

Resettlement Plan

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Bangladesh: Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Project – Construction and Improvement of 12.32 km RCC Drains Under 3 Packages: (i) CTCRP/PTK/21-22/DR-01, (ii) CTCRP/PTK/21-22/DR-02 and (iii) CTCRP/PTK/21-22/DR-03) in Patuakhali *Pourashava*, District: Patuakhali

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 31 July 2023)

Currency unit	–	Bangladeshi taka (BDT)
\$1.00	=	BDT 108.58

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
RF	-	Resettlement Framework
RP	-	Resettlement Plan
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statement

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 on September 2014 and will be completed on June 2022. CTCRSP 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, ‘Construction and Improvement of Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) Drains in Patuakhali *Pourashava*’, includes the construction and rehabilitation of 40 drains, for a total length of 12.32km within the municipal town limits.

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 drains will be done within ROW of roads under the ownership of Patuakhali *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 final design of the proposed drain stretches. All 40 drains were visited and found 7 non-titled affected persons will temporarily be insignificantly impacted. An earthen drain (Drain ID-143 under DR-01) which is currently located under three shops will be improved beneath the shops. These shops are built on the wooden poles with a wooden platform 6 feet above the ground, i.e., existing earthen drain. The *pourashava* will ensure that the contractor will take special measures like palisading¹ and shoring construction as necessary. However, it is assessed that these three (03) roadside shops may potentially be affected if necessary measures are not taken by the contractors. These shops have no employees. These shops may potentially be damaged, need to shift and may incur temporary loss of income for the construction period, estimated as a maximum of 10 days each. These potential affected persons will be compensated as per entitlement matrix.

In addition, part (45 feet long and 6 feet wide) of one external/extended shade (metal sheet) of four (04) shops (situated side by side under one external/extended metal sheet) on the route of Drain ID 151 (DR-02) will need to be temporarily removed during drain construction and will be set up again after completion of construction work for this section by the contractor. No income loss to these four shops is anticipated. A portable steel-structure staircase of Nandakanai Jam-e-Mosque (Drain ID 197 under DR-01) will be shifted temporarily during the construction of the drain, and will be set up again at the same place. Part (25 feet long and 5 feet wide a concrete approach to the shop) of Shefa Enterprise (a construction team coordination office) (Drain ID 197 under

¹ Palisading is a type of strong fence/ barrier with bamboo column/ vertical post supported by horizontal bamboo bracing to protect earth sliding, scouring at slope, for instance embankment slope or canal bank, lake bank or ditch bank etc. For stronger/ better earth protection, drum sheets / CI sheets are also used at the inner face of bamboo fence.

DR-01) will also be shifted and reconstructed after drain construction has been completed. Livelihood of the affected persons related to these structures will not be affected. The structure owners are not willing to receive compensation from the project. Part of a boundary wall of privately owned Manasa temple (Drain ID 162 under DR-01) may be affected if necessary measures are not taken by the contractor. If damaged, the contractor will rebuild this wall after the drainage improvement works.

This draft Resettlement Plan 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 SPS, 2009.

Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits. The entitlement matrix presented in the resettlement plan provides compensation of all potential losses to be provided to all affected persons in the project area. In general, the affected people under the subproject component will be entitled to the following types of compensation and assistances: (i) compensation for loss of income; (ii) shifting allowance; and (iii) additional assistance to vulnerable groups.

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 drains 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. During construction, vehicle movement will be restricted in a one-way direction so that dwellers do not face any constraints in movement. The estimated period of 100m drain construction is 7 to 10 days. Construction works will take place section by section. Each section consists of 100m.

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 in 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 campaign 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 1,080,516.00 (Ten lakhs eighty thousand five hundred and sixteen 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. 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. *Pourashavas* are 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 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 Project Implementation Units (PIUs). The PIUs will be established in each participating *poursahava*/ 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 ADB supported Coastal Towns Infrastructure Environmental Infrastructure Project (CTEIP) in 10 coastal towns effectively commenced in September 2014 which will be completed on 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 level² 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.³ 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.

(iii) **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

² 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

³ 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.

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, 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; (v) 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.

4. **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.⁴

5. **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;⁵ (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;⁶ (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.

6. 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.

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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.).

⁶ 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 *Pourashavas* 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

7. Patuakhali *Pourashava* is one of the above-mentioned subprojects which includes (i) Improvement of Roads under 2 packages (ii) Construction and Improvement of drains under 3 packages ((CTCRP/PTK/21-22/DR-01, CTCRP/PTK/21-22/DR-02 and CTCRP/PTK/21-22/DR-03) (iii) Solid Waste Management and (iv) Construction of Bridge/Culvert. This resettlement plan is prepared for 3 drainage packages.

C. About the Subproject Location

8. The Patuakhali *Pourashava* was established in 1892. It consists of 9 wards and 29 mahallas. It spreads over 26 square km⁷, the municipal town of Patuakhali is in Barisal Division. It is bounded on the north by Dumki Upazila, east by Bauphal Upazila, Dashmina Upazila and Galachipa Upazila, south by Amtali Upazila of Barguna Zila and Galachipa Upazila and on the west by Mirzaganj Upazila. According to the Household Census, 2011⁸ conducted by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, the town had a total population of 65,000 which is increased at present to 180,000⁹.

9. Most of the areas of Patuakhali 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 Patuakhali district. In addition, due to the rapid spread of urbanization and increased population, water logging becomes an acute problem in Patuakhali *Pourashava*. The existing drainage system is not sufficient to eradicate the water logging problem.

10. Owing to its low-lying location, most areas of the coastal town remain submerged and inundated during heavy rainfalls. These causes difficulties for the community people, especially those living in impoverished conditions, often disrupting communication and hampering people's daily activities.

D. Description of Subproject Component

⁷ Patuakhali *Pourashava* website (<http://patuakhalimunicipality.gov.bd/patuakhali-pouro-about/>)

⁸ Latest Publication of Housing and Population Census by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, 2023.

⁹ Patuakhali *Pourashava* website (<http://patuakhalimunicipality.gov.bd/patuakhali-pouro-about/>)

11. This subproject component, 'Construction and Improvement of Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) Drains in Patuakhali *Pourashava*', includes the construction and rehabilitation of 40 drains, for a total length of 12.32 km within the municipal town limits.

12. The subproject proposes the construction/improvement of drains within the municipality area under 3 packages such as DR-01, DR-02 and DR-03. These drains are mostly within urban and peri-urban areas within the *Pourashava* limits. Selection of drains 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 40 drains will be implemented, spread over 8 Wards; 7 drains in Ward Number 1, 4 drains in Ward Number 4, 1 drain in Ward Number 5, 2 drains in Ward No. 7, 5 drains in Ward No. 8, and 17 drains in Ward No. 17. Two (2) drains cross both Wards No. 5 and 6 and 2 drains traverse three wards, Ward No. 5, 6 and 7. The total length of these drains (RCC pavements) is 12,320m; 4130m for DR-01, 4,035 for DR-02 and 4,155 m for DR-03. Package wise list of drains is presented below:

Table 2: List of Drains under 3 Packages

Sl.no.	Drain ID	Name of Drains	Type ¹⁰ of Drain	Length	Ward No.
Package DR-01					
1	116	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Titas Cinema Hall to Polytechnic Institute	B	375	4
2	162	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Titas Cinema Hall to Polytechnic Institute	A	130	4
3	146	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from South Shabujbag Jam-e-Mosque to Faruqia Mosque	A	125	4
4	167	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from South Shabujbag Jam-e-Mosque to Faruqia Mosque	B	175	4
5	109	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from the West Side of Sher-E-Bangla Girls School to Bepari Bari Canal	A	310	7
6	143	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from District Jail Turning to Kalatala Housing Gate	A	575	8
7	120	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Rustam Mridha Culvert to West Side of Nandokanai Canal via Chowrasta	A	300	9
8	121	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Rustam Mridha Culvert to West Side of Nandokanai Canal via Chowrasta	A	300	9
9	148	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Rustam Mridha	A	300	9

¹⁰ Width of drain according to Type: Type A=1150mm to-1550mm, Type B= 1650mm to 2050mm, Type C= 3050 mm

Sl.no.	Drain ID	Name of Drains	Type ¹⁰ of Drain	Length	Ward No.
		Culvert to West Side of Nandokanai Canal via Chowrasta			
10	149	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Rustam Mridha Culvert to West Side of Nandokanai Canal via Chowrasta	A	300	9
11	190 ¹¹	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Rustam Mridha Culvert to West Side of Nandokanai Canal via Chowrasta	A	165	9
12	189	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Rustam Mridha Culvert to West Side of Nandokanai Canal via Chowrasta	A	250	9
13	196	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Rustam Mridha Culvert to West Side of Nandokanai Canal via Chowrasta	A	275	9
14	197	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Rustam Mridha Culvert to West Side of Nandokanai Canal via Chowrasta	A	275	9
15	198	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Rustam Mridha Culvert to West Side of Nandokanai Canal via Chowrasta	A	275	9
Package DR-02					
1	199	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Rustam Mridha Culvert to West Side of Nandokanai Canal Via Chowrasta.	A	275	9
2	200	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Rustam Mridha Culvert to West Side of Nandokanai Canal Via Chowrasta.	A	100	9
3	201	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Rustam Mridha Culvert to West Side of Nandokanai Canal Via Chowrasta.	A	100	9
4	129	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Income TAX Office	A	200	7

¹¹ In Detailed Estimate Sheet the number was mentioned as 180.

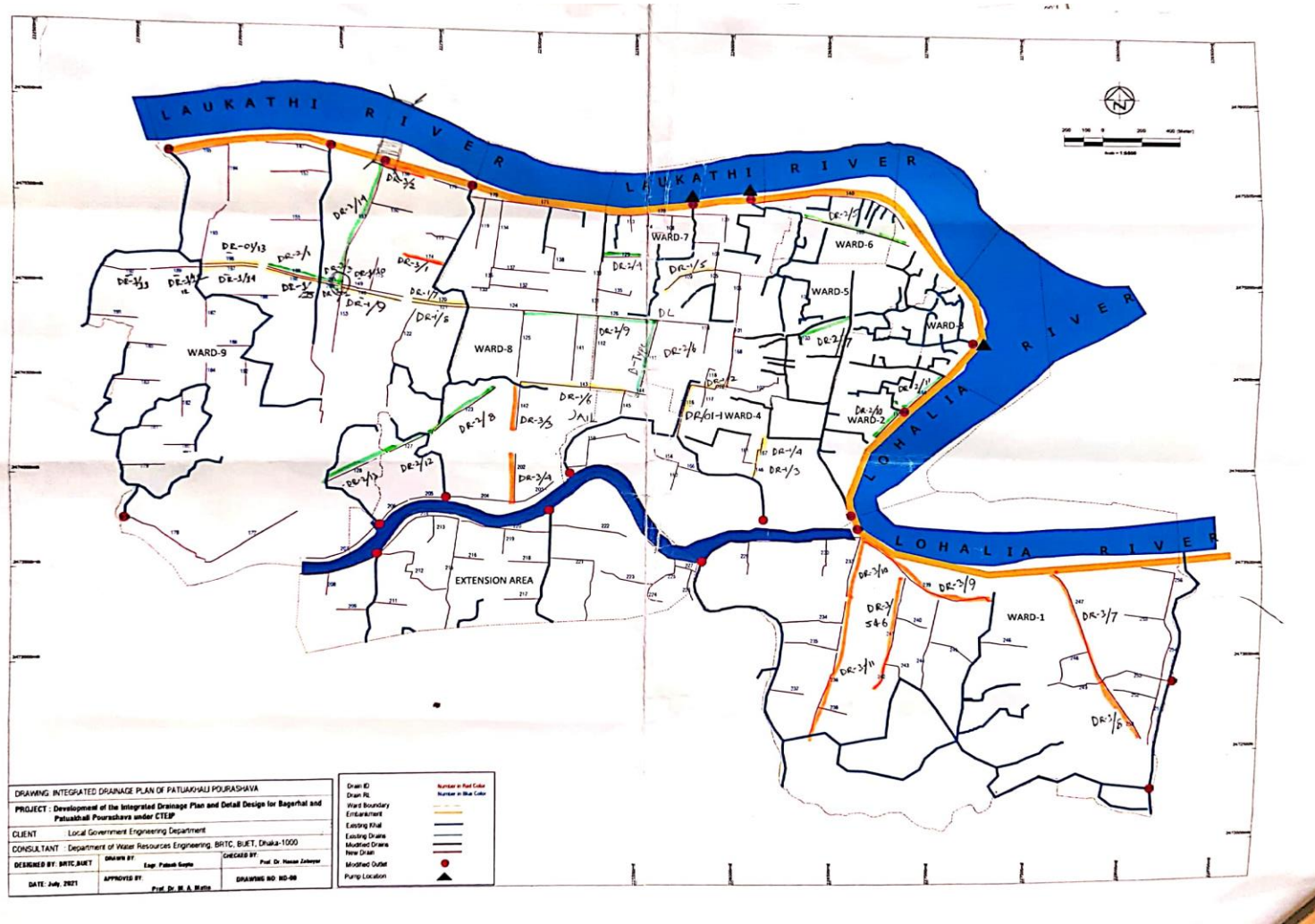
Sl.no.	Drain ID	Name of Drains	Type ¹⁰ of Drain	Length	Ward No.
		to Mr. Nazrul House/Modern Press			
5	169	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Lanch Ghat to Old Registry Pool	A	60	5+6+7
6	111	Construction of RCC Drain starting from 4-Lane Road to B-Type Bazar	A	175	8
7	103	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from West side of PTI to Sher-e-Bangla School Near Homio Clinic.	A	175	5
8	123	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Kalatala Babri Mosque to Akan Babri Culvert	A	375	8
9	126	Construction of RCC from DC Banglo to Sonali Bank Turning.	A	450	7
10	115	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Sikder Bari to Lawkathi Kheyaghat	A	200	5+6
11	164	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Sikder Bari to Lawkathi Kheyaghat	A	300	5+6
12	127	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Middle Kalatala Road Mini Housing to Sarfuddin Gazi House.	A	200	9
13	128	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Middle Kalatala Road Mini Housing to Sarfuddin Gazi House	A	300	9
14	151	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Chowrasta to Patuakhali Bridge	C	700	9
Package DR-03					
1	174	Construction of Drain Starting from Mira Bari of Muktijoddha Road to Katakhal Khal via Sardar Bari	A	200	9
2	156	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Old Ferry Ghat to Patuakhali Bridge	A	200	9
3	142	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Housing North Gate to Farm Road	A	275	8
4	202	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Housing North Gate to Farm Road	A	275	8
5	241	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Ex-Councilor Mr. Yunus Mia House Turning to Jubok Housing	A	500	1

Sl.no.	Drain ID	Name of Drains	Type ¹⁰ of Drain	Length	Ward No.
6	242	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Ex-Councilor Mr. Yunus Mia House Turning to Jubok Housing	A	150	1
7	247	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Hamezuddin Mridha College Cyclone Shelter to Fultala Canal	A	675	1
8	250	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Hamezuddin Mridha College Cyclone Shelter to Fultala Canal	A	230	1
9	239	Construction of RCC Drain Starting From 2nd Badhghad to Keramatia Mosque Via Ex-Councilor Mr. Yunus Mia House.	B	800	1
10	233	Construction of RCC Drain Starting From 2nd Badhghad to Ishaq Model College	A	350	1
11	236	Construction of RCC Drain Starting From 2nd Badhghad to Ishaq Model College	A	500	1

Source: Detailed Estimate, Patuakhali *Pourashava*, Patuakhali, Package Summary

13. The location of the drains is shown in **Figure 1** below.

Figure 1: Location Map of the Drains



14. The sequence of drain construction work designed under this project as follows; (i) excavation of soil as per design, (ii) sand filling as per design, (iii) doing CC (Cement Concrete) by placing polythene sheet on sand, (iv) after binding rod to base and vertical wall above CC, casting the base and wall by centering as usual, (v) Finally, casting will be completed by centering and rod binding on the top slab. The drains will be constructed section by section. Each section comprises of 100m.

15. The draft 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.

16. **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 drains are proposed to be constructed along existing available ROW of Patuakhali *Pourashava* roads. The drains are proposed along the ROW of *pourashava* roads where there are encroachments or presence of vendors or road-side shops. 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.¹²

17. 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, drains will be constructed in narrow roads and commercial areas in phased manner with the due consultation with the shop owners and nearby residents. Civil works will be executed in small stretches in section-by-section phases. Each section consists of 100m. During construction, vehicle movement will be restricted in a one-way direction so that dwellers do not face any constraints in movement. The estimated period of 100m drain construction is 7 to 10 days. 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.

The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and the Regional Project Management Unit (RPMU) will also ensure that all the necessary rules related to 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. After construction of the drains, the shoulder of the roads and roads will be restored to its original condition (including bitumen, cement concrete [CC] and CC interlocking tiles as applicable).

18. The contractor will ensure to: (i) maintain the access to shops and residences or other buildings along the stretches where drains are constructed, to institutions located close to

¹² In the Engineers estimate provision of utility shifting and repair of minor structures shall be proposed under provisional sum of Contractor

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 linewith the agreed principles of this resettlement plan.

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 withproject 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 ReinforcedCement Concrete (RCC) Drains in the Patualkhali *Pourashava*' subproject, one of the coastal townsunder 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 themthrough appropriate recommendations and mitigation measures in the Resettlement Plan;
- (ii) to present the socio-economic profile of the population in the project area, identifysocial 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 stakeholdersand 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 fieldvisits to the subproject component locations and transect walk along the roads where 12.32 km drains will be constructed. There will be no private land acquisition undertaken for the construction of the subproject component; the entire civil works for the project will be done within ROW of roads under the ownership of Patuakhali *Pourashava* (who will form the project implementation unit). Efforts will be made to minimize impact to the extent possible through provisions of accessplanks. 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 resettlement impacts under the subproject is consolidated in **Table 3** and further elaborated in subsequent paragraphs.

Table 3: Subproject Component wise affected entity, CPR, Involuntary Resettlement and Affected Persons

Sl. No.	Affected entity	Common Property Resource (CPR)	Involuntary Resettlement Impact	No. of Affected Persons	Remarks
1	Part (125 square feet (sft)=25 feet long and 5 feet wide) of Shefa Enterprise (Drain ID 197)	-	-	1	Insignificant impact. The proprietor of the enterprise willingly refuses to receive compensation for his loss. He will not face any livelihood loss. His structure will be reinstated after completion of drain construction.
2	Part (270 sft=45 feet long and 6 feet wide) of extended shed of 4 Shops (Drain ID 151)	-	-	1	Insignificant impact. The proprietor of the enterprise willingly refuses to receive compensation for his loss. He will not face any livelihood loss. His structure will be reinstated after completion of drain construction.
3	Secondary Shiftable Staircase of Nandakanai Jam-e-mosque (Drain ID 197)	01 CPR		1	Insignificant impact. This staircase a secondary structure and portable. The mosque committee will shift this during drain construction. This will be set up again on the same

Sl. No.	Affected entity	Common Property Resource (CPR)	Involuntary Resettlement Impact	No. of Affected Persons	Remarks
					place after the construction finishes. The committee does not need any compensation. The mosque committee does not want any compensation.
4			3 potentially affected roadside shops on Drain ID 143 under DR-02; (may incur structural loss, temporary shifting of structure and temporary livelihood disruption. (Drain ID 143)	18	Potential significant impact. Budget has been allocated in this resettlement plan for compensating their assessed loss.

23. Transect walk and 100 percent walk-through surveys along the proposed drain alignment were jointly undertaken by Involuntary Resettlement Expert (national), ADB and the Mayor 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 temporary in nature. The walk-through survey identified insignificant impact on Drain ID 162 and 197 under DR- 01 as well as on Drain ID 151 under DR-02. In addition, there is potential insignificant temporary impact on Drain ID 143 under DR-01. **Appendix 1** provides a list of proposed drain stretches where the affected structure owners have been identified. The impact duration is assessed to maximum 10 days in each stretch (100m). The roads along which the drains will be constructed are under the ownership of Patuakhali *Pourashava*, that forms the PIU at the town level.

24. 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 eligible affected persons and compensation. The Contractor will consider adopting best engineering and construction practices to be implemented. Casting method will be followed. The contractor will take necessary measures to minimize the period of disruption to the livelihood of the affected persons and general public. Efforts will be made by the Contractor to shift (if any) roadside temporary shops to an adjacent location (if possible) so that they can continue with their livelihood activity.

25. Owner of Shefa Enterprise (Md. Moniruzzaman Monir) is not willing to accept compensation for the affected part of his structure because he has been using government land for a long time and he wants drain construction to get rid of the waterlogging problem. A signed copy of No objection Certificate (NOC) from the Shefa Enterprise is attached as **Appendix 2** and translated copy in English as **Appendix 2.1**. Shifting of the part of structure will not have any impact on the owner's livelihood. The owner of Shefa Enterprise is a contractor. He uses this space as his construction team coordination office. He has two 6-storied buildings nearby (400 feet away by the west from this affected office). The owner will execute his construction

team coordination office in one of his nearby buildings, during the construction period of drain.

Figure 2: Picture of Shefa Enterprise



Affected Structure (Shefa Enterprise) on Drain ID 197 (DR-01)

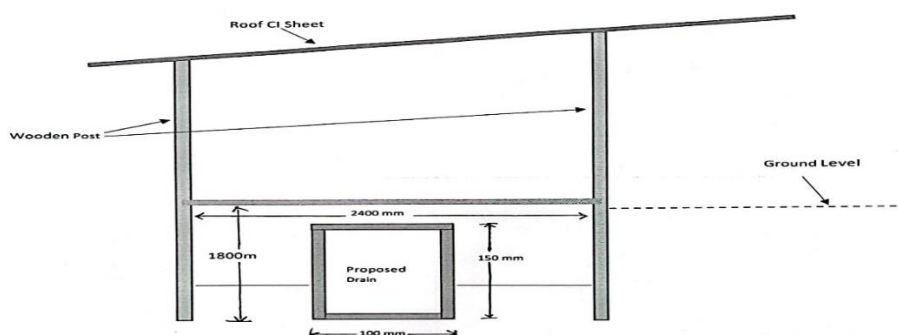
Source: Impact identification during Transect walk and socioeconomic survey, April 2023

26. As mentioned in Table 4, 3 shops at Drain ID 143 may be affected during construction. But the *Pourashava* confirmed that those shops will not be affected because those are already constructed above the existing earthen drain. The drain will be constructed under the shops. These shops are constructed 6 feet above the ground. Wooden platforms of these shops based on wooden poles. Poles are grounded by the two sides of the existing drain. Wooden poles are located at a safe distance from the to be improved drain. The improved drain will be connected to a culvert traverse under these shops. In addition, the contractor will also do adequate necessary palisading and shoring construction on both sides of the drain as special precautionary measures, so that the wooden poles of the shops do not collapse. Contractor's safeguarding activities will be strongly monitored by the PIU (Patuakhali *Pourshava* authority). This drain will go straight under the left side of the shops and will be connected with the culvert on the right side. However, during construction, if the contractor does not take necessary measures, shops may incur structural damages, shifting shops and income loss to the shop owners, the project will pay compensation at replacement cost as per entitlement matrix. Budget has been allocated in this resettlement plan for compensating their losses. Pictures of the shops are shown below in Figure 3 and a sketch of proposed construction given by *Pourashava* is presented in Figure 4 below.

Figure 3: Picture of Potentially Affected Shops



Figure 4: Sketch of Proposed Construction of Drain ID-143



ড্রেন আই ডি-১৪৩ এর শেষ প্রান্তে বিদ্যমান অস্থায়ী কাঠের দোকানের নিচ দিয়ে উভয় পাশের কাঠের খুঁটির মধ্যভাগের খালি যায়গা বরাবর প্রস্তাবিত ড্রেন নির্মান করা হইবে।

[Signature]
14.6.23
H. M. SOLAIMAN
Assistant Engineer
Patuakhali Pourashava

Source: Sketch provided by Patuakhali Pourashava

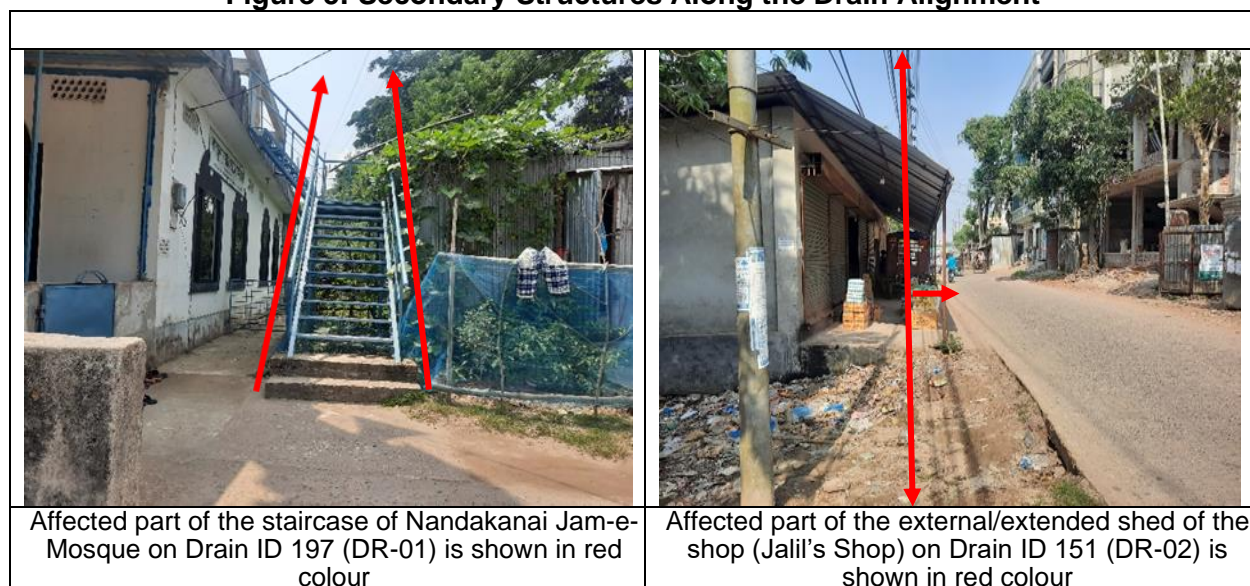
Note: At the end of the Drain ID-143, there are existing temporary shops above the drain based on wooden poles. The proposed drain will be constructed along the middle void spaces of the poles on both sides under the shops.

27. If assessed impacts are avoided during construction, the impact avoidance will be documented through consultations and photographs and reported in the SSMR.

The walk-through surveys along the entire alignments of the drains identified that there will be insignificant impact on secondary structures on government land by private owners. Secondary structures like boundary wall, external/extended sheds, etc. **Figure 5** identifies some of the insignificantly impacted secondary structures along the drain alignment. A temporary steel-structure portable staircase of Nandakanai Jam-e-Mosque will be shifted during the construction of the drain (ID 197), and it will be set up again on the same place. Part of 1 extended metallic shed (porch) outside the 4 shops will be affected temporarily (Drain ID 151). External shed means a sloping one-pan C I sheet roof which is not a part of main roof, externally connected to the roof. Actually, this shed is an extension of the main roof which was built to protect front side of shops

from the sunlight and rain. This shed slopes and attached to 4 iron posts. These shed and iron posts are shiftable. The main roof of the shop will not be affected. Part of this extended shed will be affected. This will be installed again right after the drain construction. Two tenants are there. Temporary shifting of the shed will not affect their livelihood. The shops will not need to be closed. The contractor will put wooden/steel plank if required. After construction of drain the contractor will reinstate the extended shed in the same place from BOQ cost. These affected persons (mosque committee and extended shed owner) are also not willing to receive compensation. A signed copy of the NOC from the President of the mosque committee is attached as **Appendix 3** and translated copy in English as **Appendix 3.1**. A signed copy of NOC from the external/extended shed owner (Md. Jalil) is attached as **Appendix 4** and translated copy in English as **Appendix 4.1**. **Figure 5** presents the pictures of Secondary structures.

Figure 5: Secondary Structures Along the Drain Alignment



Source: Impact identification during Transect walk and socio-economic survey, April 2023

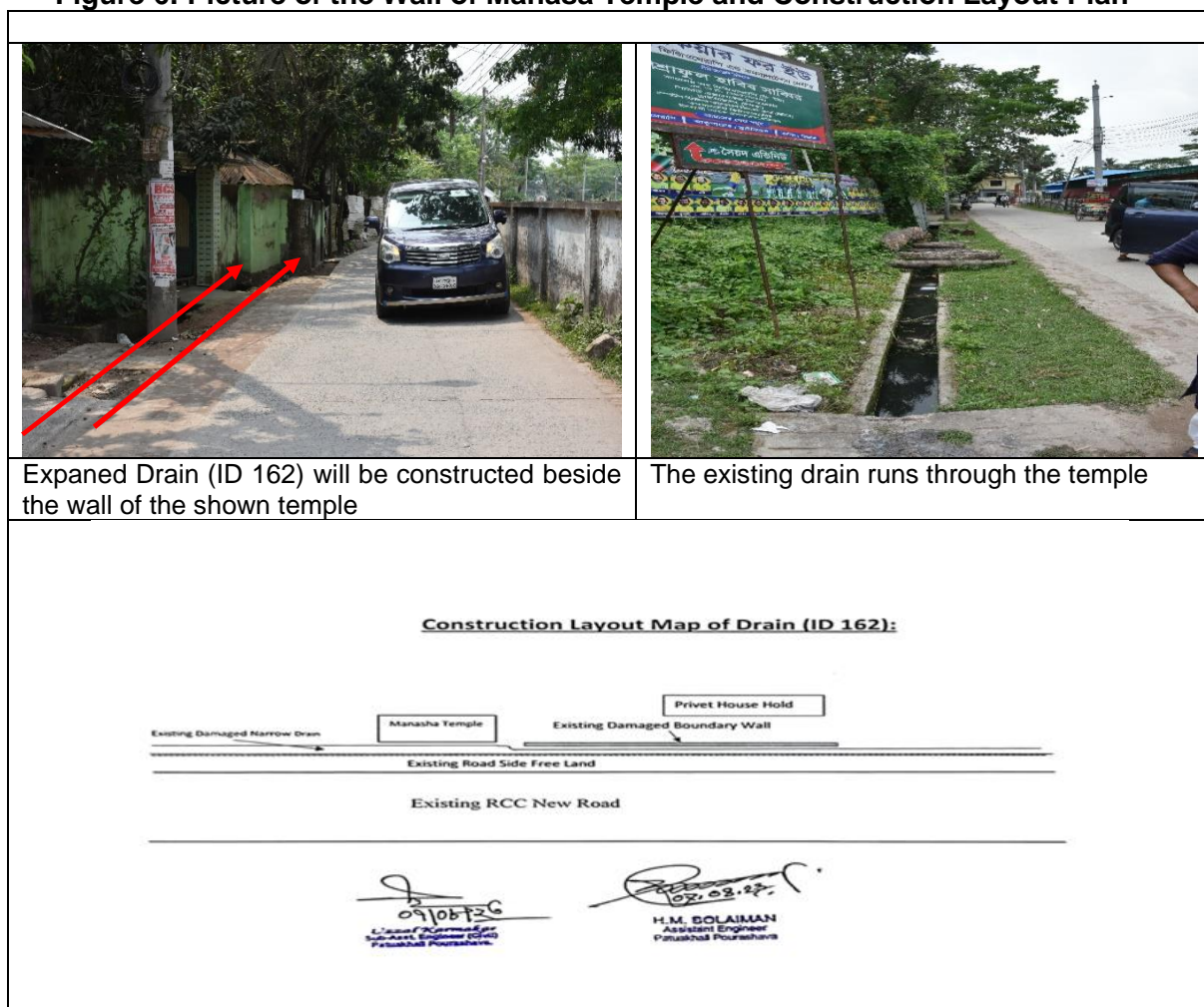
28. These structures will be set up again after the construction of drains since all the drains will be covered with RCC. Owners of these affected structures are not willing to accept compensation for these structures because they have been using government land for a long time and they want drains to get rid of the waterlogging problem. Water logging is the prime problem in this area. Their only demand is 'construction of drains'. They have given their no objection certificates (NOC) which are verified by third parties as appended to the report as mentioned in para no. 28.

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

30. An old, dilapidated boundary wall of Manasa temple is also situated on the route of the existing drain (Drain ID 162). This drain will be expanded beside the wall. The boundary wall would not be dismantled during the expansion of the existing drain. As per the construction layout plan given by Assistant Engineer, Patuakhali *Pourashava*, the municipality will construct the drain adjacent to the existing road next to the wall of the temple. Though the municipality authority does not expect this wall will be affected but since it is dilapidated it may be affected during construction works of drain. The Assistant Engineer, Patuakhali *Pourashava* stated that

this temple is owned by a family. This is not the property of the community. The temple owner and his extended family members use this for worship. Representatives of Patuakhali *Pourashava* held a consultation meeting with some of the family members in the presence of the community people. They have no objection to dismantling this boundary wall if required because it will not harm the idol and their worship. The family members stated that they will dismantle the wall by themselves. However, if damaged, Patuakhali *Pourashava* promised that they will rebuild this wall after completion of the drainage improvement works¹³. The meeting minutes is appended to this report as **Appendix 5** In Bangla and **Appendix 5.1** In English. Declaration certificates from the municipality regarding rebuilding of wall are attached as **Appendix 6** In Bangla and **Appendix 6.1** In English.

Figure 6: Picture of the Wall of Manasa Temple and Construction Layout Plan



31. In addition to the above structures, there are two walls on the alignment of Drain ID 197+ 198 (DR-01) and Drain ID 151 (DR-02). But these walls will not be affected. The implementing agency, Patuakhali *Pourashava* will construct drains under the grade beams of these 2 walls. A declaration certificate in this regard has been given by Patuakhali *Pourashava* signed by the Assistant Engineer (AE) on behalf of the Executive Engineer (EE) since EE is

¹³ The construction will be covered under contractor's civil cost and will be budgeted under the Contractor's BOQ cost. PIU and PMU will be responsible to include those costs in the BOQs and under Employer's Responsibility Section 6 of the contract.

out of the country now. The declaration certificates in Bangla and English are attached as **Appendix 7** and **Appendix 7.1** respectively. Sketches of proposed drain crossing boundary walls are attached as **Appendix 8** and **Appendix 9**. Pictures of the walls are presented below.

Figure 7: Pictures of Walls in the Alignment



32. 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).

B. Indigenous People

33. Based on field visits and consultations conducted so far, impacts to indigenous peoples are not anticipated under the subproject component. None of the potentially affected persons identified during the community consultations held at the time of transect walk and socio-economic survey, belong to indigenous group. 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.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

34. The following section presents the socioeconomic profile of households likely to be affected by the proposed works. Findings presented here based on information collected from 3 potential affected business owners (temporary income loss, structure loss, shifting of structure) identified during walk-through survey along the alignment of the drain, all 3 are vulnerable affected family. 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 with photographs are presented in **Appendix 10**.

A. Demographic Details

35. Walk-through survey identified 3 potential affected roadside business owners (one female and 02 male), comprising 18 household population (female: 12 and male: 6) who will be potentially impacted due to construction and rehabilitation of drains. The average family size of the affected households is 6. The socioeconomic survey undertaken has identified 1 female affected person.

Table 3: Demographic Details of Affected Population

Total Number of Affected Persons	Male	Female
18	6	12
Average family size	6	

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, April 2023

B. Religious Affiliation

36. As per the socio-economic census survey of 3 potential affected households (HHs), 2 households (67%) belong to Muslim religion and the rest 1 household (33%) belong to Hindu religion.

Table 4: Religious Affiliation of Affected Persons

Religious Group	Number	Percentage
Muslim	2	67
Hindu	1	33
TOTAL	3	100

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, April 2023

C. Occupation Profile

37. All the potential affected persons do business, owners of the road-side shops that may be impacted during construction of the drains. Two (2) of them (male) are head of households (HoHs). Table 7 summaries the different businesses run the HoHs.

Table 5: Business Run by the Head of Households

Type of Business	Number of Heads of Households (HOH)
Grocery shop	1
Tea stall	1
Hardware shop	1
TOTAL	3

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, April 2023

D. Income Profile

38. The socio-economic survey identified that out of 3 affected households, no household has income from secondary source. Two (2) (67%) of the affected persons have net monthly income of BDT 15,000 or each from the affected business, 1 (33%) percent of the household earn monthly BDT 10,000. The average net daily income of the business owners from the affected business is calculated as BDT 444.¹⁴ Reportedly the lowest monthly income is BDT 10,000 and highest monthly income BDT 15,000.

Table 6: Monthly Net Income of the HoHs from the Affected Business

Monthly Income (BDT) from affected business	No. of Affected HoHs	Percentage
up to 10,000	1	33
10,001 - 15,000	2	67
Total	3	100

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, April 2023

39. The survey found that the potential 3 affected businesses do not have any employee.

E. Educational Status

40. Among the 3 potential affected heads of households, 2 (67%) have completed primary school level and the rest 1 (33%) is illiterate. The education level of the HOHs is provided in **Table 9**.

Table 7: Educational Status of the Affected Head of Households

Education Level	No. of Affected HoHs	Percentage
Illiterate	1	33
Primary level	2	67
TOTAL	3	100

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, April 2023

F. Vulnerability

41. 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

¹⁴ The average net income is calculated based on the daily net income reported by 3 affected business owners during income loss survey, presented in **Appendix 10**.

include,households belonging to following category:

- (i) Below the poverty line (BPL);
- (ii) Small ethnic community (SEC) or indigenous people as termed in ADB SPS, 2009;¹⁵
- (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).

42. The socio-economic survey undertaken identified the vulnerability status of the affected persons. It was assessed that out of 3 affected households, all of them fall under the below poverty line category.¹⁶

Table 8: Vulnerability of Affected Households

Vulnerable Groups	Number of DHs	Percentage
BPL ¹⁷	3	100

Source: Primary Survey, January 2022

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

Table 9: Subproject Component wise affected entity, CPR, Involuntary Resettlement and Affected Persons

Impact	Number of affected persons / Quantity
1. Loss of land	
Permanent land acquisition	The drains will be constructed along the edge of the road and property boundary of the municipality within the ROW of <i>pourashava</i> . Land acquisition is not required for construction of the drains.
Temporary land acquisition	
2. Loss of structures/permanent relocation	
Commercial	Potential structure loss of 3 shops situated on Drain ID 143.

¹⁵ 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 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.

¹⁶ Calculation based on net monthly income against total number of family members. The monthly per capita per head income is found to be below the threshold limit of BDT 2450.

¹⁷ 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, 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, Patuakhali 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).

Impact	Number of affected persons / Quantity
3. Loss of livelihood	
Permanent	Nil
4. Temporary Impact	
Total No. of potential temporarily affected business owners	Potential temporary income loss of 3 road-side shops with 18 household members (all are non-titleholder) on Drain ID-143; Temporary access disruption for maximum of 10 working days for construction of drains in each stretch is assessed.
Employees in the temporarily affected shops/businesses	Nil
Number of women affected persons	1
Average income/day (shops)	Average net daily income of the business owners from the affected business is calculated as BDT 444.
5.Vulnerable affected persons (facing temporary impact)	Total: 3 affected households include 18 household members (All BPL)
Tribes, Minor Races and Ethnic Communities	Nil

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, April 2023

IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

A. Public Consultation

44. 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.

45. Three public consultation meetings were held in 3 locations of drainage coverage. The meeting was conducted in presence of project authorities and the *Pourashava* representatives. The date, venue and number of participants in the public consultation held are represented in **Table 12**.

Table 10: List of Public Consultation Meetings for 3 Drainage Packages under Patuakhali Pourashava

Date	Location	Proposed Work	Total No. of Participants	No. of Women Participants
05.04.2023	Swapam Miah's House, Polytechnic Road, Ward no. 4	Construction/improvement of drains	19	2
06.04.2023	Shefa Enterprise, Town Kalikapur, Ward no. 9	Construction/improvement of drains	21	1
07-04-2023	Town Jainkhali Bazar, Ward no. 1	Construction/improvement of drains	32	0
Total			72	3

Source: Public Consultation Meetings Conducted

46. 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.

47. 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 11**.

48. Consultation meetings helped to establish that there was no significant impact on the community in terms of loss of livelihood or resettlement due to this project's activities. Information about the drains' construction/improvement works has been disseminated to the participants. The participants are well aware of the drains' construction/improvement works. During the consultation meetings, the participants expressed that the project would have no significant 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, even free labour if required.

49. All of the participants suggested starting construction work as early as possible. They want project intervention at any cost since water logging is the main problem in their municipality. The participants stated that they will not face any problem due to construction work. However, they suggested not cutting the entire length of the drain at a time, a space gap in between two trenches of the drain can be maintained in front of houses/shops, or may put the wooden planks in front of houses/shops during construction, if possible.

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

- (i) The participants were happy to have improved drainage conditions and proper drainage system as they often face water logging situation during rainy season.
- (ii) It was communicated by the project consultants to the participants that any damages 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) The participants opined to be happy to have improved drains facility in the near future by the *Pourashava*.
- (v) Engage local people to construction works by their capacity, if possible.
- (vi) Construction works should be completed in dry season.
- (vii) The concern raised was related to if they have to close their business or they have to shift, it was mentioned to them that for any disruption they would be compensated as per the entitlement matrix.
- (viii) For any complaints/grievances, the participants were informed that there would be a project specific grievance redress mechanism and the contact numbers of the point person will be shared with affected persons and community people.

51. 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.

52. Continuing involvement of those affected 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 project area through the project cycle.

53. 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 detail 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

54. Information will be disseminated to affected persons at various stages. In the sub-project 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 in ADB's website and the LGED, PMU websites.

55. 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 will be established upon the completion of final detail design, detail measurement survey (DMS) and census of affected person. The subproject cut-off-date will be informed to the affected persons directly, through dissemination of project leaflets, public announcements in the local media, as well as stated in the project sign boards. A sample project leaflet is attached in Appendix 4 of the Resettlement Framework.

56. The PIU/RPMU/PMSC social safeguards personnel will be entrusted 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 *Pourashava*/PIU. The community in general and the affected families, vendor associations 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.

57. 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 11: 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	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 nontitle 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	Disclosing final resettlement plan approved by ADB	Final resettlement plan reviewed and approved by ADB, to be	Executing agency/PMU/RPMU and PIUs

Subproject Phase	Activities	Details	Responsible Agency
Implementation Stage	to all important stakeholders	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.	
	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 activities.

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

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

58. 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.

59. **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.

60. 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.

61. 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 *Pourashava*s 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 12** 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.

62. **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.

63. **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

64. 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 small ethnic communities (SECs), in subproject towns (example: Kuakata), the grievance redress team must have representation of the affected SECs, the chief of the SEC group as traditional arbitrator (to ensure that traditional grievance redress systems are integrated) and/or an NGO working with SECs.

65. **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

66. **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

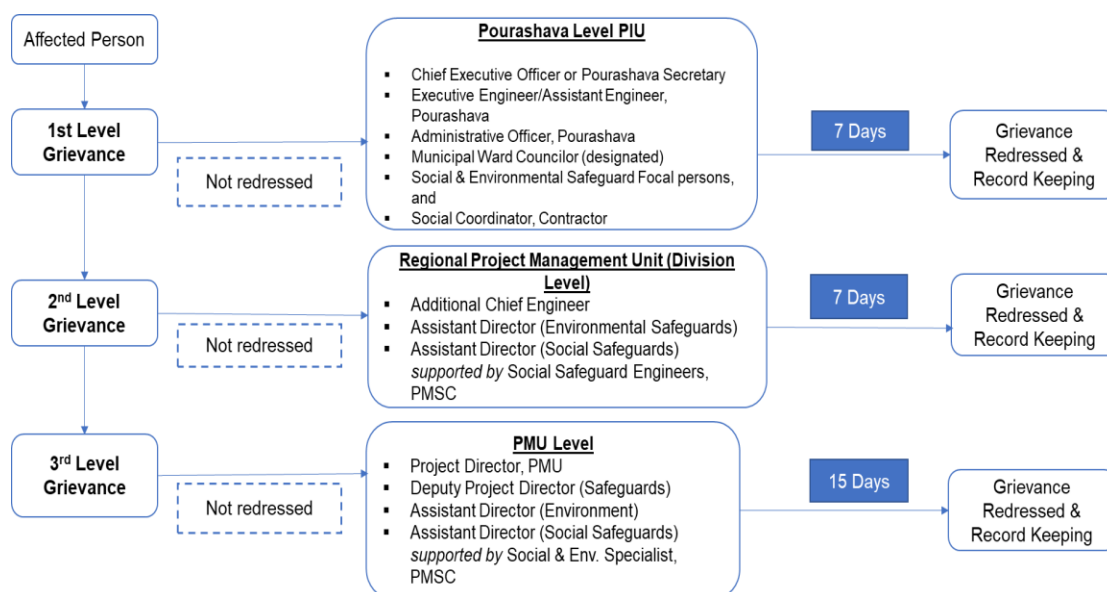
community.¹⁸

67. The grievance redress process is represented in **Figure 8**.

68. 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.

69. 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 8: 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 SEC are assessed, the PIU-level grievance redress committee/team will have representation of the affected SECs.

70. **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

¹⁸ 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.

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

71. **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.

72. **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, SEC 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

73. 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)

74. 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 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;
 - (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.

75. 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)

76. 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.

77. 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

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

Table 12: 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	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>property from his other property; (d) 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 (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</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</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
	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 three types of displaced persons.	written agreement; they are entitled to a part of the 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:	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
		<p>Objections against acquisition: (1) Any person 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.</p>	
8	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Meaningful consultations must be carried out by the Project with affected persons and community and other stakeholders, throughout the life cycle of the Project.</p>
9	<p>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</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The project proponent will disclosure of draft and final resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner.</p> <p>It will also disclose project information leaflet, entitlement matrix, the grievance redress mechanism and semi-annual social safeguard</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
	people and to other stakeholders, including the general public, so they can provide meaningful inputs into project design and implementation.	There is no other disclosure requirement under the Act.	<p>monitoring reports (SSMRs) with the affected persons and other stakeholders.</p> <p>The draft and final resettlement plans and the SSMRs will be disclosed on the website of the CTCRSP project and ADB.</p>
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</p> <p>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

79. 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.

80. 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; (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.
- (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards.
- (vi) 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.

- (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 non-land assets.
- (viii) 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.
- (ix) 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.
- (x) 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.
- (xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (xii) 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

81. As mentioned in **Chapter II**, the anticipated losses due to the proposed subproject component (Construction and Improvement of Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) Drains in Patuakhali *Pourashava*) under CTCRSP comprise potential insignificant temporary structure loss to road-side shops, mosque, temple wall, etc. One (1) business enterprise (Drain ID 197 of DR-01) owner, 1 shops owner (Drain ID 151 of DR-02), and 1 mosque (Drain ID 197 of DR-01) committee are not willing to receive compensation from the project. The *Pourashava* will rebuild the affected part of boundary wall at their own cost. There are 3 shops along the Drain ID-143 stretch, where drains will be constructed. Though *Pourashava* has confirmed that these shops will not be affected by the drain improvement. Despite, there may be a chance to get affected to those structures, if necessary, measures have not been taken by the contractors during civil works. This may incur income loss to the shop owners. The income loss to affected persons will be temporary in nature (loss of daily income for the period of disruption) and is assessed as 7 to 10 working days. These shops have no wage employees. If these 3 shop owners get affected during construction, they will be compensated as per the entitlement matrix for the actual days of disruption.

82. 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

83. 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,¹⁹ landless household, household with no legal title / tenure security, and indigenous people.

C. Cut-off-Date

84. For legal title-holders, the date of publication of the notice by the Deputy Commissioner

¹⁹ 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.

under Section 4 of ARIPA, 2017 will be considered as the cut-off-date. The date of detail measurement survey (DMS) is the cut-off-date for the affected non-titleholders. 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 5 April 2023.

85. 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.

86. 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.

87. 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.

Table 13: Entitlement Matrix

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Compensation Entitlements ²⁰	Remarks
A. Loss of Structures					
A.1 (refer to row # B.3 in Resettlement Framework)	Loss of residential and commercial structures	Residential, commercial structure affected	Non-titleholders 3 potentially affected shop owners (with no employees)	(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 and socio-economic survey as part of resettlement plan preparation. PMU/PIU to ensure that the non-titleholders have received compensation amount before shifting out of the place.
B. Loss of Income					
B.1 (refer to row # D.2 in Resettlement Framework)	Loss of Income	Temporary business losses along the ROW/ proposed land for the subprojects	Shop owners (<i>non-titleholders</i>)	(i) 30 days' advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption. (ii) Cash compensation equivalent to net income from the affected business or minimum wage rate (whichever is higher) for the period of disruption on producing relevant income or income tax return documents; in absence of proper income documents, the income will be	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determination of income loss during detail census and socio-economic survey conducted as apart of final resettlement plan preparation. PIU will do the Identification of alternative temporary sites to support the road-side shops to continue economic activity. Contractor's actions to ensure there is no income/access loss consistent with the initial environmental examination. This includes: leaving spaces for access between mounds of

²⁰ All cash compensations other than statutory compensations in this entitlement matrix will be adjusted for inflation until the year of compensation payment.

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Compensation Entitlements ²⁰	Remarks
				<p>calculated by the Joint Verification Committee.</p> <p>(iii) Shifting allowance based on actual cost of moving calculated at BDT 15,000.00 will be paid to the affected road-shop owners (if they are required to shift out of the place) temporarily to an alternate location; the shifting cost will include dismantling, reconstruction, loading, unloading and any other related cost;</p> <p>(iv) For construction activities involving disruption for a period of more than a month, provision of alternative sites for road-side shops for continued economic activities. If not possible, allowance based on the net income of the affected business or minimum wage rate for the affected households up to 3 months or the actual period of disruption whichever is more.</p> <p>(v) Additional compensation for vulnerable affected persons as specified in row # F of Resettlement Framework or row # C of this resettlement plan.</p>	<p>soil, providing walkways and metal sheets to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required, increased workforces to finish work in areas with impacts on access, timing of works to reduce disruption during business hours, phased construction schedule and working one segment at a time and one side of the road.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assessed that three (3) road-side shop owners will receive compensation for temporary income loss for the period of disruption.
C. Vulnerability Assistance²¹					

²¹ 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.

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Compensation Entitlements ²⁰	Remarks
C.1	Impact on vulnerable household ²²	Affected due to land acquisition, involuntary resettlement	Temporarily and/or insignificantly affected vulnerable households	On top of the entitlement specified in item # A.1 and B.1., vulnerable affected households facing temporary and/or insignificant adverse involuntary resettlement impact (temporary loss of income or any other adverse involuntary resettlement impact that is not significant) will receive additional cash compensation equivalent for five days of the prevalent minimum wage rate, and preferential employment in the project construction for one family member.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable households identified during DMS and socio-economic survey as part of resettlement plan update for respective subprojects. The extent of impact may further be assessed if any damage happened during construction. Based on socioeconomic survey and assistance for the vulnerable households will be accordingly determined. Construction contracts will require contractors to employ specific numbers of vulnerable affected persons in their construction workforces. Representation from vulnerable affected persons will be a requirement of all committees and consultation forums for CTCRSP. Three (3) vulnerable households will receive one-time vulnerability assistance.
D. Other Impacts					
D.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:

²² Vulnerability benefits are incremental, i.e., in addition to other entitlements and benefits.

- (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.

88. 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.

89. 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.

90. 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.

D. Entitlements

91. 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.

92. For this subproject component, the estimated period of disruption during construction of drains in one stretch is assessed to be maximum of 10 working days (considering construction and restoration work). 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 affected road-shop owners (if they are required to shift out of the place) temporarily to an alternate location; the shifting cost will include dismantling, reconstruction, loading, unloading and any other related cost. All temporarily affected persons who are identified as vulnerable will be eligible for one-time additional cash compensation equivalent for five days of the prevalent minimum wage rate for livelihood restoration.

93. Civil work will be undertaken on one side of the road and temporarily affected persons will be facilitated to move to the other side of the road, where there is no construction activity. Returning to their original place of business after construction is completed will be facilitated and assisted by the construction contractor. In case moving is not required, access will be ensured by the contractor through measures suggested in bidding documents / environmental management plan (EMP). An alternate place in the vicinity will also be identified where a cluster of affected persons is available at one place such as fruit and vegetable vendors so that they continue the livelihood conveniently. Entitlement matrix is provided in **Table 15**.

94. 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 of existing infrastructure during construction will be mitigated through provision of alternate facilities (e.g., alternate means of water supply). The time gap between transfer from old system to new in certain areas will be minimized to avoid inconvenience to the public.

VIII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

95. The resettlement budget for “Construction and Improvement of Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) Drains in Patuakhali *Pourashava*”, 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 costs are conservative estimates and will be confirmed during detailed project preparation and planning. The total resettlement cost for the contract package is **BDT 1,080,516.00 (Ten lakhs eighty thousand five hundred and sixteen only)**. PIU will issue 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.

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

- (i) Total number of affected persons – Three (3) business owners are potentially be project affected persons as per final design, DMS, transect walk and socioeconomic loss survey. Temporary livelihood losses are estimated to be for maximum of 10 working days (considering excavation, clearing, constriction of drains and restoration work of the roads) for the resettlement budget for each affected person under this project. Should actual days of disruption be higher, compensation will be as per the agreed entitlement matrix. The affected business owners are identified based on final design and DMS, and those found to be impacted will be eligible to receive compensation as per entitlement matrix.
- (ii) All (3) affected households have been identified to be below poverty line and are considered as vulnerable affected persons. Vulnerability assistance for those temporarily impacted CTCRSP has been considered equivalent for five days of the prevalent minimum wage rate per affected household, in accordance with the entitlement matrix.
- (iii) The average daily net income of the affected business owners as reported during the survey is BDT 444, which is rounded off in the resettlement budget as BDT 500.
- (iv) A provisional shifting assistance has been considered for the affected road-side shops if they are required to shift to an alternate location during the construction work of the drains; shifting assistance of BDT 15,00 will be paid to the affected road-shop owners (if they are required to shift out of the place) temporarily to an alternate location; the shifting cost will include dismantling, reconstruction, loading, unloading and any other related cost.

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

Table 14: Estimated Resettlement Plan Budget

Sl. No.	Item Description	Unit	Number	Rate (BDT)	Total Amount (BDT)	Remarks
A.	Resettlement and Rehabilitation Cost					
A.1	Compensation for income loss for 3 affected business owners for 10 working days @ BDT 500 per day (3 affected persons x 10 days x BDT 500)	Number	3	500	15,000.00	
A.2	Compensation payment to structure loss	Square feet (sft)	160	523.00	83,680.00	
A.3	Provisional one-time shifting allowance for 3 affected road-side shops (3 affected structure x BDT 15,000)	Number	3	15,000	45,000.00	
A.4	One-time Vulnerability assistance (3 affected vulnerable households) equivalent to five days of the prevalent minimum wage rate ²³ per affected household ((3 affected vulnerable persons x 5 days x BDT 450)	Number	3	450	6,750.00	
A.5	Part of Shefa Enterprise	sft	125	0	0	The affected person refuses to receive compensation. So, budget is not included in this resettlement plan.
A.6	Shifting of portable steel staircase of the mosque.	Number	1	0	0	This shifting may not require expenses. The affected person refuses to receive compensation. So, the budget is not included in this resettlement plan.

²³ There is no specific directive of the government for minimum wage rate for all sectors' laborers. However, the government latest published gazette in February 2022 declaring minimum monthly wage of security guards. This is BDT. 9140 which is applicable outside the metropolitan city. Considering the latest data, minimum daily wage rate is BDT 304. However, this is below the current market rate. This Resettlement Plan considers the minimum daily wage rate for the affected vulnerable at current market rate for wage labor, BDT 450.

Sl. No.	Item Description	Unit	Number	Rate (BDT)	Total Amount (BDT)	Remarks
A6	Part of Extended metallic shed of 4 shops	sft	270	-	-	Affected person refuses to receive shifting compensation. The contractor will reinstate the shed from the BOQ ²⁴ cost. So, the budget is not included in this resettlement plan.
A7	1 Wall of Manasa temple	Running feet (rft)	20	-	-	Damage to minor structures such as boundary walls, ramps or steps during construction, if any, will be covered under the Contractor's civil construction BOQ ²⁵ cost and is therefore not included in the resettlement budget.
	Sub-total of A				150,430.00	
B	Implementation Cost					
B.1	Resettlement Plan facilitation cost, ID preparation, Documentation, etc.)			LS	4,00,000.00	
B.2	Consultation, Grievance Redress			LS	1,75,000.00	
B.3	Awareness Generation and Capacity Building			LS	1,75,000.00	
	Sub-total of B				7,50,000.00	
	Total = A + B				900,430.00	
	Contingency @ 20%				180,086.00	
	Grand total				1,080,516.00	

LS = lumpsum

Note:

* Compensation for income loss will be based on the actual period of disruption; the number of days of disruption can maximum of 10 days as assumed in the resettlement plan budget. The affected persons will receive compensation for the actual number of days of disruption. Any additional temporary income loss assessed during construction of stormwater drains would be compensated from the contingency provision.

** 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.

*** The tree count survey will be conducted during detailed measurement survey and value of the trees will be determined based on the as the updated schedule rates published by Horticulture Department for fruit trees and Forest Department for timber trees.

²⁴ PIU and PMU will be responsible to include those costs in the BOQs and under Employer's Responsibility Section 6 of the contract.

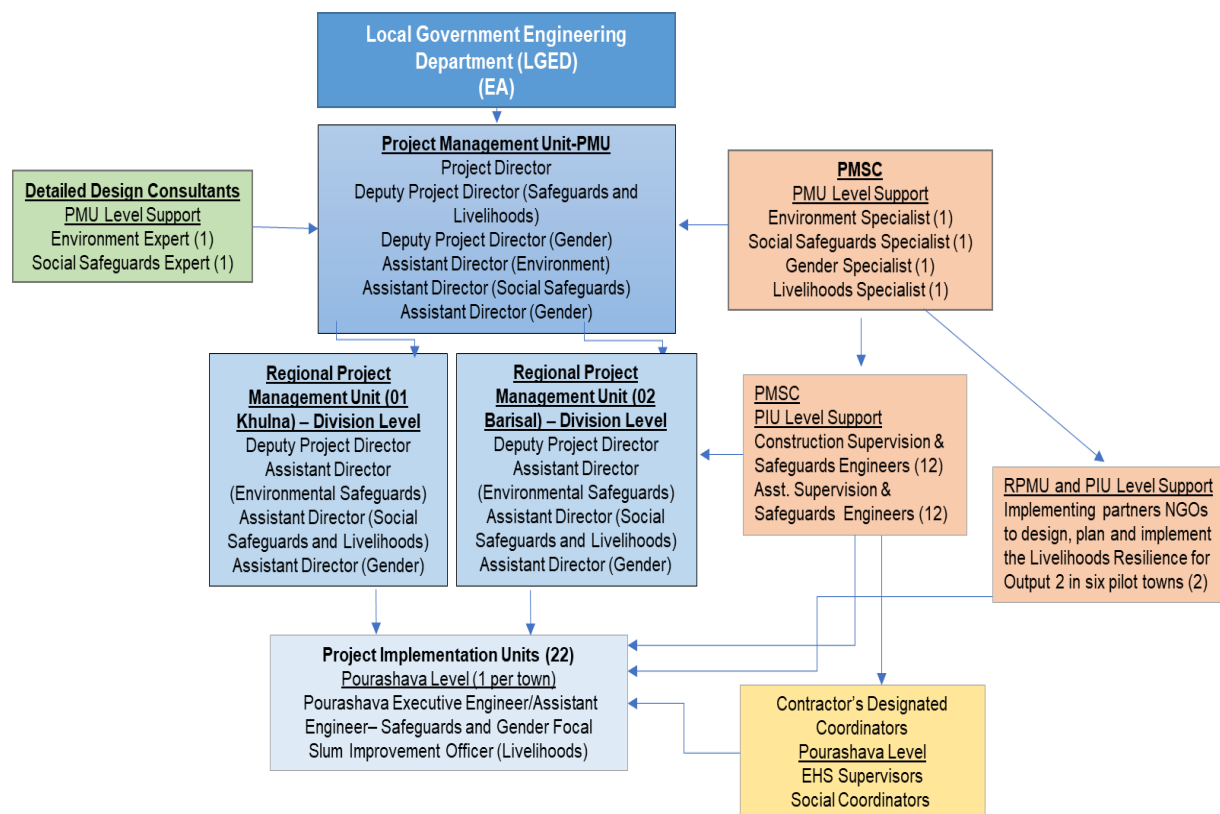
²⁵ Same as above footnote 30.

IX. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. Implementation Arrangement

98. **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.

99. **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 9**.

Figure 9: 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

100. 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.

101. 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.

102. **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.

103. **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.

104. 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.

105. 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.

106. **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.

107. 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 start 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.

108. **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.

109. 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.

110. 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.

111. **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.

112. **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.

113. 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 15: 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

A. Safeguard Capacity Development

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

115. 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 16: 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

B. Implementation Schedule

116. 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.

117. 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 17: 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 lossess. 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

118. 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.

119. 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 13**.

A. Internal Monitoring

120. 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.

121. 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

122. 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.

123. 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.

124. 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

125. 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.

126. 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

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

Table 18: Follow-up Action for Resettlement Plan Updating and Implementation

S. No.	Major Follow-up Tasks
1.	The draft resettlement plan will be updated with drain stretch wise detailed measurement and revalidation census surveys where drains will be constructed if any unforeseen resettlement plan identified during construction.
2.	The resettlement plan will be updated with number of trees that will be impacted during construction and valuation of the trees based on basic schedule rates.
3.	Google earth map demarcating the proposed drain stretches must be included to the updated resettlement plan.
4.	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 drains is complete.
5.	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 drain alignment.
6.	ADB's approval of the updated resettlement plan based on the final assessment at detailed measurement survey stage needs to be obtained by the PMU, before start of civil works by Contractor.
7.	Disclosure of cut-off-date for affected persons following DMS and same to be updated in resettlement plan.
8.	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 Drain Stretches and Impact

Sl.no.	Drain ID	Name of Drains	Land Acquisition Required	Affected Structures	Remarks
Package DR-01					
1	116	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Titas Cinema Hall to Polytechnic Institute	No	No impact	
2	162	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Titas Cinema Hall to Polytechnic Institute	No	No impact	Improvement of existing drain. There is a part of boundary wall of Manasa temple on the route but may not be affected. Details are given in para no. 31.
3	146	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from South Shabujbag Jame Mosque to Faruqia Mosque	No	No impact	
4	167	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from South Shabujbag Jame Mosque to Faruqia Mosque	No	No impact	
5	109	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from the West Side of Sher-E-Bangla Girls School to Bepari Bari Canal	No	No impact	Some electric poles may need to be relocated.
6	143	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from District Jail Turning to Kalatala Housing Gate	No	No impact	There are 3 shops on the route but those will not be affected because those are already constructed above the existing earthen drain. Platforms of these shops based on wooden poles. Poles are grounded by the two sides of the existing drain. So, improvement of drains will not impact these two shops. The contractor will do necessary palisading and shoring construction both sides of the drain so that wooden poles of the shops do not collapse. But if the contractor fails

Sl.no.	Drain ID	Name of Drains	Land Acquisition Required	Affected Structures	Remarks
					to take aforesaid measures the shops may get affected. The structure may get damaged, temporary shifting of the structure may require and the shop owners may incur temporary income loss.
7	120	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Rustam Mridha Culvert to West Side of Nandokanai Canal via Chowrasta	No	No impact	
8	121	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Rustam Mridha Culvert to West Side of Nandokanai Canal via Chowrasta	No		Some trees are there on alignment i.e., government land
9	148	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Rustam Mridha Culvert to West Side of Nandokanai Canal via Chowrasta	No	No impact	
10	149	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Rustam Mridha Culvert to West Side of Nandokanai Canal via Chowrasta	No	No impact	
11	190 ²⁶	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Rustam Mridha Culvert to West Side of Nandokanai Canal via Chowrasta	No	No impact	
12	189	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Rustam Mridha Culvert to West Side of Nandokanai Canal via Chowrasta	No	No impact	There are some trees on the government land (ROW).
13	196	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Rustam Mridha Culvert to West Side	No	No impact	

²⁶ In Detailed Estimate Sheet under Package Summary for DR-01 the number was mentioned as 180.

Sl.no.	Drain ID	Name of Drains	Land Acquisition Required	Affected Structures	Remarks
		of Nandokanai Canal via Chowrasta			
14	197	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Rustam Mridha Culvert to West Side of Nandokanai Canal via Chowrasta	No	2 structures (1 shop and 1 portable staircase of a mosque)	The shop owner and mosque committee willingly refuse to receive any compensation.
15	198	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Rustam Mridha Culvert to West Side of Nandokanai Canal via Chowrasta	No	No impact	
Package DR-02					
1	199	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Rustam Mridha Culvert to West Side of Nandokanai Canal Via Chowrasta.	No	No impact	
2	200	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Rustam Mridha Culvert to West Side of Nandokanai Canal Via Chowrasta.	No	No impact	
3	201	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Rustam Mridha Culvert to West Side of Nandokanai Canal Via Chowrasta.	No	No impact	
4	129	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Income TAX Office to Mr. Nazrul House/Modern Press	No	No impact	
5	169	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Lanch Ghat to Old Registry Pool	No	No impact	The drain will be constructed along the road. Load bearing design will be followed in constructing the drain.
6	111	Construction of RCC Drain starting from 4-Lane Road to B-Type Bazar	No	No impact	Only some trees on alignment i.e., government land
7	103	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from West side of PTI to	No	No impact	

Sl.no.	Drain ID	Name of Drains	Land Acquisition Required	Affected Structures	Remarks
		Sher-e-Bangla School Near Homio Clinic.			
8	123	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Kalatala Babri Mosque to Akan Babri Culvert	No	No impact	The drain will be constructed along the road. Load bearing design will be followed in constructing the drain.
9	126	Construction of RCC from DC Banglo to Sonali Bank Turning.	No	No impact	Only some electric poles and 1 electric tower on the route. The drain will go under the tower. Electric poles need to be relocated.
10	115	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Sikder Bari to Lawkathi Kheyaghat	No	No impact	The drain will be constructed along the road. Load bearing design will be followed in constructing the drain.
11	164	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Sikder Bari to Lawkathi Kheyaghat	No	Do	Do
12	127	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Middle Kalatala Road Mini Housing to Sarfuddin Gazi House.	No	No impact	The drain will be constructed along the road. Load bearing design will be followed in constructing the drain.
13	128	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Middle Kalatala Road Mini Housing to Sarfuddin Gazi House	No	Do	Do
14	151	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Chowrasta to Patuakhali Bridge	No	Part of 1 shed (porch) outside the shops	There is a wall on the route but not be affected. Drain will traverse under the grade beam of the wall. The shop owner (Md. Jalil) willingly refused to receive compensation. Details are given in above para no. 32.
Package DR-03					
1	174	Construction of Drain Starting from Mira Bari of Muktijoddha Road to Katakhal Khal via Sardar Bari	No	No impact	Some small trees are there on alignment i.e., government land.

Sl.no.	Drain ID	Name of Drains	Land Acquisition Required	Affected Structures	Remarks
2	156	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Old Ferry Ghat to Patuakhali Bridge (along with footpath)	No	No impact	
3	142	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Housing North Gate to Farm Road	No	No impact	
4	202	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Housing North Gate to Farm Road	No	No impact	
5	241	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Ex-Councillor Mr. Yunus Mia House Turning to Jubok Housing	No	No impact	The drain will be constructed along the road. Load bearing design will be followed in constructing the drain.
6	242	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Ex-Councilor Mr. Yunus Mia House Turning to Jubok Housing	No	No impact	Do
7	247	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Hamezuddin Mridha College Cyclone Shelter to Fultala Canal	No	No impact	
8	250	Construction of RCC Drain Starting from Hamezuddin Mridha College Cyclone Shelter to Fultala Canal	No	No impact	Some trees are there on alignment i.e., government land.
9	239	Construction of RCC Drain Starting From 2nd Badhghad to Keramatia Mosque Via Ex-Councilor Mr.Yunus Mia House.	No	No impact	
10	233	Construction of RCC Drain Starting From 2nd Badhghad to Ishaq Model College	No	No impact	
11	236	Construction of RCC Drain Starting From 2nd Badhghad to Ishaq Model College	No	No impact	

Appendix 2: No Objection Certificate from Shefa Enterprise in Bangla

আমি নিম্ন স্বাক্ষরকারী ডায়াল সোশাল ইনকোর্পোরেটেড
 প্রা. কো. মনিরুজ্জামান মনির পূর্ণাঙ্গালী প্রাথমিক
 স্তরের অফিস নির্মিত পূর্ণাঙ্গালী
 প্রাথমিক কার্যক্রমের ETCRP প্রকল্পের
 অধীনে পুনঃনির্মাণের দ্বারা নিম্ন লিখিত
 অবস্থানকে নিম্ন লিখিত স্থানকে সেরা
 প্রকল্পের অধীনে

ডাঃ মনিরুজ্জামান
 ০১২/২৬/৬৫/৫

উপরে স্বাক্ষরকারী মোঃ মনিরুজ্জামান মনির
 তার স্থানীয় অফিসে কারো প্রতিনিধিত্ব
 কোন বাক্য দ্বারা সম্মত না হয়ে
 আমার সম্মুখে স্বাক্ষর করিয়েছেন
 তিনি আমার কার্যক্রমের অধীনে

ডায়াল

(মোঃ ইব্রাহিম আলী)
 মাঃ মনিরুজ্জামান
 বাঃ মনিরুজ্জামান/মনির কানুন
 ০১২/২৬/৬৫/৫

Appendix 2.1: No Objection Certificate from Shefa Enterprise in English

I, the undersigned, Md. Moniruzzaman Monir, Proprietor of Shefa Enterprise, will remove the structure at my own expense before the construction work of Drain ID no. 197. The structure was built by me on the land of Patuakhali Municipality. I will not accept any compensation in this regard.

Md. Moniruzzaman Monir
Proprietor of Shefa Enterprise
Cell number: 01712616514

The above signatory, Md. Moniruzzaman Monir has signed his declaration voluntarily, without any inducement, without any pressure, knowingly before me. He is known to me personally.

Md. Ishrat Hossain
Journalist
Bangla TV/The Daily Kalbela
Cell no. 01716755322

Appendix 3: No Objection Certificate from Mosque Committee in Bangla

ଆମି-ନିଆ ସାମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀ-ସଭାପତି ନବଦକାଶି
 ଗାଲ୍-ସମାଜିନ୍ ୦୯ ନଂ ଡିପାର୍ଟ, ଶୁଭ୍ରାସାଲି (କୌରୁଆ),
 ଶୁଭ୍ରାସାଲି (କୌରୁଆ) CTERP ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ-ଆଡ଼େ
 ଏକ ନିର୍ମାଣ ଗାଲ୍-ସମାଜିନ୍-ଓଡ଼ିଆ ପାଠକ
 ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ-ମିଡ଼ିଆ-କାଉଁ ଲେଖନ ଲେଖନୀଙ୍କ ସହ-
 ଆମି-ନିଆ ସଭାପତି ଅବସରରେ ଅବସର ନିବ.
 ଶୁଭ୍ରାସାଲି (କୌରୁଆ) ଓଡ଼ିଆର ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ମୋର ସାଙ୍ଗରେ
 ଗାଲ୍-ସଭାପତି ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ମିଡ଼ିଆ ଅବସର
 ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ-ଅବସର,

ଦିଗ୍ଗନ୍ଧ (କୌରୁଆ) ୧୦୦
 ପାଠକ (କୌରୁଆ)
 ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ସମାଜିନ୍
 ସଭାପତି ଅବସର
 (କୌରୁଆ) ସାମ୍ବନ୍ଧ କରାଯିବ।

କାଞ୍ଚିଆ

୦୧୫୫୫୫୫୫

୦୯ ନଂ ଡିପାର୍ଟ.

ସଭାପତି

ନାମ: ଶାନ୍ତି ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ

କାଞ୍ଚିଆ-୦୯୫୫୫୫୫୫

Appendix 3.1: No Objection Certificate from Mosque Committee in English

I, the undersigned, President, Nanadkanai Jam-e-Masjid, 9 no. Ward, Patuakhali Municipality. During the construction of the drain under the CTCR project of Patuakhali Municipality, I will remove the temporary staircase (built on government land) on the north side of the mosque during the work at my own expense. For the sake of Patuakhali Municipality, I promised to remove the temporary staircase voluntarily without any party's pressure.

President
Name: Gazi Ataharuddin
Cell no. 01712518880

It is hereby certified that Mr. President of the mosque committee voluntarily signed before me.

Md. Zahid
Businessperson (Local elite) Ward no.9
Patuakhali *Pourashava*, Patuakhali.
Cell no. 01724889891

Appendix 4: No Objection Certificate for the External/Extended Shed in Bangla

(Günstigste) nur ein kleiner Teil
 wird für den Staat (Einkommen-
 steuern) zu zahlen sein, nur ein
 kleiner Teil wird für den Staat
 zu zahlen sein.

12/12/2019

- ବହି - ଜ୍ଞାନ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତନ କରା ଯାଉଥିଲା (ମାଗା) ନଂ- ୦୦୭୨୦୮୬୮୬୮୬
 ଗୋ, ଆ, ଜଗିନ ଆଖାର - ଅଧୁନା ଉଦ୍ଧର - ପ୍ରକାଶ (ମାଗା) ଶା
 - ଆମା ମାଆ ଉଦ୍ଧର - ମିତ୍ର - ନାଟ ଉଦ୍ଧାର
 ନିର - ବ୍ରାଜ - ଉଦ୍ଧାର ଆଖାର - ଅଧୁନା - ଶାନ୍ତିମାଳୀ,
 ଉଦ୍ଧାର - କାମି ଲୋକ -

(মো: মোঃ মাহমুদুল হক) ১৮/৮/২৬
 ০১৭২৬১৭৭৭৭৭

Appendix 4.1: No Objection Certificate for the External/Extended Shed in Bangla

I, the undersigned, Md. Abdul Jalil, promise to remove my part of the external/extended shed of the shop (on government land) from the alignment of Drain ID no. 151 at my own expense before drain construction work under Patuakhali Municipality. I signed it consciously, and voluntarily without any party's pressure.

Md. Abdul Jalil
Old Ferrighat, Patuakhali.
Cell no. 0171058635

I hereby certify that Md. Abdul Jalil has signed before me agreeing to remove his shed at his own expense.

Md. Mustafizur Rahman
Businessperson (Local Elite)
Ward no.9
Patuakhali *Pourashava*, Patuakhali.
Cell no. 01726194799

Appendix 5: Meeting Minutes with the Temple Community in Bangla



পটুয়াখালী পৌরসভা, পটুয়াখালী।

www. patuakhalmunicipality.gov.bd.

ফোন : + ৮৮০-৪৪১- ৬২৩২০, ফ্যাক্স : + ৮৮০-৪৪১- ৬২০১২

e-mail : office@patuakhalmunicipality.gov.bd



শেখ হাশিমার মূলনীতি
গ্রাম শহরের উন্নতি

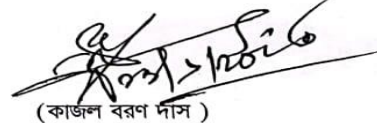
সভার স্থানঃ প্রস্তাবিত ড্রেন সংলগ্ন লেক পাড়।

সভার তারিখঃ ১১/০৬/২০২৩।

বিষয়ঃ পটুয়াখালী পৌরসভার CTCRP প্রকল্পের আওতায় প্রস্তাবিত ড্রেন আইডি নম্বর ১৬২ নির্মাণ সাইট সম্পর্কে আলোচনা।

অদ্য ১১/০৬/২০২৩ ইং তারিখ পটুয়াখালী পৌরসভার CTCRP প্রকল্পের আওতায় পটুয়াখালী পৌরসভার আনসার ক্যাম্প এর দক্ষিণ পাশে অবস্থিত সার্বজনীন মনোসা মন্দিরের পাশে ড্রেন নির্মাণ এর জন্য উক্ত ৪ নং ওয়ার্ডের কাউন্সিলর জনাব কাজল বরন দাস এর সভাপতিত্বে পৌরসভার প্রকৌশল বিভাগের কর্মকর্তা ও স্থানীয় সুবিধাভূগি জনসাধারণের উপস্থিতিতে এক সভা অনুষ্ঠিত হয়। সভায় প্রস্তাবিত ড্রেনের পাশে অবস্থিত মনোসা মন্দির ও তার পাশে ভাঙা পুরাতন ও জরাজীর্ণ সীমানা দেয়ালটি অপসারণের বিষয়ে স্থানীয় সুবিধাভূগিরা জানতে চাইলে সভার সভাপতি কাউন্সিলর ও পৌরসভার সহকারি প্রকৌশলী উপস্থিত সকলকে এ মর্মে আশ্বস্ত করেন যে, প্রস্তাবিত ড্রেন আইডি নম্বর ১৬২ নির্মাণ কালে কোনো ক্ষতি হবে না। পার্শ্ববর্তী পুরাতন ভাঙা সীমানা প্রাচীরের ক্ষতি হইলে পৌর কর্তৃপক্ষ ড্রেন নির্মাণ এর পরে পৌরসভার খরচে উক্ত অংশের সীমানা প্রাচীরটি পুনঃনির্মাণ করিয়া দিবে। উক্ত এলাকার কাউন্সিলর ও পৌরসভার কর্মকর্তার আশ্বাস এর প্রেক্ষিতে উপস্থিত সকলে উক্ত স্থানের দেয়ালটি অপসারণ করার অঙ্গীকার করেন। যাহার কপি সংযুক্ত করা হল।

সভায় আর কোন আলোচনা না থাকায় উপস্থিত সকলের সহযোগীতা কামনা করে সভাপতি মহোদয় সকলকে ধন্যবাদ জানিয়ে সভার সমাপ্তি ঘোষণা করেন।


(কাজল বরন দাস)

কাউন্সিলর, ৪ নং ওয়ার্ড
পটুয়াখালী পৌরসভা।

Attachment: i) Letter of Consent by the Temple Community
ii) Attendance Sheet

Letter of Consent

- ଭରସା ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ଅନୁମତିପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ଅନୁମତିପ୍ରାପ୍ତ
 ଏବଂ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ସମସ୍ତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ସମ୍ପାଦନା କରିବା,
 - ଭରସା ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ଅନୁମତିପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ଅନୁମତିପ୍ରାପ୍ତ
 - ଭରସା ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ଅନୁମତିପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ଅନୁମତିପ୍ରାପ୍ତ
 ସମସ୍ତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ସମ୍ପାଦନା କରିବା ଏବଂ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ
 କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ସମ୍ପାଦନା କରିବା ଏବଂ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ
 କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ସମ୍ପାଦନା କରିବା ଏବଂ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ
 କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ସମ୍ପାଦନା କରିବା ଏବଂ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ
 କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ସମ୍ପାଦନା କରିବା ଏବଂ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ

ସଂଖ୍ୟା

ସଂଖ୍ୟା

୧) ଶ୍ରୀ: ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସୁମିତ୍ରା (ସାମାଜିକ) - ୦୧୨୨୬୧୨୭୭୭

୨) ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସୁମିତ୍ରା - ୦୧୨୨୬୧୨୭୭୭୭
 ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୦୧୨୨୬୧୨୭୭୭୭

୩) ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସୁମିତ୍ରା - ୦୧୨୨୬୧୨୭୭୭୭

୪) ଶ୍ରୀ: ସୁମିତ୍ରା ସୁମିତ୍ରା

୫) ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସୁମିତ୍ରା ୦୧୨୨୬୧୨୭୭୭୭

୬) ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସୁମିତ୍ରା

୭) ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସୁମିତ୍ରା

ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସୁମିତ୍ରା




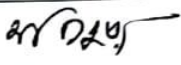
ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସୁମିତ୍ରା

Attendance sheet

Venue: ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රවාදී ETCRP ප්‍රකාශන මධ්‍යස්ථානය
 Name of mahalla/ drain ID: ID=162

Date: 11/06/2023

Time: 5:30 PM

Sl. No.	Name of Participants	Occupation	Mobile No.	Signature
01	මො:මොහමඩ් අලි	විකුණු	01726194799	
02	හමුදා මානසා	බදුදායක	01767925526	
03	මහින්ද රාජපක්ෂ	-	01214994828	
04	මො: මහමුඩ් අලි	බදුදායක	01228118759	
05	සමන්තා දාස	ගුණික	01212222513	සමන්තා දාස
06	රාධනා දාස	ගුණික	—	රාධනා
07	වික්‍රමරාජ දාස	ගුණික	—	වික්‍රමරාජ
08	මහින්දා දාස	ගුණික	01712171042	මහින්දා දාස
09	ජිවන	ගුණික	01858478680	ජිවන
10	මො: මාලිකා (මාලිකා)	කාර්‍ය	01717924355	මාලිකා
11	මාලිකා දිසානායක		01206295198	මාලිකා
12	මහින්දා දාස		01314288688	මහින්දා දාස
13	මො: මහමුඩ් අලි	බදුදායක	01846888252	මහමුඩ්
14	මාලිකා දිසානායක	බදුදායක	01729400288	මාලිකා

Photos of Consultation Meetings



Appendix 5.1: Meeting Minutes with the Manasa Temple Community in English

Patuakhali Municipality, Patuakhali.
E-mail: office@patuakhalimunicipality.gov.bd
www.patuakhalimunicipality.gov.bd.
Phone: 880-441-62320, Fax 880-881-62012

Meeting Venue: Lake bank adjacent to the proposed drain (ID-162)

Date of meeting: 11/06/2023.

Subject: Discussion about Temple's Wall on the route of proposed drain ID number 162 construction site under CTCRS Project of Patuakhali Municipality.

The meeting was held on 11/06/2023, under the CTCRS Project of Patuakhali Municipality, for the construction of drain next to Manosa Temple located on the south side of Ansar camp of Patuakhali municipality under the Chairmanship of Mr. Kajal Baran Das, Councilor of Ward No. 4, in the presence of municipal engineering department officials and local beneficiaries.

In the meeting, when the local beneficiaries asked about the removal of the Mansa temple located next to the proposed drain and the broken old and dilapidated boundary wall, the Chairman of the meeting, the councilor and the Assistant Engineer of the municipality assured all those present that there would be no damage during the construction of the proposed drain ID number 162. In case of damage to the adjacent old broken boundary wall, the municipal authority will reconstruct the boundary wall of that part at the cost of the municipality after constructing the drain. In view of the assurance of the Councilor of the area and the municipal official, the participant pledged to remove the wall (if required) of the said place. A copy of which is attached.

As there was no further discussion in the meeting, the chairman thanked everyone and thanked everyone for their cooperation and announced the end of the meeting.

(Kajal Varan Das) Councilor, Ward No. 4
Patuakhali Municipality.

Attachment: i) Letter of Consent by Temple Community
ii) Attendance Sheet

Letter of Consent

We the undersigned are residents of Ansar Camp area of Ward No. 4 of Patuakhali Municipality. To alleviate waterlogging in our area, we promised to remove, if necessary, during construction, the old, dilapidated boundary wall on the north side of the Manasa Temple which is located on the south side of the Ansar camp. We signed for the development of Patuakhali municipality and the public interest of the area, without any pressure.

Name	Cell number	signed
1. Md. Mostafizur Rahman	01726194799	
2. Kajol Boron Das	01767425526	
3. Nobin Boron Das	01714994828	
4. Md. Mujibur Rahman		
5. Sajal Das	01712227513	
6. Badal Das		
7. Rina Rani Das		

Attendance Sheet

Venue: Lakeside near to proposed Drain ID-162

Date: 11-06-2023

Time: 5.30 pm

Sl. No.	Name of Participants	Occupation	Cell Number	Signature
1	Md. Mostaizur Rahman	Contractor	01726194799	
2	Kajol Boron Das	Councilor	01767425526	
3	Nobin Boron Das	unemployed	01714994828	
4	Md. Mujibur Rahman	Service holder	01728118759	
5	Sajal Das	Business	01712227513	
6	Badal Das	Business	-	
7	Rina Rani Das	Housewife	-	
8	Utpal Das	Student	01712171042	
9	Jibon Das	Student	01858478650	
10	Md. Zakir Hossain	Business	0171792455	
11	Salek Munshi	Business	017206295178	
12	Omar Faruk	Unemployed	01314788688	
13	Md. Yeasin Hossain	Service holder	01846888752	
14	Sabbir Hossain	Driver	01712940078	

Appendix 6: Declaration from the Pourasava on Rebuilding Wall of Manasa Temple in Bangla



পটুয়াখালী পৌরসভা, পটুয়াখালী।

www. patuakhalimunicipality.gov.bd.

ফোন : + ৮৮০-৪৪১- ৬২৩২০, ফ্যাক্স : + ৮৮০-৪৪১- ৬২০১২

e-mail : office@patuakhalimunicipality.gov.bd



শেখ হাসিনার মূলনীতি
গ্রাম শহরের উন্নতি

আমি নিম্ন স্বাক্ষরকারী নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলী (ভারপ্রাপ্ত), পটুয়াখালী পৌরসভা।
চলমান সিটিসিআরপি প্রকল্পের আওতায় ড্রেন-০১ প্যাকেজের আওতায় ড্রেন আইডি
নম্বর-১৬২ তিতাস সিনেমা হল থেকে পলিটেকনিক ইন্সটিটিউট এর এলাইনমেন্ট
বরাবর বিদ্যমান মনসা মন্দিরের উত্তর পাশের পুরাতন জরাজীর্ণ সীমানা প্রাচীর-টি
ড্রেন নির্মাণ কালীন সময় ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হইলে ধর্মীয় প্রতিষ্ঠান বিবেচনায় পটুয়াখালী
পৌরসভার মেয়র মহাদয়ের নির্দেশ ক্রমে পৌরসভার অর্থায়নে সীমানা প্রাচীরটি
পুনর্নির্মাণ করার ব্যবস্থা করিব।

(এইচ.এম. সোলায়মান)
নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলী, (ভারপ্রাপ্ত)
পটুয়াখালী পৌরসভা।

Appendix 6.1: Declaration from the Pourasava on Rebuilding Wall of Manasa Temple in English

I, the undersigned, Executive Engineer (Acting), Patuakhali *Pourashava*. Under the ongoing CTCRS Project, a dilapidated boundary wall on the north side of the Manasa Temple existing along the alignment under Drain ID No. 162, from Titas Cinema Hall to Polytechnic Institute under Drain-01 package. If this boundary wall is damaged during the construction of the drain, due to religious consideration, I will arrange to rebuild the boundary wall with the funding of the municipality under the direction of the honorable Mayor of the municipality.

H.M. Solaiman
Executive Engineer (Acting)
Patuakhali *Pourashava*

Appendix 7: Declaration Certificate given by Patuakhali Pourashava in Bangla



পটুয়াখালী পৌরসভা, পটুয়াখালী।

www. patuakhalimunicipality.gov.bd.

ফোন : + ৮৮০-৪৪১- ৬২৩২০, ফ্যাক্স : + ৮৮০-৪৪১- ৬২০১২

e-mail : office@patuakhalimunicipality.gov.bd



আমি নিম্ন স্বাক্ষরকারী নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলী (ভারপ্রাপ্ত), পটুয়াখালী পৌরসভা।
চলমান সিটিসিআরপি প্রকল্পের আওতায় ড্রেন-০১ প্যাকেজের আওতায় ড্রেন আইডি
নম্বর- ১৯৭, ১৯৮ নন্দকানাই জামে মসজিদ এর উত্তর পাশ থেকে এবং জনৈক
এনায়েত হোসেন ও ড্রেন-০২ প্যাকেজের ড্রেন আইডি নম্বর- ১৫১ এর এলাইনমেন্ট
বরাবর শরিফ হোসেন-সোনাবানু হসপিটালের সিমানা প্রাচীরের গ্রেড বিম এর নিচ
থেকে অতিক্রম করিবো।

(এইচ.এম. সোলায়মান)

নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলী, ভারপ্রাপ্ত

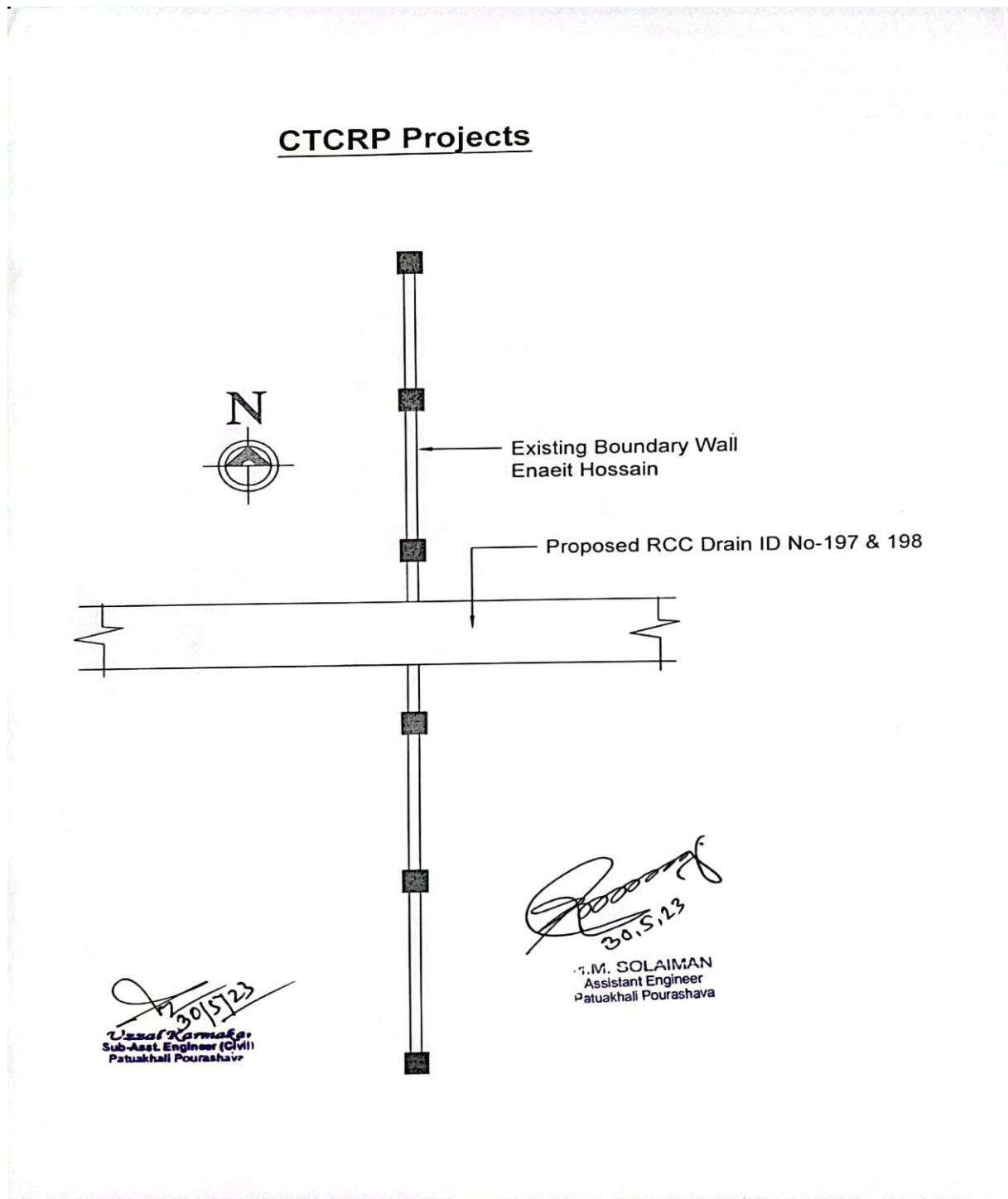
পটুয়াখালী পৌরসভা।

Appendix 7.1: Declaration Certificate given by Patuakhali *Pourashava* in English

I am the undersigned, Executive Engineer (Acting), Patuakhali Municipality, declared that under the ongoing CTCRS project, for construction work of Drain ID no. 197 and 198 under the package DR-01 will traverse under the grade beam of the wall of Mr. Enayet Hossain (constructed on government land) from the north side of Nandakanai Jam-e-mosque. Under package DR-02, Drain ID no. 151 will also traverse under the boundary wall of Sharif Hossain-Sonabanu Hospital along the alignment.

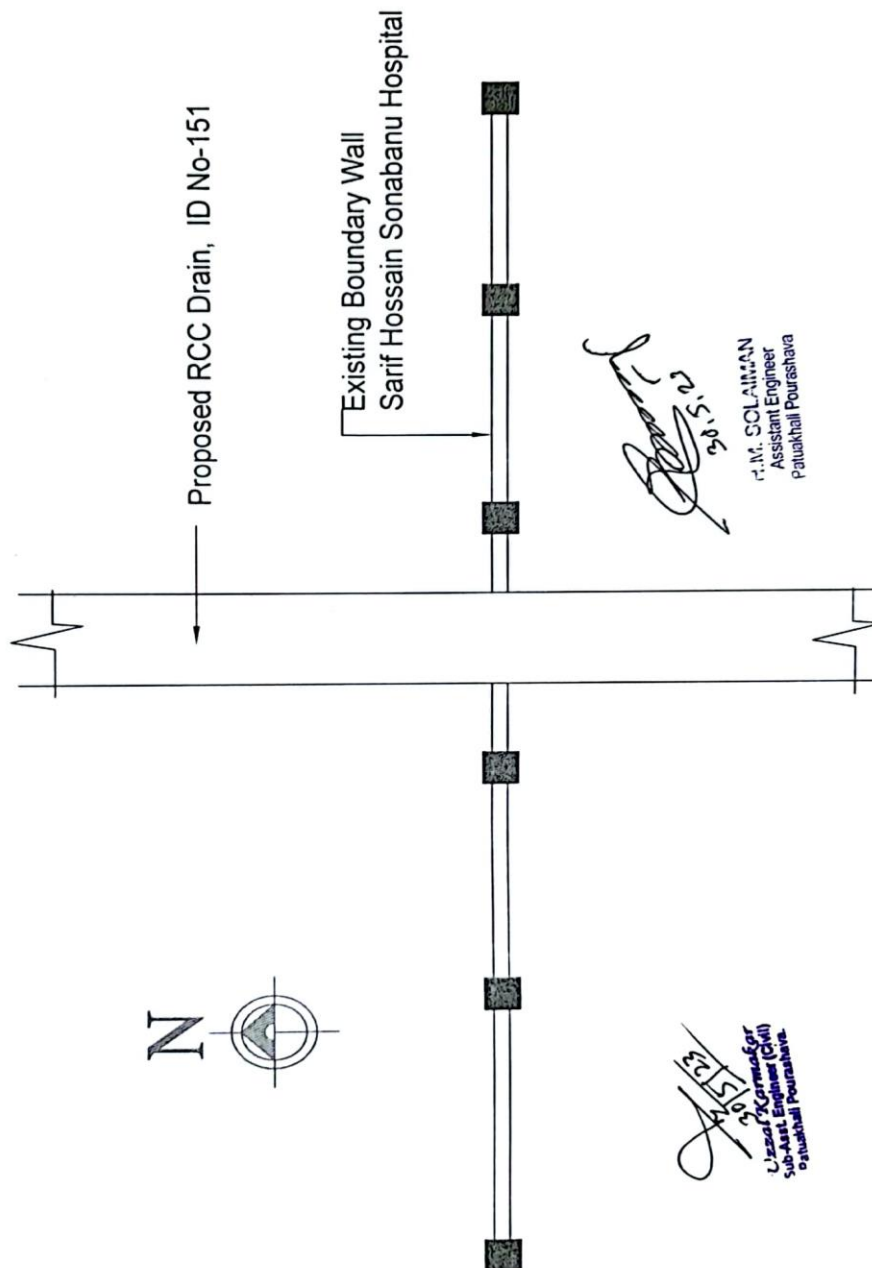
H. M. Solaiman
Executive Engineer (Acting)
Patuakhali, *Pourashava*.
Cell no. 01712919131

Appendix 8: Sketch of Proposed Drain (Drain ID- 197 and 198) Construction Method






Appendix 9: Sketch of Proposed Drain (Drain ID-151) Construction Method

CTCRP Projects



Appendix 10: Socio-economic Profile of Potential Affected Business Owners

Sl. No.	Location	Name of the AP	Sex	Age	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	No. of Employees	Impact on Structure	Type of Loss (structure/Income loss)	Photo of the AP
1	Drain ID - 143; RHS	Shamsul Haque Akon	Male	64	Muslim	V	Kutcha (56 sq.ft)	Grocery	15000	Nil	7	2143	BPL	Nil	Nil	Temporary Income Loss	
2	Drain ID - 143; RHS	Md. Motaleb Ali	Male	42	Muslim	V	Kutcha (56 sq.ft)	Hardware	15000	Nil	8	1875	BPL	Nil	Nil	Temporary Income Loss	
3	Drain ID - 143; RHS	Babita Rani	Female	40	Hindu	Nil	Kutcha (42 sq.ft)	Tea Stall	1000	Nil	3	3333	BPL	Nil	Nil	Temporary Income Loss	

Note: BPL=Below Poverty Line

Appendix 11: Summary Minutes of Public Consultation Meetings

SL No.	Date and Venue	Issues of Discussion	No. of Participants	Participants' Responses
01	05/04/2023; Swapan Miah's House, Polytechnic Road, Ward no. 4.	<p>People from different segments of the community like businessmen, service-holders, student, wage laborers, retired civil society representatives and <i>Pourashava</i> personnel were present in the meeting. At first, <i>Pourashava</i> personnel stated the objective of the project, the construction method of construction/improvement of drains 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 	19 (Male= 17 Female=2)	<p>At first, <i>Pourashava</i> Officers stated that new drains will be constructed and existing drains will be improved in this Ward for the sake of eradicating the waterlogging. construction will be carried out segment-wise. Each segment will be comprised of 100m and construction of it will take 7 to 10 days. Open-cut/trench excavation method will be followed for the construction of drains. Traffic movement will not be stopped during construction. One-way traffic will be continued for the safety and convenience of the traffic users. Caution signages and barricades will also be put up. 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. The participants are well aware of the project. They 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.

SL No.	Date and Venue	Issues of Discussion	No. of Participants	Participants' Responses
		towards project implementation.		<p>3. The project would be beneficial for them. Roads constructed under CTEIP cause huge drainage congestion in the area. Drainage congestion submerged their roads and houses. They cannot lead their normal daily life due to this congestion. So, the construction of drains is their only priority.</p> <p>4. Though traffic movement will be a little bit interrupted since traffic movement will be one-way but it is acceptable to the dwellers. People want the drains at any cost. They want to sacrifice any kind of their discomfort as the drains' construction is essential for them.</p> <p>5. The participants recommended starting construction work as early as possible before monsoon. They want to extend their all cooperation, even free labor if required.</p>

SL No.	Date and Venue	Issues of Discussion	No. of Participants	Participants' Responses
				
				

Attendance Sheet

Attendance Sheet

Venue: House of Mr. Swapan Hish

Date: 05-04-2023

Time: 1:30 pm

Sl. No.	Name of Participants	Name of Mahalla/Drain ID	Occupation ¹	Signature
1	MD: BAPPI	ID-162	বাসিন্দা	Bu
2	MD. MIZANUR RAHMAN	ID-116	বাসিন্দা	Mahman.
3	MD. MAHMUDUR RAHMAN	ID-116	বাসিন্দা	Mahman.
4	MD. MEHEDI HASAN	ID-116	বাসিন্দা	M.
5	MD. MIZAN RAHMAN	ID-167	বাসিন্দা	M.
6	MD. HABIBUR RAHMAN	ID-116	বাসিন্দা	H.
7	MD. MARHATUL HASAN	ID-116	বাসিন্দা	M.
8	MD. ABUSYED ESA	ID-162	বাসিন্দা	M.
9	Fargana Yeasmin	South Shabibang ID-146	Service	F.
10	Md. Sotaimon	South Shabibang ID-146	"	S.
11	Md. Mizanur Rahman	ID-167	বাসিন্দা	M.
12	ডাঃ মুনীর হোসেন	ID-167	"	M.
13	ডাঃ মুনীর হোসেন	ID-146	বাসিন্দা	M.
14	ডাঃ মুনীর হোসেন	ID-146	"	M.
15	ডাঃ মুনীর হোসেন	ID-167	বাসিন্দা	M.
16	ডাঃ মুনীর হোসেন	ID-146	"	M.
17	ডাঃ মুনীর হোসেন	ID-146	"	M.
18	ডাঃ মুনীর হোসেন	ID-167	বাসিন্দা	M.
19	ডাঃ মুনীর হোসেন	ID-167	বাসিন্দা	M.

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

SL No.	Date and Venue	Issues of Discussion	No. of Participants	Participants' Response
02	06/04/2023; Shefa Enterprise, Town Kalikapur, Ward no. 9	<p>People from different segments of the community like businessmen, service-holders, small traders, wage laborers, Ward Councilor and <i>Pourashava</i> personnel were present in the meeting. At first, <i>Pourashava</i> personnel stated the objective of the project, the construction method of construction/improvement of drains 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 towards project implementation. 	21 (Male= 20 Female=1)	<p>At first, <i>Pourashava</i> Officers stated that new drains will be constructed and existing drains will be improved in this Ward for the sake of eradicating the waterlogging. construction will be carried out segment-wise. Each segment will be comprised of 100m and construction of it will take 7 to 10 days. Open-cut/trench excavation method will be followed for the construction of drains. Traffic movement will not be stopped during construction. One-way traffic will be continued for the safety and convenience of the traffic users. Caution signages and barricades will also 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. The participants are well aware of the project. They are very much in favor of it. 2. The participants stated that the project implementation work will cause insignificant physical and economic displacement. Part of 1 shop (Shefa Enterprise), the staircase of Nandakani Jam-mosque and part of an external/extended shed of a shop will be affected in the right of way of drain construction. However, these affected persons are not willing to receive any compensation from

SL No.	Date and Venue	Issues of Discussion	No. of Participants	Participants' Response
				<p>the implementation authority as they have been using this government land for a long time and they want to solve the waterlogging problem in exchange for anything. Drainage congestion in this area is severe. The dwellers want to get rid of this as soon as possible. They want the earliest implementation of the project.</p> <p>3. The project would be beneficial for them. Drainage congestion is the main problem in the area. Drainage congestion submerged their roads and some houses even. They cannot lead their normal daily life due to this congestion. So, the construction of drains is their only priority.</p> <p>4. Though traffic movement will be a little bit interrupted since traffic movement will be one-way but it is acceptable to the dwellers. People want the drains at any cost. They want to sacrifice any kind of their discomfort as the drains' construction is essential for them.</p> <p>5. The participants recommend starting construction work as early as possible before monsoon. Besides, they want wider and covered RCC drains. They want to extend their all cooperation, even free labor if required.</p>

SL No.	Date and Venue	Issues of Discussion	No. of Participants	Participants' Response
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Attendance Sheet

Attendance Sheet

Venue: Shefa Enterprise
Kalikapur Chowkasta

Date: 06-04-2023
Time: 11:00 am

Sl. No.	Name of Participants	Name of Mahalla/Drain ID	Occupation ¹	Signature
01	আব্দুল জব্বার	ID - 198	ব্রহ্মা	জব্বার
02	রুহিনায়া	ID - 198	"	৬৭২১
03	আ. ইমরান	ID - 198	"	আ. ইমরান
04	দীন ইসলাম	ID - 197	"	দীন ইসলাম
05	সাক্ষী	ID - 197	"	সাক্ষী
06	নিচরাস	ID - 197	"	নিচরাস
07	আব্দুল হক	ID - 198	"	আব্দুল হক
08	আব্দুল হক	ID - 196	"	আব্দুল হক
09	আব্দুল হক	ID - 192	"	আব্দুল হক
10	জীবনসারী	ID - 196	"	জীবনসারী
11	আব্দুল হক	ID - 189	"	আব্দুল হক
12	আব্দুল হক	ID - 190	"	আব্দুল হক
13	আব্দুল হক	ID - 190	"	আব্দুল হক
14	আব্দুল হক	ID - 120	"	আব্দুল হক
15	আব্দুল হক	ID - 121	"	আব্দুল হক
16	আব্দুল হক	ID - 120	আব্দুল হক	আব্দুল হক
17	আব্দুল হক	ID - 121	আব্দুল হক	আব্দুল হক
18	আব্দুল হক	ID - 148	আব্দুল হক	আব্দুল হক
19	আব্দুল হক	ID - 148	"	আব্দুল হক

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

SL No.	Date and Venue	Issues of Discussion	No. of Participants	Participants' Response
03	07/04/2023; Town Jainkhali Bazar, Ward no. 1	<p>People from different segments of the community like businessmen, farmers, doctor, Ward Councilor, and <i>Pourashava</i> personnel were present at the meeting. At first, <i>Pourashava</i> personnel stated the objective of the project, the construction method of construction/improvement of drains 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. 	32 (Male= 32 Female=0)	<p>At first, <i>Pourashava</i> Officers stated that new drains will be constructed and existing drains will be improved in this Ward for the sake of eradicating the waterlogging. construction will be carried out segment-wise. Each segment will be comprised of 100m and construction of it will take 7 to 10 days. Open-cut/trench excavation method will be followed for the construction of drains. Traffic movement will not be stopped during construction. One-way traffic will be continued for the safety and convenience of the traffic users. Caution signages and barricade will also be put up. 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. The participants are well aware of the project. They 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. Drainage congestion in this area is severe. The dwellers want to get rid of this as soon as possible at any cost. They want the earliest implementation of the project. 3. The project would be beneficial for them. Drainage congestion is unbearable in the area. Drainage congestion submerged their roads and houses. They cannot even cook and lead their normal daily life due to this congestion. Water remains in the dry season even. They cannot go out of home without wetting their clads. So, the construction of drains is their

SL No.	Date and Venue	Issues of Discussion	No. of Participants	Participants' Response
				<p>only priority. They are so much adamant to get the drain. Even they want to dismantle their houses/structures if the project requires them. They want drains at the expense of all sacrifices.</p> <p>4. Though traffic movement will be a little bit interrupted since traffic movement will be one-way but it is acceptable to the dwellers. People want the drains at any cost. They want to sacrifice any kind of their discomfort as the drains' construction is essential for them.</p> <p>5. They added, if they have to close their business or they have to shift, for any disruption they would be compensated as per the entitlement matrix.</p> <p>5. The participants recommend starting construction work as early as possible before monsoon. They suggested not cutting the entire length of the drain at a time, a space gap in between two trenches of drain can be maintained in front of houses/shops or may put the wooden planks in front of houses/shops during construction, if possible. They want to extend their all cooperation, even free labor, if required.</p>

SL No.	Date and Venue	Issues of Discussion	No. of Participants	Participants' Response
				
				

Attendance Sheet

Attendance Sheet

Venue: Town jankhali

Date: 07.04.2023

Time: 11:00 Am

Sl. No.	Name of Participants	Name of Mahalla/Drain ID	Occupation ¹	Signature
01	ছো: নিলমুন্নি ২২৬	কাউনিমিয়া	কম্পিউটারি	
2	ছো: লালি	Drain ID-241,242	কৃষক	
3	ছো: লালুনা বাকার	ID- 250	"	
4	ছো: লালি	ID- 250	"	
5	ছো: মানিক সাদিক	ID 242	"	মানিক
6	ছো: মাহুদা হান্না	ID-242	গার্মা	
7	ছো: মাহুদা হান্না	ID-250	কৃষক	
8	ছো: মাহুদা হান্না	ID-250	"	ছো: মাহুদা হান্না
9	ছো: মাহুদা হান্না	ID-239	কৃষক	ছো: মাহুদা হান্না
10	ছো: মাহুদা হান্না	ID-239	"	ছো: মাহুদা হান্না
11	ছো: মাহুদা হান্না	ID-239	"	ছো: মাহুদা হান্না
12	ছো: মাহুদা হান্না	ID-233	"	ছো: মাহুদা হান্না
13	ছো: মাহুদা হান্না	ID-233	"	ছো: মাহুদা হান্না
14	ছো: মাহুদা হান্না	ID-236	"	ছো: মাহুদা হান্না
15	ছো: মাহুদা হান্না	ID-236	"	ছো: মাহুদা হান্না
16	ছো: মাহুদা হান্না	ID-233	"	ছো: মাহুদা হান্না
17	ছো: মাহুদা হান্না	ID-239	"	ছো: মাহুদা হান্না
18	ছো: মাহুদা হান্না	কিডসমক	কিডসমক	ছো: মাহুদা হান্না
19	ছো: মাহুদা হান্না			ছো: মাহুদা হান্না

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

Attendance Sheet

Venue: Town Jainkhali

Date: 07-04-2023

Time:

Sl. No.	Name of Participants	Name of Mahalla/Drain ID	Occupation ¹	Signature
20	બા: હરભાઈ રૂચી	ID-233	ગરબ	[Signature]
21	મનુદ	ID-233	"	manu
22	બા: પ્રભાત અદા	ID-236	ગરબ	[Signature]
23	બા: પ્રભાત	ID-247	"	[Signature]
24	મુ. જાજાદિયો બાબ	ID-242	"	[Signature]
25	મુલતાર	ID-241	"	[Signature]
26	બા: બાબલ રૂચી	ID-241	"	[Signature]
27	બા: રૂચી રૂચી	ID-241	"	[Signature]
28	મિલિયો રૂચી	ID-242	"	[Signature]
29	બા: બા: મનુદ	ID-236	"	[Signature]
30	મુ. જાજાદિયો અદા	ID-236	"	[Signature]
31	બા: રૂચી રૂચી	ID-236	"	[Signature]
32	બા: બા: અમિત જાજાદિયો	ID-233	ગરબ	[Signature]

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

Appendix 12: Sample Grievance Redress Form

(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 No.					
E-mail					
Complaint/Suggestion/Comment/Question <i>Please provide the details (who, what, where and how) of your grievance below.</i>					
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 13: 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 Rehabilitation²⁷

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:

- a. Payment of the affected assets compensation, allowances, loss of incomes,

²⁷ 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.

- 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 described the implementation of project GRM as design in the approved Resettlement Plan. This includes evaluations of its effectiveness, procedures, complaints receive, timeliness to resolve issues/ complaints and resources provided to solve the complaints. Special attentions 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.²⁸ If noncompliance or any major gaps identified, include the recommendation of corrective action plan.

²⁸ 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.