

Resettlement Plan

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BAN: Coastal Towns Infrastructure Improvement 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	=	\$0.013
\$1.00	=	77.66

ABBREVIATIONS

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

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

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

GLOSSARY OF BANGLADESHI TERMS

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

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

NOTES{S}

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

4. **Resettlement Plan.** This Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared for all subproject components proposed for Mathbaria pourashava in Batch I Stage 1 of CTIIP. This RP is prepared based on ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009, and Government of Bangladesh laws. ADB, BMGF and LGED will review and clear the 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 SWTP (10 acres) and septage treatment plant (1,500 square meters/0.5 decimal) (the final RP needs to confirm the percentage of loss to each landowner, to confirm whether the loss is significant); (ii) community toilet complexes proposed on WAPDA/other government department land, (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 2 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; location to which they can be relocated is identified 50-70m 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. **Categorisation.** The subproject is classified as Category B in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS). ADB's SPS covers both temporary and permanent impacts to both titled and non-titled persons, and includes both physical and economic displacement.

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 during June to July 2013. The project cut-off date was established on 10 October 2013 during the formal disclosure of the RP.

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

9. **Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan.** The resettlement cost for the subproject in Mathbaria is estimated at USD 527,817 which will be met from counterpart (government) funds.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Introduction

1. The Coastal Towns Infrastructure Improvement Project 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, (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.

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

B. Proposed Subproject Components

4. Subproject components proposed in Mathbaria for building urban infrastructure under stage I of CTIIP have been prioritised using climate resilience criteria as well as need. Proposed subprojects in Mathbaria include 8 km of road improvement, 1 cyclone shelter, equipment procurement for solid waste management, 10.8 km (7 stretches) of drainage and flood control interventions, construction of a new water supply system, 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. 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 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 construction of roads, drains and pipelines, and barriers to access posed during construction shall be

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

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.

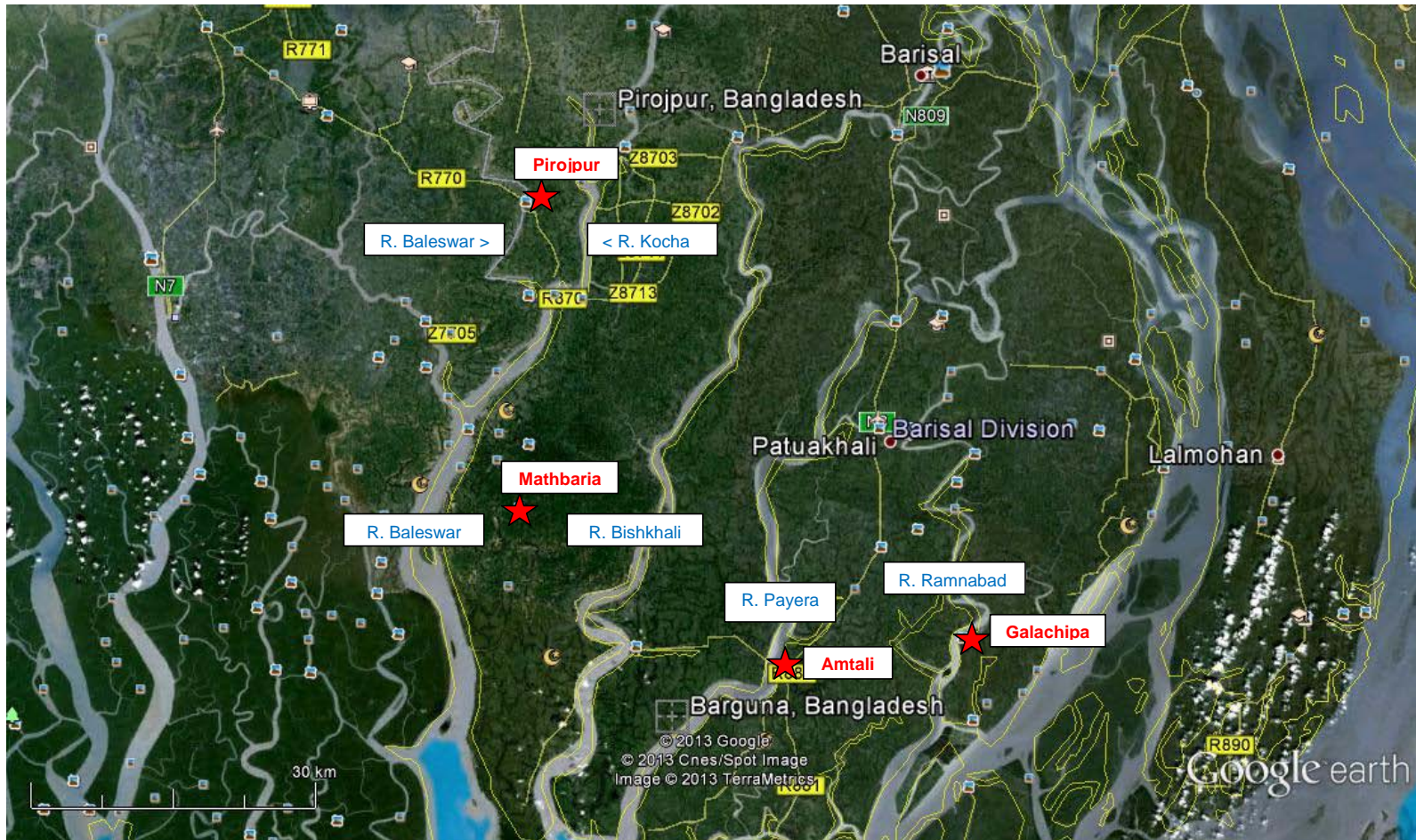
C. Objectives of Resettlement Plan

6. This Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared for Stage I investments proposed in Mathbaria as part of the CTIIP. 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 address them through appropriate recommendations and mitigation measures in the RP;
- (ii) to present the socio-economic profile of the population in the project area, identify social impacts, including impacts on the poor and vulnerable, and the needs and priorities of different sections of the population, including women, poor and vulnerable;
- (iii) to describe the likely economic impacts and identified livelihood risks of the proposed project components;
- (iv) to describe the process undertaken during project design to engage stakeholders and the planned information disclosure measures and the process for carrying out consultation with affected people and facilitating their participation during project implementation;
- (v) to establish a framework for grievance redressal for affected persons (APs) that is appropriate to the local context, in consultation with stakeholders;
- (vi) to describe the applicable national and local legal framework for the project, and define the IR policy principles applicable to the project;
- (vii) to define entitlements of affected persons, and assistance and benefits available under the project;
- (viii) to present a budget for resettlement and define institutional arrangements, implementation responsibilities and implementation schedule for resettlement implementation;and
- (ix) to describe the monitoring mechanism that will be used to monitor resettlement plan implementation

Figure 1: Location Map of 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. 7 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 components below. Proposed interventions and their potential IR impacts are presented sub-project component-wise, in **Appendix 1**.

A. Roads

9. Improvements to 5 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) Road # 1 (Land office to Mollik Bari House, Wards # 2 & 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; and
- (ii) In case of Road # 4 (R&H Road to Govt. College via New Market), permanent impacts to 2 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.and
- (iii) temporary fences to 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 is anticipated; the RP provides for compensation against such loss. Appendix 1 Table A1.1 provides road-wise details of IR impacts.

B. Bridge

11. One bridge (42 m long) is proposed over Masua Khal near government hospital, connecting R&H road and WAPDA roads, Presently, an old wooden bridge is being used; however, the new bridge is proposed about 50 metres 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 7 persons. However, since the pourashava has assured that the shop and the residential structure will be relocated to the location where the wooden bridge currently exists, only 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 0.8m wide strip of land along pourashava roads, hence the existing right of way or road shoulders belong to the pourashava. Bangladesh Gazette notification no. BA/1 dated 18 July 1996: Building Construction Rules, 1996.

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 – 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 in para 12, a cyclone shelter cum school is proposed at the location, the need for which is greatly perceived by the madrasa authorities as well as the local community.

15. **Partially affected structures:** A total of 7 structures are partially affected as a result of proposed drainage improvements, all residential properties. Drain-wise details of impacts 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 *khals*; (iii) 1 overhead tank and 1 ground reservoir; (iv) embankment; (v) 10 exploratory wells; (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 of agricultural land at Surjomoni near Boddhabhumi under Tikikata union will be acquired for construction of the surface water treatment plant (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

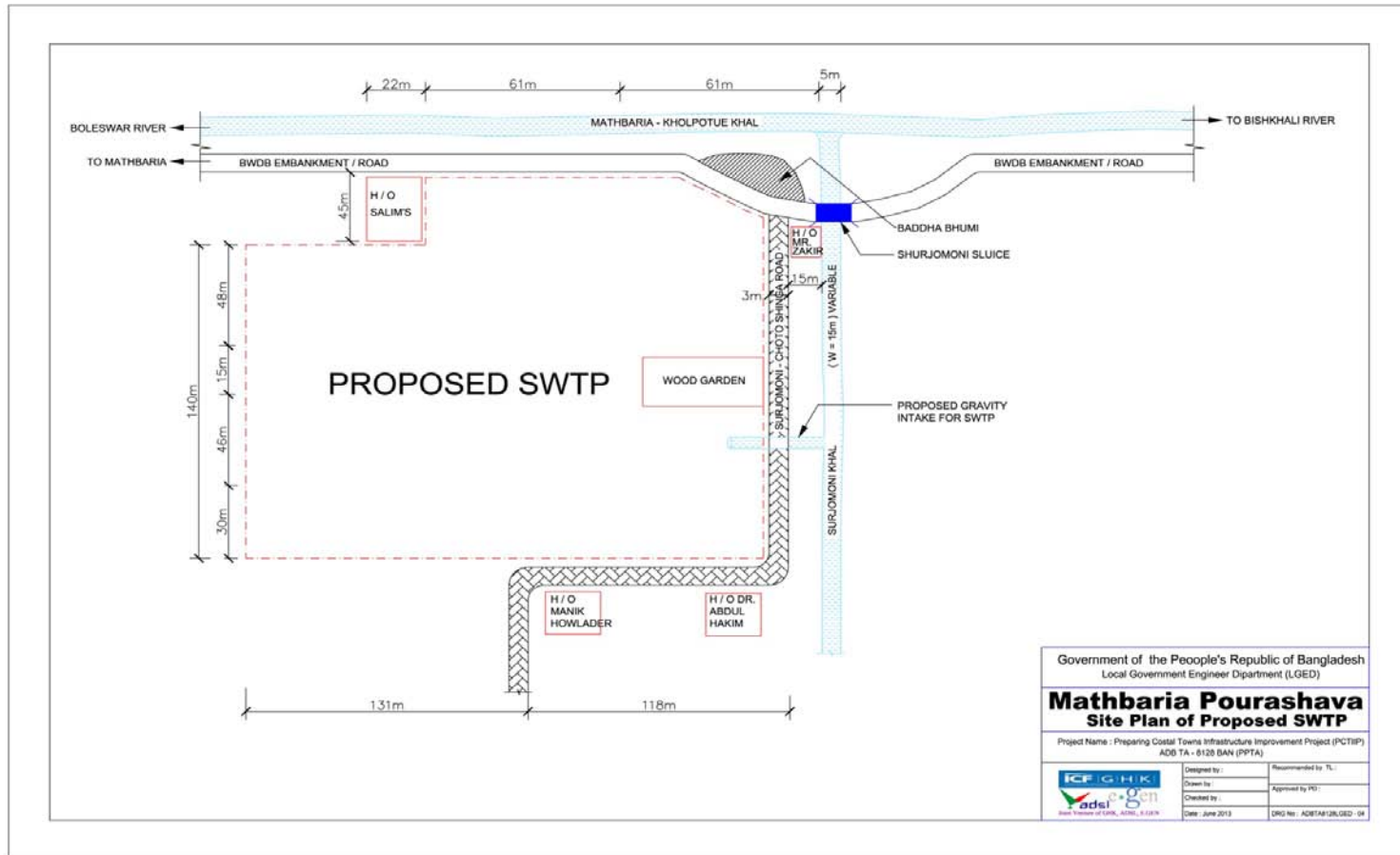
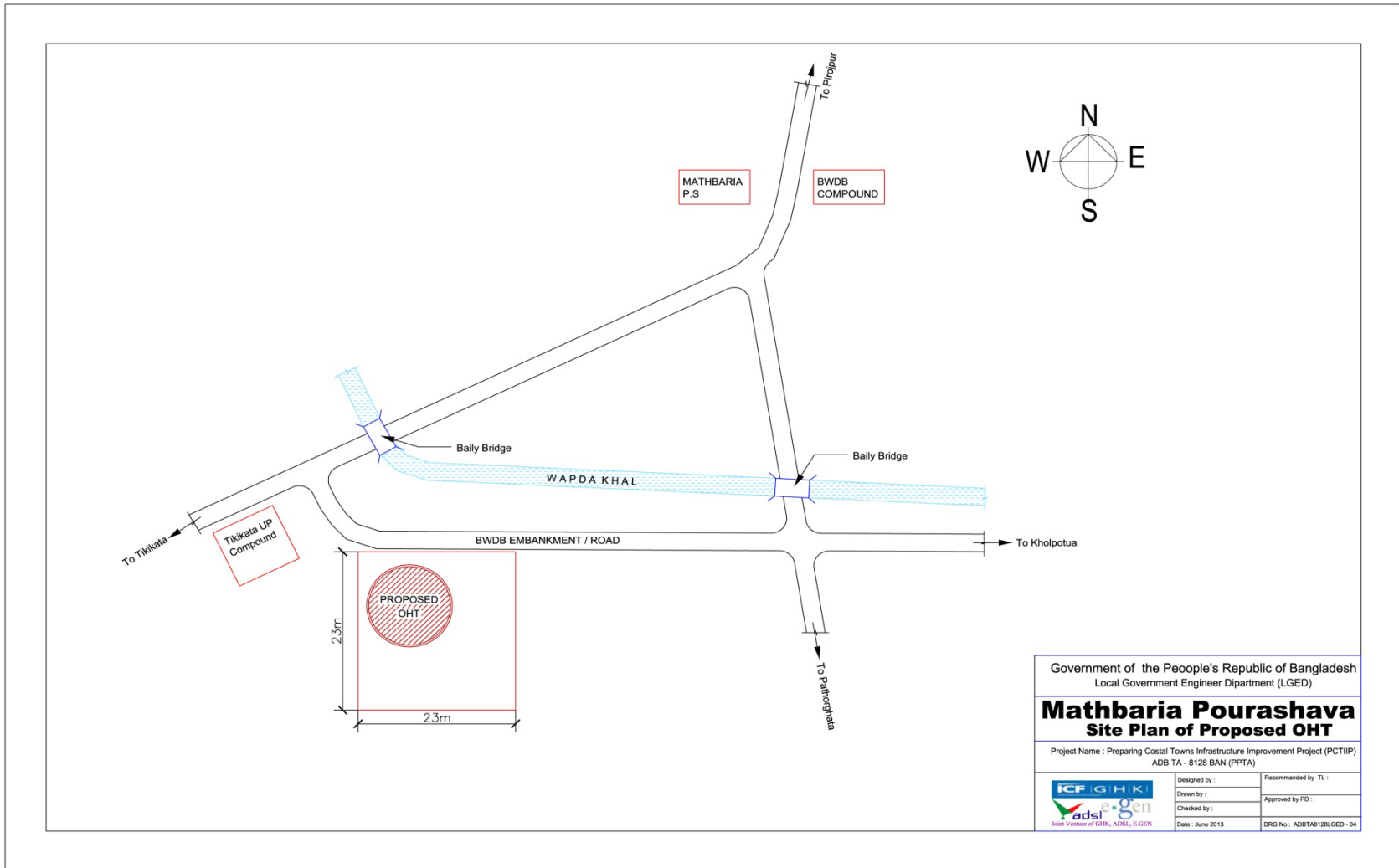


Figure 3: Site Plan of Proposed OHT



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 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 in number) 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 returning 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, farmers and downstream users (8), with whom FGDs were conducted at the site were of the opinion that they would not be affected by drawal 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; one 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:** 3 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 at Mohiuddin Ahmed Girls' Degree College are proposed on vacant land owned by the semi-government institution; and (iii) public toilet in front

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

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 are 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	No. of households to be relocated	1
2d	No. of BPL ^a households to be relocated	None
2e	No. of persons to be relocated	7
2f	No. 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 benchmark of below poverty line (BPL) households, this project uses the upper poverty line at Tk1870.6/capita/month to determine vulnerable households. This is calculated from 2010 upper poverty line as determined by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics added with inflation rate.

27. The components requiring land other than that owned by pourashava/government/semi-government institutions include (i) land required for SWTP (10 acres); (ii) land required for septage management facility for Mathbaria (0.5 acres). For the bridge and drainage components, relocation of 7 persons, 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 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 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 of open trenches, (vi) placing telephone hotlines in signs on visible areas, (vii) making the community fully aware of the grievance redress mechanism, (viii) providing contact information of the PIU and PMU offices, and (ix) providing assistance to vendors and hawkers in shifting to alternative nearby locations.

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. Profile of Affected Persons

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 socio-economic profile of permanently affected persons; the list of affected landowners by plot no. is provided in **Appendix 2**.

Table 2: Socio-economic profile of permanently affected persons (SWTP)

S.No.	Characteristics of Sample APs	No. (%)
1	No. of affected plots	18
2	No. of privately owned plots	17*
3	No. of permanently affected households	23
4	No. 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	No. of Sharecroppers	1
11	No. of seasonal agricultural labour employed	12
12	No. of permanent agricultural labour employed**	09
13	Wages paid – seasonal labour (Tk)	350-400
14	Wages paid – permanent agricultural labour (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 labour 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 is likely to require relocation to a nearby location (about 50 m distance 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 5 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 madrasa teacher as household head, with 5 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 ~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. 250-400.

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 minimised, who would manage common facilities and how, avoiding construction on market days, whether partial closure of road rather than full closure was possible, whether pedestrian access to shops and immovable businesses would be provided/ensured, whether vendors would be assisted to shift to other locations, the likely period of disruption and whether any damage caused by the contractor to compound walls, existing connections etc. would be repaired. Almost all participants were in favour of the project as they understood that all residents of Mathbaria would benefit from the project and therefore expressed willingness to bear with inconveniences for a limited period of time and shift their fences and temporary shops or structures if required for improved facility provision. Appendix 3 provides the summary of public consultations held.

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 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 (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

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 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) safeguards assistant and institutional capacity and community development consultants (ICCDC) that will conduct pourashava-wide awareness campaigns to ensure that poor and vulnerable households are made aware of grievance redress procedures and entitlements, and will work with the PIU safeguards assistant to help ensure that their grievances are addressed.

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 safeguards 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 (PMSC) on-site will provide the most easily accessible or first level of contact for quick resolution of grievances. Contact phone numbers

and names of the concerned PIU safeguards assistant, contractors, PMU safeguards officer, PMSC environmental and social safeguards specialists will be posted at all construction sites at visible locations.

- (i) **1st Level Grievance.** The contractors, PIU supervision personnel and PIU safeguards assistant can immediately resolve issues on-site in consultation with each other, and will be required to do so within 3 days of receipt of a complaint/grievance. Assistance of ward level coordination committees (WLCC) will be sought if required for resolution of the issue, by any one or all of them jointly.
- (ii) **2nd Level Grievance.** All grievances that cannot be redressed within 3 days at field/ward level will be jointly reviewed by the grievance redress committee (GRC) at town-level and PIU safeguards assistant (the second level of grievance redress), who will attempt to resolve them within 7 days.⁹ The PIU safeguards assistant will be responsible to see through the process of redressal of each grievance.
- (iii) **3rd Level Grievance.** The PIU safeguards assistant will refer any unresolved or major issues to the PMU safeguards officer and PMSC (third level of grievance redress), who will resolve them within 15 days.
- (iv) **4th Level Grievance.** Very major issues that are beyond the jurisdictional authority of the GRC or those that have the potential to cause social conflicts or environmental damage or those that remain unresolved at PMU level, will be referred to the inter-ministerial project steering committee (IPSC)¹⁰ to be resolved within 14 days. All paperwork (details of grievances) needs to be completed by the PIU safeguards assistant and circulated to the respective WLCC, GRC and IPSC members at least a week in advance of the scheduled meetings. All decisions taken by the GRC and IPSC will be communicated to the APs by the PIU safeguards assistant.

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

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

⁹ Grievance redress committees (GRC) have already been formed at town-level. For example in Pirojpur pourashava, the GRC comprises: Panel Mayor as Chairperson, and 1 councilor, the pourashava Executive Engineer, Secretary pourashava and pourashava administrative officer, as members. All town-level GRCs shall have at least one woman member/chairperson and AP representative or independent NGO as committee member. In addition, for project-related grievances, representatives of APs, community-based organizations (CBOs), and eminent citizens must be invited as observers in GRC meetings.

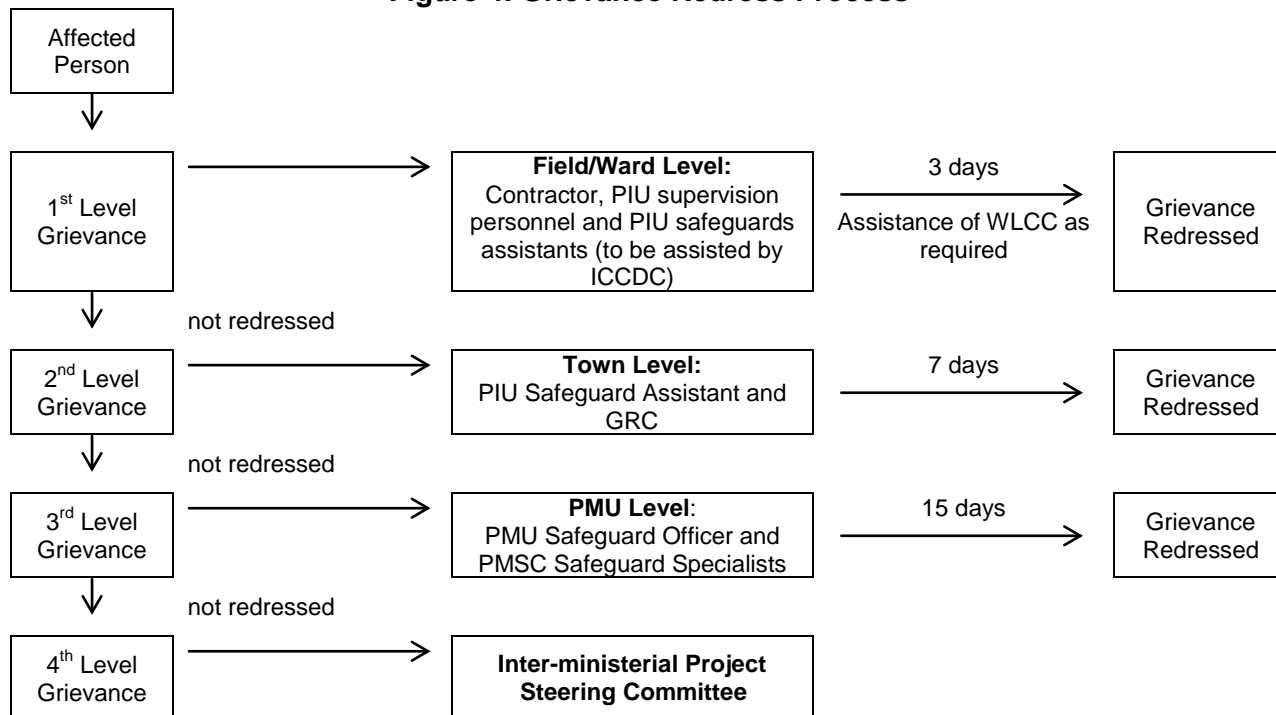
¹⁰ The interministerial project steering committee (IPSC) responsible for grievance redress will be chaired by the Secretary of the Local Government Division, and will have as members the Local Government Engineering Department; Department of Public Health Engineering; Bangladesh Water Development Board; 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. **Recordkeeping.** Records will be kept by PIU of all grievances received, including contact details of complainant, date the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date of the incident and final outcome. The number of grievances recorded and resolved and the outcomes will be displayed/disclosed in the PMU office, municipal office, and on the web, as well as reported in the safeguards monitoring reports submitted to ADB on a semi-annual basis.

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

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

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 Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. The Resettlement Framework for CTIIP specifies that in case of discrepancy between the policies of ADB and the government, ADB policy will prevail.

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 economically displaced (with loss of structures, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood). The absence of formal and legal title to the land should not prevent the affected person to receive compensation and resettlement assistance from the project.

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

- (iii) APs losing income or livelihoods – APs whose crops, trees, business, employment, daily wages as source of income, or livelihood (including tenants, businesses, employees, laborers, etc.) are affected, permanently or temporarily; and
- (iv) Vulnerable APs – APs included in any of the above categories who are defined as low-income people or physically or socially challenged and without title to land, female-headed households, vulnerable IP (tribal), or ethnic/ religious minority.

B. Principles, 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 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.

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 the nature of ownership rights on lost assets, scope of the impacts including socioeconomic vulnerability of the displaced persons, and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. The displaced persons will be entitled to (i) compensation for loss of land at the replacement value; (ii) compensation for loss of structures (residential/commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement value

(without counting the depreciation value); (iii) compensation for loss of business/wage income; (iv) assistance for shifting of structure; (v) rebuilding and/or restoration of community resources/facilities; (vi) livelihood/ transitional cash assistance for 6 months for all physically displaced persons at official minimum wage of the appropriate AP's occupation for each head of the affected family.

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

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

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 become unliveable the compensation will be calculated for the entire structure without deduction of depreciation and self-relocation IN EITHER CASE 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 should be to be restored
	Stalls, kiosks	Vendors (including titled and non-titled land users)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance for finding alternative land to continue business Allowed to construct temporary structure/continue business through some lease/rent system as vendor , at alternative location comparable to lost location AND Cash compensation for self-relocation of stall/kiosk at market rate (labor, materials, transport, and other incidental costs)
	Fixed assets attached to affected structures (water supply, telephone lines)	Owner, lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for reinstallation and connection charges
3. 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 APs occupation (head of household) Transition housing / commercial space / residential cum commercial space of equal quality to lost housing/means of livelihood or rental payment for equivalent housing for the duration of delay of completion of relocation housing/site structures
Security of tenure	Residence or means of livelihood	Owner (titleholder, legalizable user)	<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 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
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		and residences of persons in the project area ensured <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility to the original/alternative fishing ground
Businesses (CBE)	Temporary business loss due to LAR or construction activities of project	Owner of business (registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation equal to lost income during period of business interruption based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records
	Permanent business loss due to LAR without possibility of establishing alternative business	Owner of business (registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation equal to lost income for 1 year, based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records AND • Provision of retraining, job placement, additional financial grants and microcredit for equipment and buildings, as well as organizational/logistical support to establish AP in alternative income generation activity • Included in the project livelihood restoration and rehabilitation program
Employment	Temporary employment loss due to LAR or construction activities	All laid-off employees of affected businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation equal to lost wages during period of employment interruption up to 6 months, based on tax record or registered wage, or, in its absence, comparable rates for employment of the same type • As applicable by labor code, compensation will be paid to the employer to enable him/her to fulfill legal obligations to provide compensation payments to laid-off employees, to be verified by government labor inspector
	Permanent employment loss due to LAR without possibility of re-employment in similar sector and position in or near area of lost employment/ daily wage	All laid-off employees of affected businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation equal to lost wages for 6 months, based on tax record or registered wage, or, in its absence, comparable rates for employment of the same type • If required by the applicable labor code, compensation will be paid to employer to enable him/her to fulfill legal obligations to provide severance payments to laid-off employees, to be verified by government labor inspector AND • 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 points/connections, public/community	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
	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 • Included in the project livelihood restoration and rehabilitation program • Financial grants and/or microcredit access for livelihood investment as well as organizational/logistical support to establish an alternative income generation activity • Subsistence allowance of minimum of 12 months of official minimum wage • Preferential selection for project-related employment
Women, social/ religious minorities, elderly-headed household ^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/ 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 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 of such training.

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

VIII. COMPENSATION MECHANISM

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

A. Replacement Value for Immovable Property

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. Besides, valuation of for loss of standing crop for one addition year will be made and compensation for that will be paid for both permanent and temporary loss of agricultural crops.
- (iii) Perennial Crops. Valuation for perennial crops to be calculated as annual net product value multiplied by number of productive years remaining. Department of Agriculture will determine the valuation of crops.
- (iv) Timber bearing Trees. Value will be based on the market price of timber and will be determined by the Forest Department.
- (v) Fruit bearing Trees. Market value of products multiplied by no. of productive years remaining will be the basis of the valuation of fruit bearing trees. If the trees are yet to reach age of maturity for calculating economic value, cost of seedlings, saplings, agricultural inputs will be added to the compensation valuation. Valuation of fruit trees will be done by Department of Horticulture.
- (vi) Fish livestock. Value will be based on the market price of the fish and will be determined by the Fishery Department.

B. Valuation of Other Assets

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

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 pourshavas free of all encumbrances, such as debt, mortgage, etc. If any loan taken on such land/properties remains unadjusted the balance amount of loan will be deducted from the total compensation. The acquired land / properties shall vest with the pourshava competent authority.

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 upto 6 months, as detailed in the entitlement matrix. Preferential employment in project-related work will be offered to local people, with priority to vulnerable persons. APs will be provided 7 days advance notice, followed by a reminder 2 days before construction to ensure none or minimal disruption in livelihood. If required, they will also be assisted to temporarily shift for continued economic activity; for example, they will be assisted to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction and then assisted to shift back, post-construction. Ensuring there is no income or access loss during sub-project construction is the responsibility of contractors. Consistent with the Environmental Management Plan, contractors will ensure access is maintained by making sure that space is left for access between mounds of soil, walkways and metal sheets provided to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required, increased workforce is available to finish work in areas with impacts on access, timing of works is such that it reduces disruption during business hours and periods of peak business activities e.g. festivals, phased construction schedule is followed and work undertaken on one segment at a time and one side of a road at a time. Compensation and assistance to APs must be provided prior to start of civil works.

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

A. Unit Costs

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

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 updation 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 Saptage management	1000	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 sft-1 house		693	500346
	Kutcha	300 sft -1 shop		293	87900
	Partially affected				
	Semi-pucca room	360 sft-3 rooms		693	249480
	Kutcha room-Residential	266 sft- No-3		239	63574
	Semi Pucca Toilet	60 Sft-No-2		693	41580
	Boundary wall (pucca)	100 sft 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 tax?	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 180 days	1 shop +1residence			63000
	Consultations with APs during construction				300000
	Grievance redress				500000
	Sub-Total				38386661
	Contingency	10%			3838666
	Grand total (Tk)				42225328
	USD				527817

X. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

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

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

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

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 safeguards officer and will receive support from the PMU safeguards officer and safeguards specialists (environment and resettlement) on the DDS and PMSC consultant team. Key tasks and responsibilities of the PIU safeguards officer on Involuntary Resettlement safeguards are as follows:

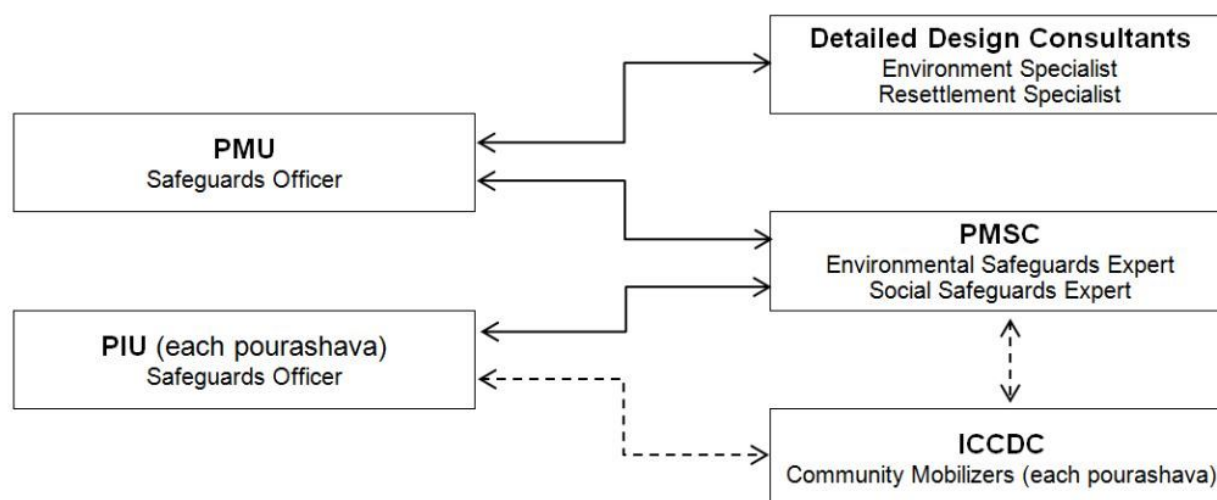
A. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards

- (i) Assist the detailed design consultants to communicate, consult and disclose the updated/finalized safeguards documents to the affected people acknowledgement for their endorsement
- (ii) Implement final RPs and ensure timely payment of compensation and other assistance prior the dispossession of the affected assets or the starts of civil works ;
- (iii) Facilitate/ assist the detailed design consultants for the draft RP updating and preparation of safeguards documents for future subprojects
- (iv) Support the detailed design consultants in assessing and reviewing the land availability and ownership status of the proposed subproject areas
- (v) Conduct social safeguards monitoring during civil works and submit monthly report to PMU
- (vi) Take corrective actions when necessary to ensure avoidance/minimization of IR impacts
- (vii) Establish the GRC, disclose the project GRM to the affected communities and coordinate with other local government agencies for the preparation and implementation of the RP
- (viii) Address any grievances brought about through the project's Grievance Redress Mechanism in a timely manner

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

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

Figure 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 of updated RP/IEE and send to ADB for approval prior to construction	PMU; PMSC
Clearance and disclosure of updated safeguard documents on website and affected people	Design consultant; LGED; PIU ADB-BMGF
Identification of roads for full or partial closure, existing utilities, road conditions, based on detailed design	PIU PMSC
Transect walks through identified road stretches for full or partial closure, to identify potential impacts	Design consultant PIU; Contractor
Design/implementation of Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) ^a on roads for full / partial closure where potential impacts identified; Identification of poor and vulnerable APs	Design consultant
Conducting focus group discussions/meetings/consultations/workshops during DMS survey	Design consultant
Computation of entitlements	Design consultant; PMSC; PMU; PIU
Categorization of APs for finalizing entitlements	Design consultant; PMSC; PMU; PIU
Finalizing entitlements and rehabilitation packages for all APs	Design consultant; PMSC; PMU; PIU
Disclosure of proposed project, social/environmental impacts, proposed entitlements / mitigation measures in local languages	Design consultant; PMU; PIU; ICCDC; PMSC
Disclosure of grievance redress mechanism/process	PMU; PIU; ICCDC; PMSC
Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	PDA; PMU; PIU; PMSC
Delivery of entitlements/award of cheques	PMU; PIU; PMSC;
Implementation of mitigation and rehabilitation measures	PIU-PMU; PMSC; Contractor
Consultations with APs during rehabilitation activities	PMSC; PIU; Contractor
Grievance redressal	PMU; PIU; Grievance Redressal Committee PMSC; Contractor
Internal monitoring	PIU-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.

B. 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 mobilisers, Contractor(s)) and for implementation of the training program to build capabilities on resettlement policy, planning, mitigation measures and safeguards. These will be conducted by the PMSC RS with external resources as required. Typical modules will be (i) sensitisation to social safeguards, gender and vulnerability issues, (ii) introduction to social safeguards policy, planning and implementation issues, monitoring methods and tools; (iii) review of RP; (iv) monitoring and reporting on RP implementation.

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 mobilisers Contractors
Program 3 Experiences and Best Practices Sharing	Experiences on RP/IEE implementation – Issues and Challenges - Best Practices followed	1 day on a regular period to be determined by PMU and PMSC	PMU PIUs PMSC ICCDC Contractors DOE representatives

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

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

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

XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

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 administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; socio-economic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the detailed measurement survey of APs undertaken during project sub-preparation, and overall monitoring. Monthly progress reports will be prepared by PMSC, reporting status of RP implementation. The EA will submit semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB and BMGF for review and post all safeguard monitoring reports on ADB and BMGF's website. A sample monitoring template is given in **Appendix 8**.

APPENDIX 1: PROPOSED SUB-PROJECT COMPONENTS IN 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, Ward # 2 & 4.	Type =CC, BC. WBM. W=3.65 to 5m	3500	5.50	0	0.45	6 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 # 5.	Type =CC/BSF. W=2.25m. 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 trees=30, coconut trees=6, mahogany trees=20; and toilet constructed by Md. Farooq on road RoW likely to be affected. 1 BPL hawker with semi-permanent structure likely to be affected (temporary income loss).
3.	Mathbaria Masua road to Matbaria Tuskhali khal via Women's college. Ward # 2.	Type=WBM. W=3m. 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. 1 mobile hawker (BPL) affected.
4.	R&H road to Govt. College vai New Market. Ward # 7.	Type =BC. W=3m. 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 volumes on the road are 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 Pourashava. Ward # 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 Govt. Hospital. Connected RH and WAPDA roads. Ward # 2&3 RP	42	Wooden bridge used at present.	- A semi pucca residential cum commercial house (Mujibur Rahman, teacher at a madrassa) size 85.88 sq m fully affected and will need to be shifted. Total affected persons=5 - Another kutcha structure (firewood shop) size 15 sq m 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 (Madrasha land)	Temporary present used as primary school to be shifted	A kutcha structure (tin and wood) presently in use as a primary school building by 200 students is likely to require 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 madrassa authority. The size of existing shed to be shifted is 2400 sq ft. 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.	Push Cart /hand trolley.	10	Same as above

Table A1.5: Drainage

	Drain/ Str.ID No.	Ward No.	Existing Condition			Proposed Intervention				IR Impacts
			Location & Length	Section & Str. Type	Existing Condition	Section	Proposed Str. Type	Length	Scope of works / Remarks	
1.	SD01	W1, 2	Mominia Madrasha to Skider Bari, L =1,050 m	T =6.71m B =2.44m, D =1.52m, Earthen	Silted up; garbage dumping; canal encroachm ent by settlements	T=7.31m, B=1.22m, D =2.13m	CC block lined channel	1,050 m	Basi Rum Canal to be re-excavated	Drain outfall channel will need to be constructed through Mominia Madrassa. Permanent impact anticipated; madrassa willing to give up land for outfall. A temporary structure being used as primary school classrooms 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	W7,6,5	Graveyard culvert to Ismail House L = 750 m	T = 3.354m, B =1.22m, D =0.915m, Earthen canal	Do	W =2.14m D =1.53m	R.C.C. covered drain	750 m	Central Mosjid Canal	16 trees affected, including mahogany (10) and raintree (6); 4 residential structures made of temporary materials partially affected (kitchen/room).
3.	SD03	W5	A. Halim Jalim Jamadder House to Pourashava End, L = 900 m	T = 3.66m, B =1.22m, D =0.915m, Earthen canal	Do	W =2.14m D =1.53m	Do	900 m	Discharges in to Shafa Khal	No permanent IR impacts anticipated.
4.	SC02	W4,2,5 ,1	Dakkhin Bondor Sluice to Baheratola, L = 1,700 m	T=17.68m, B =6.40m, D =2.44m. Earthen canal	Do	T = 18.29m, B = 9.15m D =3.05m	Earthen canal	1,600 m	Boyratala Khal; to be re-excavated	1 toilet (semi-pucca structure) affected. Will need to be provided on other side of house. Space available.
							CC block lined channel			
5.	SC03	W1	Baharatala to Pourashava End, L = 1,700 m	T =12.20m, B =3.96m, D =1.52m. Earthen canal	Do	T=12.20m B =6.10m, D =2.13m	Earthen canal	1,525 m	Tushkhali Khal, needs to be re-excavated	1 temporary boundary wall needs to be shifted. 1 semi-pucca residential structure and 1 kutcha residential structure will be partially affected. Ghat and steps provided by the pourashava can be avoided.

	Drain/ Str.ID No.	Ward No.	Existing Condition			Proposed Intervention				IR Impacts
			Location & Length	Section & Str. Type	Existing Condition	Section	Proposed Str. Type	Length	Scope of works / Remarks	
							CC block lined channel	175 m		
6.	SC04	W5,1	Baharatala to Jomadder Bari, L = 2,200 m	T = 15.24m, B =6.10m, D =1.52m. Earthen canal	Do	T=15.24m B =9.15m D =2.13m	Earthen canal	2,050 m	Shafa Khal; needs re- excavated	No permanent IR impacts anticipated.
							CC block lined channel	150m		
7.	PC02	W2,4,7 ,8	Dakkhim Bondor Sluice to Gopal Bori House, L = 2,500 m	T =16.77, B =15.49m, D =2.44m, Earthen canal	do	T=16.77m B =7.62m D =3.05m	Earthen canal	2,300 m	Mirukhali Khal; to be re- excavated	Large canal; no permanent IR impacts anticipated
							CC block lined channel	200m		
		Total	L = 18,800							

Table A1.6: Water Supply

	Items	Unit	Rate (Lac Tk.)	Qty	IR Impacts
1.	Land Acquisition for SWTP	Acre	15.00	10	Total land required for WTP is 10.acre. 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 (2 crops). One owner uses his land as an orchard (357 trees, with mahogany and chambul, nut, raintree trees). A total of 22 private landowners, 1 sharecropper and 1 government department (DC office) affected.
2.	Over Head 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 2000 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 period, 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 dia	km	12.00	32	
4.2	150 mm dia	km	16.00	7	
4.3	200 mm dia	Km	25.00	5.5	
4.4	250 mm dia	km	35.00	4.5	
5.	Laying of Service Connection				During construction period, access to residences and shops likely to be temporarily affected. Contractor will have to ensure access as per EMP provisions. 30 hawkers of which 11 mobile hawkers likely to be affected.
5.1	13 mm connection	Nos.	0.06	3000	
5.2	20 mm connection	Nos.	0.065	175	

	Items	Unit	Rate (Lac Tk.)	Qty	IR Impacts
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.	Re-sectioning of Khal	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 pourashava
10.	Mini Water Testing Laboratory	LS	0.50	1	No IR impacts anticipated as equipment procurement proposed
11.	Pourashava 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	Motor Cycle	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.-04	No.	1	Government land abutting drain, Behind Kali Mondir, Ward No-4, Mathbaria Pourashava. Vacant space currently used as dump site and open urinal; toilets required at location.
1.2	Bankpara, Ward No.-04	No.	1	Vacant land belonging to Cooperative bank. NOC required.
1.3	Near Holy Child Pre-cadet School, Ward No.-07	No.	1	Vacant government land behind Holy Child School.
1.4	Central Jeme Mosque (Behind Poura Bhaban), Ward No.-06	No.	1	Land owned by masjid authority. Abandoned toilets to be replaced. Need for toilets at location expressed by community and masjid authority. NOC required.
2.0	School Toilets			
2.1	Government Model Primary School, Ward No.-06	No.	1	Vacant govt. land.
2.2	Owahabia Girls Madrasa, Ward No.-03	No.	1	Madrasa land, old, abandoned toilets will need to be dismantled and new toilet block constructed. NOC required.
2.3	Momenia Madrasa School, Ward No.-01	No.	1	Vacant madrasa land. NOC required.
2.4	Mathbaria Degree College, Ward No.-07	No.	1	Government land; vacant land available for toilet construction.
2.5	Udayan Madhyamik Biddaloy, Ward No.-07	No.	1	Semi-govt. school; vacant land. NOC required.
2.6	Udayan Registered Primary School, Ward No.- 07	No.	1	Semi-govt. school; vacant land. NOC required.

	Items	Unit	Qty	IR Impacts
3.0	Community Toilets			
3.1	WAPDA Basti, Ward No.-03	No.	4	WAPDA land. Abandoned kutcha structure will need to be replaced with the toilets. Located North side of WAPDA Road -Basti, Ward No-3-Mathbaria
3.2	Nabinagar Basti, Ward No.-03 Sweepers' colony – toilet and septic tanks*	No.	4	Govt.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.-04	Vacant government land inside compound wall of AC's residence (quarters), South east side of Kaporer Patti Road, Ward 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.-01	Semi-government institution.	Presently, toilets are semi-pucca 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	Pourashava to initiate process of acquisition/purchase. Land requirement: 1500 sq m.

APPENDIX 2: DETAILS OF LAND PROPOSED FOR ACQUISITION FOR SWTP

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

Sl.No	Khatian No	Plot No	Plot area-Decimal	Need 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 APs due to proposed land acquisition for 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 socio-economic 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 related to which discussion held	Date	Venue	No. of participants			Key safeguards issues discussed	Concerns expressed related to project	Suggestions from people/willingness to participate in project
				Male	Female	Total			
1	Cyclone Shelter	03-07-13	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 (madrassa in the vicinity), which are in greater need of a cyclone shelter.
2	Cyclone Shelter	01-07-13	Hatim Ali High School, Ward No-6-Mathbaria Pourashava	10	5	15	Vacant land owned by the madrasa authority. - It should ensured that the construction work does not hamper regular classes of the madrasa students.	Regular operation and maintenance versus maintenance post cyclone	
3	Cyclone Shelter	01-07-13	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	01-07-13	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 madrasa students.	The facility is greatly required but our institution does not have funds for maintenance of the facility as we run a school for girl children from poor families.	
5	Bridge	30-06-13	Over Mousa Canal Ward No-2-Mathbaria	15	0	15	--Resettlement issues were identified: - one family, of a school teacher - one fire wood 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. Pourashava officials present at the FGD promised to relocate the 2 affected structures
6	Water- Overhead Tank	02-07-13	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	02-07-13	Surjamoni Tikikata Union , Ward No-3- out side of Matahbaria Poruashava boundary	9	6	15	-Nos. of Trees 350 -Land required: 10 acre, agriculture land, two crop 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	30-06-13	North side of WAPDA Road -Basti, Ward No-3- Mathbaria Pourashava	2	12	14	-A private katcha structure there -Compensation to be provided	community perceives the need for toilets and is willing to maintain them	-
9	Community Toilet	02-07-13	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	02-07-13	Inside of AC Land residence, South east side of Kaporer Patti Road Ward No 4 Mathbaria Pourashava	15	0	15	- Vacant Govt. 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	02-07-13	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 Infrastructure Improvement Project (the project) is a key infrastructure initiative of the Government of Bangladesh. The project is located in the coastal area of Bangladesh, and is designed to improve and expand municipal infrastructure and related services in selected pourashavas (municipalities) incorporating climate change resilience measures. The project consists of three components (i) improved climate-resilient municipal infrastructure, (ii) strengthened institutional capacity, governance and awareness, and (iv) project management and administration support. The impact of the project will be improved climate change resilience and natural disaster preparedness in coastal towns. The outcome of the project will be improved access to climate-disaster resilient municipal services, including (i) municipal infrastructure such as drainage, cyclone shelters, urban roads, bridges, culverts, solid waste management, bus terminals, slum improvements, boat landings, and markets, (ii) water supply, and (iii) sanitation. The project is to be implemented in 6 years from 2014 to 2020.

B. Subproject description

2. Subproject components proposed in Mathbaria for building climate resilient urban infrastructure under Batch I stage 1 of CTIIP have been prioritised using climate resilience criteria as well as need. Proposed subprojects in Mathbaria include new water supply system, 8 km of road improvement, 1 cyclone shelter, equipment procurement for solid waste management, 10.8 km of drainage and flood control interventions, improvements to and extension of the water supply system, 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 CTIIP in Mathbaria. The components requiring land other than that owned by pourashava include (i) private land acquisition for SWTP (10 acres) and septage treatment plant (1,500 square meters/0.5 decimal); (ii) community toilet complexes proposed on WAPDA/other government department land, (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 2 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; location to which they can be relocated is identified 50-70m 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; (vi) livelihood/ transitional cash assistance for 6 months for all physically displaced persons at official minimum wage of the appropriate AP's occupation for each head of the affected family. A budgetary provision of USD 527,817 for RP implementation is made.

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

F. Institutional Arrangement

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

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

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

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

G. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

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

H. Contact details

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

APPENDIX 5: SAMPLE GRIEVANCE REDRESS FORM

(To be available in Bangla and English)

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

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

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

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

APPENDIX 6: COMPARISON BETWEEN GOVERNMENT OF BANGLADESH LAWS AND ADB SAFEGUARDS POLICY STATEMENT, 2009

SI. 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.

SI. 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% on the market value of the property to be acquired.	The ARIPO is largely consistent with ADB policy. However, there are differences in the valuation of land and prices of affected assets, where ADB prescribes the use of current market rates/replacement cost in the project area. The ordinance does not ensure replacement value or restoration of pre-project incomes of the affected persons. The resettlement plan addresses all these issues, and spells out a mechanism to fix the replacement cost by having an independent evaluator (committee) who will be responsible for deciding the replacement costs.
9	Provide relocation assistance to displaced persons.	No mention of relocation assistance to affected persons in ARIPO	The resettlement plan provides for the eligibility and entitlement for relocation of the affected persons, in the form of relocation assistance which includes shifting allowances, right to salvage materials, and additional transitional assistance for the loss of business and employment.
10	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and	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

SI. 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 (Bengali) in the relevant project locations and concerned government offices, and the same resettlement plan will also be disclosed on the executing agency's website and on the website of ADB.
12	Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits.	The ARIPO has a provision to include all the costs related to land acquisition and compensation of legal property and assets. However, it does not take into account the cost related to other assistance and involuntary resettlement.	The ARIPO partially meets the requirement of ADB, as it only deals with the cost pertaining to land acquisition. The resettlement plan provides eligibility to both titleholders and non-titleholders with compensation and various kinds of assistances as part of the resettlement packages, and the entire cost will be part of the project cost.
13	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.	The ARIPO has the provision that all the compensation will be paid prior to possession of the acquired land.	The ARIPO meets the requirement of ADB.
14	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, and their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons.	This is not clearly defined in the ARIPO.	The ARIPO does not comply with ADB safeguards policies. The resettlement plan has a detailed provision for a monitoring system within the executing agency. The executing agency will be responsible for proper monitoring of resettlement plan implementation, and the monitoring will be verified by an external expert.

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

4.2 Total area of land held at the location _____(in acres/ha/other, please specify)

4.3 Annual income (total turnover) per unit (acre/ha) in Tk. _____

4.4 Annual cost of operation of the total landholding in Tk. _____(please include labour cost and operating cost including fertilizer, pesticide, water, electricity, any other cost.)

4.5 **Details of sharecroppers on concerned landholding**

Sharecropper(s)	No.	Lease amount paid / xx months or year	For landowner: Whether sharecropper(s) can operate in remaining landholding / other property of landowner (Yes/No). If yes, where?	For landowner: Whether willing to return lease amount and compensate sharecropper for losses (Yes/No). If yes, how much?	For sharecropper: What losses will you incur when this land is acquired (Tk)? What do you think will be fair compensation (Tk)?

4.7 **Details of workers employed on concerned landholding**

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

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

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

Tree species	No.	Use	Income (Tk.)

4.8.2 Details of Cultivation/Plantation

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.0 Details of affected structure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7.0 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION OPTION

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

In case of Structure Loss		Priority No	In case of Land Loss		Priority No.
1.	Constructed structure		1.	Land for land	
2.	Land for structure		2.	Cash compensation	
3.	Cash compensation		3.	Assistance for allied activities	

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

4.	Others (specify) :		4.	Others (specify) :	
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8.0 DETAILS OF OTHER ASSETS:**8.1 Do you possess any other assets elsewhere?**

a) If 'Yes', please give details

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

8.2 Details of household assets

a) Do you have following items in your house?

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

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

If yes, please specify program and benefit received _____

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

If yes, please specify _____

9.0 HOUSEHOLD DETAILS

9.1 Male 9.2 Female 9.3 Adult

9.4 Children 9.5 Married 9.6 Unmarried

Widow/Divorced Major Occupation

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

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

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

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

10.2 Expenditure Details of Household

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

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

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

11. Concerns/ suggestions of respondent

: _____

APPENDIX 8: SAMPLE MONITORING TEMPLATE

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

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

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