

Resettlement Plan

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BAN: Third Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement (Sector) Project– Additional Financing Cox’s Bazar Roads and Drainage Improvement

Contract Packages

UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX’S/DR-01/2017
UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX’S/DR-02/2017
UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX’S/DR-03/2017
UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX’S/DR-03/2017
UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX’S/DR-03/2017
UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX’S/UT+ DR-05/2017
UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX’S/UT+ DR-03/2017
UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX’S/UT+ DR-01/2017
UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX’S/UT+ DR-04/2017

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 01 March 2017)

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
BPL	–	below poverty level
DOE	–	Department of Environment
DPHE	–	Department of Public Health Engineering
EMP	–	environmental management plan
FGD	–	focus group discussion
GRC	–	grievance redress cell
GRM	–	grievance redress mechanism
IR	–	involuntary resettlement
LGED	–	Local Government Engineering Department
NGO	–	non-governmental organization
PIU	–	project implementation unit
PMU	–	project management office
PPTA	–	project preparatory technical assistance
ROW	–	right of way
RF	–	resettlement framework
RP	–	resettlement plan
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
ToR	–	terms of reference

WEIGHT AND MEASURES

km	–	kilometer
lpcd	–	liters per capita per day
m ²	–	square meter
mm	–	millimeter
ug/m ³	–	micrograms per cubic meter

GLOSSARY OF BENGALI TERMS

Arotdar, aratdar	–	wholesaler trader
Crore	–	10 million (=100 lakh)
Ghat	–	boat landing area along a river
Hat, hut, or haat	–	Market (bazaar) operating certain afternoons during the week when sellers establish temporary shops. There are also some permanent shops in a Hat. Markets usually represent a significant source of income for municipalities.
Hartal	–	general strike
Jhupri	–	kutcha or temporary structure drainage
Khal	–	ditch/ canal
Khas or khash	–	land/ property belonging to government

Kutchha, katchha or kacca	– structures built without bricks and mortar or without concrete
Lakh or lac	– 100,000
Moholla or mohalla	– subdivision of a ward
Mouza	– government-recognized land area cadastral map of mouza showing plots and their numbers
Mouza map	– numbers
Nasiman	– 3-wheeler motorized vehicle
Parshad	– Councilor
Pourashava/ Paurashava	– municipality
Pucca or Puccha	– permanent structures built with bricks and mortar or concrete
Semi-pucca or semi-pucca	– structures built partly with bricks and mortar or concrete
Thana	– police station
Upazila	– Administrative unit below the district level. A district is called a Zila.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. After the successful implementation of the first and second Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement (Sector) Project (UGIIP-1 and UGIIP-2)¹ in 78 *pourashavas* (municipalities), Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) with the financial assistance of Asian Development Bank (ADB) have been implementing UGIIP-3 in selected 30 *pourashavas* over a period of six years (2014 to 2020). The on-going UGIIP-3 (current project) supports strengthening of urban governance and improvement of urban infrastructure and service delivery in *pourashavas* by providing investment support to *pourashavas* based on their governance performance.² The additional financing will expand the current project and invest in (i) additional priority infrastructure and governance improvement in *pourashavas* under the current project, and (ii) infrastructure and governance improvement in five more *pourashavas*.³ With additional financing the project implementation period is proposed to be extended for one year to 2021.

2. The impact will be an improved living environment in project towns. The outcome will be improved municipal service delivery and urban governance in project towns. Project towns are pre-selected 35 *pourashavas* (30 under the current project including five new towns added under additional financing) to be supported in an integrated manner. The overall UGIIP-3 will improve existing and provide new municipal infrastructures including (i) roads; (ii) drainages; (iii) water supply and sanitation, including septage management; (iv) solid waste management; (v) markets, community centers, bus and truck terminals; (vi) public toilets; and (vii) others such as provision for street lighting and improvement of slums.

3. The overall project adopts the sector-lending modality⁴, which is most appropriate for a multi-component project with performance-based allocation of funds, and allows flexibility.

4. A phased approach is required for the *pourashavas* to achieve UGIAP criteria to participate and avail the performance-based investments funding. Therefore project implementation is in three phases based on achievement of governance criteria of the *pourashavas*. The additional financing will provide support for the second and third phase of UGIIP-3.

5. Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), both under the Local Government Division (LGD) of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRDC), are the executing agencies (EA). LGED is responsible for providing support and guidance to *pourashavas* concerning performance criteria and *pourashava* development planning. DPHE will provide support in water supply and sanitation schemes. Implementation activities will be overseen by a project management unit (PMU). Participating *pourashavas* are the implementing agencies (IA), with a

¹ With limited but effective incentives for *pourashavas* to improve their governance, the first UGIIP introduced a performance-based fund allocation strategy through the urban governance improvement action plan (UGIAP) ensuring governance reforms while creating tangible development impacts in an integrated manner.

² Under UGIIP-3 the UGIAP covers the areas (i) citizen awareness and participation, (ii) urban planning, (iii) gender equality and social inclusion, (iv) local resource mobilization, (v) financial management and accountability, (vi) administrative transparency, and (vii) keeping essential *pourashava* services functional.

³ *Pourashavas* to be included under additional financing are Cox's Bazar, Faridpur, Gopalganj, Kushtia, and Mymensingh.

⁴ Such approach has been well established and successfully practiced in earlier and the current UGIIPs.

project implementation unit (PIU) within the *pourashava* structure. Consultant teams, composed of Management Design and Supervision Consultants, and Governance Improvement and Capacity Development Consultants, 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 required studies/surveys and (iv) awareness raising on behavioral change in water, sanitation and solid waste management activities.

6. In accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009 a resettlement framework has been prepared.

7. **Subproject Description.** The list of proposed road and drain subprojects that were assessed for involuntary resettlement impact in Cox's Bazar is summarized in **Table 1**. Implementation will involve (i) construction of 10.19 kilometer (km) of drainage, and (ii) improvement of 16.83 km of existing roads. implementation will involve improvement of solid waste management.

8. The subprojects to be implemented meet the selection criteria (general and technical), underwent environmental and social safeguard screening and conform to the master plan prepared for Cox's Bazar.⁵

9. **Resettlement Plan.** This resettlement plan for Cox's Bazar pourashava is based on the project preparation study for roads and drainage components. Involuntary resettlement impacts of contract packages (i) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-01/2017, (ii) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-02/2017, (iii) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-03/2017; (iv) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-03/2017, (v) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-03/2017, (vi) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/UT+DR-05/2017, (vii) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/UT+DR-03/2017, (viii) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/UT+DR-01/2017, and (ix) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/UT+DR-04/2017 are assessed and impacts identified for drain/ road ID No. D6/R9 and R4. This resettlement plan is based on ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009, and Government of Bangladesh laws. This resettlement plan may be updated (if required) based on detailed measurement surveys and also in case of any design or alignment changes and latest subproject designs.

10. **Scope of Land Acquisition and resettlement.** The scope of land acquisition and resettlement is identified based on subproject selection and field visits to each site and/or alignment. No major Involuntary Resettlement (IR) impacts are envisaged as there is no requirement for private land acquisition as the components will be located along existing roads right-of-way (ROW) and government-owned lands. ADB SPS, 2009 makes it obligatory to endorse any land do nation by an independent third party evaluator (e.g. an eminent citizen of the pourashava linked to an institution), to ensure there is no significant social and economic impact due to land donation.

11. The identified potential involuntary resettlement (IR) based on the subproject designs include: 19 semi-permanent structures will be affected in varying degrees (25%-100%). Of the impacted structures, 10 are semi-permanent structures under residential or commercial use (main structures), and 9 are boundary walls. A total of 20 affected persons (structure owners and tenants with 112 household members) are impacted. The 10 affected main structures have 11 owners/users with 51 household members. Structure loss is expected to pose significant

⁵ Master plans are prepared under LGED's District Towns Infrastructure Development Project and Urban Towns Infrastructure Development Project.

impact to 6 users of affected main structures (5 commercial and 1 residential structure), who will face relocation. The affected household facing relocation impact has 5 members, while the 5 commercial structure users facing relocation have 26 household members, who live elsewhere.. All the affected persons of the 6 structures shall be able to rebuild the structures and reestablish their businesses/ house nearby and will be provided necessary assistance to do so. The remaining APs facing structure loss will be able to continue business/stay at the present location although there is likelihood of temporary disruption to livelihood during construction/ reconstruction.

12. **Categorization.** The roads and drainage subproject components proposed for implementation under contract packages (i) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-01/2017, (ii) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-02/2017, (iii) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-03/2017; (iv) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-03/2017, (v) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-03/2017, (vi) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/UT+DR-05/2017, (vii) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/UT+DR-03/2017, (viii) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/UT+DR-01/2017, and (ix) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/UT+DR-04/2017 in Cox's Bazar are assessed for involuntary resettlement (IR) impacts. IR impacts are identified for drain/ road ID No. D6/R9 and R4. The subprojects are classified as Category B in accordance with ADB SPS, 2009. ADB's SPS covers both temporary and permanent impacts to both titled and non-titled persons, and includes both physical and economic displacement.

13. **Consultation and Disclosure.** Goals and objectives of the project have been disclosed with the affected people and other stakeholders through a total of 17 FGDs and one consultation during June-July 2016. The project cut-off date will be established during implementation and formal disclosure of the RP.

14. **Institutional Setup.** LGED and DPHE are the executing agencies of the project. Implementation activities will be overseen by a project management unit (PMU). The participating pourashavas are the implementing agencies, with a project implementation unit (PIU) within the pourashava structure. Consultant teams⁶ will provide support (during project implementation) for (i) detailed engineering design, contract documents preparation and safeguards facilitation; (ii) project management and administration support; (iii) assistance in supervising construction; (iv) strengthening of local governance, conducting required studies/ surveys; and (v) awareness raising on behavioral change activities. 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 grievance redress mechanism.

15. **Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan.** The resettlement cost for the implementation of Phase 1 subprojects in Cox's Bazar pourashava is estimated at approximately \$26,423 which will be met from counterpart (government) funds.

⁶ Consultant teams are composed of management design and supervision consultants (MDSC) and governance Improvement and capacity development consultants (GICDC).

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Background

1. After the successful implementation of the first and second Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement (Sector) Project (UGIIP-1 and UGIIP-2)¹ in 78 *pourashavas* (municipalities), Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) with the financial assistance of Asian Development Bank (ADB) have been implementing UGIIP-3 in selected 30 *pourashavas* over a period of six years (2014 to 2020). The on-going UGIIP-3 (current project) supports strengthening of urban governance and improvement of urban infrastructure and service delivery in *pourashavas* by providing investment support to *pourashavas* based on their governance performance.² The additional financing will expand the current project and invest in (i) additional priority infrastructure and governance improvement in *pourashavas* under the current project, and (ii) infrastructure and governance improvement in five more *pourashavas*.³ With additional financing the project implementation period is proposed to be extended for one year to 2021.

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5. Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), both under the Local Government Division (LGD) of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRDC), are the executing agencies (EA). LGED is responsible for providing support and guidance to *pourashavas* concerning performance criteria and *pourashava* development planning. DPHE will provide support in water

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6. This resettlement plan for proposed improvements to roads and drains in Cox's Bazar pourashava under contract packages UGIIP-III-II/AF/COX'S/UT+ DR 01 DR 02 DR 03 DR 04 DR-05/2017 of UGIIP-3, wherein involuntary resettlement impacts are identified for ID No. D6/R9 and R4, and is based on the feasibility study and project preparation study. This resettlement plan is based on Government of Bangladesh's Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (ARIPO) and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 requirements for involuntary resettlement Category B projects.

7. This resettlement plan is based on a 100% census and socioeconomic survey of affected persons for the identified roads and drainage subprojects in Cox's Bazar. Detailed measurement surveys will be conducted, the resettlement plan updated and ADB approval obtained, prior to start of construction. In addition, in case of any design or alignment changes or changes in components prior to implementation, this resettlement plan will have to be updated as per approved resettlement framework.

B. Proposed Subproject Components

8. The list of proposed road and drainage improvements in Cox's Bazar is presented in **Table 1**. Implementation of contract packages (i) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-01/2017, (ii) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-02/2017, (iii) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-03/2017; (iv) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-03/2017, (v) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-03/2017, (vi) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/UT+DR-05/2017, (vii) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/UT+DR-03/2017, (viii) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/UT+DR-01/2017, and (ix) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/UT+DR-04/2017 will involve (i) construction of 10.19 kilometers (km) of drainage, and (ii) improvement of 16.83 km of existing roads. For a proposed improvement of solid waste management subproject a separate social safeguard documents may be prepared (if required). **Figures 1, 2 and 3** show the location map of Cox's Bazar pourashava, and proposed alignments of roads and drainage.

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

Table 1: Proposed Components in Cox's Bazar for which Involuntary Resettlement Impacts Assessed

Contract Package No.	ID	Details Sub-Projects Description	Length (Km)	Existing width (m)	Proposed width (m)	Whether involuntary resettlement impacts anticipated
UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-01/2017	D-01	A) Construction of R.C.C drain from RRRC office to airport culvert.pr-01, ch-0.00-1545.00m. B) Construction of 2 vent box culvert ch. 1545.00m.	1.545	15	12	No involuntary resettlement impact anticipated
	D-04	A) Construction of RCC drain with footpath at Chobazar Chara from Bara Bazar to Bankkhali river. Ch-0.00-875.00m. B) Construction of RCC U- drain at Tekpara from Ful bag culvert Bankkhali river. Ch-0.00-265.00m.	1.140	4.5-16 5.8	4.5-12 5.8	No involuntary resettlement impact anticipated
UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-02/2017	D-08	A) Construction of RCC U-drain from Dolphin Mour to Ocean Paradise. Ch-0.00 to 353.60m. B) Construction of RCC U-drain with slab from dolphin mour to nirsorgo. Ch-0.00 to 1700.00m. C) Construction of RCC U-drain from nirsorgo to bara chara. Ch-1700.00 to 2600.00m.	2.953	1.5-2.5	2.5	No involuntary resettlement impact anticipated as government road RoW is available, within which the improvements are proposed.
UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-03/2017	D-02	A) Construction of RCC U-drain with footpath at Rumaliya Chara from police line to Bankkhali river. Link-2 ch-2059-3509.00m. B) Construction of RCC U-drain with footpath at Rumaliya Chara from Police Line to Bankkhali river. Link-1 ch-0.00 to 750.00m. C) Construction of RCC U-drain with footpath at Rumaliya Chara from Police Line to Bankkhali river. Link-3 ch-0.00-100.00m.	2.300	10	10	No involuntary resettlement impact anticipated

Contract Package No.	ID	Details Sub-Projects Description	Length (Km)	Existing width (m)	Proposed width (m)	Whether involuntary resettlement Impacts anticipated
UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-03/2017	D-02	A) Construction of RCC U-drain with footpath at Rumaliya Chara from Police Line to Bankkhali river. Ch-940.00 to 2059.00m.	1.119	10	10	No involuntary resettlement impact anticipated
UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-03/2017	D-02	A) Construction of RCC U-drain with footpath at Rumaliya Chara from Police Line to Bankkhali river. Ch-0.00-940.00m. B) Construction of RCC U-drain with footpath at Rumaliya Chara from police line to Bankkhali river. Link-2 ch-0.00-200.00m.	1.140	10	10	No involuntary resettlement impact anticipated.
		Sub-Total =	10.197 Km			
Contract Package No.	ID	Details Sub-Projects Description (Roads)				
UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/UT+DR-05/2017	R-1	A) Construction of RCC Road starting from Deen Nikunjo House to Khurshkhul Road and Mayor House to Kasturi Ghat connecting road via Peshkar Para. L = (836m. + 2478m.) = 3.312km. B) Construction of 2vent Box Culvert at Ch. 1614.00m. C) Construction of RCC U-Drain starting from Deen Nikunjo House to Khurshkhul Road. L= 115.00m. D) Construction of Protective work starting from Deen Nikunjo House to Khurshkhul Road. L=138.00m	3.312	6-7	5	No involuntary resettlement impact anticipated
	R-5	A) Improvement of B.C Road starting from Dolphin More to Bally Hatchery. L= 1550.00m. B) Construction of RCC Road starting from RHD Road to Gazipur Resort. L= 125.00m. Total Length = 1.675km.	1.550	7.32	6	No involuntary resettlement impact anticipated

Contract Package No.	ID	Details Sub-Projects Description	Length (Km)	Existing width (m)	Proposed width (m)	Whether involuntary resettlement Impacts anticipated
		C) Construction of U-Drain starting from RHD to Gazipur Resort.				
UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/UT+DR-03/2017	R-12	<p>A) Construction of RCC Road at Kalatoli Hotel & Motel areas. (1. Jolpori road, 2. Laymish to Sams Plaza, 3. Hotel Quality Home to Green Palace, 4. Light House Resort to Jabar Mulluck House, 5. K-Life Road, 6. Silver Resort Road, 7. Seam Hatchery Road, 8. K-Life to Sea Bizzch, 9. Laguna Beach to Hill Tower, 10. White Orchid Road, 11. Beach Way Road, 12. White Orchid to Atomic Energy Office Road, 13. Saikat Para Jame Mosque to Atomic Energy Office), 14. RHD to Devine Hotel Road. (Total L = 3372.40m.)</p> <p>B) Construction of RRC U-Drain Kalatoli Hotel & Motel areas. (Total L= 5133.00m.)</p> <p>C) Construction of RCC Stair RHD to Devine Hotel (Ending Point). L=12.00m.</p>	3.372.4	7.4 - 10	5.4 - 8.2	Limited involuntary resettlement impacts to shopkeepers and businesses (potential access disruptions) are possible. Income loss to be avoided by ensuring access as per EMP provisions.
UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/UT+DR-01/2017	R-2	<p>A) Construction of RCC Road starting from Pallyanna Kata (Habib Shop) to Samiti Bazar. (L=1366m.)</p> <p>B) Constrution of RCC U-Drain (L=990m.), X-Drain (4nos)</p> <p>C) 2vent Box Culvert (2nos)</p>	1.366	6-7	5	No involuntary resettlement impact anticipated.
	R-9 D-6	<p>A) Construction of B.C Road starting from Airport Boundary wall (Jhautala) to Madhyam Natun Bahar Chara. Ch- 0.00-728.00m. & Link-01 Ch. 513-588.00m (L=803.00m)</p> <p>B) Construction of RCC X-Drain at Madhyam Natun Bahar Chara. Ch. 513.00m. (L=13.00m.)</p> <p>C) Construction of RCC U-Drain with Footpath starting from Airport Boundary wall (Jhautala to Madhyam Natun Bahar Chara. Ch.- 0.00-728.00m., Link-01 Ch. 513-708.00m.</p>	0.803	15-20	11.8	Potential involuntary resettlement impacts identified and resettlement plan prepared. Details of anticipated impacts are presented in

Contract Package No.	ID	Details Sub-Projects Description	Length (Km)	Existing width (m)	Proposed width (m)	Whether involuntary resettlement Impacts anticipated
		(L=923.00)				Table 2.
UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/UT+DR-04/2017	R-3	A) Construction of RCC Road starting from Chonkola Ghat to S.M.Para Mosque via Sikdar Para to Barua Para. (L=2530m.) Link-1 = 634, Link-2 = 208m. X-drain = 10nos. Retaining Wall = 150m. Palasaidding = 175m. B) Construction of RCC U-Drain (L=100m.)	3.372	6	4.5	No involuntary resettlement impacts anticipated.
	R-4	A) Improvement of B.C Road starting from Airport Gate to North Nuniar Chara. Ch-0.00-2500.00m. B) Construction of RCC Drain at Airport Gate to North Nuniar Chara. Ch- 500.00-2500.00m.	2.500	4.5-7	4-6	Potential involuntary resettlement impacts identified and RP prepared. Details of anticipated impacts are presented in Table 2.
	R-6	A) Construction of B.C Road starting from Kollol Hotel to Cultural Institute Gate. Ch- 0.00-559.00m. B) Construction of Foothpath starting from Avishar Hotel to Cultural Institute Gate (L=323m.) C) Construction of RCC U-drain at Sugandha beach mour (Five Star Shop) to Cultural Institute Gate. Ch- 0.00-993.00m.	0.559	16	5-13	No involuntary resettlement impacts anticipated.
		Total Length=	16.834 km			
		Grand Total =	27.031 km			

Note: The above list of proposed subprojects has been assessed for IR impacts, and IR impacts requiring compensation and rehabilitation assistance identified for D-6/R-9 and R-4 under contract packages UGIIP-3 / AF/COX's/UT+DR-01/2017, and UGIIP III – II / AF/COX's/UT+DR-04/2017. Limited impacts, not requiring compensation, but requiring timely information sharing and mitigation measures as per EMP (access provision) are identified for R-12 under contract package UGIIP-3 – II / AF/COX's/UT+DR-3/2017. This RP is prepared to address identified impacts in these particular roads and drains, irrespective of the phase under which they will be implemented. .

C. Objectives of Resettlement Plan

10. This Resettlement Plan (RP) for Cox's Bazar *pourashava* is prepared as part of project preparation study for contract (i) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-01/2017, (ii) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-02/2017, (iii) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-03/2017; (iv) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-03/2017, (v) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-03/2017, (vi) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/UT+DR-05/2017, (vii) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/UT+DR-03/2017, (viii) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/UT+DR-01/2017, and (ix) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/UT+DR-04/2017, for roads and drainage subprojects. Other contract packages may require preparation of new Resettlement Plans (RPs) as per approved resettlement framework.

11. This resettlement plan is based on Government of Bangladesh's Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (ARIPO) and ADB SPS, 2009 requirements for involuntary resettlement category B projects. It is consistent with the resettlement framework for UGIIP-3.

12. This resettlement plan has been prepared 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 resettlement plan;
- (ii) to present the socioeconomic profile of the population in the project area, identify social impacts, including impacts on the poor and vulnerable, and the needs and priorities of different sections of the population, including women, poor and vulnerable;
- (iii) to describe the likely economic impacts and identified livelihood risks of the proposed project components; t
- (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 involuntary resettlement 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.

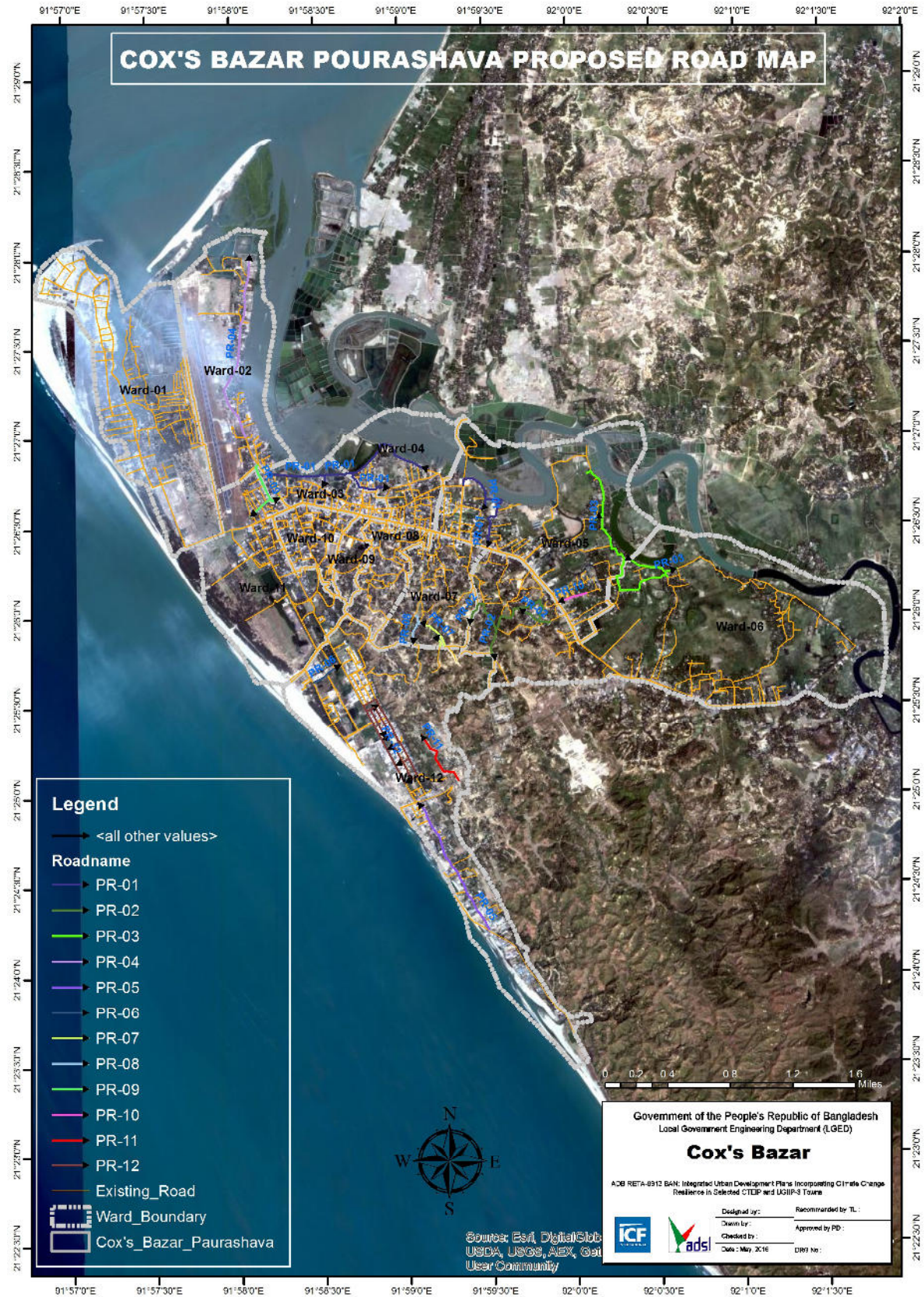
Figure 1: Pourashava Location Map



Figure 2: Proposed Drainage Improvements in Cox's Bazar



Figure 3: Proposed Road Improvements in Cox's Bazar



II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

13. The scope of land acquisition and resettlement is identified based on field visits to each alignment of the proposed roads and drainage facilities under contract packages (i) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-01/2017, (ii) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-02/2017, (iii) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-03/2017; (iv) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-03/2017, (v) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-03/2017, (vi) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/UT+DR-05/2017, (vii) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/UT+DR-03/2017, (viii) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/UT+DR-01/2017, and (ix) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/UT+DR-04/2017, followed by census and socioeconomic surveys of affected persons. The extent of loss to each affected person is determined based on observation and discussion with the affected person; detailed measurement surveys are proposed before implementation in sections ready for construction. No private land acquisition will be required for roads and drainage components as all proposed alignments belong to the pourashava.

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

A. Methodology Used for Assessing Land Acquisition and Resettlement

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

16. **Census of affected persons and inventory of affected assets.** Complete census (100%) of affected households and assets using the form in **Appendix 10** was conducted from 22 May to 6 June 2016 to identify entitled and non-entitled persons, vulnerable affected persons, inventory and detailed measurement of all affected assets and remaining fixed assets of affected persons.

17. **Data analysis and interpretation.** Results of the census (**Appendix 1, 2 and 2A**) were analyzed to determine estimated cost of IR impacts and establish the resettlement database to be used during project monitoring and supervision.¹¹

18. **Updating of the Resettlement Plan.** The resettlement plan has been prepared based on census and socioeconomic surveys subsequent to project preparatory study for roads and drainage infrastructure proposed for implementation under contract packages (i) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-01/2017, (ii) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-02/2017, (iii) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-

¹¹ (i) A census of all affected persons with basic demographic and socioeconomic data, such as household size, age, gender (especially of the head of household), ethnicity, occupation, household income, and vulnerability; (ii) an inventory of all affected assets located within the designated alignment of the project facilities, including land of various types (residential, commercial, and agricultural) and other immovable property (buildings, fences, sheds, irrigation canals, wells, and other structures) where quantities and relevant measurements are clearly determined; and (iii) the valuation of these assets at replacement cost according to local market prices and standards of valuation, without deductions for depreciation, recovery of salvageable materials, or registration fees and other transaction costs.

03/2017; (iv) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-03/2017, (v) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-03/2017, (vi) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/UT+DR-05/2017, (vii) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/UT+DR-03/2017, (viii) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/UT+DR-01/2017, and (ix) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/UT+DR-04/2017. The RP will be updated based on detailed design prior to project implementation, based on detailed measurement surveys.¹²

B. Land Acquisition

19. **Drainage improvement.** All drainage subprojects under contract packages (i) C-1 (UGIIP-III-II/AF/COX'S/DR-01/2017), (ii) C-2 (UGIIP-III-II/AF/COX'S/DR-02/2017), (iii) C-3A (UGIIP-III-II/AF/COX'S/DR-03/2017), (iv) C-3B (UGIIP-III-II/AF/COX'S/DR-03/2017), (v) C-3C (UGIIP-III-II/AF/COX'S/DR-03/2017, will be constructed on existing ROWs which widths are sufficient for the proposed components. In case of drain ID D6, land ownership documents for the dag/plot no. of R-9 entire ROW within which the drain is proposed will be appended to the updated RP prior to ADB approval. Need for land acquisition is not identified for drainage improvement proposed under these packages. The scope of land acquisition will be confirmed in the updated RP.

20. **Roads improvement.** All roads subprojects under contract packages (i) UGIIP-III-II/AF/COX'S/UT+ DR-05/2017, (ii) UGIIP-III-II/AF/COX'S/UT+ DR-03/2017, (iii) UGIIP-III-II/AF/COX'S/UT+ DR-01/2017, and (iv) UGIIP-III-II/AF/COX'S/UT+ DR-04/2017 will improve existing roads. No new road construction or change of alignment will be involved. Widening, if required will be on road ROWs having widths sufficient for the proposed components. In case of R9, land ownership documents stating ownership for dag/plot numbers of the entire alignment will be required, the document will be appended to the updated RP prior to ADB approval. No land acquisition is envisaged for improvement of roads under the above-mentioned contract packages. The scope of land acquisition will be confirmed in the updated RP.

21. As per preliminary design of proposed road and drainage works under contract packages (i) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-01/2017, (ii) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-02/2017, (iii) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-03/2017; (iv) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-03/2017, (v) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-03/2017, (vi) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/UT+DR-05/2017, (vii) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/UT+DR-03/2017, (viii) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/UT+DR-01/2017, and (ix) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/UT+DR-04/2017, and initial information shared by the pourashava (to be further confirmed with land ownership documents), no land acquisition is required. If land is required and stakeholders are willing to donate, any land donation will be endorsed by an independent third party evaluator (e.g. an eminent citizen of the pourashava, preferably employed or associated with an institution) as per RF to ensure there is no significant social and economic impact due to land donation.¹³

C. Resettlement Impacts

22. **Table 2** summarizes the potential IR impacts of each identified subproject component.

¹² Detailed measurement survey involves detailed measurement of the affected land parcel or structure and provides an inventory of the status/ condition of all other assets on the land (e.g. trees, irrigation infrastructure, etc.) or structure. Although DMS is not yet undertaken, fairly robust data based on assessment by survey team and pourashava personnel in discussion with affected persons is used for preparation of this resettlement plan.

¹³ In the event of land donation, the project team should conduct due diligence to (i) verify that the donation is in fact voluntary and did not result from coercion, using verbal and written records and confirmation through an independent third party; and (ii) ensure that voluntary donations do not severely affect the living standards of affected persons, and benefit them directly.

Table 2: Involuntary Resettlement Impacts in Cox's Bazar Pourashava

Sl. #	ID. No.	Contract Package No.	Name of Schemes	Length (km) Existing	Width (km) Proposed	Length (km) Proposed	Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	Remarks
A. Drainage Construction								
6	D-6/R9	DR-4	Development of drainage system from Jhaotala to Murang Chhara with walkway.	(L=1.186km)	None	(L=1.186km)	1 Jhupri No. of HH/APs =1 No. of affected HH members = 1 1 small shop No. of HH/APs = 1 No. of affected HH members = 4 1 stall No. of HH/APs = 1 No. of affected HH members = 5 1 store business man (wholesaler/scrap iron and steel dealer) No. of HH/APs = 1 No. of affected HH members = 1	1 jhupri (commercial) and 1 wholesale shop face significant permanent impact, requiring relocation.
Total =							04 APs (structure loss)	
B. Road Improvement & Drainage Construction								
4	R-4	UT & DR-2	Rehabilitation of Bituminous Carpeting Road from Airport to North Nuniar Chara	L= 2000m; U Drain = 2030m; Guide Wall = 50m.	None	L= 2000m; U Drain = 2030m; Guide Wall = 50m.	9 Boundary wall No. of HH/APs =9 No. of affected HH members = 56 2 Stalls No. of HH/APs =2 No. of affected HH members = 13 1 House No. of HH/APs =1 No. of affected HH members = 5 3 Shops	1 stall, 2 shops and 1 house face significant permanent impact, requiring relocation.

Sl. #	ID. No.	Contract Package No.	Name of Schemes	Length (km) Existing	Width (km) Proposed	Length (km) Proposed	Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	Remarks
							No. of HH/APs =3 No. of affected HH members = 22 8 Trees (Raintree-1, Korai, 2, Mahogany-1, Shimul-4) Value-BDT 31000. No. of HH/APs =2 No. of affected HH members = 13	
Total =							20 APs facing structure loss (including 09 APs who will lose boundary walls)	1 household (with 5 members) and 5 commercial structure users face relocation impact

APs = affected persons, BDR = Bangladesh Riffle Road, HH = household, ISG = Improve Sub- Grade, RCC = reinforced cement concrete; WBM = Water Bone Macadam.

* As per procurement plan prepared during project preparation. Components are grouped as "packages" to be implemented by civil works contractors.

Source: PPTA consultants. Site visits and surveys, 22 May to 6 June 2016.

23. **Drainage improvement.** There is sufficient space along ROWs to construct the proposed drains (D-1, D-4, D-7, D-8, and D-2). It has been noted that there are no structures, encroachers/squatters and/or mobile vendors/hawkers along the proposed alignment and ROWs of these drains.

24. Based on census surveys there are structures and fixed assets on ROWs of Old ID D-6 (which is now part of R9, road cum drain subproject).

- (i) To construct D-6: A drain of 5 ft width is proposed within the existing road ROW. Four structures, including 1 shop, 1 jhupri, 1 stall and 1 storage space will be affected; of these, 2 structures will involve physical displacement.¹⁴ No trees will be cut down. In addition to structure loss for the owner (one person owns all four affected structures including jhupri, shop, arot/ wholesale trade godown, and stall), potential temporary impacts to livelihoods (temporary income loss) of four tenants who currently use the four affected structures is anticipated. Strip map showing location of IR impacts is shown as **Figure 4**.¹⁵

25. There is sufficient space for a staging area, construction equipment, and stockpiling of materials. However, the contractor will need to remove all construction and demolition wastes on a daily basis as per subproject environmental management plan (EMP).

26. **Roads improvement.** Other than R-4, the carriageways are free from any structures along proposed alignments.

27. Based on transect walk and census there are structures on ROW of R-4. There are limited impacts in case of R12, not requiring compensation as explained below. In case of R9/ D6, the impacts have already been discussed in para 23 (i) above, however, certain risks to timely completion of the project were identified during public consultations.

- (i) In case of R12, which is in the commercial zone of Cox's Bazar, limited impacts are identified to shopkeepers who are using the road ROW for display of wares; however, all shopkeepers would like the roads to be improved and will shift their wares inside or by the side of each shop during the construction period willingly, as indicated during consultations. Potential access disruption to hotels, motels and restaurants will be avoided by the contractor, who will ensure pedestrian access, at minimum, throughout the construction period to avoid income loss to shopkeepers and hotel owners. It has been noted during the field visits that there

¹⁴ Persons facing physical displacement will be able to rebuild the structures and reestablish their businesses nearby or at the same location and will receive assistance under the project to do so.

¹⁵ The road ROW for D6/ R9 was obtained from a landowner by the local body in the 1980s; the cadastral map depicting the road and its dag no. (plot no.) is available. During public consultations, the previous owner's heir, Mr. Omar Farooq indicated that the land had not been formally transferred to the local body yet. Subsequently, a meeting of 93 local residents and traders around the area including the heir of previous owner was called by the local body (Appendix 5c provides details of consultation held and resolution adopted at the meeting). The cadastral map prepared in 1991 depicting the dag/ survey number was shown and discussed with the ex-landowner's son/legal heir. As explained by the local body, the road with the new survey number belongs to the government (Airport Authority); while the khatian showing ownership by government is awaited and will be appended to the updated resettlement plan, the pourashava Mayor has provided a self-certification of government ownership (Appendix 5E). In order to avoid potential risk to the project, this resettlement plan recommends that a formal /legal document be jointly signed by the local body and Mr. Omar Farooq, heir of the previous owner stating that there are no further differences regarding ownership of the road and drain ROW and there is no possibility of further dispute arising on the matter during execution, with third party certification indicating there was no coercion involved in obtaining Mr. Farooq's signature/ consent.

- are no mobile vendors/hawkers along the identified alignments.
- (ii) In case of R9/ D6 (road cum drain), the available road ROW is 42 ft and proposed road width is 20 ft, and proposed drain width of D6 along the same alignment is an additional 5 feet. Limited impacts to about 95 shopkeepers /traders of scrap in terms of shifting of stored scrap on the existing road ROW to the other side during construction is anticipated in case of R-9. Potential impacts and risks as a result of the proposed roadside drain along R-9 are discussed in footnote 10.
 - (iii) To construct R-4: 9 boundary walls, 3 semi-permanent shop, 1 house, and 2 temporary stalls will be affected. 8 trees (raintree, korai, mahogany, shimul) will need to be cut. Full loss (80-100%) of 3 structures requiring their temporary relocation (2 shops and 1 house) is anticipated; affected persons would prefer to reestablish these structures along the same road after works are completed. Affected persons facing relocation will be assisted to shift from and back to nearby location along the same road. Of those facing 80-100% loss of major structure, 2 are below poverty line (BPL).
 - (iv) Temporary impacts to livelihoods of three shop owners and two stall owners who currently use the drainage ROW for their business activities are anticipated. In addition, the affected house owner facing relocation is anticipated to face temporary loss of income for the period of disruption (shifting to temporary rented space and period of reconstruction of house) as well. Those facing loss of boundary walls are also assessed to face loss of income during the period of demolition and reconstruction, as they may be unable to undertake productive work at that time. Strip map showing location of IR impacts is shown as **Figure 5**.

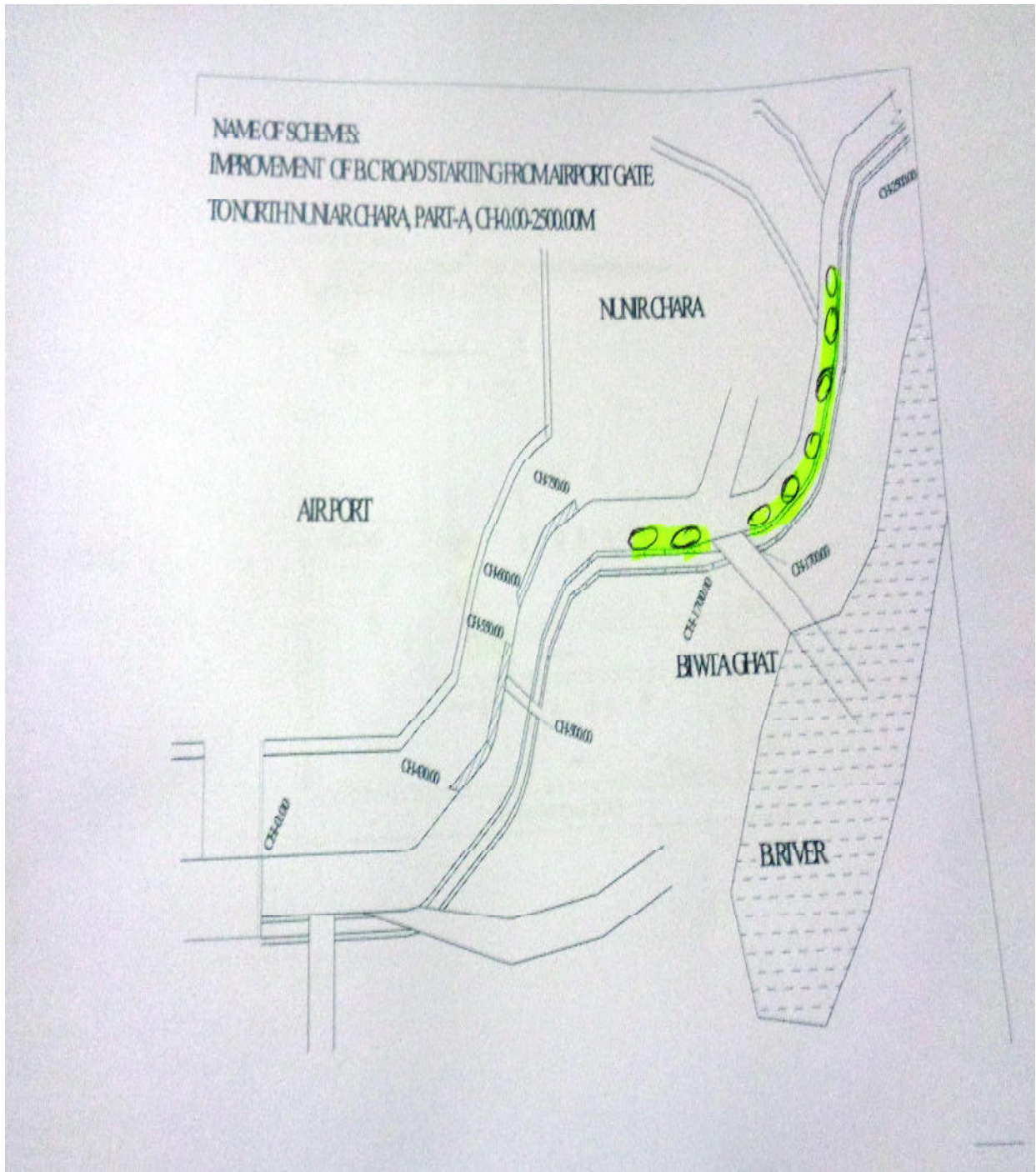
28. There is sufficient space for staging areas, construction equipment, and stockpiling of materials in all selected roads and drains under contract packages (i) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-01/2017, (ii) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-02/2017, (iii) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-03/2017; (iv) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-03/2017, (v) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/DR-03/2017, (vi) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/UT+DR-05/2017, (vii) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/UT+DR-03/2017, (viii) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/UT+DR-01/2017, and (ix) UGIIP-III-2/AF/COX'S/UT+DR-04/2017, and (ix) UGIIP-III-II/AF/COX'S/UT+ DR-04/2017. However, the contractor will need to remove all construction and demolition wastes on a daily basis as per subproject EMP.

Figure 4: Strip map showing location of D6 IR impacts



Note: The circles highlighted yellow in the above strip map depict the location of 4 affected structures in proposed D6 alignment.

Figure 5: Strip map showing location of R4 IR impacts



Note: The area highlighted green in the above strip map depicts the location of affected structures along the proposed D6 alignment.

29. Road closures are not anticipated during construction phase for the said contract packages. Although construction of identified components involves simple techniques of civil work, the invasive nature of excavation and the alignments proposed in built-up areas of Cox's

bazar pourashava where there are a variety of human activities, will result in impacts to sensitive receptors such as residents, businesses, and the community in general. Excavation may also damage existing infrastructure (such as water distribution pipes, electricity pylons, etc.) located along the ROWs. Through implementation of the EMP, contractors are required to avoid and limit the disturbance to the extent possible. Specific mitigation measures are provided in the EMP, incorporated into their contracts, and will be closely monitored by Cox's Bazar pourashava (project implementation unit [PIU]) and management design supervision consultants (MDSC). The subproject EMP provides the following measures and requirement to be implemented by the contractor to ensure impacts are mitigated:

- (i) in coordination with Cox's Bazar *pourashava* traffic authority, implement a traffic management plan;
- (ii) inform through public announcements, billboards/signage and other form of notice the residents, businesses owners and tenants, and other sensitive receptors (schools, places of worship, hospitals/ clinics, etc.) along construction alignment 7 days, and again 2 days, prior to commencement of works;¹⁶
- (iii) leave spaces for access between mounds of soil;
- (iv) provide walkways and metal sheets where required to maintain access across for people and vehicles;
- (v) consult businesses and institutions regarding operating hours and factoring this in work schedules;
- (vi) consider night works in high-traffic and commercial areas;
- (vii) ensure there is provision of alternate access to businesses and institutions during construction phase, so that there is no closure of these shops or any loss of clientele; and
- (viii) ensure any damage to properties and utilities will be restored or compensated to pre-work conditions.

30. Temporarily affected mobile hawkers/ vendors (if any) will be assisted by contractors in moving to alternative locations during the brief period of construction and allowed to return once construction in the area is declared complete. However, in the event that there are income losses for persons with temporary and/or movable structure/equipment during shifting (anticipated to be for a maximum period of 2 days in most cases), compensation for lost income will be made for the time of disruption. Additional assistance will be provided to vulnerable affected persons. The responsible officer for payment of compensation to affected persons facing relocation as well as those facing temporary income loss will be the PMU social safeguard officer, assisted by the PIU designated safeguard person.

31. This resettlement plan summarizes potential involuntary resettlement impacts in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

	Details	Number	Description of loss	No. of Affected HH	No. of HH Members	Remarks
1.	Structures					
	a. Main Structure					

¹⁶ Information should be understandable to local people and include nature and duration of construction activities and contact numbers for concerns/ complaints.

	Details	Number	Description of loss	No. of Affected HH	No. of HH Members	Remarks
	(i) Permanent		Not applicable			
	(ii) Semi-permanent	10	shops, stall chupri, house etc.	10	51	6 of the affected main structures (5 commercial and 1 residential) with 6 users will face relocation impact. 1 owner of 4 of the affected structures (of which 2 face significant loss) who lives elsewhere, does not face relocation impact.
	b. Other Structures					
	(i) Permanent/ semi-permanent	9	Boundary wall,	9	56	
2.	Trees	8	Not Applicable			
3.	Crops (planted on ROWs)	None	Not Applicable			
4.	Livelihood					
	(i) Permanent*		Not applicable			
5.	(ii) Temporary **	20	20 APs	20	20 HH=112 members (including 1 owner of 4 structures and 4 tenants)	
6.	Relocation	6	6 APs	6	6 HH= 31 members	1 HH=5 members; 5 business owners=26 HH members (living elsewhere)

APs = affected persons, HH = household.

* Permanent livelihood IR impact – considered when AP (can be mobile hawkers/vendors, with permanent/semi-permanent structure/s, with equipment/tools) is required to move out/vacate the location during the construction phase and has no possibility of reestablishing the business. A change in livelihood is also considered a permanent IR impact.

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

32. Of the total 20 affected households facing varying levels of impact, 13 (65%) are BPL

(with 90 members), of which 3 are households with multiple vulnerabilities (BPL and female/elderly headed).¹⁷ Information on vulnerability status of households is summarized in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Summary of Vulnerable Households/ Affected Persons

	Type of Vulnerability	No. of affected HH	No. of HH family members
1.	Below poverty line (BPL) ***	13	90
2.	Multiple vulnerabilities (BPL and female headed/elderly) ****	03 (of 13 BPL)	15 (of 90 BPL)
3.	Any poor household with disabled member	None	

HH = household.

In the absence of both national and regional benchmark of BPL, this project uses the upper poverty line at BDT2746/ capita/ month for Chiitagong Urban to determine vulnerable households. This is calculated from 2010 upper poverty line determined by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics with inflation rate added.

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

Note: Vulnerability status of affected tenants is not available. The revised RP prior to implementation will include this detail.

Source: Census Survey, June 2016

33. Loss of boundary walls for 3 households with multiple vulnerabilities (BPL, female-headed and/or elderly) and 6 BPL households is anticipated. The remaining 4 affected BPL households face structure loss. A pourashava-level gender action plan (GAP) is prepared for the project to ensure gender equality and social inclusion. The GAP provides for activities to include active participation of females in (i) project disclosure and FGDs, (ii) decision-making capacity in pourashavas, (iii) increasing women-friendly service delivery including the poor and the marginalized, and (iv) building women-friendly infrastructure at all levels of pourashavas.

34. There are no identified indigenous peoples (IPs)/ small ethnic communities (SEC) in Cox's bazar *pourashava*.¹⁸ In course of preliminary design and resettlement impact surveys as well, no indigenous people has been identified among affected persons. Hence, no adverse impacts to indigenous people that are likely to affect their identity, culture, and customary livelihoods, are anticipated as a result of proposed subproject components. If a project causes land acquisition and resettlement of IPs/ SEC, a combined SECDP and resettlement plan will be formulated. In the case of physical displacement of IPs/ SEC from traditional or customary lands, the broad community support of the affected IPs/ SEC is required. Detailed information on their land-use, economic activities, and social organizations will be collected to prepare a separate small ethnic community development plan (SECDP).

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. Profile of Affected Persons

35. Impact inventory surveys reveal that there 20 affected households (owners and tenants of the shops, houses, boundary walls, stalls. jhupri etc.) in Cox's Bazar due to proposed drains and roads subprojects. Of these, 6 households with 23 members (shops, houses, stalls or jhupris) face potential physical and temporary economic displacement as their existing structures will be rendered unviable after demolition. Of the 6 households facing temporary

¹⁷ ADB SPS 2009 SR II definition of vulnerable (below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land) was followed in identification of vulnerable APs. BPL, female-headed and elderly were the categories of vulnerable found among the affected persons.

¹⁸ Indigenous Peoples (IPs) often have traditional land rights but no formal titles, for the project, referred to as small ethnic communities.

relocation, 2 are BPL. All 19 affected shops, house, boundary walls are on existing road or drain ROW, who have been present for above 2 years at the location to pursue economic activities.

36. All (100%) affected persons belong to the majority social group of Bengali Muslims. The number of household members in affected person households is 112. The average household size is 5.6. The overall sex ratio in these households is low, at 723 females per 1,000 males. Two male headed households and both female headed households among the affected persons have monthly incomes below BDT 7,000.

Table 5: Demographic Characteristics
(N=20 households)

Component	Male	Female	Total Household Members	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	Average HH Size
D-6	8	8	16		
R-4	57	39	96		
Total	65	47	112	420	5.6

Source: Census Survey, June 2016.

37. The number of members in a household reveals the number of dependents on the available household income (Table 6).

Table 6: Number of Household Members
(N=20 households)

Number of Household Members	Female Headed Households (No.)	Male Headed Households (No.)	Total Households
1-3		2	2
4-6	2	10	12
7-9		5	5
10 or more		1	1
Total	2	18	20

Source: Census Survey, June 2016

Table 7: Monthly Household Income (BDT)
(N=20)

Household Type	Below 7000	7000-10000	10000-15000	15000-20000	20000 and more	Total
Male Headed	2	5	4	1	6	18
Female Headed	2					2
Total	4	5	4	1	6	20

Note: The total household income divided by family size indicates that 13 of the households facing structure loss are below poverty line.

Source: Census Survey, June 2016

38. Analysis of per capita income of affected households reveals their socioeconomic status. Sixty five percent of affected persons' households are BPL, 15% are just above poverty line and only about 20% are well off. Both the female headed households among the affected persons are BPL.

Table 8: Per Capita Income of Affected Person Households
(N=20)

Per capita income	Male Headed Households	Female Headed Households	No. of APs	%	Remarks
<2750	11	2	13	65	BDT 2746/capita/month is BPL
2751-4000	3	0	3	15	
4001-5250	0	0	0	0	
>5251	4	0	4	20	
Total	18	2	20	100	

Source: Census Survey, June 2016.

39. Assessment of income sources of affected households reveals their resilience to potential economic impact. The two female-headed affected person households are dependent on relatives and 1 of the male-headed households has unemployed members and 7 of the male headed households do not have secondary sources of income, rendering them more vulnerable to economic impacts (Table 9 and Table 10).

**Table 9: Primary Income Source of Affected Person Households
(N=20)**

Primary Income Source of Household	Female Headed Households (No.)	Male Headed Households (No.)	Total
Business		14	14
Part time labour		1	1
Service/Job		1	1
Financial support from relatives	2		2
Rent on property owned		1	1
None (unemployed)		1	1
Total	2	18	20

Source: Census Survey, June 2016.

**Table 10: Affected Person Households with Secondary Income Sources
(N=19)***

Secondary Income Source of Household	Female Headed Households (No.)	Male Headed Households (No.)	Total
Business		1	1
Brokerage		1	1
House rent		1	1
Job		4	4
Wage labour		3	3
None	2	7	9
Total	2	17	19

Note: 1 household had no employed members, and no source of income at the time of survey (Table 9).
Source: Census Survey, June 2016.

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

A. Public Consultation Conducted

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

41. The methods used for consultations were open meetings, interviews and focus group discussions (FGDs). A total of 17 FGDs and one public consultations were conducted from 22 June to 6 July 2016 with total of 198 participants (12 women and 176 men, of whom 39 were elderly and/or BPL) composed of affected persons, persons who may suffer temporary access

disruptions during construction activities, farmers, service holder, students, shopkeepers/ businessmen from the subproject area, and daily commuters consulted randomly. The resettlement survey findings and impacts, entitlements, mitigation measures and grievance redress mechanism were disclosed in the public consultation meeting. Detailed records of issues discussed and feedback received along with dates, times, locations, and list of participants are given in **Appendix 5A**.

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

- (i) **Demolition of structures and cutting of trees for ROW clearing**—this is anticipated as some structures are encroaching the ROWs required for the components. The contractors will be required to repair/ restore any damaged asset/s to its pre-construction condition at own cost. Affected assets, trees and APs will be recorded. IR impacts will be addressed in the RP.
- (ii) **Temporary relocation of business and mobile vendors/ hawkers during construction—Cox’s bazar** pourashava will identify relocation sites prior to start of civil works. Contractor/s will be required to provide assistance to affected persons in moving to these sites. The affected persons will have the right to salvage materials and can go back to their original sites once the construction is completed. Affected persons and livelihood impacts will be recorded. IR impacts will be addressed in the RP. Additional compensation will be provided to vulnerable affected persons.
- (iii) **Pedestrian safety**—the measures to ensure Phase 1 components will not compromise pedestrian safety include design consideration such as dedicated pedestrian walkways on identified roads, covering of drainages to serve as walkways, provision of speed bumps in areas where there is high traffic for school children and accident-prone stretches, and provision of safety signs and boards. During construction phase, mitigation measures as specified in the subproject EMPs will be implemented by the contractors and closely supervised by Cox’s bazaar pourashava and consultants.
- (iv) **Employment opportunity**—there will be local employment opportunity for skilled and unskilled laborers. Participation of women is highly encouraged.
- (v) **Traffic**—road closure is not anticipated during construction period. The contractor/s will be required to submit a traffic management plan and implement in coordination with pourashava traffic authority. Alternate routes will be communicated via public announcements, billboards and notices.
- (vi) **Disruption of access to businesses/ shops**—The contractor/s will be required to factor in their work schedules the timing of operations of business/shops along the alignments. The businesses/ shops will be notified 7 days and again 2 days prior to start of construction activities. Access will be maintained through provisions of planks and metal sheets across trenches.
- (vii) A number of shops in Bijoy Sarani to BGB camp Road are using half of the main road for displaying their goods (fruits, garments, handicrafts etc.). They have very small space to keep those goods inside their shops. These people were informed

about the project and they were informed the need to free the spaces during the construction phase. The contractors will provide assistance in the shifting and returning once the construction is completed.

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

44. Sixty five percent (65%) of the affected persons who had taken part in the census agreed they would provide every kind of support and cooperation in any effort to develop the area as well as *pourashava*. However, 35% affected persons, mainly owners of temporary structures, have no space to relocate their businesses and seek suitable space for themselves. It was explained that vulnerable affected persons facing relocation impact would be assisted to move to rental space to continue their business. The project would also provide a business restoration grant to impacted businesses.

45. The issues raised were communicated to Cox's Bazar *pourashava* and consultant team for project preparation to further fine-tune the design of the components. This means that the impacts and their significance have already been reduced.

B. Future Consultation and Disclosure

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

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

- (i) **Consultations during detailed design stage:** (a) public meetings with affected communities to present final design and alignment of the components, and (b) smaller-scale meetings with affected persons to discuss IR impacts and RP implementation.
- (ii) **Consultations during construction phase:** (a) public meetings with affected communities to discuss and plan work programs and allow issues to be raised and addressed once construction has started, and (b) smaller-scale meetings to discuss and plan construction work with individual communities to reduce disturbance and other impacts, and to provide a mechanism through which stakeholders can participate in project monitoring and evaluation.
- (iii) **Project disclosure:** (a) public information campaigns (via flyers, billboards, and local media) to explain the project to the wider city population and prepare them for disruptions they may experience once construction is underway; (b) public disclosure meetings at key project stages to inform the public of progress and future plans, and to provide copies of summary documents in local language; (c) formal disclosure of completed project reports by making copies available at convenient locations in the study areas, and informing the public of their availability; and (d) providing a mechanism through which comments can be made.

48. A consultation and participation plan is prepared for the project; consultation activities

will be coordinated by the PMU, PIU (Cox's Bazar pourashava) and consultant teams to ensure that the communities are fully aware of the activities at all stages of the project implementation.

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

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

50. A project-specific three-tier GRM is designed to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of affected person's concerns, complaints, and grievances about the social and environmental performance at the level of the project. The GRM aims to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. The GRM has proved effective in the current project in addressing small IR issues, which comprise the bulk of complaints, immediately. Any unresolved complaints at field or pourashava level are brought to the PMU for resolution. Gender disaggregated data on complainants is also being generated.

51. **Common grievance redress mechanism.** A common GRM is set up for social, environmental, or any other grievances related to the project; the RPs and initial environmental examinations (IEEs) will follow the GRM described below, which is developed in consultation with key stakeholders. The GRM provides an accessible and trusted platform for receiving and facilitating resolution of APs' 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.

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

53. Affected persons 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 6** has the sample grievance registration form. Careful documentation of the name of the complainant, date of receipt of the complaint, address/contact details of the person, location of the problem area, and how the problem was resolved will be undertaken. The PMU safeguard officer will have the overall responsibility for timely grievance redressal on environmental and social safeguards issues and for registration of grievances, related disclosure, and communication with the aggrieved party through the PIU designated safeguard focal person.

54. **Grievance redress process.** In case of grievances that are immediate and urgent in the perception of the complainant, the contractor and MDSC on-site personnel will provide the most easily accessible or first level of contact for quick resolution of grievances. Contact phone numbers and names of the concerned PIU safeguard focal person and contractors, will be posted at all construction sites at visible locations.¹⁹ The project grievance redress mechanism is shown in **Figure 6**.

- (i) **1st Level Grievance.** The phone number of the PIU office should be made available at the construction site signboards. The contractors and PIU safeguard focal person can immediately resolve on-site in consultation with each other, and will be required to do so within seven days of receipt of a complaint/grievance.
- (ii) **2nd Level Grievance.** All grievances that cannot be redressed within seven days at field/ward level will be reviewed by the grievance redress cell (GRC) headed by Panel Mayor of the pourashava with support from PIU designated safeguard focal person and MDSC regional environment and resettlement specialists. GRC will attempt to resolve them within 15 days.²⁰ The PIU designated safeguard focal person will be responsible to see through the process of redressal of each grievance
- (iii) **3rd Level Grievance.** The PIU designated safeguard focal person will refer any unresolved or major issues to the PMU safeguard officer and MDSC national environmental and resettlement specialists. The PMU in consultation with these officers/specialists will resolve them within 30 days.

55. 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.

56. In the event that the established GRM is not in a position to resolve the issue, the affected person also can use the ADB Accountability Mechanism through directly contacting (in writing) the complaint receiving officer at ADB headquarters or the ADB Bangladesh Resident Mission. The complaint can be submitted in any of the official languages of ADB's Developing Member Countries. The ADB Accountability Mechanism information will be included in the project information document (PID) to be distributed to the affected communities, as part of the project GRM.

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

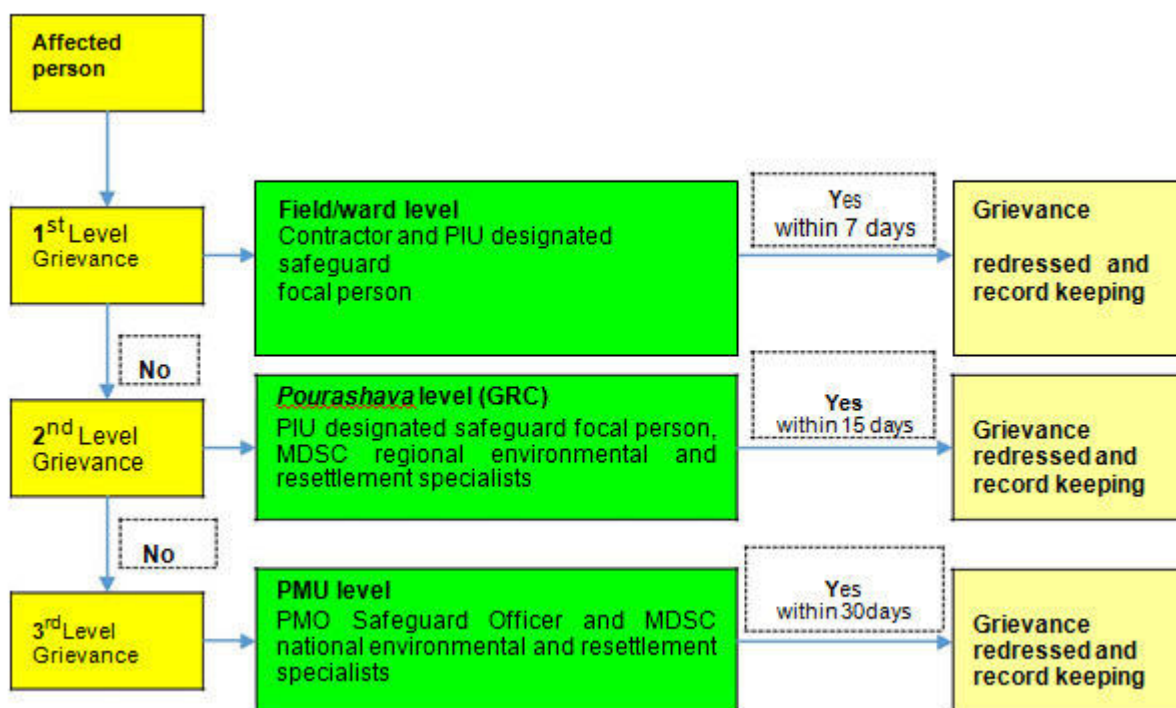
¹⁹ The GRC is already established at pourashava level and PMU level for the 30 pourashavas under the current project. The PMU-level GRC is therefore already in place for the five new pourashavas. The pourashava-level GRC will be set up in the five new pourashavas to be included under additional financing.

²⁰ For example in Lalmonirhat pourashava, the GRC comprises panel mayor as Chairperson, and 1 councilor, the pourashava Executive Engineer, Secretary pourashava and pourashava administrative officer, as members. All pourashava-level GRCs shall have at least one-woman member/chairperson and AP representative or independent NGO as committee member. In addition, for project-related grievances, representatives of affected persons, community-based organizations (CBOs), and eminent citizens must be invited as observers in GRC meetings.

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

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

Figure 6: Project Grievance Redress Mechanism



GICDC = governance Improvement and capacity development consultants, GRC = Grievance Redressal Cell, MDSC = management design and supervision consultants, PIU = project implementation unit, PMU = project management office

VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

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

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

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

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

64. **Appendix 7** provides a comparison of ARIPO and ADB SPS, 2009 principles and provides a gap analysis. Gaps between ARIPO and ADB, SPS 2009 were identified, and bridging measures are specified the project's resettlement framework. This also specifies that in case of discrepancy between the policies of ADB and the government, the policy of ADB will prevail.

65. This draft resettlement plan and entitlement matrix therein represents a uniform document agreed upon by both the government and ADB to ensure compliance with their respective rules and policies.

VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Types of Losses and Affected Person Category

66. The types of losses—permanent or temporary, total or partial due to the project include (i) loss of main structures such as residential/ commercial structures, (ii) loss of minor structures such as boundary walls or stairs, (iii) loss of trees, (iv) loss of business, (v) loss of work days/ incomes, (vi) relocation of households and businesses, (vii) loss of rental premises, and (viii) loss of access to premises for residence and trading.

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

68. The following categories of affected persons are likely to be impacted due to the implementation of the project:

- (i) Affected persons whose structures are to be demolished—affected persons

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

B. Principles, Legal, and Policy Commitments

69. The resettlement plan has the following specific principles based on ARIPO and ADB SPS, 2009:

- (i) land acquisition and resettlement impacts on persons displaced by the project would be avoided or minimized as much as possible through alternate design/ engineering options;
- (ii) where the negative impacts are unavoidable, the persons displaced by the project and vulnerable groups will be identified and assisted in improving or regaining their standard of living;
- (iii) information related to the preparation and implementation of this resettlement plan will be disclosed to all stakeholders in a form and language understandable to them; and people's participation will be ensured in planning and implementation;
- (iv) displaced persons who do not own land or other properties, but have economic interests or lose their livelihoods, will be assisted as per the broad principles described in the entitlement matrix of this resettlement plan;
- (v) before starting civil works, compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance will be paid in full in accordance with the provisions described in resettlement plan;
- (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 date²¹ will not be entitled to any assistance;
- (vii) for non-titleholders such as informal settlers/squatters and encroachers, the date of completion of detailed measurement surveys post detailed design are the cut-off dates. This stands to be declared by LGED;
- (viii) appropriate GRM will be established to ensure speedy resolution of disputes;
- (ix) all activities related to resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring will ensure the involvement of women and other vulnerable groups;
- (x) consultations with the affected persons will continue during the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation works; and
- (xi) a clause in the contract agreement that the construction contractor/s will be required to repair to pre-works condition or compensate any loss or damage

²¹ The project cut-off date will be established during the formal disclosure of the resettlement plan. A cut-off date is set to establish displaced persons who are eligible to receive compensation and resettlement assistance by a project. The aim is not to inflict losses on people. Any person who purchases or occupies land in the demarcated project area after a cut-off date is not eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance. Fixed assets such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots established after this date, or an alternative mutually agreed on date, will not be compensated.

caused by his execution of works.

C. Entitlement and Cut-off Date

70. In accordance with the UGIIP-3 additional financing Resettlement Framework, 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 cut-off date for eligibility and entitlements is the date of disclosure of the approved draft resettlement plan.

71. The entitlement matrix (**Table 11**)²² specifies that any displaced person²³ will be entitled to (i) compensation for loss of land at the replacement cost, (ii) compensation for loss of structure (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost (without counting the depreciation value);, (iii) compensation for loss of business/ wage income, (iv) compensation for loss of crops and/or trees, (iv) assistance for shifting of structure, (v) rebuilding and/or restoration of community resources/facilities, and (vi) if vulnerable affected persons, livelihood/ transitional cash assistance for vulnerable displaced persons (head of the affected family) at official minimum wage of the appropriate affected person's occupation.

Table 11: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
1. STRUCTURES			
Residential, agricultural, commercial, community	Partial loss (<30 %) and alteration of structure	Owner (including non-titled land user)	-Cash compensation for lost parts of structure at replacement cost and repair of remaining structure at market date for materials, labor, transport, and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation for age. - Right to salvage materials from lost structure. - Allowed to construct temporary structure on unused part of project land after completion of civil work, through some lease/ rent system. - In case of loss of toilet rendering structure unlivable, replacement with safe sanitation facilities at adjacent or nearby location, or, compensation for the entire structure at the discretion of the owner.
		Lessee, tenant	- Cash refund of the lease money for the lessee for duration of remaining lease period (to be deducted from the owner)

²² Resettlement entitlements with respect to a particular eligibility category are the sum total of compensation and other forms of assistance provided to displaced persons in the respective eligibility category.

²³ In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
	Full loss of structure (=>30 %) and relocation	<p>Owner (including non-titled land user)</p> <p>Lessee, tenant</p>	<p>-The affected person may choose between the following alternatives:</p> <p>- Compensation through provision of fully titled and registered replacement structure of comparable quality and value, including payment of all transaction costs, materials, labor, transport, and other incidental costs, at a relocation site or a location agreeable to the affected persons OR</p> <p>- Cash compensation for the affected structure at replacement cost, including all transaction costs, materials, labor, transport, and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation for age.</p> <p>- In case of the remaining structure become unlivable the compensation will be calculated for the entire structure without deduction of depreciation and self-relocation</p> <p>IN EITHER CASE</p> <p>- Right to salvage materials from lost structure</p> <p>- Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to size of lost plot for 6 months</p> <p>- The lease money for the lessee for duration of remaining lease period will be deducted from the owner.</p>
	Moving of minor structures (fences, sheds, kitchens, latrines, etc.)	Owner, lessee, tenant	<p>-The AP may choose between the following alternatives:</p> <p>- Cash compensation for self-reconstruction of structure at market rate (labor, materials, transport, and other incidental costs) OR</p> <p>- Relocation/reconstruction of the structure by the project</p> <p>IN EITHER CASE</p> <p>- Access to the affected facility should be to be restored.</p>
	Stalls, kiosks	Vendors (including titled and non-titled land users)	<p>-Assistance for finding alternative land to continue business</p> <p>-Allowed to construct temporary structure/continue business through some lease/ rent system as vendor, at alternative location comparable to lost location AND</p> <p>-Cash compensation for self-relocation of stall/ kiosk at market rate (labor, materials, transport, and other incidental costs)</p>
	Fixed assets	Owner, lessee,	-Cash compensation for self-

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
	attached to affected structures (water supply, telephone lines)	tenant	relocation of stall/ kiosk at market rate (labor, materials, transport, and other incidental costs)
2. INCOME RESTORATION²⁴			
Crops	Affected crops	Cultivator	- Department of Agriculture will determine the valuation of seasonal crops. Cash compensation at current market rate proportionate to size of lost plot for 1 year's future harvests, based on crop type and highest average yield over past 3 years.
			- For seasonal crops: if notice for harvest of standing seasonal crops cannot be given then value of lost standing crop at market value will be made.
			- For perennial crops: value will be calculated as annual net product value multiplied by number of productive years remaining.
			- Residual harvest can be taken away without any deduction
			- If land is permanently lost add another year of loss income from crops (net income) to cover the loss during the preparation of new agricultural land.
		Parties to share crop arrangement	-Same as above and distributed between land owner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/ informally agreed share.
Trees	Affected Trees	Cultivator	- Value of timber bearing trees will be based on the market price of timber and will be determined by the Forest Department. Cash compensation for timber trees at current market rate of timber value, plus cost of purchase of seedlings/ sapling and required inputs to replace trees.
			- Value of fruit-bearing trees will be based on value of products multiplied by number of productive years remaining. Cash compensation for fruit bearing trees at current market rate of crop type and average yield multiplied, (i) for immature non-bearing trees, by the years required to grow tree to productivity, or (ii) for

²⁴ Re-establishing productive livelihood of the displaced persons to enable income generation equal to or, if possible, better than that earned by the displaced persons before the resettlement.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			mature crop-bearing trees, by 5 years average crops (the grafted/tissue cultured plant usually starts fruiting within 2-3 years), plus cost of purchase of grafted/tissue cultured plant and required inputs to replace trees. Department of Horticulture will determine the valuation of fruit-bearing trees.
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	-Same as above and distributed between landowner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/ informally agreed share
Permanent loss of agriculture-based livelihood ^a	Partial loss of agricultural land with viable land remaining	Owner, lessee, share crop tenant, non-titled land user	-Provision of support for investments in productivity enhancing inputs, such as land levelling, 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 at BDT83,000 per household (the provided sum is given to the entitled AP for one time allowance/ income generating assistance).
	Full loss of viable agricultural land without availability of alternative land	Owner, lessee, share crop tenant, non-titled land user	-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 BDT 100,000 per household (the provided sum is given to the entitled AP for one time allowance/ income generating assistance).
Loss of income from agricultural labor		Wage laborers in any affected agricultural land	-Cash assistance for loss of income up to 7 days at actual income loss as per census or Government of Bangladesh registered minimum wage, whichever is higher.
			- Preferential selection for work at project site during civil works.
Maintenance of access to means of livelihood	Obstruction by subproject facilities	All APs	-Accessibility of agricultural fields. Community/ social facilities, business premises, and residences of persons

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

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
	to land acquisition and/or resettlement without possibility of re-employment in similar sector and position in or near area of lost employment/ daily wage.	affected businesses	<p>record or registered wage, or, in its absence, comparable rates for employment of the same type.</p> <p>-If required by the applicable labor code, compensation will be paid to employer to enable him/ her to fulfil legal obligations to provide severance payments to laid-off employees, to be verified by government labor inspector AND</p> <p>-Provision of retraining, job placement, additional financial grants, and microcredit for equipment and buildings, as well as organizational/ logistical support to establish affected person in alternative income generation activity.</p> <p>-Included in the project livelihood restoration and rehabilitation program.</p>
4. COMMON RESOURCES, PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES			
Loss of common resources, public services and facilities	Footbridges, roads, footpaths, culverts, places of worship, classrooms in educational institutions, canal water by downstream users, common water points/ connections, public/ community toilets, community spaces, playgrounds, etc.	Service provider	-Full restoration at original site or reestablishment at relocation site of lost common resources, public services and facilities, including replacement of related land and relocation of structures.
			-One time grant fund for the common public resources committee and management.
5. SPECIAL PROVISIONS			
Vulnerable APs	Loss of land, structure, and/or employment	All vulnerable APs	<p>-Assistance in identification of relocation sites</p> <p>-Cash assistance for rental of new plot/ structure for up to 6 months.</p> <p>-Assistance with administrative process of land transfer, proper title, cadastral mapping, and preparation of compensation agreements.</p> <p>-Provision of livelihood training, job placement.</p> <p>-Included in the project livelihood restoration and rehabilitation program.</p> <p>-Financial grants and/ or microcredit access for livelihood investment as</p>

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			well as organizational/ logistical support to establish an alternative income generation activity. -Subsistence allowance of minimum of 2 months of official minimum wage. -Preferential selection for project-related employment.
Women, social/ religious minorities, elderly-headed household ^b , poor households	Loss of land and structures, owners of land and structures	Titled or recognized	-Titling of replacement land and structures in female owner's/ minority/ elderly household head's name (as applicable). -Cash compensation paid directly to female owners and head of minority households.
Tribal people affected, if any ^c	Loss of land, community assets and structures	Affected tribal people/ community	-Compensation packages as determine by the government valuation team and consultation with the affected community -Full restoration and renovation of affected assets -Special assistance for livelihood restoration as required -In case of major impacts, specific assistance and benefits will be specify under Indigenous People Development Plan
Other impacts	Unanticipated impacts and negotiated changes to entitlements	All affected persons	-To be determined in accordance with the involuntary resettlement safeguards requirements of the ADB SPS and project resettlement framework. -Project resettlement plan to be updated and disclosed on ADB website. -Standards of the entitlement matrix of the resettlement plan not to be lowered.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, APs = affected persons, SPS = Safeguard Policy Statement.

^a Any lumpsum cash assistance/compensation proposed in the EM shall be adjusted for annual inflation, if implemented after 1 year,

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

^c No tribals were identified among the affected persons during resettlement surveys in Cox's Bazar.

VIII. COMPENSATION MECHANISM

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

experience significant impacts on their livelihood activities regardless of their poverty status. Additional assistance will be required for AP categorized as poor and vulnerable.

73. This resettlement plan ensures compensation at replacement cost for all the displaced people/ affected persons due to implementation of identified components in Cox's Bazar pourashava under contract packages UGIIP-III-II/AF/COX'S/UT+ DR 01 DR 02 DR 03 DR 04 DR-05/2017.

A. Cash Allowance to Support Lost Income

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

B. Assistance to Re-establish Businesses

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

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

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

C. Assistance for relocation

78. Cash assistance for relocation to new place, including transport and labour cost if any, shall be provided to APs facing relocation impact, in accordance with the resettlement framework.

D. Additional Assistance to Vulnerable Groups

79. The following categories of displaced persons have been identified as vulnerable groups in the project: female-headed, elderly-headed, disabled-headed, as well as IP/ minorities and below poverty line (BPL) households. In addition to the provisions in the entitlement matrix for compensation of loss of assets and livelihood, additional allowance equivalent to 2 months' income at minimum wages to each of these vulnerable groups households affected is included towards enabling improvement of their socioeconomic status. Vulnerable persons will be given priority in unskilled labor opportunities under the project. ID cards will verify vulnerability status, and the PIU will present the list of vulnerable persons to contractors. Cash assistance will also be provided for vulnerable APs required relocation for renting a new business structure/ house up to 6 months.

E. Compensation for Temporarily Affected Persons

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

F. Payment of Compensation to Affected Persons

75. The following steps are envisaged in payment of compensation to affected persons:

- (i) **Step-1.** PIU, with assistance from PMU and MDSC resettlement specialist will distribute identity cards to affected persons, including those facing income losses and those requiring assistance, and vulnerable affected persons.
 - (a) MDSC resettlement specialist fills up a prescribed form for each affected person, listing down the name, location, and business type of the affected person, including signature;
 - (b) MDSC resettlement specialist takes passport-size photograph of each affected person with digital camera;
 - (c) MDSC resettlement specialist prepares a database of the affected persons with digital photographs;
 - (d) MDSC resettlement specialist issues ID cards to affected persons with corresponding ID serial number to match with database and affected persons photo; and
 - (e) MDSC resettlement specialist NGO determines income loss of the vendors/ small shop owners based on the socioeconomic survey.
- (ii) **Step-2.** Affected persons can then access the compensation, assistance, and allowances provided from PIU.
- (iii) **Step-3.** PIU will pay compensation, assistance, and allowances prior to displacement in sections ready for construction (as required). The project director will closely monitor these activities.
 - (a) PIU opens a bank account with a bank, including an MOU to make payment from the account to ID-card holders of affected persons only.

- (b) PIU issues checks to affected persons.
- (c) Bank pays an affected person as bearer of the check; on the reverse side of the check, the bank puts a seal containing a box, notes the ID serial number of the affected person, and checks the bearer's ID and photograph.
- (d) PIU collects the bank statement and submits to PMU included in the resettlement plan implementation report.
- (iv) **Step-4.** PMU will keep accounts-record of affected persons; amounts paid, and receipts record-for accounting purposes.

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

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

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

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

A. Unit Costs

83. As per the project Resettlement Framework the following were considered in determination of replacement cost of immovable properties to be affected by implementation of identified roads and drain components in Cox's Bazar pourashava:

- (i) houses and buildings—the value of the houses, buildings and other immovable properties of affected persons included the cost of labor and transfer of the construction materials;
- (ii) timber bearing trees—the value is based on the market price of timber and as determined by the Forest Department;

- (iii) fruit-bearing trees—the value is based on the market value of products multiplied by number of productive years remaining. If the trees are yet to reach age of maturity for calculating economic value, the cost of seedlings, saplings, and agricultural inputs are added to the compensation valuation. Valuation of fruit-bearing trees has been done by the Department of Horticulture.

84. Business owners' loss of income will be compensated using maximum daily income earned during the duration of impact or number of days the shop/s will remain closed. All temporarily APs will receive subsistence/transitional allowances and shifting assistance during the duration of impact which is expected for a very short period (2 days maximum for components and may even be shortened by judicious planning of construction program, such as, night time or expedited construction). Special care will be taken to ensure that these temporarily affected persons will set up their livelihood once again either in the same location or elsewhere of their own choice.

85. For computation of unit cost for temporary income loss, results of the survey of affected businesses are used. The business surveys reveal affected businesses in Cox's Bazar pourashava earn highest daily profit of BDT500 per day, and average profits reported are BDT400-500 per day. Hence, the average of BDT450 (which also matches the average minimum wage rate information provided by the pourashavas) is used as the unit rate for tentative computation of compensation. Actual loss will be compensated as the entitlement in the resettlement framework.

B. Resettlement Costs

86. Table 12 presents the resettlement cost estimate for roads and drainage components under contract packages UGIIP I – II / AF/COX's/UT+DR-01/2017, and UGIIP III – II / AF/COX's/UT+DR-04/2017, for which impacts are identified.²⁵ The resettlement cost includes (i) replacement cost of affected structures, (ii) assistance and allowances for relocation, (iii) cost of trees, (iv) sums for potential income losses to vendors, and (v) additional provisions for vulnerable affected persons. The resettlement cost has been prepared using market survey price of the impact but the total amount could come down as a result of actual support the community would offer during implementation. The resettlement costs also included other costs to RP implementation such as (i) public consultations and disclosure; (ii) grievance redress mechanism; (iii) safeguards capacity building; (iv) PMU, PIU, and consultants personnel; (v) updating of RP including survey costs during detailed design; and (vi) contingencies to cover damages to properties, if any.

87. The resettlement cost will be updated based on detailed measurement surveys and consultations with community members in each road or drain section prior to implementation. All resettlement costs (including provision of sites for temporarily affected APs), unless otherwise specified in the table will be borne by counterpart funds.

Table 12: Indicative Cost for Resettlement Plan Implementation Cox's Bazar Pourashava

S. No.	Compensation for Type of Loss	Sq ft	No.	Period (Days)	Unit Rate (BDT)	Total (BDT)	Remarks
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²⁵ Limited impacts, not requiring compensation/rehabilitation, but requiring timely information sharing and mitigation measures as per EMP (access provision) are identified for R-12 under contract package UGIIP III – II / AF/COX's/UT+DR-3/2017.

S. No.	Compensation for Type of Loss	Sq ft	No.	Period (Days)	Unit Rate (BDT)	Total (BDT)	Remarks
1	Structure Loss						
1a.	Main Structure						
	(i) Permanent						
	(ii) Semi-permanent	1040	9	LS		534,000	
1b.	Other Structure						
	(i) Boundary wall, stairs etc.	181	10	LS		398,000	
3	Trees		8			31,000	Drainage improvement
4	Loss of Income from Business						
	Business Restoration/Enhancement Grant		5	LS	20,000	100,000	APs facing 50%-100% loss of commercial structure (5 No.).
	Compensation for temporary income loss						
			6	30	450	81,000	APs facing significant impact (6 No.)
			13	10	450	58,500	APs facing 25% loss (major structure) or loss of minor structures. In case of the tenant occupied structure, this compensation will go to the tenant.
			3	2	450	2,700	Affected person facing additional loss of trees are also anticipated to face additional temporary income loss on the days of felling/sale.
	Loss of rental income		4	1	2,000	8,000	4 tenanted structures x 1 month loss of

S. No.	Compensation for Type of Loss	Sq ft	No.	Period (Days)	Unit Rate (BDT)	Total (BDT)	Remarks
							rent @ BDT 2000 per month
5	Relocation						
	Cash assistance for relocation/transport cost		6		10,000	60,000	6 physically displaced APs
	Labour cost for shifting assistance			LS		34,200	95 shops at R-4 using road ROW to store scrap. Assumed that 4 labourers will be required per shop for 0.2 days to shift to and from the present location.
	Cash refund at rate of rental fee		2	6	2,000	24,000	2 affected tenants in structures facing significant loss and relocation
6	Special assistance for vulnerable APs						
	Rental assistance for vulnerable APs facing relocation impact (commercial)		2	3 months	2,000	27,000	2 BPL APs facing relocation impact (commercial)
	Rental assistance for vulnerable APs facing relocation impact (loss of residence)		1	6 months	2,500	15,000	1 BPL AP facing relocation impact (household).
	Subsistence allowance		3	2 months	11,700	70,200	3 BPL among those facing significant impacts
	Financial grant for livelihood investment/organisational/logistic support		3	LS	10,000	30,000	same as above
7	Others						
	Public consultation			LS		300,000	
	Grievance Redress Mechanism			LS		100,000	

S. No.	Compensation for Type of Loss	Sq ft	No.	Period (Days)	Unit Rate (BDT)	Total (BDT)	Remarks
	Safeguards capacity building program					Under MDSC costs	
	Personnel costs (PMU and PIUs)					PMU and PIU costs	
	Updating resettlement plan including DMS Survey					Under MDSC costs	
	Materials for awareness generation; implementation of consultation and participation plan					Under GICDC costs	
	Sub-total (BDT)					1,873,600	
8	10% Contingency ((including repair/compensation for damaged property, others not specified above)					187,360	
	TOTAL (BDT)						
	GRAND TOTAL (BDT)					2,060,960	
	USD					26,423	

APs = affected persons, BPL = below poverty line, MDSC = management design supervision consultant, PIU = project implementation unit, PMU = project management unit.

Note:

1. Structure loss (major structures) is estimated on the basis of market survey of similar properties. The prevalent/ applicable SoR adjusted for inflation will be used post-detailed measurement surveys to arrive at structure costs in the updated RP.
2. The average minimum wage rate (BDT450) provided by 4 pourashavas is used as the basis for estimation of labour cost as well as temporary income loss.
3. The average minimum wage rate (BDT450) for a period of 26 days is considered as monthly wage (used for computation of subsistence allowance).
4. Market surveys reveal that commercial rentals along the Airport Road vary between BDT1,000-2,000, and that rental for residential properties vary between BDT1,500-3,000. The higher figure in both cases is used for computation of rent.
5. Business restoration/enhancement grant is the estimated required capital for setting up/enhancement of a small business, based on discussions with APs across project pourashavas.
6. Tree costs are based on market survey for different types of trees by age /size.
7. The estimated number of days of temporary income loss is based on consultations which revealed that about 20 days to 1 month is required to reestablish a structure at a nearby location, during which period the structure owner is involved in reestablishment. Likewise, for minor structure loss (boundary walls, stairs etc.) or minimal loss of major structures (<25%), the structure owner is likely to face 7-10 days of temporary income loss. For tree felling and sale, the estimated loss of workdays is 2.

X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

A. Institutional Arrangement

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

89. **Project management unit.** A PMU will be established in LGED headed by a project director from LGED. The PMU will be staffed by a safeguard officer to oversee safeguards

implementation and monitoring of the project. The PMU will be responsible for implementing and monitoring safeguards compliance activities, public relations activities, gender mainstreaming activities, and community participation activities. The PMU will receive assistance from the MDSC's national resettlement specialist in the following areas:

- (i) confirm and review final RPs and new RPs prepared by detailed design consultants and that new RPs are prepared in accordance with the RF and submit them to ADB for approval and disclosure;
- (ii) confirm and review the draft DDR prepared by detailed design consultants for approval and disclosure prior to contract awards to confirm the absence of IR impacts in the proposed subproject components;
- (ii) provide oversight on social safeguards aspects (avoidance and mitigation of impacts) of subprojects and ensure RPs are timely implemented by PIUs 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 RPs;
- (iv) establish and implement the project GRM;
- (v) facilitate and confirm overall compliance with project policy related to entitlements and compensation, as relevant;
- (vi) supervise and provide guidance to the PIUs to properly carry out the social safeguards monitoring and assessments as per the RF;
- (vii) review, monitor and evaluate the effectiveness with which the RPs are implemented, and recommend necessary corrective actions to be taken as necessary;
- (viii) consolidate monthly social safeguards monitoring reports from PIUs and submit semi-annual safeguards monitoring reports to ADB;
- (ix) ensure consultations with the affected people and timely disclosure of final RPs in locations and form accessible to the public;
- (x) ensure the timely availability of compensation fund prior RPs implementation; and
- (xi) address any grievances brought about through the GRM in a timely manner.

90. **Implementing agencies.** The participating pourashavas will be the implementing agencies, and will establish a PIU within the pourashava structure. Local LGED and DPHE offices will be involved in the functioning of the PIUs to provide technical support. The PIUs will (i) be responsible for land acquisition; (ii) take necessary action for obtaining ROWs; (iii) plan, implement and monitor public relations activities, gender mainstreaming initiatives and community participation activities at pourashava level; (iv) disseminate information related to the project to the public and media; (v) ensure compliance with loan covenants concerning safeguards measures; and (vi) facilitate implementation of safeguards plans. The PIUs will each designate a safeguard focal person and will receive assistance from the assigned MDSC regional resettlement specialist in the following areas:

- (i) facilitate and assist detailed design consultants and regional resettlement specialist for updating draft resettlement plan and preparation of new safeguards documents for future subprojects;
- (ii) disclose the updated/ finalized safeguards documents to the affected persons;
- (iii) implement final RPs and ensure timely payment of compensation and other assistance prior the dispossession of the affected assets or start of civil works;
- (iv) support the detailed design consultants in assessing and reviewing the land availability and ownership status of the proposed subproject areas;

- (v) conduct social safeguards monitoring during civil works and submit monthly report to PMU;
- (vi) conduct briefings on project GRM and safeguards policy principles to contractors' resettlement supervisors;
- (vii) take corrective actions when necessary to ensure avoidance/minimization of involuntary resettlement impacts;
- (viii) establish the GRC, disclose the project GRM to the affected communities and coordinate with other local government agencies for the preparation and implementation of the resettlement plan;
- (ix) ensure availability of required compensation fund for disbursement to the entitled persons before the starts of civil works; and
- (x) address any grievances brought about through the GRM in a timely manner.

91. **Project management, design and supervision consultants.** MDSC will be engaged to work closely with and advise the PMU and PIUs. The MDSC will have one national resettlement specialist and three regional resettlement specialist. The MDSC national resettlement specialist will, but not limited to:

- (i) work under the general supervision and guidance of MDSC team leader and deputy team leader;
- (ii) provide technical support to PMU and PIUs including review and update the resettlement framework and guidelines for specific types of the subprojects
- (iii) assist PMU in preparing terms of reference (TOR) for resettlement plan preparation, finalize RPs in accordance with the resettlement framework and submit to PMU for approval and submission to ADB;
- (iv) coordinate all involuntary resettlement issues and ensure that all subprojects comply with safeguards requirements of ADB and Government of Bangladesh;
- (v) train PIU officials regarding resettlement issues;
- (vi) assist PMU in all activities related to preparation, screening and finalization of RPs including budget allocation, approval and internal monitoring, etc.;
- (vii) perform any other task assigned by the MDSC team leader and deputy team leader and the project director;
- (viii) prepare the draft semiannual monitoring reports for review and submission to PMU and ADB;
- (ix) update, review and finalize the draft and new RPs prepared by the regional of the project for submission and approval to PMU and ADB

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

- (i) work with PIU to update the resettlement plan during detailed design stage;
- (ii) update the draft RPs and prepare new RPs for subprojects in the subsequent phase with the guidance of national resettlement specialist;
- (iii) assist PIU in screening and categorization of subprojects;
- (iv) prepare project information documents (PIDs) (see **Appendix 8** for sample) for disclosure to stakeholders and affected persons;
- (v) conduct socioeconomic survey and census of 100% affected persons;
- (vi) screen out vulnerable affected persons;
- (vii) calculate compensation and entitlement as per RF;
- (viii) hold consultation on RPs and entitlement with affected persons, incorporate comments and suggestions to RPs, finalize RPs and submit to PMU;
- (ix) train PIU official regarding resettlement issues and contractor's resettlement

- supervisor;
- (x) assist the PIU safeguard focal person in the preparation of monthly safeguards monitoring report for submission to PMU safeguard officer; and
- (xi) perform any other task assigned by MDSC team leader, deputy team leader and national resettlement specialist, and the project director.

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

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

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

Table 63: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for Safeguards Implementation

Activities	Agency Responsible
1. Updating of RPs	
Update resettlement plan based on detailed design, field inspections, consultations, census of affected persons, entitlements and resettlement costs.	PIU with assistance of MDSC regional resettlement specialist (once detailed design is completed prior to tender of bid documents).
Review of updated safeguard documents and send to ADB for approval.	PMU with assistance of MDSC national resettlement specialist
Clearance of relevant information of updated safeguard documents on website	ADB
Disclosure of relevant information of updated safeguard documents in language and form understandable to affected persons.	PMU (website, offices, and public places) PIUs (public places, affected persons, stakeholders, worksites)
2. Preparation of New RPs	
Based on detailed design prepare TOR including checklists and forms (involuntary resettlement assessment checklist, socioeconomic surveys, census forms, and other required documentation) for resettlement plan preparation,	MDSC design engineers (provide detailed design including maps, layouts, sites/alignments, and other relevant information as may be required) MDSC national resettlement specialist (assist PMU in preparation of TOR for resettlement plan preparation) PMU preparation) safeguard officer (provide TOR for resettlement plan)
Transect walks through identified alignments and site visits as per detailed design to identify potential involuntary resettlement impacts, completion and submission of involuntary resettlement assessment checklist.	PIU and MDSC regional resettlement specialist
Review of involuntary resettlement assessment checklist, coordination with design engineers to	MDSC national resettlement specialist

Activities	Agency Responsible
avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts, and design of detailed measurement surveys.	
Socioeconomic survey and full census of affected persons and inventory of affected assets (including strip maps). Appendix 10 provides a template for inventory of losses.	PIU and MDSC regional resettlement specialist
Conduct meetings, consultations, and FGDs	PIU and MDSC regional resettlement specialist
Computation of entitlements	PIU and MDSC regional resettlement specialist
Finalization of entitlements and rehabilitation packages for all affected persons	PIU and MDSC regional resettlement specialist PMU and MDSC national resettlement specialist (provide support)
Preparation of resettlement plan	PIU and MDSC regional resettlement specialist
Review of resettlement plan and send to ADB for approval	PMU with assistance of MDSC national resettlement specialist
Clearance and disclosure of resettlement plan on website	ADB
Disclosure of relevant information of resettlement plan in language and form understandable to affected persons	PMU (website, offices, and public places) PIUs (public places, APs, stakeholders, worksites) GICDC may be requested to assist in information dissemination at pourashava level
3. Resettlement Plan Implementation and other Recurring Activities	
Delivery of entitlements	PIU and MDSC regional resettlement specialist PMU and MDSC national resettlement specialist (close supervision)
Implementation of mitigation and rehabilitation measures	PIU and MDSC regional resettlement specialist PMU and MDSC national resettlement specialist (close supervision)
Consultations with affected persons during construction and/or rehabilitation activities	PIU and MDSC regional resettlement specialist Contractors
Grievance redressal (see section on GRM)	1st level–PIU, MDSC regional resettlement specialist, and contractors 2nd level–PIU and MDSC regional resettlement specialist; TLCC 3rd level–PMU and MDSC national resettlement specialist
Preparation and submission of monthly monitoring report	PIU and MDSC regional resettlement specialist
Preparation and submission of semi-annual monitoring report to ADB. Appendix 11 provides a template for semi-annual social monitoring report.	PMU and MDSC national resettlement specialist
Clearance and disclosure of semi-annual monitoring report on website	ADB
Disclosure of semi-annual monitoring report	PMU (website, offices, and public places) PIUs (public places, APs, stakeholders, worksites)
Capacity Building	MDSC national resettlement specialist
Induction course to contractors prior to mobilization of workers	PMU and MDSC national resettlement specialist PIU and MDSC regional resettlement specialist

ADB = Asian Development Bank, APs = affected persons, MDSC = management, design and supervision consultant, PIU = project implementation unit, PMU = project management office, PMU = project management unit, TOR = terms of reference.

B. Capacity Building

95. MDSC national resettlement specialist will be responsible for development of a training program based on a capacity assessment of target participants (PMU, PIUs, contractor/s, and other stakeholders). The training program will aim to build capabilities on resettlement policy, planning, mitigation measures and safeguards. Typical modules include (i) sensitization to social safeguards, gender and vulnerability issues; (ii) introduction to social safeguards policy, planning and implementation issues, monitoring methods and tools; (iii) review of resettlement plan; and (iv) monitoring and reporting on RP implementation. The suggested outline of the training program is presented in **Table 14**.

96. PMU, PIUs, and MDSC will also organize an induction course for contractors preparing them on resettlement plan implementation including ADB policy, GRM, and social safeguards monitoring requirements and mitigation measures. This will be conducted prior to mobilization of workers to construction sites.

97. The governance improvement and capacity development consultants (GICDC) will support PMU and PIUs in implementing urban government improvement action plan (UGIAP).

98. The governance improvement and capacity development consultants (GICDC) will support PMU and PIUs in implementing urban government improvement action plan (UGIAP). GICDC will provide capacity development, community mobilization and other facilitation services. There will be one regional coordinator at each regional office²⁶ and two community mobilizers in each project pourashava:

- (i) Regional coordinators will assist pourashavas and the local capacity development experts in the activities related to community participation and inclusive developments; and
- (ii) local capacity development experts will be posted at the pourashava and will (a) have to work maintaining close liaison with the mayor, councilors, pourashava staffs and communities, (b) provide assistance and support to PIU regarding planning and implementation of community and participation plan, equity and inclusiveness of women and urban poor.

²⁶ There will be 4 GICDC regional offices.

Table 74: Indicative Capacity Building and Training Program

Description	Contents	Schedule	Participants
Program 1 Orientation Workshop	Module 1 - Orientation on ADB SPS and applicable Government of Bangladesh laws and policies Module 2 - Identification and assessment of environmental and social impacts. - Avoidance and mitigation measures. - IEE and Resettlement Plan preparation. - Incorporation of EMPs and social safeguards into bid documents and contracts. - Implementation of EMPs and Resettlement Plans (RPs) - Monitoring requirements.	1 day for Module 1 At least 2 days for Module 2 (1 day for lectures and 1 hands-on)	LGED and DPHE officials involved in project implementation PIUs
Program 2 Induction Course for Contractors and Supervisory Staff	- Environmental and social issues during construction - Applicable environmental laws - Applicable labor laws - EMP requirements as per IEE and contracts - Avoidance of impacts and implementation of mitigation measures - Monitoring and reporting requirements - Grievance redressal	1 day	PIUs Contractors
Program 3 Experiences and Best Practices Sharing	- Experiences on safeguards implementation - Issues and challenges - Best practices followed - Way forward	Towards end of Phase 2 Implementation Towards end of Phase 3 Implementation Additional sessions to be determined during UGIIP-3 implementation stage.	PMU PIUs MDSC GICDC Contractors Other government agencies involved in the project implementation (example is the Department of Environment)

ADB = Asian Development Bank, GICDC = governance improvement and capacity development consultants, LGED = Local Government Engineering Department, MDSC = management design supervision consultant, PIUs = project

implementation units, PMU = project management unit.

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

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

99. Implementation of UGIP-3 is in three phases based on achievement of governance criteria of the *pourashavas*: (i) first phase=18 months (Q1 2015–Q2 2016); (ii) second phase=36 months (Q3 2016–Q2 2019); and (iii) third phase=30 months (Q1 2019–Q2 2021). The additional financing will provide support for the project's second phase with 27 months assumed for construction, and third phase with 21 month assumed for construction.. The resettlement plan implementation schedule for third phase for road/ drain ID numbers D-6/ R-9 and R-4 is presented in Figure 7.

**Figure 7: Resettlement Plan Implementation Schedule
(for Road/Drain ID No. D-6/R-9 and R-4)**

	2019				2020				2021	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Resettlement Plan Updating										
Conduct detailed measurement surveys in sections ready for implementation										
Identification of vulnerable APs										
Update draft resettlement plan to reflect DMS/business survey										
Consultations and disclosure										
Review and approval (PMU, ADB)										
Training of PIU safeguard personnel, consultants and contractors										
Issuance of ID cards to affected persons										
Issuance of notice to APs, as required										
Construction of Phase 3 Civil Works (roads and drainage improvements)										
Compensation prior to start of construction and assistance as required, including to vulnerable APs*										
Internal monitoring, including surveys of APs on entitlements, satisfaction surveys										
Repair/reconstruction of affected facilities, structures, connections, utilities if any			Immediately, in coordination with other departments, as required							

ADB = Asian Development Bank, APs = affected persons, PMU = project management unit.

XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

100. Resettlement plan 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 MDSC and PMU. Monitoring will involve administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; socioeconomic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the detailed measurement survey of affected persons undertaken during project sub-preparation, and overall monitoring.

101. Monthly progress reports will be prepared by MDSC, reporting status of resettlement plan implementation. PMU will submit semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB for review. Suggested outline of the semi-annual social monitoring report is provided in **Appendix 11**. ADB will review and clear the reports for posting to its website. PMU and PIUs will disclose semi-annual social monitoring report on its websites and public places. Copies will be made available to stakeholders and other interested parties.

**APPENDIX 1: SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED PERSONS IN COX'S BAZAR
(ROAD/DRAIN ID NO.S D6/R9 AND R4**

S. N	Name of AP	Size (sqf) and use of affected property/ Structure	% of property lost at the location	Cost of affected property as per BCD SOR adjusted for inflation	Estimated market price of affected property (based on survey of similar properties)	Education	Primary Occupation of HH	Total HH Income Per Month	Per capita income of HH	Whether vulnerable	Family Members	Type of Structure/ property	Remarks
R-9/D6: Development of drainage system from Jhaotala to Murang Chhara with walkway													
1	Md. Kamal	112 Jhupri	50%	44783	49000	Literate	Business	10000	10000	No	1	Kutcha (Tin, Bamboo, Soil)	Md. Kamal is a tenant/ business owner; will be assisted to find rental space nearby, so that the business can be reestablished. Owner, Mr. Omar Farooq will be eligible for structure compensation.
2	Md. Jaman Kalu	400 (Stall)	25%	39985	43000	Illiterate	Business	8500	1700	BPL	5	Semi Pucca (Tin, Bricks, RCC)	Md Jaman is a tenant/ business owner. Owner, Mr. Omar Farooq will be eligible for

S. N	Name of AP	Size (sqf) and use of affected property/ Structure	% of property lost at the location	Cost of affected property as per BCD SOR adjusted for inflation	Estimated market price of affected property (based on survey of similar properties)	Education	Primary Occupation of HH	Total HH Income Per Month	Per capita income of HH	Whether vulnerable	Family Members	Type of Structure/ property	Remarks
													structure compensation.
3	Md. Abdul Latif	112 (Shop)	25%	11196	12000	Primary	Business	13333	3333	No	4	Shop Kutcha (Tin, Bamboo, Soil)	Md Abdul Latif is a tenant/ business owner. Owner, Mr. Omar Farooq will be eligible for structure compensation.
4	Md. Raja Mia	80 (Aratder)	100%	31988	35000	Graduate	Business	8333	8333	No	1	Arottdar Floor Pucca	Md Raja Mia is a tenant/ business owner. Will be assisted to find rental space nearby, so that the business can be reestablished. Owner, Mr. Omar

S. N	Name of AP	Size (sqf) and use of affected property/ Structure	% of property lost at the location	Cost of affected property as per BCD SOR adjusted for inflation	Estimated market price of affected property (based on survey of similar properties)	Education	Primary Occupation of HH	Total HH Income Per Month	Per capita income of HH	Whether vulnerable	Family Members	Type of Structure/ property	Remarks
													Farooq will be eligible for structure compensation.
R4: Rehabilitation of BC Road from Airport to North Nuniar Chara													
5	Mia Hossain	5 feet length 6 feet height	100%	8704	9000	Literate	Business	10000	1250	BPL	8	Boundary wall	
6	Md. Rubel Mia	14 feet length 7 feet height	100%	28432	29000	Illiterate	Service	6000	1500	BPL	4	Boundary wall	
7	Md. Nurul Islam	7 feet length 7 feet height	100%	14216	15000	Illiterate	Business	10000	2000	BPL	5	Boundary wall	
8	Md. Farid Alom	220 (Stair, Floor)	50%	63828	64000	Illiterate	Business	20833	3472	No	6	Shop stair floor	
9	Md. Mofijur Rahman	200 (Stall)	50%	79969	85000	Illiterate	Business	16666	2083.25	BPL	8	Stall	Will be assisted to reconstruct structure/ reestablish business.
10	Md. Musa Ali	55 feet length & 6 feet width	100%	95741	96000	Illiterate	Aged; not in working age group	5833	972	BPL Elderly	6	Boundary wall, Shimul tree-4 Nos.	

S. N	Name of AP	Size (sqf) and use of affected property/ Structure	% of property lost at the location	Cost of affected property as per BCD SOR adjusted for inflation	Estimated market price of affected property (based on survey of similar properties)	Education	Primary Occupation of HH	Total HH Income Per Month	Per capita income of HH	Whether vulnerable	Family Members	Type of Structure/ property	Remarks
11	Md. Fajal Rahman	22 feet length & 6 feet width	100%	38297	38000	Illiterate	Jobless	8000	1143	BPL	7	Boundary wall	
12	Md. Usuf Ali	30 feet length & 6 feet width	100%	52223	52000	Illiterate	Business	8333	694	BPL	12	Boundary wall, Korai tree-2 nos, Mehogony-1 no	
13	Mrs. Banesa Begum	20 feet length & 7 feet width	100%	40618	41000	Illiterate	Aged; not in working age group	6000	1500	BPL FHH Elderly	4	Boundary wall	
14	Md. Mozammal Haque	240 (Shop)	80%	95963	105000	Literate	Business	16666	2381	BPL	7	Shop	Will be assisted to reestablish business along the same road.
15	Md. Shofiul Alom	140 (Shop)	100%	55978	59000	Literate	Business	30000	3333	No	9	Shop	Will be assisted to reestablish business along the same road.
16	Md. Faridul Alom	14 feet length 7 feet height	100%	28432	29000	Literate	Business	7000	1400	BPL	5	Boundary wall	

S. N	Name of AP	Size (sqf) and use of affected property/ Structure	% of property lost at the location	Cost of affected property as per BCD SOR adjusted for inflation	Estimated market price of affected property (based on survey of similar properties)	Education	Primary Occupation of HH	Total HH Income Per Month	Per capita income of HH	Whether vulnerable	Family Members	Type of Structure/ property	Remarks
17	Md. Aminul Haque	90 sq ft house	100%	35986	36000	Illiterate	Business	10000	2000	BPL	5	House	Will be assisted to reestablish structure along the same road.
18	Mrs. Firoja Khatun	14 feet length 6 feet high,,	100%	7400	8000	Illiterate	Housewife	6000	1200	BPL FHH	5	Boundary wall, Raintree- 1 no	
19	Md. Nurul Amin	252 sqf (Stall)	20%	24371	25000	Illiterate	Business	33333	6667	No	5	Stall	

Index

APs facing significant loss of major structure.

Note:

- In the absence of both national and regional benchmark of below poverty line (BPL) for 2016, this RP uses the Chittagong Urban regional upper poverty line at BDT2746/ capita/ month to determine vulnerable households. This is calculated from the 2010 regional upper poverty line for Chiittagong Urban region determined by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, with annual inflation rate added.
- (a) Note: One landlord, Mr. Omar Farooq, owner of 4 affected structures (R9/D6), also owns about 100 shops along the same road, which he has given out on rent. His household does not belong to vulnerable category.
(b) All commercial tenants and residence owners/tenants affected by structure loss are also anticipated to face temporary income loss.
(c) It is estimated that fully affected structures (businesses/residences) will require 30 days for reestablishing/ reconstruction. Minor structure loss (boundary walls) will require an average of 5 days for reconstruction, during which time the AP may not be able to go to work/conduct his/her business. In case of partial structure loss not requiring relocation/temporary relocation, reconstruction is anticipated to require 7 days on average, during which time the AP may not be able to conduct his/her regular business or go to work. Loss of income to landowner from 2 structures is anticipated for 2 months (30 days each).

**APPENDIX 2A: PHOTOGRAPHS OF AFFECTED STRUCTURES IN COX'S BAZAAR
POURASHAVA**

- A. Construction of B.C Road starting from Airport Boundary wall (Jhautala) to Madhyam Natun Bahar Chara. Ch- 0.00-728.00m. & Link-01 Ch. 513-588.00m (L=803.00m);
- B. Construction of RCC X-Drain at Madhyam Natun Bahar Chara. Ch. 513.00m. (L=13.00m.); and
- C. Construction of RCC U-Drain with Footpath starting from Airport Boundary wall (Jhautala to Madhyam Natun Bahar Chara. Ch.- 0.00-728.00m., Link-01 Ch. 513-708.00m. (L=923.00).



Pic-1: AP Sr No-4 Aratdar Business place (Raja Mia)



Pic-2: AP Sr. No.3 (Abdul latif) Shop Owner



Mr. Omar Farooq (Owner of Shop and arat)

- A. Improvement of B.C Road starting from Airport Gate to North Nuniar Chara. Ch-0.002500.00m.
- B. Construction of RCC Drain at Airport Gate to North Nuniar Chara. Ch- 500.00-2500.00m.

R4



Pic : Discuss with AP at starting point



Pic:- Discuss with APs and local people



AP Sr. No-17 (Md.Aminul Haque)



AP Sr. No-11 (Md.Fajol Rahman)



AP Sr. No-6 (Md. Rubel Mia)



AP Sr. No-19 (Md. Nurul Amin)



AP Sr. No-10 (Md. Musa Ali)



AP Sr. No-7 & 13
(Md. Nurul Islam & Mrs Banesa Begum)



AP Sr. No-14 (Md. Mozammel Haque)

Note: This RP presents pictures of representative affected structures. The updated RP will present pictures of all the affected structures and affected persons).

**APPENDIX 2B: RESULTS OF INVENTORY OF LOSS SURVEY IN COX'S BAZAAR
POURASHAVA**

Table 2B.1: Affected Person

Components	Number		Household members	
	Count	%	Count	%
D-6/ R-9	4	23	11	7
R-4	15	77	96	93
Total	19	100	107	100

Table 2B.2. Type of Loss

Components	Structure only	Land only	Land & Structure	Tree
	Count	Count	Count	Count
D-6/ R-9	4			
R-4	15			8

Note: Affected structures are located on municipal road or drain ROW.

Table 2B.3: Use of Affected Structure

Components	Residential		Mixed use		Commercial		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
D-6/ R-9					4	100	4	100
R-4	4	26	6	40	5	34	15	100

Table 2B.4: Tenure Status of Affected Structure Owners

Components	Titleholder		Encroacher		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
D-6/R-9			4	100	4	100
R-4			15	100	15	100

Table 2B.4: Land Ownership

Components	Pouroshava		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%
D-6/R-9	4	100	4	100
R-4	15	100	15	100

Note: All affected structures are on road or drainage ROW. All land required for the roads and drainage subprojects reportedly belong to the pouroshava.

Table 2B.5: Trees within the Affected Area

Components	Fruit	Non-Fruit Bearing	Timber	Fodder	Total
D-6/R-9		.	.	0	
R-4	1	4	3	0	8

Note: The affected trees were planted by encroachers on pouroshava ROW.

Table 2B.6: Type of Structures

Components	Roof				Floor				Wall			
	Leaf/ Bamboo/ polithin	Clay/e arth	Brick s	Tin	Earth/Clay	Wood/ Tree	Bricks/ Concrete	Others	Leaf/ Bamboo/ polithin	Tin	Bricks	Others
D-6	1			3	2		2		2	1	0	
R-4				6	4		2		1	11	3	

Note: In D-6 ROW, the *artorder* (wholesaler of scrap iron and steel): Floor-Concrete, Roof-Polythene, Wall-Nil (open).

Table 2B.7: Affected Structure by-Nature of Use

Nature of Business	COMPONENT ID		TOTAL
	D6	R4	
Tea stall	1	2	3
Jhupri	1		1
Shop	1	3	4
House		1	1
Boundary Wall		9	9
Store Room	1		1
Total	4	15	19

Table 2B.8: Mean Market Value of the Affected Structures (inBDT)

Components	Valid N	Mean	Sum
D-6	N=4	14569	58276
R-4	N=15	17452	261780

Table 2B.9: Expressed Preference for Resettlement Option

Components	Self		Project Assisted	
	Count	%	Count	%
D-6	3	75	1	25
R-4	15	100	-	100

Table 2B.10: Expressed Preference for Income Restoration Assistance

Components	Assistance from ongoing development project		Assistance for running business		Other (Assistance not required)		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
D-6	2	50	2	50			4	
R-4	4	25	2	75	9	100	15	

Note: Details for tenant households are not available. To be presented in the updated RP.

Table 2B.11: Preferred Compensation Option for Structure Loss

Components	Cash for structure		Structure for structure loss		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
D-6			4	100	4	100
R-4	1	6.67	14	93.33	15	100

Table 2B.12: Years of Presence at the Location

Components	Affected Persons	Average Year of Staying
D6	4	15
R4	15	6
Total	19	

Note: Details for tenant households are not available.

APPENDIX 3: INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST (COX'S BAZAAR)

Note: This is an expanded checklist based on ADB IR Impact Assessment Checklist. The modifications are indented to facilitate quick IR assessment by PIUs of a proposed subproject. The checklist may be modified as deemed necessary during project implementation

A. Introduction

Each subproject/component needs to be screened for any involuntary resettlement impacts which will occur or have already occurred. This screening determines the necessary action to be taken by the project team/design consultants.

B. Information on proposed scheme/subproject:

- a. District/administrative name: Cox's bazaar
- b. Location: Cox's bazar Pourashava
- c. Proposed scheme considered in this checklist: (check one)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Roads | <input type="checkbox"/> Slaughterhouse |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drainages | <input type="checkbox"/> Market |
| <input type="checkbox"/> water supply | <input type="checkbox"/> community center/auditorium |
| <input type="checkbox"/> solid waste management | <input type="checkbox"/> bus and truck terminals |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sanitation | <input type="checkbox"/> river <i>ghats</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (toilets, septage management, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Others (<i>please specify</i>) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> street lighting | _____ |

C. Screening Questions for Involuntary Resettlement Impact

Pourashova Code No.	Questionnaire SL No.

**INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLE
SCREENING CHECKLISTS**

A. Introduction

1. Each project/subproject/component needs to be screen for any involuntary resettlement impacts and indigenous people impacts which will occur or already occurred. This screening determines the necessary action to be done by the project team.

B. Information on project/subproject/component:

- a. District/ Administrative Name: Cox's Bazar Pourashava, Chittagong Division_
- b. Location (km): _____
- c. Civil work dates (proposed): 2017-21 _____
- d. Technical Description: _____

C. Screening Questions for Involuntary Resettlement Impact

2. Below is the initial screening for involuntary resettlement impacts and due diligence exercise. Both permanent and temporary impacts must be considered and reported in the screening process.

(Put ✓ in the appropriate place)

Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	Yes	No	Not known	Remarks
1. Will the project include any physical construction work?	X			10.19 km drainage and 16.83 km roads and drains, proposed within existing municipal ROWs.
2. Does the proposed activity include upgrading or rehabilitation of existing physical facilities?	X			
3. Will there be permanent land acquisition?		X		
4. Will it require temporary land acquisition?			X	Temporary rent of space by contractor to stack materials may be required. No IR impacts anticipated.
5. Is the ownership status and current usage of the land known?	X			

Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	Yes	No	Not known	Remarks
6. Are there any non-titled people who live or earn their livelihood at the site or within the corridor of impact (COI) / Right of Way (ROW)?	X			There are 20 affected persons, majority of them non-titled. Nine structures are boundary walls. 10 structures face loss varying between 25% to 100%, anticipated to lead to varying days of temporary income loss. Of the 10 referred above, 6 affected persons face full structure loss (50-100%) and 30 days loss of, but will be able to and assisted to reestablish businesses nearby. Others facing up to 25% loss would prefer to remain at the same location. RP is prepared.
7. Will there be loss of housing?	X			
8. Will there be loss of agricultural plots?		X		
9. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets (i.e. fences, pumps, etc.)?	X			Loss of 8 trees.
10. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises?	X			
11. Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods?	X			Temporary livelihood impacts anticipated.
12. Will people lose access to facilities, services, or natural resources?		X		
13. Will any social or economic activities be affected by land use-related changes?		X		No landuse change proposed
14. Will people lose access to natural resources, or common property resources, or communal facilities and/or services?		X		No landuse change proposed
15. If land use is changed will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		X		No landuse change proposed
16. Will access to land and resources own communally or by the state be restricted?		X		
17. Are any of the affected persons (AP) from indigenous or ethnic minority groups?				No. All 20 affected persons belong to the mainstream Bengali Muslim community.

Additional Notes: (sketch map or pictures)

D. Screening Questions for Indigenous People Impact

3. Below is the initial screening for indigenous people impacts and due diligence exercise. Positive or negative/permanent and temporary/ directly and indirectly impacts must be considered and reported in the screening process.

(Put √ in the appropriate place)

Key concerns (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	Yes	No	Unknown	Remarks
A. Indigenous Peoples Identification				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as "tribes" (hill tribes, schedules tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or "indigenous communities" in the project area?	√			Since Cox's Bazar is an urban area, tribal people living in the pourashava area are part of mainstream society.
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the project area as belonging to "ethnic minorities", scheduled tribes, tribal peoples, national minorities, or cultural communities?	√			
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?	√			
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?		√		
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?		√		
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?	√			
7. Has such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?	√			
8. Are such groups represented as "Indigenous Peoples" or as "ethnic minorities" or "scheduled tribes" or "tribal populations" in any formal decision-making bodies at the national or local levels?	√			
B. Identification of Potential Impacts				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?		√		
10. Will the project directly or indirectly affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)		√		
11. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)		√		None of the affected persons identified through census surveys are IP.

Key concerns (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	Yes	No	Unknown	Remarks
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?		√		
C. Identification of Special Requirements <i>Will the project activities include:</i>				
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?		√		
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?		√		
15. Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples?		√		
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples ?		√		
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		√		

E. Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous People Impact

3. After reviewing the answers above, EA/ Safeguard Team confirms that the proposed subsection/ section/ subproject/component (tick √ as appropriate):

[1] Has involuntary resettlement (IR) impact, a resettlement plan (or corrective action plan) is required (√)

[2] Has No IR impact, no resettlement plan is required.

[3] Has Indigenous People (IP) impact, an indigenous people plan (IPP) (or specific IP action plan) is required

[4] Has No IP impact, no IPP/specific action plan is required. (√)

Prepared By: Signature: _____ Name: _____ Position: _____ Date: _____	Verified by: Signature: _____ Name: _____ Position: _____ Date: _____
--	--

F. Attachments

1. Subproject with land requirement:

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

applicable

2. Subproject along ROWs:

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

Prepared by: Consultant team for project preparation Consultant	Verified by:
Signature: Name: Helen Rahman Position: Resettlement Specialist	Signature: Name: Position:
Date:	Date:

THIS PORTION IS FOR PMU AND MDSC SAFEGUARD TEAM USE ONLY

Date Checklist Received:	
Database/Record Number:	
Assigned category and further actions	<input type="checkbox"/> Category C <input type="checkbox"/> Category B (tentative) <input type="checkbox"/> for verification of land purchase/acquisition <input type="checkbox"/> for verification of land donation <input type="checkbox"/> for verification of non-land donation <input type="checkbox"/> for verification of voluntary resettlement <input type="checkbox"/> Category B

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

APPENDIX 4: RECORDS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS IN COX'S BAZAAR POURASHAVA

Venue: Conference room, Cox's bazar Pourashava

Date: 30.6.2016

Time: 12.30 Pm to 4.00 Pm

Venue: Conference Room, Cox's Bazaar Pourashava

Date: 30.6.2016

Time: 12.30 Pm to 4.00 Pm

Purpose: Public Consultation on Resettlement and Safeguard Survey Findings

Introduction: A public consultation meeting was held on 30 May 2016 at Pourashava Auditorium. In absence of Mayor, the Mr. Mahabuber Rahman, Mayor presided over the meeting. The local councilors, representatives of APs, politician, NGO representative and other pourashava staff were present in the meeting. Participants: See attachment. Out of the total participants 10% were women. At the beginning of the meeting the Panel Mayor welcome the participants and delivered a welcome speech and invited the participants to introduce themselves and make their valuable comments on the resettlement issues to make the project success.

Agenda:

1. Sharing information on the project
2. Presentation of the survey Findings:
3. Opinion of the participants
4. Any Other Business

1. Information Sharing:

a. **Background:** The TA 8913 in Bangladesh is being undertaken to strengthen and scale up the efforts being made under two ongoing loan projects—(i) the Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Project (CTEIP), and the (ii) Third Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement (Sector) Project (UGIIP-3)—in terms of climate-resilient integrated urban planning, as well as supporting the identification and preparation of additional subprojects ready for implementation. In total seven municipalities are included: two under CTEIP (Bagerhat and Patuakhali) and five under UGIIP-3 (Cox's Bazar, Faridpur, Gopalganj, Kushtia, and Mymensingh). The outline engineering designs for some of the infrastructure subprojects indicate that land acquisition or purchase through negotiated settlement may be required, for which individual 'Resettlement Plan's (RP) will be prepared for each municipality. The RPs will detail the necessary information as regards the affected persons, amount of loss and consequent compensation, grievance redress mechanisms and overall implementation modality of the resettlement process.

b. **Arrangement Resettlement Plan, Policy and principals:** The RP will be prepared according to the safeguard policy Statement 2009 and Government of Bangladesh (GOB) Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982 (APIRO). She also mentioned that the Grievance Redress Committee will be formed following the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 to address or resolve unusual incidence occurs during implementation of the project activities. The solution of the incidences will be based on the complaints raised from the APs.

c. **Entitlements:** The types of losses to 20 affected persons due to the roads and drainage subprojects and 5 landowners and 2 sharecroppers due to the proposed solid waste management subproject in Cox's Bazar include; (i) loss of land; (ii) loss of residential/commercial/community structure; (iii) loss of trees; (iv) loss of crops; (v) loss of business; (vi) loss of work days/incomes, and relocation of households and businesses; (vii) loss of rental premises; and (viii) loss of access to premises for residence and trading. According to ADB SPS, 2009 of ADB in the context of involuntary resettlement, APs are those who are physically relocated, or lose residential land, or shelter and/or economically displaced (with loss of structure, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood). The absence of formal and legal title to the land should not prevent the AP to receive compensation and resettlement assistance from the project. Special consideration will be given to the vulnerable destitute and female headed households. Income generating support to the member physically displaced households and including them in the poverty reduction and livelihood enhancement program.

d. **Institutional Arrangement: Executing agencies.** LGED will be the executing agency for the project, and DPHE will be a co-executing agency for water supply and sanitation components. A PMU will be established in LGED headed by a Project Director from LGED and will include one Deputy Project Director from DPHE. The PMU will be staffed by a safeguard officer to oversee safeguards implementation and monitoring of the project. The PMU will be responsible for implementing and monitoring safeguards compliance activities, public relations activities, gender mainstreaming activities, and community participation activities.

e. **Grievance Redress Mechanism:** 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.

2. Presentation of the Resettlement Survey Findings Mr. Bazlur Rahman presented the findings of the safeguard and resettlement survey. He said that a six member's team has been working from six days. The team collected data from secondary sources, conducted transect work, focus group discussion, Key Informants Interview and Personal observation. A total number of 07 drain and 06 roads have been surveyed. The team conducted 17 FGD and 9 Key informants' interviews. He said that out of the total Drainage and roads, the team found illegal settlements on 02 drains. The team conducted video documentation of all roads and drains. He presented the survey team's findings on number of affected persons and types of anticipated impacts, inventory of losses. The affected persons will be compensated according to agreed RF of the project.

3. **Opinion of the Participants:** Councilor of Mr. Lalu, the councilor of 19 no. ward said that the people of 7 no. union are suffering from severe drainage congestion. He has given no objection certificate (NOC) on behalf of the land owners. He said due to water logging the price of Agricultural land is cheaper. If the drainage system develop, then the land price will be double. So, there is no problem from the land owner's site to give the land for drainage improvement.

4. Mr. Omar Siddik said that as a counsellor of the 6 no. ward, he and his people will provide all sorts of cooperation during implementation of the project.

5. Mr. Mizanur Rahman, the Councilor of 22 no. ward said that the people of his ward are also suffering from the water logging problem. So, he requested to the authority to include his drain as priority basis. In response to this question Ms. Helen Rahman said that the resettlement team are not the authority to include any road or drain as the priority list. It is Mayor, who can improve the road from the other fund of the pourashava or he can wait for the second phase of the project.

6. The panel Mayor said that the preset dumping site is 2.03 acre land. It is not sufficient for a landfill. So about 4.0 acres more land needs to be purchased for additional twenty years. This site is 4.5 Km away from the main town. Present land price is BDT 1,65, 00,800.00 for proposed 4.0 acre land.

7. Finally, the panel Mayor thanked everybody for their active participation and concluded the public Consultation meeting.

Mr. Mahabubur Rahman
Mayor
Cox's Bazar Pourashava

Attendance Sheet of the Public Consultation's Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Age	Address	Cell No.
1	Md. Mahabubar Rahman	Mayor Coxs Bazar Pourashava		Coxs Bazar Pourashava	0341-62329
2	Mannamul Islam	Nattoker		Cox's Bazar Pourashava	01616942132
3	Mizanur Rahaman	Counçillor		2 no. Ward Cox's Bazar Pourashava	01819853737
4	Akter kamal Azad	Counçillor		1 no. Ward Cox's Bazar Pourashava	01816169338
5	Asraful huda Siddiki	Counçillor		7 no. Ward Cox's Bazar Pourashava	01819102481
6	Mir MD. Shirazul kalam	Ass. Project		Cox's Bazar Pourashava	01819536189
7	Mujibul Haque mujib	Political Person		2 no. Ward	01829293837
8	Shahab uddin	Business		2 no. Ward	01840074998
9	Abu sadad mohammad sayem	O/A		Boi para	01765577599
10	Nowshad hossin	M.L.S.S		Cox's Bazar Pourashava	01830425140
11	Subbroto das	WA		Cox's Bazar Pourashava	01812945001
12	Nur islam	M.L.S.S		Cox's Bazar Pourashava	01826578466
13	Md. Shohidullah	Business		Uttar Dikkul	01859621012
14	Zoynal abedin	Contractor		Romaliyar Chara	01818554113
15	Roshid Ahammed	Contractor		Kolatolil	01819645988
16	Mojammal Haque	Business		BGB Champ	01818554113
17	Abdul Aziz	Job		Nappa Para	01832215244
18	Nur mohammad	Job		Shahittik polli	0174300175
19	Shamim Akter	Slum Development Officer		Coxs Bazar Pourashava	01712210704
20	Mohammad Nur Alam	Executive Engineer		Coxs Bazar Pourashava	01688559151
21	Nurul kobir led	Business		Shahittik polli	0181855418
22	Monjumon Nahar	Counsellor		Coxs Bazar Pourashava	01821693459
23	Subodhon Boruya	Business			01839658905
24	Khorshad Alam	Business		Uttar Dikkul	01850393784
25	Abdul Monnaf	Business		Shahittik polli	01837190215
26	Nurul Islam	Contractor		Shahittik polli	01837195089
27	Md. Darus salam	Business		Jawtola	01824830540
28	Azamal Huda	Business		Jawtola	01749004589
29	Md. Omor Siddik	Counsellor		6 No. Ward	0181720121
30	Zisan Uddin	Counsellor		12 No. Ward	01819311252
31	Razib Boruya	Assistant Engineer		Cox's Bazar Pourashava	01875038825
32	Alamgir Hossain	Contractor		„	01856884241
33	Zosim Uddin	Contractor		„	01814149193
34	Md. Helal Uddin	Counsellor		„	01819520038
35	Md. Foridul Islam	Business		Uttar Dikkul	01840077709
36	Md. Shoyod Ahammad	Job		Haji Para	01812366161

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Age	Address	Cell No.
37	Md. Bosir Ahammad	Business		Uttar Dikkul	018394113221
38	Md. Abul Hasan	Business		Uttar Dikkul	01991559196
39	Md. Joshim Uddin	Business		Kolatoli	01837192962
40	Md. Shahadot Mia	Job		Kolatoli	01826575885
41	Md. Ali Ahammad	Business		Shahiktik Polli	01717351247
42	Md. Ohedul Islam	Job		Nap-Pangga Para	01554327477
43	Md. Azizul Islam	Job		Nap-Pangga Para	01832215244
44	Suras Borua	Business		Feta Sowdagor Para	01824683160
45	Md. Zafor Alam	Business		Pahartoli	01823029963
46	Md. Zamal Hossan	Business		Nutun Bazar	01812742857
47	Md. Sirazul Islam	Business		Pesker Para	01818288006
48	Md. Shamsul Alam	Business		Pesker Para	01824424033
49	Md. Lokman Hakim	Business		IslamPur	01813671995
50	Md. Shaki Alam	Business		Feta Sowdagor Para	01881590058
51	Md. Abdul Kader	Business		Dokkin Kolatoli	01834526525
52	Md. Abdulr Roshid	Business		Dokkin Kolatoli	01879312653
53	Helen Rahaman	Social Safeguard		ADSL, Dhaka	01712532003
54	Md. Bozlu Rahaman	Supervisor		„	01712219506
55	Md.Motasim Billah	FGD- Facilitator		„	01708761326
56	Md. Papul Mia	Enumerator		„	017204827767
57	Md. Mahamud-ur- Rashid	Enumerator		„	01721543625
58	Md.Roushan Ferdous	Enumerator		„	01714608510
59	Ms.Shahanaz Perven	FGD- Facilitator		„	01717282166

Photographs of Public Consultation Meeting



APPENDIX 5A: FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS WITH LOCAL COMMUNITY COX'S BAZAR

(in Safeguard & Resettlement context)

SI #	Name of scheme	Date & Location of Meeting	Number & Type of Participants	Purpose of Consultation	Key Issue discussed	Recommendations/ Issue raised	IR Impact
1	Development of drainage system with rehabilitation of Khal from RRRRC office to Nazirartek	29.06.16 Paschim Bahar Chara Girls School	13 participants service holder, businessman, small traders, students, counsellor Male: Female:	Message/ Information dissemination; To know community opinion about the scheme; Identify affected persons, Support seeking from the community; and To know community demand about pourashava/ ADB support.	Brief of the project, Importance of the scheme, Local community response to the scheme, Affected household, Land acquisition problem and recommendation, Formation of GRC, and Discussion on project safeguards policy and potential issues.	How the temporary disruption to business could be avoided; avoid construction works on market days.	None
2	(a) Development of drainage intervention from Niribili mosque to Kalatali mour existing drain; and b) from Niribili mosque to Bara Chhara	27.06.16 Kalatali, In front Niribili Mosque	10 participants service holder, businessman, small Traders, students, counsellor Male: Female:	„	Brief of the project, Importance of the scheme, Local community response to the scheme, Affected household, Land acquisition problem and recommendation, Formation of GRC, and Discussion on project safeguards policy and potential issues.	All the proposed component structures are found to be located within the domain of public/government land; No private land acquisition is required for the proposed scheme.	Only four pillar and 25 trees will be affected. The affected persons will be compensated as per agreed RFP
3	Development of drainage system with	25.06.16 In front of Rumalia	12 participants service holder, businessman,	„	Area covered by the project, Potential positive	All the proposed component structures are found	None

SI #	Name of scheme	Date & Location of Meeting	Number & Type of Participants	Purpose of Consultation	Key Issue discussed	Recommendations/ Issue raised	IR Impact
	rehabilitation of Rumalir Chhara from police line to Bakkhali river	Mosque	small traders, Students, Counsellor: Male: Female:		and negative impacts of project implementation, and Local community response to the scheme.	to be located within the domain of public/ government land. No private land acquisition is required for the proposed scheme.	
4	Development of drainage system with rehabilitation of Chalbazar Chhara (both parts) from Barabazar to Bakkhali river	27.06.16 Boro Bazar (In-front of Hamid Shop)	14 participants service holder, businessman, small traders, students, counsellor Male: Female:	„	Existing status of drainage system, and need for project and demand from the community.	How the temporary disruption to business could be avoided and avoid construction works on market days.	None
5	Development of drainage intervention from Bijoy Sarani to BGB culvert on both sides of main road with walkway	24.06.16 Sub-merin Cable Station, BGB Culvert	17 participants service holder, businessman, small traders, farmers, counselor Male: Female:	„	Details brief of the project, Importance of the scheme, Local community response to the scheme, Affected household, and Discussion on project safeguards policy and potential issues.	All the proposed component structures are found to be located within the domain of public/ government land. No private land acquisition is required for the proposed scheme. How the temporary disruption to business could be avoided; avoid construction works on market days.	None
6	Development of drainage system from Jhaotala to Murang Chhara			„	Details brief of the project, Importance of the scheme, Local community response to the	All the proposed component structures are found to be located within the domain of	One cottage/ small house, one small

SI #	Name of scheme	Date & Location of Meeting	Number & Type of Participants	Purpose of Consultation	Key Issue discussed	Recommendations/ Issue raised	IR Impact
	with walkway				scheme, Affected household, and Discussion on project safeguards policy and potential issues.	public/government land. No private land acquisition is required for the proposed scheme. How the temporary disruption to business could be avoided; avoid construction works on market days.	shop, one tea stall and one store will be affected. The affected persons "will be compensated as per agreed RF".
7	Development of drainage system with rehabilitation of Tarabuniar Chhara from Bou bazar to Bagkhali river	28.06.16 Natun Bazar (Bou bazaar), Dakkin Pahartoli)	15 participants service holder, businessman, small traders, farmers, counsellor Male: Female:	,,	Details brief of the project, Importance of the scheme, Local community response to the scheme, and Affected household	All the proposed component structures are found to be located within the domain of public/government land. No private land acquisition is required for the proposed scheme.	None
8	Development of drainage system with rehabilitation of Samrai khal from bus terminal to Bakkhali river	26.06.16 House of Azizul Nap Panja Para	9 participants service holder, businessman, small traders, farmers, counsellor Male: Female:	,,	Details brief of the project, Importance of the scheme, Local community response to the scheme, Affected household, and Discussion on project safeguards policy and potential issues	All the proposed component structures are found to be located within the domain of public/government land. No private land acquisition is required for the proposed scheme.	One house and five trees will be affected. The affected persons "will be compensated as per agreed RF".
9	Development of drainage system with rehabilitation of Murang chhara	No FGD Conducted	--	--	--	--	--

SI #	Name of scheme	Date & Location of Meeting	Number & Type of Participants	Purpose of Consultation	Key Issue discussed	Recommendations/ Issue raised	IR Impact
	from graveyard to Bakkhali river;						
10	Development of drainage system with rehabilitation of Khal from light house to shop of Jalil (falling to Murang Chara)	02.07. 16 Dakkin Bahar Chhara, Kabarsthan Para	12 participants service holder, businessman, small traders, farmers, students, counsellor Male: Female:	„	Details brief of the project, Importance of the scheme, Local community response to the scheme, Affected household, Discussion on project safeguards policy & potential issues	All the proposed component structures are found to be located within the domain of public/government land. No private land acquisition is required for the proposed scheme..	None
11	Development of drainage system with rehabilitation of Dikkul chhara from Sadar upazilla to Bakkhali River;	30.06. 16 Counsellor Office, Upazila road	12 participants service holder, businessman, small traders, farmers, students, counsellor Male: Female:	„	The status of land ownership is verified. Willingness to donate land for the scheme. Aware of option of composition for the loss of land and crops in any ADB-financed project.	The donor/landowner confirmed that he are willing to donate the land for public welfare with present market price.	25.5 Decimal Agriculture land will be acquired No. of HH/APs =1 5. The AP are agreed to contribute their land as per market and agreed RF".
	Roads						
1	Construction of RCC Road at North Rumalyia Chara brick filled road to Kasturri Ghat connecting road (Parts A, B, C);	26.06.16 Kusturi Ghat	13 participants service holder, businessman, small traders, farmers, students, counsellor Male: Female:	„	Details brief of the project, Importance of the scheme, Local community response to the scheme, and Affected household,	All the proposed component structures are found to be located within the domain of public/ government land. No private land acquisition is	None

SI #	Name of scheme	Date & Location of Meeting	Number & Type of Participants	Purpose of Consultation	Key Issue discussed	Recommendations/ Issue raised	IR Impact
						required for the proposed scheme.	
2	Construction of RCC Road Chankola Ghat Barua Para via S M Para Mosque & Sikder Para	No FGD conducted					None
3	Rehabilitation of BC Road from Dolphin Moar to Beli Hachari	27.06.16 Kalatoli	15 participants service holder, businessman, small traders, farmers, students, counsellor Male: Female:	„	Details brief of the project, Importance of the scheme, Local community response to the scheme, and Affected household.	All the proposed component structures are found to be located within the domain of public/ government land. No private land acquisition is required for the proposed scheme.	None
4	Rehabilitation of BC Road from Airport to North Nuniar Chara	01.06.16 Nuniarchara Primary School	18 participants service holder, businessman, small traders, farmers, students, counsellor Male: Female:	„	Details brief of the project, Importance of the scheme, Local community response to the scheme, Affected household, and Discussion on project safeguards policy and potential issues	All the proposed component structures are found to be located within the domain of public/ government land. No private land acquisition is required for the proposed scheme.. How the temporary disruption to business could be avoided; avoid construction works on market days.	9 Boundary wall (6 made by bricks and 2 made by tin) Two tea stall and one small house, 3 shops and 8 trees will be affected. The participants requested to the authority to compensate them as per

SI #	Name of scheme	Date & Location of Meeting	Number & Type of Participants	Purpose of Consultation	Key Issue discussed	Recommendations/ Issue raised	IR Impact
							"will be compensated as per agreed RF".
5	Construction of RCC Road between two roads of UGIIP-2 at Rumaliar Chara with drains;	29.06.16 Dakkin Sahittik Palli	10 participants service holder, businessman, small traders, farmers, students, counsellor Male: Female:	„	Details brief of the project, Importance of the scheme, Local community response to the scheme, and Affected household,	All the proposed component structures are found to be located within the domain of public/ government land. No private land acquisition is required for the proposed scheme.	None
6	Construction of BC Road from Sea World to Cultural Institute	No FGD conducted	--	--	--	--	None
	Total						

Source: Resettlement survey by PPTA consultants.

Photographs of FGD



Focus Group Discussion-1



Focus Group Discussion-2



Focus Group Discussion-3



Focus Group Discussion-4



Focus Group Discussion-5



Focus Group Discussion-6



Focus Group Discussion-7



Focus Group Discussion-8



Focus Group Discussion-9



Focus Group Discussion-10

5b. Photographs of Key Informant Interviews



Interview with Executive Engineer



Interview with Honorable Mayor



Interview with land owner



Interview with prominent local resident



Interview with Councillor Engineer



Interview with Mayor and Executive



Interview with Social Worker



Interview with Local Leader

APPENDIX 5C: CONSULTATION MEETING HELD BY POURASHAVA WITH 93 RESIDENTS AND BUSINESSMEN AT R-9/ D-6 PROJECT SITE ON 22 OCTOBER 2016

Minutes of meeting of local people for the road and drain construction project from the Airport boundary wall (Jhautola) to Airport main road.

This day dated 22 October 2016, a meeting is convened for the no objection of the local people about the road and drain construction from the Airport boundary wall (Jhautola) to airport main road was held in the Jhautola mosque premises at 8:00 pm presided by Fazle Kader Choudhory the President of the Jautola Social Welfare Committee.

At the beginning of the meeting the president congratulated those present in the audience and began the meeting. He explained to the audience that the stated project is very important for this area. After little rainfall the road is inundated knee deep and water goes into the dwellings. Workers, general people and school-college going students are unable to go to their necessary work places. For a long time it has been the demand of the local people living in the surrounding areas bordering the stated project area. Hence, the proposal was prioritized by the Pourasava through UGIP-3 project. He also raised the issue that when ADB officials visited, one Mr. Md. Omar Farooq (Father-Lat.Samshul Huda) claimed ownership of the right of way. The whole field area was acquired by the airport. But consequently, some went back to the individual owner. As per the last B.S survey in the claimed area, a 72 ft. road is existing. The road remained unused for a long time and space was gradually taken up by illegal occupiers/ squatters running their various business and trades. That will be evacuated in the short time by the Pourashava before the start of the stated project. It is to inform that the illegal occupiers to remove their possessions and not to use illegally the government properties claimed in such way. With the help of the district administration, the Pourashava was requested to execute the evacuation program. In the meeting, the executive engineer, secretary and assistant executive engineer of the Pourashava said that to implement the stated project 40 ft. area will be needed and 30 ft. area will remain open/ available (for present users). Hence, there will be no need to displace anyone. All local residents present at the meeting voiced the same opinion to construct the road according the last BS survey and plan and provided their assurance to help the project implementing authorities. All those present at the meeting signed the participants' list.

Note: Scanned signature sheets (7 sheets) of attendees (including claimant) are available.

Summary of key points discussed:

1. Expressed need of the residents and shopkeepers for proper road and drain as the area gets flooded during monsoon, water enters their premises and children are unable to go to school and economic activity is hampered. No objection of residents for the proposed project sought by Jhautola Committee Chairman.
2. The mouza map depicting a 72 feet wide existing road, acquired by airport authority, was shown to participants.
3. One person (present at the meeting) who had laid claim to ownership of the proposed road/ drain ROW, was asked to substantiate the claim.
4. The Chairman expressed that much of the road ROW is encroached and needs to be free of encroachers. The pourashava engineers explained that of the 72 feet available government ROW, only 40 feet is required for road, drain and footpath. 30 feet ROW will remain free, hence no businessmen or residents are likely to be affected.

**বিমান বন্দর বাউভারী ওয়াল (ঝাউতলা) হতে বিমান বন্দর প্রধান সড়ক পর্যন্ত রাস্তা ও
ড্রেন নির্মাণ প্রকল্প কাজে স্থানীয় জনসাধারণের অনাপত্তি সংক্রান্ত সভার কার্যবিবরণী**


অদ্য ২২/১০/২০১৬খ্রিঃ তারিখ ঝাউতলা সমাজ কমিটির সভাপতি জনাব ফজল কাদের চৌধুরী এর সভাপতিত্বে ঝাউতলা মসজিদ প্রাঙ্গনে রাত ৮:০০ ঘটিকার সময় বিমান বন্দর বাউভারী ওয়াল (ঝাউতলা) হতে বিমান বন্দর প্রধান সড়ক পর্যন্ত রাস্তা ও ড্রেন নির্মাণ প্রকল্প কাজে স্থানীয় জনসাধারণের অনাপত্তি সংক্রান্ত এক সভা অনুষ্ঠিত হয়।

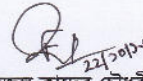
সভার উপস্থিতি : স্বাক্ষর সংযুক্ত।

সভার প্রারম্ভে সভাপতি মহোদয় উপস্থিত সকলকে স্বাগত জানিয়ে সভার কাজ শুরু করেন। তিনি উপস্থিত সকলকে জানান যে, বর্ণিত প্রকল্পটি অত্র এলাকার জন্য খুবই গুরুত্বপূর্ণ। সামান্য বৃষ্টিপাত হলেই অত্র এলাকার মানুষের বসত বাড়ীতে পানি ঢুকে পড়ে এবং রাস্তা হাঁটু পরিমাণ পানিতে নিমজ্জিত হয়। এতে কর্মজীবী, সাধারণ মানুষ ও স্কুল-কলেজগামী ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের ঘর থেকে বেরিয়ে নিজ নিজ কার্যে যেতে পারে না। এলাকার মানুষের দীর্ঘদিনের দাবীর প্রেক্ষিতে পৌরসভার পক্ষ থেকে UGIP-III প্রকল্পের মাধ্যমে বর্ণিত প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নের সকল কার্যক্রম সম্পন্নের দ্বারপ্রান্তে এসে ADB মিশনের প্রতিনিধিগণ পরিদর্শনে আসলে অত্র এলাকার জনৈক ওমর ফারুক, পিতা- মৃত শামসুল হুদা আপত্তি জানান। সমগ্র গাড়ীর মাঠ এলাকার এয়ারপোর্ট কর্তৃক অনেক আগেই অধিগ্রহণকৃত ছিল। পরবর্তীতে কিছু কিছু জায়গা ব্যক্তি মালিকানায় চলে যায়। সর্বশেষ বি.এস জরিপে আপত্তিকৃত অংশে ৭২ফুট রাস্তা অদ্যাবধি বহাল আছে। দীর্ঘদিন রাস্তার জায়গা খালি থাকায় বিভিন্ন অবৈধ দখলকারীরা সরকারী জায়গা অপদখল করে বিভিন্ন প্রকার ব্যবসা-বাণিজ্য পরিচালনা করে আসছে। যা অচিরেই প্রকল্প কাজ শুরু হওয়ার পূর্বেই জনসাধারণের সহযোগিতায় পৌরসভার মাধ্যমে দখলমুক্ত করা হবে। উল্লেখ্য যে, অপদখলকারীরা দখল বহাল রাখার জন্য এবং সরকারী সম্পদ অবৈধভাবে ভোগ করার জন্য এহেন আপত্তি তোলেন। জেলা প্রশাসনের সহায়তায় প্রয়োজনীয় উচ্ছেদ অভিযান পরিচালনার জন্য পৌরসভাকে অনুরোধ জানান।

সভায় উপস্থিত পৌরসভার নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলী, সচিব ও সহকারী প্রকৌশলী সভায় জানান যে, বর্ণিত প্রকল্প কাজ বাস্তবায়নে প্রক্রে ৪০ ফুট জায়গার প্রয়োজন পড়বে এবং আরও ৩০ফুট জায়গা উন্মুক্ত থাকবে। এতে কোন ব্যক্তি বিশেষ ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হওয়ার সম্ভাবনা নেই।

সভায় উপস্থিত সকল এলাকাবাসীগণ সরকারী সর্বশেষ বি.এস জরিপ ও নক্সা অনুসারে রাস্তা নির্মাণের পক্ষে একমত প্রকাশ করেন এবং প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নকারী কর্তৃপক্ষকে সকল প্রকার সহযোগিতার আশ্বাস প্রদান করেন।


আজমুল হুদা
সাধারণ সম্পাদক
ঝাউতলা সমাজ কমিটি
কল্লবাজার।
ফোন: ০১৭৫৭-০০৫৫৪৭


ফজল কাদের চৌধুরী
সভাপতি
ঝাউতলা সমাজ কমিটি
কল্লবাজার।
ফোন: ০১৭৫৩-৯৭৭৫৫

APPENDIX 5D: MOUZA MAP DEPICTING SURVEY NO, OF R-9/ D-6



As per the above BS Mouza Map, Dag no. 2305, 2306, 2316, 2317, 2321, 2322, 2324, 2330, 2340, 2440, 2450, 2476, 2484, 2519, 2535 and more are mentioned for road. The proposed R-9/D-6 scheme is situated in Dag number 2321.

APPENDIX 5E: LETTER FROM MAYOR OF COX'S BAZAR POURASHAVA STATING THAT THE CADASTRAL MAP DEPICTS THE SEPARATE DAG NO. OF THE R-9 ROAD ROW, WHICH BELONGS TO AIRPORT AUTHORITY



কক্সবাজার পৌরসভা কার্যালয়
কক্সবাজার।

স্মারক নং- কক্স:পৌ:/প্রকৌ:/২০১৬/৬৩৩

তারিখ: ২০/০৩/১৬

প্রাপক,

প্রকল্প পরিচালক
তৃতীয় নগর অবকাঠামো উন্নতিকরণ (সেক্টর) প্রকল্প
স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর
ঢাকা।

বিষয়: বিমান বন্দর বাউন্ডারী ওয়াল (ঝাউতলা) হতে বিমান বন্দর প্রধান সড়ক পর্যন্ত রাস্তা ও ড্রেন নির্মাণ কাজে আপত্তি প্রসঙ্গে।

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয়ের প্রেক্ষিতে জানানো যাচ্ছে যে, কক্সবাজার পৌরসভা কর্তৃক দাখিলকৃত UGHP-III প্রকল্পের আওতায় বাস্তবায়নের জন্য Contract Package ID- R9 এ বর্ণিত প্রকল্পটি জনগুরুত্বপূর্ণ এলাকায় অবস্থিত। পৌরসভা, প্রকল্প সংশ্লিষ্ট কনসালটেন্ট ও প্রকল্প পরিচালকের যৌথ সরেজমিন পরিদর্শন ও যাচাই-বাছাইক্রমে উক্ত প্রকল্প প্রাক্কলন প্রস্তুত করে দাখিল করা হয়। গত ২২/১০/২০১৬খ্রিঃ তারিখ ADB মিশনের প্রতিনিধিগণ কর্তৃক উক্ত প্রকল্প সাইট সরেজমিনে পরিদর্শনকালে জনাব ওমর ফারুক, পিতা- মৃত শামসুল হুদা নিকট পরিদর্শন টিম মোখিকভাবে জায়গার বিষয়ে জানতে চাইলে মিথ্যা তথ্য পরিবেশন করেন। বর্ণিত আপত্তিকারী জায়গার মালিক নহে এবং মালিকানা সংক্রান্ত কোন কাগজপত্র দাখিল করতে পারেননি। উল্লেখ্য যে, সর্বশেষ বি.এস জরিপে ৭২ ফুট রাস্তা বিদ্যমান আছে। রাস্তার জায়গা দীর্ঘদিন খালি জায়গায় অবৈধ দখলকারীরা বিভিন্ন প্রকার অস্থায়ীভাবে ব্যবসা-বাণিজ্য পরিচালনা করে আসছে। পৌরসভা কর্তৃক প্রকল্প কাজ শুরুর প্রারম্ভেই সম্পূর্ণ জায়গা খালি করে দেওয়া হবে। স্থানীয় এলাকাবাসী প্রকল্পটি বাতিল হচ্ছে শুনে এলাকায় জনগণের মাঝে ক্রোধের সঞ্চার হয় এবং তাৎক্ষণিকভাবে ২২/১০/২০১৬খ্রিঃ তারিখ রাত ৮:০০ ঘটিকায় সকল এলাকাবাসী সভা করে প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নের জন্য স্বাক্ষর সম্বলিত কার্যবিবরণী দাখিল করেন।

এমতাবস্থায় পৌরসভার প্রাণকেন্দ্রে অবস্থিত অতীব জনগুরুত্বপূর্ণ প্রকল্পটি বাস্তবায়নে আপনার সার্বিক সহযোগিতা কামনা করছি।

সংযুক্ত:

১। সর্বশেষ বি.এস জরিপের নক্সা ও বতিয়ান।

মেয়র
কক্সবাজার পৌরসভা, কক্সবাজার।

Cox's Bazar Pourashava

To the
Project Director
UGIIP-III Project
LGED
Dhaka

Subject: About the claim of the road and drain construction from the Airport boundary wall (Jhautola) to Airport main road

According to the above subject it is to inform that the acquired area by the Cox's Bazar Pourashava to implement the stated project Contract Package RD-R9 under UGIIP-III Project is located in the important public place. With the collaboration of Pourashava, Project consultant and project director and selecting the project expenditure was submitted. During the present visit of the ADB Mission authorities for the stated project dated on 22.10.2016 Mr. Omar Farooq, Son of Samshul Huda gave a false statement to the visitor team about the project area. Stated claimer is not the owner of the place and was not able to show any document of ownership. This is to inform that in the last BS survey, the 72 ft road is existing. As the possession of the road remained longtime unused, the illegal occupiers running their various business and trades moved in. At the beginning of the project, the whole place will be evacuated by the Pourashava. Hearing the project is likely to be dropped fueled resentment among the local people and instantly on 22.10.2016 at 8 pm all the inhabitant called a meeting and submitted a signed action plan for the project implementation.

Under these circumstances, desiring your kind help to implement the important project in the heart of the pourashava.

APPENDIX 6: SAMPLE GRIEVANCE REGISTRATION 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 feed back. 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 7: COMPARISON OF ARIPO AND ADB SPS, 2009 PRINCIPLES

	ADB's SPS (2009)	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPO) of 1982	Gaps Between ARIPO and ADB's Policies and Actions 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 the 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 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

	ADB's SPS (2009)	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPO) of 1982	Gaps Between ARIPO and ADB's Policies and Actions Taken to Bridge the Gap
			stage.
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 hear the complaints and prepare a report and record of proceedings within 30 days following expiry of the 15-day period given to affected persons to file their objections.	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 grievance redress cell, appointment of an arbitrator, and publication of the notice of hearings and the scope of proceedings.
6	Improve or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons	The ARIPO does not address the issue 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 of 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	The ARIPO is largely consistent with ADB policy. However, there are differences in the valuation of land and prices of affected assets, where ADB prescribes the use of current market rates/ replacement cost in the project area. The ordinance does not ensure replacement cost or restoration of pre-project incomes of the affected persons. The resettlement plan addresses all these issues, and spells out a mechanism to fix the replacement cost by having an independent evaluator (committee) who will be responsible for deciding the replacement costs.

	ADB's SPS (2009)	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPO) of 1982	Gaps Between ARIPO and ADB's Policies and Actions Taken to Bridge the Gap
		deputy commissioner also awards a sum of 50% on the market value of the property to be acquired.	
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 included shifting allowances, right to salvage materials, and additional transitional assistance for the loss of business and employment.
10	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	The ARIPO does not have this provision.	The ARIPO does not comply with ADB policy. This is a major drawback of the national law/policy compared to that of ADB. The ARIPO only takes into consideration the legal titleholders and ignores the non-titleholders. The resettlement plan ensures compensation and assistance to all affected persons, whether physically displaced or economically displaced, irrespective of their legal status. The end of the census survey will be considered the cut-off date, and affected persons listed before the cut-off date will be eligible for assistance.
11	Disclose the resettlement plan, including the 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 or 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	The ARIPO has the provision that all the compensation will be paid prior to possession of the	The ARIPO meets the requirement of ADB

	ADB's SPS (2009)	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPO) of 1982	Gaps Between ARIPO and ADB's Policies and Actions Taken to Bridge the Gap
	entitlements before physical or economic displacement	acquired land	
14	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, and their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons	This is not clearly defined in the ARIPO.	The ARIPO does not comply with ADB safeguards policies. The resettlement plan has a detailed provision for a monitoring system within the executing agency. The executing agency will be responsible for proper monitoring of resettlement plan implementation, and the monitoring will be verified by an external expert.

APPENDIX 8: SUGGESTED PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENT (PID)–COX’S BAZAAR

I. Background

1. Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) with the financial assistance of Asian Development Bank (ADB) have been implementing UGIIP-3 in selected *pourashavas* over a period of six years (2014 to 2021). The UGIIP-3 supports strengthening of urban governance and improvement of urban infrastructure and service delivery in *pourashavas* by providing investment support to *pourashavas* based on their governance performance.

2. UGIIP-3 outcome will be improved municipal service delivery and urban governance in project towns. UGIIP-3 outputs are municipal infrastructure improved and made sustainable in target *pourashavas*, community participation, accountability, and financial management systems strengthened with emphasis on gender equity and social inclusion and project management. UGIIP-3 will improve existing and provide new municipal infrastructures including (i) roads; (ii) drainages; (iii) water supply system; (iv) solid waste management facilities; (v) markets, community center/auditorium, bus and truck terminals; (vi) public toilets; and (vii) others such as provision for street lighting and improvement of slums.

II. Executing and implementing agencies

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

III. Project safeguard category as per ADB SPS, 2009

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

5. Involuntary resettlement impacts due to the subproject are addressed in the resettlement plan (RP) prepared for Cox’s bazaar *pourashava* as per Government of Bangladesh’s ARIPO. ADB SPS, 2009. The RP has been prepared during project preparatory stage and will be updated based on DMS and disclosed to affected persons. In case of any discrepancy between the policies of ADB and the government, ADB SPS, 2009 will prevail.

6. A Resettlement Framework (RF) has been prepared to provide guidance in the updating the RPs, and for preparation of new RPs for subprojects to be identified after ADB board approval. The basic objectives of the RF are to: (i) guide the executing agency and implementing agencies in properly compensating project-displaced persons; (ii) serve as binding document to ensure displaced persons will be assisted and paid compensation; and (iii) provide direction in preparing, implementing, and monitoring the RPs. The executing agency and the implementing agencies will be responsible for ensuring the preparation and implementation of RPs is consistent with this RF. The RF is a formally agreed document between Government of Bangladesh and ADB

IV. Involuntary resettlement impacts

7. UGIIP-3 considers involuntary resettlement²⁷ due to physical and economic displacement as a result of (a) involuntary acquisition of land, or (b) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas; (ii) permanent or temporary displacement; (iii) full or partial displacement; (iv) all affected persons with land to be affected permanently or temporarily due to any project activity, including purchase and temporary use during construction.

8. For Cox's Bazar the identified potential involuntary resettlement (IR) impacts based on the subproject designs include: impacts to 10 semi-permanent structures under residential or commercial use, and 9 boundary walls is anticipated. A total of 16 structure owners and 4 tenants (with 112 household members) are affected. Structure loss is expected to render 6 of the affected structures unusable, requiring temporary relocation and assistance for rebuilding/reestablishing the affected businesses and house. No permanent impact to livelihood of the 6 structure owners/tenants facing significant structure loss is anticipated as they shall be able to reestablish their businesses nearby and will be provided necessary assistance to do so. The remaining 14 affected persons are anticipated to undergo temporary income loss, not requiring relocation, i.e., they will be able to continue business/stay at the present location although there is likelihood of temporary disruption to livelihood.

V. Eligibility

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

10. UGIIP-3 will recognize three types of displaced persons, including: (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The budgetary provision is specified in Cox's Bazar RP.

VI. Entitlement

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

12. The entitlement matrix specifies that any displaced person will be entitled to (i) compensation for loss of land at the replacement cost; (ii) compensation for loss of structure (residential/commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost (without counting the depreciation value); (iii) compensation for loss of business/wage income; (iv) assistance for

²⁷ ADB SPS considers resettlement involuntary when the displaced persons have no right to refuse the land acquisition by the state that result in their displacement. This occurs when land is acquired through (i) expropriation by invoking the eminent domain power of the state, or (ii) land is acquired through negotiated settlement when the pricing is negotiated in a process where expropriation will be the consequence of a failure in the negotiation

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.

VII. Institutional Arrangement

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

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

VIII. Grievance Redress Mechanism

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

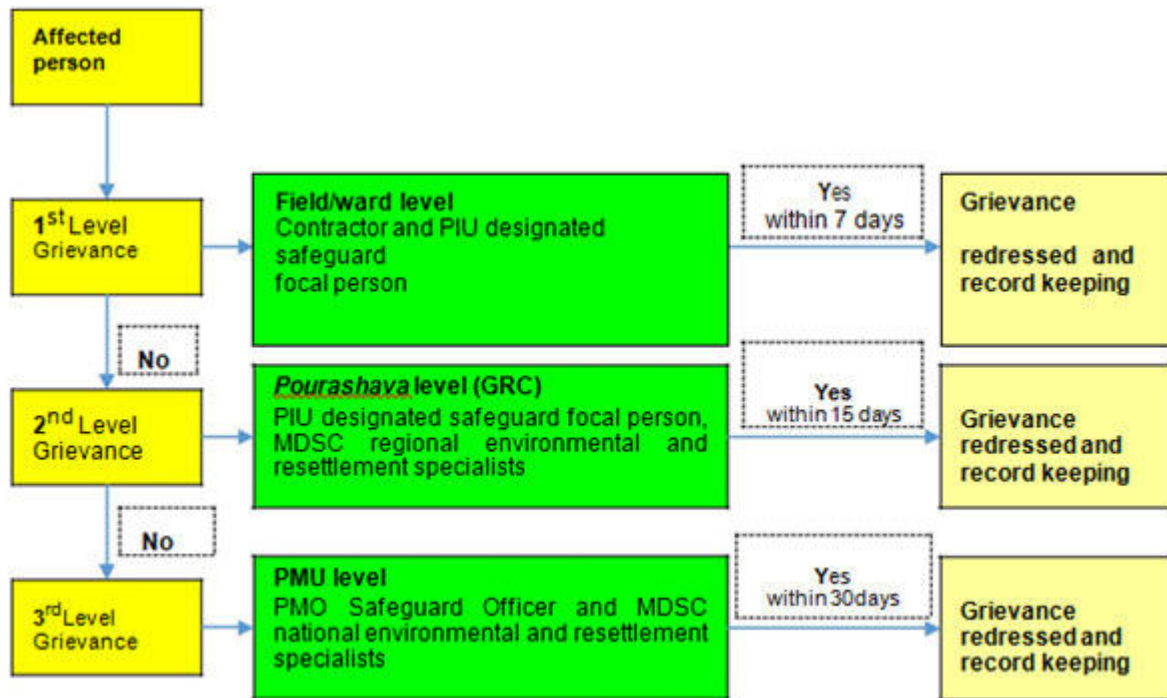
16. *Pourashava*-wide public awareness campaigns will ensure that awareness on grievance redress procedures is generated through the campaign. The PIU designated safeguard focal person and GICDC will conduct *pourashava*-wide awareness campaigns to ensure that poor and vulnerable households are made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

17. 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 *pourashavas* or through telephone hotlines at accessible locations, by e-mail, by post, or by writing in a complaints register in *pourashava* offices. **Figure 1** shows the grievance redress process and further explained in the RF and Cox Bazar RP.

18. In the event that the established GRM is not in a position to resolve the issue, the affected person also can use the ADB Accountability Mechanism through directly contacting (in writing) the Complaint Receiving Officer at ADB headquarters or the ADB Bangladesh Resident Mission. The complaint can be submitted in any of the official languages of ADB's Developing Member Countries. The ADB Accountability Mechanism information will be included in the

Project Information Document to be distributed to the affected communities, as part of the project GRM.

Figure 1: Grievance Redress Process



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

IX. Disclosure

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

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

- (i) consultations conducted during detailed design stage: (a) public meetings with affected communities to present final design and alignment of the components; (b) smaller-scale meetings with APs to discuss IR impacts and RP implementation.
- (ii) consultations during construction phase: (a) public meetings with affected communities to discuss and plan work programs and allow issues to be raised and addressed once construction has started; and (b) smaller-scale meetings to

- discuss and plan construction work with individual communities to reduce disturbance and other impacts, and to provide a mechanism through which stakeholders can participate in project monitoring and evaluation; and
- (ii) project disclosure: (a) public information campaigns (via flyers, billboards, and local media) to explain the project to the wider city population and prepare them for disruptions they may experience once construction is underway; (b) public disclosure meetings at key project stages to inform the public of progress and future plans, and to provide copies of summary documents in local language; (c) formal disclosure of completed project reports by making copies available at convenient locations in the study areas, and informing the public of their availability; and (d) providing a mechanism through which comments can be made.

21. A consultation and participation plan is prepared for UGIIP-3; consultation activities will be coordinated by the PMU, PIU and consultant teams to ensure that the communities are fully aware of the activities at all stages of the project implementation.

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

X. Monitoring and Reporting

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

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

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

APPENDIX 9: SUGGESTED FORM FOR TRANSECT WALKS AND CENSUS

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

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

Photograph Numbers:

Strip Map:

APPENDIX 10: TEMPLATE FOR INVENTORY OF LOSS SURVEY**SAMPLE FORM FOR SOCIOECONOMIC AND INVENTORY OF LOSS SURVEYS
UGIIP 3**

Respondent: Male/Female (Put the tick mark)

Questionnaire No.	
Date of the Interview	

Name of the Enumerator:..... of the
Name of the Supervisor:.....

Instructions to the Interviewer

- The permission of the respondent must be sought
- The respondent has been informed that his/her identity will be kept confidential
- The objectives of the survey have been explained
- In general, the code for the "Others" should be 99
- The codes of the questionnaire and any other numerical data have to be written by pen and in English
- Supervisors have to do the editing works in the field

1. Name of the Subproject:

2. Name of the Scheme under the Sub-project

3. Information about the Scheme

Current (in feet)

Length: Width: Height:

Proposed (in feet)

Length: Width: Height:

4. Name of the Place (s)/Village / settlement(s):

5 Panchayat/Municipality.....

6. District:

7. Plot No. with details of Khata/Khasra/Khatian:.....

8. Type of loss: 1. Structure Only 2. Land only 3. Land & structure
 4. Orchard/Tree 5. Other assets (please specify)

9. Type and Use of Land

1. Agricultural 2. Grazing 3. Fallow 4. Plantation 5. Barren

6. Mixed use 7. Residential 8. Commercial 9. Other / No use

10. Irrigation Facilities of Land

1. Irrigated 2. Un-irrigated

11. Area to be Acquired / Affected Land (decimal)

12. Total Area of the Land/ Plot (In case a portion of the land/ plot to be acquired/affected) (decimal or sft)

13. Total Land Holding (affected + unaffected) in sq.m
 1. Irrigated: 2. Un-irrigated:
 3. Other: 4. Total:

14. Status of Ownership
 1. Titleholder 2. Trust/NGO land
 3. Pourasava 4. Other govt. agencies 5. Khas land 6. Other (specify):

Type of Private Ownership
 1. Individual/Single 2. Joint/Shareholders 3. Other (specify):

15. Name of the Owner/Occupier (s):

16. Father's Name:

17. Rate of the Land (BDT/Per Acre)
 1. Market Rate: 2. Government Rate:

18. Any of the following people associated with the Land
 A. Agricultural Laborer 1. Yes 2. No
 Total Numbers (If Yes):.....
 Names (If Yes):
 (i).....
 (ii)
 (iii).....
 (iv)

B. Tenant/Lessee 1. Yes 2. No
 Total Numbers (If Yes):.....
 Names (If Yes):
 (i).....
 (ii)
 (iii)
 (iv)

C. Sharecropper 1. Yes 2. No
 Total Numbers (If Yes):.....
 Names (If Yes):
 (i).....
 (ii)
 (iii)
 (iv)

Agricultural Squatters 1. Yes 2. No
 Total Numbers (If Yes):.....

Names (If Yes):

- (i).....
 (ii)
 (iii)
 (iv)
 (v)

19. Number of trees within the affected area

1. Fruit Bearing.....2. Non-fruit Bearing.....3. Timber.....
 4. Fodder.....Total.....

20. Details of Trees

SI No	Name of Trees	Type of Trees (1. Fruit Bearing, 2 Non-Fruit Bearing, 3. Timber 4. Fodder)	Age of the Trees	Number of Trees	Market price (Taka)
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					

21. Which crop do you cultivate in the affected land (start with ascending order as major crop)?

Type of Crops	Total Affected Area under Crop (decimal)	Total Yielding per Crop (Kg) in the affected area

22. How many seasons in a year you cultivate in the affected land

1. One season 2. Two seasons 3. Three Seasons

Any structure in the Affected Land 1. Yes..... 2. No.....

23. Area of the affected structure (in square feet, specify).....

24. Measurement of Affected Structure (sq ft)

- a) Length
- b) Width
- c) Height
- d. Number of Storey.....

25. Area of the boundary wall only (in Meter): a) Lengthb) Height

26. Area of the Total structure (in Square Meter).....

27. Measurement of Total Structure

- a) Length
- b) Width
- c) Height

28. Scale of Impact on structure

- a) 25% b) 50% c) 75% d) 100%

Type of Construction of the Structure

SI No.	Particulars	Type of Construction (1). Simple (thatch/sack/bamboo/slats, (2) Earth/clay/sand, (3) Wood, (4) Brick, (5), Concrete, (6) Corrugated iron sheet, (7) Tile, and (8) Other, specify
1	Roof	
2	Floor	
3	Wall	

29. Age of the Structure (in years):

30. Market Value of the Structure (in BDT.):

31. Use of the Structure (select appropriate code from below)

A. Residential Category

1. House 2. Hut 3. Other (specify).....
-

B. Commercial Category

4. Shops 5. Hotel 6. Small Eatery 7. Kiosk
-
8. Petrol Pump 9. Clinic 10. STD Booth
-
11. Workshop 12. Vendors 13. Com. Complex
-
14. Industry 15. Pvt. Office 16. Other (specify).....
-

C. Mixed Category

17. Residential-cum-Commercial Structure
-

D. Community Type

18. Community Center 19. Club 20. Trust 21. Memorials
-
- 22 Other (specify).....
-

E. Religious Structure

23. Mosque 24. Temple 25. Church
-
26. Other (specify).....
-

F. Government Structure

27. Government Office 28. Hospital/Health Post 29. School
-
30. College 31. Bus Stop 32. Other (specify).....
-

G. Other Structure

33. Boundary Wall 34. Foundation 35. Cattle Shed
-
36. Other (specify).....
-

32. Status of the ownership of Structure

1. Legal Titleholder 2. Customary Right 3. License from Local Authority
-
4. Encroacher 5. Squatter
-

33. Any of the following people associated with the Structure?

1. Yes 2. No
-

People associated	Yes/ No	If, yes Please give the number and names.	Lease / rent paid, if yes monthly rent	Employee, if yes. Monthly salary/ wage (INR.)	Remarks

Tenants					
Employee in residential structure					
Employee in business structure					

34. Social Category
 1. Bengali 2. Dalit 3. Adivasi; 4. Others

35. Religion: 1. Islam, 2. Hinduism 3. Christianity 4. Buddhism, 5. Other

36. In case of dalit, please the name of the group:

37. In case of adivasi, please mention the name of the group:

38. Number of family members Male..... Female..... Total.....

39. Number of family members with following criteria
 1. Unmarried Son > 35 years.....
 2. Unmarried Daughter/Sister > 35 years.....
 3. Divorcee/Widow.....
 4. Physically/Mentally Challenged Person
 5. Minor/Orphan.....

40. Vulnerability Status of the Household:
 A. Is it a woman headed household with dependent? 1. Yes 2. No
 B. Is it headed by physically/mentally challenged person? 1. Yes 2. No
 D. Is it landless? 1. Yes 2. No
 E. Is it Elderly people without income source? 1. Yes 2. No
 F. Is it Ethnic Minority Group? 1. Yes 2. No

41. Main Occupation of the Head of the Household (Main Source of Income)
 1. Agriculture; 2. Commercial /business; 3. Service Holder; 4. Others (Specify).....

42. Total Annual income of the family from all sources (Taka).....

43. Annual income (total turnover) per unit (decimal/acre) from affected land in Taka. _____

44. Annual income (total turnover) from affected commercial structure, if applicable in Taka. _____

45. Annual cost of operation of the total landholding/business/commercial enterprise in Taka. _____ (please include labour cost and operating cost including fertilizer, pesticide, water, electricity, any other cost.)

46. If displaced, do you have additional land to shift? 1. Yes 2. No

47. If yes, how far from the present location (km).....

48. Resettlement/ Relocation Option
 1. Self-Relocation 2. Project Assisted Relocation

49. Compensation Option for Land loser
1. Land for land loss 2. Cash for Land loss

50. Compensation Options for Structure loser
1. Structure for structure loss 2. Cash for Structure loss

51. Income Restoration Assistance (fill codes in preferred order)
1. Shifting Allowance; 2. Employment Opportunities in Construction work;
3. Assistance/ Loan from other ongoing development scheme;
4. Training for Vocational activities;
5. Assistance to re-establish lost/affected business,
6. Others (specify)

52. Details of the Affected Persons (Family/Households)

Family Details

Sl. No.	Name of the Family Member	Relation to Head of the Household #	Age (years)	Sex ##	Occupation *	Marital Status**	Educatio n***
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							

Code: # 1. Self, 2. Father, 3. Mother, 4. Husband, 5. Wife, 6. Son, 7. Son in law, 8. Daughter in law, 9. Grandfather, 10. Grandmother, 11. Daughter, 12. Brother, 13. Sister, 14 Grandson, 15. Granddaughter, 16. Uncle, 17. Aunty, 18. Cousins ,

1. Male 2. Female

***** 1. Service, 2. Business, 3. Agriculture, 4. Study, 5. Housewife, 6. Labour, 7. Unemployed, 8. Professional, 9. Pensioner, 10. Government Employee, 11. Private Employee, 12 Fisheries, 13 Infant, 14 Other

****** 1. Married, 2. Unmarried, 3. Widow, 4. Widower, 5. Others

******* 1. Illiterate 2. Literate 3. Up to primary 4. Secondary 5. Graduate 6. Post Graduate

(NOTE FOR ENUMERATOR: All affected persons to be surveyed. If details of tenants / employees are obtained from the owners, such persons will also have to be located and surveyed using applicable fields in the above questionnaire).

Comments by the Enumerator

Signature of the Enumerator

APPENDIX 11: SAMPLE TEMPLATE FOR SEMI-ANNUAL SOCIAL MONITORING REPORT


The suggested outline for the semi-annual social monitoring report is provided in Appendix 13 of the project's resettlement framework. A semi-annual monitoring report shall be prepared on resettlement plan implementation and submitted to ADB by the PMU. It will include: (1) **the list of affected persons**, with compensation, if any due to each and details of compensation paid with signed receipts annexed to the report, socioeconomic status and satisfaction levels of affected persons with the resettlement plan implementation process, compensation and mitigation measures; (2) **the list of vulnerable affected persons** and additional compensation /special protection measures planned/implemented for them; socioeconomic status and satisfaction levels of vulnerable affected persons with the resettlement plan 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 minimize disturbance; (5) **details of consultations held with affected persons** (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 behavior change, if any; and (8) **any other relevant information** showing resettlement plan implementation progress. The following checklist may be used for overall monitoring of resettlement plan implementation.

S. N.	Resettlement Plan Activities	Completed Y/N	Remarks
A. Pre Construction Activities and Resettlement Plan Activities			
1	Approval of final Resettlement Plan by ADB prior to contract award		
2	Disclosure of final Resettlement Plan on ADB, PMU and PIU websites		
3	Circulation of relevant information of the resettlement plan in the form and language understandable by local stakeholders		
B. Resettlement Plan Implementation			
1	Grievance Redress Cell and telephone hotlines established		
2	Entitlements and grievance redress procedure disclosed		
3	Finalization of list of affected persons, vulnerable affected persons and compensation/ assistance/ allowances due		
4	Finalization of list of affected common facilities and roads for closure; mitigation measures proposed		
5	Affected persons received entitlements as per amounts and program specified in resettlement plan		
6	Payment of compensation, allowances and assistance (No. of affected persons)		
7	Additional assistance for vulnerable households given (No. of vulnerable (affected persons)		
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 socioeconomic status of affected persons (including vulnerable affected persons) completed and compared with baseline survey results		
2	Survey on satisfaction levels of affected persons with resettlement plan implementation completed		
D. Labour			
1	Implementation of all statutory provisions on labor like health, safety, Welfare, sanitation, and working conditions by Contractors		
2	Equal pay for equal work for men and women		

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

APPENDIX 12: NO OBJECTION CERTIFICATE




বিস্মিল্লাহির রাহমানির রাহিম
কক্সবাজার পৌরসভা কার্যালয়
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ফোন : ০৩৪১-৬২৩২৯
 ৬২৩৩০
 ৬৪৫৭২
 ফ্যাক্স : ০৩৪১-৬৪০৬১

সূত্র: কক্স/কৌশ/ওসি/২০১১/৬৬৩
 তারিখ: ২৬/০৮/১১

প্রত্যয়ন পত্র

এই মর্মে প্রত্যয়ন করা যাচ্ছে যে, UGIIP-3 এর আওতাধীন কক্সবাজার পৌরসভায় অগ্রাধিকার ভিত্তিক যে সমস্ত Scheme গ্রহন করা হয়েছে তা বাস্তবায়নে সংশ্লিষ্ট কর্তৃপক্ষকে কক্সবাজার পৌরসভার পক্ষ থেকে সর্বাত্মক সহযোগিতা প্রদান করা হবে। বিশেষ করে Re-settlement ও Social safeguards সংশ্লিষ্ট বিষয়ে কোন প্রকার জটিলতা দেখা গেলে তা সমাধানের জন্য যথাযথ ব্যবস্থা ও সহযোগিতা প্রদান করা হবে।



(মোঃ মাহাবুবুর রহমান চৌধুরী)
 মেয়র (ভারপ্রাপ্ত)
 কক্সবাজার পৌরসভা, কক্সবাজার।

স্থাপিত: ১৮৬৯

২৬/০৮/১১

আপনার শহর পরিচরনা রাখুন ও সময়মত পৌরকর পরিশোধ করুন।

No Objection Certificate

This is to certify that the Cox's Bazar Pourashava will provide all support and cooperation to implement the proposed priority schemes, those are going to be implemented by the authority of UGIP-III projects. During implementation of the schemes, if any issue arises, with regard to resettlement and social safeguard issues, the pourashava will attempt to resolve all disputes for the successful implementation of the project.

**Md. Mahabubur Rahman
Acting Mayor
Cox's Bazar Pourashava**