of official minimum wage • Preferential selection for project-related employment |
| Women, social/religious minorities, elderly-headed household, ^a poor households | Loss of land and structures | Titled or recognized owners of land and structures | <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 heads 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 safeguard 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 The eligibility will follow the Department of Social Service of Ministry of Social Welfare that uses age 65 for men and 62 for women to define elderly people.

VIII. COMPENSATION MECHANISM

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

48. 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 to 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 cash compensation under the law (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 mobilizers. 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

49. 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. In addition, valuation for loss of standing crop for 1 more 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 will be calculated as annual net product value multiplied by number of productive years remaining. The 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 number 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, and agricultural inputs will be added to the compensation valuation. Valuation of fruit trees will be done by the 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

50. Compensation for the assets attached to 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.

51. 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 *pourashavas* 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 *pourashava* competent authority.

52. 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 up to 6 months, as detailed in the entitlement matrix. Preferential employment in project-related work will be offered to local people, with priority to vulnerable persons. APs will be provided 7 days advance notice, followed by a reminder 2 days before construction to ensure no 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 subproject construction is the responsibility of contractors. Consistent with the environmental management plan, contractors will ensure access is maintained by (i) making sure that space is left for access between mounds of soil; (ii) walkways and metal sheets are provided to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required; (iii) increased workforce is available to finish work in areas with impacts on access; (iv) timing of works is such that it reduces disruption during business hours and periods of peak business activities, e.g. festivals; and (v) 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

53. Market surveys were conducted in and around the Stage I towns of CTEIP 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 to 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 the location of the site and type of land, the cost of structures, trees, and manual labor 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 Galachipa report the highest daily profit of Tk. 400 per day, which is used as the unit rate for computation of compensation.

B. Resettlement Costs

54. The resettlement cost estimate for Project 2 (Table 5) includes replacement cost of affected structures, assistance and allowances for relocation, tree costs, sums for potential income losses to vendors, and additional provisions for vulnerable APs. These costs will be borne by counterpart funds.

55. Mitigation measures for households and businesses affected by temporary disruptions such as information disclosure, personnel costs, cost of training safeguard personnel of PMU, PIU, and contractor, RP updating 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. | Period (Days) | Unit Rate (TK) | Total Amount (TK) | Remarks |
|----------|---|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---|
| 1 | Structures | | | | | |
| | Fully affected | | | | | |
| | Kutcha shops | 340 ft ² ; no-2 | | 239 | 81260 | Total ft ² for 2 shops=340 |
| | Partially affected | | | | | |
| | Semi-pucca shop | 300 ft ² ; 3 rooms | | 693 | 207900 | Same as above |
| | Semi-pucca house | 72 ft ² ; no-1 | | 693 | 49896 | |
| | Kutcha room-commercial | 120 ft ² ; no-4 | | 239 | 28680 | |
| | Kutcha room-residential | 1176 ft ² ; no-14 | | 239 | 281064 | |
| | Kutcha kitchen | 5500 ft ² ; no-109 | | 239 | 1314500 | |
| | Kutcha toilet (cost of replacement with semi-pucca toilet inside house) | 1600 ft ² ; no-100 | | 693 | 1108800 | Of 123 households losing toilets, 23 poor households losing toilets will be provided community-cum-public toilets for viability. Others would prefer individual facilities. |
| | Boundary wall (pucca) | 325 ft ² ; no-4 | | | 113750 | |
| 2 | Relocation assistance | | | | | |
| | Transport allowance | 2 | | 5000 | 10000 | |
| | Labor cost for shifting assistance | | 300 | 350 | 105000 | |
| | DC's permission | 2 | | 15000 | 30000 | For relocated structures |
| | Transition allowance | | | | | |
| | Transition allowance for 6 months | 2 | 180 | 500 | 180000 | |
| | Transition allowance for affected employees | 7 | 180 | 350 | 441000 | |
| 3 | Temporary income loss | | | | | |
| 3.1 | Hawkers and vendors | 32 | 7 | 400 | 89600 | |
| 3.2 | Special assistance for vulnerable APs (livelihood training) | | | | | |
| | WHH (structure loss) | 8 | LS | 10000 | 80000 | |
| | BPL (structure loss) | 33 | LS | 10000 | 330000 | |
| 4 | Loss of trees | | | | | |
| | Mahogany | 53 | | 7070 | 374710 | |
| | Chambul | 8 | | 5050 | 40400 | |

| S.No | Compensation for Type of Loss | No. | Period | Unit | Total | Remarks |
|----------|---|-----|--------|------|----------------|--|
| | Coconut | 40 | | 6500 | 260000 | |
| | Arecanut | 4 | | 2320 | 9280 | |
| | Raintree | 2 | | 6050 | 12100 | |
| 5 | Other | | | | | |
| | Cash compensation for repair of partially affected structures (e.g, wall) | | | | 268205 | |
| | Construction of community toilets for APs whose toilets are affected | 4 | | | | Considered under total project cost |
| | RP updating | | | | 0 | Covered under design consultant budget |
| | Surveys and consultations with APs during RP updating | | | | 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 | | | | 6216145 | |
| | Contingency | 10% | | | 621615 | |
| | Grand Total (Tk) | | | | 6837760 | |
| | (USD) | | | | 85,472 | |

X. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

56. **Executing agencies and project management unit.** The Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRDC) acting through its Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) will be the Executing Agencies of the project. 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.

57. **Project management unit.** The PMU will be staffed with a safeguard officer and will receive support from safeguard 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 ensure that new RPs are prepared in accordance with the RF;
- (ii) provide oversight on social safeguard aspects (avoidance and mitigation of impacts) of subprojects and ensure RPs are implemented by project implementation unit (PIU) and contractors in a timely manner;
- (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 safeguard 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.

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

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

- (i) assist the detailed design consultants to communicate, consult, and disclose the updated/finalized safeguard documents to the affected people acknowledgement for their endorsement;
- (ii) implement final RPs and ensure timely payment of compensation and other assistance prior to the dispossession of the affected assets or the start of civil works;
- (iii) assist the detailed design consultants for the draft RP updating and preparation of safeguard 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; and
- (viii) address any grievances brought about through the project's grievance redress mechanism in a timely manner.

60. **Project management and supervision consultants.** The PMSC will have an environment safeguard expert and a resettlement expert. The PMSC safeguard experts will assist the PMU and PIUs to implement and manage safeguard 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 (i) ADB SPS (2009) and approved RF, (ii) national law on involuntary resettlement (ARIPO, 1982) and other relevant regulations, (iii) core labor standards, and (iv) the roles of PMU, PIU, and contractors on the project's GRM, public relations, and ongoing consultations.

61. **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.

62. The government will ensure that bidding and contract documents include specific provisions requiring contractors to comply with: (i) all applicable labor laws and core labor standards on (a) prohibition of child labor as defined in national legislation for construction and maintenance activities; (b) equal pay for equal work of equal value, regardless of gender,

ethnicity, or caste; and (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

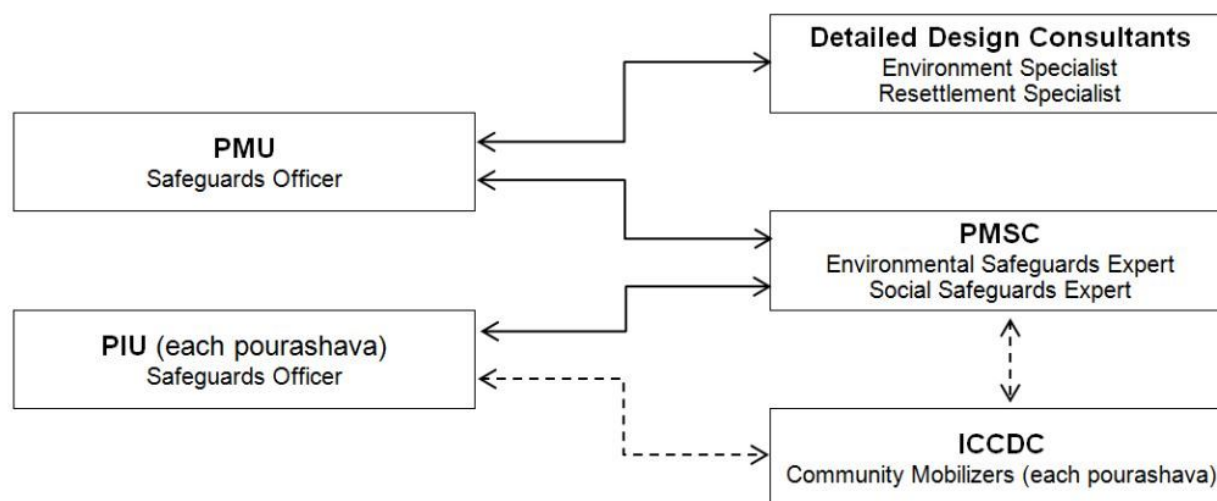


Table 6: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for Safeguards Implementation

| Activities | Agency Responsible |
|---|---|
| Update RP based on detailed design, field inspections, AP census, DMS, and consultation with affected peoples | Design consultant; PIU |
| Review 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 | ADB; LGED-PIU; BMGF |
| Identification of roads for full or partial closure, existing utilities, and road conditions, based on detailed design | PIU; PMSC |
| Transect walks through identified road stretches for full or partial closure, to identify potential impacts | PMSC; Contractor; PIU |
| 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 | Design Consultant; PMU; PIU; PMSC |
| Delivery of entitlements/award of checks | PMU; PIU; PMSC; |
| Implementation of mitigation and rehabilitation measures | 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 |

^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 surveys.

A. Capacity Building

63. 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 mobilizers, contractors) 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) sensitization to social safeguards, gender, and vulnerability issues, (ii) introduction to social safeguards policy, planning, and implementation issues, monitoring methods, and tools; (iii) review of RP; and (iv) monitoring and reporting on RP implementation.

64. PMU and PMSC will also organize an induction course for the training of contractors, preparing them on RP preparation, implementation (including ADB policy), and social safeguard monitoring requirements related to 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 mobilizers 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

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

Figure 5: Implementation Schedule

| | 2014 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2015 | 2016 |
|---|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|---|-------------|
| | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | M9 | M10 | M11 | M12 | | |
| Establish PMU and PIU, including safeguard officer | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mobilize design consultant with safeguard personnel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RP updating | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mobilize PMSC with safeguards personnel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mobilize ICCDC with community mobilizers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Training of PMU/PIU safeguard personnel and ICCDC community mobilizers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Issuance of ID cards to affected persons | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Issuance of notice to APs, as required | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Compensation and relocation 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

66. 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 (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with in a timely manner; (ii) socioeconomic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the detailed measurement survey of APs undertaken during project sub-preparation; and (iii) 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's and BMGF's websites. A sample monitoring template is given in Appendix 7.

APPENDIX 1: PROPOSED SUBPROJECT COMPONENTS IN GALACHIPA AND THEIR INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS STATUS

Table A1.1: Roads

| | Name of Road, Ward No. | Length (m) | IR Impacts Status |
|---|---|--------------|---|
| 1 | College Road, Wards No. 8–9 Need to add link road to cyclone shelter site, 500 m | 1,640 | No permanent IR impacts anticipated. Adequate road RoW available. |
| 2 | Wapda Road (damaged parts), Wards No. 1,2,3, 4 | 1,500 | No permanent IR impacts anticipated. |
| 3 | Banani Road with connecting Khalifa Road. Ward No. 9. | 1,210 | One temporary structure (shop) to be shifted inwards; space available. Income loss of 1 day anticipated. Trees (<i>chambul</i> =8, mahogany=20) likely to be cut. |
| 4 | Santi Bagh Road, Ward No. 3 | 610 | Adequate road RoW available. Affected trees: raintree=2; coconut tree=1 Rafiqul Islam, councilor, and his family members own most of the land along the road. His relative, Kalam Mirdha, expressed willingness on behalf of all family members to provide a strip of land that may be required for the road to be widened; they are aware that <i>pourashava</i> owns 2.5 feet along road shoulders. |
| 5 | Sadar Road, Wards No. 4–7. | 840 | No permanent IR impacts anticipated, as same road width proposed. Temporary impacts during construction anticipated. |
| 6 | Feeder road, Ward No. 7. RP | 695 | No permanent impacts anticipated, as road RoW adequate to accommodate 3.5-m width. (Initial width proposed was 4 m, which was reduced during fact-finding mission site visits to 3.5 m.) |
| 7 | Samudabad Road, Wards No 6–8. RP | 500 | Present width= 3 m; proposed width=4.5 m (14.3 feet). Several trees (including mahogany=9, areca nut=4, coconut=3), boundary walls of plots (3), and semi- <i>pucca</i> shops (3, including tea shops, small grocers, etc.) are likely to require partial demolition of front wall and staircase/approach to <i>pucca</i> shops (4 shops). All shopkeepers and residents participating in FGDs expressed need for improved road and willingness to cooperate. ULB proposes to construct a drain on the eastern side, hence road will need to be constructed on western side. |
| | Total = | 6,995 | |

Table A1.2: Cyclone Shelters

| Sl. No. | Name, Location, Ward No. | Land Ownership | Present Condition | IR Impacts Status |
|---------|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | Furfura Sharif Quranul Talimul Madrassa Ward No. 2 | Madrassa land (semi-government) | Vacant land | No permanent IR impacts anticipated. NOC and consent for public access during disaster required. |
| 2 | Galachipa Degree College compound. Ward No. 9. Need to add approach road | College Authority (semi-government) | Damaged tin shed. | Existing abandoned wood and tin structure (classrooms) proposed to be replaced. NOC required from college authorities. |
| 3 | Beside Sarshina Khanka and Hafezia Madrasa in Ward No. 3. | Madrassa Authority (semi-government) | Vacant land | Vacant land. No permanent IR impacts anticipated. NOC and consent for public access during disaster required. |

Table A1.3: Solid Waste Management

Solid Waste Management - Galachipa Pourashava

| Equipment, Name | Quantity (No.) | Stage | IR Impacts Status |
|----------------------------|----------------|-------|---|
| i) Ricksha-van. | 5 | I | No IR impacts anticipated, as only equipment procurement proposed |
| ii) Pushcart /hand trolley | 10 | I | |

Table A1.4: Drainage and Flood Control

| SL No | Drain/ Str.ID No. | Ward No. | Existing Condition | | | Proposed Intervention | | | | IR Impacts Status |
|-------|-------------------|-------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|--|
| | | | Location and length | Section and structure type | Existing condition | Section | Proposed structure type | Length (m) | Scope of works / remarks | |
| 01 | PD04 | Ward s No.1, 2,3,4, 7,8 | Thana Morh to Textile School, L=2484.8 m 600 m intermittent encroachment, 40 ft where there is encroachment, 60 ft where no encroachment. | T=18.3m B=6.1m, D=1.52m, earthen canal | Silted up, encroached by settlements | T=18.3m, B=4.57m, D=4.57m | Earthen canal with CC block | 2484.8 | Re-excavation With CC block lining | Partially affected structures (rooms)=14 (including a generator house belonging to <i>pourashava</i> , office room, store room, and rooms in residential structures) Partially affected structures (kitchens)=109 Partially affected structures (toilets)=123 Fully affected structures (shops)=2 temporary buildings, of which 1 is a restaurant and 1 is a small grocery shop. Nine employees in affected commercial establishments will face temporary loss of income for a period of 30 days. Pipeline connected to 1 deep tubewell located on drain RoW to be provided. Trees: coconut=36, mahogany=20 |
| 02 | NPD0 2 | Ward s No. 8,7,6 | Sub-Registrar Office to Kabikha Rd. drain | | | B=1.52m, D=1.83m. | RCC open U-drain | 1,367 | | 1 boundary wall affected Semi- <i>pucca</i> shops partially affected=3 Semi- <i>pucca</i> house partially affected=1 Trees (mahogany)=4 |
| 03 | NPD0 3 | Ward No. 8 | Registrar Office Morh (roundabout) | | | 1.52 m x 1.83 m | RCC box culvert | 40 | Connect NP02 to Galachipa Khal | Temporary impacts on traffic/access during construction |
| 04 | NPD0 4 | Ward s No. 5,6,7 | Sohrab Mia House to Cinema Hall Morh, L=351 m | No drain | | 1.52 m x 1.83 m | RCC open U-drain | 351 | | No permanent IR impacts anticipated |
| 05 | NPD0 5 | Ward s No. 5,6 | Cinema Hall Morh to Asad Manjil Lane, L=524 m | Do | | 1.52 m x 1.83 m | RCC U-drain covered | 523 | | Temporary impacts during construction |

| SL No | Drain/ Str.ID No. | Ward No. | Existing Condition | | | Proposed Intervention | | | | IR Impacts Status |
|-------|-------------------|------------------|--|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------|--|--|
| | | | Location and length | Section and structure type | Existing condition | Section | Proposed structure type | Length (m) | Scope of works / remarks | |
| | | | | | | | with slab | | | |
| 06 | NSD01 | Ward s No. 4,7,9 | Thana Morh to Textile School, L=2484 m | Do | | 0.915m x 1.22 m | RCC U-drain covered by slab | 2283 | | Roadside drain; nine temporary shops to be shifted inward |
| 07 | NSD14 | Ward s No. 8,9 | Dr. Alamin house to Jasim house canal | | | 0.915m x 1.22 m | RCC U-drain covered | 293 | | No permanent IR impacts anticipated |
| 08 | NSD15 | Ward No. 3 | Delwar Matbar house to canal via Chunnu Molla house | | | 0.915m x 1.22 m | RCC U-drain covered | 168 | | No permanent IR impacts anticipated |
| 09 | NPD01 | Ward s No. 4,5,6 | Thana Complex to Puran Piadabari | | | B=2.44m, D=1.52m | RCC open U-drain | 1460 | Connect the existing and proposed sluice gates on country side | Near embankment; no permanent IR impacts anticipated |
| 10 | NSD03 | Ward No. 5 | Muktijhoddha Parshad Morh to WAPEDA Drain, L=250 m | Do | | 0.915m x 1.22 m | Do | 250 | | Four shops (temporary structures) partially affected. Maximum profit per day=Tk. 600 |
| 11 | NSD04 | Ward s No. 5,6 | Mustafa Enterprise Morh to WAPDA Main Drain, L=274.4 m | Do | | 0.915m x 1.22 m | Do | 274 | | <i>Kutch</i> a boundary walls (11 properties) need to be shifted. People want drain to be improved and are willing to shift the same. No permanent IR impacts anticipated. |
| 12 | NSD10 | Ward No. 7 | Samir Pal house to Sohrab Mia canal | Do | | 0.915 m x 1.83m | Do | 366 | | Temporary impacts during construction |
| 13 | NSD13 | Ward No. 2 | Veterinarian Hospital to Galachipa canal via football ground, L=183m | No drain | Water congestion | 0.915m x 1.52 m | RCC covered U-drain | 183 | | Temporary impacts during construction |
| 18 | PD02 | Ward No. 6 | Arambag and heliport Khal | T=12.2m B=6.1m | Earthen canal silted | T=12.2m B=6.1m | Earthen canal | 305 | Earthen canal re- | Wide canal without encroachment in outskirts of <i>pourashava</i> . No permanent IR impacts |

| SL No | Drain/ Str.ID No. | Ward No. | Existing Condition | | | Proposed Intervention | | | | IR Impacts Status |
|-------|-------------------|----------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | Location and length | Section and structure type | Existing condition | Section | Proposed structure type | Length (m) | Scope of works / remarks | |
| | | | L=305m | D=1.52m | up | D=2.13m | | | excavation | anticipated. |

Table A1.5: Water Supply

| Sl. No. | Items | Unit | Rate (Lac Tk.) | Qty | IR Impacts Stat us |
|---------|---|------|----------------|-----|--|
| 1.0 | Installation of production tube wells: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity = 100 m³/h • Well size = 150x350 mm • Drilling depth = 350 m • Upper well casing = 35 m • Lower well casing = 250 m • Screen length = 35 m • Column pipe diameter = 125 mm • Column pipe length = 30 m • Pump = submersible | No. | 100.00 | 2 | Land belongs to Galchipa Degree College; vacant land available for PTWs. FGD with college authority reveals willingness to provide land. Semi-government institution; NOC required. |
| 2.0 | Construction of overhead tank (OHT): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity = 500 m³ • Height = 25 m | No. | 220.00 | 1 | Proposed at Galachipa Degree College; vacant land available for OHT. FGD with college authority reveals willingness to provide land. Semi-government institution; NOC required. |
| 3.0 | Installation of water transmission and distribution pipelines | | | | Temporary impacts during construction; income losses for vendors for maximum 7 days. <i>Haat</i> /market days to be avoided during construction to minimize loss. On other days, temporary income losses for 34 hawkers and vendors anticipated, of which 12 are mobile hawkers and the remaining have temporary, moveable structures. OHT and PTW are in the same college compound so transmission line has no IR impact. |

| Sl. No. | Items | Unit | Rate (Lac Tk.) | Qty | IR Impacts Stat us |
|---------|---|------|----------------|-------|---|
| 3.1 | 100 mm diameter | Km | 12.00 | 17.00 | |
| 3.2 | 150 mm diameter | Km | 16.00 | 6.00 | |
| 3.3 | 200 mm diameter | Km | 25.00 | 2.00 | |
| 4.0 | Replacement of existing 50-mm distribution pipelines by 100-mm pipes | km | 12.00 | 4.00 | Temporary impacts during construction; disruptions in water supply; potential damage to house connections etc. Income losses to 25 vendors for maximum of 7 days, of which 15 are mobile vendors and the remaining have temporary, moveable structures. |
| 5.0 | Laying of service connections, including water meter chambers | | | | Temporary impacts (access disruptions) possible during construction. No IR impacts anticipated. |
| 5.1 | 13-mm connection | Nos. | 0.06 | 2,100 | |
| 5.2 | 20-mm connection | Nos. | 0.065 | 360 | |
| 5.3 | 25-mm connection | Nos. | 0.07 | 30 | |
| 5.4 | 50-mm connection | Nos. | 0.075 | 10 | |
| 6.0 | Reconnection of existing service connections with 50-mm pipelines | Nos. | | | Temporary impacts (access disruptions) during construction to be mitigated by contractor |
| 6.1 | 13-mm connection | Nos. | 0.06 | 570 | |
| 6.2 | 20-mm connection | Nos. | 0.065 | 30 | |
| 7.0 | Procurement and installation of water meters in service connections | | | | No IR Impacts anticipated |
| 7.1 | 13 mm | Nos. | 0.03 | 2,100 | |
| 7.2 | 20 mm | Nos. | 0.035 | 360 | |
| 7.3 | 25 mm | Nos. | 0.04 | 30 | |
| 7.4 | 50 mm | Nos. | 0.05 | 10 | |
| 8.0 | Procurement and installation of bulk water meters | | | | |
| 8.1 | 150-mm diameter | Nos. | 0.40 | 4 | |
| 9.0 | Mini water testing laboratory | LS | 0.50 | 1 | No IR impacts anticipated; equipment procurement proposed |
| 10.0 | Logistics | | | | No IR impacts anticipated; equipment procurement proposed |
| 10.1 | Pick-up | No. | 50.00 | 1 | |
| 10.2 | Motorcycle | No. | 1.00 | 2 | |
| 10.3 | Computers, software etc. | LS | 2.00 | 1 | |
| 10.4 | Generator foreExisting and proposed water supply system | LS | 25.00 | 2 | |

Table A1.6: Sanitation (ADB-Financed Components)

| SI No | Items | Unit | Quantity | IR Impacts Status |
|------------|--|------|----------|---|
| 1.0 | | | | |
| 1.1 | Galacipa Chou Rashta, Ward No. 8 shifted to Udayan Madhyamik Vidyalaya | No. | 1 | Semi-government institution. Vacant land available. NOC required from school authorities |
| 1.2 | Opp Lipi Tokij Mor, Ward No. 5 | No. | 1 | Government land; NOC required from <i>upazila parishad</i> . Compound wall of government land will need to be demolished. |
| 1.3 | Dhaka Launch Ghat, Ward No. 1 | No. | 1 | <i>Khas</i> land, presently vacant. NOC required from DC. |
| 1.4 | Ferry Ghat, Ward No. 4 | No. | 1 | DC land, presently vacant. NOC required from DC. |
| 1.5 | Galacipa Girls High School, Ward No. 4 | No. | 1 | Semi-government institution. Toilets required for teachers (M/F) adjacent to library (on columns) and students on ground floor. Preferable location: adjacent to existing toilet. Wall/corridor required for privacy for girls (as expressed during FGD). |
| 2.0 | | | | |
| 2.1 | Ratandi Palli Unnayan Government Primary School, Ward No. 9 | No. | 1 | Government land. Toilets required at newly constructed cyclone shelter-cum- school building on both floors, for boys and girls. Tubewell will be required. Minimum of 2 toilets (M/F) + 1 tubewell on each floor. |
| 2.2 | Galacipa Degree College, Ward No. 9 | No. | 1 | Existing toilet in disrepair to be replaced. Few toilets available for use by students/authorities during construction period. |
| 2.3 | Ratandi Shishu Sadan Hafizia Madrasa Ward No. 9 | No. | 1 | <i>Madrasa</i> land. Proposed location is a vacant piece of land on south side of existing tin shed. NOC required. |
| 3.0 | | | | |
| 3.1 | Shantibagh Sluice Gate Basti, Ward No. 3 | No. | 4 | Government land, no permanent IR impacts anticipated. |
| 3.2 | Ratanpur Sluice Gate Basti, Ward No. 6 | No. | 4 | Government land, no permanent IR impacts anticipated. |
| 3.3 | Along main <i>khal</i> for APs | No. | 4 | Community toilets will be required at Shanti Bagh and Shyamoli Bagh (3+3 seats at each location) |
| 4.0 | Truck-mounted desludging equipment | No. | 1 | No IR impacts anticipated. |

Table A1.7: Proposed Pilot Projects (Co-financed by BMGF)

| S. No. | | Location | Land ownership | IR impacts status |
|--------|--|--|---|--|
| 1 | Septage management system for Galachipa Town | WAPDA Road | WAPDA land | 2 temporary structures (houses) to be avoided by selecting land on northern side of WAPDA land |
| 2 | Public sanitation facility near Bailey Bridge | Bailey Bridge, opposite Galachipa Degree College | Zilla Parishad land | 2 abandoned tin sheds affected. NOC required. |
| 3 | Wastewater management in housing settlement, 40 Barracks | Launch Ghat Road | Initially DC land, donated to <i>pourashava</i> to construct resettlement colony. | Hand-pump tubewell needs to shifted to a safe distance from proposed toilet. |

APPENDIX 2: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

| Sl. No. | Proposed Project Facility/Alignment | Date | Venue | No. of Participants | | | Key Safeguard Issues Discussed | Concerns Expressed Related to Project | Suggestions From People/ Willingness to Participate in Project |
|---------|---|--------------|---|---------------------|--------|-------|---|---|---|
| | | | | Male | Female | Total | | | |
| 1 | Cyclone shelter | 20 June 2013 | Galachipa Degree College | 15 | 0 | 15 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed site for cyclone shelter is an abandoned tin shed (earlier used as classroom) of the college in their same boundary. Being in the same compound, it should be ensured that the construction works do not hamper regular classes and safety of the people working in compound (especially college students). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participants expressed that the proposed shelter should be usable both as college classroom and cyclone shelter. According to them, proposed building should be maintained by the college authority. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building should be four-storied. Lighting/solar power should be provided; Water supply facilities required on each floor (hand tubewell facilities may be provided) |
| 2 | Cyclone shelter | 20 June 2013 | Shania Denia Madrasa Complex, Galachipa | 15 | 0 | 15 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vacant land owned by <i>madrasa</i> will be provided. Inconvenience to students during construction to be avoided through proper planning by contractor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building is to be <i>madrasa</i> classroom-cum-cyclone shelter. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance by <i>madrasa</i> authority is possible. |
| 3 | Cyclone shelter | 20 June 2013 | 40 Barracks Pukur Par, Galachipa | 11 | 14 | 25 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vacant government land (DC land) for which <i>pourashava</i> has received clearance to construct resettlement colony or any other structure for the welfare of the people, adjacent to the pond and near the river Hand-pump tubewell needs to be shifted to a safe distance from the proposed toilet location. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since there is no school there, participants expressed that the proposed shelter should be a school-cum-cyclone shelter. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper facilities should be provided at the shelter. The building should be maintained by the <i>pourashava</i> authority/ school authority, the low income community would not be able to contribute. |
| 4 | Water overhead tank and production tubewell | 20 June 2013 | Galachipa Degree College | 15 | 0 | 15 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vacant land within the compound Safety measures to be followed during construction period | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> College authority will allow use of their land. This infrastructure should be maintained by <i>pourashava</i>. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist and cooperate the construction team in taking safety measures during overhead tank construction. |
| 5 | Community toilet | 21 June 2013 | Shantibag, Galachipa | 11 | 7 | 18 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government free land No resettlement or safeguard issue | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local people would like to cooperate in contracting the community toilet as they badly need such facilities. According to them, proposed community toilet should be maintained by <i>pourashava</i>. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water supply/tubewell, lighting/solar power, separate arrangements for male and female should be ensured. |

| Sl. No. | Proposed Project Facility/Alignment | Date | Venue | No. of Participants | | | Key Safeguard Issues Discussed | Concerns Expressed Related to Project | Suggestions From People/ Willingness to Participate in Project |
|---------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|--|---------------------|--------|-------|--|--|---|
| | | | | Male | Female | Total | | | |
| 6 | Public toilet | 21 June 2013 | Al Aksa Jame Mosque near Poshu Hospital, Galachipa | 14 | 1 | 15 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Vacant government land in front of the mosque, at the side of road and bridge; (mosque is also built socially on government free land) o No resettlement or safeguard issue | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o This project should be maintained by mosque committee. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Separate arrangements for men and women should be ensured; o Separate <i>oju khana</i> (prayer room) for men and women should be part of the complex o Separate entrance for men and women should be ensured. |
| 7 | Public toilet | 21 June 2013 | Lipi Tokij Cinema Hall, Galachipa | 9 | 0 | 9 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Proposed site's land is private land. Proprietor of Lipi Talkies Cinema Hall is the owner of the land. Value of the proposed land is high due to its location (very busy place). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Hall owner might not give the land for setting public toilet. o Participants expressed that the PT should be constructed inside Upazilla Parishad Complex, which would be adjacent to this proposed place. Vacant government land available. o People badly need the facility at the location. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The public toilet should be maintained by <i>pourashava</i>. o Should have water supply/tube well, lighting/solar power, and separate facilities for men and women. o Decision taken to shift the site to <i>upazilla parishad</i> land opposite Lipi Talkies. NOC required for the new location. |
| 8 | Public toilet | 21 June 2013 | Chourasta, Galachipa | 9 | 0 | 9 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Government land o No resettlement or safeguard issue | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o This public toilet should be maintained by <i>pourashava</i>. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Toilet should charge for use; people willing to pay Tk 2 per use. Toilets with separate access for men and women required |
| 9 | Public toilet | 21 June 2013 | Launch Ghat, Galachipa | 8 | 2 | 10 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Government free land. o No resettlement or safeguard issue. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o This project should be maintained by <i>pourashava</i>. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Separate entrance for men and women required |
| 10 | College toilet | 20 June 2013 | Galachipa Degree College | 15 | 0 | 15 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Vacant land owned by college, no resettlement issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Separate toilets for men and women with covered corridor access for women o Proposed toilet should be maintained by the college authority. |
| 11 | Septage management | 31 September 2013 | Proposed site near WAPDA Road | 0 | 6 | 6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Two non-titleholders reside on one side of the large land parcel (fisherman and daily laborer). <i>Pourashava</i> engineers indicated that it would be possible to avoid | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No water supply sources at the site. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o People did not appear to understand the implications of living near a septage management site. Awareness on potential |

| Sl. No. | Proposed Project Facility/Alignment | Date | Venue | No. of Participants | | | Key Safeguard Issues Discussed | Concerns Expressed Related to Project | Suggestions From People/ Willingness to Participate in Project |
|---------|---|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------|------------|--|---|--|
| | | | | Male | Female | Total | | | |
| | | | | | | | resettlement by constructing the facility on the other side. | | hazards needs to be generated. |
| 12 | Public sanitation facility at Bailey Bridge | 31 September 2013 | Near Bailey Bridge | 4 | 5 | 9 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People presently use the site as an open urinal, in the absence of any facility. Two abandoned tin sheds constructed by Galachipa Degree College many years ago will need to be demolished. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None; felt need for the project expressed | - |
| | | | | 145 | 38 | 183 | ○ | | |

APPENDIX 3: DRAFT PROJECT INFORMATION DISCLOSURE LEAFLET

A. Background

1. The Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Project (CTEIP) 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.

B. Subproject Description

2. Subproject components proposed in Galachipa for building urban infrastructure under Stage I of CTEIP have been prioritized using climate resilience criteria as well as need. Proposed subprojects in Galachipa include (i) 6.99 km of road improvement; (ii) 3 cyclone shelters; (iii) equipment procurement for solid waste management; (iv) 10.35 km of drainage and flood control interventions; (v) 2 production tubewells and 1 overhead tank for water supply; (vi) 29 km of new water transmission and distribution lines; (vii) replacement of 4 km of old water supply lines; (viii) service connections and water meters, bulk water meters, water testing laboratory equipment, etc.; and (ix) 5 public toilets, 3 school toilets, and 2 community toilets, under ADB funding. Sanitation components include three pilot projects, including a septage management system for the town, public sanitation facilities and wastewater management facility near Bailey Bridge, and toilets and wastewater management facility at 40 Barracks, a low-income settlement, co-financed by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF). Other than equipment procurement for solid waste management and sanitation and procurement of water meters, water testing laboratory equipment, and logistics equipment for water supply, all proposals are for civil works components.

C. Resettlement Plan: Policy and Principles

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

D. Involuntary Resettlement impact

4. No major IR impacts are envisaged under the proposed project components of CTEIP in Galachipa. The scope of land acquisition and resettlement is identified based on field visits to

each site and/or alignment. No private land acquisition is required in Galachipa.¹ A total of 185 structures are likely to be partially affected and 6 structures fully affected, of which 4 are abandoned structures. Two businesses (9 APs) will require relocation.

E. Entitlement

5. 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; and (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 US\$ 85,472 for RP implementation is made.

6. The eligible displaced persons (DP) for compensation and/or assistance for this project are (i) title owners who will lose land partially or totally; (ii) owners of affected houses, shops, sheds, or other types of structures for residential or commercial purposes regardless of their title to the land; (iii) owners of affected trees, crops, and fish ponds affected by the land acquisition, regardless of their titles to the land; (iv) any DPs who will lose livelihood income, permanently or temporarily, from any income generating activity affected by the project; (v) DPs who will lose access to land or communal facility; (vi) any formal and informal 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 (vii) vulnerable DPs as defined by ADB safeguard policy. The people who have legal title to 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. The Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRDC) acting through its Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) will be the Executing Agencies of the project. The Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) is the lead executing agency (EA), and the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) is the co-executing agency.² 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 project 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.

¹ Government land belonging to different departments and semi-government institutional lands are identified for different facilities proposed, from which clearances and no-objection certificates are required, to be attached to the RP.

² 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.

Consultant teams³ 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, and 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 behavioral change in water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities, and facilitating resettlement procedures.

G. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

8. To resolve all project-related grievances and complaints a common social and environmental grievance redress mechanism will be in place. Common and simple grievances will be sorted out at project site level by the contractor's resettlement supervisor, supervision staff of PIU, within 7 days, with the involvement of the ward level coordination committee, as required. Any unresolved grievances will be forwarded to the town-level grievance redress committee (GRC), which will have affected persons and civil society/eminant citizens as members. Complaints and grievances not addressed by the 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. The project GRM notwithstanding, an aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage.

H. Contact Details

| Organization | Name | Position | Address and Phone Numbers |
|---------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| PIU | | Safeguard officer | |
| Contractor | | Safeguard supervisor | |
| ICCDC | | Community mobilizer | |
| PMU | | Safeguard officer | |
| PMSC | | Safeguard specialist | |

³ Consultant teams are composed of project detailed design consultants, project management and supervision consultants (PMSC), and institutional capacity and community development consultants (ICCDC)

APPENDIX 4: SAMPLE GRIEVANCE REDRESS FORM

(To be available in Bangla and English)

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

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

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Registered by: (Name of official registering grievance) | |
| Mode of communication: Note/letter E-mail Verbal/telephonic | |
| Reviewed by: (Names/positions of officials reviewing grievance) | |
| Action taken: | |
| Whether action taken disclosed: | Yes No |
| Means of disclosure: | |

**APPENDIX 5: COMPARISON BETWEEN GOVERNMENT OF BANGLADESH LAWS AND ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
SAFEGUARD 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 complaints and prepare a report and | 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 hearings and the scope of proceedings. |

| 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 |
|---------|--|---|---|
| | | record of proceedings within 30 days following expiry of the 15-day period given to affected persons to file their objections. | |
| 6 | Improve or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons. | The ARIPO does not address the issues related to income loss, livelihood, or loss of the non-titleholders. This only deals with the compensation for loss of land, structures, buildings, crops and trees, etc. for the legal titleholders. | The resettlement plan for this project keeps the provision for a census survey that will have the data on the loss of income and livelihood, and the same will be compensated as per the entitlement matrix for both physically and economically affected persons. |
| 7 | Land-based resettlement strategy | The ARIPO does not address these issues. | The ARIPO does not meet the requirement of ADB. Though this option may be a difficult proposition, given the lack of government land and the difficulties associated with the acquisition of private lands, the resettlement plan proposes land-for-land compensation as its priority, if feasible. Attempt will be made to find alternate land for the loss of land, in case it is available and if it is feasible, looking at the concurrence of host community and land value. |
| 8 | All compensation should be based on the principle of replacement cost. | The ARIPO states that the deputy commissioner determines the amount of compensation by considering: (i) the market value of the property based on the average value during the 12 months preceding the publication of notice of acquisition; (ii) the damage to standing crops and trees; (iii) damage by severing such property from the other properties of the person occupying the land; (iv) adverse effects on other properties, immovable or movable, and/or earnings; and (v) the cost of change of place of residence or place of business. The deputy commissioner also awards a sum of 50% of 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 | 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 |

| 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 |
|---------|--|---|---|
| | compensation for loss of non-land assets. | | physically displaced or economically displaced, irrespective of their legal status. The end of the 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 (Bangla) 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 safeguard policies. The resettlement plan has a detailed provision for a monitoring system within the executing agency. The executing agency will be responsible for proper monitoring of resettlement plan implementation, and the monitoring will be verified by an external expert. |

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

APPENDIX 6: SAMPLE FORM FOR INVENTORY OF LOSS SURVEYS

Questionnaire no.:

Town: _____

Name of the enumerator: _____ Date: _____

Field supervisor: _____ Time: _____

1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION:

| | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|-----|---|
| 1.1 | Name of road: | 1.4 | Address |
| 1.2 | Mouza/khatiar: _____ | 1.5 | Survey no./ Dag no./ Plot no.: _____ |
| 1.3 | Location/PIN CODE: | 1.6 | Owner/sharecropper/laborer/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 and structure
- Orchard/tree Other assets

3.0 SOCIOECONOMIC 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 labor 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 Years | For landowner: Whether sharecropper(s) can operate in remaining landholding/other property of landowner (Yes/No). If yes, where? | For landowner: Whether willing to return lease amount and compensate sharecropper for losses (Yes/No). If yes, how much? | For sharecropper: What losses will you incur when this land is acquired (Tk)? What do you think will be fair compensation (Tk)? |
|-----------------|-----|--|--|--|---|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

4.7 Details of workers employed on concerned landholding

| Workers/labourers | No. | Wages paid (Tk./day or month, please specify) | Whether workers can be employed in remaining landholding/other property of landowner (Yes/No) |
|--------------------------|-----|---|---|
| Permanent workers | | | |
| Migrant/seasonal workers | | | |

4.8 Are there any trees on the identified land? Yes/No

4.8.1 If yes, please specify species, number, use, and income from such trees

| Tree species | No. | Use | Income (Tk.) |
|--------------|-----|-----|--------------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

4.8.2 Details of cultivation/plantation

| Crop(s) | Production (specify unit, e.g kg/ tons/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 M | Breadth in M | Height in M | Value (Tk.) |
|--------|-----------------------|----------------|------|-------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Roof | Wall | Floor | | | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 1 | Room 1 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Room 2 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Room 3 | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Room 4 | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Room 5 | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Room 6 | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Room 7 | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Room 8 | | | | | | | |
| | Total of rooms | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Verandah | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Kitchen | | | | | | | |
| | Store | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Toilet | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Cowshed | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Compound wall | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Others/specify | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Irrigation structures | | | | | | | |
| | Total Area | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

Materials used (Col 3,4,5)

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Tin/zinc sheets | 2. Mud | 3. Brick masonry | 4. Stone masonry |
| 5. RCC | 6. Stone | 7. Wood Shingles | 8. Concrete |
| 9. Thatched | 10. Timber | 11. Masonry | 12. Stone/bricks |

6.0 Summary of affected structure

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

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

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

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

6.4 If "Yes," number of tenants/workers: _____

6.5 Do the tenants'/workers' families live in the affected structure?¹ _____

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

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

7.0 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION OPTION

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

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

8.0 DETAILS OF OTHER ASSETS:

8.1 Do you possess any other assets elsewhere?

a) If "Yes," please give details

| Land | Ac/Ha/ No. | Use (Sale/Consumption/ Both) | Income from the Asset (Tk.) | Approx. 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 _____

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

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..

[illegible]

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 (including land, property, income/sales) | |
| | Miscellaneous | |
| | Total | |

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

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

11. Concerns/ suggestions of respondent

:_____

APPENDIX 7: SAMPLE MONITORING TEMPLATE

1. A semi-annual monitoring report shall be prepared on resettlement plan implementation and submitted to ADB and BMGF by the PMU. It will include: (i) the list of APs, with compensation, if any, due to each; details of compensation paid with signed receipts annexed to the report; and socioeconomic status and satisfaction levels of APs with the RP implementation process, compensation, and mitigation measures; (ii) the list of vulnerable APs and additional compensation/special protection measures planned/implemented for them, as well as socioeconomic status and satisfaction levels of vulnerable APs with the RP implementation process, compensation, and mitigation measures; (iii) list of affected common facilities, plan to restore access, and/or actions taken to restore access to the same or facilities of equal quality elsewhere; (iv) list of roads for closure and actions planned/taken to minimize disturbance; (v) details of consultations held with APs (with number of participants by gender, issues raised, conclusion/agreement reached, and actions required/taken; (vi) details of grievances registered, redressed, outstanding complaints, and minutes of GRM meetings held; (vii) details of information disclosure and awareness generation activities, levels of awareness among target population, and behavior change, if any; and (viii) 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 | Finalization of list of APs, vulnerable APs, and compensation/assistance/allowances due | | |
| 4 | Finalization of list of affected common facilities and roads for closure; mitigation measures proposed | | |
| 5 | Affected persons received entitlements as per amounts and program specified in RP | | |
| 6 | Payment of compensation, allowances, and assistance (no. of APs) | | |
| 7 | Additional assistance for vulnerable households given (no. of vulnerable APs) | | |
| 8 | Livelihood arrangements provided to vulnerable APs | | |
| 9 | Reinstallation of affected common facilities | | |
| 10 | Grievances Number of grievances registered Number of grievances redressed Outstanding complaints Disclosure of grievance redress statistics | | |
| 11 | Consultation, participation, and disclosure as per plan | | |
| C. Monitoring | | | |
| 1 | Survey on socioeconomic 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. Labor | | | |
| 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.

Resettlement Plan

November 2013

BAN: Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Project – Mathbaria Town

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

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 9 October 2013)

| | | |
|---------------|---|--------|
| Currency Unit | = | Tk |
| Tk1.00 | = | \$0.01 |
| \$1.00 | = | 77.66 |

ABBREVIATIONS

| | | |
|-------|---|--|
| ADB | – | Asian Development Bank |
| AP | – | affected person |
| CTEIP | – | Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure 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 |
| ILpcd | – | 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 | – | cubic meter |

GLOSSARY OF BANGLADESHI TERMS

| | | |
|--------------------|---|---|
| <i>crore</i> | – | 10 million (= 100 <i>lakh</i>) |
| <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.

This resettlement plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, ADB does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Background.** The Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Project (CTEIP) 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 (iii) 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 two-stage process known as a 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 1 and Batch 2 towns, with towns in each batch receiving funds under two stages (Stage I and Stage II). Batch 1 covers the *pourashavas* of Amtali, Galachipa, Mathbaria, and Pirojpur, while Batch 2 covers the *pourashavas* of Barguna, Daulat Khan, Kalapara, and Bhola. This resettlement plan (RP) is prepared for all subprojects proposed for the Batch 1 town of Mathbaria in Stage I of CTEIP.

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

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

5. **Scope of land acquisition and resettlement.** The components requiring land other than that owned by *pourashava* include: (i) private land acquisition for surface water treatment plant (SWTP) (10 acres/4.04 hectares) and septage treatment plant (1,500 m²/0.5 decimal), with the percentage of loss to each landowner to be confirmed by the final RP, to determine whether the loss is significant; (ii) community toilet complexes proposed on WAPDA/other government department land; and (iii) 2 public toilet complexes proposed on DC land/Zilla Parishad land, 1 on cooperative bank land, and 1 on religious institution land. For the two sanitation pilot projects other than septage management, DC land and a semi-government institutional land are

identified. For the bridge component, relocation of 1 household and 1 shop will be required; the area to which they can be relocated is identified 50-70 m away. For the drainage component, a temporary structure of a primary school (tin shed) needs to be shifted a few meters away; the school will benefit through provision of a cyclone shelter. Relocation will affect 7 persons: 2 BPL persons related to the affected business and 5 members of an affected household.

6. **Categorization.** 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.

7. **Consultation and disclosure.** Goals and objectives of the project have been disclosed with the affected people and other stakeholders through a total 11 public consultations and focus group discussions in June to July 2013. The project cut-off date was established as 10 October 2013, during the formal disclosure of the RP.

8. **Institutional set-up.** The Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRDC) acting through its Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) will be the Executing Agencies of the project. 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. Safeguard officers will be appointed in PMU and PIUs, and will be responsible to undertake day-to-day safeguard tasks and requirements, including implementation of the project's GRM. The safeguard officers will be supported by the resettlement specialists and experts from the detailed design consultant and project management and supervision consultant.

9. **Resettlement budget and financing plan.** The resettlement cost for the subproject in Mathbaria is estimated at US\$ 527,817 which will be met from counterpart (government) funds.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Introduction

1. The Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Project (CTEIP) is a key infrastructure initiative of the Government of Bangladesh. The project consists of three components: (i) improved climate-resilient municipal infrastructure; (ii) strengthened institutional capacity, governance, and awareness; and (iii) 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 two-stage process known as a 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 1 and Batch 2 towns, with towns in each batch receiving funds under two stages (Stage I and Stage II). Batch 1 covers the *pourashavas* of Amtali, Galachipa, Mathbaria, and Pirojpur, while Batch 2 covers the *pourashavas* of Barguna, Daulat Khan, Kalapara, and Bhola. This resettlement plan (RP) is prepared for all subprojects proposed for the Batch 1 town of Mathbaria in Stage I of CTEIP. The regional setting of Mathbaria is depicted in Figure 1.

3. ADB requires the consideration of social safeguard issues in all aspects of its 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 Mathbaria for building urban infrastructure under Stage I of CTEIP have been prioritized using climate resilience criteria as well as need. Proposed subprojects in Mathbaria include (i) 8 km of road improvement; (ii) 1 cyclone shelter; (iii) equipment procurement for solid waste management; (iv) 10.8 km (7 stretches) of drainage and flood control interventions; (v) construction of a new water supply system; and (vi) improved sanitation, including 4 public toilets, 6 school toilets, 8 community toilets, and equipment procurement financed by ADB, as well as 3 sanitation pilot projects co-financed by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF). Other than equipment procurement for water supply, solid waste management, and sanitation, all proposals are for civil works components.

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 (NOC) from the concerned institutions for the proposed civil works. On the basis of the PPTA report, some anticipated impacts are permanent, due to land acquisition,¹ while others are temporary, e.g. impacts on hawkers and vendors and residents during laying of networks. Traffic management during

¹ The final RP needs to confirm the percentage of loss to each landowner, to determine whether the loss is significant.

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

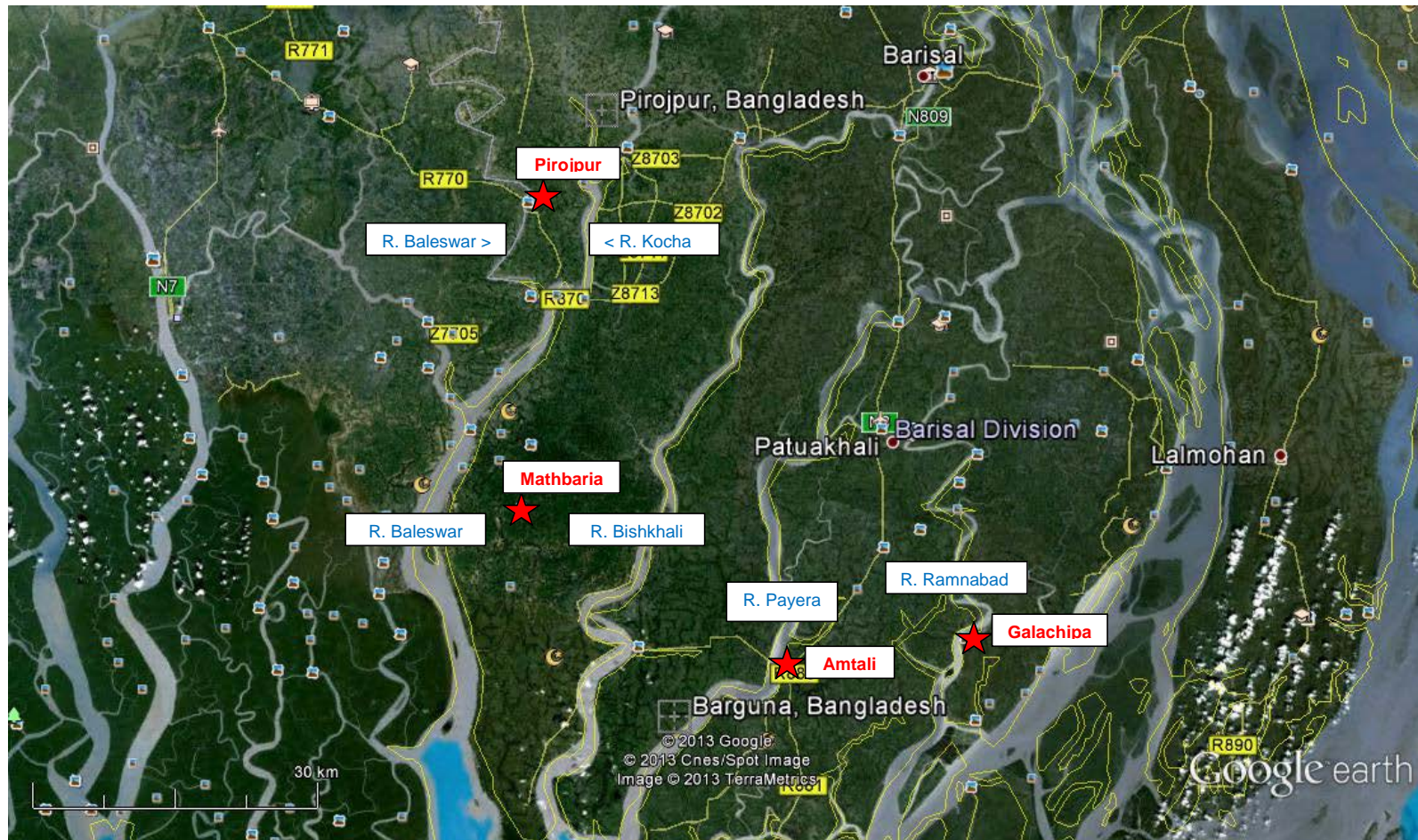
C. Objectives of Resettlement Plan

6. This resettlement plan (RP) is prepared for Stage I investments proposed in Mathbaria as part of the CTEIP. It addresses the IR impacts of the proposed project and is consistent with the 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 to address them through appropriate recommendations and mitigation measures in the RP;
- (ii) to present the socioeconomic 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 and the 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, 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 Mathbaria *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 is anticipated for proposed interventions at Mathbaria for the construction of the new water supply system. Seven structures are likely to be partially affected and 6 fully affected. Of the fully affected structures, 3 are abandoned and the remaining 3 (1 commercial and 1 residential) will require relocation assistance. Efforts to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts have been conducted as described in each subproject component below. Proposed interventions and their potential IR impacts are presented according to subproject components in **Appendix 1**.

A. Roads

9. Improvements to five existing *pourashava* roads (8 km) are proposed. Proposals include improvement and widening of surfaced road area within the existing road right of way.² All proposed roads are in the core area of the town. The RP identifies the following potential impacts and avoidance/mitigation measures for some of the proposed roads:

- (i) In the case of Road No. 1 (Land office to Mollik Bari House, Wards No. 2 and 4), shopkeepers who have constructed temporary structures over the footpath (bamboo poles and temporary roofs as sunshades) are willing to remove the structures during construction, and need to be given adequate notice to do so.
- (ii) In the case of Road No. 4 (R&H Road to Government College via New Market), permanent impacts to two properties should be avoided by improving road surface along existing road RoW. Joint transect walks with *pourashava* and project engineers indicate the feasibility of avoidance of these potential permanent impacts.
- (iii) Temporary fences will be shifted from the remaining road RoWs by providing sufficient notice and assistance for shifting, and loss of trees compensated for.

10. Along the remaining proposed roads, loss of trees, compound walls, and minor structures constructed on road RoW are anticipated; the RP provides for compensation against such loss. Appendix 1 Table A1.1 provides details of IR impacts according to roads.

B. Bridge

11. One bridge (42 m long) is proposed over Masua Khal near government hospital, connecting R&H Road and WAPDA Road. Presently, an old wooden bridge is being used; however, the new bridge is proposed about 50 m away, as it will link up with a connecting road directly. A semi-*pucca* residential structure at one end and a temporary shed (firewood shop) will need to be relocated for the purpose, leading to permanent relocation impacts on seven persons. However, since the *pourashava* has assured that the shop and the residential structure will be relocated to where the wooden bridge currently exists, there will only be temporary income loss during shifting, and no permanent economic impacts on the APs are anticipated. (Appendix 1 Table A1.2).

² As per government of Bangladesh rules, each landowner is required to leave a minimum 0.8 m-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.

C. Cyclone Shelter

12. The cyclone shelter-cum-school at Mathbaria is proposed on semi-government institutional land (Mominia Madrasa).³ An existing primary school functioning in a newly constructed tin shed will need to be shifted to adjacent vacant land to accommodate a storm water drain outfall. The school needs a permanent structure, and people in the vicinity (the area is fairly densely populated) perceive the requirement for a cyclone shelter in the area. Appendix 1 Table A1.3 provides the assessment of LA/IR impacts.

D. Solid Waste Management

13. 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

14. **Relocation.** One structure (a primary school building and temporary structure at Mominia Madrasa) is likely to be fully affected, requiring relocation to a space adjacent to its present location, to enable construction of a drainage outfall. Presently, 200 students (girls and boys) from poor households study there. As mentioned, a cyclone shelter-cum-school is proposed at the location, the need for which is greatly perceived by the *madrassa* authorities as well as the local community.

15. **Partially affected structures.** A total of seven structures will be partially affected as a result of proposed drainage improvements, all residential properties. Details of impacts according to drains are provided in Appendix 1 Table A1.5.

F. Water Supply

16. Proposed water supply improvements in Mathbaria are depicted in Figure 2. Investments under this subproject include construction of (i) 5.5 MLD surface water treatment plant (SWTP); (ii) river intake and resectioning of *khal*s; (iii) 1 overhead tank and 1 ground reservoir; (iv) embankment; (v) 10 exploratory wells; and (vi) 3.5 km of transmission mains and 49 km of distribution network, and provision of (i) 3,200 service connections; (ii) mini-water testing equipment; and (iii) generator set for electricity back-up.

17. About 10 acres (4.04 ha) of agricultural land at Surjomoni near Boddhabhumi under Tikikata union will be acquired for construction of the SWTP, pre-settling and sedimentation basin, raw water intake, pump house, water storage, storage for chemical, office-cum - residence, etc. A total of 23 households comprising 116 persons will be affected by private land acquisition for the WTP complex.⁴ An overhead tank (OHT) will be constructed near Tikikata union on government (WAPDA) land. (Figures 2 and 3)

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

⁴ Details of affected land such as *khatian* no., plot no., and ownership are provided in Appendix 2.

Figure 2: Site Plan of Proposed WTP

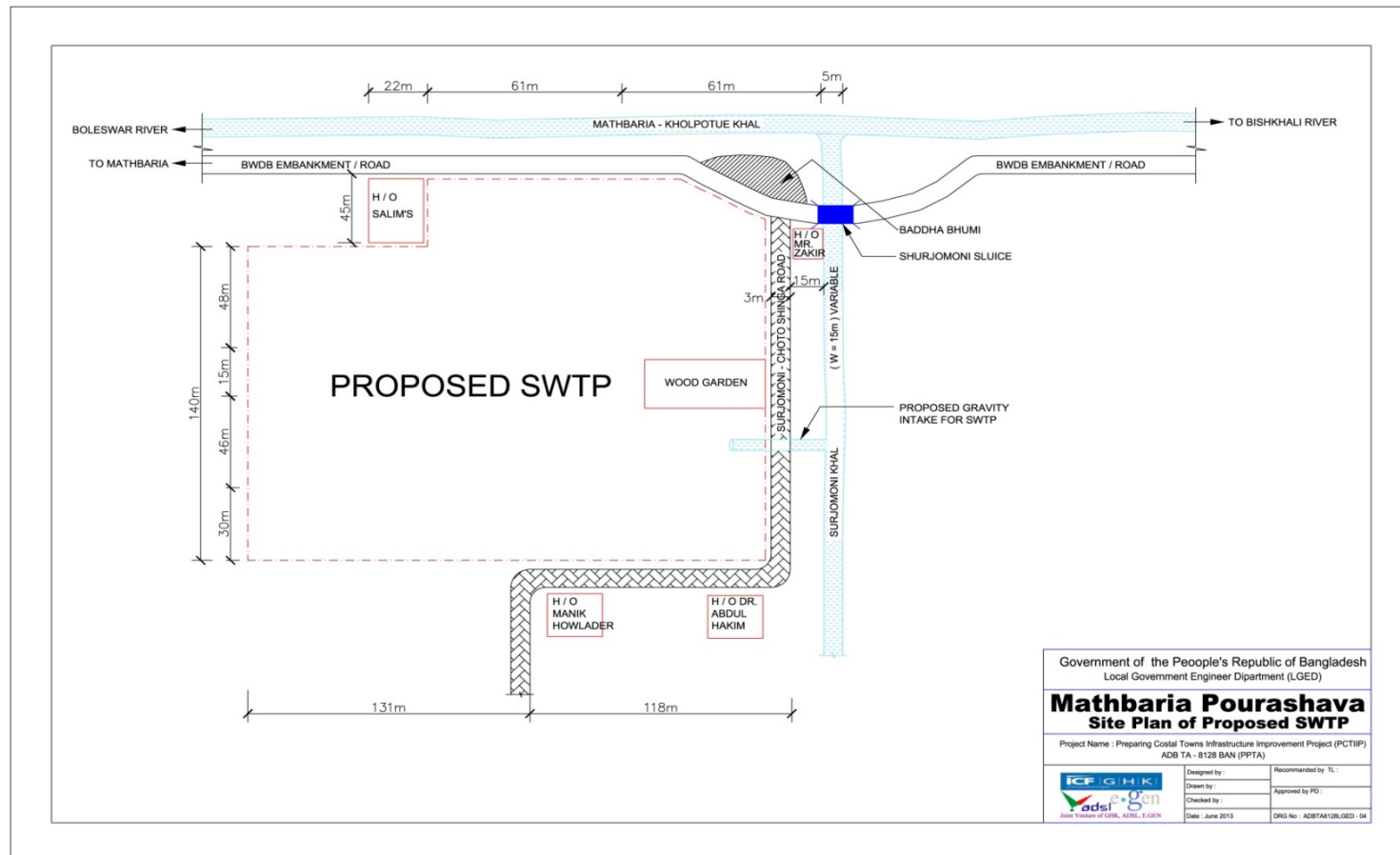
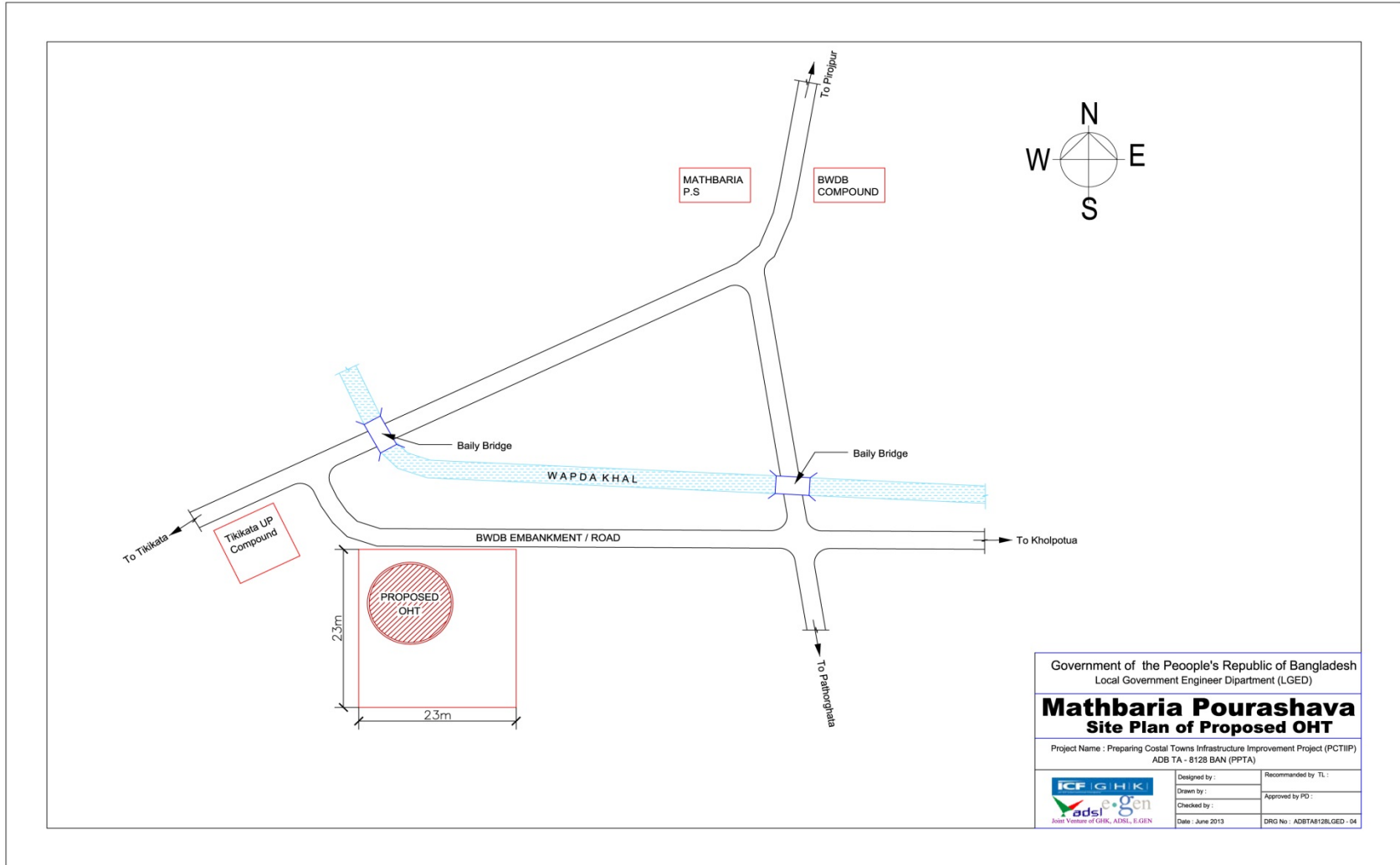


Figure 3: Site Plan of Proposed OHT



18. About 3.5 km transmission pipeline of will be laid from SWTP to OHT. About 49 km of pipes will be laid for the distribution network. Pipe diameters will range from 100 mm to 250 mm. Since proposed pipe diameters are small, full closure of roads is not anticipated; width of excavation required for pipe-laying work is estimated to be 2.5-3 ft. Partial closure of roads is anticipated, with every 300-500 m length of pipe requiring 7 days for completion. The proposed linear works are anticipated to lead to temporary income losses for 110 hawkers with semi-permanent structures for a maximum of 7 days. Mobile hawkers and vendors (52) will be required to shift to alternate locations during the period of construction; no income loss is anticipated.⁵ Affected mobile hawkers and vendors with moveable structures will be assisted by contractors to move to nearby locations, and to return after construction is completed.

19. Other potential temporary impacts of pipe-laying/replacement activity include disruption in water supply during construction, impacts on access, disruption of traffic, possible damage to individual house connections, and economic impacts on vendors, etc. Where businesses are unable to or are not required to shift, access will be ensured by the contractor. The construction period will be minimized. Exploratory tubewells (10) are proposed in rural areas of the *pourashava*, the exact locations of which have not been identified. Procurement of laboratory equipment and logistics support equipment will have no IR impacts. Affected mobile hawkers and vendors with moveable structures will be assisted by contractors to move to the other side of the road and to return after construction is completed.

20. Resectioning of *khal*/canal is proposed for the intake. However, since the canal is linked to two rivers, Biskhali and Baleshwar, it is perennial and gets filled up every day with the tide. Hence, a total of eight farmers and downstream users, with whom FGDs were conducted at the site, were of the opinion that they would not be affected by the drawing of water at the WTP and were supportive of the project. (Appendix 1 Table A1.6).

G. Sanitation

21. No land acquisition or IR impacts are anticipated for proposed sanitation interventions.

22. **Public toilets** are proposed at 4 locations with ADB funding, and 1 on land belonging to a religious institution where there is a felt need for toilets by the authority as well as the community.

23. **School toilets** are proposed in 6 educational institutions under ADB funding, of which 2 are government schools and the remaining 4 are on semi-government institutional land.

24. **Community toilets** are proposed at WAPDA Basti and Nabinagar Basti, both on government land. Vacant land is available at both locations.

25. **Pilot projects.** Three pilot projects are proposed for co-financing by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation: (i) For the proposed septage management pilot, Mathbaria *pourashava* has not identified the exact location for the septage management pilot yet. The *pourashava* has tentatively identified a piece of land near Nabinagar Basti for the purpose; the required land area is 0.5 decimals; the process of land acquisition is yet to be initiated; (ii) the proposed college toilets and wastewater management facility at Mohiuddin Ahmed Girls' Degree College are proposed on vacant land owned by the semi-government institution; and (iii) a public toilet in

⁵ Temporary impacts have been estimated on the basis of transect walks through roads in proposed water supply service zones.

front of Al Arafa Bank is proposed on government land (district commissioner's office) within the compound of the assistant commissioner's residence, for which permission to demolish a compound wall in one corner of the property and construct the toilet will be required. Assessment of IR impacts of sanitation projects is given in Appendix 1 Table A1.7.

26. Estimated resettlement impacts of proposed interventions in Mathbaria, based on impact inventory surveys, are presented in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Summary of Resettlement Impacts

| S. No. | Details | No. of APs |
|--------|---|------------|
| 1 | Permanent land acquisition (acres) | 10 |
| 2 | Fully affected structures | 6 |
| 2a | Fully affected abandoned structures | 3 |
| 2b | Fully affected structures requiring relocation | 3 |
| 2c | Number of households to be relocated | 1 |
| 2d | Number of BPL ^a households to be relocated | None |
| 2e | Number of persons to be relocated | 7 |
| 2f | Number of BPL persons to be relocated | 02 |
| 3 | Temporarily affected mobile hawkers | 52 |
| 4 | Temporarily affected vendors with moveable structures (income losses) | 110 |
| 4a | Affected BPL APs (temporary income losses) | 08 |
| 4b | Affected WHH APs (temporary income losses) | 04 |
| 5 | Temporarily affected small shopkeepers (possible income loss) | 06 |

^a In the absence of both national and regional benchmarks of below poverty line (BPL) households, this project uses the upper poverty line at Tk.1,870.6/capita/month to determine vulnerable households. This is calculated from the 2010 upper poverty line as determined by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, with the inflation rate added.

27. The components requiring land other than that owned by *pourashava*/government/semi-government institutions include (i) land required for SWTP (10 acres) and (ii) land required for septage management facility for Mathbaria (0.5 acres). For the bridge and drainage components, relocation of 7 persons and 1 residential, 1 commercial, and 1 institutional structure is anticipated. The preliminary scope of land acquisition and resettlement identified in this RP will be updated during detailed design.

28. 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 on 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 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 or in moving wares from road RoW 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

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.

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.

29. 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 that trenches remain open; (vi) placing telephone hotlines on signs in 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

30. Permanently affected persons (116) due to proposed land acquisition for SWTP comprise farmers, skilled workers, businessmen, and government/private sector employees. Table 2 presents a socioeconomic profile of permanently affected persons; the list of affected landowners by plot number is provided in Appendix 2.

Table 2: Socioeconomic Profile of Permanently Affected Persons (SWTP)

| S.No. | Characteristics of Sample APs | No. (%) |
|-------|---|----------|
| 1 | Number of affected plots | 18 |
| 2 | Number of privately owned plots | 17* |
| 3 | Number of permanently affected households | 23 |
| 4 | Number of affected persons | 116 |
| 5 | Average household size | 5 |
| 6 | Religious groups | |
| | Muslim | 95.6% HH |
| | Hindu | 4.34% HH |
| 7 | Primary occupation of household head | |
| | Farmer/fisherman | 31.25% |
| | Skilled workers | 12.5% |
| | Businessmen | 31.25% |
| | Employees with government/private sector | 25% |
| 8 | Vulnerable APs | 5 |
| 9 | Average annual income/acre (Tk) | 130,000 |
| 10 | Number of sharecroppers | 1 |
| 11 | Number of seasonal agricultural labor employed | 12 |
| 12 | Number of permanent agricultural labor employed** | 09 |
| 13 | Wages paid – seasonal labor (Tk) | 350-400 |
| 14 | Wages paid – permanent agricultural labor (Tk) | 300-800 |
| 15 | Cash compensation preferred | >90% |

*Note: *Khatian*/plot no. 1203/4285 belongs to the district commissioner's office.

The 17 plots of private land are owned by 23 persons.

**Details of agricultural labor households could not be collected; to be collected at detailed design stage.

31. Impact inventory surveys reveal that 1 household and 1 shop in Mathbaria are likely to require relocation to a nearby area (about 50 m from the present location) due to the bridge project, of which 2 persons (shopkeeper and assistant) are below poverty line (BPL). The

household requiring relocation has five members, residing in a newly constructed semi-permanent structure requiring relocation. Both are encroachers on *khas* (government) land. The BPL person and his shop assistant run a firewood shop. The affected household has a *madrassa* teacher as household head, with five family members.

32. The impact inventory and survey of businesses undertaken in Mathbaria reveal that 7% of the temporarily affected persons comprise BPL people, while female-headed households comprise about 3.5% of the total. Daily profits of affected small shopkeepers, hawkers, and vendors facing temporary income loss during linear works were found to range from Tk. 250 to Tk. 400.

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

A. Public Consultation

33. 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, 11 FGDs were held with 174 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 minimized, 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 favor of the project as they understood that all residents of Mathbaria would benefit, 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.

34. Surveys and inventories were conducted all along proposed drain, road, and pipeline alignments; detailed surveys covered 7 permanently affected persons and 116 hawkers, vendors and small shopkeepers, 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

35. 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

36. 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 water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) program during project implementation.

37. A consultation and participation plan is prepared for the project; ongoing consultation activities will be coordinated by the PMU, project management and supervision consultants (PMS) 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

38. 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 out and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project.

39. **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.

40. *Pourashava*-wide public awareness campaigns will ensure that awareness on grievance redress procedures is generated through the campaign. The project implementation unit (PIU) safeguard assistant and institutional capacity and community development consultants (ICCDC) 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.

41. 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 5 has the sample grievance registration form. Careful documentation of the name of the complainant, date of receipt of the complaint, address/contact details of the person, location of the problem area, and how the problem was resolved will be undertaken. The safeguards officers from project management unit (PMU) and project implementation unit (PIU) will have the overall responsibility for timely grievance redressal on environmental and social safeguard issues and for registration of grievances, related disclosure, and communication with the aggrieved party.

42. **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 (PMS) 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 safeguard assistant, contractors, PMU safeguard officer, and PMSC environmental and social safeguard specialists will be posted at all construction sites at visible locations.

- (i) **1st level grievance.** The contractors, PIU supervision personnel, and PIU safeguard 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 the PIU safeguards assistant (the second level of grievance redress), who will attempt to resolve them within 7 days.⁹ The PIU safeguard 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, 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 interministerial project steering committee (IPSC)¹⁰ to be resolved within 14 days. All paperwork (details of grievances) needs to be completed by the PIU safeguard 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.

43. The project GRM notwithstanding, 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.

44. In the event 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.

⁹ Grievance redress committees (GRC) have already been formed at town-level. For example, in Pirojpur *pourashava*, the GRC is comprised of the panel mayor as chairperson, one councilor, the *pourashava* executive engineer, *pourashava* secretary, 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.

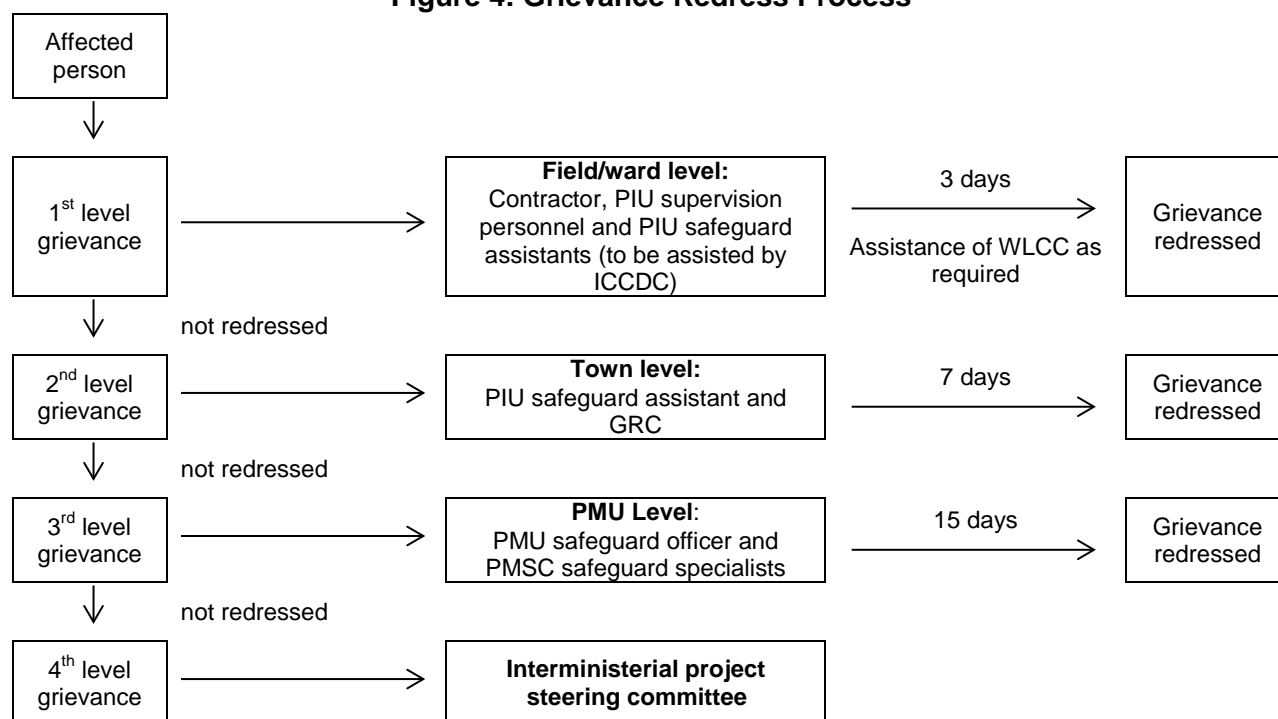
¹⁰ The interministerial project steering committee (IPSC) responsible for grievance redress will be chaired by the Secretary of the Local Government Division, and will have as members the Local Government Engineering Department; Department of Public Health Engineering; Bangladesh Water Development Board; 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.

45. **Record-keeping.** 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, the date of the incident, and final outcome. The number of grievances recorded and resolved and the outcomes will be displayed/disclosed in the PMU office, municipal office, and on the web, as well as reported in the safeguards monitoring reports submitted to ADB on a semi-annual basis.

46. **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.

47. **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.

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

VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

48. **ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).** The three important elements of the ADB's Safeguard 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.

49. **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 Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. The resettlement framework for CTEIP specifies that in case of discrepancy between the policies of ADB and the government, ADB policy will prevail.

50. 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

51. 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.

52. According to SPS 2009 of ADB, in the context of involuntary resettlement in Mathbaria, affected persons (APs) are those who are physically relocated, or lose residential land or shelter and/or are 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 from receiving compensation and resettlement assistance from the project.

53. 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, *madrassa*, 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. Principles and Legal and Policy Commitments

54. 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 will 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.

55. 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 (i) the nature of ownership rights on lost assets; (ii) scope of the impacts, including socioeconomic vulnerability of the displaced persons; and (iii) 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; and (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 3: 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: (i) for a period of 6 months if residual land unviable; (ii) 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 |

| Type of Loss | Specification | Eligibility | Entitlements |
|--|---|--|--|
| | Full loss of plot (=> 50 %) | Non-titled user (squatter, encroacher) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">No compensation for land lossProvision to use the remaining land or alternative land as titled or rental/lease land |
| | | 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 taxesORCash 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 ownerAssistance to find alternative place for lease/rent |
| | | Non-titled user (squatter, encroacher) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">No compensation for land lossAssistance to find alternative land as titled or rental/lease landAllowed 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 landRestoration of land to original stateGuarantee of access to land and structures located on remaining land |
| | | Non-titled user | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Restoration of land to original stateGuarantee 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 ageRight to salvage materials from lost structureAllowed to construct temporary structure on unused part of project land after completion of civil work, through some lease/rent systemIn 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 APOR |

| Type of Loss | Specification | Eligibility | Entitlements |
|---------------------------|--|---|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for the entire structure at replacement cost, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation In case of the remaining structure becoming unliveable, the compensation will be calculated for the entire structure without deduction of depreciation and self-relocation <p>IN EITHER CASE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right to salvage materials from lost structure |
| | | Lessee, tenant | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to size of lost plot for 6 months The lease money for the lessee for duration of remaining lease period will be deducted from the owner |
| | Moving of minor structures (fences, sheds, kitchens, latrines, etc.) | Owner, lessee, tenant | <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) <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocation/reconstruction of the structure by the project <p>IN EITHER CASE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to the affected facility 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 <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for self-relocation of stall/kiosk at market rate (labor, materials, transport, and other incidental costs) |
| | Fixed assets attached to affected structures (water supply, telephone lines) | Owner, lessee, tenant | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for reinstallation and connection charges |
| 3. RELOCATION | | | |
| Assistance allowances and | Residence or means of livelihood (agricultural land, business premises) | All APs to be relocated due to loss of land and/or structures (including squatters) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logistical and administrative assistance, with identification and purchasing or rental of replacement plots and/or structures, or the construction of new ones Cash allowance covering the cost of transport of people and their moveable property at current market rate on actual cost basis Transition allowance of 6 months of official minimum wage of the appropriate AP's occupation (head of household) Transition housing/commercial space/residential-cum-commercial space of equal quality to lost housing/means of livelihood, or rental payment for equivalent housing for the duration of delay of completion of relocation housing/site structures |
| Security of tenure | Residence or means of livelihood | Owner (titleholder, legalizable user) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of ownership titles to the replacement land and/or structures, and/or for the remaining plots and assets |

| Type of Loss | Specification | Eligibility | Entitlements |
|--|--|---|---|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cost of assets registration would be borne by the project |
| | | Lessee, tenant | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-term rental agreements |
| | | Non-titled user (squatter, encroacher) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-term rental agreements for land and structures if desired |
| Host communities | | Host community residents | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sharing of public services and facilities established at relocation sites or separate provision |
| 4. INCOME RESTORATION | | | |
| Crops/fish stocks | Affected crops | 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 stock 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 tenant 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 |
| 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 | Obstruction by | All APs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessibility of agricultural fields, community/social facilities, business premises, |

| Type of Loss | Specification | Eligibility | Entitlements |
|---|--|---|--|
| means of livelihood | subproject facilities | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> and residences of persons in the project area ensured • Accessibility to the original/alternative fishing ground |
| Businesses (CBE) | Temporary business loss due to land acquisition an resettlement (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 • 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 |
| 5. 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 | 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 |

| Type of Loss | Specification | Eligibility | Entitlements |
|--|---|--|--|
| | points/connections, public/community toilets, community spaces, playgrounds, etc. | | |
| 6. 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^b • Inclusion 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 households ^c , 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's/elderly HH head's name (as applicable) • Cash compensation paid directly to female owners and heads 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 local legal 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 Training will be provided to any one member of vulnerable AP's household with the aptitude for such training.

^c The eligibility criteria will follow the Department of Social Service of Ministry of Social Welfare that uses age 65 for men and 62 for women to define elderly people.

VIII. COMPENSATION MECHANISM

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

57. 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 to 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 cash compensation under the law (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

58. 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. In addition, valuation for loss of standing crop for one more 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 will be calculated as annual net product value multiplied by number of productive years remaining. The 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 number 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, and agricultural inputs will be added to the compensation valuation. Valuation of fruit trees will be done by the 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

59. Compensation for the assets attached to 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 the right to take all movable assets attached to land, such as irrigation pump sets, etc.

60. 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 *pourashavas* 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 *pourashava* competent authority.

61. 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 up to 6 months, as detailed in the entitlement matrix. Preferential employment in project-related work will be offered to local people, with priority to vulnerable persons. APs will be provided 7 days advance notice, followed by a reminder 2 days before construction to ensure no 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 subproject construction is the responsibility of contractors. Consistent with the environmental management plan, contractors will ensure (i) access is maintained by making sure that space is left for access between mounds of soil; (ii) walkways and metal sheets are provided to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required; (iii) increased workforce is available to finish work in areas with impacts on access; (iv) timing of works is such that it reduces disruption during business hours and periods of peak business activities, e.g. festivals; and (v) 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

62. Market surveys were conducted in and around the Stage I towns of CTEIP 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 to 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 labor 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 Mathbaria report the highest daily profit of Tk. 400 per day, which is used as the unit rate for computation of compensation.

B. Resettlement Costs

63. The resettlement cost estimate (Table 4) includes replacement costs of affected structures, assistance and allowances for relocation, tree costs, sums for potential income losses to vendors, and additional provisions for vulnerable APs. These costs will be borne by counterpart funds.

64. 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 updating costs, survey costs (as required), and contingencies to cover damages to government /private property, if any, are covered under other budget heads (Table 4).

Table 4: Indicative Cost for RP Implementation

| S. no. | Compensation for Type of Loss | Quantity | Type | Unit Rate (TK) | Total Amount (TK) |
|----------|--|------------------------------|-------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Land (1050 decimals) | | | | |
| | Loss of private, agricultural land (WTP), and septage management | 1,000 | owner | 30000 | 30000000 |
| | Loss of private land (septage) | 50 | | 50000 | 2500000 |
| | Crop loss (1 year) | | | | 525000 |
| | Subsistence cash allowance (3 months income from plot) | | | | 131250 |
| | Share cropper | | | | 8000 |
| | Administrative and logistic assistance to find new land | LS | | | 50000 |
| 2 | Structures | | | | |
| | Fully affected | | | | |
| | Semi-pucca house | 722 ft ² -1 house | | 693 | 500346 |
| | Kutcha | 300 ft ² -1 shop | | 293 | 87900 |
| | Partially affected | | | | |
| | Semi-pucca room | 360 ft ² -3 rooms | | 693 | 249480 |
| | Kutcha room-residential | 266 ft ² ; no-3 | | 239 | 63574 |
| | Semi-pucca toilet | 60 ft ² ; no-2 | | 693 | 41580 |
| | Boundary wall (pucca) | 100 ft ² ; no-3 | | 350 | 35000 |
| 3 | Temporary income loss | | | | |
| | 6 shops (small shopowners) | 6 shops x 7 days=42 | | 400 | 16800 |
| | 110 hawkers and vendors | 110 hawkers x 7 days=770 | | 350 | 269500 |
| 4 | Trees | | | | |
| | Mahogany | 272 | | 7070 | 1923040 |
| | Chambul | 50 | | 5050 | 252500 |
| | Coconut | 9 | | 6500 | 58500 |
| | Arecanut | 77 | | 2320 | 178640 |
| | Raintree | 36 | | 6050 | 217800 |
| 5 | Vulnerable * | | | | |
| | WHH (structure loss) | 4 | | 10000 | 40000 |
| | BPL (land/structure loss) | 15 | | 10000 | 150000 |
| 6 | Relocation | | | | |
| | Transport allowance | 2 | | | 25000 |
| | Labour cost for shifting assistance (school building, shop, residence, compound walls, etc.) | 180 | | 350 | 63000 |
| | Lease deed registration fee + any taxes | 2 | | 15000 | 38963 |
| 7 | Other | | | | |
| | Cash compensation for repair of partially | | | | 97788 |

| S. no. | Compensation for Type of Loss | Quantity | Type | Unit Rate (TK) | Total Amount (TK) |
|--------|--|------------------------|------|----------------|-------------------|
| | affected structures (e.g wall) | | | | |
| | Transition allowance for 180 days | 1 shop +1 residence | | | 63000 |
| | Consultations with APs during construction | | | | 300000 |
| | Grievance redress | | | | 500000 |
| | Sub-total | | | | 38386661 |
| | Contingency | 10% | | | 3838666 |
| | Grand total (Tk) | | | | 42225328 |
| | US\$ | | | | 527,817 |

X. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

65. **Executing agencies and project management unit.** The Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRDC) acting through its Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) will be the Executing Agencies of the project. 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.

66. **Project management unit.** The PMU will be staffed with a safeguards officer and will receive support from safeguard 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 ensure that new RPs are prepared in accordance with the RF;
- (ii) provide oversight on social safeguard aspects (avoidance and mitigation of impacts) of subprojects, and ensure RPs are implemented by project implementation unit (PIU) and contractors in a timely manner;
- (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 safeguard monitoring and assessment 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.

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

68. **Project implementation units.** The PIU will be established in each participating *pourashava* and staffed with a safeguard officer, and will receive support from the PMU safeguard officer and safeguard specialists (environment and resettlement) on the DDS and

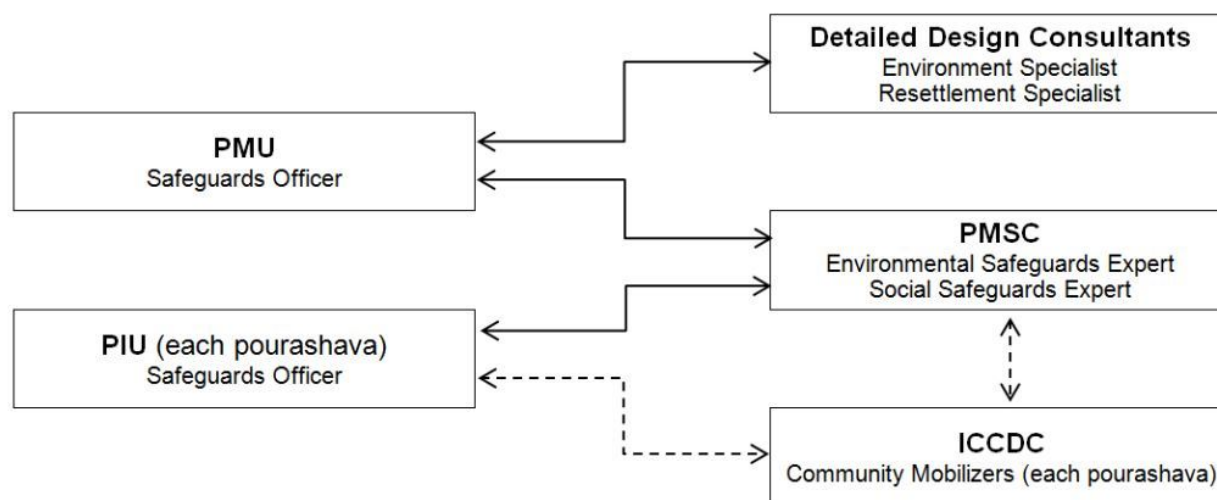
PMSC consultant team. Key tasks and responsibilities of the PIU safeguard officer on involuntary resettlement safeguards are as follows:

- (i) assist the detailed design consultants to communicate, consult, and disclose the updated/finalized safeguard documents to the affected people for their endorsement;
- (ii) implement final RPs and ensure timely payment of compensation and other assistance prior to 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 safeguard 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; and
- (viii) address any grievances brought about through the project's grievance redress mechanism in a timely manner.

69. **Project management and supervision consultants.** The PMSC will have an environment safeguard expert and a resettlement expert. The PMSC safeguard experts will assist the PMU and PIUs to implement and manage safeguard requirements and to ensure 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 (i) ADB SPS (2009) and approved RF, (ii) national law on involuntary resettlement (ARIPO, 1982) and other relevant regulations, (iii) core labor standards, and (iv) the roles of PMU, PIU and contractors on the project's GRM, public relations, and ongoing consultations.

70. **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.

71. The government will ensure that bidding and contract documents include specific provisions requiring contractors to comply with: (i) all applicable labor laws and core labor standards on (a) prohibition of child labor as defined in national legislation for construction and maintenance activities; (b) equal pay for equal work of equal value, regardless of gender, ethnicity, or caste; and (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 5: Safeguards Implementation Arrangement**Table 5: 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 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, and 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 checks | PMU; PIU; PMSC; |
| Implementation of mitigation and rehabilitation measures | PIU-PMU; PMSC; contractor |
| Consultations with APs during rehabilitation activities | PMSC; PIU; contractor |
| Grievance redressal | PMU; PIU; Grievance Redressal Committee PMSC; contractor |
| Internal monitoring | PIU-PMU; PMSC |

^a Detailed measurement survey is 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 surveys.

A. Capacity Building

72. 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 mobilizers, contractors) 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) sensitization to social safeguards, gender, and vulnerability issues; (ii) introduction to social safeguards policy, planning and implementation issues, and monitoring methods and tools; (iii) review of RP; and (iv) monitoring and reporting on RP implementation.

73. 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 6.

Table 6: 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 mobilizers 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

74. 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 6.

Figure 6: Implementation Schedule

| | 2014 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2015 | 2016 |
|--|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|--|------|
| | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | M9 | M10 | M11 | M12 | | |
| Establish PMU and PIU, including safeguard officers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mobilize PDA with safeguards personnel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RP updating | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mobilize PMSC with safeguard personnel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mobilize ICCDC with community mobilizers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Training of PMU/PIU safeguard personnel and ICCDC community mobilizers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 coordination with other departments, as required | |

XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

75. 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 (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with in a timely manner; (ii) socioeconomic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the detailed measurement survey of APs undertaken during project subpreparation; and (iii) 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's and BMGF's websites. A sample monitoring template is given in Appendix 8.

APPENDIX 1: PROPOSED SUBPROJECT COMPONENTS IN MATHBARIA AND THEIR INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS STATUS

Table A1.1: Roads

| | Road Name | Existing Feature | L (m) | W (m) | S /FP (m) | Rise (m) | IR Impacts |
|----|--|--|--------------|----------|--------------|-------------|---|
| 1. | Land Office to Mollik Bari house Via Sadar Road, Wards No. 2 and 4 | Type =CC, BC, WBM W=3.65 to 5m | 3500 | 5.50 | 0 | 0.45 | Six shops along the road are presently using the footpath for display of wares and have constructed temporary structures (bamboo poles and tin roofs). Shopkeepers are aware that the space is not theirs and are willing to move their wares. Shopkeepers consulted: Abul Hasan, Zakir Hussain, Hanif Hussain (2 shops), Nurul Mia (2 shops). |
| 2. | R&H road to Bairatala Khal via Vatenary hospital. Ward No. 5. | Type =CC/BSF W=2.25 m Poor condition | 600 | 3.00 | 0 | 0.45 | Trees on private property (owners: Manju Akhon, Md. Badal, Joshi Akhon, Batru Commander, Monirul Islam Akhon): arecanut =30, coconut =6, mahogany =20; and toilet constructed by Md. Farooq on road RoW likely to be affected. One BPL hawker with semi-permanent structure likely to be affected (temporary income loss). |
| 3. | Mathbaria Masua road to Mathbaria Tuskhali <i>khal</i> via Women's college. Ward No. 2 | Type=WBM W=3 m Poor condition. | 800 | 3.70 | 0 | 0.45 | Temporary boundaries erected using arecanut fronds and tin sheets can be shifted easily; people are aware that it is municipal property and are willing to do so. One mobile hawker (BPL) affected. |
| 4. | R&H Road to Government College via New Market. Ward No. 7 | Type =BC W=3 m Poor condition | 1200 | 4.25 | 0 | 0.30 | Compound wall (belonging to Moulana Abdul Aziz) and columns in front of house (belonging to Salim Matobbar) to be avoided during detailed design by reducing road widths at these locations. Since traffic volume on the road is low, it should be possible to reduce road width to avoid permanent impacts. In case of other properties, temporary boundaries erected using arecanut fronds and tin sheets can be shifted easily; people are aware that it is municipal property and are willing to do so. |
| 5. | Bairatala to Mistri bari via Shafa road end of <i>pourashava</i> . Ward No. 5 | Type=BC W=3m Poor condition | 1900 | 4.50 | 0 | 0.00 | Temporary boundaries erected using arecanut fronds and tin sheets can be shifted easily; people are aware that it is municipal property and are willing to do so. |
| | | Total = | 8,000 | | | | |

Table A1.2: Bridge

| | Name, Location, Ward No. | Required Length (m) | Present Condition | IR Impacts |
|----|--|---------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. | Bridge over Masua Khal near Government Hospital. Connected RH and WAPDA roads. Wards No. 2 and 3 <i>RP</i> | 42 | Wooden bridge used at present | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A semi-<i>pucca</i> residential-cum-commercial house (Mujibur Rahman, teacher at a <i>madrassa</i>) with size of 85.88 m² will be fully affected and will need to be shifted. Total affected persons=5 - Another <i>kutch</i>a structure (firewood shop) with size of 15 m² will be affected. Affected persons facing income loss (1 owner and 1 employee) |

Table A1.3: Cyclone Shelter

| | Name, Location, Ward No. | Land Ownership | Present Condition | IR Impacts |
|----|--|--|---|---|
| 1. | Mominia Dakhil Madrasha Ward No 1 at drain outfall | Semi-government institutional land (<i>madrassa</i> land) | Temporary; shelter presently used as primary school to be shifted | A <i>kutch</i> a structure (tin and wood) presently in use as a primary school building by 200 students is likely to be shifted, as it will be affected by a proposed drain outfall. A school-cum-cyclone shelter is proposed at the site. Land is belongs to the <i>madrassa</i> authority. The size of existing shed to be shifted is 2,400 ft ² . Trees likely to be affected: mahogany (12) and coconut (3). |

Table A1.4: Solid Waste Management

| | Equipment, Name | Quantity (No.) | IR Impacts |
|----|-------------------------|----------------|--|
| 1. | Ricksha–van | 5 | No impact anticipated, as equipment procurement proposed |
| 2. | Pushcart /hand trolley. | 10 | Same as above |

Table A1.5: Drainage

| | Drain/ Structure ID No. | Ward No. | Existing Condition | | | Proposed Intervention | | | | IR Impacts |
|----|-------------------------------|---------------|--|---|--|--|-------------------------------|---------|--|--|
| | | | Location and Length | Section and Structure Type | Existing Condition | Section | Proposed Structure Type | Length | Scope of Work/ Remarks | |
| 1. | SD01 | 1, 2 | Mominia Madrasha to Skider Bari, L =1,050 m | T =6.71 m B =2.44 m, D =1.52 m, Earthen | Silted up; garbage dumping; canal encroachm ent by settlements | T=7.31 m, B=1.22 m, D =2.13 m | CC block lined channel | 1,050 m | Basi Rum Canal to be reexcavated | Drain outfall channel will need to be constructed through Mominiya Madrassa. Permanent impact anticipated; <i>madrassa</i> willing to give up land for outfall. A temporary structure being used as primary school classroom serves 200 children, and will need to be shifted to provide drain RoW. Shifting needs to be done during holidays as temporary arrangement. A school-cum- cyclone shelter should be provided to replace the affected structure. |
| 2. | SD02 | 7, 6, 5 | Graveyard culvert to Ismail House L = 750 m | T = 3.354 m, B =1.22 m, D =0.915 m Earthen canal | Do | W =2.14 m D =1.53 m | R.C.C. covered drain | 750 m | Central Mosjid Canal | Sixteen trees affected, including mahogany (10) and raintree (6); 4 residential structures made of temporary materials partially affected (kitchen/room). |
| 3. | SD03 | 5 | A. Halim Jalim Jamadder House to <i>Pourashava</i> End, L = 900 m | T = 3.66 m, B =1.22 m, D =0.915 m Earthen canal | Do | W =2.14 m D =1.53 m | Do | 900 m | Discharges in to Shafa Khal | No permanent IR impacts anticipated |
| 4. | SC02 | 4, 2, 5, 1 | Dakkhin Bondor Sluice to Baharatola, L = 1,700 m | T=17.68 m, B =6.40 m, D =2.44 m Earthen canal | Do | T = 18.29 m, B = 9.15 m D =3.05 m | Earthen canal | 1,600 m | Boyratala Khal; to be reexcavated | One toilet (semi- <i>pucca</i> structure) affected. Will need to be provided on other side of house. Space available. |
| | | | | | | | CC block lined channel | 100 m | | |
| 5. | SC03 | 1 | Baharatola to <i>Pourashava</i> End, L = 1,700 m | T =12.20 m, B =3.96 m, D =1.52 m Earthen | Do | T=12.20 m B =6.10 m, D =2.13 m | Earthen canal | 1,525 m | Tushkhali Khal, needs to be reexcavated | One temporary boundary wall needs to be shifted. One semi- <i>pucca</i> residential structure and 1 <i>kutchra</i> residential structure will be partially affected. <i>Ghat</i> and steps |

| | Drain/ Structure ID No. | Ward No. | Existing Condition | | | Proposed Intervention | | | | IR Impacts |
|----|-------------------------------|--------------|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|---|
| | | | Location and Length | Section and Structure Type | Existing Condition | Section | Proposed Structure Type | Length | Scope of Work/ Remarks | |
| | | | | canal | | | | | | provided by the <i>pourashava</i> can be avoided. |
| | | | | | | | CC block lined channel | 175 m | | |
| 6. | SC04 | 5,1 | Baharatala to Jomadder Bari, L = 2,200 m | T = 15.24 m, B = 6.10 m, D = 1.52 m Earthen canal | Do | T=15.24 m B =9.15 m D =2.13 m | Earthen canal | 2,050 m | Shafa Khal; needs to be reexcavated | No permanent IR impacts anticipated |
| | | | | | | | CC block lined channel | 150m | | |
| 7. | PC02 | 2, 4, 7, 8 | Dakkhim Bondor Sluice to Gopal Bori House, L = 2,500 m | T =16.77, B =15.49 m, D =2.44 m Earthen canal | Do | T=16.77 m B =7.62 m D =3.05 m | Earthen canal | 2,300 m | Mirukhali Khal; to be reexcavated | Large canal; no permanent IR impacts anticipated |
| | | | | | | | CC block lined channel | 200m | | |
| | | Total | L = 18,800 | | | | | | | |

Table A1.6: Water Supply

| | Items | Unit | Rate (Lakh Tk.) | Quantity | IR Impacts |
|-----|---|------|--------------------|----------|---|
| 1. | Land acquisition for SWTP | Acre | 15.00 | 10 | Total land required for WTP is 10 acres. Affected persons comprise 23 households (116 persons) and the district commissioner's office, which owns a small part of marshy land. Private land acquisition and NOC from DC required. Presently used for paddy cultivation (two crops). One owner uses his land as an orchard (357 trees, with mahogany, chambul, nut, raintree trees). A total of 22 private landowners, 1 sharecropper, and 1 government department (DC office) affected. |
| 2. | Overhead tank (OHT) of capacity 680 m ³ | No. | 200.00 | 1 | WAPDA land, no permanent IR impact anticipated. NOC required |
| 3. | Ground reservoir of capacity 2,000 m ³ for emergency water storage provision | No. | 600.00 | 1 | Proposed in SWTP complex; impacts are same as above. |
| 4. | Installation of water transmission and distribution | | | | During construction, access to residences and shops likely to be temporarily affected. Contractor will have to ensure access as per EMP provisions. High densities in town area; 132 hawkers and vendors likely to be affected, of which 41 are mobile hawkers. |
| 4.1 | 100 mm diameter | km | 12.00 | 32 | |
| 4.2 | 150 mm diameter | km | 16.00 | 7 | |

| | Items | Unit | Rate (Lakh Tk.) | Quantity | IR Impacts |
|------|---|------|--------------------|----------|---|
| 4.3 | 200 mm diameter | km | 25.00 | 5.5 | During construction period, access to residences and shops likely to be temporarily affected. Contractor will have to ensure access as per EMP provisions. Thirty hawkers, of which 11 are mobile hawkers, likely to be affected. |
| 4.4 | 250 mm diameter | km | 35.00 | 4.5 | |
| 5. | Laying of service connection | | | | |
| 5.1 | 13 mm connection | Nos. | 0.06 | 3000 | |
| 5.2 | 20 mm connection | Nos. | 0.065 | 175 | |
| 5.3 | 25 mm connection | Nos. | 0.70 | 25 | |
| 6. | Procurement and installation of water meters in service connections | | | | |
| 6.1 | 13 mm connection | Nos. | 0.03 | 3000 | |
| 6.2 | 20 mm connection | Nos. | 0.035 | 450 | |
| 6.3 | 25 mm connection | Nos. | 0.04 | 50 | |
| 7. | Construction of protection embankment surrounding the SWTP compound | M | 0.10 | 800 | No additional IR impacts, other than those given above |
| 8. | Resectioning of <i>khal</i> | km | 5.00 | 3.0 | Potential impacts on downstream users due to construction of intake discussed with local farmers, who indicated that there would be adequate water for WTP and their fields, as it was abundant. |
| 9. | Exploratory drilling | Nos. | 1.50 | 10 | Locations not identified yet by <i>pourashava</i> |
| 10. | Mini water testing laboratory | LS | 0.50 | 1 | No IR impacts anticipated, as equipment procurement proposed |
| 11. | <i>Pourashava</i> water supply office-cum-residence | No. | 25.00 | 1 | Proposed within WTP complex, hence no additional IR impacts anticipated |
| 12. | Logistics | | | | No IR impacts anticipated, as vehicle and equipment procurement proposed |
| 12.1 | Pick-up | No. | 50.00 | 1 | |
| 12.2 | Motorcycle | No. | 1.00 | 2 | |
| 12.3 | Computers, software, etc. | LS | 2.00 | 1 | |
| 12.4 | Generator for proposed system | LS | 25.0 | 1 | |

Table A1.7: Sanitation

| | Items | Unit | Qty | IR Impacts |
|------------|---|------|-----|--|
| 1.0 | Public Toilet | | | |
| 1.1 | Behind Kali Mandir, Ward No. 4 | No. | 1 | Government land abutting drain, behind Kali Mondir, Ward No. 4, Mathbaria <i>Pourashava</i> . Vacant space currently used as dumpsite and open urinal; toilets required at location. |
| 1.2 | Bankpara, Ward No. 4 | No. | 1 | Vacant land belonging to cooperative bank. NOC required. |
| 1.3 | Near Holy Child Pre-cadet School, Ward No. 7 | No. | 1 | Vacant government land behind Holy Child School. |
| 1.4 | Central Jeme Mosque (Behind Poura Bhaban), Ward No. 6 | No. | 1 | Land owned by <i>masjid</i> authority. Abandoned toilets to be replaced. Need for toilets at location expressed by community and <i>masjid</i> authority. NOC required. |
| 2.0 | School Toilets | | | |
| 2.1 | Government Model Primary School, Ward No. 6 | No. | 1 | Vacant government land. |
| 2.2 | Owahabia Girls Madrasa, Ward No. 3 | No. | 1 | <i>Madrasa</i> land, old, abandoned toilets will need to be |

| | Items | Unit | Qty | IR Impacts |
|------------|---|------|-----|---|
| | | | | dismantled and new toilet block constructed. NOC required. |
| 2.3 | Momenia Madrasa School, Ward No. 1 | No. | 1 | Vacant <i>madrasa</i> land. NOC required. |
| 2.4 | Mathbaria Degree College, Ward No. 7 | No. | 1 | Government land; vacant land available for toilet construction. |
| 2.5 | Udayan Madhyamik Biddaloy, Ward No. 7 | No. | 1 | Semi-government school; vacant land. NOC required. |
| 2.6 | Udayan Registered Primary School, Ward No. 7 | No. | 1 | Semi-government school; vacant land. NOC required. |
| 3.0 | Community Toilets | | | |
| 3.1 | WAPDA Basti, Ward No. 3 | No. | 4 | WAPDA land. Abandoned <i>kutch</i> a structure will need to be replaced with the toilets. Located on north side of WAPDA Road -Basti, Ward No. 3-Mathbaria |
| 3.2 | Nabinagar Basti, Ward No. 3 Sweepers' colony – toilet and septic tanks* | No. | 4 | Government land; north side of Nabinagar Basti, Ward No. 3, Mathbaria Pourashava. Space available opposite row of slum houses. Separate entrance to toilets for men and women required for privacy; equal number of toilets for men and women should be provided. |

Table A1.8: Proposed Sanitation Pilots in Mathbaria town

| | Pilot Projects | Location | | IR Impacts |
|----|--|---|--|--|
| 1. | Public toilet and wastewater treatment | In front of Alarafa Islami Bank, Ward.No. 4 | Vacant government land inside compound wall of AC's residence (quarters), southeast side of Kaporer Patti Road, Wards No. 4, 1 | Compound wall separating AC's residence from proposed public sanitation facility will be required. |
| 2. | College toilets | Mohiuddin Ahmed Mohila Degree College, Ward No. 1 | Semi-government institution | Presently, toilets are semi- <i>pucca</i> structures and are insufficient. Space available for construction of toilets and treatment facility. NOC required. |
| 3. | Septage management facility for Mathbaria Town | Land tentatively identified near Nabinagar basti. | Private | <i>Pourashava</i> to initiate process of acquisition/purchase. Land requirement: 1,500 m ² |

APPENDIX 2: DETAILS OF LAND PROPOSED FOR ACQUISITION FOR SURFACE WATER TREATMENT PLANT (SWTP)

Table A2.1: Details of Ownership of Proposed Land for SWTP

| Sl.No | Khatian No | Plot No | Plot Area-Decimal | Needed Area-Decimal | Full/Part | Name |
|-------|------------|---------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------|---|
| 1 | 1219/1164 | 4272 | 60 | 11 | Part | Radha Madhab Das |
| 2 | 1476 | 4275 | 48 | 48 | Full | Md. Ansar Ali and Monsur Ali |
| 3 | 234 | 4276 | 37 | 37 | Full | Md. Fajlul Hoque, Shah Alam |
| 4 | 140/142 | 4277 | 44 | 44 | Full | Md. Matiar Rahman, Md. Manik, Farjana Yasmin Rehana, Abdur Razzak, Lahu Mia, Kabir Hossain, Nuruzzaman |
| 5 | 1323 | 4280 | 76 | 76 | Full | Md. Hemayet |
| 6 | 1476 | 4281 | 31 | 25 | Full | Md. Anwar Hossain |
| 7 | 142 | 4273 | 16 | 16 | Full | Md. Matiar Rahman, Md. Manik, Farjana Yasmin Rehana |
| 8 | 1476 | 4296 | 132 | 132 | Full | Md. Ansar Ali and Monsur Ali |
| 9 | 1203 | 4297 | 119 | 100 | Full | Md. Ansar Ali and Monsur Ali, Radha Madhab Das |
| 10 | 1476 | 4298 | 227 | 80 | Part | Md. Ansar Ali and Monsur Ali |
| 11 | 234 | 4299 | 193 | 65 | Part | Md. Fajlul Hoque |
| 12 | 1202/1165 | 4267 | 502 | 271 | Part | Md. Anwar Hossain, Radha Madhab Das, Elias Mia, Montu Zamaddar |
| 13 | 140/142 | 4270 | 30 | 30 | Full | Md. Matiar Rahman, Md. Manik, Farjana Yasmin Rehana, Abdur Razzak, Lahu Mia, Noor Alam, Kabir Hossain, Nuruzzaman |
| 14 | 1323 | 4282 | 50 | 3 | Full | Md. Hemayet |
| 15 | 1203 | 4285 | 102 | 25 | Part | District Commissioner-DC |
| 16 | 65 | 4269 | 87 | 5 | Part | Wazed Member |
| 17 | 1476 | 4295 | 102 | 20 | Part | Md. Ansar Ali and Monsur Ali, Radha Madhab Das, Chand Mia Zamaddar |
| 18 | 880 | 4271 | 144 | 12 | Part | Ruhul Fakir, Noor Hossain Fakir |
| | | | 2,000 | 1,000 | | |

Source: Land Registrar, Mathbaria.

NOTE: Full loss indicated in table above indicates whether the entire land parcel (plot no.) is to be acquired, or part thereof.

Table A2.2: Extent of Loss to Affected Persons (AP) due to Proposed Land Acquisition for Surface Water Treatment Plant (SWTP)*(landholding in decimals)*

| S. No. | Name of AP | Total Landholding of AP (in and outside WTP area) | Affected Land Size | Percentage of Affected Land to Total Land held by AP |
|--------|-----------------------|---|--------------------|--|
| 1. | Md. Monsur Ali | 272 | 164 | 60.29 |
| 2. | Hemayet | 148 | 79 | 53.38 |
| 3. | Farzana Yesmin Rehana | 32 | 22 | 68.75 |
| 4. | Abdur Razzak | 42 | 22 | 52.38 |
| 5. | Lahu Mia | 63 | 31 | 49.21 |
| 6. | Md. Elias Mia | 124 | 52 | 41.94 |
| 7. | Noor Alam | 236 | 12 | 5.08 |
| 8. | Sedum | 203 | 70 | 34.48 |
| 9. | Nurjahan | 84 | 74 | 88.10 |
| 10. | Shah Alam | 103 | 37 | 35.92 |
| 11. | Md. Ansar Ali | 286 | 196 | 68.53 |
| 12. | Md. Anwar Hossain | 258 | 120 | 46.51 |
| 13. | Md. Manik | 56 | 16 | 28.57 |
| 14. | Radha Madhob Das | 481 | 90 | 18.71 |

Note: Of the total 23 APs, 22 are private landowners and 1 is a government department. Survey of 64% private landowner APs (14 of 22 private landowners) of WTP Mathbaria reveals that all APs except one stand to lose over 10% of their landholdings. The remaining 36% private landowners have migrated from the area either due to marriage or in search of employment, and could not be interviewed. A few socioeconomic details of the migrated Aps, such as number of members in household and whether vulnerable, could be obtained in discussion with the community; however, details of total landholding of the migrated APs could not be obtained. Final RP to confirm whether the loss is significant for each AP (including migrants).

APPENDIX 3: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

| S.No. | Proposed Project Facility/Alignment | 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 | 3 July 2013 | Mohiuddun Ahmed Mohila Degree College, Ward No. 2-Mathbaria Pourashava | 7 | 9 | 16 | ✧ Vacant land owned by the school authority (semi-government) | ✧ Who will maintain facility | ✧ Consultations with the community revealed the presence of a government school and an affected semi-government institution (<i>madrassa</i> in the vicinity), which are in greater need of a cyclone shelter. |
| 2 | Cyclone shelter | 1 July 2013 | Hatim Ali High School, Ward No. 6-Mathbaria Pourashava | 10 | 5 | 15 | Vacant land owned by the <i>madrassa</i> authority. - It should be ensured that the construction work does not hamper regular classes of the <i>madrassa</i> students. | Regular operation and maintenance versus maintenance post cyclone | |
| 3 | Cyclone shelter | 1 July 2013 | Udayan High School, Ward No.7-Mathbaria Pourashava | 16 | 6 | 22 | -Semi-government school land; a tin-wooden shed is present at the site. | Maintenance of facility post cyclone | The school authority is willing to demolish the structure before construction. |
| 4 | Cyclone shelter | 1 July 2013 | Mathbaria Wahabia Mohila Alim Madrasha, Ward No. 3- Mothbaria Pourashava | 15 | 4 | 19 | - Abandoned old tin shed located on the site would need to be demolished. - Construction work should not hamper regular classes of the <i>madrassa</i> students. | The facility is greatly required but the institution does not have funds for maintenance of the facility, as it is a school for girls from poor families. | |
| 5 | Bridge | 30 June 13 | Over Mousa Canal Ward No. 2-Mathbaria | 15 | 0 | 15 | -Resettlement issues were identified: - One family, of a school teacher - One firewood shop | Bridge required to connect the town core to the peripheral areas; presently blocked by houses and shops | Residents asked that the potential resettlement and land acquisition impacts be considered and the project properly planned and |

| S.No. | Proposed Project | Date | Venue | No. of Participants | | | Key Safeguards | Concerns | Suggestions from |
|-------|-----------------------|--------------|---|---------------------|----|-----|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | implemented with minimum loss to the public. <i>Pourashava</i> officials present at the FGD promised to relocate the two affected structures |
| 6 | Water - overhead tank | 2 July 2013 | Near Tikikata Union Parishad office, Ward No. 9-Mathbaria Pourashava | 14 | 0 | 14 | Government (WAPDA) land | | Clearance will be required from WAPDA |
| 7 | Water treatment plant | 2 July 2013 | Surjamoni Tikikata Union , Ward No. 3- out side of Matahbaria Pourashava boundary | 9 | 6 | 15 | -Nos. of trees: 350 -Land required: 10 acres; agriculture land, two crops; land under paddy cultivation | | Local communities around the WTP area, especially women, would like to have access to improved water supply from the WTP |
| 8 | Community toilet | 30 June 2013 | North side of WAPDA Road -Basti, Ward No. 3- Mathbaria Pourashava | 2 | 12 | 14 | -A private <i>katcha</i> structure there -Compensation to be provided | Community perceives the need for toilets and is willing to maintain them | - |
| 9 | Community toilet | 2July 2013 | North side of Nabinagar Basti, Ward No. 3- Mathbaria Pourashava | 7 | 9 | 16 | - | - | Proper facilities sought by residents. Willing to participate in O&M of facility. |
| 10 | Public toilet | 2 July 2013 | Inside of AC Land residence, south east side of Kaporer Patti Road Ward No 4–Mathbaria Pourashava | 15 | 0 | 15 | - Vacant government land, no major involuntary resettlement issues foreseen | Great need for facility perceived by the public at the location | Permission to construct may be difficult to obtain, as administrative officers in the district may not appreciate the idea of a public toilet within the compound of their residential quarters. |
| 11 | Public toilet | 2 July 2013 | South West side of Workshop Patti, Ward No. 4, Mathbaria Pourashava | 13 | 0 | 13 | -School land, no resettlement issue -School authority will donate land | | |
| | | | | 123 | 51 | 174 | | | |

APPENDIX 4: DRAFT PROJECT INFORMATION DISCLOSURE LEAFLET

A. Background

1. The Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Project (CTEIP) 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 (iii) 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 Mathbaria for building climate resilient urban infrastructure under Batch 1 Stage 1 of CTEIP have been prioritized using climate resilience criteria as well as need. Proposed subprojects in Mathbaria include: (i) new water supply system; (ii) 8 km of road improvement; (iii) 1 cyclone shelter; (iv) equipment procurement for solid waste management; (v) 10.8 km of drainage and flood control interventions; (vi) improvements to and extension of the water supply system; and (vii) improved sanitation including 4 public toilets, 6 school toilets, 8 community toilets, and equipment procurement financed by ADB, as well as 3 sanitation facilities co-financed by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF). Other than equipment procurement for water supply, solid waste management, and sanitation, all proposals are for civil works components.

C. Resettlement Plan: Policy and Principles

3. A resettlement plan (RP) has been prepared for Mathbaria, based on ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 and Government of Bangladesh's ARIPO.

D. Involuntary Resettlement impact

4. No major IR impacts are envisaged under the proposed project components of CTEIP in Mathbaria. The components requiring land other than that owned by *pourashava* include: (i) private land acquisition for SWTP (10 acres/4.04 ha) and septage treatment plant (1,500 m²/0.5 decimal); (ii) community toilet complexes proposed on WAPDA/other government department land; and (iii) 2 public toilet complexes proposed on DC land/Zilla Parishad land, 1 on cooperative bank land and 1 on religious institution land. For the two sanitation pilot projects other than septage management, DC land and semi-government institutional land are identified. For the bridge component, relocation of 1 household and 1 shop will be required to an area 50-70 m away. For the drainage component, a temporary primary school (tin shed) needs to be shifted a few meters away; the school will benefit through provision of a cyclone shelter. Relocation will affect 7 persons: 2 BPL persons related to the affected business and 5 members of an affected household.

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; and (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 US\$ 527,817 for RP implementation is made.

6. The eligible displaced persons (DP) for compensation and/or assistance for this project are (i) title owner who will lose land partially or totally; (ii) owners of affected houses, shops, sheds, or other types of structures for residential or commercial purposes, regardless of their title to the land; (iii) owners of affected trees, crops, and fish ponds affected by the land acquisition, regardless of their titles to the land; (iv) any DPs who will lose livelihood income permanently or temporarily from any income generating activity affected by the project; (v) DP who will lose access to land or communal facility; (vi) any formal and informal 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 (vii) vulnerable DPs as defined by ADB safeguard policy. The people who have legal title to the affected properties will be compensated in two steps. Initially they will receive compensation according to the government policy (ARIPO) from the DC office based on their legal documents. In the next step they will receive additional compensation from LGED/*pourashava*.

F. Institutional Arrangement

7. The Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRDC) acting through its Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) will be the Executing Agencies of the project. Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) is the lead executing agency (EA), and Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) is the co-executing agency.¹ LGED is responsible for providing support and guidance to *pourashavas* concerning performance criteria and *pourashava* development planning. Implementation activities will be overseen by a separate program management unit (PMU). The participating *pourashavas* are the implementing agencies (IA), with a project implementation unit (PIU) within the *pourashava* structure. Local LGED and DPHE offices will be involved in the functioning of the PIUs to provide technical support. Consultant teams² are responsible for (i) detailed engineering design, contract documents preparation, and safeguard facilitation; (ii) project management and administration support; (iii) assistance in supervising construction; (iii) strengthening of local governance,

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

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

conducting studies/surveys on flood inundation and climate change impacts, and 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 behavioral change in water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities, and facilitating resettlement procedures.

G. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

8. To resolve all project-related grievances and complaints, a common social and environmental grievance redress mechanism will be in place. Common and simple grievances will be sorted out at project site level by the contractor's resettlement supervisor and 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 the 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) for resolution within 14 days. Despite the project GRM, an aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage.

H. Contact Details

| Organization | Name | Position | Address and Phone Numbers |
|---------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| PIU | | Safeguard assistant | |
| Contractor | | Safeguard supervisor | |
| ICCDC | | Community mobilizer | |
| 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 officials reviewing grievance) | |
| Action taken: | |
| Whether action taken disclosed: | Yes No |
| Means of disclosure: | |

APPENDIX 6: COMPARISON BETWEEN GOVERNMENT OF BANGLADESH LAWS AND ADB SAFEGUARD 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, 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 project development, such as project formulation, feasibility study, design, implementation, and post-implementation, including the monitoring phase. |
| 5 | Establish grievance redress mechanism. | Section 4 allows the occupant of the land to raise objections in writing. These should be filed with the deputy commissioner within 15 days after the publication. The deputy commissioner will then hear the complaints and prepare a report and | 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 hearings and the scope of proceedings. |

| 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 |
|---------|--|---|---|
| | | record of proceedings within 30 days following expiry of the 15-day period given to affected persons to file their objections. | |
| 6 | Improve or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons. | The ARIPO does not address the issues related to income loss, livelihood, or loss of the non-titleholders. This only deals with the compensation for loss of land, structures, buildings, crops and trees, etc. for the legal titleholders. | The resettlement plan for this project keeps the provision for a census survey that will have the data on the loss of income and livelihood, and the same will be compensated as per the entitlement matrix for both physically and economically affected persons. |
| 7 | Land-based resettlement strategy | The ARIPO does not address these issues. | The ARIPO does not meet the requirement of ADB. Though this option may be a difficult proposition, given the lack of government land and the difficulties associated with the acquisition of private lands, the resettlement plan proposes land-for-land compensation as its priority, if feasible. Attempt will be made to find alternate land for the loss of land, in case it is available and if it is feasible, looking at the concurrence of host community and land value. |
| 8 | All compensation should be based on the principle of replacement cost. | The ARIPO states that the deputy commissioner determines the amount of compensation by considering: (i) the market value of the property based on the average value during the 12 months preceding the publication of notice of acquisition; (ii) the damage to standing crops and trees; (iii) damage by severing such property from the other properties of the person occupying the land; (iv) adverse effects on other properties, immovable or movable, and/or earnings; and (v) the cost of change of place of residence or place of business. The deputy commissioner also awards a sum of 50% of 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 | 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 |

| 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 |
|---------|--|---|--|
| | compensation for loss of non-land assets. | | physically displaced or economically displaced, irrespective of their legal status. The end of the 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 (Bangla) 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/laborer/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 and structure
 Orchard/tree Other assets

3.0 SOCIOECONOMIC 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 labor 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 years | 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/laborers | No. | Wages paid (Tk./day or month, please specify) | Whether workers can be employed in remaining landholding/other property of landowner (Yes/No) |
|--------------------------|-----|---|---|
| Permanent workers | | | |
| Migrant/seasonal workers | | | |

4.8 Are there any trees on the identified land? Yes/No

4.8.1 If yes, please specify species, number, use, and income from such trees

| Tree species | No. | Use | Income (Tk.) |
|--------------|-----|-----|--------------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

4.8.2 Details of cultivation/plantation

| Crop(s) | Production (specify unit e.g kg/ ton/ <i>quintals</i>) | 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 m | Breadth in m | Height in m | Value (Tk.) |
|--------|---------|----------------|------|-------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Roof | Wall | Floor | | | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 1 | Room 1 | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 2 | Room 2 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Room 3 | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Room 4 | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Room 5 | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Room 6 | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Room 7 | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Room 8 | | | | | | | |
| | Total of rooms | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Verandah | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Kitchen | | | | | | | |
| | Store | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Toilet | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Cowshed | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Compound wall | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Others/specify | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Irrigation structures | | | | | | | |
| | Total Area | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

Materials used (Col 3,4,5)

| | | | |
|--------------------|------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Tin/zinc sheets | 2. Mud | 3. Brick masonry | 4. Stone masonry |
| 5. RCC | 6. Stone | 7. Wood Shingles | 8. Concrete |
| 9. Thatched | 10. Timber | 11. Masonry | 12. Stone/bricks |

6.0 Summary of affected structure

| Use of Structure | Type of Structure 1= <i>pucca</i> 2=semi- <i>pucca</i> 3= <i>kucha</i> | No. of Storeys | No. of Rooms | Size | Whether in Use 1= In use 2=Vacant/ abandoned | General Condition 1=good 2=bad 3=poor | Age of Structure | Ownership |
|------------------|---|----------------|--------------|------|---|--|------------------|-----------|
| Residential | | | | | | | | |
| Commercial | | | | | | | | |
| Residential-cum- | | | | | | | | |

| Use of Structure | Type of Structure 1= <i>pucca</i> 2=semi- <i>pucca</i> 3= <i>kucha</i> | No. of Storeys | No. of Rooms | Size | Whether in Use 1= In use 2=Vacant/ abandoned | General Condition 1=good 2=bad 3=poor | Age of Structure | Ownership |
|-----------------------|---|----------------|--------------|------|---|--|------------------|-----------|
| commercial | | | | | | | | |
| Workshed /HH industry | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle shed | | | | | | | | |
| Kiosks | | | | | | | | |
| Irrigation structure | | | | | | | | |
| Other | | | | | | | | |

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

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

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

6.4 If "Yes," number of tenants/workers: _____

6.5 Do the tenants'/workers' families live in the affected structure?¹ _____

6.6 What is the market value of this affected structure as of 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 | |

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

| | | | | | |
|----|--------------------|--|----|--------------------|--|
| 4. | Others (specify) : | | 4. | Others (specify) : | |
|----|--------------------|--|----|--------------------|--|

8.0 DETAILS OF OTHER ASSETS:**8.1 Do you possess any other assets elsewhere?**

a) If "Yes," please give details

| Land | Ac/Ha/ No. | Use (Sale/Consumption/ Both) | Income from the Asset (Tk.) | Approximate 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 DETAILS9.1 Male ☐ 9.2 Female ☐ 9.3 Adult9.4 Children ☐ 9.5 Married ☐ 9.6 UnmarriedWidow/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 Month/Year (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 (including 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

1. A semi-annual monitoring report shall be prepared on resettlement plan implementation and submitted to ADB and BMGF by the PMU. It will include: (i) the list of APs, with compensation, if any, due to each; details of compensation paid with signed receipts annexed to the report; and socioeconomic status and satisfaction levels of APs with the RP implementation process, compensation, and mitigation measures; (ii) the list of vulnerable APs and additional compensation/special protection measures planned/implemented for them, as well as socioeconomic status and satisfaction levels of vulnerable APs with the RP implementation process, compensation, and mitigation measures; (iii) list of affected common facilities, plan to restore access, and/or actions taken to restore access to the same or facilities of equal quality elsewhere; (iv) list of roads for closure and actions planned/taken to minimise disturbance; (v) details of consultations held with APs (with number of participants by gender, issues raised, conclusion/agreement reached, actions required/taken; (vi) details of grievances registered, redressed, outstanding complaints, minutes of GRM meetings held; (vii) details of information disclosure and awareness generation activities, levels of awareness among target population and behavior change, if any; and (viii) 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 | Finalization of list of APs, vulnerable APs, and compensation/assistance/allowances due | | |
| 4 | Finalization of list of affected common facilities and roads for closure; mitigation measures proposed | | |
| 5 | Affected persons receiving entitlements as per amounts and program specified in RP | | |
| 6 | Payment of compensation, allowances, and assistance (number of APs) | | |
| 7 | Additional assistance for vulnerable households given (number of vulnerable APs) | | |
| 8 | Livelihood arrangements provided to vulnerable APs | | |
| 9 | Reinstallation of affected common facilities | | |
| 10 | Grievances Number of grievances registered Number of grievances redressed Outstanding complaints Disclosure of grievance redress statistics | | |
| 11 | Consultation, participation, and disclosure as per plan | | |
| C. Monitoring | | | |
| 1 | Survey on socioeconomic 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. Labor | | | |
| 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.

Resettlement Plan

November 2013

BAN: Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Project – Pirojpur Town

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

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 9 October 2013)

| | | |
|---------------|---|--------|
| Currency Unit | = | Tk |
| Tk1.00 | = | \$0.01 |
| \$1.00 | = | 77.66 |

ABBREVIATIONS

| | | |
|-------|---|--|
| ADB | – | Asian Development Bank |
| AP | – | affected person |
| CTEIP | – | Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure 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 | – | nongovernment 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 | – | cubic meter |

GLOSSARY OF BANGLADESHI TERMS

| | | |
|--------------------|---|---|
| <i>crore</i> | – | 10 million (= 100 <i>lakh</i>) |
| <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 <i>mouza</i> 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 Environmental Infrastructure Project (CTEIP) 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 two-stage process known as a 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 1 and Batch 2 towns, with towns in each batch receiving funds under two stages (Stage I and Stage II). Batch 1 covers the *pourashavas* of Amtali, Galachipa, Mathbaria, and Pirojpur, while Batch 2 covers the *pourashavas* of Barguna, Daulat Khan, Kalapara, and Bhola. This resettlement plan (RP) is prepared for all subprojects proposed for the Batch 1 town of Amtali in Stage I of CTEIP.

3. **Subproject description.** Subproject components proposed in Pirojpur for building urban infrastructure under stage I of CTEIP have been prioritized using climate resilience criteria as well as need. Proposed subprojects in Pirojpur include (i) 34.2 km of road improvement; (ii) 5 bridges; (iii) 5 cyclone shelters; (iv) equipment procurement for solid waste management; (v) 25.9 km of drainage and flood control interventions financed by ADB; and (vi) 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 (BMGF). 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 I of CTEIP. 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 CTEIP in Pirojpur. Private land acquisition of 0.51 acres (0.21 ha) is anticipated for the proposed pilot for septage treatment at Pirojpur under CTEIP. 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 eight focus group discussions in

July and August 2013. The project cut-off date was established as 10 October 2013 during the formal disclosure of the RP.

7. **Institutional set-up.** The Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRDC) acting through its Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) will be the Executing Agencies of the project. 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. Safeguard officers will be appointed in PMU and PIUs and will be responsible to undertake day-to-day safeguard tasks and requirements, including implementation of project's GRM. The safeguard officers will be supported by the resettlement specialists and experts from the detailed design consultant and project management and supervision consultant.

8. **Categorization.** 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 US\$ 72,665, which will be met from counterpart (government) funds.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Introduction

1. The Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Project (CTEIP) 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 (iii) 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 two-stage process known as a 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 1 Stage I and II funding and Batch 2 Stage I and II funding. Batch 1 Stage I covers the *pourashavas* of Amtali, Galachipa, Mathbaria, and Pirojpur, while Batch 2 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 1 Stage I of CTEIP. The regional setting of Pirojpur is depicted in Figure 1.

3. ADB requires the consideration of social safeguard issues in all aspects of its 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 CTEIP have been prioritized using climate resilience criteria as well as need. Proposed subprojects in Pirojpur include (i) 34.2 km of road improvement; (ii) 5 bridges; (iii) 5 cyclone shelters; (iv) equipment procurement for solid waste management; (v) 25.9 km of drainage and flood control interventions financed by ADB; and (vi) 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 (BMGF). 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 (NOC) from the concerned institutions for the proposed civil works. On the basis of the 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.

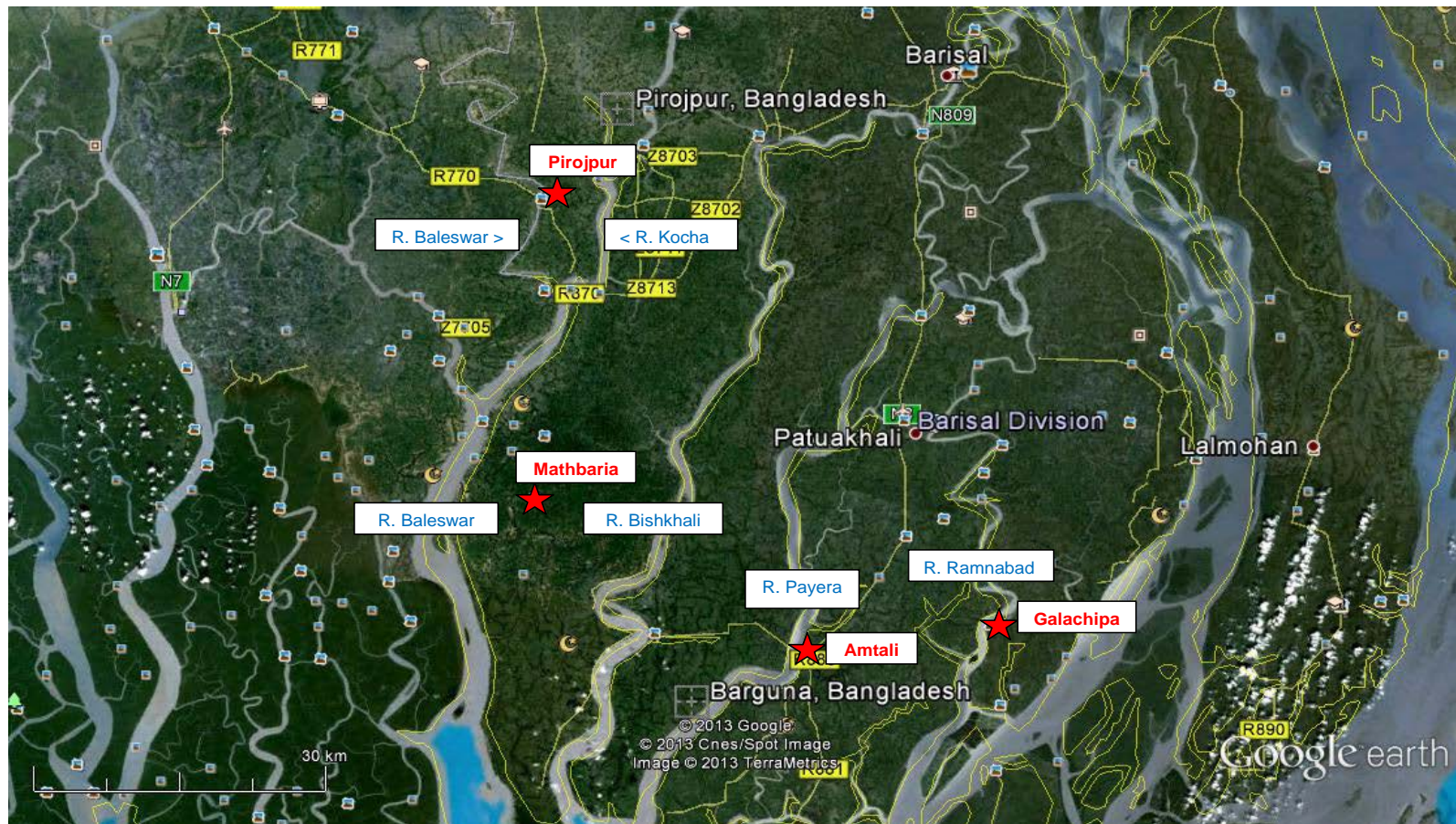
C. Objectives of Resettlement Plan

6. This resettlement plan (RP) is prepared for Batch 1 Stage I investments proposed in Pirojpur as part of the Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure 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 to address them through appropriate recommendations and mitigation measures in the RP;
- (ii) to present the socioeconomic 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 and the 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, 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 to 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 acres (0.21 ha) is anticipated for the proposed pilot for septage treatment at Pirojpur under CTEIP. 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 component below. Proposed interventions and their potential IR impacts are presented according to subproject components 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 the core area, the RP identifies the following potential impacts and avoidance/mitigation measures for some of the proposed roads: (i) In the case of Road No. 5 (Sadhona Bridge to Shaik Bari Mosque via Basonto Pul) and Road No. 9 (Apar Circular Branch Road, Moddo Road from Shahid Bidhan road to bypass road), both in Ward No. 5, 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. (ii) In the case of Road No. 6 Vijora Road, Road No. 8 Baneshwarpur-Kumirmara Road, and Road No. 11 Jhatokati Road Sahebpara Road, temporary income losses to hawkers and vendors can be minimized by providing 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 details of IR impacts according to roads.

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 for the 5 cyclone shelters-cum- schools is 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 2 are proposed at Adarshapara Secondary School and Hularhat Dakhil Madrasa, both semi-government schools.² Existing damaged and abandoned structures at the two semi-government schools and Moddho Dumuritala Government Primary School are to be replaced with new cyclone shelters-cum-schools. Vacant land is available at Khamkata and Moddho

¹ As per government of Bangladesh rules, each landowner is required to leave a minimum 0.8 m-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.

Namajpur schools. Appendix 1 Table A1.3 provides assessment of LA/IR impacts according to facilities.

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 Details of impacts according to drains 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 the 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; and
- (iii) **septage management facility.** Private land acquisition (51 decimals or about half an acre) will be required for the proposed facility. The *pourashava* has obtained council approval and has 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 is 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 three 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 | Number of households affected by land acquisition | 01 |
| 1.2 | Number of persons affected by land acquisition | 06 |
| 1.3 | Number 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 benchmarks of below poverty line (BPL) households, this project uses the upper poverty line at Tk. 1870.6/capita/month to determine vulnerable households. This is calculated from 2010 upper poverty line as determined by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, with inflation rate added.

^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 completed, 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 (PMS) will be responsible for construction supervision.

⁷ Traffic management plans will be developed by the contractor (approved by the PMS) 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 that trenches remain open; (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 Socioeconomic details of the permanently affected persons are provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Profile of Persons Affected by Land Purchase (Permanent Impact)

| S.No. | Socioeconomic 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 (maximum 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: CTEIP 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 to Tk. 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, eight 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 minimized, 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 favor of the project, as they understood that all residents of Pirojpur would benefit 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, who will also conduct a public awareness, 3Rs, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (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 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) safeguard assistant and institutional capacity and community development consultants (ICCDC) 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 safeguard 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 safeguard assistant, contractors, PMU safeguard officer, and PMSC environmental and social safeguard specialists will be posted at all construction sites at visible locations.

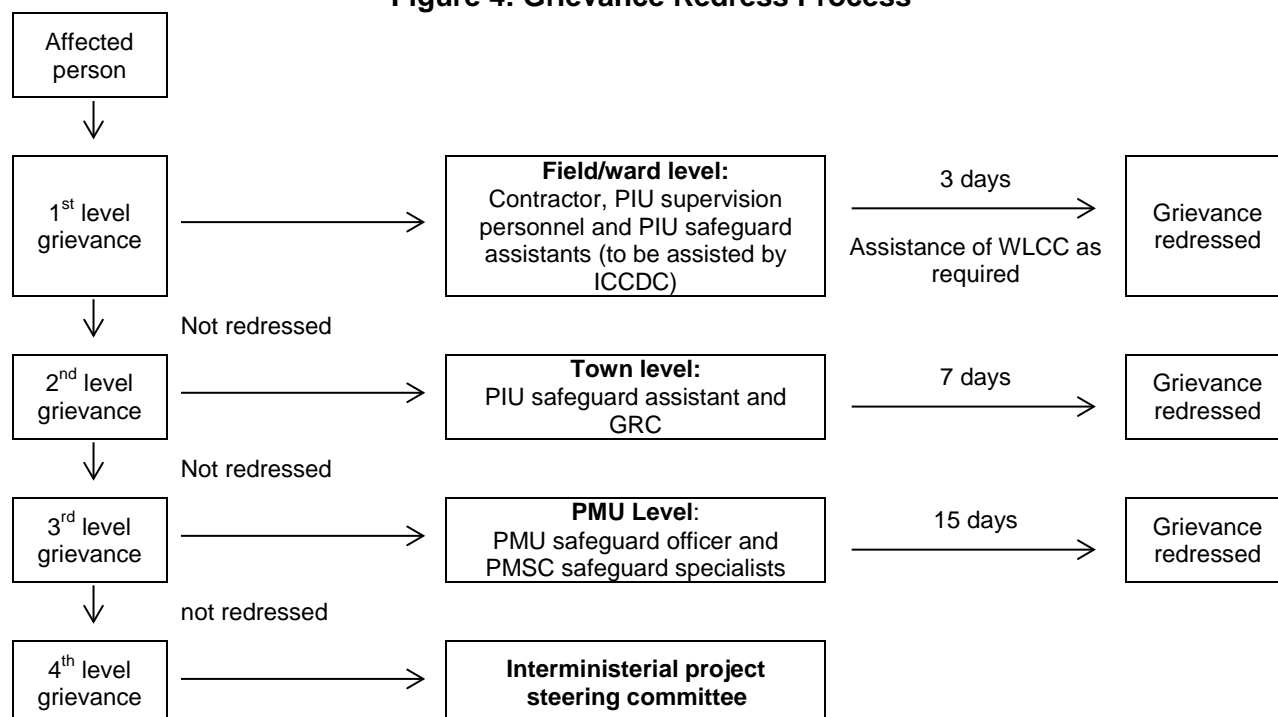
- (i) **1st level grievance.** The contractors, PIU supervision personnel, and PIU safeguard assistant can immediately resolve issues on-site in consultation with each other, and will be required to do so within 3 days of receipt of a complaint/grievance. Assistance of ward level coordination committees (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 the PIU safeguards assistant (the second level of grievance redress), who will attempt to resolve them within 7 days.¹⁰ The PIU safeguard assistant will be responsible for seeing the process of redressal of each grievance through.
- (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, 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 interministerial project steering committee (IPSC)¹¹ to be resolved in 14 days. All paperwork (details of grievances) needs to be completed by the PIU safeguard assistant and circulated to the respective WLCC, GRC, and IPSC members at least a week in advance of the scheduled meetings. All decisions made by the GRC and IPSC will be communicated to the APs by the PIU safeguard assistant.

33. The project GRM notwithstanding, 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 is comprised of the panel mayor as chairperson, one councilor, the *pourashava* executive engineer, *pourashava* secretary, 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. **Record-keeping.** 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 Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).** The three important elements of the ADB's Safeguard 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 Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. The resettlement framework for CTEIP 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 are 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 from receiving 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, *madrassa*, 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, and check 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) 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, and 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 the *pourashava* and landowner.

- (v) Step 5: If negotiated price for sale of land is not accepted by the land owners, or if negotiation 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/updating.

C. Principles and 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 will 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; and (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: (i) for a period of 6 months if residual land unviable; (ii) 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 |
|--|---|---|---|
| | Full loss of plot (=>50 %) | encroacher) | |
| | | 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 taxesORCash 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 ownerAssistance to find alternative place for lease/rent |
| | | Non-titled user (squatter, encroacher) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">No compensation for land lossAssistance to find alternative land as titled or rental/lease landAllowed 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 landRestoration of land to original stateGuarantee of access to land and structures located on remaining land |
| | | Non-titled user | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Restoration of land to original stateGuarantee 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 ageRight to salvage materials from lost structureAllowed to construct temporary structure on unused part of project land after completion of civil work, through some lease/rent systemIn 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) |

| Type of Loss | Specification | Eligibility | Entitlements |
|------------------------------|--|--|---|
| | | | calculated for the entire structure without deduction of depreciation and self-relocation IN EITHER CASE <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 | The AP may choose between the following alternatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for self-reconstruction of structure at market rate (labor, materials, transport, and other incidental costs) OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocation/reconstruction of the structure by the project IN EITHER CASE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to the affected facility should be to be restored |
| | Stalls, kiosks | Vendors (including titled and non-titled land users) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance for finding alternative land to continue business • Allowed to construct temporary structure/continue business through some lease/rent system as vendor , at alternative location comparable to lost location AND <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for self-relocation of stall/kiosk at market rate (labor, materials, transport, and other incidental costs) |
| | Fixed assets attached to affected structures (water supply, telephone lines) | Owner, lessee, tenant | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for reinstallation and connection charges |
| 3. INCOME RESTORATION | | | |
| Crops/fish stocks | Affected crops | 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 tenant 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 Inclusion 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 land acquisition and resettlement (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 Inclusion 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 | 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 |

| Type of Loss | Specification | Eligibility | Entitlements |
|---|---|--|--|
| | employment/ daily wage | | employees, to be verified by government labor inspector AND <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 Inclusion 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 Inclusion 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's/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 age 65 for men and 62 for women 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 to 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 cash compensation under the law (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 mobilizers. 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. In addition, valuation of for loss of standing crop for 1 more 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 will be calculated as annual net product value multiplied by number of productive years remaining. The 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 number 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, and agricultural inputs will be added to the compensation valuation. Valuation of fruit trees will be done by the 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 to 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 to 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 i 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 *pourashava* 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 up to 6 months, as detailed in the entitlement matrix. Preferential employment in project-related work will be offered to local people, with priority to vulnerable persons. APs will be provided 7 days advance notice, followed by a reminder 2 days before construction to ensure no 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 subproject 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 are 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; and 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 CTEIP 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 to 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 labor 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 updating 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/ Days | Unit Rate (Tk) | Total Amount (Tk) | Remarks |
|-------|---|-----|-------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|
| 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 | |
| | Areca nut 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 | | | | | | |
| | <i>Kutcha</i> kitchen | 1 | | | 239 | 16730 | |
| | <i>Kutcha</i> toilet | 1 | | | 239 | 13384 | |
| | Latrine pits | 2 | | | 2000 | 4000 | |
| | <i>Kutcha</i> shops | 16 | | | 19120 | 305920 | |
| | <i>Pucca</i> shop | 1 | | | 81360 | 81360 | |
| | Boundary wall (<i>pucca</i>) | 5 | | | 15000 | 75000 | |
| | <i>Kutcha</i> 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 | |
| | Areca nut | 195 | | | 2320 | 452400 | |
| | Coconut | 18 | | | 6500 | 117000 | |
| | Raintree | 2 | | | 6050 | 12100 | |

| S.No. | Compensation for Type of Loss | No. | Type | Period/ Days | Unit Rate (Tk) | Total Amount (Tk) | Remarks |
|-------|---|-----|------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Other | | | | | | |
| | Shifting assistance (labor cost) | 4 | | 150 | 350 | 210000 | For fences, tin barricades, kiosks etc. that do not require demolition/relocation |
| | RP updating | | | | | 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 | |
| | (US\$) | | | | | 72,665.49 | |

X. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

57. **Executing agencies and project management unit.** The Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRDC) acting through its Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) will be the Executing Agencies of the project. 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 safeguard officer and will receive support from safeguard specialists (environment and resettlement) on the DDS and PMSC consultant team. Key tasks and responsibilities of the PMU safeguard officer on involuntary resettlement safeguards are as follows:

- (i) confirm and review final RPs prepared by detailed design consultants and ensure that new RPs are prepared in accordance with the RF;
- (ii) provide oversight on social safeguard aspects (avoidance and mitigation of impacts) of subprojects and ensure RPs are implemented by project implementation unit (PIU) and contractors in a timely manner;
- (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 safeguard 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 safeguard 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 safeguard officer, and will receive support from the PMU safeguard officer and safeguard specialists (environment and resettlement) on the DDS and PMSC consultant team. Key tasks and responsibilities of the PIU safeguard 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 for their endorsement;
- (ii) implement final RPs and ensure timely payment of compensation and other assistance prior to 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 safeguard 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 safeguard 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; and
- (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 safeguard expert and a resettlement expert. The PMSC safeguard experts will assist the PMU and PIUs to implement and manage safeguard 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 based on (i) ADB SPS (2009) and approved RF; (ii) national law on involuntary resettlement (ARIPO, 1982) and other relevant regulations; (iii) core labor standards; (iv) the roles of PMU, PIU, and contractors on the project's GRM; and (v) 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 (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; (b) equal pay for equal work of equal value regardless of gender, ethnicity, or caste, and (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

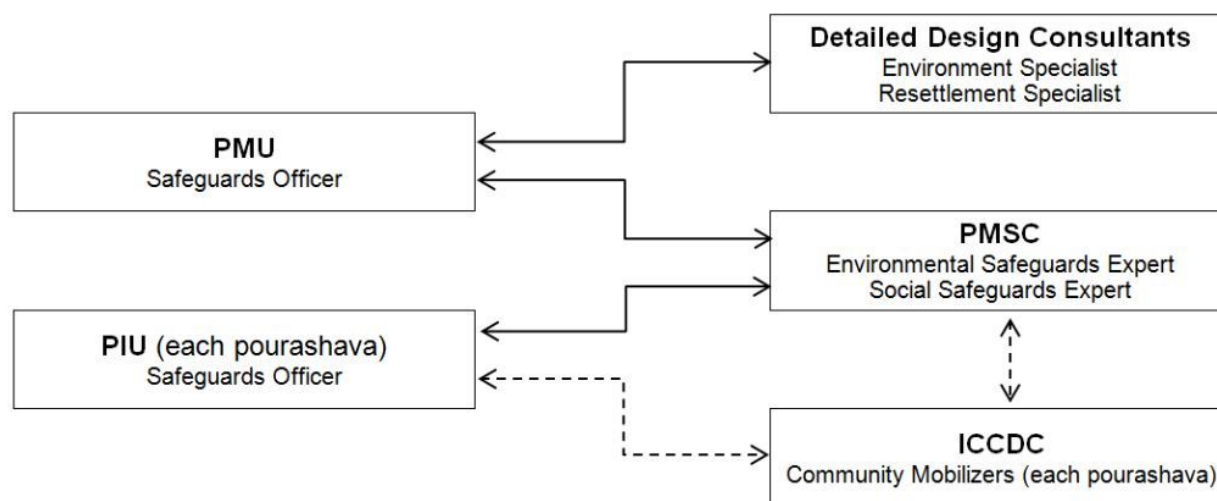


Table 6: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for Safeguards Implementation

| Activities | Agency Responsible |
|---|---|
| Update RP based on detailed design, field inspections, AP census, DMS, and consultation with affected peoples | Design consultant, PIU |
| Review 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, and 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 checks | 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 |

| Activities | Agency Responsible |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 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 mobilizers, contractors) 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) sensitization to social safeguards, gender, and vulnerability issues; (ii) introduction to social safeguard policy, planning and implementation issues, monitoring methods and tools; (iii) review of RP; and (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 safeguard 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 mobilizers 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 safeguard officer | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mobilize PDA with safeguard personnel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RP updating | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mobilize PMSC with safeguard personnel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mobilize ICCDC with community mobilizers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Training of PMU/PIU safeguard personnel and ICCDC community mobilizers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 coordination 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 (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule, and problems are dealt with in a timely manner; (ii) socioeconomic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the detailed measurement survey of APs undertaken during project subpreparation; and (iii) 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's and BMGF's website. A sample monitoring template is given in Appendix 8.

APPENDIX 1: PROPOSED SUBPROJECT 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 No. 8. | Type =BC, W= 2.5 to 3 m 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 <i>pourashava</i> 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 Government Primary School (Majid bari road). Ward No. 7. | Type = BC, W=3 to 3.5 m 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 <i>pourashava</i> property. People have not constructed permanent walls for this very reason. (Constructed as protection against cattle and setting up of shops, etc.) One permanent compound wall near Mr. Hasan's house may need to be demolished. Estimated Cost = Tk. 20,000-25,000. |
| 3 | South Sikarpur Muslimpara road. Ward No. 4. | Type = CC/BFS, W= 2 to 2.44 m | 1500 | 3.70 | RCC road | Low traffic volume; canal on one side and residences on another. Widening to 3.7 m to be avoided and restricted to 2.7-3 m to avoid major IR impacts. |
| 4 | Narkahli road from, Baro Khalisha khali road to Jalil Sk house via Narkhali Government Primary School. Ward No. 3. | Type = BFS, Earthen. W=2.44 to 3 m | 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 5. | Type =BC, W= 3 to 3.5 m | 1000 | 3.70 | BC road | Towards the end of the road, 8-10 foot long walls (2) of one property on road RoW. Cost = Tk. 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 Government Primary School) to Mathkhola via Modho Namajpur Govt.P/School. Ward No. 6. | Type =BFS, W=2.44 to 3.m Poor condition | 4000 | 3.00 | RCC road | One temporary structure (umbrella repair shop) likely to be affected. Income loss can be minimized 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 No. 8. | Type =BC, W=3 to 3.5 m | 2000 | 3.00 | BC road | No permanent IR impacts anticipated as road is on fringe area of town. Adequate road RoW available. |
| 8 | Baneshwarpur - Kumirmara road, from Baneshwarpur Governmen P/School to RHD road via Kumirmara Government. P/School. Ward No. 9. | Type =BFS, W= 2.5 to 3 m Poor condition | 1800 | 3.00 | RCC road | Two hawkers with movable structures (selling books and stationery) likely 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. 5 | Type =BC, W=3 to 3.5 m 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 <i>pouroshava's</i> by-laws, 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. Wards No. 1, 4. | Type =BFS, W=3 to 3.5 m | 4200 | 3.00 | RCC road | One hawker with moveable structure, selling books (profit/day: Tk 100). |
| 11 | Jhatokati road Sahebpara road to Sunil Dakua's house. (Left side canal). Ward No 2. | Type =BC, W=3 to 3.5 m | 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 No. 2. | Type =BFS, W=2.44 to 3 m | 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 <i>pourashava</i> 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 No. 3. | Type=BFS, Earthen. W= 2.5 to 3 m | 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 Government Primary School. Ward No. 4. Revise to focus on end part where there is damage and water logging (need side drains) | Type =BC. W=3 to 3.7 m Poor condition. | 2700 | 3.70 | BC/RCC road | People have constructed temporary boundary walls as they are aware that <i>pourashava</i> 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 No. 9. | Type =BFS, W= 2.5 to 3 m 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 <i>pourashava</i> 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. | Type =BFS, W=3 to 3.5 m | 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 |
|---------|---|---------------------------|-------|-------|----------|---|
| | Length 700m. Ward No. 1. | Poor condition | | | | |
| 17 | Vijora road, from R&H road (near Boropul) to Vijora Krinhnachura via Skdar bari. Ward No 6. | Type =BFS, W= 2.44 to 3 m | 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 No | IR Impacts Status |
| 1 | Bridge on proposed road near Kuddus Mia's house. Road: Vijora road, from R&H road (near Vijora Government primary School) to Mathkhola. Ward No. 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 Government primary School) to Mathkhola. Ward No. 6. | 10 | Iron sleeper bridge. Damaged and risky. | 6 | Existing bridge to be replaced. Five 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 No. 8. | 8 | Iron sleeper bridge. Damaged and risky. | 8 | Existing bridge to be replaced. Three areca nut trees, 4 mahogany trees at Shakil Khan'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 No. 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, Wards 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 No. 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 Government Primary School. Ward No 8. | Government land | Vacant land | Option 1: Area adjacent to existing building (northern side) may be used; this will provide ease of access to shelter. 5 coconut trees likely to be affected. Option 2: Vacant land in front of school may be used; this will |

| Sl. No. | Name, Location, Ward No. | Land Ownership | Present Condition | IR Impacts Status |
|---------|--|------------------|--|---|
| | | | | reduce assembly and play area. Three coconut trees likely to be affected. Option 1 is the preferred location. |
| 3 | Moidho Namajpur Government Primary School. Ward No 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 Government Primary School. Ward No. 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 <i>madrassa</i> . 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) Pushcart /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 and Length | Section and Structure Type | Existing Condition | Section | Proposed Structure Type | Length | Scope of Works / Remarks | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 01 | PD 01 | W4,5,7,2,3,8,9 | Damudar <i>khal</i> , 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 m B - 7.5 m D- 3.5 m | Earthen canal CC block lined channel | 3800 m 200 m | Re-excavation of canal | Drain RoW available; few private wooden <i>ghats</i> (bathing and boat landing) may be temporarily removed during construction and then placed back post-construction. Three permanent ghats to be avoided. No other permanent IR impacts anticipated | |
| 02 | SD 02 | W5,6,7,8 | 2(a) Pirojpur parerhat varani <i>khal</i> , from Damuder <i>khal</i> to parerhat <i>khal</i> near Barapul, L=2.6 km | T- 7 m B –2 m C -1.25 m Earthen canal | Do | T- 8.m, B-3.5 m, D-1.75 m | Earthen canal | 2470 m | Do | 2(a) Drain RoW available; no permanent IR impacts anticipated | |
| | | | | | | | CC block lined channel | 130 | | | |
| | | | 2(b) Malaria pule to Primary School (Mashid bari) | T -5 m, B-2 m, D-1.25m | Do | T-5 m B-2 m | Earthen canal | 450 m | Do | | 2(b) One shop (temporary structure) and 2 temporary boundary walls need to be shifted. |
| | | | | | | | CC block lined channel | 50 m | | | |
| 03 | SD 03 | W4 | Pal para <i>khal</i> , from Damuder <i>khal</i> to Mr.Kabil house,L- 1.50 km | T-4.25 m B-1.5 m D-1 m Earthen canal | Do | T-1.25 m, D-1.5 m | R.C.C Covered U channel | 1500 m | Adjacent road to be widened | Four coconut trees and 3 arecanut trees likely to be affected. Three temporary tin boundary walls need to be shifted inwards. | |
| 04 | PD 02 | W5 | Chan Mari <i>khal</i> , from Bowlesher River to Sardar bari field, L-1580 m | T -4.55 m B-2 m D-1.3 m Earthen canal | Do | 04 | Earthen canal | 1422 m | Do | No permanent IR impacts anticipated. | |
| | | | | | | | CC block lined channel | 158 | | | |
| 05 | SD 04 | W7 | Gazi bari <i>khal</i> from Damuder <i>khal</i> | T-4.80 m B-2.00m | Do | B=4.0 m | R.C.C Covered U | 1736 m | Re-excavation of | Trees: Arecanut=25, coconut=5, mahogany=6 | |

| SL No | Drain/ No. | Ward No. | Existing Condition | | | Proposed Intervention | | | | IR Impacts Status |
|-------|------------|----------|---|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--|
| | | | Location and Length | Section and Structure Type | Existing Condition | Section | Proposed Structure Type | Length | Scope of Works / Remarks | |
| | | | (near barring gate) to S.K. Jalil mia's house, L-1736 m | D-1.20m Earthen canal | | D=1.5m | channel | | Canal | 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 <i>khal</i> to Maddo rasta via Mr.Farruk sarder house | B-2 m D-1.5 m | Do | B-2 m D-1.5 m | R.C.C. Open channel | 500 m | Do | Estimated length 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 <i>pourashava</i> land. Temporary (tin) fences of houses in drain RoW may need to be shifted and trees (35 arecanut and mahogany trees) may need to be cut. |
| 07 | SD 07 | W5 | Primary Education Office drain from existing R.c.c. drain to Mr.Delower house, | B-1.5 m D-1.25 m | Do | B-1.5m D-1.25m | R.C.C. Open channel | 250 m | Do | Estimated length 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 <i>pourashava</i> land. No permanent IR impacts anticipated on portions running through government land. |
| 08 | SD 08 | W4 | West Sikarpur kacha drain from Chilla <i>khal</i> to cfitala near Mr.Abu mia house,via babo Dulal Ghoos | B-2 m D-1.5 m | Do | B-2 m D-1.5 m | R.C.C. Open channel | 600 m | Do | Estimated length 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 |

| SL No | Drain/ No. | Ward No. | Existing Condition | | | Proposed Intervention | | | | IR Impacts Status |
|-------|------------|----------|--|----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------------|---|
| | | | Location and Length | Section and Structure Type | Existing Condition | Section | Proposed Structure Type | Length | Scope of Works / Remarks | |
| | | | | | | | | | | <i>pourashava</i> land. Temporary (tin) fences of houses in drain RoW may need to be shifted and trees (25 arecanut trees) may need to be cut. |
| 09 | SD 09 | W7 | Damuder <i>khal</i> to Mr.Haque Mias house, side of S.P house | B-2 m D-1.5 m | Do | B-2 m D-1.5 m | R.C.C. Open channel | 500 m | Do | Trees (arecanut=30, coconut=6) Latrine pits (2) Temporary tin boundaries to be shifted <i>Pucca</i> boundary wall of SP quarters to be avoided. |
| 10 | SD 10 | W7 | Pirojpur – Paraerhat Varani <i>khal</i> to Maddo Mushid house north side of Bypass | B-1.5 m D-2.5 m | Do | T-6 m B-1.75 m D-1.5 m | R.C.C Covered U channel | 1736 m | Re-excavation of canal | Fourteen 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 m D-1.5 m | R.C.C. Open channel | 500 m | Do | 3 temporary structures (residences) partially affected. |
| 12 | PD 12 | W7 | Murshid bari <i>khal</i> from Pirojpur – parerhat varani <i>khal</i> to Mr.Alom | New | Do | B-1.5 m D-2 m | R.C.C. Open channel | 500 m | Do | Wide primary drain; no encroachments in proposed stretch, hence no permanent IR impacts |

| SL No | Drain/ No. | Ward No. | Existing Condition | | | Proposed Intervention | | | | IR Impacts Status |
|-------|------------|----------|--|---|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---|
| | | | Location and Length | Section and Structure Type | Existing Condition | Section | Proposed Structure Type | Length | Scope of Works / Remarks | |
| | | | house | | | | | | | likely. |
| 13 | SD 13 | | Khumuria Asrom bari road side drain to Balasher river | New | Do | B- 2 m D-1.5 m | R.C.C. Open channel | 600 m | Do | No permanent IR impacts likely. |
| 14 | SD 04 | W4 | 14(a) Sikarpur <i>khal</i> from Damuder <i>khal</i> to water supply Compound, L-1 Km | T-5.68 m B-2 m D-1.25 m Earthen canal | Do | T-6.5 m B-3 m | Earthen canal | 900 m | Do | Four <i>kutch</i> a residential structures to be avoided. Thirty-six trees used as boundary (<i>kocha</i> trees, mahogany and raintrees) likely to be affected. |
| | | | | | | | CC block lined channel | 100 m | | |
| | | W4 | 14(b) Sikder bari to Sheikh bari ,L – 2.50 km | T-5 m B-2 m D-1.25 m | Do | T-5 m B-2 m D-1.25 m | Earthen canal | 440 m | Do | Fifty-five arecanut trees, 16 chambul, 22 mahogany likely to be affected. |
| | | | | | | | CC block lined hannel | 60 m | | |
| | | W4 | 14(c) Sikder bari culvert to Huque driver house | Do | Do | T-6.5 m B-3 m | Earthen canal | 450 m | Do | Temporary boundary walls need to be shifted. Trees: chambul=7, mahogany=14, arecanut=12, coconut=3 affected. |
| | | | | | | | R.C.C. Open channel | 600 m | | |
| 15 | SD 05 | W8 | Fire service <i>khal</i> (Machempur Kisanagur) from Damuder <i>khal</i> to Stadium compound L- 1522 m | B-2 m D-1.5 m Earthen <i>khal</i> | Do | T-5 m B-2 m D-1.25 m | 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 <i>khal</i> , from Damuder <i>khal</i> to Police line, L-1736 m | T-10.10 m B-3 m D-1.30 m Earthen canal | Do | T-6 m B-1.75m | Earthen canal | 1.35 km | Do | Temporary tin boundary walls will need to be shifted inwards; people are willing to so. Seventeen arecanut trees, 7 chambul and 12 mahogany trees likely to |

| SL No | Drain/ No. | Ward No. | Existing Condition | | | Proposed Intervention | | | | IR Impacts Status |
|-------|------------|----------|--|---|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------|--------------------------|--|
| | | | Location and Length | Section and Structure Type | Existing Condition | Section | Proposed Structure Type | Length | Scope of Works / Remarks | |
| | | | | | | | CC block lined channel | 0.15 | | be affected. |
| 17 | SD 07 | W8,9 | Dhup pasa <i>khal</i> , from D amuder <i>khal</i> to Krisna Nagur Field, L-1275m | T-9.23 m B-3.5 m D-1.5 m Earthen canal | Do | D-1.50 m T-9.23m | Earthen canal | 2700 m | Do | Fou residential properties have <i>pucca</i> boundary walls adjacent to drain RoW; 2 can be avoided. |
| | | | | | | | CC block lined channel | 300 m | | |
| 18 | SD 08 | W4 | HBN Bricks to East side of Mr. Muklasur Rahman house, via Madu Mia's Mill <i>khal</i> , L-3 km | T-4.8 m B-2. m D-1.20 m Earthen canal | Do | | Earthen canal | 1562.4 m | Reexcavation of canal | Six tin boundary walls, 1 kitchen and 1 toilet (<i>kutchha</i> structures) likely to be affected. |
| | | | | | | | CC block lined channel | 173.6 m | | |

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 <i>pourashava</i> 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 | <i>Pourashava</i> 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 CTEIP 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. <i>Pourashava</i> has entered into a sale agreement with the landowner. Land price offered (Tk. 960,000/) appears similar to prevailing market price in the two <i>mouzas</i> for lands with similar productivity (Tk 10 <i>lakh</i>), 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) |
| Trees | About 723 trees planted on the remaining affected land |
| Whether any labor employed on affected land | Yes. Agricultural labor employed as and when required (during transplanting, harvesting etc.); no permanent employees/laborers 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 and Tk 20000 per decimal.

APPENDIX 3: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

| S.No. | Proposed Project Facility/Alignment | Date | Venue | No. of Participants | | | Key Safeguard Issues Discussed | Concerns Expressed Related to Project | Suggestions from People/Willingness to Participate in Project |
|-------|-------------------------------------|-------------|--|---------------------|--------|-------|---|---|--|
| | | | | Male | Female | Total | | | |
| 1 | Cyclone shelter | 7 July 2013 | 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-storey building, strong, safe and secure building, separate maternity and childcare room, first aid boxes, hall for school/community center, etc. |
| 2 | Cyclone shelter | 6 July 2013 | 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 (two 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 | 7 July 2013 | Madha-dumuritala Government 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 | 6 July 2013 | Hularhat Dakhil Madrasha, Ward No. 3-Pirojpur Pourashava | 14 | 1 | 15 | Vacant land available. An old small tin shed (abandoned building) is present at the site (8x10 ft). | Who will maintain the building? | Willingness to provide space for the cyclone shelter |

| S.No. | Proposed Project Facility/Alignment | Date | Venue | No. of Participants | | | Key Safeguard Issues Discussed | Concerns Expressed Related to Project | Suggestions from People/Willingness to Participate in Project |
|-------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|--|---------------------|--------|-------|---|---|---|
| | | | | Male | Female | Total | | | |
| | | | | | | | - It should ensured that the construction work does not hamper regular classes of the madrasa students. | | |
| 5 | Cyclone shelter | 28 July 2013 | Maddhaya Namajpur, Ward No. 6-Pirojpur <i>Pourashava</i> | 9 | 5 | 14 | Vacant land available, being on the same compound, so that the construction would not hamper regular classes of the school students | - | 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-as well as-cyclone shelter. |
| 6 | Bridge | 5 July 2013 | Near Firoj Howlader House, Ward No. 6-Pirojpur <i>Pourashava</i> | 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 <i>pourashava</i> . Willing to shift temporary fences for road and drain improvements. |
| 8 | Drain | 29 September 2013 | 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 <i>pourashava</i> control.. |
| | | | | 65 | 40 | 105 | | | |

APPENDIX 4: DRAFT PROJECT INFORMATION DISCLOSURE LEAFLET

A. Background

1. The Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Project (CTEIP) 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 (iii) 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 1 Stage of CTEIP have been prioritized using climate resilience criteria as well as need. Proposed subprojects in Pirojpur include (i) 34.2 km of road improvement; (ii) 5 bridges; (iii) 5 cyclone shelters; (iv) equipment procurement for solid waste management; (v) 25.9 km of drainage and flood control interventions financed by ADB; and (vi) 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 (BMGF). 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 Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009.

D. Involuntary Resettlement impact

4. No major IR impacts are envisaged under the proposed project components of CTEIP 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 acres (0.21 ha) is anticipated for the proposed pilot for septage treatment at Pirojpur under CTEIP. 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; and (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 US\$ 72,665 for RP implementation is made.

6. The eligible displaced persons (DP) for compensation and/or assistance for this project are (i) title owners who will lose land partially or totally; (ii) owners of affected houses, shops, sheds, or other types of structures for residential and commercial purposes, regardless of their title to the land; (iii) owners of affected trees, crops, and fish ponds affected by the land acquisition, regardless of their titles to the land; (iv) any DPs who will lose livelihood income permanently or temporarily, from any income generating activity affected by the project; (v) DPs who will lose access to land or communal facility; (vi) any formal and informal 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 (vi) vulnerable DPs as defined by ADB safeguard 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. The Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRDC) acting through its Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) will be the Executing Agencies of the project. The Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) is the lead executing agency (EA), and the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) is the co-executing agency.¹ LGED is responsible for providing support and guidance to *pourashavas* concerning performance criteria and *pourashava* development planning. Implementation activities will be overseen by a separate program management unit (PMU). The participating *pourashavas* are the implementing agencies (IA), with a project implementation unit (PIU) within the *pourashava* structure. Local LGED and DPHE offices will be involved in the functioning of the PIUs to provide technical support. Consultant teams² are responsible for (i) detailed engineering design, contract documents preparation, and safeguard facilitation; (ii) project management and administration support; (iii) assistance in supervising construction; (iv) strengthening of local governance, conducting studies/surveys on flood inundation and climate change impacts, and 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 behavioral change in water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities, and facilitating resettlement procedures.

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

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

G. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

8. To resolve all project-related grievances and complaints, a common social and environmental grievance redress mechanism will be in place. Common and simple grievances will be sorted out at project site level by the contractor's resettlement supervisor, supervision staff of PIU, within 7 days, with the involvement of the ward level coordination committee, as required. Any unresolved grievances will be forwarded to the town-level grievance redress committee (GRC), which will have affected persons and civil society/eminant citizens as members. Complaints and grievances which are not addressed by the 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. The project GRM notwithstanding, an aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage.

H. Contact Details

| Organization | Name | Position | Address and Phone Numbers |
|---------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| PIU | | Safeguard officer | |
| Contractor | | Safeguard supervisor | |
| ICCDC | | Community mobilizer | |
| 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? | | | | | |

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| | |
|---|-----------|
| Registered by: (Name of official registering grievance) | |
| Mode of communication: Note/letter E-mail Verbal/telephonic | |
| Reviewed by: (Names/positions of officials reviewing grievance) | |
| Action taken: | |
| Whether action taken disclosed: | Yes No |
| Means of disclosure: | |

**APPENDIX 6: COMPARISON BETWEEN GOVERNMENT OF BANGLADESH LAWS AND
ADB SAFEGUARD 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, 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% of 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 (Bangla) 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/laborer/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 and structure |
| Orchard/tree | Other assets | |

3.0 SOCIOECONOMIC 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 labor 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 years | 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/laborers | No. | Wages paid (Tk./day or month, please specify) | Whether workers can be employed in remaining landholding/other property of landowner (Yes/No) |
|--------------------------|-----|---|---|
| Permanent workers | | | |
| Migrant/seasonal workers | | | |

4.8 Are there any trees on the identified land? Yes/No

4.8.1 If yes, please specify species, number, use and income from such trees

| Tree species | No. | Use | Income (Tk.) |
|--------------|-----|-----|--------------|
| | | | |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

4.8.2 Details of cultivation/plantation

| Crop(s) | Production (specify unit e.g kg/tons/ <i>quintals</i>) | 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 M | Breadth in M | Height in M | 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 | | | | | | | |

| Sl. No | Details | Materials Used | | | Length in M | Breadth in M | Height in M | Value (Tk.) |
|--------|-----------------------|----------------|------|-------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Roof | Wall | Floor | | | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 6 | Room 6 | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Room 7 | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Room 8 | | | | | | | |
| | Total of rooms | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Verandah | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Kitchen | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Store | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Toilet | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Cowshed | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Compound wall | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Others/specify | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Irrigation structures | | | | | | | |
| | Total area | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

Materials used (Col 3,4,5)

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Tin/zinc sheets | 2. Mud | 3. Brick masonry | 4. Stone masonry |
| 5. RCC | 6. Stone | 7. Wood shingles | 8. Concrete |
| 9. Thatched | 10. Timber | 11. Masonry | 12. Stone/bricks |

6.0 Summary of affected structure

| Use of structure | Type of Structure 1= <i>pucca</i> 2=semi- <i>pucca</i> 3= <i>kucha</i> | No. of storeys | No. of rooms | Size | Whether in use 1= In use 2=Vacant/ abandoned | General condition 1=good 2=bad 3=poor | Age of structure | Ownership |
|-----------------------------------|---|----------------|--------------|------|---|--|------------------|-----------|
| Residential | | | | | | | | |
| Commercial | | | | | | | | |
| Residential-cum commercial | | | | | | | | |
| Workshed /HH industry | | | | | | | | |

| Use of structure | Type of Structure 1= <i>pucca</i> 2=semi- <i>pucca</i> 3= <i>kucha</i> | No. of storeys | No. of rooms | Size | Whether in use 1= In use 2=Vacant/ abandoned | General condition 1=good 2=bad 3=poor | Age of structure | Ownership |
|-----------------------------|---|----------------|--------------|------|---|--|------------------|-----------|
| Cattle shed | | | | | | | | |
| Kiosks | | | | | | | | |
| Irrigation structure | | | | | | | | |
| Other | | | | | | | | |

6.1 Do you have legal rights/documents to 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 of 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 | Acre/Ha/ No. | Use (Sale/Consumption/ Both) | Income from the Asset (Tk.) | Approx. 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 Adult9.4 Children ☐ 9.5 Married ☐ 9.6 UnmarriedWidow/divorced ☐ Major occupation☐ Handicapped ☐ Total HH income (P.A.) Tk..

| Sl. No. | Name of HH member | Relation to HH Head @ | Age | Sex | Marital Status | Education | Occupation | | Income per Month/Year (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 (including 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: (i) the list of APs, with compensation, if any due, to each, and details of compensation paid with signed receipts annexed to the report; socioeconomic status; and satisfaction levels of APs with the RP implementation process, compensation, and mitigation measures; (ii) the list of vulnerable APs and additional compensation/special protection measures planned/implemented for them, and socio-economic status and satisfaction levels of vulnerable APs with the RP implementation process, compensation, and mitigation measures; (iii) 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; (iv) list of roads for closure and actions planned/taken to minimize disturbance; (v) details of consultations held with APs (with number of participants by gender, issues raised, conclusion/agreement reached, actions required/taken; (vi) details of grievances registered, redressed, outstanding complaints, minutes of GRM meetings held; (vii) details of information disclosure and awareness generation activities, levels of awareness among target population and behavior change, if any; and (viii) 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 | Finalization of list of APs, vulnerable APs and compensation/assistance/allowances due | | |
| 4 | Finalization of list of affected common facilities and roads for closure; mitigation measures proposed | | |
| 5 | Affected persons receiving entitlements as per amounts and program specified in RP | | |
| 6 | Payment of compensation, allowances, and assistance (number of APs) | | |
| 7 | Additional assistance for vulnerable households given (number of vulnerable APs) | | |
| 8 | Livelihood arrangements provided to vulnerable APs | | |
| 9 | Reinstallation of affected common facilities | | |
| 10 | Grievances Number of grievances registered Number of grievances redressed Outstanding complaints Disclosure of grievance redress statistics | | |
| 11 | Consultation, participation, and disclosure as per plan | | |
| C. Monitoring | | | |
| 1 | Survey on socioeconomic 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. Labor | | | |
| 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.