

Resettlement Plan

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Bangladesh: Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Project

Construction and Improvement of 19.83 km Bituminous Carpeting and Reinforced Concrete Cement Roads under 3 Packages: (i) e-GP/CTCRP/BAKR/RD-01, (ii) e-GP/CTCRP/BAKR/RD-02, and (iii) e-GP/CTCRP/BAKR/RD-03 in Bakerganj *Pourashava*, District: Barisal

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 12 July 2023)

Currency unit – Bangladeshi taka (BDT)
\$1.00 = BDT 108.77

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
BRM	-	Bangladesh Resident Mission
CBO	-	Community based organization
CRO	-	Complaint Receiving Officer
CTEIP	-	Coastal Towns Infrastructure Environmental Infrastructure Project
DDC	-	Detail Design Consultant
DOE	-	Department of Environment
EMP	-	Environment Management Plan
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
GRC	-	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IEE	-	Initial Environmental Examination
IPSC	-	Inter-Ministerial Project Steering Committee
LGED	-	Local Government and Engineering Department
NbS	-	Nature-Based Solution
NGO	-	Non-governmental organization
O&M	-	Operations and Maintenance
PIU	-	Project Implementation Unit
PMSC	-	Project Management Supervision Consultant
PMU	-	Project Management Unit
ROW	-	Right-Of-Way
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statement
TMRESC	-	Tribes, Minor Races, Ethnic Sects and Communities

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

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

NOTES

- (i) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government of Bangladesh and its agencies ends on 30 June. "FY" before a calendar year denotes the year in which the fiscal year ends, e.g., FY2021 ends on 30 June 2021.
- (ii) In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Background: The proposed Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Sector Project (CTCRSP) is a continuity to the ADB supported Coastal Towns Infrastructure Environmental Infrastructure Project (CTEIP) in 10 coastal towns that effectively commenced in September 2014 and was supposed to be completed in June 2022. As a continuity of the project, ADB extended support to the Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Sector Project (CTCRSP), which will strengthen climate resilience and disasterpreparedness in 22 (twenty-two) vulnerable coastal *pourashavas* (secondary towns) of Bangladesh. The project has four major outputs as follows: (i) Output 1: Municipal infrastructure for resilience improved; (ii) Output 2: Resilient livelihood improved; and (iii) Output 3: Institutional capacity, governance, and climate-awareness strengthened. The Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRDC) acting through its Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) will be the Executing Agency. Pourashavas are the implementing agencies of the project.

Subproject Description: The subproject component includes the construction and improvement of 13 roads, for a total length of 19.83km within the municipal town limits of Bakerganj *Pourashava*. Construction and improvement of bituminous carpeting (BC) and reinforced concrete cement (RCC) roads under 3 packages, road package 1 (package code: e-GP/CTCRP/BAKR/RD-01), road package 2 (package code: e-GP/CTCRP/BAKR/RD-02) and road package 3 (package code: e-GP/CTCRP/BAKR/RD-03).

Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement: Project implementation will not require acquisition of private land as the entire civil works for the construction of the roads will be done within available ROW of roads under the ownership of Bakerganj *Pourashava* (who will form the project implementation unit). Efforts will be made to minimize impact to the extent possible through provisions of access planks. Where impact is unavoidable, compensation will be paid for the period of disruption/income loss as per the agreed entitlement matrix.

As per available records, verifications and site visits were conducted based on the detailed project report of the proposed road stretches. All 13 roads were visited and found 2 non-titled affected persons will be impacted. Out of those, one non-titled affected person will lose part of his residential structure if the structure remains on the road (road number 1 under package number RD-02) during construction. The project will pay compensation to this potential affected person as per entitlement matrix prior to start civil works. This affected person will be given 60 days advance notice before relocation. Another one (01) affected person will also lose a part of backdoor staircase of structure, but it will not hamper the house's entrance. The household members use front door to enter the house. In addition, the road construction will not result in loss of the backdoor entrance. Owner of the staircase has voluntarily agreed to move the steps encroaching the road RoW which are part of a secondary access to the property. The main entrance or their primary access will not be affected. The contractor will ensure that at least one of the affected steps is reconstructed/restored to ensure continued secondary access, post-road construction. This affected person has given no objection certificate (NOC). The certificate is attested by third party which confirms the affected person's willingness was free of coercion.

This draft RP is based on 100% survey of sites and alignments. Damages and impacts to minor secondary structures during the construction will be covered under contractor's civil cost and will be budgeted under the Contractor's contract.

Categorization. The project is classified as 'Category B' in accordance with Asian Development Bank's Safeguard Policy Statement (ADB SPS) 2009. This draft resettlement plan has been

developed in accordance with the agreed resettlement framework prepared for the project.

Legal Framework. The policy framework and entitlements for the program as well as for this project are based on the following laws and policies: The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017 (ARIPA), and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009.

Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits. The entitlement matrix presented in the resettlement plan provides compensation of all potential losses to be provided to the affected persons in the project area. The affected people under the subproject component will be entitled to receive compensation and assistance; shifting of structure.

Majority of the envisaged impacts will be avoided as per the mitigation measures stated in the EMP, also working during night hours and nonmarket days should be considered for construction of roads along market areas. To avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts, consultations with the road-side shops in market areas will be conducted to finalize the construction schedule (in a phased manner), particularly in stretches of narrow roads and busy commercial areas. Construction will be carried out section-wise. Each section will be comprised of 100m and completion of construction of it will take 4 to 5 days. Traffic movement may be interrupted partially for a very short period during civil works. Wooden plank will be given if any shops/houses are needed. Caution signages and barricades will be put up.

Consultation and Disclosure: Project objectives, goals and scope of work of the subproject component have been disclosed to the potential beneficiaries of the project, affected persons, elected representatives and institutional stakeholders. The approved entitlement matrix and resettlement plan will be made available at public locations within the town and will be disclosed to a wider audience through the LGED and ADB website. A copy of the draft and final resettlement plan, translated into local language, will be always kept at site during the construction period.

Grievance Redress Mechanism: A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of affected person 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. A three-tier common GRM will be followed as outlined in this resettlement plan. Public awareness campaigns will be conducted to ensure that awareness on the project and its grievance redress procedures is generated. The campaign will ensure that the poor, vulnerable and others are made aware of and are part of the awareness program. Grievance redress mechanism outlined in the draft resettlement plan will ensure that complaints and grievances are resolved in a collaborative, expeditious, and effective manner through dialogue, joint fact-finding, negotiation, and problem solving.

Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan: The total estimated resettlement cost for the contract package is **BDT 869,040.00 (BDT Eight hundred and sixty-nine thousand and forty only)**. PIU will issue an order for release of payment to affected persons, which shall be released through electronic clearance service/National Electronic Fund Transfer (ECS/NEFT) transaction from bank, through concerned treasury of LGED.

Institutional Setup: The Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRDC) acting through its Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) will be the Executing Agency. The Project Management Unit (PMU) at the LGED will be headed by a Project Director (PD) who will be supported by two Deputy Project Directors (DPDs) overseeing safeguards and gender. The PMU level safeguard and gender team will have another three

safeguard and gender personnel, Assistant Director (Environment), Assistant Director (Social Safeguards) and Assistant Director (Gender). For project implementation, two division level Regional Project Management Units (RPMUs) will be established, at Khulna and Barisal. *Pourashava* is the implementing agencies of the project. The PMU will be supported by two institutional consultants under the supervision and control of Project Director, PMU: (i) the detailed design consultants (DDC); (ii) the project management supervision consultants (PMSC), that will support PMU; and (iii) PMSC at the division level that will support the two RPMUs and the town-level Project Implementation Units (PIUs). The PIUs will be established in each participating *pourashava*/ subproject town and staffed with a safeguards and gender focal person.

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

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

1. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) supported Coastal Towns Infrastructure Environmental Infrastructure Project (CTEIP) in 10 coastal towns effectively commenced in September 2014 which will be completed in June 2022. As a continuity of the project ADB extended his support to Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Sector Project (CTCRSP) which will strengthen climate resilience and disaster preparedness in 22 (twenty-two) vulnerable coastal *pourashavas* (secondary towns) of Bangladesh. The towns were selected based on their vulnerability, population size, density, and level of past investments. The project takes a holistic and integrated approach to urban development and will (i) provide climate-resilient municipal infrastructure, and (ii) strengthen institutional capacity, local governance, and knowledge-based public awareness, for improved urban planning and service delivery considering climate change and disaster risks. Key infrastructure investments include (i) drainage, (ii) water supply, (iii) sanitation, (iv) cyclone shelters, and (v) other municipal infrastructure including emergency access roads and bridges, solid waste management, bus terminals, slum improvements, boat landings, and markets. Investments will benefit the poor and women. The Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRDC) acting through its Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) will be the Executing Agency. *Pourashavas* are the implementing agencies of the project.

2. Coastal towns are particularly at risk from the impacts of climate change due to high levels of poverty and limited capacity of *pourashavas* (urban local governments) to invest in resilience. The *pourashavas* lack resilient infrastructure, clubbed with haphazard urbanization, lack of stormwater drains, poor solid waste management system further worsens the condition of these towns. Most of the coastal towns are situated on the riverbanks of low-lying tidal zones at an average elevation of 1.0–1.5 meters (m) from sea level¹ and coastal flooding is a key hazard faced by these towns. Inadequate basic municipal infrastructure to respond to increasing climate risk threatens both quality of life and the economic growth of coastal towns. This calls for an integrated approach for coastal town development that promotes risk-informed planning and investment for building resilience.

B. Project Description

3. The project will be aligned with the following impacts: higher and sustainable growth trajectories achieved in the face of the various weather-related natural hazards and risk and improved livability of coastal towns.² The outcome of the project will be climate and disaster resilience of coastal towns strengthened including benefiting the poor and women. The project directly supports to achieve project outcomes through three outputs.

4. **Output 1: Municipal infrastructure for resilience improved.** Municipal infrastructure will include (i) 25 elderly, women, children, and persons with disability friendly cyclone shelters with early warning system; (ii) 247.7 kms roads with drainage, bridges, and culverts rehabilitated or constructed for improved connectivity and access to emergency services in the event of disasters caused by natural hazards including access to cyclone shelter; (iii) climate-resilient infrastructure including 201.0 stormwater drainages, at least 3 nature-based solutions, water bodies restoration,

¹ Sowmen Rahman and Mohammed Ataur Rahman. Climate Extremes and Challenges to Infrastructure Development in Coastal Cities in Bangladesh. Volume 7, March 2015, Pages 96–108

² Government of Bangladesh, General Economics Division, Bangladesh Planning Commission Ministry of Planning. 2020. Making Vision 2041 a Reality – Perspective Plan of Bangladesh, 2021–2041. Dhaka.

and 4 integrated waste management (IWM) developed rehabilitated or constructed for improved urban flood risk management including; (iv) gender-responsive and socially inclusive urban public spaces improved; (vi) slum improvement program implemented; and (vi) EWCD-friendly sanitation facilities constructed for poor households. Output 1 will also support development of EWCD-friendly socio-economic infrastructures including (i) local markets; (ii) bus terminals; and (iii) other priority roads, bridges, culverts, and boat landing stations.

5. **Output 2: Resilient livelihood enhanced.** Output 2 includes: (i) climate vulnerable households covered in the graduation program in six project towns; (ii) women, including person with disabilities, reported increased skills for resilient livelihood; and (iii) inventory of productive assets of vulnerable households documented and insured. The Graduation Approach and Program will be adopted to ensure livelihood resilience.³

6. **Output 3: Institutional capacity, governance, and climate-awareness strengthened.** Output 3 includes: (i) risk-informed urban development plans and poverty reduction action plans of project towns submitted to *pourashavas* council; (ii) staff of LGED and *pourashavas* including 90% eligible women staff reported increased knowledge on climate and disaster risk assessment to inform the urban development plans and to enforce development control regulations linked with natural hazards; (iii) knowledge and capacity of LGED and *pourashavas*' staff including 90% of women staff on nature-based solutions and green solution application developed;⁴ (iv) disaster management committee on disaster preparedness measures, cyclone shelter management committees, and standing committees on women and children affairs, poverty reduction and slum improvement in project *pourashavas* operationalized for improving municipal governance and sustainable service delivery;⁵ (v) revenues enhancement plan adopted by each project *pourashava* to improve municipal finance systems; (vi) computerized tax records and billing systems made functional; (vii) annual gender responsive operation and maintenance (O&M) plans approved and at least 75% of the required annual budget is allocated and spent; and (viii) gender responsive urban space guidelines developed. Output 3 supports to enhance public awareness, behavior change, and community mobilization in light of emergencies such as coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and cyclone Amphan in 2020. It will also support training and capacity building of LGED and *pourashavas* to institutionalize information technology-based remote monitoring through strengthening LGED's geographic information systems section, monitoring and evaluation unit, and project management unit.

7. The project is proposed to be implemented in 22 *pourashavas* or urban local bodies (ULBs). District wise location of the CTCRSP towns is summarized in **Table 1**.

³ The graduation program originated in Bangladesh and has since been adopted in several countries as a holistic, time-bound interventions to lift households from poverty through: (i) social assistance to support immediate needs; (ii) livelihood promotion; (iii) financial inclusion; and (iv) social empowerment.

⁴ Nature-based solutions promote actions to protect, sustainably manage and restore natural and modified ecosystems in ways that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, to provide both human well-being and biodiversity benefits. (Source: IUCN (2020). Guidance for using the IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions. A user-friendly framework for the verification, design and scaling up of Nature-based Solutions. First edition. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN.).

⁵ A risk-informed performance-based budget allocation strategy will be adopted to promote governance-led infrastructure improvement to ensure sustainable urban services. The *pourashava* will need to fulfil a set of performance criteria to receive fund for infrastructure improvement. Performance criteria is elaborated in project administration manual (footnote 27).

Table 1: District wise *Pourashava* s where Project (CTCRSP) will be Implemented

District	Town (<i>Pourashava</i>)	District	Town (<i>Pourashava</i>)
1. Barisal	1. Bakerganj	5. Bhola	1. Charfassion
	2. Mehendiganj		2. Lalmohan
	3. Banaripara		3. Borhanuddin
	4. Muladi	6. Jhalokathi	4. Jhalokathi
	5. Gouranadi		5. Nalchity
2. Bagerhat	6. Bagerhat	7. Satkhira	6. Kalaroa
	7. Morelganj	8. Khulna	7. Paikgacha
3. Patuakhali	8. Patuakhali		8. Chalna (Dacope)
	9. Kuakata	9. Pirojpur	9. Swarupkathi
4. Shariatpur	10. Zanjira	10. Barguna	10. Patharghata
	11. Bhedarganj		11. Betagi

8. The Bakerganj *Pourashava* is one of the above-mentioned subprojects which includes (i) Improvement of Roads under 3 packages (ii) Construction and Improvement of Drains under 1 package (iii) Cyclone Shelter (iv) Bridge Construction under 1 package (v) Construction of Multipurpose Market and (vi) Slum Improvement.

C. About the Subproject Location

9. The Bakerganj *Pourashava* was established in 1990. It is situated at Bakerganj Upazila in Barisal District. It consists of 9 wards, 4 mouzas and 4 villages. It spreads over 6.25 square km. It is bounded on the north by Rangasree union of Bakerganj Upazila, east by Kalaskathi, south by Bhorpasha and the west by Rangasree and Garuriya Union. The Tulatoli River flows by the north and east of this *Pourashava*. The municipality has a total population of 29,890 as of June 2022. The population growth rate is 1.30%. Most of the areas of Barisal district are surrounded by rivers and being adjacent to the Bay of Bengal, natural disasters are rampant in the district every year, leading to increased suffering of the inhabitants. Adding to this, the climate change effect has sped up the frequency of natural disasters like cyclones, tidal surges, excessive rainfall, rising temperature, increase salinity, erosion of riverbanks, thunderstorms, etc. and these are the major disaster for the Barisal district. In addition, due to the rapid spread of urbanization and increased population, narrow road communication becomes a major problem in Bakerganj *Pourashava*. The existing road communication is not sufficient for the inhabitants.

D. Description of Subproject Component

10. The construction and improvement of roads under 3 packages such as road package 1 (package code: e-GP/CTCRP/BAKR/RD-01), road package 2 (package code: e-GP/CTCRP/BAKR/RD-02) and road package 3 (package code: e-GP/CTCRP/BAKR/RD-03). The total length of these 3 road packages is 19.83km. RD-01 consists of 2 roads with a total length of 5.49km, RD-02 consists of 5 roads with a total length of 6.97km and RD-03 consists of 6 roads with a total length of 7.37km.

11. The subproject proposes the construction/improvement of roads within the municipality area under 3 packages such as RD-01, RD-02 and RD-03. These roads are mostly within urban and peri-urban areas. The selection of roads has followed the criteria included in Volume -4 of PPTA and Appendix 1 of PAM Table 1 according to the scoring matrices for scheme prioritization. Under these 3 packages, in total 13 roads will be implemented spread over 7 Municipal Wards; 3 roads in Ward number 1, one road in Ward number 4, two roads in Ward number 5, one road in Ward number 6, and two roads in Ward number 9. Two (2) roads cross Ward Number 4 and 5

jointly and 1 road cross Ward Number 7 and 8 jointly and 1 road jointly cross Ward number 8 and 9. Package wise list of roads is presented in **Table 2** below:

Table 2: List of Roads under 3 Packages

Sl. No .	Ward Num ber	Name of Road	Existing Feature				Proposed Feature			
			Length	Width	Type	Road side drain	Length	Width	Type	Road side drain
e-GP/CTCRP/BAKR/RD-01										
1	05	Construction of Road by RCC Road from Sahebganj Kheyaghat road to Baribazar road via Proposed eco-park very road (Ch. 0+000 to 1+880) at Ward number 05, & Link Road (Ch. 0+000 to 0+700) starting at Ch. 0+580 @ main road. (Total Length=2580.00m)	2.58km	1.67m	Ch 0-50m: Earthen 50-202m: Soling 202-1698m: Earthen 1698-1880m: Damaged BC. Link road (0-700m) Earthen.	No	2.58km	4m Link Road=3m	RCC ⁶	No
2	08 and 09	Construction of Road by RCC & Bituminous Carpeting (BC) from Akon Bari Bridge to Kaliganj Bridge via 7 (BMDF) road (Ch. 0+000 to 1+972), Link road-01 (Ch. 0+000 to 0+395) Starting at Ch. 1+040 & Link road-02 (Ch. 0+000 to 0+545) starting at Ch.0+618 @ main road at Ward Number 08 & 09. (Total Length=2912.00m)	2.91km	2.5m	0-81m: Damaged HBB 81-750m: Damaged Soling 750-1525m: Earthen 1525-1925m: Damaged Soling 1925-1972m: Earthen. Link road 1 (0-395m) Damaged BC. Link road 2 (0-545m) Earthen	No	2.91km	5m	RCC	No
Sub-total			5.49km				5.49km			
e-GP/CTCRP/BAKR/RD-02										
1	01	Construction of Road by Bituminous Carpeting (BC) from R & H road to Shampur road via in Infront of Mayor house & Runshi very road (Ch 0+000 to 2+105) Ward 01. (Length=2105.00m)	2.11km	3m	BC	No	2.11km	3.66m	BC	Yes
2	07 and 08	Construction of Road by RCC from R & H Textile Bridge to Kaliganj Bridge via in front of Alim Councilor	1.53km	3m	Damaged BC	No	1.53km	5m	BC ⁷	No

⁶ RCC=Reinforced Concrete Cement⁷ Bituminous Carpeting

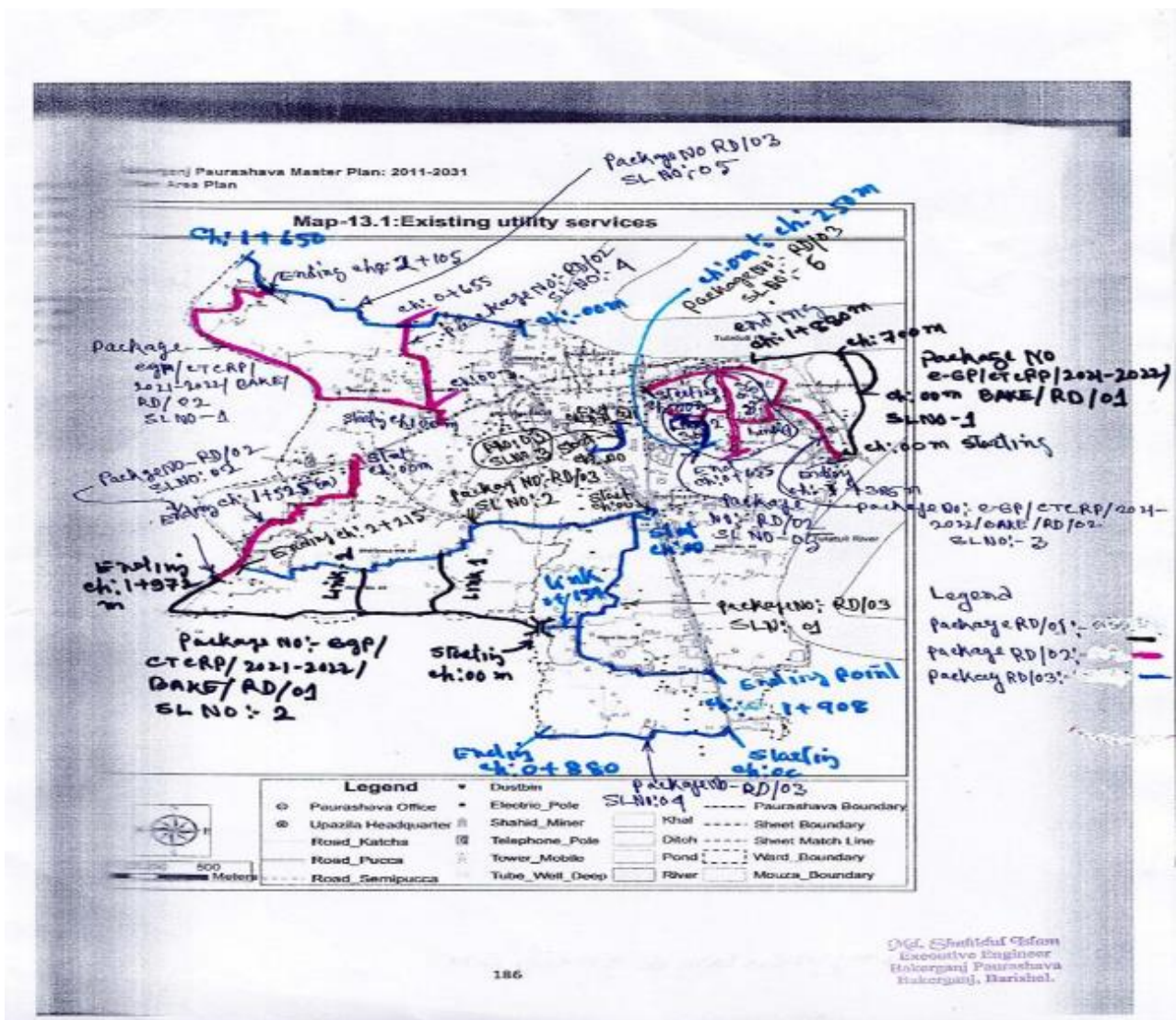
Sl. No.	Ward Number	Name of Road	Existing Feature				Proposed Feature			
			Length	Width	Type	Road side drain	Length	Width	Type	Road side drain
		House, (Ch 0+000 to 1+525) at Ward Number 07 & 08. (Road) (Length=1525.00m)								
3	04 and 05	Construction of Road by RCC from thana Bridge to Sahebganj Bridge approach road, (Ch 0+000 to 1+385) Ward Number 04 & 05. (Length=1385.00m)	1.39km	3m	BC	No	1.39km	5m	RCC	No
4	01	Construction of Road by RCC from Fatema School Road to Shampur Road (Ch 0+000 to 0+655) Ward Number 01. (Length=655.00m)	0.66km	3m	BC	No	0.66km	5m	RCC	Yes
5	05	Construction of Road by RCC from Sahebganj road to Sabujbag road in front of Fazil Madrasha (Ch. 0+000 to 0+655), Link road-01 (Ch. 0+000 to 0+322) starting at Ch. 0+377 & Link road-02 (Ch. 0+000 to 0+300) starting at Ch. 0+440 @ main road at Ward number 05. (Total Length=1277.00m)	1.28km	2.5m	BC	Yes (partly)	1.28km	3.65m	RCC	Yes
Sub-total			6.97km				6.97km			
e-GP/CTCRP/BAKR/RD-03										
1	09	Construction of Road by Bituminous Carpeting (BC) from Cinema hall-Kaliganj road to Ruhitarpar R & H via Sridhanto Bari Dighirpar (Ch 0+000 to 1+908), & Link road-01 (Ch 0+000 to 0+154) starting at Ch. 0+996 @ main road at Ward Number 09. (Total Length=2062.00m)	2.06km	3m	BC	No	2.06km	5m	BC	No

Sl. No .	Ward Number	Name of Road	Existing Feature				Proposed Feature			
			Length	Width	Type	Road side drain	Length	Width	Type	Road side drain
2	07 and 08	Construction of Road by Bituminous Carpeting (BC) from Cinema Hall Chowrasta Road to Textile Kaliganj gami road (BMDF road) (Ch 0+000 to 2+215) Ward Number 07 & 08. (Length=2215.00m)	2.22km	3m	BC	No	2.22km	5m	RCC	No
3	06	Construction of Road by RCC from T & T road to R & H road via Rustum Ali road, (Ch 0+000 to 0+311) Ward Number 06. (Length=311.00m)	0.31km	2.9m	Damaged BC	No	0.31km	4m	RCC	No
4	09	Construction of Road by RCC from Bottola R & H road to West Side Talukder bari Bridge, (Ch 0+000 to 0+880) Ward Number 09. (Length=880.00m)	0.88km	3m	BC	No	0.88km	5m	RCC	No
5	01	Construction of Road by Bituminous Carpeting (BC) from R & H road to West Side <i>Pourashava</i> Periphery via Shampur road, (Ch 0+000 to 1+650) Ward Number 01. (Length=1650.00m)	1.65km	3.2m	BC	No	1.65km	5m	BC	No
6	04	Construction of Road by RCC from Malek Gazi House to Sabujbag road via Sergeant Anowar house, (Ch 0+000 to 0+250) Ward Number 04. (Length=250.00m)	0.25km	2m	BC	No	0.25km	3m	RCC	No
Sub-total			7.37km							
Total			19.83km				19.83km			

Source: Detailed Estimate, Bakerganj *Pourashava*, Barisal, Package Summary.

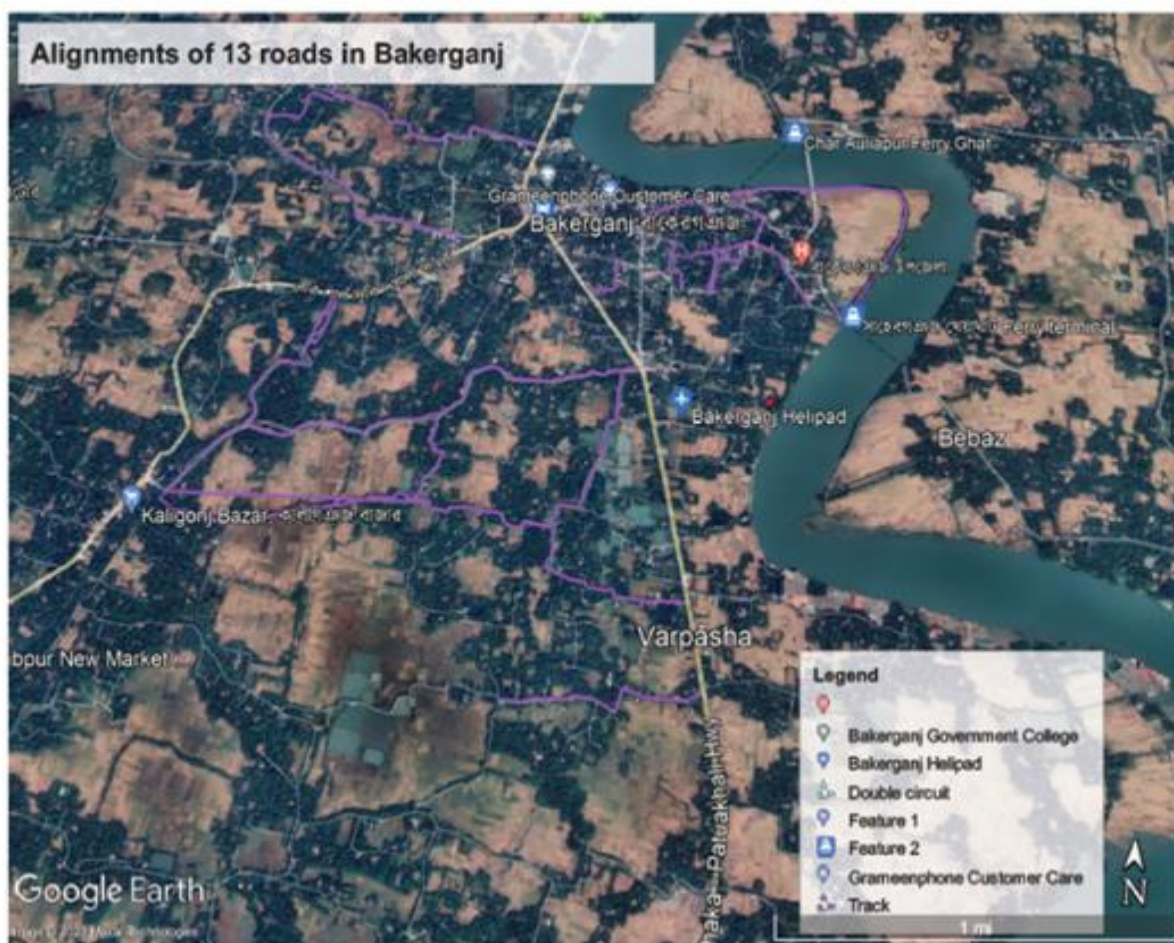
12. The location of the roads is shown in **Figure 1** below.

Figure 1: Location Map of the Roads



Source: Bakerganj Pourashava

Figure 2: Alignment of Roads shown in Google Earth



Source: Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) of Second Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Sector Project- Construction and Improvement of Roads in Bakerganj Pourashava (Packages: e-GP/CTRCP/BAKR/RD 01, e-GP/CTRCP/BAKR/RD 02, and e-GP/CTRCP/BAKR/RD 03)

13. Nine (9) roads will follow the RCC method and the remaining 4 roads will follow the BC method in constructing roads. Construction will be carried out segment-wise. Each segment will be comprised of 100m and completion of construction in each stretch will take 4 to 5 days.

14. The resettlement plan is prepared based on the final design and detailed measurement surveys (DMS) for the subproject component. The resettlement plan will be reviewed and upon receipt of approval from ADB, will be disclosed on implementing agency and ADB websites. Civil works will be taken up only after eligible compensation payment to affected persons is completed, as per approved entitlement matrix. The implementing agency will be responsible for handing over the project land/site to the contractor free of any kind of encumbrance.

15. **Measures to avoid and minimize the Involuntary Resettlement Impacts:** To avoid and minimize the involuntary impacts, the CTCRSP proposes to use the government lands wherever available and right-of-way (ROW) of roads owned by the government agencies for augmentation and development of all the project assets and associated ancillaries as mentioned in the project description. The RCC and BC roads are proposed to be constructed and improved along existing available ROW of Bakerganj *Pourashava* roads. The roads are proposed along the ROW of *pourashava* roads where there are two encroachments: part of a staircase and part of a residential structure. Construction contractor will ensure prior consultation with the community residing beside the construction site and shops in the area is conducted if the impact on access ramp is unavoidable.⁸

16. Livelihood impacts will be avoided in busy market areas and/or to permanent shops (if any). Work will be executed in night hours to avoid the impacts; roads will be constructed in phased manner with the due consultation with the nearby shop owners and residents. Civil works will be executed in small stretches in section-by-section phases. Each section consists of 100m. Traffic movement may be interrupted partially for a very short period during civil works. Wooden plank will be given if any shops/houses are needed. Caution signages and barricades will be put up. The estimated period of 100m road construction is 4 to 5 days. The noise level will be kept below the threshold levels as mentioned in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP). All safety norms would strictly be adhered to, taking into consideration the magnitude of work and the sensitivity of the location.

17. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and the Regional Project Management Unit (RPMU) will also ensure that all the necessary rules related to the safety and security of the public and residents are duly followed by the contractor. The actual dates of construction schedule with respect to rush hour, festival time, and special business days will be discussed with vendors, squatters, market committee members, and residents, and accordingly construction activities will be planned.

18. The contractor will ensure to: (i) maintain the access to shops and residences or other buildings along the stretches where roads are constructed, to institutions located close to proposed sites by providing pedestrian access through planks; and (ii) assistance to mobile hawkers and vendors, and safety through hard barricading of excavated alignments/sites. Any damage to access ramps during construction will be restored by contractor as per contractual provisions included in contract document and considered as part of bill of quantity (BOQ), in line with the agreed principles of this resettlement plan.

⁸ In the Engineers estimate provision of utility shifting and repair of minor structures shall be proposed under provisional sum of Contractor

19. Measures to be taken up by the contractor to avoid/mitigate economic impacts will include: (a) announcement of proposed civil works in advance (to enable shop owners to stock up and remain unaffected if goods vehicles are unable to reach them during construction), (b) provision of planks to ensure pedestrian access; (c) careful timing of implementation to avoid peak sale hours/days or school timings; (d) minimizing construction period to the extent possible; (f) assistance to mobile vendors if any present during construction, to shift nearby; (g) signage with project details and contact details for grievance redress; and (h) proper traffic management. These measures will be part of the contract and will be implemented with careful monitoring by the concerned PIU.

E. Objectives of Resettlement Plan

20. This Resettlement Plan is prepared for the 'Construction and Improvement of roads under 3 packages in Bakerganj *Pourashava* that includes three road packages; package 1 (package code: e-GP/CTCRP/BAKR/RD-01), road package 2 (package code: e-GP/CTCRP/BAKR/RD-02) and road package 3 (package code: e-GP/CTCRP/BAKR/RD-03), one of the subproject coastal towns under Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Sector Project (CTCRSP). It addresses the potential involuntary resettlement impacts of the proposed subproject components and is consistent with the agreed resettlement framework for the project, prepared in accordance with national laws and ADB SPS (2009) requirements for involuntary resettlement category B projects to meet the following objectives:

- (i) to describe the identified scope and extent of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts because of identified project components, and address them through appropriate recommendations and mitigation measures in the Resettlement Plan;
- (ii) to present the socio-economic profile of the population in the project area, identify social impacts, including impacts on the poor and vulnerable, and the needs and priorities of different sections of the population, including women, poor and vulnerable;
- (iii) to describe the likely economic impacts and identified livelihood risks of the proposed project components;
- (iv) to describe the process undertaken during project design to engage stakeholders and the planned information disclosure measures and the process for carrying out consultation with affected people and facilitating their participation during project implementation;
- (v) to establish a framework for grievance redressal for affected persons 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.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

A. Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

21. The scope of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement is identified based on the field visits to the subproject component locations and transect walk along 19.83 km roads proposed to be constructed. There will be no private land acquisition undertaken for the construction of the subproject roads; the entire civil works for the project will be done within available ROW of roads under the ownership of Bakerganj *Pourashava* (who will form the project implementation unit). Efforts have been made by the Detailed Design Services (DDS) engineering team to minimize the resettlement impact by careful design and verification of the proposals given in the Feasibility Study of the PPTA reports. All the implementation activities under this subproject will be confined to the immediate location of the existing selected Roads and the right of way thereof. Where impact is unavoidable, compensation will be paid for the period of disruption/income loss as per the agreed entitlement matrix.

22. The summary of involuntary resettlement impacts under the subproject is consolidated in Table 3 and further elaborated in subsequent paragraphs.

Table 3: Subproject Component and their Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

SL. No.	Name of the Components	Permanent Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts	Impact	Remarks
1.	Construction and Improvement of 19.83km RCC and BC roads	Land acquisition and permanent involuntary resettlement impact will not occur for this subproject component.	One insignificant and one significant impact is identified. Parts of 2 structures on government land will be affected due to the expansion and improvement of roads; (i) 2 stairs of one stairway of Khalil Daku's house constructed on the municipality road (Road number 1 under Package 2), and (ii) potentially affected 5 feet width (out of 20 feet) of Babul Mollah's residential structure which is built on the municipality's land adjacent to the existing road (Road number 1 under Package 2). This structure will not remain livable after dismantling of 5 feet. It will need to be relocated. No livelihood	Construction of the roads will not cause land acquisition but will cause insignificant permanent loss to 1 staircase which is usually not used by the affected person since it is attached with his backdoor of the house. But it may cause significant loss to the aforesaid residential structure. Details are shown in the pictures in Table 4 below.

SL. No.	Name of the Components	Permanent Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts	Impact	Remarks
			loss is anticipated. Potential affected person will be compensated according to entitlement matrix. Total: 2 affected non-titled households with 10 household members.*	

Source: Transect walk and inventory of loss survey May 2023, Bakerganj

*Note: Babul Mollah is an encroacher on municipal land required for the project, due to which he is assessed to be an affected person. However, he is not assessed to be a vulnerable non-titled person as he owns the adjacent plot (as titleholder) on which he intends to build a house (as indicated during consultations).

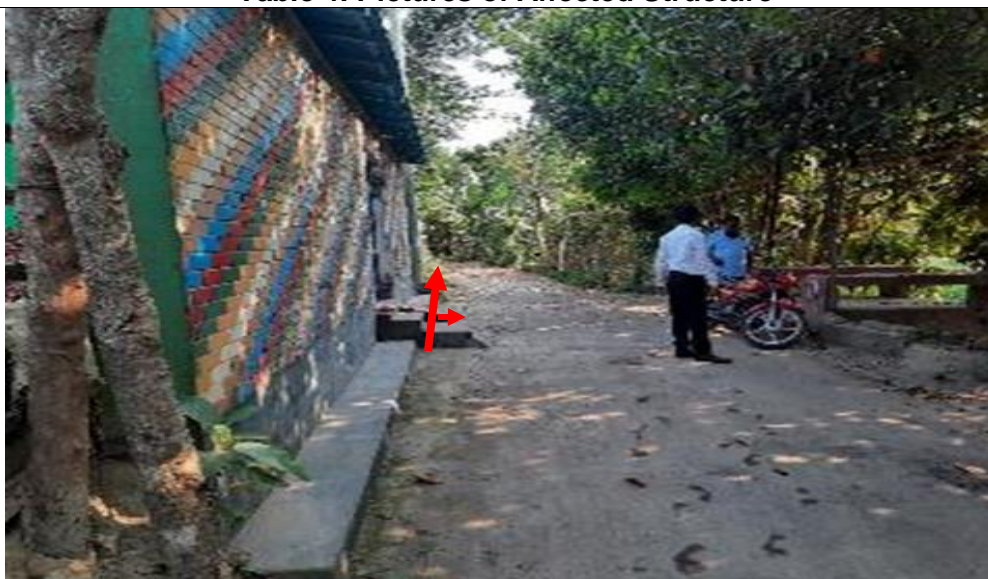
23. Transect walk and 100 percent walk-through surveys along the proposed road alignment were jointly undertaken by Involuntary Resettlement Expert (National), ADB and the Executive Engineer, Sub-Assistant Engineers, surveyors along with other staff from the office of urban local body (*Pourashava*) followed by visual screening on the proposed alignment. Both visual screening and transect walks confirm that the proposed project impacts are permanent in nature. The walk-through survey identified insignificant impact on Road number 1 on road package RD-02 as well as on road number 3 under RD-03. **Appendix 1** provides a list of proposed road stretches where the affected structure owners have been identified. The impact duration is assessed to be for 4 to 5 days in each stretch (100m). The roads will be constructed on the land under the ownership of Bakerganj *Pourashava*, that forms the PIU at the town level.

24. As per available records, verifications and site visits were conducted, all 13 roads were visited and found 2 non-title parts of structures will be affected. Two (2) structures on government land will be affected due to the expansion and improvement of roads; (i) 2 stairs of a stairway (secondary structure) of Khalil Dakua's house constructed on the municipality road (Road number 1 under Package 2), and (ii) Five (5) feet width of Babul Mollah's 20 feet wide (100 sq.ft out of 400 sq.ft) house (primary structure) which is built on the municipality's land adjacent to the existing road (Road number 1 under Package 2). This house is made of corrugated sheet roof and thatched fences. As mentioned in Table 3, it will need to be relocated after dismantling of affected part. Details are shown in the pictures below.

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Table 4: Pictures of Affected Structure

Affected part of Staircase (Md. Khalil Dakua's House) on Road Number 1 (RD-02) is shown in red.



Babul Mollah's house



Affected part of Babul Mollah's house on Road Number 1 (RD-02) is shown in red.

25. Dismantling of 2 stairs of Khalil Dakua's staircase will not impact access of the owner. This is the backdoor staircase. Babul Mollah bought a new piece of land adjacent to the existing house for constructing a new house. He will construct a new house as the existing house is not livable. The roof leaks and rainwater pours into the house. In addition, their existing house is made of mud and tin, the family will build a semi-pucca (concrete floor with tin roof and fences) house. Babul Mollah therefore has already planned to shift his house. So, the house is not expected to be in alignment at the time of civil works. Due to any unforeseen reason, if the new house is not yet constructed and the family has not yet moved to the new house, the project activity will impact them and the residential structure significantly. Considering such potential significant impact this resettlement plan has been prepared and budget allocated to compensate his loss.

26. The involuntary resettlement impacts have been assessed based on final design and detailed measurement survey (DMS). The resettlement plan has been prepared accordingly. Rigorous data collection and consultations with local people ensured identification of eligible affected persons and compensation estimation as per the entitlement matrix. The Contractor will consider adopting best engineering and construction practices to be implemented. RCC and Bituminous Carpeting (BC) method will be followed. The contractor will take necessary measures to minimize the period of disruption to the livelihood of the affected persons and public. Summary of Involuntary resettlement impacts is provided in **Table 5**.

Table 5: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

Sl. No.	Details	Number of Affected Persons	Remarks
1.	Permanent land acquisition	None	Land Acquisition is not required for the subproject component. It will be constructed with ROW of <i>Pourashava</i> roads.
2.	Structure loss	1	It is anticipated that a part of a primary structure i.e., Babul Mollah's residential structure (Road number 1 under Road package RD-02) may be significantly affected during construction. The project will pay compensation to the affected person as per entitlement matrix.
3.	Permanent and significant livelihood impact (landowners)	None	Nil
4	Loss of crop/trees (encroached municipal land)	None	Nil
5.	Permanent loss of agricultural livelihood from encroached municipal land	None	Nil
6	Physical Relocation (Loss of Residence)	None	Part (25%) of one primary residential structure (potential significant impact). Description given in row number 2.
7	Temporary loss of access	None	Nil
8	Temporary Loss of Income	None	Nil
9	Number of Vulnerable ⁹ Households	None	Nil
10	Affected Indigenous People	None	No affected person belonging to SEC (indigenous peoples) community has been identified.

SEC = small ethnic community

Source: Transect walk and inventory of loss survey May 2023, Bakerganj

27. These affected persons are eager to get road construction for easy communication and vehicle movement. Existing roads are narrow. Vehicles cannot move easily. Wider roads will help them for easy communication movement. It will also be helpful for providing ambulance and firefighting services if required. Md. Khalil Dakua is not willing to accept any compensation from

⁹ Vulnerable households comprise below poverty line households, female-headed households, households with out of school/working children, disabled person-headed household, elderly-headed household, landless household, household with no legal title / tenure security, and households belonging to small ethnic communities.

the municipality because they have been using government land for a long time and it will not create any obstacle to their mobility or to their livelihood. Khalil Dakua has given consent to dismantle those stairs willingly which is attested by the third parties. The affected persons has no objection to project intervention.

28. They have given their no objection certificates (NOC) which are verified by third parties. A signed copy of the no objection certificate (NOC) from Md. Khalil Dakua is attached as **Appendix 2** in Bangla and translated copy in English as **Appendix 2.1**.

29. The affected persons who are not willing to receive compensation for the part of the affected structures, none of them are vulnerable.

30. Any other unanticipated damages and impacts to minor secondary structures during the construction will be covered under contractor's civil cost and will be budgeted under the Contractor's contract. The PMU will ensure that the cost is included in the bill of quantities (BOQ). The impact on number and type of trees will be assessed during DMS and will be compensated as per entitlement matrix.

31. All the construction works will be undertaken for the implementation of the proposed selected roads. As per the design, the construction/improvement of the 13 selected roads will not adversely impact any the commercial structures and common properties within the vicinity of the selected roads.

B. Small Ethnic Community (SEC)

32. According to data of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS),¹⁰ the Bakerganj *Pourashava* has no indigenous people. Field visits and consultations do not find any indigenous people also, hence no impacts found to indigenous peoples (referred hereinafter as small ethnic community¹¹, SECs) under the subproject component. None of the potentially affected persons (temporary loss of livelihood) identified during the community consultations held at the time of transect walk and socio- economic survey, belong to SECs. As per ADB SPS, 2009 indigenous people safeguards are triggered if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of indigenous peoples or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that indigenous peoples own, use, occupy, or claim as their ancestral domain; no such impacts are anticipated in the subproject area.

¹⁰ Population and Housing Census, Community Report: Barisal 2011, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), Published in July 2013.

¹¹ Government of Bangladesh use the term 'small ethnic community' instead of indigenous people'.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

33. The following section presents the socioeconomic profile of households likely to be affected by the proposed works. Though 3 entities will be affected but socioeconomic profile has been presented below for 2 affected persons (Khalil Dakua and Babul Mollah) are presented **Table 4**. Socioeconomic profile of the President of Baitun Nur Jam-e-mosque is not given since the mosque is not his private property. Findings presented here are based on information collected from 2 affected persons (1 insignificantly affected and another 1 is predicted as significantly affected) identified during walk-through survey along the alignment of the roads. The survey provides information on the socio-economic conditions of affected households based on final design. The initial walk through and socioeconomic survey was conducted for 3 potential affected business owners. A wide range of data including social category, type of losses, type of occupation, sources of income, have been collected for social-economic profiling of the affected person. Summary profiles of affected persons are presented in **Appendix 3**.

1. Demographic Details

34. Walk-through survey identified 2 affected roadside homeowners, comprising 18 household population (female: 12 and male: 6) who will be potentially impacted due to construction and rehabilitation of roads. The average family size of the affected households is 5. The socioeconomic survey undertaken has identified 1 female affected person.

Table 6: Demographic Details of Affected Population

Total Number of Affected Persons	Male	Female
10	4	6
Average family size	5	

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, May 2023

2. Religious Affiliation

35. As per the socio-economic census survey all affected households (HHs) belong to Muslim religion.

Table 7: Religious Affiliation of Affected Persons

Religious Group	Number	Percentage
Muslim	2	100
TOTAL	2	100

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, May 2023

3. Occupation Profile

36. The potential affected person (1) Motorbike driver and another 1 is businessperson, owners of the road-side staircase of the house that may be impacted during construction of the roads. All of them are head of households (HoHs).

Table 8: Occupation of the Head of Households

Type of Occupation	Number of Heads of Households (HOH)
Business (Purchasing and selling trees+ confectionary shop in Bakerganj Bazar)	1
Motorbike taxi driver	1
TOTAL	2

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, May 2023

4. Income Profile

37. The socio-economic survey identified that out of 2 affected households, no household has income from secondary source. one (1) (50%) of the affected persons has a net monthly income of BDT 25,000 and another 1 (50%) household earn monthly BDT 70,000. The average net daily income of the household is calculated as BDT 3166.

Table 9: Monthly Net Income of the HoHs from the Affected Business

Monthly Income (BDT) from affected business	Number of Affected HoHs	Percentage
25,000	1	50
70,000	1	50
Total	2	100

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, May 2023

5. Educational Status

38. Among the 2 affected heads of households, 1 (50%) has completed primary school level and another 1 (50%) has completed junior school level (VII). The education level of the HOHs is provided in **Table 10**.

Table 10: Educational Status of the Affected Head of Households

Education Level	Number of Affected HoHs	Percentage
Primary level (V)	1	50
Junior level (VII)	1	50
TOTAL	2	100

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, May 2023

6. Vulnerability

39. Certain groups of the population are considered vulnerable due to their socio-economic status and thus need special consideration, in order to ensure that their livelihood is improved. They will have provision for special assistance allowance under the project. They will derive benefits of livelihood programs and additional assistance from the project. These groups include, households belonging to following category:

- (i) Below the poverty line¹² (BPL);

¹² This Resettlement Plan calculates the upper poverty line for urban division from the year 2019 below poverty line determined by the Bangladesh government (source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES), 2016,

- (ii) Small ethnic community (SEC) or indigenous people as termed in ADB SPS, 2009¹³;
- (iii) Female-headed households (FHH);
- (iv) Elderly-headed households;
- (v) Households with out-of-school/working children;
- (vi) Households headed by persons with disabilities;
- (vii) Landless household; and
- (viii) Household with no legal title / tenure security (non-titleholders).

40. There is no household that falls under the vulnerable category. Even though the voluntary donor of encroached assets and potentially affected residential structure owners are encroachers on government land, they have legal titles to adjacent plots and cannot be considered as vulnerable non-titleholders.

41. The summary profile of the affected persons is provided in **Table 11**.

Table 11: Summary of Inventory of Loss

Impact	Number of affected persons / Quantity
1. Loss of land	
Permanent land acquisition	The roads will be constructed along the existing right of way (ROW) and property boundary of the municipality. Land acquisition is not required for construction of the roads.
Temporary land acquisition	
2. Loss of structures/permanent relocation	
Residential	Loss of part (5 feet) of residential structure is predicted.
Commercial	No permanent or temporary commercial structure loss is envisaged. ¹⁴
3. Loss of livelihood	
Permanent	Nil
4. Temporary Impact	
Total Number of potential temporarily affected business owners	Nil

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, published in June 2019), with inflation rate added (Source: Economic trends Bangladesh Bank 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023, Published by Research Department of Bangladesh Bank). The upper poverty line for the year 2016 for Barisal Division (Division wise BPL data provided in HIES, Bakerganj is under Barisal Division) Urban was BDT 3277 per capita per month. By adding 5.7% inflation rate for the year 2019, 5.69% inflation for the year 2020, 5.63% inflation rate for the year 2021 and 7.7% for the year 2022. The upper poverty line income amount stood BDT 3464, 3661, 3867 and 4164 respectively. The average monthly inflation rate was 8.61% for the year 2023. By adding this rate, the BPL amount is BDT 4524 per capita per month. The average household size of Barisal is 4.25. So, the monthly average per household/month income stood at BDT 19,227 (4524×4.25=19,227).

¹³ ADB SPS, 2009 uses the term indigenous people in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (i) self-identification as members of a cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

¹⁴ In the Engineers estimate provision of utility shifting and repair of secondary structures impacted during construction will be considered under Contractor's contract

Impact	Number of affected persons / Quantity
Employees in the temporarily affected shops/businesses	Not applicable
Number of women affected persons	Nil
Average income/day (shops)	Not applicable
5.Vulnerable affected persons (facing temporary impact)*	Nil
Small Ethnic Community	Nil

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, May 2023

* Note: No household falls under the vulnerable category. Even though the voluntary donor of encroached assets and potentially affected residential structure owners are encroachers on government land, they have legal titles to adjacent plots and cannot be considered as vulnerable non-titleholders.

IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

A. Public Consultation

42. The draft resettlement plan preparation involved meaningful consultations with stakeholders. The key stakeholders consulted during resettlement plan preparation include (i) affected persons, including vulnerable households; (ii) program beneficiaries; (iii) elected representatives, community leaders; (iv) local government (*pourashava*); and (v) project staff, PMU, PIU, and consultants. Meetings and individual interviews were held involving stakeholders particularly, potentially temporarily affected persons; and transect walks, survey and interviews were conducted to determine the potential impacts due to the implementation of subproject component. During meetings, stakeholders were briefed about the technical details of project and project implementation cycle; project benefits as well as adverse impacts envisaged during construction; environmental and social safeguards, gender inclusion, community participation aspects built into the project etc. Consultations covered issues such as awareness and scope of the project components, benefits of project, envisaged impacts such as traffic disruptions and temporary loss of income. It was informed to surveyed affected persons that appropriate measures will be undertaken during construction to minimize impacts (including scheduling of activities and reducing construction activities during the rush hour). It was also informed that, if despite mitigation measures, there would be any temporary impacts on livelihood; these would be compensated in accordance with the agreed entitlement matrix. Consultations, including focus group discussions (FGDs) and structured census surveys (if required) will be carrying out during project implementation so that unforeseen resettlement impact may identify.

43. Public consultation meetings were held with the community stakeholders in line with the ADB's requirements pertaining to economic and social considerations (Appendix 4) were conducted. Consultation with local stakeholders helped in identifying the felt needs and apprehensions related to the project and their priorities. The issues like awareness of the stakeholders regarding project activities, project impact on physical and economic displacement, project benefits to the stakeholders, the anticipation of any disruption in their daily life at the time of construction, stakeholder's recommendation regarding project intervention, etc. were discussed during the consultation process. Three (3) consultation meetings were held in 3 locations of road coverage. The meeting was conducted in the presence of the *Pourashava* representatives. The date, venue and number of participants in the public consultation held are represented in **Table 12**.

Table 12: List of Public Consultation Meetings for 3 Road Packages under Bakerganj Pourashava

Date	Location	Proposed Work	Total Number of Participants	Number of Women Participants
11.05.2023	BIP Colony, Bakerganj, Ward number 1	Construction/improvement of Roads	42	9
11.05.2023	Hall Room, Office of the Bakerganj <i>Pourashava</i>	Construction/improvement of Roads	32	6
11.05.2023	Ward Council Office, Ward number 6, 7, 8 and 9	Construction/improvement of Roads	44	4
Total			118	19

Source: Public Consultation Meetings Conducted

44. In addition to public consultation, individual interviews have been conducted among shop

owners, road users, etc. to know the impact of the project on them.

45. The details such as salient features of technical provisions in projects, proposed project implementation schedule, benefits as well as possible inconveniences and envisaged adverse impacts; environmental and social, gender inclusion, community awareness and participation, have been shared; the entitlement matrix and the project grievance redress mechanism were also discussed. Minutes of consultation meeting, signature sheet and photographs are attached in **Appendix 4**.

46. Consultation meetings helped to establish that there was no impact on the community in terms of loss of livelihood or resettlement due to this project's activities. Information about the roads' construction/improvement works has been disseminated to the participants. The participants are aware of the roads' construction/improvement works. During the consultation meetings, the participants expressed that the project has no impact on the community in terms of loss of livelihood or resettlement due to the project activities, rather it would be beneficial for them. The project intervention will not create any obstacles in their daily life activities. Rather they will extend all kinds of cooperation. They will help the municipality in ensuring quality construction works by keeping an eye on the implementing contractors.

47. All of the participants suggested starting construction work as early as possible. They want project intervention i.e., wider road construction because these will help the locality in easy communication, vehicle movement, transportation, etc. It will also be helpful for providing ambulance and firefighting services if required. The participants stated that they will not face any problems due to construction work since the roads will be constructed segment-wise. The community people have no objection if little traffic movement interruption happens during civil works. They added, most of them have alternative roads to use. They will be happy to adjust to this. Their sole demand is to construct roads. However, they suggested to put the wooden planks in front of houses/shops during construction, if possible. The participants emphasized on ensuring the quality of civil works and sustainable road construction. They added, besides the *Pourashava* they will also keep an eye on the contractors to ensure quality work. They want to extend their all cooperation.

48. Key concerns raised by the participants during consultation meetings are as follows:

- (i) The participants were happy to have improved road conditions as these will help the locality in easy communication, vehicle movement, transportation, etc.
- (ii) It was communicated by the project consultants to the participants that any damage caused to the secondary structures e.g compound walls, stairs, ramps, will be reconstructed and repaired by the contractors.
- (iii) The community mentioned that they will cooperate during project implementation.
- (iv) Engage local people to construction works by their capacity, if possible.
- (v) Construction works should be completed in the dry season, before monsoon.
- (vi) For any complaints/grievances, the participants were informed that there would be a project specific grievance redress mechanism and the contact numbers of the focal point person will be shared with affected persons and community people.

49. The key stakeholders to be consulted at various stages during the lifecycle of the subproject includes:

- (i) all affected persons, including vulnerable households;

- (ii) program beneficiaries;
- (iii) elected representatives, community leaders, and representatives of community-based organizations;
- (iv) local NGOs;
- (v) local government and relevant government agency representatives; and
- (vi) Project staff of LGED, PMU, *Pourashava* level PIU, PMSC, DDC and contractor.

50. Continuing involvement of those affected persons by the subproject component is necessary in the resettlement process. The PIU will ensure that affected persons and other stakeholders are informed and consulted about the subproject, its impact, their entitlements and options, and allowed to participate actively in the development of the subproject. This will be done particularly in the case of vulnerable affected persons, who will be encouraged to choose options that entail the lowest risk. This exercise will be conducted throughout the subproject—during preparation, implementation, and monitoring of subproject results and impacts. *Pourashava* level PIU through monitoring support will ensure that stakeholder consultation, participation and information disclosure activities are carried out in the project area through the project cycle.

51. All consultations will be organized by *Pourashavas*/PIU level Social Safeguards Officers. The Safeguard Officers appointed by the *Pourashava*, with assistance from DDC Social Safeguard Specialist (SSS), will prepare detailed consultation and disclosure plan and carry on consultation and disclosure of the entitlement package accordingly. Social safeguard officer, PIU will be responsible for conducting/ arranging participatory consultation and disclosure meetings in such a manner that the affected persons and the stakeholders at community level will feel free to express their views without coercion, fear or hesitation. If there is any change in project design in sites or alignment depending on inputs of the consultation process these will be made known to the affected persons. Participatory consultation with the affected persons will be documented and appended to the respective resettlement plan containing consultation meeting details, minutes of the meetings and list of participants.

B. Information Disclosure

52. Information will be disseminated to the affected persons at various stages. In the subproject initiation phase, the Assistant Director, Social Safeguard, PMU supported by Assistant Director Social Safeguard, RPMU and concerned *Pourashava* level PIU and DDC will be responsible to intimate the community and the affected persons about the sub-project along with program information/details. The resettlement framework and subproject resettlement plans will be made available in relevant government agencies at district level including the *Pourashava* office in each town, near affected area, and PIU and PMU offices. The Resettlement Framework and subproject resettlement plans (both draft and final versions) will be disclosed on ADB's website and the LGED, PMU websites.

53. Information dissemination, through subproject specific leaflets (in local language Bengali) and public announcements, and consultation will continue throughout program implementation. The project leaflets will be distributed by community mobilisers to the affected communities for their information. The subproject cut-off-date was 11 May 2023, the date of census of affected persons and detailed measurement survey (DMS). The subproject cut-off-date has been shared with the affected persons directly, through dissemination of project leaflets, public announcements in the local media, as well as stated in the project signboards. A sample project information leaflet is attached in **Appendix 7**.

54. The PIU/RPMU/PMSC social safeguards personnel will be entrusted with the task of

ensuring ongoing consultations and public awareness program during project implementation. This task will be carried out in coordination with the PIU, Detailed Design Consultant, PMSC and contractors to ensure the communities are made fully aware of project activities in all stages of construction. A community participation action plan will be prepared by Assistant Director, RPMU in consultation with *Pourashva*/PIU. The community in general and the affected families, vendor associations (if any) in particular will be consulted and made aware of the civil works under project activities prior to construction and about ADB policy of involuntary resettlement.

55. An intensive information dissemination campaign for affected persons will be conducted by the PIU with assistance from RPMU and DDC at the outset of resettlement plan implementation. All the comments made by the affected persons will be documented in the subproject records and summarized in subproject monitoring reports. A summary of consultation and disclosure activities to be followed for each subproject is in **Table 13**.

Table 13: Summary of Consultation and Disclosure Activities

Subproject Phase	Activities	Details	Responsible Agency
Subproject Initiation Phase	Mapping of the subproject area	Subproject area to be mapped, clearly showing survey numbers of titleholders of land/property proposed for acquisition	Project implementation unit (PIU) in co-ordination with local land revenue office, under the overall supervision of the Project management unit (PMU).
	Stakeholder identification	Cross section of stakeholders to be identified in order to facilitate their participation in the sub-project.	PIUs, under the overall supervision of the PMU
	Subproject information dissemination;	Leaflets containing information on sub-project to be prepared. Public	PIUs in coordination with local land revenue office will be involved in information
	Disclosure of proposed land acquisition and sub-project details (in case of land acquisition)	notice will mention the names and survey nos. of titleholders of land/property proposed for acquisition along with sub-project details. Notice will be issued in local newspapers. Web disclosure on website also proposed.	dissemination, under the overall supervision of the PMU. PIUs will be assisted by consultants for leaflet preparation. Notice will be issued from the Deputy Commissioner's office. Executing agency to post notice on its website.
	Stakeholder Meetings	Meetings at community/ household level with titleholders of affected land/property and their family members during project scoping.	PIUs with officials from Deputy Commissioner's/ Land Acquisition office/ <i>pourashva</i> officials will facilitate meetings to disclose the information to each affected person.
Resettlement Plan Preparation Phase	Disclosure of cut-off-date	For land acquisition, Section 4 Notice under ARIPA, 2017 and for non-title holders (NTHs) start date of DMS and census survey is cut-off-date.	Section 4 notice under ARIPA, 2017 will be published by Deputy Commissioner's Office. PIU with the support of DDC social safeguard specialist will inform the NTHs.

Subproject Phase	Activities	Details	Responsible Agency
	Social impact assessment surveys	Resettlement framework will be made available in Deputy Commissioner/ Land Acquisition office and PMU office/ PIU office at <i>pourashava</i> level, to be translated in local language, Bengali	PMU/RPMU/PIU will ensure the availability of resettlement framework.
	Formulating compensation measures and rehabilitation measures	Conducting discussions/ meetings/workshops with all affected persons and other stakeholders	PIUs under overall supervision of PMU will conduct all required discussions/ meetings/ workshops and will invite all primary and secondary stakeholders.
	Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	Web disclosure of the resettlement plans. Circulating Copies of resettlement plans to all stakeholders including affected persons, translating summary resettlement plan in local language before conducting final disclosure meeting. Conducting public meetings for resettlement plan approval by affected persons.	PIU will undertake all activities related to circulation of resettlement plan. PIU will arrange public meeting of all stakeholders with affected persons for resettlement plan approval. The PIU and RPMU safeguard personnel will document all the comments and suggestions made by affected persons and will send it to the PMU along with the resettlement plan.
Resettlement Plan implementation stage	Disclosing final resettlement plan approved by ADB to all important stakeholders.	Final resettlement plan reviewed and approved by ADB, to be updated/disclosed on the implementing agency/ executing agency's website. The final plan will be disclosed to affected persons and other stakeholders. Ensuring the availability of copy of the approved resettlement plan and ADB involuntary resettlement policy at PMU, PIU, <i>Pourashava</i> and Deputy Commissioner's office.	Executing agency/PMU/RPMU and PIUs
	Consultation with Affected persons during resettlement plan implementation.	Meetings/discussions will be arranged with affected persons. Affected households to be identified those who will require rehabilitation assistance.	PIUs will arrange required meetings/ discussions. Social safeguard personnel from PMU, RPMU and PIUs will participate, while PMSC social safeguard consultant will monitor the consultation

Subproject Phase	Activities	Details	Responsible Agency
			activities.

DDC = detailed design consultants; PIU = project implementation unit; PMSC = project management supervision consultant; PMU = project management unit

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

56. A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of affected person 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. Assessment of the GRM designed and implemented for Coastal Towns Infrastructure Environmental Infrastructure Project (CTEIP) shows that the system is effective in timely resolution of grievances in a transparent manner. The arrangements under CTEIP are appropriately adjusted to accommodate the change in institutional arrangements under CTCRSP.

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

58. Across *Pourashava* public awareness campaigns will ensure that awareness on grievance redress procedures is generated through the campaign. The project implementation unit (PIU) under the guidance of Assistant Director RPMU will conduct *pourashava*-wide awareness campaigns to ensure that poor and vulnerable households are made aware of grievance redress procedures and entitlements and will work with the PIU safeguards assistant to help ensure that their grievances are addressed.

59. Affected persons (APs) will have the flexibility of conveying grievances/suggestions by dropping grievance redress/suggestion forms in complaints/suggestion boxes that will be installed by project *Pourashavas* or through telephone hotlines at accessible locations, by e-mail, by post, WhatsApp or by writing in a complaints-register that will be kept in *Pourashava* offices. **Appendix 5** has the sample grievance registration form. Careful documentation of the name of the complainant, date of receipt of the complaint, address/contact details of the person, location of the problem area, and how the problem was resolved will be undertaken. The Assistant Directors from Project Management Unit (PMU), RPMU and Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will have the overall responsibility for timely grievance redressal on environmental and social safeguards issues and for registration of grievances, related disclosure, and communication with the aggrieved party.

60. **Grievance redress process.** In case of grievances that are immediate and urgent in the perception of the complainant, the Social Coordinator, Contractor and Social Safeguard and Environment Specialist from the project management and supervision consultants (PMSC) on-site will provide the most easily accessible or first level of contact for quick resolution of grievances. The contact phone numbers and names of the concerned PIU safeguards assistant, contractors, PMU safeguards officer, PMSC environmental and social safeguards specialists will be posted at all construction sites at visible locations.

61. **1st Level Grievance, *Pourashava* Level PIU.** The contractors, PIU Safeguard and Gender Focal Person can immediately resolve issues on-site or at *Pourashava* level in consultation with each other with the support of Administrative Officer of *Pourashava*, designated municipal

Ward Councilor and will be required to do so within 7 days of receipt of a complaint/grievance. Assistance of Ward Level Coordination Committees (WLCC) will be sought if required for resolution of the issue, by any one or all of them jointly. The first level grievance redress team will comprise of the following members:

- (i) Chief Executive Officer or in his absence *Pourashava* Secretary
- (ii) Executive Engineer, *Pourashava* (Safeguard and Gender Focal person)
- (iii) Administrative Officer, *Pourashava*
- (iv) Municipal Ward Councilor (designated)
- (v) EHS Supervisor/Social Coordinator, Contractor

62. The town-level grievance redress team shall have at least one women 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. In case of any impacts on Tribes, Minor Races, Ethnic Sects and Communities' (TMRESC), in subproject towns (example: Kuakata), the grievance redress team must have representation of the affected SECs, the chief of the TMRESC group as traditional arbitrator (to ensure that traditional grievance redress systems are integrated) and/or an NGO working with TMRESC.

63. **2nd Level Grievance, RPMU, Division Level.** All grievances that cannot be redressed within 7 days at PIU level will be brought up to the RPMU level. Second level grievance redress team headed by the Deputy Project Director, RPMU supported by the Assistant Directors (environment, social safeguard and gender) and Construction Supervision and Safeguards Engineers /Asst. Supervision and Safeguards Engineers, PMSC will attempt to resolve the grievance /complaint within 7 days. At the RPMU level, the composition of 2nd level grievance redress team will be as follows:

- (i) Deputy Project Director
- (ii) Assistant Director (Environmental Safeguards)
- (iii) Assistant Director (Social Safeguards)
- (iv) Assistant Director (Gender) *supported by* Construction Supervision and Safeguards Engineers /Asst. Supervision and Safeguards Engineers, PMSC

64. **3rd Level Grievance, PMU Level.** All grievances that cannot be redressed within 7 days at RPMU level will be brought up to the PMU level. The RPMU safeguards team will refer any unresolved or major issues to the PMU level grievance redress team, that will be headed by the Project Director and will have Deputy Project Director, social safeguard, environment safeguards and gender Assistant Directors and PMSC, who will resolve the complaints/grievances within 15 days. The PMU level grievance team will comprise of:

- (i) Project Director, PMU
- (ii) Deputy Project Director (Safeguards)
- (iii) Assistant Director (Environment)
- (iv) Assistant Director (Social Safeguards)
- (v) Assistant Director (Gender) *supported by* Social, Environment and Gender Specialist, PMSC
- (vi) women representative(s) from a Civil Society Organization (CSO), local elected representative (if required), and representative from small ethnic

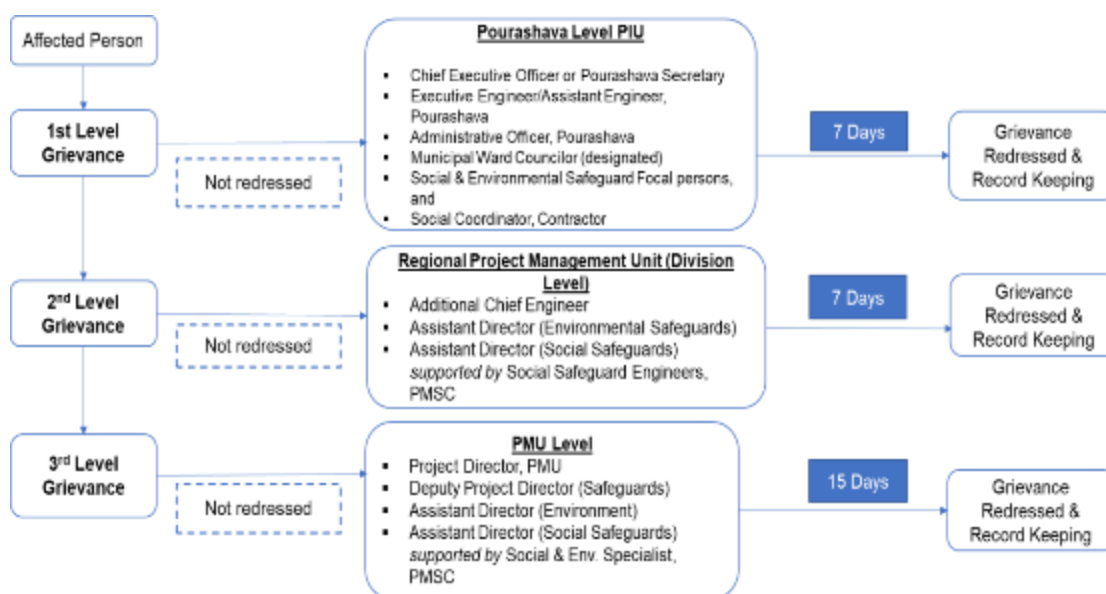
community.¹⁵

65. The grievance redress process is represented in **Figure 3**.

66. 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.

67. In the event that the established GRM is not in a position to resolve the issue, the affected person also can use the ADB Accountability Mechanism (AM) through directly contacting (in writing) the Complaint Receiving Officer (CRO) at ADB headquarters or the ADB Bangladesh Resident Mission (BRM). Before submitting a complaint to the Accountability Mechanism, it is necessary that an affected person makes a good faith effort to solve the problem by working with the concerned ADB operations department and/or BRM. Only after doing that, and if they are still dissatisfied, will the Accountability Mechanism consider the complaint eligible for review. 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-relevant information to be distributed to the affected communities, as part of the project GRM.

Figure 3: Grievance Redress Process



GRC = grievance redressal committee; PIU = project implementation unit; PMSC = project management and supervision consultants; PMU = project management unit

Note: In case of project towns where impacts to TMRESC are assessed, the PIU-level grievance redress committee/team will have representation of the affected SECs.

68. **Record keeping.** Records will be kept by PIU of all grievances received, including contact details of complainant, date the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective

¹⁵ Small ethnic community representation at GRC 3rd level (PMU level) will be ensured in case of any small ethnic communities/ indigenous peoples impacts (positive or negative) is assessed in the project area. The representative from small ethnic community can be a leader of SEC groups, or representative suggested by the SEC themselves, and/or a representative member of a CSO working with the SEC, to be decided by PMU

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

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

70. **Costs.** All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication and reporting/information dissemination) will be borne by the concerned PIU at town-level; while costs related to escalated grievances will be met by the PMU. Any transportation costs incurred by affected persons or their representatives (e.g., CBOs, TMRESC representative/NGOs) to attend GRC meetings will be reimbursed by the concerned PIU. Cost estimates for grievance redress are included in resettlement cost estimates.

VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

71. The legal framework for the project is based on applicable legal and policy frameworks of the Government of Bangladesh, namely the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017 (ARIPA) and ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. Under the law, the owners affected by the acquisition will be eligible to receive compensation for (i) land permanently acquired (including standing crops, trees, houses); and (ii) any other impact and damages caused by such acquisition. In accordance with the land acquisition Act, the legal process is initiated by an application by the requiring agency or department to the Deputy Commissioner (DC) of the concerned District with a detailed map of the proposed area. In determining the compensation, the Deputy Commissioner considers the recorded price of land transacted during the past 12 months in the Project area, plus 200 percent premium on the assessed value of the property for compulsory acquisition. The new Act of 2017, however, does not cover the project Affected Persons such as informal settlers/squatters or persons without titles or ownership records. Further, being a relatively new policy, the compensation payment needs to be studied by an appropriate authority (which, in case of the project, is the Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC)) to ensure that it constitutes replacement cost of the property acquired, in line with ADB policy. In case of discrepancy between the policies of ADB and the government, the ADB policy will prevail. The provisions of the Resettlement Framework will guide the entitlements for compensation and other assistance for different types of impacts applicable in this resettlement plan.

A. The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017 (ARIPA)

72. For determination/ assessment of land price the existing Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017 spells out the following points: Matters to be considered in determining compensation:

- (i) in determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for any property to be acquired under this Part, the Deputy Commissioner shall take into consideration-
 - (a) the market value of the property at the date of publication of the notice under section 4;
 - (b) Provided that in determining such market value, the Deputy Commissionershall take into account the average value, to be calculated in the prescribedmanner, of the properties of similar description and with similar advantagesin the vicinity during the twelve months preceding the date of publication ofthe notice under section 4;
 - (c) the damage that may be sustained by the person interested, by reason of the taking of any standing crops or trees which may be on the property at the time of the making of the joint list;
 - (d) the damage that may be sustained by the person interested by reason of severing such property from his other property;
 - (e) the damage that may be sustained by the person interested by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other properties, movable or immovable, in any other manner, or his earnings; and
 - (f) if in consequence of the acquisition of the property, the person interested is likely to be compelled to change his residence or place of business, thereasonable expenses, if any, incidental to such change.

- (ii) While the government is acquiring land, it shall provide the persons interested with compensation of 200 per centum of the market price as defined in sub-section 1(a): Provided that if the government acquires the land for any non-government person then the amount of compensation shall be 300 per centum.
- (iii) In cases of injuries made under sub-section 1(b), (c), (d) and (e), additional 100 per centum compensation shall be provided.
- (iv) Notwithstanding any compensation provided under this section, necessary steps may be taken to rehabilitate evicted persons due to acquisition in the prescribed form.

73. The first step in acquiring land is an application to the Ministry of Land through the concerned ministry requesting requisition and transfer of the land and property in question. A detailed statement specifying whether the land mentioned in the application is needed for public or private purpose, the area of the land, a sketch-map, purpose for which it could be used, etc. should be submitted as well. The Ministry of Land examines the application and sends it to the concerned Deputy Commissioner for necessary action. The Deputy Commissioner then authorizes the Additional Deputy Commissioner related to land (ADC Revenue) to prepare and execute a plan of action for requisition. The Deputy Commissioner in turn issues a public notice regarding the acquisition with a view to settling matters relating to payment of compensation to the owner or owners of the property or any other person or persons entitled to compensation, and any other related issues. When any property is required temporarily for a public purpose or in the public interest, the Deputy Commissioner may requisition it by an order in writing. In case of such a requisition of property, compensation shall be paid to the owner or owners of the property determined in accordance with legal provisions, and the decision taken by the government is deemed to be final. Any person who contravenes or attempts to contravene an order, or who obstructs the enforcement of an order, is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with a fine which may extend to Taka three thousand, or with both.

B. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)

74. The objectives of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 with regard to involuntary resettlement are: (i) to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (ii) to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relating to pre-project levels; and (iii) to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

75. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statements covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) 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. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary. Following are the basic policy principles of ADB's SPS, 2009:

- (i) Identification of past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks and determination of the scope of resettlement planning;
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations;
- (iii) Improvement or at least restoration of the livelihoods of all displaced persons;
- (iv) Ensure physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance;
- (v) Improvement of the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups;

- (vi) Development of procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement;
- (vii) 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 nonland assets;
- (viii) Preparation of a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule;
- (ix) Disclosure of resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner to affected persons and other stakeholders;
- (x) Execution of involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program.
- (xi) Payment of compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement; and
- (xii) Monitoring and assessment of resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons.

C. Comparison Between ARIPA, 2017 and ADB SPS, 2009

76. The difference between the national land acquisition act and principles laid down in ADB SPS, 2009 is compared in Table 14 below and the measures to bridge the gaps are discussed.

Table 14: Comparison between Government of Bangladesh Laws and ADB Safeguard Policies on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Sl. No.	ADB's SPS (2009)	The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) of 2017	Gaps Between ARIPA and ADB's Policies and Action Taken to Bridge the Gap
1	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever possible.	The Act has no direct statement that involuntary Resettlement should be avoided. The Secion-4 of the act mentions: 4. Publication of preliminary notice of acquisition of immovable property:(1) Whenever it appears to the Deputy Commissioner that any property in any locality is needed or is likely to be needed for any public purpose or in the public interest, he shall cause a notice to be published at convenient places on or near the property in the prescribed form and manner stating that the property is proposed to be acquired.	The Executing Agency will follow ADB's SPS to avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible, if involuntary resettlement impacts cannot be avoided mitigation measures will be taken as per policy
2	Regarding the compensation issue, ADB safeguards policy 2009 spells out the following points: The borrower/client will provide adequate and appropriate replacement land and structures or cash compensation at full replacement cost for lost land and structures, adequate compensation for partially Damaged structures, and relocation assistance, if applicable, to those persons (i) with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; and (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.	Payment of compensation at "market value" for the properties acquired for development projects. Land Acquisition Acts does not clearly mention regarding the 'full replacement cost'. The Section-9 of the ARIPA, 2017 point outs the following: Matters to be considered in determining compensation: (1) In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for any property to be acquired under this Part, the Deputy Commissioner shall take into consideration- (a) the market value of the property at the date of publication of the notice under section 4: Provided that in determining such market value, the Deputy Commissioner shall take into account the average value, to be calculated in the prescribed manner, of the properties of similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity during the twelve months preceding the date of publication of the notice under section 4. (b) the damage that may be sustained by the person interested, by reason of the taking of any standing crops or trees which may be on the property at the time of the making of the joint list; (c) the damage that may be sustained by the person interested by reason of severing such property from his other property; (d) the damage that	The Executing Agency will ensure the full replacement cost dealing with ADB safeguards policy, and will address the gaps between the government and ADB policy. The project proponent will ensure payment of compensation and other resettlement entitlements prior to physical or economic displacement.

Sl. No.	ADB's SPS (2009)	The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) of 2017	Gaps Between ARIPA and ADB's Policies and Action Taken to Bridge the Gap
		<p>may be sustained by the person interested by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other properties, movable or immovable, in any other manner, or his earnings; and (e) if in consequence of the acquisition of the property, the person interested is likely to be compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses, if any, incidental to such change. (2) While the government is acquiring land, it shall provide the persons interested with compensation of 200 per centum of the market price as defined in sub-section 1(a): Provided that if the government acquires the land for any non-government person, then the amount of compensation shall be 300 per centum. (3) In cases of injuries made under sub-section 1(b), (c), (d) and (e), additional 100 per centum compensation shall be provided. (4) Notwithstanding any compensation provided under this section, necessary steps may be taken to rehabilitate evicted persons due to acquisition in the prescribed form.</p>	
3	<p>For those 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, prior to their relocation is given only if they occupied the land or structures in the project area prior to the cut-off-date for eligibility for resettlement assistance.</p>	<p>ARIPA 2017, Section 9 subsection (b) mentions the damage that may be sustained by the person interested, by reason of the taking of any standing crops or trees which may be on the property at the time of the making of the joint list.</p>	<p>The Executing Agency will ensure payment of compensation for the lost assets and crops and trees to both title holders and non-title holders for their lost assets.</p>
4	<p>As per ADB safeguards policy, displaced persons in a project area could be of three types: (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</p>	<p>ARIPA, 2017 of the GOB does not allow to be compensated to the persons who do not have legal title of the lands/ assets to be acquired. It recognizes only the entitlements of the legal titleholders who are capable of establishing their ownership rights. The only exception is for sharecroppers who have cultivated standing crops under a legally constituted written agreement; they are entitled to a part of the</p>	<p>Non-titleholders are considered eligible to receive compensation as per ADB safeguards policy. The project will recognize both titleholder and non-titleholder affected persons and compensate them for the inconvenience as per the entitlement matrix.</p>

Sl. No.	ADB's SPS (2009)	The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) of 2017	Gaps Between ARIPA and ADB's Policies and Action Taken to Bridge the Gap
	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 involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of displaced persons.	compensation money as provided for in the written agreement. Section 12 for ARIPA 2017. Payment of compensation to bargadar: (sharecropper) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, when the property acquired under this Part contains standing crops cultivated by bargadar, such portion of the compensation as may be determined by the Deputy Commissioner for the crops shall be paid to the bargadar. 23. Payment of compensation: (1) On section 22, the Deputy Commissioner's the compensation awarded by him to the thereto according to the award and shall prevented by any of the contingencies (2).	
5	Preference will be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based.	ARIPA 2017 indicate cash compensation for properties to be acquired.	The Project may consider land for land for vulnerable affected persons on case-to-case basis.
6	The rate of compensation acquired housing, land and to assets will be calculated at replacement costs. The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transition and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any.	Section-9 of the ARIPA, 2017. Matters to be considered in determining compensation: (1) In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for any property to be acquired under this Part, the Deputy Commissioner shall take into consideration- (a) the market value of the property at the date of publication of the notice under section 4: Provided that in determining such market value, the Deputy Commissioner shall take into account the average value, to be calculated in the prescribed manner, of the properties of similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity during the twelve months preceding the date of publication of the notice under section 4;	The GOB Act is consistent with ADB safeguards policy at large, in case of considering market price/value, however, it is not consistent with the 'Replacement Cost' which needs to be addressed by the Executive Agency in the resettlement plan.
7	Establishment of Grievance Redress Mechanism/ Committee for resolving the Grievances of the affected persons.	Land Acquisition Laws does not have any provision of forming GRM/GRC. The affected persons may appeal in dealing with the following section of the land acquisition acts: Objections against acquisition: (1) Any person	As per ADB Safeguards Policy 2009, GRM/ GRC will be established to redress the grievances of the project affected persons and appraise them on the same.

Sl. No.	ADB's SPS (2009)	The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) of 2017	Gaps Between ARIPA and ADB's Policies and Action Taken to Bridge the Gap
		concerned may file an objection against the acquisition proceeding to the Deputy Commissioner within 15 working days. (2) The Deputy Commissioner shall, speedily hear the objection filed under sub-section 1 in the presence of the appellant or an agent, after hearing all such objections and after making such further inquiry, if any, as he thinks necessary, prepare a report within thirty working days, and in case of a nationally important project within 15 working days, following the expiry of the period specified under sub- section (1) containing his opinion on the objections.	
8	Meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations, and establish a grievance redress mechanism that would receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of the affected persons.	No provisions for stakeholder consultations or to establish a grievance redress mechanism. Affected persons may raise objections to land acquisition only after section 5 Notice is issued, while disputes over land acquisition have to be settled through an arbitrator or the courts of law. The Section-4 spells out: Section 4. Publication of preliminary notice of acquisition of immovable property:(1) Whenever it appears to the Deputy Commissioner that any property in any locality is needed or is likely to be needed for any public purpose or in the public interest, he shall cause a notice to be published at convenient places on or near the property in the prescribed form and manner stating that the property is proposed to be acquired. (2) In case of acquisition of immovable property for any.	Stakeholder consultations and disclosure meetings with the project affected persons are required before starting the acquisition process by the Government. Any grievances will have to be addressed as per established/ agreed GRC of the project. Meaningful consultations must be carried out by the Project with affected persons and community and other stakeholders, throughout the life cycle of the Project.
9	ADB's Public Communications Policy, requires that relevant information on social and environmental safeguard issues is made available in a timely manner, in an accessible place, and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected people and to other stakeholders,	Under ARIPA 2017, Section 4, the Deputy Commissioner, whenever it appears to him that any property in any locality is needed or is likely to be needed for any public purpose or in public interest, will cause a notice, to be published at convenient places on or near the property in the prescribed form and manner stating that the property is proposed to be acquired.	The project proponent will disclosure of draft and final resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner. It will also disclose project information leaflet, entitlement matrix, the grievance redress mechanism and semi-annual social safeguard monitoring reports (SSMRs) with the affected persons and other stakeholders.

Sl. No.	ADB's SPS (2009)	The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) of 2017	Gaps Between ARIPA and ADB's Policies and Action Taken to Bridge the Gap
	including the general public, so they can provide meaningful inputs into project design and implementation.	There is no other disclosure requirement under the Act.	The draft and final resettlement plans and the SSMRs will be disclosed on the website of the CTCRSP project and ADB.
10	Need to conduct census for the Displace Persons (DPs) for resettlement plan preparation.	<p>ARIPA 2017 does not have any provision for conducting census/ socio-economic survey for those who will be displaced due to land acquisition. The laws spell out: Section 40. Power to enter and inspect:</p> <p>(1) With a view to acquiring or requisitioning any property or determining the compensation payable in respect thereof or securing compliance with an order made under this Act, the Deputy Commissioner or any officer, generally or specially authorized by the Deputy Commissioner in this behalf, and any of the assistants and workmen may- (a) enter upon and survey and take levels of any property; (b) inspect any property or anything therein; (c) measure and set out the boundaries and prepare a plan of any property and the intended line of the work, if any, proposed to be made thereon; (d) mark such levels, boundaries and line by placing marks and cutting trenches, and, where otherwise the survey cannot be completed and the levels taken and the boundaries and line marked, cut down and clear away any part of any standing crop, tree or jungle: Section 41. Power to obtain information: With a view to acquiring or requisitioning any property or determining the compensation payable in respect thereof, the Deputy Commissioner may, by order in writing, require any person to furnish to such officer or authority, as may be specified in the order, such information in his possession as may be specified relating to any property which is acquired or requisitioned, or intended to be acquired or requisitioned, under this Act.</p>	As per ADB safeguards policy census survey for the affected households for the assessment of the affected properties required, and the findings will be incorporated in the resettlement plan.

Sl. No.	ADB's SPS (2009)	The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) of 2017	Gaps Between ARIPA and ADB's Policies and Action Taken to Bridge the Gap
11	A comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by an adequate budget, is in place to help displaced persons improve, or at least restore, their incomes and livelihoods	Government laws does not have any provision for providing livelihoods support for those who will be displaced due to land acquisition.	Livelihood restoration/ support program and budget will be included in the Resettlement Plan document.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ARIPA = Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017, IOL = inventory of losses, SPS = Safeguard Policy Statement

D. Policy Principles for the Project CTCRSP

77. The project will recognize three types of physically displaced persons like (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 involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all 3 types of physically displaced persons. It also applies to all types of economically displaced persons – those facing permanent income loss as well as those facing temporary income loss.

78. For any ADB financed projects requiring involuntary resettlement, resettlement planning is an integral part of project design, to be dealt with from the earliest stages of the project cycle, taking into account the following basic principles:

- (i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, concerned nongovernment organizations and other relevant stakeholders. Inform all displaced and affected persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population.
- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities;
- (v) (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (vi) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards.
- (vii) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- (viii) 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.

- (ix) Prepare a resettlement plan for all packages with resettlement impacts elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- (x) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- (xi) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- (xii) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (xiii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCES AND BENEFITS

A. Types of Losses and Affected Person Category

79. As mentioned in **Chapter II**, losses due to the proposed subproject component (Construction and Improvement of 19.83km Bituminous Carpeting (BC) and Reinforced Concrete Cement (RCC) Roads Under 3 Packages (e-GP/CTCRP/BAKR/RD-01), e-GP/CTCRP/BAKR/RD-02) and e-GP/CTCRP/BAKR/RD-03) in Bakerganj *Pourashava*, District: Barisal) under CTCRSP comprise insignificant secondary structures loss to 1 house (Road number. The individual affected person and the mosque committee are not willing to receive compensation from the project. Significant permanent loss to a part of 1 house is anticipated. Five (5) feet width of Babul Mollah's 20 feet wide house which is built on the municipality land adjacent to the existing road (Road number 1 under Package RD-02) will need to be shifted. The house owner had a plan to relocate the house for his own purpose on his own land by June 2023 but due to a religious festival he could not relocate from there. If the house remains on this road up to construction and is affected by the project implementation, the project will pay full compensation for shifting and reconstructing his house. Though project activity might affect 5 feet of the existing house, the remaining part will not be usable. That is why the project will pay compensation for rebuilding the house on alternative land. It is to be noted that the affected persons who will insignificantly lose part of secondary structures i.e., part of the stairways are not willing to receive any compensation from the project.

80. As per the ADB SPS 2009, regarding involuntary resettlement in the context of economic impacts, affected persons are those who are physically and economically displaced (loss of productive land, structures, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood). Absence of formal and legal title to the land does not bar the affected person from receipt of compensation and resettlement assistance from the project. Vulnerable affected persons are eligible for additional compensation and assistance and are to be accorded priority in employment in project related construction activities.

B. Eligibility

81. The project will consider the following persons eligible for compensation, assistance, and benefits. These include:

- (i) persons who will lose land/assets/income in their entirety or in part, and have formal legal rights to the land;
- (ii) persons who will lose the land they occupy in its entirety or in part, and have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws, e.g., tenants and leaseholders;
- (iii) persons occupying land over which they neither have legal title, nor have claims recognized or recognizable under national law e.g., sharecroppers, squatters, encroachers, wage labour without formal contracts; and
- (iv) Vulnerable households comprise below poverty line households, female-headed households, households with out of school/working children, disabled person-headed household, elderly-headed household or elder,¹⁶ landless household, household with no legal title / tenure security, and indigenous people.

¹⁶ 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. Cut-off-Date

82. For legal title-holders, the date of publication of the notice by the Deputy Commissioner under Section 4 of ARIPA, 2017 will be considered as the cut-off-date. The date of detailed measurement survey (DMS) is the cut-off-date for the affected non-titleholders. There are no legal titleholder affected persons due to the proposed subproject components in Bakerganj. The cut-off-date for the affected non-titleholders is 11 May 2023. Any persons moving into the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled for compensation or assistance under the project. The cut-off-date for this resettlement plan is the start date of census and detailed measurement survey for the subproject component and non-titled affected persons are intimated accordingly.

83. Any person who purchases or occupies land within the corridor of impact or demarcated project area after the cut-off-date is not eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance or both. Similarly, 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.

84. CTCRSP will document and disseminate the cut-off- date information throughout the project area. The survey presented in this draft Resettlement Plan will be revised based on the need for additional surveys has already been identified during civil works.

85. Affected persons will be intimated in advance before 30 days to ensure no or minimal disruption in livelihood. If required, if requested/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 work, shifting to new location will be facilitated by PIU. It should be ensured by the contractor that there is no income or access loss during sub project construction is the responsibility of contractors.

D. Entitlements

86. All the affected persons will be eligible for compensation for temporary income loss and structure shifting (if required) as specified in the entitlement matrix of the agreed resettlement framework. The affected persons will be entitled to receive compensation for income loss for the period of disruption. For construction activities involving disruption for a period of more than a month provision of alternative sites for continued economic activities may be provided. If that is not possible, transitional allowance based on the net income of the affected business or minimum wage for the affected households up to 3 months or the actual period of disruption whichever is more should be provided.

87. For this subproject component, the estimated period of disruption during construction of roads in one stretch is assessed to be 4 to 5 working days (considering construction and restoration works). In case the period of disruption is more than one month (30 days), the affected persons will be compensated based on the actual number of days of disruption. All affected persons will also be compensated for the time lag (taking into account the annual inflation rate) between the time of payment of compensation and the time of survey. 'Shifting assistance' of BDT 15,000 will be paid to the potentially affected house owners (if they are required to shift out of the place) to an alternate location; the shifting cost will include dismantling, reconstruction, loading, unloading and any other related cost. For reconstruction of household the house owner will get compensation per square feet BDT. 489.97 Entitlement matrix is provided in **Table 15**.

88. Civil work will be undertaken on the 100m long segment of each road. Community access will be ensured by the contractor through measures suggested in bidding documents /

environmental management plan (EMP).

89. Damages/unanticipated losses caused during construction, if any will be eligible for compensation. Such issues will be identified and closely monitored by the safeguard focal person at PIU and safeguard personnel at RPMU. Compensation for impacts to secondary structures of private owners or common property resources or any other unanticipated temporary impacts and damage during construction will be borne by the contractor. Unanticipated losses, if any, will be mitigated/ compensated as per the entitlement matrix provided in resettlement framework. Loss of drinking water, sanitation and/or any other facility due to damage to existing infrastructure during construction will be mitigated through provision of alternate facilities (e.g., alternate means of water supply).

Table 15: Entitlement Matrix

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Compensation Entitlements ¹⁷	Remarks
A. Loss of Structures					
A.1	Loss of residential and commercial structures	Residential, commercial structure affected	Non-titleholders One household losing part of residential structure	(i) 60 days advance notice before relocation; (ii) Shifting allowance based on actual cost of moving (e.g., truck hire, equipment, loading, unloading cost, etc.) calculated at BDT 15,000. (iii) If any structure is constructed by the non-title holder, the person will receive cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected structure as per the basic schedule rates, without considering the depreciation cost.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable households identified during DMS as part of resettlement plan update. PMU/PIU to ensure that the non-titleholders have received compensation amount before shifting out of the place.
B. Other Impacts					
B.1	Unanticipated losses	Any other loss not identified in the matrix	Any affected person or affected entity	Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented and mitigated based on principles and policies of ARIPA, 2017 and ADB SPS, 2009.	The social safeguard personnel from PMU/PIU will ascertain the nature and extent of impact and loss and finalize the entitlements as per the resettlement policies of government and ADB and update the same into the respective resettlement plan.

Note:

- (i) Damages or impacts to structures such as compound walls, fencing, ramps, concrete platforms and stairs etc. during construction will be covered under contractor's civil cost and will be budgeted under the Contractor's contract. The PMU will ensure that the cost is included in the bill of quantities (BOQ). Restoration of such damage to previous or better condition than before by the contractor will be monitored.

¹⁷ All cash compensations other than statutory compensations in this entitlement matrix will be adjusted for inflation until the year of compensation payment.

90. The vulnerable affected persons or any member of the vulnerable affected family, will be selected on priority basis for works /jobs in the project construction employment and provided with additional special assistance for income restoration support.

91. Compensation Mechanism. Assistance for temporary loss of income and livelihood will be paid to the displaced persons as per the Entitlement Matrix. The computation of the loss will be based on the monthly income of the affected shop owners as stated by them during the consultation and social impact assessment conducted. Compensation will be provided for the actual period of disruption.

92. The payment of compensation and assistance amount to affected persons should be transferred in their bank account before the possession of land/ assets/ ROW of roads and prior to start of construction work. Identity cards will be prepared and distributed after completion of DMS.

VIII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

93. The resettlement budget for “Construction and Improvement of 19.83km Bituminous Carpeting (BC) and Reinforced Concrete Cement (RCC) Roads Under 3 Packages (e-GP/CTCRP/BAKR/RD-01), e-GP/CTCRP/BAKR/RD-02) and e-GP/CTCRP/BAKR/RD-03) in Bakerganj *Pourashava* , District: Barisal”, is based on the entitlements outlined in the entitlement matrix and contingency provision amounting of about 20% of the total cost. PIU safeguard focal person along with RPMU safeguard personnel will be involved in facilitating the meetings/camps for disbursement process and will facilitate by making aware about the process of opening of bank accounts for the affected persons who do not have bank accounts. The total resettlement cost for the contract package is **BDT 869,040.00 (BDT Eight hundred and sixty-nine thousand and forty only)**. PIU will issue an order for release of payment to affected persons, which shall be released through electronic clearance service/National Electronic Fund Transfer (ECS/NEFT) transaction from bank, through concerned treasury of LGED. The resettlement plan budget is outlined in Table 16.

94. Details of resettlement plan budget estimation are as follows:

- (i) Total number of affected persons – One (1) house owner may potentially be project affected person as per final design, DMS, census and socioeconomic loss survey. The house is 20 feet long and 20 feet wide. It is made of corrugated iron sheet (C I Sheet, locally known as *Tin*) roof and fences. The roof consists of two pan-*tin*. The floor is made of mud.
- (ii) A provisional shifting assistance has been considered for the anticipated affected road-side house if this is required to shift to an alternate location during the construction work of the roads; shifting assistance of BDT 15,000 will be paid to the affected house owners; the shifting cost will include dismantling, reconstruction, loading, unloading and any other related cost.

95. The estimated resettlement plan budget is provided in following **Table 16**.

Table 16: Estimated Resettlement Plan Budget

Sl. No.	Item Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Rate (BDT)	Total Amount (BDT)
A.	Resettlement and Rehabilitation Cost				
A.1	Compensation for loss of structure	square feet (sft)	400	523 ¹⁸	209,200.00
A.3	Provisional one-time shifting allowance	Number	1	15,000	15,000.00
	Sub-total of A				224,200.00
B	Implementation Cost				
B.1	Resettlement Plan facilitation cost(ID preparation, Documentation, etc.)			Lumpsum (LS)	1,00,000.00
B.2	Consultation, Grievance Redress			LS	2,00,000.00
B.3	Awareness Generation and Capacity Building			LS	2,00,000.00
	Sub-total of B				500,000.00
	Total = A + B				724,200.00
	Contingency @ 20%*				144,840.00
	Grand total				869,040.00

Note:

** Damage to minor structures such as boundary walls, ramps or steps during construction, if any, will be covered under the Contractor's civil construction cost and is therefore not included in the resettlement budget.

Tree loss compensation, if any, will be assessed and met through the contingency provision.

*Any cost over and above the above estimate in the draft resettlement plan required to meet the replacement cost requirements during compensation payment, will be met from the contingency provision.

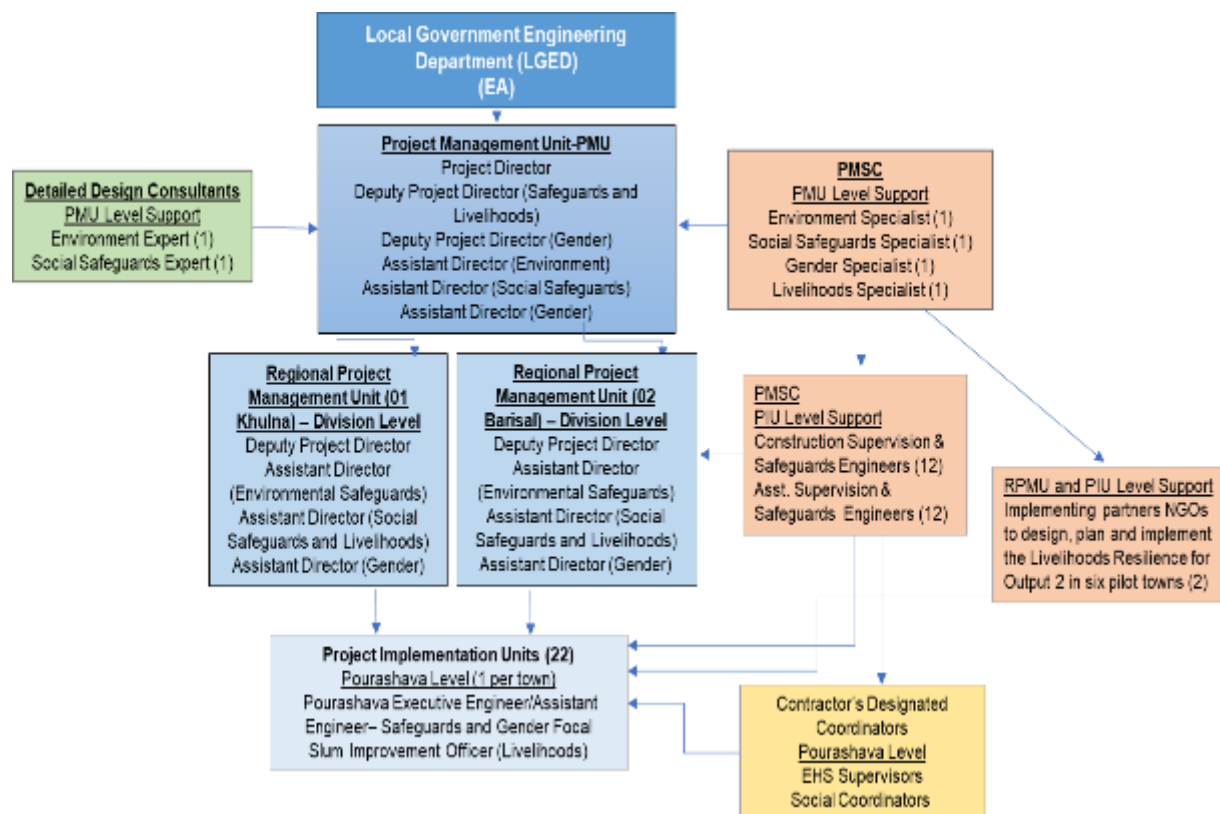
¹⁸ The affected structure is temporary in nature (*kutchha*) and made of tin, wood, grass and coconut fronds. Construction cost of semi-permanent structure is BDT 1045 per square foot as per Basic Schedule of Rates which is considered for the purpose of budget in this draft resettlement plan. In discussion with *Pourashava* Engineer, the average per sq.ft. rate for *kutchha* structure i.e BDT 523 is considered for structure loss calculation. Valuation of affected structure at current market price (without depreciation), transactional, transitional and any other costs, will be undertaken by PVAC prior to displacement, to ensure replacement cost. In line with ADB policy, replacement cost involves replacing an asset at a cost prevailing at the time of its acquisition. This includes fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued, transitional and restoration costs, and any other applicable payments, if any. Depreciation of assets and structures should not be taken into account for replacement cost. Where there are no active market conditions, replacement cost is equivalent to delivered cost of all building materials, labor cost for construction, and any transaction or relocation costs.

IX. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. Implementation Arrangement

96. **Executing agencies and project management unit.** The Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRDC) acting through its Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) will be the Executing Agency. *Pourashavas* are the implementing agencies of the project.

97. **Project Management Unit (PMU).** The PMU will be headed by a Project Director (PD) of Chief Engineer rank, who will be responsible for overall project management. The Project Director will be supported by two Deputy Project Directors (DPDs), DPD (Safeguards) and DPD (Gender); the two DPDs will be responsible for overall safeguards and gender for the project. The PMU level safeguard and gender team will have another three safeguard and gender personal, Assistant Director (Environment), Assistant Director (Social Safeguards) and Assistant Director (Gender). These safeguards and gender Assistant Directors will be responsible for social safeguard compliance and planning (as per the agreed resettlement framework), environmental safeguards compliance as per ADB's SPS, 2009 and GOB rules and ensuring gender equality (as per Gender Action Plan) in the CTCRSP. For project implementation, two division level Regional Project Management Units (RPMUs) will be established, one at Khulna and the other at Barisal. The safeguard implementation arrangement is represented in **Figure 4**.

Figure 4: Safeguard Implementation Arrangement

DDC = Detailed Design Consultant; EHS = Environment, Health and Safety; PIU = Project Implementation Unit; PMSC= Project Management Supervision Consultant; PMU = Project Management Unit

98. The PMU will be supported by two institutional consultants under the supervision and control of project director, PMU: (i) the detail design consultants (DDC); (ii) the project management supervision consultants (PMSC), that will support PMU; and (iii) PMSC at the division level that will support the two RPMUs and the town-level PIUs.

99. Key tasks and responsibilities of the Assistant Director (Social Safeguard), PMU are as follows:

- (i) Ensure subprojects conform to the agreed project selection criteria for the project;
- (ii) Review and finalize project involuntary resettlement and indigenous people category;
- (iii) Oversee preparation of resettlement plans/Due Diligence Report (DDRs)/RIPP; confirm existing resettlement plans/DDRs/RIPP are updated based on detailed designs, and that new project resettlement plans/DDRs/RIPP are prepared in compliance with ADB SPS, 2009 and policies, regulations of GOB for the project;
- (iv) Responsible for issuing the public notice along with project information/details as well as the project cut-off-date;
- (v) Ensure that resettlement plans/DDRs are included in bidding documents and civilworks contracts;

- (vi) Provide oversight on social safeguard management aspects of projects and ensure resettlement plans and impact avoidance measures outlined in the resettlement plan/environmental management plan/DDR are implemented by PIU and contractors;
- (vii) Supervise and guide the RPMUs and town/*pourashava* level PIUs to properly carry out the social safeguard monitoring;
- (viii) Ensure and monitor the provision in the contract to include the vulnerable people to be the beneficiaries of the facilities constructed under the Project;
- (ix) Facilitate and ensure compliance with all government rules and regulations regarding project implementation. Obtain No Objection Certificates, land ownership and transfer details etc. for each site, as relevant and include the same in the respective social safeguard documents for the package;
- (x) Supervise and guide the PIUs to properly carry out the social safeguard and gender monitoring (resettlement plan/Gender Action Plan);
- (xi) Review, monitor, and evaluate the effectiveness with which the resettlement plans/provisions of DDRs are implemented, and recommend corrective actions to be taken as necessary;
- (xii) Consolidate monthly social safeguard and gender monitoring reports from PIUs/ PMSCs, prepare and submit semi-annual social safeguard monitoring reports (SSMR) to ADB;
- (xiii) Ensure timely disclosure of final resettlement plans/DDR/RIPP in locations and form accessible to the public and affected persons;
- (xiv) Address any grievances brought about through the grievance redress mechanism in a timely manner;
- (xv) Oversee training needs assessment of affected persons and vulnerable persons by PIUs and PMSC; coordinate training skill training activities and establish linkages with national level non-government organisations (NGOs) providing with livelihood programs, in case any permanent and significant impacts to livelihood of affected persons or impacts to vulnerable are identified;
- (xvi) Ensure effective implementation of GRM at all level;
- (xvii) Identify training needs and coordinate training activities for the PIUs/ contractors/project consultants for capacity building to implement the Resettlement Plans/DDR, and GRM;
- (xviii) Coordinate database management for social safeguards implementation and monitoring; and
- (xix) Coordinate public awareness campaigns by the PIUs including resettlement provisions with the help of print and electronic media.

100. **Project Implementation.** The RPMUs will be the extended arms of the PMU at regional level. Under the guidance and overall management of the PMU the project will be implemented by the two RPMUs and town/*pourashava*-level PIUs. The participating *pourashavas* will be the implementation agencies at the town-level and will establish a PIU within the *pourashava* structure.

101. **Regional Project Management Units (RPMUs), Division Level.** Two regional project management units will be established, one at Khulna and the other at Barisal (Division level), who will be responsible for overall implementation of CTCRSP in the 22 *pourashavas*. The respective RPMUs will be headed by Deputy Project Directors. Each RPMU will be staffed by an Assistant Director (Environment Safeguards), an Assistant Director (Social Safeguards) and an Assistant Director (Gender) who will assist the PMU safeguards and gender team in implementation of social and environment safeguard plans and gender action plan. The RPMU will undertake

internal monitoring and supervision and record observations throughout the project period to ensure that the safeguards and mitigation measures are provided as intended.

102. The regional level social safeguards Assistant Director will oversee safeguards implementation by the *Pourashava* /town level PIUs, coordinate public consultations, information disclosure, regulatory clearances and approvals, implementation of resettlement plans, EMP implementation, and grievance redressal.

103. The key tasks of the social safeguard Assistant Director at the RPMU-level will be as follows:

- (i) Finalize involuntary resettlement and indigenous people impact checklist and classify the project;
- (ii) Supervise PMSC to coordinate with PIUs, conduct consultations with affected persons and key stakeholders, supervise and monitor census and socio-economicsurveys, detailed measurement surveys, and verification surveys of affectedpersons and update PMU accordingly for all subproject locations;
- (iii) Ensure and support preparation and/or updating of the resettlement plans, DDRs, RIPP by DDC and submit to PMU for review and approval and submission to ADB;
- (iv) Supervise PIUs to inform affected persons about (a) the project cut-off date; (b) public notice for the schedule of land acquisition and/or occupation; (c) entitlementmatrix; and (d) compensation packages against different categories of loss and a tentative schedule of land clearing and/or acquisition for the start of civil works activities;
- (v) Coordinate valuation of assets, such as land, structures, trees and other assets bythe property valuation advisory committee (PVAC). Finalize compensation packages based on proper due diligence and assessment;
- (vi) Facilitate land acquisition and compensation processes in consultation with the district administration; coordinate, supervise, and monitor the disbursement of compensation by the Deputy Commissioner's Office (cash compensation under law) and resettlement and rehabilitation compensation by the project in addition tothe affected persons;
- (vii) Support PIUs to obtain no objection certificates, land documents, and third-party certifications as required for the subproject, in coordination with PIUs;
- (viii) Support PMU to include resettlement plans, and DDRs in bidding documents andcivil works contracts;
- (ix) Guide PIUs to oversee implementation of avoidance and mitigation measures in the resettlement plans, DDRs by contractors, including compliance with all government rules and regulations; take necessary action for obtaining ROW;
- (x) Guide and monitor PIUs to oversee resettlement plans, DDR, and gender action plan implementation and maintenance of data for monitoring by contractors;
- (xi) Ensure vulnerable households are appropriately identified and receive compensation as stated in the entitlement matrix;
- (xii) Assist in conducting needs assessment to list skills relevant to the sector;
- (xiii) Assist to identify participants for livelihood and skilling training for women andmembers of other vulnerable groups;
- (xiv) Ensure that the project maintains sex disaggregated data on staff, consultants, construction workforce participation, labour and project related trainings;

- (xv) Ensure that gender focal points are nominated in town level PIUs;
- (xvi) Ensure that corrective actions are taken when necessary to ensure compliance with SPS and loan covenants;
- (xvii) Consolidate and submit monthly social monitoring reports received from PIUs to PMU;
- (xviii) Guide PIUs to conduct continuous public consultation and awareness with affected persons and other key stakeholders;
- (xix) Address any grievances brought about through the grievance redress mechanism promptly;
- (xx) Organize an induction course for the training of contractors, preparing them on RPs, DDR, and gender action plan implementation, social safeguard, and gender monitoring requirements related to mitigation measures, grievance redress mechanism and on taking immediate action to remedy unexpected adverse impacts or ineffective mitigation measures found during implementation;
- (xxi) Liaise with the district administration, and NGOs for income generation and development programs for affected people, as and when required; and
- (xxii) Assist in the implementation, monitoring, and reporting progress of gender action plan.

104. **Project Implementation units (PIUs), *Pourashava* /Town Level.** The PIUs will be established in each participating *pourashava*/ subproject town and staffed with a safeguards and gender focal person (Executive Engineer/Assistant Engineer, *Pourashava*). The PIUs will be assisted and will receive support from the RPMUs environment, social and gender Assistant Directors and region level Construction Supervision and Safeguards Engineers, PMSC. The PIUs will be responsible for implementation of the IEE/resettlement plan/gender action plan. The Executive Engineer (safeguards and gender focal person) with the support of Assistant Directors (social, environment and gender), RPMU and the Construction Supervision and Safeguards Engineers, PMSC will support PMU safeguards Assistant Directors in subproject implementation. The Executive Engineer/ Assistant Engineer (safeguards and gender focal person) at PIU level will be assisted by Sub-Assistant Engineers (if available at the *Pourashava* level) with the safeguard and gender tasks. The Slum Improvement Officer at the *Pourashava* will be responsible for livelihood intervention tasks and responsibilities.

105. Key tasks and responsibilities on social safeguards of the PIU safeguard and gender focal person on involuntary resettlement safeguards compliance are as follows:

- (i) Assist the detailed design services consultants to communicate, consult and disclose the updated/finalized safeguards documents to the affected people acknowledgement for their endorsement;
- (ii) Implement final resettlement plans and ensure timely payment of compensation and other assistance prior the dispossession of the affected assets or the starts of civil works;
- (iii) Facilitate/ assist the detailed design consultants for the draft resettlement plan/DDR updating and preparation of safeguards documents for future subprojects;
- (iv) Support the DDC in assessing and reviewing the land availability and ownership status of the proposed subproject areas;
- (v) Inform affected persons about tentative schedule of land acquisition/occupation, entitlement matrix and compensation packages against

- different categories of loss, and cut-off date;
- (vi) Coordinate valuation of assets, such as land, trees of various species, etc. based on proper due diligence and assessment, prepare compensation packages;
- (vii) Coordinate, supervise and monitor disbursement of compensation;
- (viii) Liaise with Deputy Commissioner's Office to ensure timely payment of CCL and oversee any road blocks faced by the affected land owners;
- (ix) Obtain no objection certificates (NOCs), land documents, third party certifications as required for the project;
- (x) Oversee maintenance of data for monitoring, by consultants and contractors;
- (xi) Conduct social safeguards monitoring during civil works and submit monthly report to PMU;
- (xii) Take corrective actions when necessary to ensure avoidance/minimization of involuntary resettlement impacts;
- (xiii) 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;
- (xiv) Address any grievances brought about through the project's grievance redress mechanism in a timely manner;
- (xv) Undertake day-to-day implementation of final resettlement plans and GAP action plan;
- (xvi) Ensure relevant data on implementation of gender action plan is collected and a gender-sensitive communication strategy and information, education and communication (IEC) materials are designed, illustrating key social and behavioural messages related to hygiene, sanitation, and health jointly with the communication specialist and in accordance with the gender action plan; and
- (xvii) Extend support in carrying out awareness campaigns in project towns.

106. **Project Management Supervision Consultant (PMSC).** The PMSC will provide project management and supervision services to support the Project Management Unit (PMU). PMSC will provide support to the LGED, PMU for project management and administration, construction supervision and quality control, safeguard compliance, municipal services operation and maintenance, monitoring and evaluations, and other activities as appropriate. PMSC will have an environment specialist, a social safeguard specialist (SSS) and a gender specialist.

107. The key tasks of social safeguard specialist (SSS), of PMSC (to be stationed at PMU level) are as follows:

- (i) Assist PMU to set up project management, implementation and monitoring systems and procedures;
- (ii) Assist PMU and PIUs in preparing annual work plans, detailed implementation schedule and budgets using computer-based project management tools;
- (iii) Establish a system to monitor social safeguards outcomes of the Project; including the functioning of the GRM, and prepare indicators for monitoring important parameters of safeguards;
- (iv) Take proactive action to anticipate the social safeguards aspects of the Project to avoid delays in implementation;
- (v) Ensure safeguards reports prepared by the detailed design consultants (DDC) are reviewed and approved by ADB and PMU and disclosed prior to contract award;
- (vi) Support PMU to prepare/update resettlement plan and quarterly and semi-

- annual social safeguard monitoring reports (SSMR) that will be appraised during project implementation;
- (vii) Support the PMU and PIUs in ensuring that the social safeguard activities are carried out in accordance with the agreed plans and frameworks;
- (viii) Ensure that the relevant measures specified in the resettlement plan will be incorporated in bidding documents and approved by ADB prior to issuance of invitation for bidding and monitor their compliance on behalf of PMU;
- (ix) Assist PMU in establishing the grievance redress mechanism, and handling any grievance and redress process and solution for safeguard complaints
- (x) Ensure monitoring of social safeguards plans and address unanticipated impacts, if any; and
- (xi) Provide training programs to PMU/PIUs/DDC/PMSC staff and contractors involved in the project implementation for strengthening their capacity in managing and monitoring social safeguards.

108. The key social safeguard tasks of Construction Supervision and Safeguard Engineer and Assistant Supervision and Safeguards Engineers to support RPMUs and PIUs, are as follows:

- (i) Assist regional PMUs and town level PIUs to implement resettlement plans/IEEs/GAP;
- (ii) Guide PIU staff and contractor's social coordinators conduct surveys, collect information, conduct site specific consultations and implementation of GAP;
- (iii) Guide and support RPMU and PIUs to announce cut-off dates, and disclose RPs to affected persons and implement RPs;
- (iv) Support RPMU and town-level PIUs in resettlement plan and GAP implementation, monitoring and reporting, and grievance resolution and reporting;
- (v) Support RPMUs to ensure (through field staff) that PIUs and contractors implement impact avoidance and mitigation measures;
- (vi) Assist town-level PIUs (through field staff) to ensure resettlement plans are implemented and all compensation paid prior to start of civil works;
- (vii) Assist in monitoring and reporting, preparation of quarterly and semi-annual reports;
- (viii) Assist in grievance resolution and reporting;
- (ix) Supervise contractors to ensure any land required temporarily during construction, is restored to original condition, post construction; and
- (x) Assist RPMUs in monitoring of socioeconomic status of affected persons, post resettlement plan implementation.
- (xi) Assists PIUs in information dissemination campaign for affected persons at the outset of resettlement plan implementation and all the comments made by the affected persons will be documented in the subproject records and summarized in subproject monitoring reports;
- (xii) Prepare periodic safeguard monitoring reports as per the format acceptable to ADB and quarterly gender action plan updates in format provided in PAM;
- (xiii) Collect relevant data on implementation of gender action plan and design gender-sensitive communication strategy in accordance with the gender action plan;
- (xiv) Extend assistance to LGED PMU in carrying out awareness campaigns

focused on involving social and behavioural messages related to hygiene, sanitation, and health activities in the focus areas.

109. **Detailed Design Consultants (DDC).** The project will be supported by detailed design consultants (DDC). The DDC will be staffed by an Environment Expert and a Social Safeguard Expert. DDC will support PMU in designing and planning of subproject components. The DDC will screen all subprojects for climate resilience, conduct technical surveys and detailed studies, and prepare all engineering designs, bidding and safeguard documents. The key social safeguard tasks of the Social Safeguard Expert include:

- (i) Screen and categorize subproject components;
- (ii) Carry out baseline census and socio-economic surveys and carry out meaningful consultations for resettlement plan/RSECP/DDR;
- (iii) Ensure the contractors comply with the agreed social safeguards frameworks, resettlement plans, and due diligence reports on social safeguards for the project;
- (iv) Prepare/update existing resettlement plans/DDR and prepare any additional draft resettlement plans, due diligence reports and prepare any new safeguard documents as and when required.

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

111. The PMU and PIUs will ensure that bidding and contract documents include specific provisions requiring contractors to comply with (i) all applicable labour laws and core labour standards on (a) prohibition of child labour as defined in national legislation for construction and maintenance activities; (b) equal pay for equal work of equal value regardless of gender, ethnicity, or caste; and (c) elimination of forced labour; and with (ii) the requirement to disseminate information on COVID-19 safety protocols, sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, to employees and local communities surrounding the project sites. The key responsibilities of social safeguard/resettlement supervisor on social compliance are as follows:

- (i) Compliance with all government rules and regulations particularly health and safety, take necessary action for obtaining ROW;
- (ii) Implement corrective actions where ever necessary, to ensure no adverse social impacts are caused due to project implementation;
- (iii) Submit monthly progress reports to PIU;
- (iv) Conduct meaningful public consultation and awareness;
- (v) Support PIU in setting up GRM at field/site level and ensure it is fully functional; Address any grievances brought about through the grievance redress mechanism in a timely manner;
- (vi) Make sure that that induction course for the training of contractors is conducted regularly. Prepare contractors (with consultants' support) on resettlement plans/RIPP/DDR/GAP implementation, social safeguard and gender monitoring requirements related to mitigation measures, health and safety and on taking immediate action to remedy unexpected adverse impacts or ineffective mitigation measures found during the course of implementation;
- (vii) Establish working rapport and liaison with the District Administration and line departments for execution of work;

- (viii) Assist in collection of field level information required to prepare periodic safeguard monitoring reports (as asked by PIU) in a format acceptable to ADB and quarterly gender action plan updates in the format provided in PAM;
- (ix) Make sure that relevant data on implementation of gender action plan (activities assigned to contractor if any) is collected in accordance with the GAP;
- (x) Provide support in carrying out awareness campaigns in project towns/city level.

Table 17: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for Safeguards

Activities	Responsible Agency
Subproject Initiation Stage	
Finalization of sites/alignments for sub-project (on ground)	PMU/RPMUs/PIUs
Finalization of detail Design/implementation of Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	DDC/PIUs/RPMU
Resettlement Plan Preparation/ Updating Stage	
Conducting DMS Survey/Census of all affected persons; identification of poor and vulnerable APs	DDC/PIUs/RPMU
Conducting FGDs/ meetings / workshops during census surveys	PIUs/DDC/ contractor/ RPMU
Verification of survey results, vulnerable households	PMU/PMSC
Computation of compensation	DDC, PIU, PMSC, PMU
Conducting discussions/ meetings/ workshops with all affected persons and other stakeholders	PIU/ PMSC/RPMU/ Contractor
Finalising entitlements	PMU/RPMU/PIUs
Disclosure of final entitlements and compensation packages	PIU/ DDC/RPMU
Disclosure of grievance redress mechanism/process	PMU/PIU/ RPMU/PMSC
Approval of Final Resettlement Plan	PMU/ADB
Resettlement Plan Implementation Stage	
Payment of compensation	PMU/RPMU/PIU/PMSC
Consultations with affected persons during rehabilitation activities	PIU/ RPMU/Contractor
Grievance redressal	PMU/PIU/RPMU/ PMSC/Contractor
Internal monitoring	PMU/RPMU/PMSC

DDC = Detailed Design Services Consultant; ICCDC= Institutional Capacity and Community Development Consultants; PIU = Project Implementation Unit; PMSC = Project Management Supervision Consultant; PMU = Project Management Unit

B. Safeguard Capacity Development

112. The PMSC Social Safeguard Specialist along with Assistant Directors (social safeguard, environment and gender) will be responsible for development of a training program based on a capacity assessment of target participants (PMU, RPMU, PIU staff, Contractor(s)) and for implementation of the training program to build capabilities on resettlement policy, planning, mitigation measures and safeguards. The resettlement framework includes indicative training modules on safeguards. The PMSC will coordinate with PMU and PIUs on specific capacity development program.

- (i) sensitization on ADB's Policies and guidelines on social and indigenous people safeguards (ADB's Safeguard Requirement 2 and 3: Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples) including meaningful consultation, GRM and accountability mechanism; introduction to the assessment of involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples impacts and mitigation measures, including best practices, in the design, construction, operation and

- (ii) maintenance of water supply, sewerage, roads, and drainage subprojects; preparation and review of RPs/RIPP/DDR based on preliminary design, and updating of the documents based on the final design and its verification;
- (iii) improved coordination within nodal departments;
- (iv) disbursement of compensation, consultation; and (vi) monitoring and reporting requirement.

113. PMU and PMSC will also organize trainings PMU, RPMU, PIU staffs, DDC, contractors, *Pourashava* officials preparing them on resettlement plan implementation including ADB policy, GRM, and social safeguards monitoring requirements and mitigation measures. Table 18 provides the indicative training needs assessment. The cost of trainings will be borne under the Project's capacity building program by PMU.

Table 18: Indicative Training Program

Description	Contents	Schedule	Participants
Program 1 Orientation Workshop	Module 1 – Orientation ADB Safeguard Policy Statement Government of Bangladesh policy Module 2 – Social/Environmental Assessment and Resettlement Planning/IEE Process ADB policy and process, identification of impacts and mitigation measures, RP/IEE preparation, implementation, and monitoring requirements. Incorporation of safeguards into project design and contracts. Importance of robust GRM.	1 Day	LGED officials involved in project implementation PMU, RPMUs, PIUs, <i>Pourashava</i> officials
Program 2 Workshop for Contractors and Supervisory staff	IR/environmental issues during construction Implementation of RP/IEE Monitoring of RP/IEE implementation, Reporting Requirements, GRM	1 Day	PIUs, Contractors
Program 3 Experiences and Best Practices Sharing	Experiences on RP/IEE implementation, grievance redress – Issues and Challenges - Best Practices followed	1 Day (on a regular interval to be determined by PMU and PMSC)	PMU, RPMUs, PIUs PMSC, Contractors

DDC = Detailed Design Consultant; IEE = Initial Environment Examination; LGED = Local Government Engineering Department; PIU = Project Implementation Unit; PMSC = Project Management Supervision Consultant; PMU = Project Management Unit

C. Implementation Schedule

114. The project will be implemented over a period of 7 years. The resettlement plan implementation schedule will vary from subproject to subproject. In general, the project implementation will consist of the three major phases, namely project preparation, land acquisition (if required), and rehabilitation of affected persons. In line with the principles laid down in this resettlement framework, the executing agency and implementing agency will ensure that project activities are synchronized between the resettlement plan implementation activities and the subproject implementation. The executing agency and implementing agency will ensure that no physical or economic displacement of affected households will occur until: (i) compensation at full

replacement cost has been paid to each displaced person for project components or sections that are ready to be constructed; (ii) other entitlements listed in the resettlement plan are provided to the displaced persons; and (iii) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by adequate budget, is in place to help displaced persons improve, or at least restore, their incomes and livelihoods.

115. All land acquisition, resettlement, and compensation for a subproject will be completed before award of civil works contracts. All land required will be provided free of encumbrances to the contractor prior to handing over of subproject sites and the start of civil works. The implementation of the resettlement plan will include: (i) identification of cut-off-date and notification; (ii) verification of losses and extent of impacts; (iii) finalization of entitlements and distribution of identity cards; (iv) consultations with affected persons on their needs and priorities; and (v) resettlement, provision of compensation and assistance, and income restoration for affected persons. The expected implementation schedule for a subproject is given in **Table 19**.

Table 19: Schedule of Resettlement Plan Implementation

Activity	Months																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Establishment of PMU, RPMUs and PIUs																		
Appointment of safeguards and gender personnel																		
Appointment of PMSC																		
Appointment of DDC																		
Setting up of project level GRM																		
Census and socio-economic surveys																		
Consultations and disclosure																		
Confirmation of government land to be used and transfer from other departments																		
Preparation of draft resettlement plan																		
Review and approval of draft resettlement plan by PMU and ADB																		
Finalization of design, detailed measurement survey and updating of draft resettlement plan																		
Issue notice to affected persons																		
Compensation and resettlement assistance																		
Skills training as required																		
Takeover possession of acquired property																		
Internal monitoring																		
Handover land to contractors																		
Start of civil works																		
Rehabilitation of temporarily occupied lands																		Immediately after construction work

Notes: (i) The census is the cut-off-date for non-titled affected persons. For affected titled holders, the cut-off date is the date declaration of Section 4 Notice under ARIPA 2017. (ii) The resettlement plan will be updated, if required, during assessment of unforeseen losses including due to alignment or design changes, based on affected person census and surveys. (iii) Endorsement and disclosure of finalized resettlement plans consistent with the resettlement framework is undertaken.

X. MONITORING AND REPORTING

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

117. The Assistant Director (Social Safeguard) at PMU with the support of Assistant Director (Social safeguard) at RPMU and Safeguards and Gender Focal person at respective PIUs will be required to submit monthly progress reports, to be consolidated by PMSC social safeguards specialist to report the status of RPs implementation under the project. The EA will submit semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB for review and will be published on the website. Outline of social safeguard monitoring report is provided in **Appendix 6**.

A. Internal Monitoring

118. Internal monitoring for resettlement plan implementation will be carried out during the entire project period. Regular monitoring of resettlement progress will identify potential difficulties and problem areas. Internal monitoring will be undertaken by the PMU through RPMU and PMSC for overall safeguard implementation and compliances. The *Pourashava* / town level PIU will monitor performance at ground level and implementation of resettlement plan. Monthly progress reports will be prepared by town level PIUs submit it to PMU. The PMSC on behalf of PMU will manage and supervise internal monitoring at multiple levels. Monitoring reports will document actual achievements against targets fixed and identifying reasons for shortfalls, if any. All monitoring reports will be produced within fifteen days of the end of each quarter or half-year.

119. Broadly, the monitoring system will involve:

- (i) Administrative monitoring including but not limited to: daily planning, implementation, feedback and troubleshooting, individual affected person file maintenance, progress reporting;
- (ii) Socio-economic monitoring including but not limited to: case studies, using baseline information for comparing affected person socioeconomic conditions, evacuation, demolition, salvaging materials, morbidity and mortality, communal harmony, dates for consultations, number of grievances and resolutions; and
- (iii) Impact evaluation monitoring including but not limited to income standards restored or improved.

B. Monitoring Progress of Resettlement Plan Implementation

120. Internal monitoring will involve the following:

- (i) Administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis;
- (ii) Socioeconomic monitoring during and after the relocation process to ensure that people are settled and recovering. This will utilize the baseline information established by the socioeconomic survey of affected persons undertaken during subproject preparation; and

- (iii) Overall monitoring whether recovery has taken place successfully and on time.

121. Data from baseline socio-economic surveys undertaken during subproject preparation will provide the benchmark for monitoring to assess the progress and success of resettlement plan implementation. Monitoring will also include the following:

- (i) Communication with and documentation of reactions from affected persons;
- (ii) Information from affected persons on entitlements, options, alternative developments, etc.;
- (iii) Valuation of properties;
- (iv) Usage of grievance redress mechanism; and
- (v) Disbursement of compensation amounts and all assistance.

122. Monitoring will also cover the physical progress of resettlement plan implementation. This will include relocation of affected persons and affected community properties.

C. Internal Monitoring Indicators

123. The indicators for achievement of objectives during resettlement plan implementation are of two kinds:

- (i) Process Indicators. Indicating project inputs, expenditure, staff deployment, etc.; and
- (ii) Output Indicators. Indicating results in terms of numbers of affected persons compensated, area of temporarily occupied lands restored with topsoil (and other pre-project features), number of affected persons provided with skills training, etc.

Input and output indicators related to physical progress of the work will include items such as:

- (i) Training of PIU and other staff completed;
- (ii) Census, assets inventories, assessments and socioeconomic studies completed;
- (iii) Resettlement plan implementation agency recruited and trained;
- (iv) Grievance redress procedures in-place and functional;
- (v) Compensation payments disbursed;
- (vi) Compensation against temporary income loss paid for the actual number of days of disruption
- (vii) Infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed;
- (viii) Monitoring and evaluation reports submitted.

124. A set of indicators will be used to monitor Program objectives. These indicators will form the basis of the monitoring and evaluation of resettlement plan implementation. The information collected through the household survey will provide benchmarks for comparison on the socio-economic status of the affected persons in the Program implementation period. A key objective will be the estimation of the affected persons incomes and quality of lives. If monitoring and documentation done during the first 6 months of resettlement plan implementation indicate that these objectives are not being achieved, more resources will be allocated for implementation. During implementation, benchmarks and indicators will be monitored to ensure that comparisons made on socioeconomic status including income streams and not just fixed assets lost due to the subproject.

XI. FOLLOW-UP ACTION FOR RESETTLEMENT PLAN UPDATING AND IMPLEMENTATION

125. The major tasks associated with the resettlement plan updating and implementation is given in the **Table 20** placed below.

Table 20: Follow-up Action for Resettlement Plan Updating and Implementation

S. No.	Major Follow-up Tasks
1.	The resettlement plan will be updated in case of any design or alignment changes during design verification by contractor and any involuntary resettlement impacts assessed due to design or alignment changes. The updated resettlement plan will be shared with ADB for approval.
2.	Google earth map demarcating the proposed road stretches must be included to the updated resettlement plan.
3.	An inventory loss of secondary structures would be made, which will help the PIU and RPMU to closely monitor, to ensure that all the damages/impacts to the secondary structures are constructed/restored by the Contractor after construction of roads is complete.
4.	The updated/revised resettlement plan will be submitted to the ADB for approval. A 100 percent census and socio-economic survey will be undertaken to register and document the status of affected people within project areas. If required during implementation, detailed measurement survey will be jointly conducted by DDC, PIU and supervised by RPMU and PMU prior to start of civil construction work at each site/stretch of road alignment.
5.	ADB's approval of the updated resettlement plan based on the final assessment at design verification stage needs to be obtained by the PMU, before start of civil works by Contractor.
6.	Disclosure of cut-off-date for affected persons following DMS in case of alignment or design changes and same to be updated in resettlement plan.
7.	Public consultations and engagement will be carried out through the entire project planning and implementation phase. Project disclosure meeting with affected persons and preparation of project information leaflet in local language to be shared with stakeholders and affected persons.

Appendix 1: List of Proposed Road Stretches and Impact

Sl. No.	Ward Number	Name of Road	Land Acquisition Required	Affected Structures	Remarks
e-GP/CTCRP/BAKR/RD-01					
1	05	Construction of Road by RCC Road from Sahebganj Kheyaghat road to Baribazar road via Proposed eco-park very road (Ch. 0+000 to 1+880) at Ward number 05, & Link Road (Ch. 0+000 to 0+700) starting at Ch. 0+580 @ main road. (Total Length=2580.00m)	No (Land owned by Bakerganj Municipality)	No land acquisition and resettlement impact	-
2	08 and 09	Construction of Road by RCC & Bituminous Carpeting (BC) from Akon Bari Bridge to Kaliganj Bridge via 7 (BMDF) road (Ch. 0+000 to 1+972), Link road-01 (Ch. 0+000 to 0+395) Starting at Ch. 1+040 & Link road-02 (Ch. 0+000 to 0+545) starting at Ch.0+618 @ main road at Ward Number 08 & 09. (Total Length=2912.00m)	Do	Do	-
e-GP/CTCRP/BAKR/RD-02					
1	01	Construction of Road by Bituminous Carpeting (BC) from R & H road to Shampur road via in front of Mayor house & Runshi very road (Ch 0+000 to 2+105) Ward Number 01. (Length=2105.00m)	Do	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Part of Babul Mollah's house is on the land of the municipality road (5 ft) may be affected. 2. Two (2) steps of a staircase of Khalil Dakua's house will need to be dismantled. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At present this house is built on 5 feet of land of the municipality adjacent to the existing road. The house owner has a plan to shift this house on his newly bought land adjacent to the existing house. his existing house is made of mud and tin, he will build a <i>semi-pucca</i> house. So, the house is not expected to be in alignment

Sl. No.	Ward Number	Name of Road	Land Acquisition Required	Affected Structures	Remarks
					<p>at the time of civil works. But in case, if the house is not shifted, the house will be affected significantly.</p> <p>2.Khalil Dakua has no objection to project intervention. He will dismantle the stairs by himself. This staircase is not used as primary access to the property. They use the staircase at front door of the house. This is a backdoor staircase. In addition, the staircase will not be fully damaged. They will be able to use the backdoor entrance post construction, as the contractor will ensure it remains usable. So, dismantling of 2 stairs is not anticipated to have any impact.</p>
2	07 and 08	Construction of Road by RCC from R & H Textile Bridge to Kaliganj Bridge via in front of Alim Councilor House, (Ch 0+000 to 1+525) at Ward Number 07 & 08. (Road) (Length=1525.00m)	Do	No land acquisition and resettlement impact.	-
3	04 and 05	Construction of Road by RCC from thana Bridge to Sahebganj Bridge approach road, (Ch 0+000 to 1+385) Ward Number 04 & 05. (Length=1385.00m)	Do	Do	-

Sl. No.	Ward Number	Name of Road	Land Acquisition Required	Affected Structures	Remarks
4	01	Construction of Road by RCC from Fatema School Road to Shampur Road (Ch 0+000 to 0+655) Ward Number 01. (Length=655.00m)	Do	Do	-
5	05	Construction of Road by RCC from Sahebganj road to Sabujbag road in front of Fazil Madrasha (Ch. 0+000 to 0+655), Link road-01 (Ch. 0+000 to 0+322) starting at Ch. 0+377 & Link road-02 (Ch. 0+000 to 0+300) starting at Ch. 0+440 @ main road at Ward number 05. (Total Length=1277.00m)	Do	Do	-
e-GP/CTCRP/BAKR/RD-03					
1	09	Construction of Road by Bituminous Carpeting (BC) from Cinema hall-Kaliganj road to Ruhitarpar R & H via Sridhanto Bari Dighirpar (Ch 0+000 to 1+908), & Link road-01 (Ch 0+000 to 0+154) starting at Ch. 0+996 @ main road at Ward Number 09. (Total Length=2062.00m)	Do	Do	-
2	07 and 08	Construction of Road by Bituminous Carpeting (BC) from Cinema Hall Chowrasta Road to Textile Kaliganj gami Road (BMDF road) (Ch 0+000 to 2+215) Ward Number 07 & 08. (Length=2215.00m)	Do	Do	-
3	06	Construction of Road by RCC from T & T road to R & H road via Rustum Ali road, (Ch 0+000 to 0+311) Ward Number 06. (Length=311.00m)	Do	Do	-
4	09	Construction of Road by RCC from Bottola R & H road to West Side Talukder Bari Bridge, (Ch	Do	No land acquisition and resettlement impact	-

Sl. No.	Ward Number	Name of Road	Land Acquisition Required	Affected Structures	Remarks
		0+000 to 0+880) Ward Number 09. (Length=880.00m)			
5	01	Construction of Road by Bituminous Carpeting (BC) from R & H road to West Side <i>Pourashava</i> Periphery via Shampur road, (Ch 0+000 to 1+650) Ward Number 01. (Length=1650.00m)	Do	Do	-
6	04	Construction of Road by RCC from Malek Gazi House to Sabujbag road via Sergeant Anowar house, (Ch 0+000 to 0+250) Ward Number 04. (Length=250.00m)	Do	Do	-

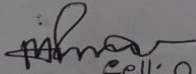
Appendix 2: No Objection Certificate from Khalil Dakua in Bangla

“অস্বীকার নামা”

আমি নিম্ন- আক্ষরকারী মো: যমিম ডাকুয়া, ০২ নং
 ওয়ার্ড, বারোভাঙ্গা পৌরসভা কনসী মেয়র অফিসের বাড়ির
 সম্মুখে R&H অফিসের জায়গা কোড (কনসী ভেরী কোড) এর
 পার্শ্ব বসবাস করি আমার বাড়ির ২টি অডিও সীপ পৌরসভার
 বাস্তব জায়গায় চোখের সুবিধার জন্য দিয়েছি, আমি
 জানতে পারলাম যে এটি ERP প্রকল্পের আওতাধীন এলাকা
 বৃদ্ধি করে বিটুমিনাস কালোটি দ্বারা উন্নয়ন করা হবে,
 আরোহিত নিৰ্মাণ কাজ শুরু হওয়ার পূর্বে পৌরসভার
 বাসিন্দা অনুমোদন আমি নিজে ক্রমে আমার বর্ধক নির্মিত
 অডিও সীপ ০২টি দেওয়া দিব, যাটার জন্য পৌরসভার
 নিকট কোন অর্থ দাবি করিব না, উল্লেখিত বিষয় পড়িয়া
 বুঝিয়া বাক্যেরে বিনা প্রেরণায় স্ব-হস্তে
 অস্বীকার নামায় আক্ষর করিলাম।

আমি মো: মাহমুজুর রহমান এর
 উপস্থিতিতে মো: যমিম ডাকুয়া কোন
 চাপের অধ্যক্ষীন ছাড়া স্বাক্ষর
 করেছেন,

খালিল ডাকুয়া
 মো: যমিম ডাকুয়া
 ওয়ার্ড নং - ০২
 বারোভাঙ্গা পৌরসভা


 Cell: 01711123272
 মো: মাহমুজুর রহমান
 ওয়ার্ড নং - ০২, কনসী
 বারোভাঙ্গা পৌরসভা

Appendix 2.1: No Objection Certificate from Khalil Dakua in English

I, the undersigned, Md. Khalil Dakua, Ward number 1, Bakerganj Pourashava, live in a house, situated beside the road namely R & H road to Shampur road via in front of Mayor house & Runshi very road. Two (2) steps of the staircase of my house are built on the municipal road. I came to know that the road will be widened under the CTCR Project and will be developed by Bituminous Carpeting (BC). Before starting the construction work, when the municipality requires it, I will demolish those 2 steps of the staircase at my own expense which was constructed by me. I will not claim any compensation from the municipality for that. Understanding the matter, I signed the pledge with conscience, with my hand, without anyone's persuasion.

Md. Khalil Dakua
Ward Number 1
Bakerganj *Pourashava*
Cell number 0171715739

I, the undersigned attested that Md. Khalil Dakua signed the pledge in front of me without facing pressure from anyone.

Md. Mahfuzur Rahman
Businessperson (Local elite)
Ward no. 1, Runsi
Bakerganj *Pourashava*
Bakerganj, Barisal.
Cell number 01711123272

Appendix 3: Socio-economic Profile of Affected Structure Owners

Sl. Number	Location	Name of the AP	Sex	Age (Year)	Religion	Education	Type of Structure (Kutcha/Semi-pucca/ Pucca)	Nature of Business	Net Monthly Income (BDT)	Income from Other Source	Total family member	Per Capita Income per month (BDT)	Any Vulnerability	Impact on Structure	Type of Loss (structure/Income loss)
1	RD Number 1 under package RD-02	Khalil Dakua	Male	55	Muslim	VIII	Pucca secondary structure (1 outside stairway of a residential structure)	Business	70000	Nil	6	14000	Nil	2 stairs of the stairway	Permanent loss of 2 stairs of an outside stairway.
2	RD Number 3 under package RD-03	Md. Babul Mollah	Male	45	Muslim	V	Kutcha primary (residential structure)	Motorbike Driver	25000	Nil	4	6250	Nil	Anticipated impact on 5 feet width of a 20 feet wide residential structure.	Permanent loss

Appendix 4: Summary Minutes of Public Consultation Meetings

SL Number	Date and Venue	Issues of Discussion	Number of Participants	Participants' Responses
01	11/05/2023; BIP Colony, Bakerganj, Ward number 1.	<p>People from different segments of the community like businessmen, service-holders, farmers, matchmaker, housewives, retired civil society representatives and <i>Pourashava</i> personnel including the Mayor were present in the meeting. At first, Executive Engineer, <i>Pourashava</i> stated the objective of the project, the construction method of improvement of roads and the possible period for project implementation.</p> <p>The following issues were discussed in the meetings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Awareness of the stakeholders regarding project activities. 2. Impact assessment on any physical and economic displacement due to project intervention. 3. Whether the project intervention is beneficial to local people. 4. Anticipation of disruption in peoples' daily life due to construction activities and mitigation measures. <p>Any recommendation by the participants regarding project implementation.</p>	42 (Male= 33 Female= 9 Participants from Ward Number 1)	<p>At first, Executive Engineer, <i>Pourashava</i> stated that 3 existing roads in this Ward Number 1 will be expanded and constructed with Bituminous Carpeting (BC) and Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) for making easy communication and vehicle movement. Construction will be carried out segment-wise. Each segment will be comprised of 100m and construction of it will take 4 to 5 days. Traffic movement will be stopped partially during civil works. Wooden plank will be given if any shops/houses are needed. Caution signages and barricades will be put up.</p> <p>After the description of <i>Pourashava</i> Officers, the participants responded to the issues of discussion one by one. Their responses were as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Some of the participants were not aware of the project. This public consultation made them aware of the project. All the participants are very much in favour of it. 2. The participants stated that the project implementation work will not cause any physical or economic displacement. No impact will have on resettlement and people's income due to project implementation. 3. The project would be beneficial for them. Existing roads are narrow. Vehicles cannot move

SL Number	Date and Venue	Issues of Discussion	Number of Participants	Participants' Responses
				<p>easily. Widen roads will help them for easy communication movement. It will also be helpful for providing ambulance and firefighting services if required.</p> <p>4. Though for a short period, traffic movement will be a little bit interrupted, the participants have no objection to it. They will take it easy.</p> <p>5. The participants recommend starting construction work as early as possible before monsoon. They want rapid completion of quality civil works. They want to extend their all cooperation.</p>





Attendance sheet

Attendance Sheet

Venue: BIP Colony, Ward # 1

Date: 11/05/2023
Time: 9:30 am

Sl. No.	Name of Participants	Name of Mahalla/Drain ID	Occupation ¹	Signature
01	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅମିତ କୁମାର	ଅ. ପ୍ରମୋଦ -	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅମିତ କୁମାର	ଅ. ପ୍ରମୋଦ
02	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର	"	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର
03	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର	"	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର
04	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର	"	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର
05	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର	"	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର
06	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର	"	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର
07	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର	"	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର
08	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର	"	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର
09	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର	"	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର
10	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର	"	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର
11	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର	"	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର
12	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର	"	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର
13	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର	"	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର
14	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର	"	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର
15	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର	"	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର
16	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର	"	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର
17	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର	"	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର
18	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର	"	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର
19	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର	"	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନୁରାଗ କୁମାର

¹ If from any organization, please write name of the organization and designation.

Attendance Sheet

Venue:

Date:

Time:

Sl. No.	Name of Participants	Name of Mahalla/Drain ID	Occupation ¹	Signature
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¹ If from any organization, please write name of the organization and designation.

Venue:

Date:

Time:

[illegible]

¹ If from any organization, please write name of the organization and designation.

SL Number	Date and Venue	Issues of Discussion	Number of Participants	Participants' Responses
02	<u>11/05/2023:</u> Hall Room, Office of the Bakerganj <i>Pourashava</i>	<p>People from different segments of the community like businessmen, service-holders, farmers, housewives, student, teacher, retired civil society representatives and <i>Pourashava</i> personnel including the Mayor were present in the meeting. At first, Executive Engineer, <i>Pourashava</i> stated the objective of the project, the construction method of improvement of roads and the possible period for project implementation.</p> <p>The following issues were discussed in the meetings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Awareness of the stakeholders regarding project activities. 2. Impact assessment on any physical and economic displacement due to project intervention. 3. Whether the project intervention is beneficial to local people. 4. Anticipation of disruption in peoples' daily life due to construction activities and mitigation measures. 5. Any recommendation by the participants towards project implementation. 	<p>32 (Male= 26 Female=6) [Participants from Ward number 4 and 5]</p>	<p>At first, Executive Engineer, <i>Pourashava</i> stated that 5 existing roads in the Ward number 4 and 5 will be expanded and constructed by Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) for making easy communication and vehicle movement. Construction will be carried out segment-wise. Each segment will be comprised of 100m and construction of it will take 4 to 5 days. Traffic movement will be stopped partially during civil works. Wooden plank will be given if any shops/houses are needed. Caution signages and barricades will be put up.</p> <p>After the description of Executive Engineer, <i>Pourashava</i>, the participants responded to the issues of discussion one by one. Their responses were as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All the participants were aware of the project. All the participants are very much in favor of it. 2. The participants stated that the project implementation work will not cause any physical or economic displacement. No resettlement impact or impact on people's income is anticipated due to project implementation. 3. The project would be beneficial for them. Existing roads are narrow. Vehicles cannot move easily. Widen roads will help them for easy communication movement. It will also be helpful for providing ambulance and firefighting services if required. 4. Though for a short period, traffic movement will be a little bit interrupted, the participants have no objection to it. They have alternate roads to use.

SL Number	Date and Venue	Issues of Discussion	Number of Participants	Participants' Responses
				<p>They will be happy to adjust with little interruption.</p> <p>5. The participants recommend starting construction work as early as possible. They want rapid completion of quality civil works. They want to extend their all cooperation.</p>





Attendance Sheet

Attendance Sheet

Venue: Hall room, Office of The
Bakerganj Pourashava. (ward no. 4+5)

Date: 11.05.2023

Time: 10.30 AM

Sl. No.	Name of Participants	Name of Mahalla/Drain ID	Occupation ¹	Signature
01.	SST/Refugee ANWAR	Ward No- 04	অসহায়	
02	md. Abul Hossain	" 04	Retiree	Abul Hossain
03	শ্রী: গাজিউর রহমান	" 04	কাজ	গাজিউর
04	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	৪নং	কাজ	হোসেন
05	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	" ৪নং	কাজ	হোসেন
06	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	৪	কাজ	মোহাম্মদ হোসেন
07	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	৫নং	কাজ	হোসেন
08	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	৫নং	কাজ	হোসেন
09	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	৫নং	কাজ	হোসেন
10	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	৪নং	কাজ	Ruchina
11	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	৫নং	কাজ	Nabila
12	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	৪নং	কাজ	Azahan
13	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	৫নং	কাজ	হোসেন
14	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	৫নং	কাজ	হোসেন
15	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	৫নং	কাজ	হোসেন
16	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	৫নং	কাজ	হোসেন
17	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	৫নং	কাজ	হোসেন
18	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	৫নং	কাজ	হোসেন
19	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	৫নং	কাজ	হোসেন

¹ If from any organization, please write name of the organization and designation.

SL. No.	Date and Venue	Issues of Discussion	Number of Participants	Participants' Response
03	11/05/2023; Ward Council Office, Ward Number 6, 7, 8 and 9	<p>People from different segments of the community like businessmen, service-holders, farmers, rickshaw puller, housewives, student, teacher, retired civil society representatives and <i>Pourashava</i> personnel including the Mayor were present in the meeting. At first, Executive Engineer, <i>Pourashava</i> stated the objective of the project, the construction method of improvement of roads and the possible period for project implementation. The following issues were discussed in the meetings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Awareness of the stakeholders regarding project activities. 2. Impact assessment on any physical and economic displacement due to project intervention. 3. Whether the project intervention is beneficial to local people. 4. Anticipation of disruption in peoples' daily life due to construction activities and mitigation measures. 5. Any recommendation by the participants about project implementation. 	<p>44 (Male= 40 Female=4) [Participants from Ward number 6, 7, 8 and 9]</p>	<p>At first, Executive Engineer, <i>Pourashava</i> stated that 5 existing roads in the Ward number 6, 7, 8 and 9 will be expanded and constructed with Bituminous Carpeting (BC) and Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) to make easy communication and vehicle movement. Construction will be carried out segment-wise. Each segment will be comprised of 100m and construction of it will take 4 to 5 days. Traffic movement will be stopped partially during civil works. Wooden plank will be given if any shops/houses are needed. Caution signages and barricades will be put up. After the description of Executive Engineer, <i>Pourashava</i>, the participants responded to the issues of discussion one by one. Their responses were as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All the participants were aware of the project. All the participants are very much in favor of it. 2. The participants stated that the project implementation work will not cause any physical or economic displacement. No impact will have on resettlement and community income due to project implementation. 3. The project would be beneficial for them. Existing roads are narrow. Vehicles cannot move easily. Widen roads will help them for easy communication movement. It will also be helpful for providing ambulance and firefighting services if required. These roads will also help to maintain a link between a traditional 100-year-old market and the surrounding areas of the Bakerganj Upazila. Linking the market and surrounding places

SL. No.	Date and Venue	Issues of Discussion	Number of Participants	Participants' Response
				<p>will increase the economic activities of the area.</p> <p>4. Though for a short period, traffic movement will be a little bit interrupted, but the participants have no objection to it. They have alternate roads to use. They will be happy to adjust with little interruption. Their sole demand is to construct roads.</p> <p>5. The participants recommend starting construction work as early as possible. They want rapid completion of quality civil works. They emphasized ensuring the quality of civil works and sustainable road construction. They added, besides the <i>Pourashava</i> they will also keep an eye on the contractors to ensure quality work. They want to extend their all cooperation.</p>





Attendance Sheet

Attendance Sheet

Venue: Ward Council office
(6+7+8+9 Wards)

Date: 11/05/2023
Time: 11:30 AM

Sl. No.	Name of Participants	Name of Mahalla/Drain ID	Occupation ¹	Signature
01	ଡା: ଆମିର ବିହାର	ଭଦ୍ର - ୦୧	ଆବେଶ	
02	ମା: ମାଲବିକା ଦାସ	"	ବାବୁଆ	ମାଲବିକା
03	ଡା: ଶାମ୍ଭୁ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	ବି ନି	ବାବୁଆ	ଶାମ୍ଭୁ
04	ଡା: ହରିହର ରାୟ	୨ ନି	ମିଳାକର	ହରିହର
05	ଡା: ଅନୁରାଗ ରାୟ	୫ ନି	ବାବୁଆ	ଅନୁରାଗ
06	ଡା: ରମେଶ	୭	ବାବୁଆ	ରମେଶ
07	ମନୁ ହରିହର	୮	"	ମନୁ
08	ଡା: ଅନୁରାଗ ଦାସ	୯	ବାବୁଆ	ଅନୁରାଗ
09	ମନୁ ଅନୁରାଗ	୧୦	ବାବୁଆ	ମନୁ
10	ମା: ଶାମ୍ଭୁ	୧୧, ୧୨, ୧୩	ବାବୁଆ	ଶାମ୍ଭୁ
11	ମା: ଶାମ୍ଭୁ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	୧୪, ୧୫	ବାବୁଆ	ଶାମ୍ଭୁ
12	ମା: ରମେଶ	୧୬, ୧୭	ବାବୁଆ	ରମେଶ
13	ଡା: ରମେଶ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	୧୮, ୧୯	ବାବୁଆ	ରମେଶ
14	ଡା: ରମେଶ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	୨୦, ୨୧	ବାବୁଆ	ରମେଶ
15	ଡା: ରମେଶ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	୨୨, ୨୩	ବାବୁଆ	ରମେଶ
16	ଡା: ରମେଶ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	୨୪, ୨୫	ବାବୁଆ	ରମେଶ
17	ଡା: ରମେଶ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	୨୬, ୨୭	ବାବୁଆ	ରମେଶ
18	ଡା: ରମେଶ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	୨୮, ୨୯	ବାବୁଆ	ରମେଶ
19	(ଆବେଶ) ବାବୁ	୩୦	ବାବୁଆ	ବାବୁ

¹ If from any organization, please write name of the organization and designation.

Attendance Sheet

Venue:

Date:

Time:

Sl. No.	Name of Participants	Name of Mahalla/Drain ID	Occupation ¹	Signature
20	ශ්‍රී: ප්‍රදීප් වික්‍රම	92	නායක	[Signature]
21	දුශ්‍යන් ප්‍රදීප්	92	නායක	[Signature]
22	ශ්‍රී: කාමර්ශ්වර්ණ	92	නායක	[Signature]
23	ශ්‍රී: සාධිකුල	92	නායක	[Signature]
24	ශ්‍රී: නන්දානන්ද්‍රාමය	92	නායක	[Signature]
25	ශ්‍රී: ප්‍රදීප් වික්‍රම	92	නායක	[Signature]
26	ශ්‍රී: ප්‍රදීප් වික්‍රම	92	නායක	[Signature]
27	ශ්‍රී: ප්‍රදීප් වික්‍රම	92	නායක	[Signature]
28	ශ්‍රී: ප්‍රදීප් වික්‍රම	92	නායක	[Signature]
29	ශ්‍රී: ප්‍රදීප් වික්‍රම	92	නායක	[Signature]
30	ශ්‍රී: ප්‍රදීප් වික්‍රම	92	නායක	[Signature]
31	ශ්‍රී: ප්‍රදීප් වික්‍රම	92	නායක	[Signature]
32	ශ්‍රී: ප්‍රදීප් වික්‍රම	92	නායක	[Signature]
33	ශ්‍රී: ප්‍රදීප් වික්‍රම	92	නායක	[Signature]
34	ශ්‍රී: ප්‍රදීප් වික්‍රම	92	නායක	[Signature]
35	ශ්‍රී: ප්‍රදීප් වික්‍රම	92	නායක	[Signature]
36	ශ්‍රී: ප්‍රදීප් වික්‍රම	92	නායක	[Signature]
37	ශ්‍රී: ප්‍රදීප් වික්‍රම	92	නායක	[Signature]
38	ශ්‍රී: ප්‍රදීප් වික්‍රම	92	නායක	[Signature]

¹ If from any organization, please write name of the organization and designation.

Appendix 5: Sample Grievance Registration Format

(To be made available both in English and Bengali)

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

Date		Place of registration			
Contact Information/Personal Details					
Name		Gender	Female Male	Age	
Address					
Place					
Contact Number					
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 OFFICE USE ONLY

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

Appendix 6: Outline of Social Safeguard Monitoring Report

Following requirements of the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and the *Operations Manual* section on safeguard policy (OM F1), borrowers/clients are required to establish and maintain procedures to monitor the status of implementation of safeguard plans and ensure progress is made toward the desired outcomes. For projects categorized as A or B in Involuntary Resettlement and/or Indigenous People, the Borrowers/clients are required to submit semi-annual monitoring reports for ADB review. The level of detail and comprehensiveness of a monitoring report is commensurate with the complexity and significance of social safeguards impacts (involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples) and with the current status of project implementation phase.

This outline can be used for periodic monitoring report (semiannual) and Resettlement Plan completion report to start the civil works in the impacted areas. A safeguard monitoring report may include the following elements:

A. Executive Summary

This section provides a concise statement of project scope and impacts, key findings and recommended actions.

B. Background of the Report and Project Description

This section provides a general description of the project, including:

- Background/context of the monitoring report which includes the information on the project, project components, safeguards categorizations and general scope of the social safeguards impacts.
- Information on the implementation progress of the project activities, scope of monitoring report and requirements, reporting period, including frequency of submission and changes in project scope and adjusted safeguard measures, if applicable
- Summary table of identified impacts and the mitigation actions.

C. Scope of Impacts

- This section outlines the detail of scale and scopes of the project's safeguards impacts,
- Vulnerability status of the affected people/communities,
- Entitlements matrix and other rehabilitation measures, as applicable, as described in the approved final Resettlement Plan

D. Compensation and Rehabilitation¹⁹

This section describes the process and progress of the implementation of the safeguards plan and other required activities as determined in the plan. This includes:

¹⁹ Depending on the status of the final detail design during the submission of the report this activity might not yet started. Provide the information on the expected date the activity to be conducted instead.

- a. Payment of the affected assets compensation, allowances, loss of incomes, etc. to the entitled persons;
- b. Provisions of other types of entitlement as described in the matrix and implementation of livelihood rehabilitation activities as determined in the plan.
- c. Quantitative as well as qualitative results of the monitoring parameters, as agreed in the plan, should be provided.

E. Public participation and consultation

This section describes public participation and consultations activities during the project implementation as agreed in the plan. This includes final consultations with affected persons during Resettlement Plan finalization after the completion of detail design; the numbers of activities conducted; issues raised during consultations and responses provided by the project team, implementing NGOs, project supervision consultants, contractors, etc.

F. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

This section describes the implementation of project GRM as design in the approved Resettlement Plan. This includes evaluations of its effectiveness, procedures, complaints received, timeliness to resolve issues/ complaints and resources provided to solve the complaints. Special attention should be given if there are complaints received from the affected people or communities.

G. Institutional Arrangement

This section describes the actual implementation, or any adjustment made to the institutional arrangement for managing the social safeguards issues in the projects. This includes the establishment of safeguards unit/ team and appointment of staff in the executing agency/ implementing agency; implementation of the GRM and its committee; supervision and coordination between institutions involved in the management and monitoring of safeguards issues, the roles of NGO and women's groups in the monitoring and implementation of the plan, if any.

H. Monitoring Results - Findings

This section describes the summary and key findings of the monitoring activities. The results are compared against previously established benchmarks and compliance status (e.g., adequacy of compensation rates and timeliness of payments, adequacy and timeliness of rehabilitation measures including serviced housing sites, house reconstruction, livelihood support measures, and training; budget for implementing EMP, Resettlement Plan, or specific action plan, timeliness and adequacy of capacity building, etc.). It also compared against the objectives of safeguards or desired outcomes documented (e.g., involuntary resettlement impacts avoided or minimized; livelihood restored or enhanced; indigenous peoples' identity, human right, livelihood systems and cultural uniqueness fully respected; indigenous peoples do not suffer adverse impacts, environmental impacts avoided or minimized, etc.). For FI projects this includes the effectiveness of the Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) managed by the FI and its participating institutions.²⁰ If noncompliance or any major gaps identified, include the recommendation of corrective action plan.

²⁰ Specific for the FI projects, external agency may be required to conduct an audit of the project ESMS.

I. Compliance Status

This section will summarize the compliance status of the project activities with the loan covenants, ADB SPS (2009) on SR 2 and the approved final Resettlement Plan.

J. Follow up Actions, Recommendation and Disclosure

This section describes recommendations and further actions or items to focus on for the remaining monitoring period. It also includes lesson learned for improvement for future safeguards monitoring activities. Disclosure dates of the monitoring report to the affected communities should also be included. A time-bound summary table for required actions should be included.

Appendix 1

- i. List of Affected Persons and Entitlements
- ii. Summary of Resettlement Plan/IPP with entitlement matrix

Appendix 2

- i. Copies of affected persons' certification of payment (signed by the affected persons)
- ii. Summary of minutes of meetings during public consultations
Summary of complaints received and solution status.

Appendix 7: Project Information Leaflet

Subproject Information	Description
About the Project	ADB extended his support to Second Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Improvement Project (SCTEIP) which will strengthen climate resilience and disaster preparedness in 22 (twenty-two) vulnerable coastal pourashavas (secondary towns) of Bangladesh. The towns were selected based on their vulnerability, population size, density, and level of past investments. The project takes a holistic and integrated approach to urban development and will (i) provide climate-resilient municipal infrastructure, and (ii) strengthen institutional capacity, local governance, and knowledge-based public awareness, for improved urban planning and service delivery considering climate change and disaster risks. Key infrastructure investments include (i) drainage, (ii) water supply, (iii) sanitation, (iv) cyclone shelters, and (v) other municipal infrastructure including emergency access roads and bridges, solid waste management, bus terminals, slum improvements, boat landings, and markets. Investments will benefit the poor and women.
Name of the EA/IA and town	EA: Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRDC) acting through its Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) IA: RPMU, Khulna/RPMU Barisal and PIU (xxx Pourashava) – subproject town
Proposed subproject technical details and project benefits	The subproject component, includes the construction and improvement of 13 roads, for a total length of 19.83km within the municipal town limits of Bakerganj <i>Pourashava</i> . Construction and improvement of bituminous carpeting (BC) and reinforced concrete cement (RCC) roads under 3 packages, road package 1 (package code: e-GP/CTCRP/BAKR/RD-01), road package 2 (package code: e-GP/CTCRP/BAKR/RD-02) and road package 3 (package code: e-GP/CTCRP/BAKR/RD-03).
Summary of subproject impacts	As per available records, verifications and site visits were conducted based on the detailed project report of the proposed road stretches. All 13 roads were visited and found 2 non-titled affected persons will be impacted. Out of those, one non-titled affected person will lose part of his residential structure if the structure remains on the road (road number 1 under package number RD-02) during construction. The project will pay compensation to this potential affected person as per entitlement matrix prior to start civil works. This affected person will be given 60 days advance notice before relocation. Another one (01) affected person will also lose a part of backdoor staircase of structure, but it will not hamper the house's entrance. The household members use front door to enter the house. In addition, the road construction will not result in loss of the backdoor entrance. Owner of the staircase has voluntarily agreed to move the steps encroaching the road RoW which are part of a secondary access to the property. The main entrance or their primary access will not be affected. The contractor will ensure that at least one of the affected steps is reconstructed/restored to ensure continued secondary access, post-road construction. This affected person has given no objection certificate (NOC). The certificate is attested by third party which confirms the affected person's willingness was free of coercion.

Subproject Information	Description
Compensation and entitlements	The entitlement matrix presented in the resettlement plan provides compensation of all potential losses to be provided to the affected persons in the project area. The affected people under the subproject component will be entitled to receive compensation and assistance; shifting of structure
Resettlement Plan budget	BDT 1,229,040.00
RP implementation schedule	xxx (mention the timeline for RP implementation)
Implementation structure	
GRM information	<p>Affected Person</p> <p>1st Level Grievance</p> <p>Not redressed</p> <p>Pourashava Level PIU</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief Executive Officer or Pourashava Secretary Executive Engineer/Assistant Engineer, Pourashava Administrative Officer, Pourashava Municipal Ward Councilor (designated) Social & Environmental Safeguard Focal persons, and Social Coordinator, Contractor <p>7 Days</p> <p>2nd Level Grievance</p> <p>Not redressed</p> <p>Regional Project Management Unit (Division Level)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional Chief Engineer Assistant Director (Environmental Safeguards) Assistant Director (Social Safeguards) supported by Social Safeguard Engineers, PMSC <p>7 Days</p> <p>3rd Level Grievance</p> <p>Not redressed</p> <p>PMU Level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Director, PMU Deputy Project Director (Safeguards) Assistant Director (Environment) Assistant Director (Social Safeguards) supported by Social & Env. Specialist, PMSC <p>15 Days</p> <p>Grievance Redressed & Record Keeping</p>
Contact numbers of PIU, RPMU, PMU	xxx (Please add the contact details of point person)

Note: List of affected persons and entitlement matrix to be attached with this leaflet.