

Resettlement Plan

Document stage: Draft for consultation
Project number: 39295-038
Loan 3142-BAN/8285(OFID)-BAN

April 2017

BAN: Third Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement (Sector) Project–Additional Financing Mymensingh Roads and Drainage Improvement

Contract Packages

UGIIP-III-2/AF/MYME/DR-1/2017;
UGIIP-III-2/AF/MYME/DR-2/2017;
UGIIP-III-2/AF/MYME/DR-3/2017;
UGIIP-III-2/AF/MYME/DR-4/2017;
UGIIP-III-2/AF/MYME/UT-01/2017;
UGIIP-III-2/AF/MYME/UT+DR-01/2017;
UGIIP-III-2/AF/MYME/UT+DR-02/2017; and
UGIIP-III-2/AF/MYME/UT+DR-03/2017

Prepared by the Government of Bangladesh for the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 01 March 2017)

Currency Unit	=	BDT
BDT1.00	=	\$0.01260
\$1.00	=	BDT79.36

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
DOE	–	Department of Environment
DPHE	–	Department of Public Health Engineering
EMP	–	environmental management plan
FGD	–	focus group discussion
GRC	–	grievance redress cell
GRM	–	grievance redress mechanism
Lpcd	–	liters per capita per day
LGED	–	Local Government Engineering Department
NGO	–	nongovernmental organization
PIU	–	project implementation unit
PMU	–	project management unit
PPTA	–	project preparatory technical assistance
ROW	–	right of way
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
ToR	–	terms of reference

WEIGHT AND MEASURES

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

GLOSSARY OF BENGALI TERMS

Arottdar, arattdar	–	Wholesaler trader
Crore	–	10 million (=100 lakh)
Ghat	–	Boat landing area along a river
Hat, hut, or haat	–	Market (bazaar) operating certain afternoons during the week when sellers establish temporary shops. There are also some permanent shops in a hat. Markets usually represent a significant source of income for municipalities.
Hartal	–	General strike
Jhupri	–	Kutchha or temporary structure drainage
Khal	–	Ditch/ canal
Khas or khash	–	Land/ property belonging to government
Kutchha, katchha or kacca	–	Structures built without bricks and mortar or without concrete
Lakh or lac	–	100,000
Moholla or mohalla	–	Subdivision of a ward
Mouza	–	Government-recognized land area
Mouza map	–	Cadastral map of mouza showing plots and their numbers
Nasiman	–	3-wheeler motorized vehicle

Parshad	– Councilor
Pourashava/ Paurashava	– Municipality
Pucca or Puccha	– Permanent structures built with bricks and mortar or concrete
Semi-pucca or semi-pucca	– Structures built partly with bricks and mortar or concrete
Thana	– Police station
Upazila	– Administrative unit below the district level. A district is called a Zila.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Capacity Development Consultants, are responsible for (i) detailed engineering design, contract documents preparation and safeguards facilitation; (ii) project management and administration support; (iii) assistance in supervising construction; (iii) strengthening of local governance, conducting required studies/surveys and (iv) awareness raising on behavioral change in water, sanitation and solid waste management activities.

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

7. **Subproject Description.** The list of proposed subproject components and contract packages in Mymensingh is summarized in **Table 1**. Implementation will involve (i) construction of drainage (13 drains), (ii) improvement of existing roads 17 roads, and 4 road cum drains, for which this resettlement plan is prepared.

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

9. **Resettlement Plan.** This draft resettlement plan for Mymensingh pourashava is prepared for contract packages: (1) UGIIP-III-2/AF/MYME/DR-1/2017; (2) UGIIP-III-2/AF/MYME/DR-2/2017; (3) UGIIP-III-2/AF/MYME/DR-3/2017; (4) UGIIP-III-2/AF/ MYME/DR-4/2017; (5) UGIIP-III-2/AF/MYME/UT-01/2017; (6) UGIIP-III-2/AF/ MYME/UT+DR-01/2017; (7) UGIIP-III-2/ AF/MYME/UT+DR-02/2017; and (8) UGIIP-III-2/AF/MYME/UT+DR-03/2017 proposed for implementation under UGIIP-3–Additional Financing. This RP is based on ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009, and Government of Bangladesh laws. This resettlement plan may be updated (if required) during implementation based on detailed measurement surveys, and also in case of any changes and latest subproject designs. Updating of this draft resettlement plan may be undertaken prior to commencement of work.

10. **Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement.** The scope of land acquisition and resettlement is identified based on subproject selection and field visits to each site and/or alignment. No major involuntary resettlement impacts are envisaged as there is no requirement for private land acquisition as the roads and drainage components will be located along existing roads right-of-way (ROW) and government-owned lands.

11. The identified potential involuntary resettlement (IR) impacts based on the roads and drainage subproject designs include: 33 semi-permanent structures will be affected in varying degrees (25%-100%). Of the impacted 33 structures, 30 are under commercial use. A total of 33 affected persons (structure owners with 175 household members) are impacted. Of the affected structure owners, 30 structure owners face relocation impact due to significant impact to their respective structures; all 30 are expected to be able to reestablish their structures nearby or along the same alignment where located at present. Of the 30 APs who face relocation impacts, 29 APs face significant loss of productive assets (shops or businesses), and 1 household with 5 members faces physical displacement. The remaining affected persons facing structure loss will be able to continue at the present location although there is likelihood of temporary disruption to livelihood during construction/reconstruction.

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

12. **Categorization.** The roads and drainage subproject components proposed for implementation under UGIIP-3 additional financing are classified as Category B in accordance with ADB SPS, 2009. ADB's SPS covers both temporary and permanent impacts to both titled and non-titled persons, and includes both physical and economic displacement.

13. **Consultation and Disclosure.** Goals and objectives of the project have been disclosed with the affected people and other stakeholders through a total of 12 focus group discussion (FGD) and one consultation during June-July 2016. The project cut-off date will be established during implementation and formal disclosure of the resettlement plan.

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

15. **Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan.** The resettlement cost for the implementation of subprojects in Mymensingh pourashava is estimated at approximately \$74,856 which will be met from counterpart (government) funds.

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

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Background

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

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

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

4. A performance-based approach is an integral part for the *pourashavas* to implement UGIAP activities that determine to avail the funding. Therefore project implementation is in three phases based on achievement of governance criteria of the *pourashavas*. The additional financing will provide support for the second and third phase of UGIIP-3.

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

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

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

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

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

Capacity Development Consultants, are responsible for (i) detailed engineering design, contract documents preparation and safeguards facilitation; (ii) project management and administration support; (iii) assistance in supervising construction; (iii) strengthening of local governance, conducting required studies/surveys and (iv) awareness raising on behavioral change in water, sanitation and solid waste management activities.

6. This draft resettlement plan for proposed improvements to roads and drains in Mymensingh pourashava in Phase 2 of UGIIP-3–Additional Financing, and is based on the feasibility study and detailed engineering designs prepared. This resettlement plan is based on Government of Bangladesh’s Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (ARIPO) and ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 requirements for involuntary resettlement Category B projects. Updating of this draft resettlement plan will be undertaken prior to commencement of work.

7. This resettlement plan is based on a 100% census and socioeconomic survey of affected persons for the identified roads and drainage subprojects under the following contract packages for Mymensingh: (1) UGIIP-III-2/AF/ MYME/ DR-1/ 2017; (2) UGIIP-III-2/ AF/ MYME/ DR-2/ 2017; (3) UGIIP-III-2/ AF/ MYME/ DR-3/ 2017; (4) UGIIP-III-2/ AF/ MYME/ DR-4/ 2017; (5) UGIIP-III-II/ AF/ MYME/ UT-01/ 2017; (6) UGIIP-III-2/ AF/ MYME/ UT+DR-01/ 2017; (7) UGIIP-III-2/ AF/ MYME/ UT+DR-02/ 2017; and (8) UGIIP-III-II/ AF/MYME/UT+DR-03/2017 proposed for implementation under UGIIP-3 additional financing. During implementation and in case of any design or alignment changes or changes in components/ works packages prior to implementation, this resettlement plan may be updated (if required) as per approved resettlement framework.

B. Proposed Subproject Components

8. The complete list of proposed road and drainage improvements in Mymensingh is presented in **Table 1**. Implementation will involve (i) development and construction of 13 drains; (ii) improvement of 17 existing roads; and (iii) development of 4 road cum drains. For a proposed improvement of solid waste management subproject a separate social safeguard documents will be prepared. **Figures 1, 2 and 3** show the location map of Mymensingh pourashava, and proposed alignments of roads and drainage, respectively.

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

Table 1: List of Proposed Road and Drainage Improvements in Mymensingh

Contract Package No.	ID	Subproject/Component	Whether Involuntary Resettlement Impacts anticipated/ Resettlement Plan prepared
Drainage			
(UGIIP-III-2/AF/MYME/DR-1/2017	D-1	Development of drainage system with rehabilitation of canal with Footpath starting from station Traffic mour to Chorpara culvert via Malgudam with repair of the road L=1.475km (ch.0+00 ~1+475km).	Involuntary Resettlement impacts identified. Refer Table 2 for details. RP prepared
	D-7	Development of drainage system from Minto College Rail Crossing to Brampputro River via Durgabari Road with repair of the road including Link-1 Development of drainage system with Footpath at Boro Bazar (both side) Link-2:Development of drainage system with Footpath at old pollice club road & sodeshi bazar road with repair of the roads . Total Length=2.071km	Involuntary Resettlement impacts identified. Refer Table 2 for details. resettlement plan prepared
	D-10	Development of drainage system and Footpath(partially) from station mour to Thana ghat via Moharaja road with repair of the road L=0.545km	No involuntary resettlement impact anticipated
UGIIP-III-2/AF/MYME/DR-2/2017	D-4	Development of Akua Khal & Construction of Walkway with Concrete from Akua Poura Graveyard to Sehora Junction. (Ch 0+00-3+320m),Length=3.320km	Involuntary Resettlement impacts identified. Refer Table 2 for details. RP prepared
UGIIP-III-2/AF/MYME/DR-3/2017	D-3	Development of Khal & Construction of walkway with Concrete from Akua Sehora khal Junction to Digharkhanda Near Bypass more(Ch 3+320-6+670).Length=3.350km	No involuntary resettlement impact anticipated
UGIIP-III-2/AF/MYME/DR-4/2017	D-9	D-9: Development of drainage system starting from (A) Dopakhola mour to Upazila Porishod(ch.0+00-0+552m with repair of road (B) Mohila Cadet college to Sehra khal(ch.0+00-0+898m , (C) Upazila Porishod to back side of Mohila Cadet College(ch.0+00-0+385m) & (D) RK Mission to Upazila Porishod road(ch.0+00-0+310m. Total lenth=2145m).	Involuntary Resettlement impacts identified. Refer Table 2 for details. Resettlement Plan prepared
	D-11	(A) Construction of RCC U-Drain at southside of JC Guho road and (B) construction of RCC drain from Raleir mour to Brahmaputra river via Patgudam bridge near LGED office on both sides.Ch 0+00-0+855m South Side,Ch 0+855-1+405 both side,Ch 1+405-1+840m.	Involuntary Resettlement impacts identified. Refer Table 2 for details. RP prepared
	D-12	Development of drainage system along the centerline starting from Bangladesh Agriculture University Firoza Mansion More to Brommoputra river with repair of road. (Ch 0+00-0+950m).	No involuntary resettlement impact anticipated

Contract Package No.	ID	Subproject/Component	Whether Involuntary Resettlement Impacts anticipated/ Resettlement Plan prepared
Urban Transport:			
UGIIP-III-2/AF/MYME/UT-01/2017	R-8	R-8: Construction of Connecting RCC Road starting from Salimer Moar to Moiner Moar (Ch 0+00-0+620m).	Limited impacts to access. Will be mitigated during construction.
	R-9	R-9: Construction of RCC road from Patgudam rail gate to Kewatkhalı Bypass road(ch.0+00-0+935m)	Limited impacts to access. Will be mitigated during construction.
	R-20	(1) R-20:Construction of RCC Road: Part-a Starting from kashor main road to Nazrul Saheb house(Ch 0+00-0+278m),Part-b from Abu Syed House to Zos Mia House (Ch 0+00-0+275m).	
		(2) Construction of RCC Drain: Part-a Starting from kashor main road to Nazrul Saheb house(Ch 0+00-0+278m),Part-b from Abu Syed House to Zos Mia House (Ch 0+00-0+275m).	Limited impacts to access. Will be mitigated during construction.
	R-23	R-23:Rehabilitation of RCC Road starting from Mirbarı Eidgah field to Juel Saheb House beside khal (Ch 0+00-0+345m).	Limited impacts to access. Will be mitigated during construction.
	R-24	R-24: Improvement of RCC road at Gulkıbarı road starting from. Part-A. Sankıpara road to college road. Ch.0+00-0+420m, Part-B. starting from Gulkıbarı road to Mohammad Ali road. Ch.0+00-0+150m, Improvement of RCC road at Mohammad Ali road starting from College road to Zıla school. Ch.0+00-0+368m & Part-B. Mohammad Ali road to RHD road. Ch.0+00-0+180m	Limited impacts to access. Will be mitigated during construction.
	R-26	Construction of RCC road starting from Academy road to Coronation road beside PWD Quarter(ch.0+00-0+398mm)	Limited impacts to access. Will be mitigated during construction.
	R-30	R-30:Improvement of B.C & RCC Road: Part-a Charpara Moar to G.C Guho Road,(Ch 0+00-0+950m),Part-b, Baghmara Moar to Robır Moar,(Ch 0+00-0+666m),Part-c, Dr. Nazrul Islam House to Purohitpara Moar,(Ch 0+00-0+140m),Total Length=1.756km	Limited impacts to access. Will be mitigated during construction.
	R-31	R-31:Improvement of BC Road from Baghmara Rail Crossing to Vatikashore Grave Yard(Kristopur Road) (Ch 0+00-0+620)	Limited impacts to access. Will be mitigated during construction.
	R-34	Improvement of BC road starting from Purabi cenema Hall to Natokgore lane via DB road (ch.0+00-0+1180m)	Limited impacts to access. Will be mitigated during construction.

Contract Package No.	ID	Subproject/Component	Whether Involuntary Resettlement Impacts anticipated/ Resettlement Plan prepared
	R-39(a)	R-39(a):Construction of Omed Ali Road by RCC Starting from RHD Road to Basbari Coloni Road(Ch 0+00-0+250m),b)Improvement road starting from Akua Madrasha quarter rail gate to Bachu mia house road,(Ch 0+00-0+214m),c)Construction of RCC Road from Mymensingh Fulbaria Road to Eco Park.(Ch 0+00-0+235).Total Length=0.699km.	Limited impacts to access. Will be mitigated during construction.
	R-39(b)		
	R-39(c)		
	R-42	R-42: Development of Maskanda Passport Office road by RCC pavement starting from Passport office to Jila porishod school part-A.ch.0+00-0+465m & part-B starting from Oxford school to Jila porishod school via Mistri bari .ch.0+00-0+310m)	Limited impacts to access. Will be mitigated during construction.
	R-43	R-43: Construction of RCC road starting from (Part-A). Liakot Commissioner house to Bolashpur Shimultala. Ch.0+00-0+180m & (Part-B) Liakot Commissioner house to (ch.0+00-0+181m)	Limited impacts to access. Will be mitigated during construction.
R-47	R-47: Construction of RCC road starting from Barera culvert to Maskanda Jila porishod school road(ch.0+00-0+420m)	Limited impacts to access. Will be mitigated during construction	
Urban Transport and Drainage:			
UGIIP-III-2/AF/MYME/UT+D R-01/2017	D-14	Development of drainage system along the centerline starting from Sankipara Rail Gate to Kacijully mour via College & Hamid Uddin road with repair of the road (ch.0+00-0+1134).	No involuntary resettlement impact anticipated
	D-17	Construction of RCC Covered Drain starting from Madarganj Coloni to Sankipara road with Repair of the Road(Part-a, Ch 0+00-0+580m,Part-b,Ch 0+00-0+280m,Part-c,Ch 0+00-0+192m).	No involuntary resettlement impact anticipated
	D-29	D-29: Construction of RCC drain starting from (A) Kagdahor Bazar to Katgola Bazar(ch.0+00-0+2150m), (B) Makjanul Ulum madrasha to Duladia road (ch.0+00-0+230m) & (C) Gologonda mour to Amin bazar (ch.0+00-0+418m) Total length=2798m)	No involuntary resettlement impact anticipated
	R-18	R-18: Improvement & widening of BC road starting from Part-A. Katgola Bazar to Kagdahor Bazar road. Ch. 0+00-0+2450m, Part-B. Tangail road to Makjanul Ulum Madrasha. Ch.0+00-0+350m, Part-C. Gologonda mour to Amin bazar. Ch.0+00-0+318m & Part-D. Gologonda road to Rekatullah house. Ch.0+00-0+120m.	No involuntary resettlement impact anticipated

Contract Package No.	ID	Subproject/Component	Whether Involuntary Resettlement Impacts anticipated/ Resettlement Plan prepared
UGIIP-III-2/AF/MYME/UT+D R-02/2017	R-1	R-1: Improvement & Widening of BC road starting from Kashore Police line to Shankipara shes mour(Coronation road)(Ch 0+00-1+490m).	No involuntary resettlement impact anticipated
	R-2	R-2: Part-A. Reconstruction of Boundary road by RCC starting from Saheb Ali road to Fulbaria roadch.0+00-0+390m & Part-B. Construction of RCC road starting from Boundary road to Zila school road. Ch.0+00-0+168m	No involuntary resettlement impact anticipated
	R-3	R-3: Construction of RCC Road: Part-a: from Senbari Road to Cantonment Boundary Wall (Ch 0+00-0+495m),Part-b: from Noyonmoni Maket to Kawser Saheb house(Ch 0+00-0+345m),Link-1: from Asa Kutir to Tofael Saheb House(Ch 0+00-0+123m),Link-2:from Forazi Saheb house to Robidash Polli (Ch 0+00-0+58m) Link-3:from Monir Saheb house to Mydul Saheb house(Ch 0+00-0+40m), Link-4:from Solaiman Fokir House to Nasim Saheb house (Ch 0+00-0+48m),Link-5:from Front of Fuzlu MP House to Robidash Polli (Ch 0+00-0+110m).Total Length=1.219km	No involuntary resettlement impact anticipated
	D-8	D-8: Development of drainage system: Part-a: from Senbari Road to Cantonment Boundary Wall (Ch 0+00-0+505m),Part-b: from Noyonmoni Maket to Kawser Saheb house(Ch 0+00-0+345m),Part-c from Jalil House to to Robidash Polli (Ch 0+00-0+210m), Link-1:from Asa Kutir to Tofael Saheb House(Ch 0+00-0+123m),Link-2:from Forazi Saheb house to Robidash Polli (Ch 0+00-0+58m),Link-3:from Front of Fuzlu MP House to Robidash Polli (Ch 0+00-0+110m),Total Length=1.351km	No involuntary resettlement impact anticipated
	R-4	R-4:I)Improvement & Widening of BC road:Part-a starting from Kachari Moar Zero Point to Joinal Abedin Songrohosala(Ch 0+00-1+292m),Part-b from Town hall More to Poura Pump House (Ch 0+00-0+568m),Part-c from Front of Eid-Gah to Sarindah Restaurant (Ch 0+00-0+540m),Part-d from DC house to Circuit House Road (Ch 0+00-0+294m).Total Length=2.204km	Limited impacts to access. Will be mitigated during construction.
		(2) II) Part-a: Construction of RCC U- Drain from Kachari to Poura Pump House(Ch 0+26-0+600m).	Limited impacts to access. Will be mitigated during construction.

Contract Package No.	ID	Subproject/Component	Whether Involuntary Resettlement Impacts anticipated/ Resettlement Plan prepared
	R-5	(1) R-5:Improvement of BC & RCC Road: Part-a from Dhaka-Mymensingh Highway to Kewatkhali Bazar Road Via Moinermour (Ch 0+00-2+383m),Part-b from Salim Saheb house to Kumrul Saheb house (PDB Road) (Ch 0+00-0+499m),Link-1 from PDB road to Omar Faruq Saheb house (Ch 0+00-0+117m),Link-2 from Anil Saheb house to Shofic Saheb house (Ch 0+00-0+82m).	Limited impacts to access. Will be mitigated during construction.
		(2)Construction of RCC U-Drain:Part-a from Dhaka-Mymensingh Highway to Milon Saheb House (Ch 0+00-0+250m),Link-1 from PDB road to Omar Faruq Saheb house(Ch 0+00-0+117m),Link-2 from Anil Saheb house to Shofic Saheb house (Ch 0+00-0+82m).	Limited impacts to access. Will be mitigated during construction.
	R-6	R-6: Construction of RCC road starting from Gologonda Amin Bazar to Abrar Madrasha by the side of Rail line(ch.0+250-0+990m)	Limited impacts to access. Will be mitigated during construction.
UGIIP-III-2/AF/MYME/UT+D R-03/2017	R-21	R-21:Improvement of BC & RCC road: Part-a Starting from Tinkona Pokorpar to Nizkolpa Primary School via Amin Bazar (Ch 0+00-0+2+045m) Part-b From Amin Bazar to Ananna Houseing Last Border, (Ch 0+00-0+463m).Total Length=2.508km	Limited impacts to access. Will be mitigated during construction.
	D-41	D-41: Development of Drainage Network of Ananna Houseing Society upto Neezkolpa Khal Part-a,(Ch 0+00-2+485m),Part-b,(Ch 0+00-0+530m),Links=2*14*200=5600m,Total Length=8.615 km.	Involuntary Resettlement impacts identified. Refer Table 2 for details. RP prepared

C. Objectives of Resettlement Plan

10. This resettlement plan (RP) for Mymensingh pourashava is based on the project preparatory study for roads and drainage subprojects (contract packages: (1) UGIIP-III-2/AF/MYME/ DR-1/ 2017; (2) UGIIP-III-2/ AF/ MYME/ DR-2/ 2017; (3) UGIIP-III-2/ AF/ MYME/ DR-3/ 2017; (4) UGIIP-III-2/ AF/ MYME/ DR-4/ 2017; (5) UGIIP-III-II/ AF/ MYME/ UT-01/ 2017; (6) UGIIP-III-2/ AF/ MYME/ UT+DR-01/ 2017; (7) UGIIP-III-2/ AF/ MYME/ UT+DR-02/ 2017; and (8) UGIIP-III-II/ AF/MYME/UT+DR-03/2017. New contract packages or changes in the contract packages may require preparation of new resettlement plans (RPs) as per approved resettlement framework.

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

12. This resettlement plan has been prepared to meet the following objectives:

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

Figure 1: Pourashava Location Map

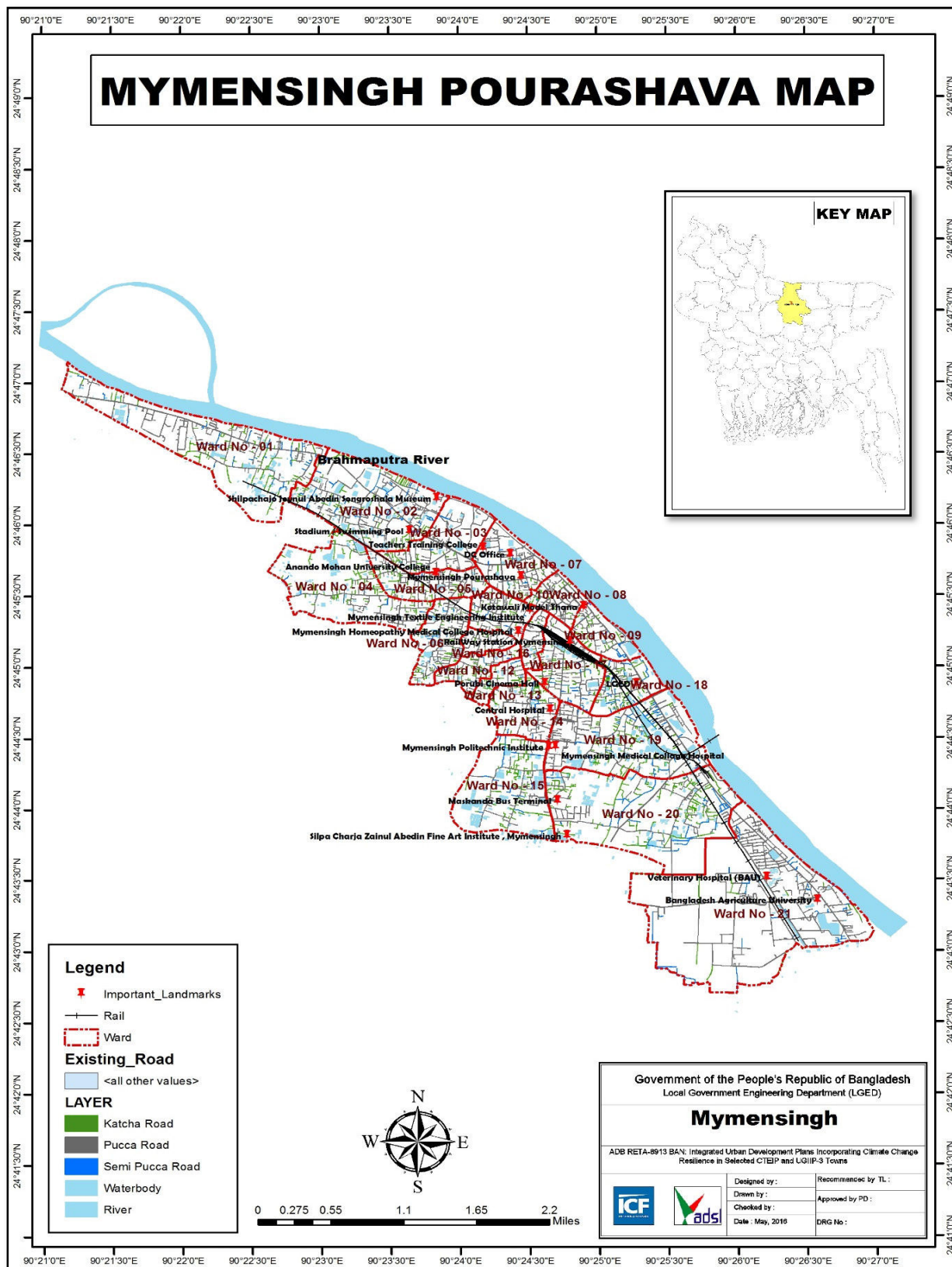


Figure 2: Proposed Drainage Improvements in Mymensingh

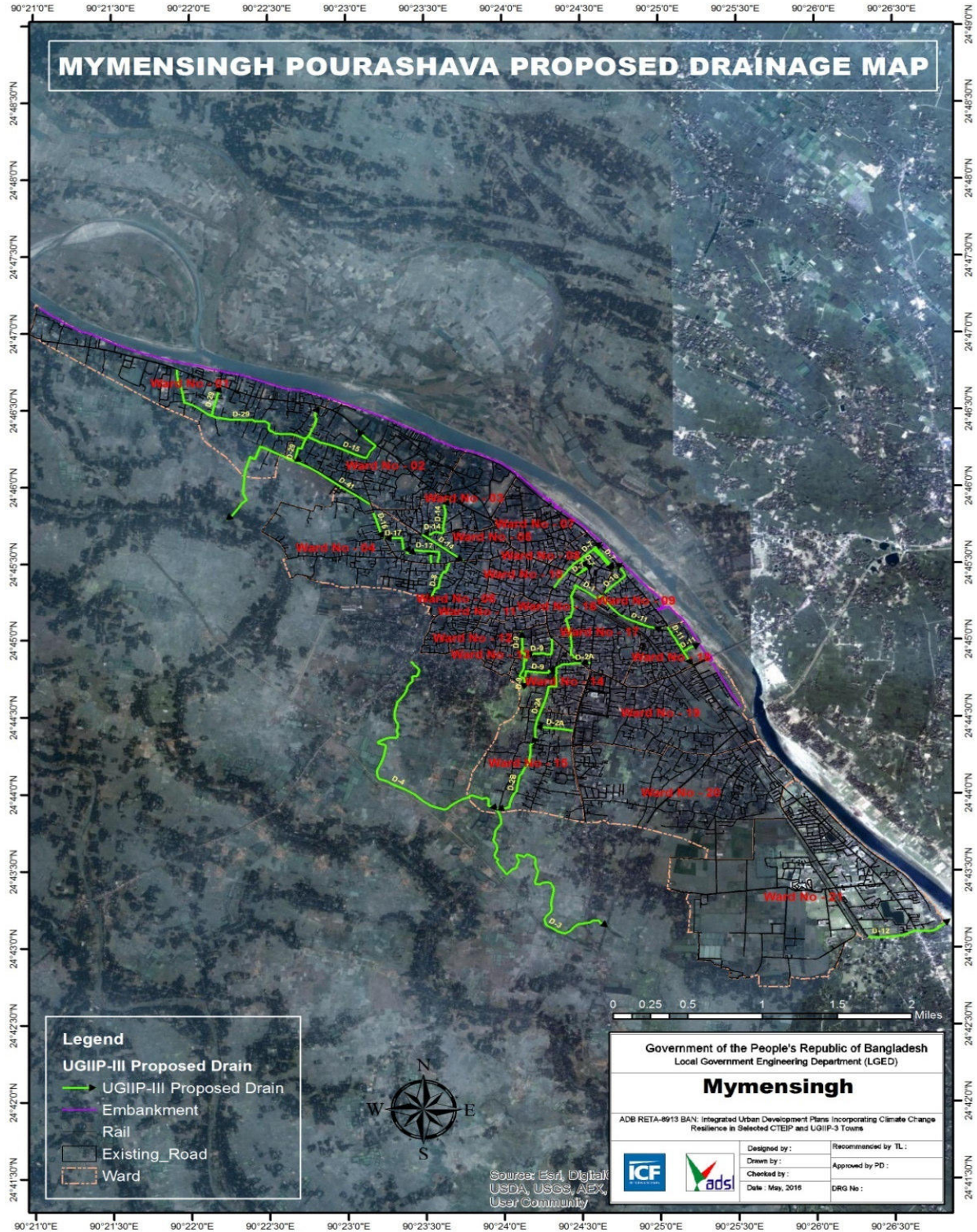
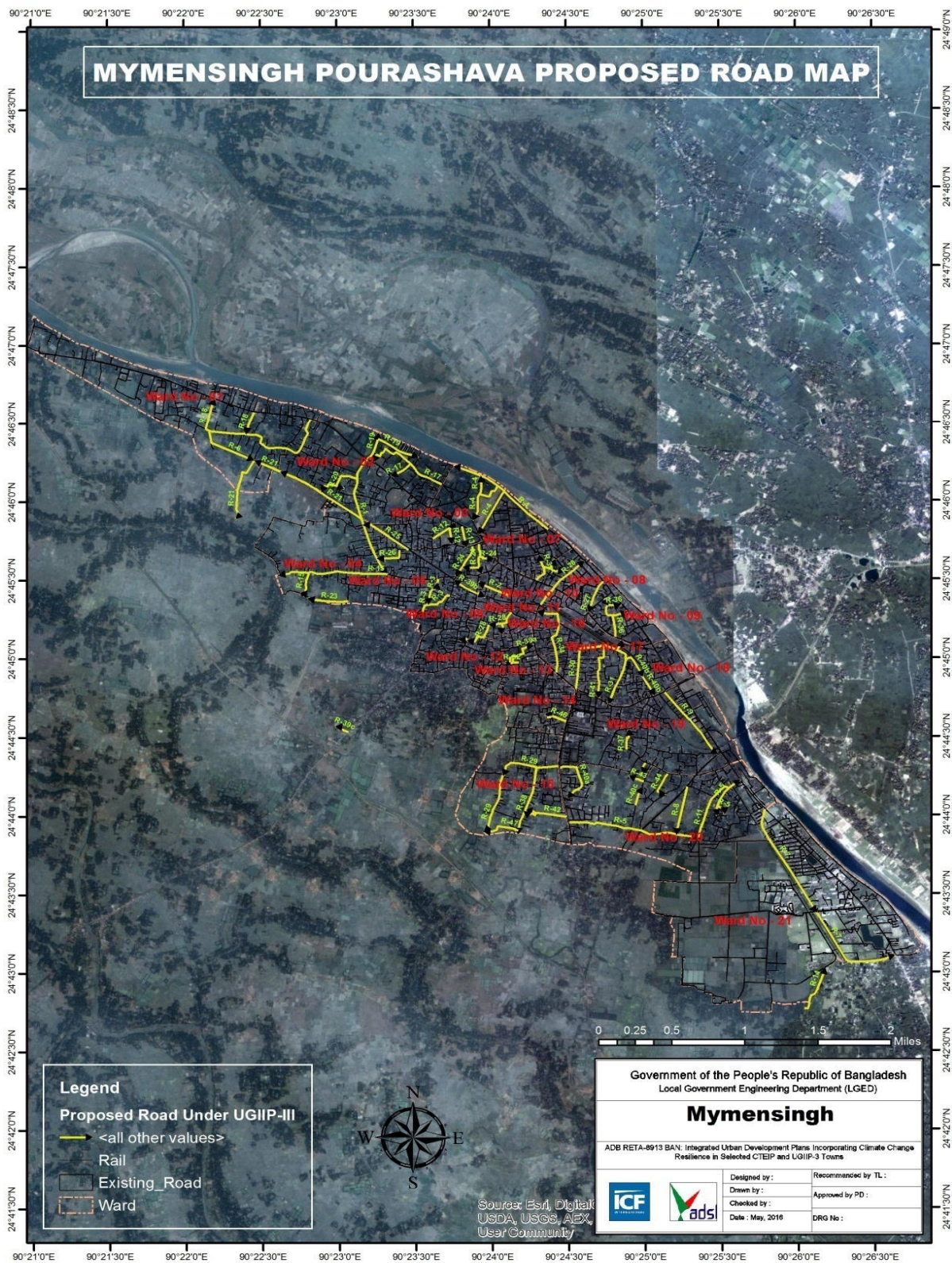


Figure 3: Proposed Road Improvements in Mymensingh



II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

13. The scope of land acquisition and resettlement is identified based on field visits to each alignment of the proposed contract packages for roads and drainage facilities, followed by census and socioeconomic surveys of affected persons. Detailed measurement surveys are proposed before implementation in sections ready for construction. No private land acquisition will be required for roads and drainage components as all proposed alignments belong to the pourashava.¹¹

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

A. Methodology Used for Assessing Land Acquisition and Resettlement

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

16. **Census of affected persons and inventory of affected assets.** Complete census (100%) of affected households and assets using the form in **Appendix 10** was conducted from 22 May to 6 June 2016 to identify entitled and non-entitled persons, vulnerable affected persons, inventory and detailed measurement of all affected assets (land and non-land) and remaining fixed assets of affected persons.¹²

17. **Data analysis and interpretation.** Results of the census (**Appendix 1 and 2**) were analyzed to determine estimated cost of involuntary resettlement impacts and establish the resettlement database to be used during project monitoring and supervision.¹³

18. **Updating of the Resettlement Plan.** The resettlement plan has been prepared based on census and socioeconomic surveys subsequent to project preparatory study for roads and drainage infrastructure for contract packages M-1, M-2, M-3, M-4, M-5, M-6, and M-7 (UGIIP-III-II/AF/MYME/UT-01/2017) proposed for implementation UGIIP-3 additional financing. The

¹² For a drain (D-41), where a design change led to a change in alignment to avoid land acquisition impacts, census and socioeconomic surveys had been conducted for a part of the alignment prior to the design change. Some parts of the changed alignment had not been surveyed. However, the municipality has issued a letter stating there are no land acquisition impacts along the changed alignment as all the land of the new alignment is municipal land. Structure loss to two structures assessed through the Census Survey for part of the alignment will not be possible to avoid. (See Appendix 12).

¹³ (i) A census of all APs with basic demographic and socioeconomic data, such as household size, age, gender (especially of the head of household), ethnicity, occupation, household income, and vulnerability; (ii) an inventory of all affected assets located within the designated alignment of the project facilities, including land of various types (residential, commercial, and agricultural) and other immovable property (buildings, fences, sheds, irrigation canals, wells, and other structures) where quantities and relevant measurements are clearly determined; and (iii) the valuation of these assets at replacement cost according to local market prices and standards of valuation, without deductions for depreciation, recovery of salvageable materials, or registration fees and other transaction costs.

resettlement plan will be updated during detailed design prior to project implementation, based on detailed measurement surveys.¹⁴

B. Land Acquisition

19. **Drainage improvement.** All drainage subproject will be constructed on existing ROWs which widths are sufficient for the proposed components. Thus, land acquisition is not required for drainage improvement.

20. **Roads improvement.** All roads subprojects will improve existing roads of Mymensingh pourashava. No new road construction will be involved. Widening, if required will be within available road ROWs with sufficient widths for the proposed components. Therefore, no land acquisition is required for roads improvement.

21. If there are design changes and land is required and stakeholders are willing to donate, any land donation will be endorsed by an independent third party evaluator (e.g. an eminent citizen of the pourashava, preferably employed or associated with an institution) as per resettlement framework to ensure there is no significant social and economic impact due to land donation.¹⁵

C. Resettlement Impacts

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

¹⁴ Detailed measurement survey involves detailed measurement of the affected land parcel or structure and provides an inventory of the status/condition of all other assets on the land (e.g. trees, irrigation infrastructure, etc.) or structure. Although DMS is not yet undertaken, fairly robust data based on assessment by survey team and pourashava personnel in discussion with APs is used for preparation of this RP.

¹⁵ In the event of land donation, the project team should conduct due diligence to (i) verify that the donation is in fact voluntary and did not result from coercion, using verbal and written records and confirmation through an independent third party; and (ii) ensure that voluntary donations do not severely affect the living standards of affected persons, and benefit them directly.

Table 2: Involuntary Resettlement Impacts in Mymensingh Pourashava

Sl. #	ID No.	Name of Schemes	Existing Width (m)	Length (km)	Width (m) Proposed	Length (Km) Proposed	IR impacts	Remarks
1	D-1	Development of drainage system with rehabilitation of canal with footpath starting from station Traffic mour to Chorpara culvert via Malgudam with repair of the road.	No existing drain. Adequate government ROW width available to lay proposed pipelines.	L=1.475 km	1600 mm	L=1.475 km	3 Jhupri No. of Household/ APs = 3 No. of affected HH members = 14 2 Shop No. of HH/ APs = 2 No. of affected HH members = 16 1 Hotel No. of HH/ APs = 1 No. of affected HH members = 6 2 Stall No. of HH/ APs = 2 No. of affected HH members = 11	8 APs face significant loss of commercial structures, requiring relocation.
3	D-4	Development of Akua Khal & Construction of Walkway with CC Block from Akua Poura Graveyard to Sehora Junction.	Khal/canal. Adequate government ROW available (varying widths at different stretches) for proposed improvement.	L=3.320 km	Top Width=8~18 m Bottom Width=6.5~10m	L=3.320 km	1 Jhupri No. of HH/APs = 1 No. of affected HH members = 07	1 AP faces 100% commercial structure loss and relocation impact.
4	D-7	Development of drainage system from Minto College Rail Crossing to Brampputro River	No existing drain. Adequate government ROW width	L=2.071 km	600 mm, 900 mm, 1400 mm dia RCC Pipe	L=2.071 km	1 Shop No. of HH/ APs = 1 No. of affected HH members = 6 2 stall	All 3 APs face 100% commercial structure loss and relocation impact.

Sl. #	ID No.	Name of Schemes	Existing Width (m)	Length (km)	Width (m) Proposed	Length (Km) Proposed	IR impacts	Remarks
		via Durgabari Road with repair of the road including Link-1 Development of drainage system with Footpath at Boro Bazar (both side) Link-2:Development of drainage system with Footpath at old police club road & sodeshi bazar road with repair of the roads.	available to lay proposed pipelines.				No. of HH/ APs = 2 No. of affected HH members = 16	
5	D-9	Development of drainage system starting from Dhopakhola mour to Upazila Porishod, Construction of RCC drain starting from Mohila Cadet College to Sehora khal and Construction of RCC drain starting from Upazila porishod to back side of Mohila Cadet college.	No existing drain. Adequate government ROW width available to lay proposed pipeline.	L=2.045 km	Width=700 ~1200 mm	L=2.045 km	3 Jhupri No. of HH/ APs = 3 No. of affected HH members = 15 3 Stall No. of HH/ APs = 3 No. of affected HH members = 15 1 Hotel No. of HH/ APs = 1 No. of affected HH members = 08	All 7 APs face 100% commercial structure loss and relocation impact.
8	D-11	Construction of RCC U-Drain at southside of JC Guho road and construction of RCC drain from Raleigh mour to Brahmaputra river via Patgudam bridge near LGED	No existing drain. Adequate government ROW width available to lay proposed	L=1.840 km	1000 mm~1600 mm	L=1.840 km	6 Jhupri No. of HH/ APs = 6 No. of affected HH members = 27 3 small shop No. of HH/ APs = 3 No. of affected HH members = 15	9 APs face commercial structure loss requiring relocation.

Sl. #	ID No.	Name of Schemes	Existing Width (m)	Length (km)	Width (m) Proposed	Length (Km) Proposed	IR impacts	Remarks
		office on both sides	pipeline.				2 Room/ Bathroom and Kitchen No. of HH/ APs = 2 No. of affected HH members = 06 1 Hotel No. of HH/ APs = 1 No. of affected HH members = 5	
9	D-41	Development of Drainage Network of Ananna Housing Society up to Neezkolpa Khal Part-a	3.5-4.5 meters	L=8.615	3000 mm	L=8.615	1 house (partially affected) No. of affected HH members=5 1 small stall No. of affected HH members=1	25% of residential structure loss to 1 HH is likely to render the house unviable, leading to relocation. 100% loss to 1 AP of the commercial structure (stall) will require relocation
		Total					33 structures 33 Affected persons 175 household members	29 APs face significant loss of productive assets (shops or businesses) requiring relocation, and 1 household with 5 members faces physical displacement.

APs = affected persons, BC = Bituminous Carpeting, BDR = Bangladesh Riffle Road, HH = household, ISG = Improve Sub-Grade, LGED = Local Government Engineering Department, RCC = reinforced cement concrete, ROW = right of way, WBM = Water Bone Macadam.

Note: As per procurement plan prepared during project preparation. Components are grouped as “packages” to be implemented by civil works contractors. Packages not listed in the table above are assessed to have no impact, or, limited impact that can be easily mitigated during construction.

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

23. **Drainage improvement.** There is sufficient space along ROWs to construct the proposed drains (D-10, D-3, D-12, D-14, D-17, D-29). It has been noted that there are no structures, encroachers/ squatters and/or mobile vendors/ hawkers along the proposed alignment and ROWs of these drains. Similarly, for the road cum drain IDs R-18, R-1, R-2 and R-3, the available ROWs are sufficient for the proposed works and are not assessed to have any IR impacts.

24. Based on census surveys no impacts are identified for road cum drains ID no.s R-18, R-1, R-2, R-3. Impacts are identified for the following 5 proposed drains (ID D-1, D-7, D-4, D-9, D-11 and D-41):

- (i) To construct D-1: 3 jhupri, 2 shop, 1 small restaurant and 2 stall are likely to be affected. Seven of the structures face 100% loss, and the restaurant faces 50% structure loss (considered as fully affected as per entitlement matrix in the resettlement framework). All affected structures are commercial establishments. Owners of these businesses are anticipated to face relocation impact and temporary income loss. No trees will be cut down. Strip map showing location of involuntary resettlement impacts is shown as **Figure 4**.
- (ii) In case of D-7, three shops are likely to be affected (100% loss), and will involve relocation and temporary income loss. Strip map showing location of involuntary resettlement impacts is shown as **Figure 5**.
- (iii) During implementation of D-4, one jhupri (commercial) is likely to be affected (100% loss), and will involve relocation and temporary income loss. Strip map showing location of involuntary resettlement impacts is shown as **Figure 6**.
- (iv) For implementation of D-9, 7 structures (3 stalls, 2 small shops, 1 small restaurant and 1 jhupri) are likely to be fully affected (100% loss), and will involve relocation and temporary income loss. Strip map showing location of involuntary resettlement impacts is shown as **Figure 7**.
- (v) In case of D-11, 12 structures are likely to be affected, of which 9 are likely to require relocation and will entail temporary income loss to the structure owners. Owners of the 3 structures that do not require relocation (loss of kitchen, bathroom and 25% structure loss) are anticipated to face temporary livelihood loss (**Figure 8**).
- (vi) In case of D-41, 1 house and 1 small commercial structure are affected; both will require relocation.¹⁶

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

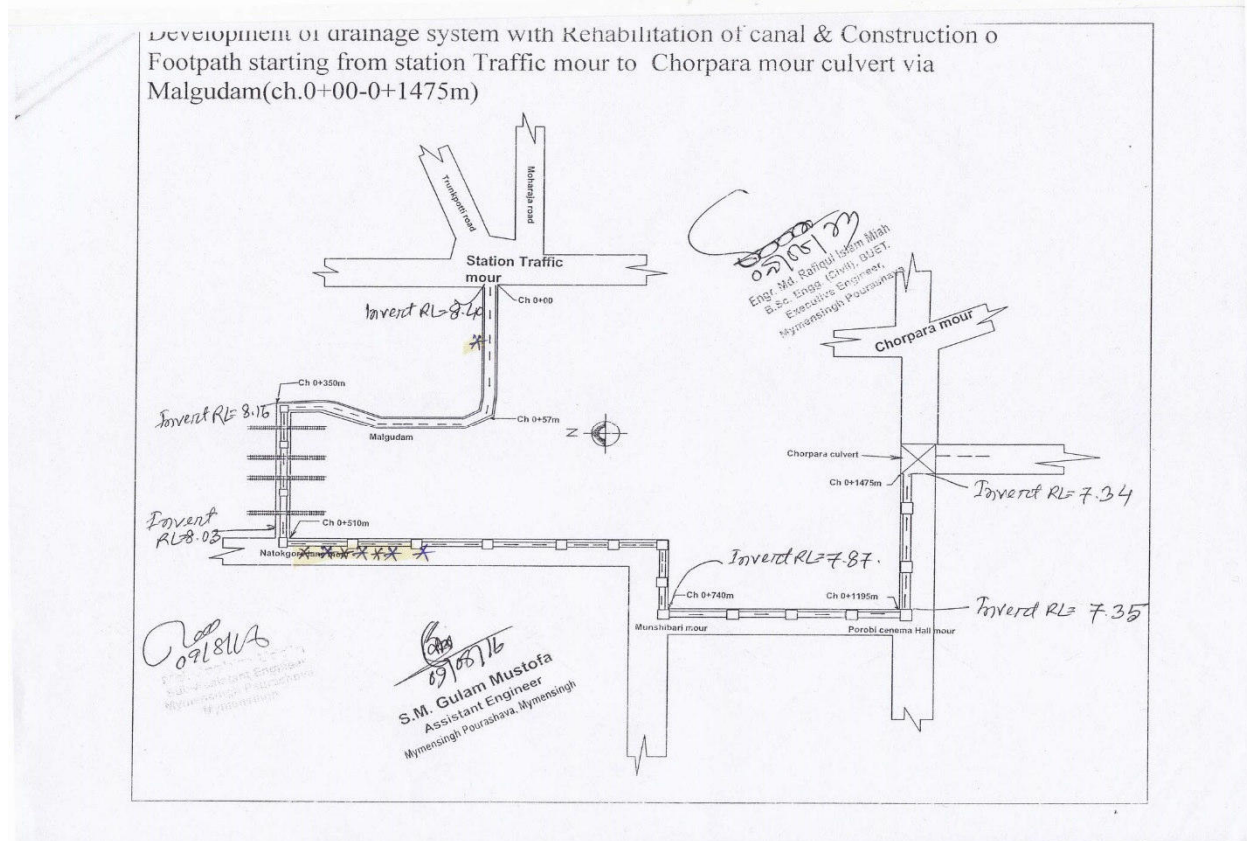
26. **Roads improvement.** There is sufficient space along carriageways for roads R-4, R-5, R-6, R-8, R-9, R-20, R-23, R-24, R-26, R-30, R-31, R-34, R-39, R-42, R-43, and R-47. The carriageways are free from any structures along proposed alignments. Limited impacts are identified to shopkeepers who are using the road ROW for display of wares; however, all

¹⁶ In case of D-41, the initially proposed alignment required land acquisition (about 385 decimals) from 15 landowners (titleholders) and was assessed to involve structure loss to 2 structure owners. The alignment was later changed to avoid land acquisition; however, structure loss requiring temporary relocation impact to one affected person and no relocation for another affected person is anticipated. Avoidance of land acquisition for the changed alignment is confirmed by the pourashava through a letter issued by them (Appendix 12). In case of any associated facility (e.g. other parts of the same drain) financed by government/other funding agencies, an additional due diligence report will be prepared and appended to this resettlement plan, prior to start of construction.

shopkeepers would like the roads to be improved and will shift their wares inside or by the side of each shop during the construction period willingly. Potential access disruption to shops, residences, offices and institutions will be avoided by the contractor, who will ensure pedestrian access, at minimum, throughout the construction period to avoid income loss to shopkeepers and hotel owners.

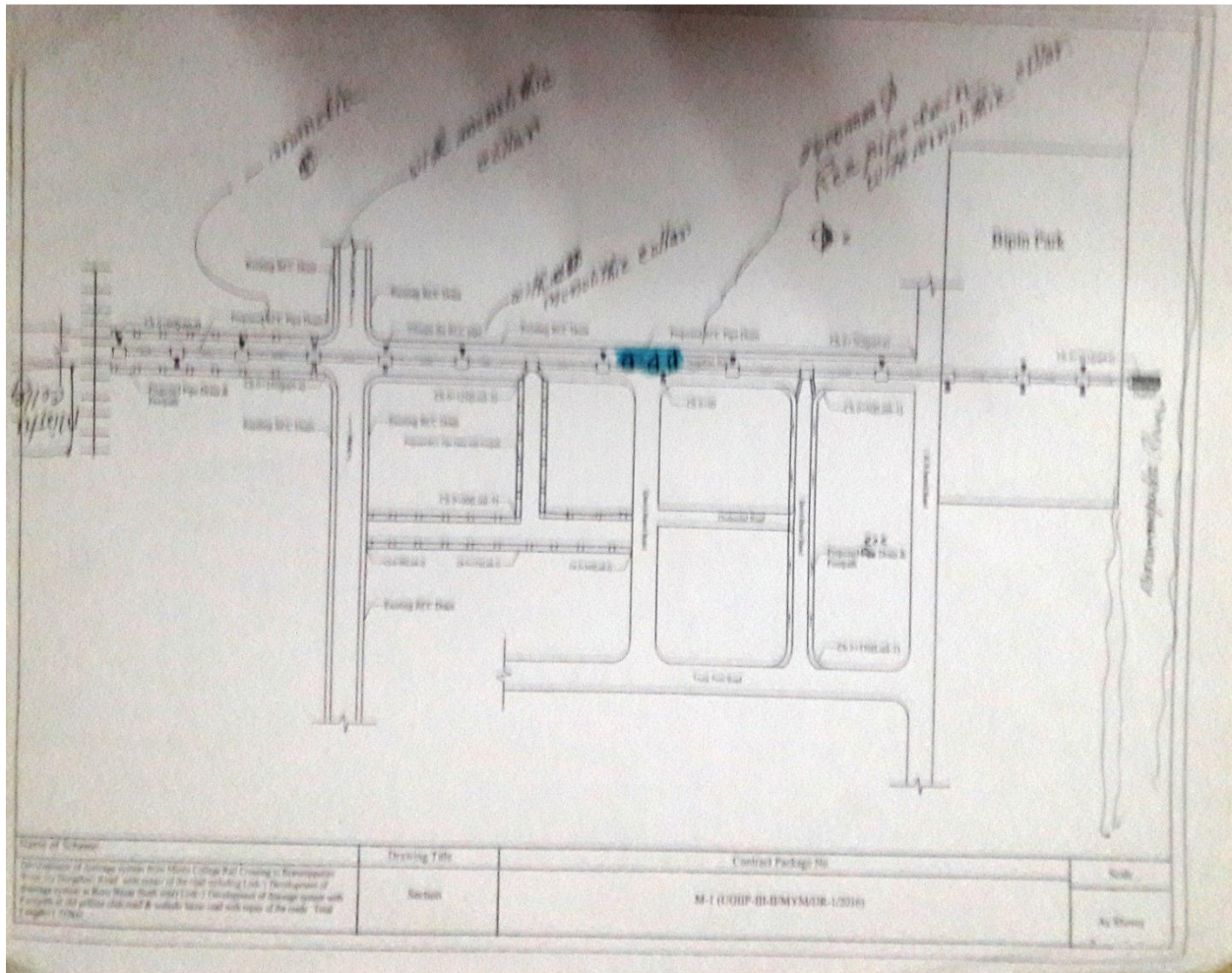
27. There is sufficient space for staging areas, construction equipment, and stockpiling of materials in all Phase 2 roads. However, the contractor will need to remove all construction and demolition wastes on a daily basis as per subproject EMP.

Figure 4: Strip map showing location of D-1 IR impacts



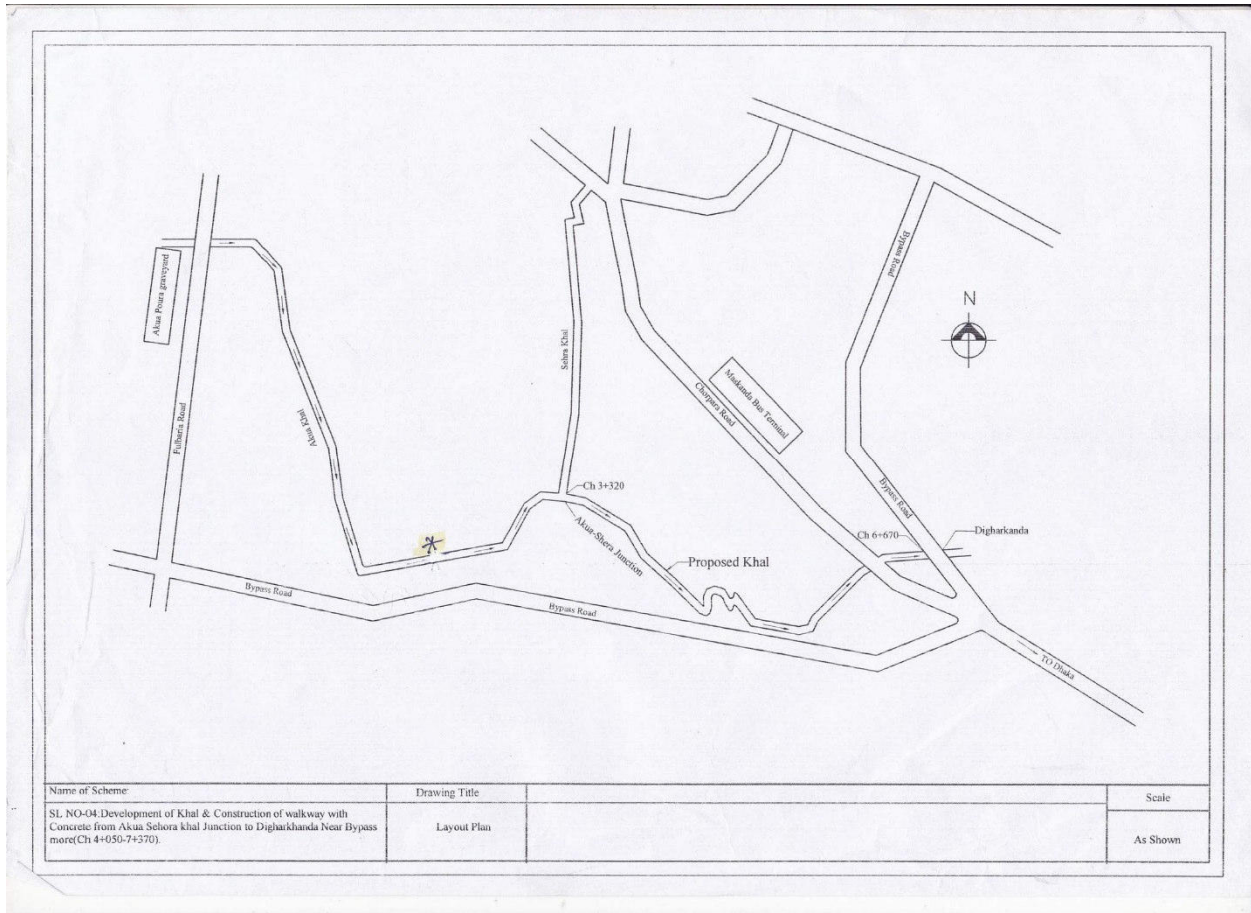
Note: Star signs depict location of 8 affected structures. Refer photographs of affected structures by alignment for details.

Figure 5: Strip map showing location of D-7 IR impacts



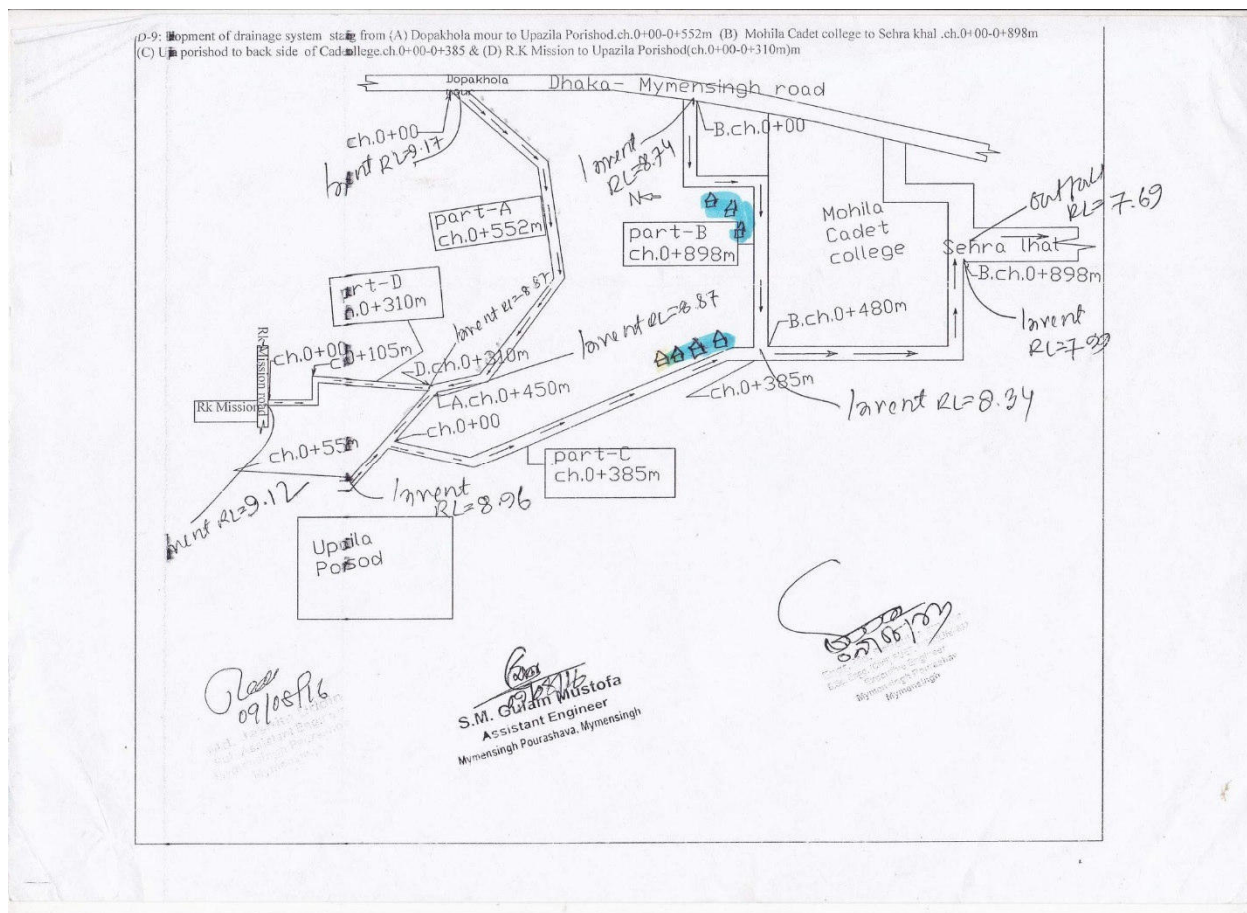
Note: Structure symbols with blue highlights depict location of 3 affected structures. Refer photographs of affected structures by alignment for details

Figure 6: Strip map showing location of D-4 IR impacts



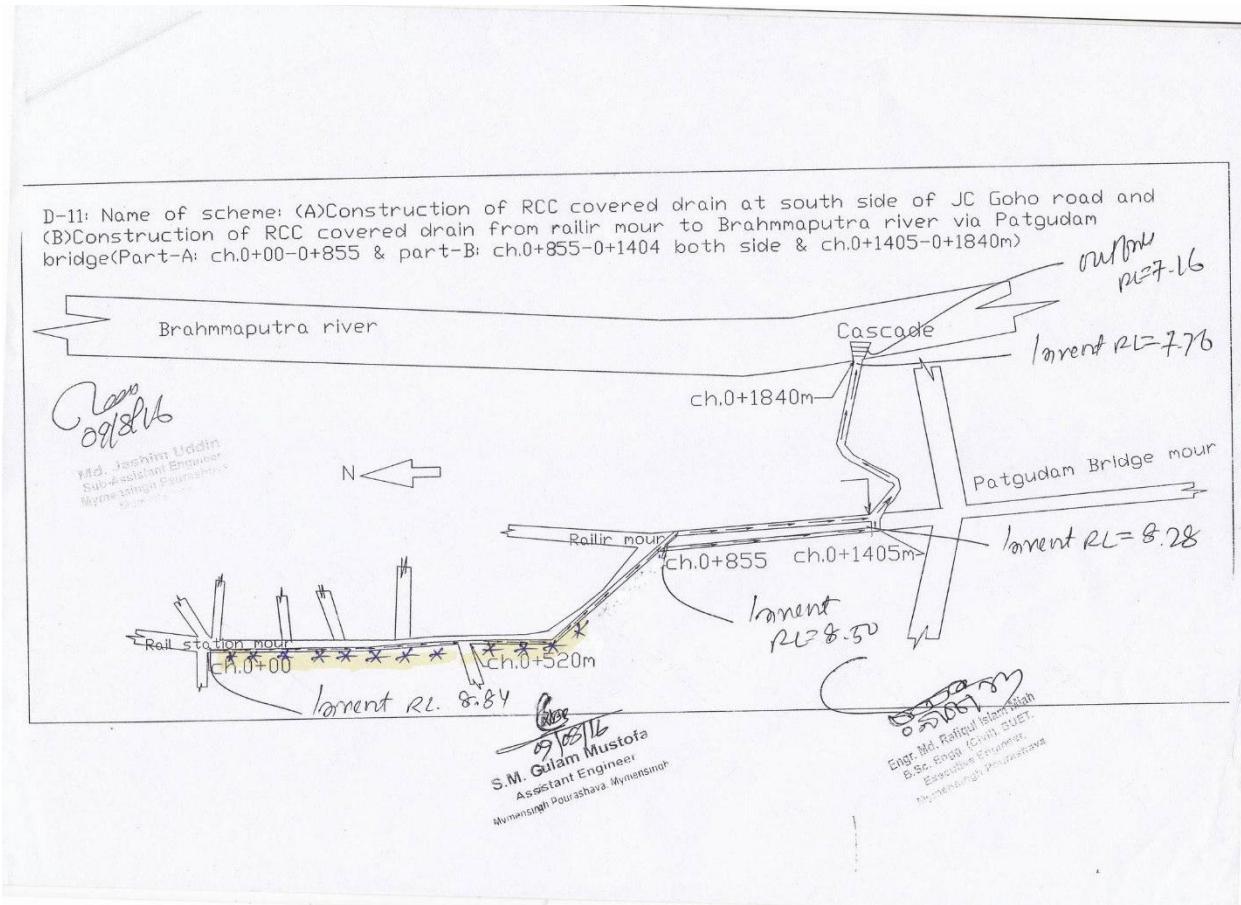
Note: Star sign depicts location of 1 affected structure. Refer photographs of affected structures by alignment for details.

Figure 7: Strip map showing location of D-9 IR impacts



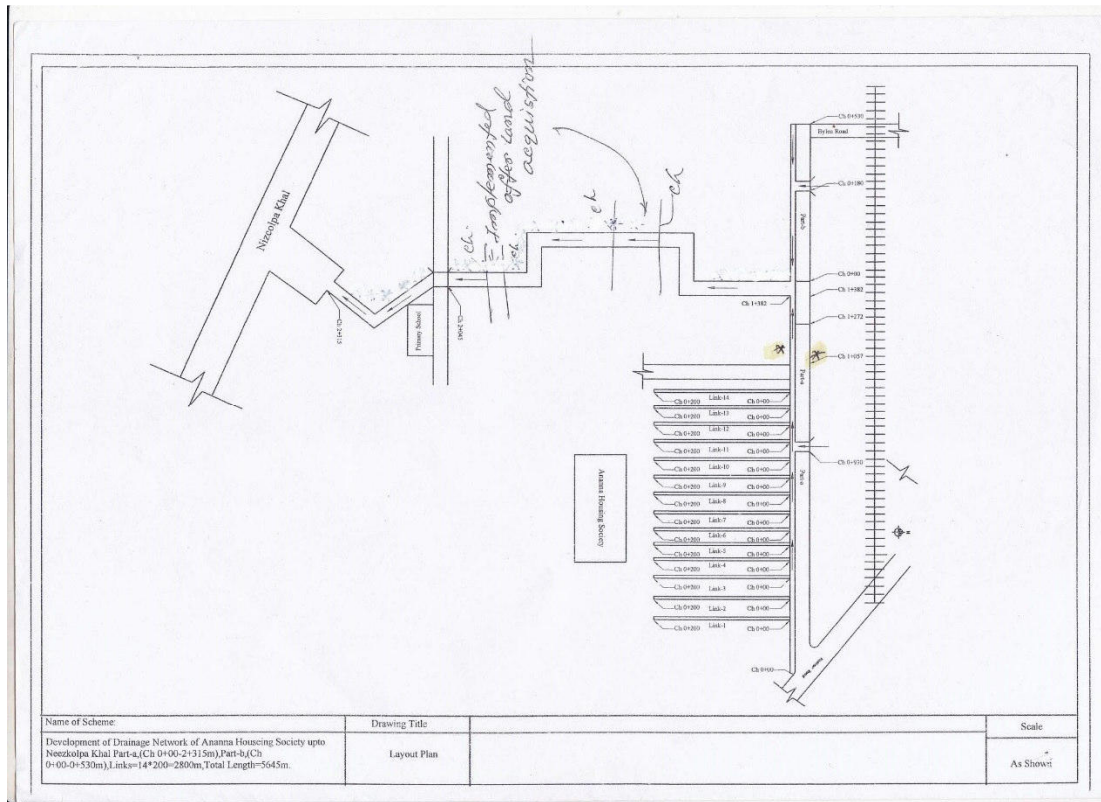
Note: Structure symbol depicts location of 7 affected structures. Refer photographs of affected structures by alignment for details.

Figure 8: Strip map showing location of D-11 IR impacts



Note: Star signs depict location of 12 affected structures. Refer photographs of affected structures by alignment for details.

Figure 9: Strip map showing location of D-41 IR impacts



Note: Star signs depict location of 2 affected structures. Refer photographs of affected structures by alignment for details.

Photos of Drainage Alignments where Impacts Anticipated and Affected Structures

Alignment

D-1



AP serial No 26 (RAFIQUL ISLAM)



AP serial No 27 (NURUL ISLAM)

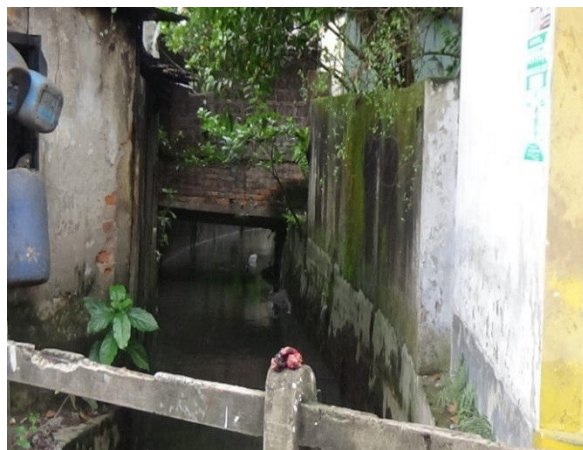


AP serial No 28 (BAPPI)
JAHANGIR, SURAJ



AP serial No-22, 23, 24, 25, (MD
ABDUL LATIF , MD SAJJAT HOSSAIN

D-4



AP serial No 13 (MD YOUSUF ALI)

D7



Serial Number-109, 110 (Md. Khoka Mia, Md. Abadur Rahman)



Serial Number-111 (Md. Shahin)

D-9



AP serial No 1, 2, 3, 4 MD ASLAM, LITON ROY, MD SALAUDDIN & TIPU SULTAN)

D11



APs Serial No-33 (FAJLUL HOQUE)



APs Serial No-38 (MOST MOJADA BEGUM)

D41



APs Serial No-101 & 102 (MD MUNSUR and MD MAHIUL AMIN)

Note: Photographs of each affected person and affected structure, including those requiring relocation to be added to the updated resettlement plan, during DMS Survey for resettlement plan updating.

28. Road closures are not anticipated during construction phase. Although construction of components involves simple techniques of civil work, the invasive nature of excavation and the alignments proposed in built-up areas of Mymensingh pourashava where there are a variety of human activities, will result in impacts to sensitive receptors such as residents, businesses, and the community in general. Excavation may also damage existing infrastructure (such as water distribution pipes, electricity pylons, etc.) located along the ROWs. Through implementation of the environmental management plan (EMP), contractors are required to avoid and limit the disturbance to the extent possible. Specific mitigation measures are provided in the EMP, incorporated into their contracts, and will be closely monitored by Mymensingh pourashava (project implementation unit [PIU]) and management design supervision consultants (MDSC). The subproject EMP provides the following measures and requirement to be implemented by the contractor to ensure impacts are mitigated:

- (i) in coordination with Mymensingh pourashava traffic authority, implement a traffic

- management plan;
- (ii) inform through public announcements, billboards/ signage and other form of notice the residents, businesses owners and tenants, and other sensitive receptors (schools, places of worship, hospitals/ clinics, etc.) along construction alignment 7 days, and again 2 days, prior to commencement of works;¹⁷
 - (iii) leave spaces for access between mounds of soil;
 - (iv) provide walkways and metal sheets where required to maintain access across for people and vehicles;
 - (v) consult businesses and institutions regarding operating hours and factoring this in work schedules;
 - (vi) consider night works in high-traffic and commercial areas;
 - (vii) ensure there is provision of alternate access to businesses and institutions during construction phase, so that there is no closure of these shops or any loss of clientele; and
 - (viii) Ensure any damage to properties and utilities will be restored or compensated to pre-work conditions.

29. Temporarily affected mobile hawkers/ vendors (if any) will be assisted by contractors in moving to alternative locations during the brief period of construction and allowed to return once construction in the area is declared complete. However, in the event that there are income losses for persons with temporary and/or movable structure/equipment during shifting (anticipated to be for a maximum period of 2 days in most cases), compensation for lost income will be made for the time of disruption. Additional assistance will be provided to vulnerable affected persons (APs).

30. This resettlement plan summarizes potential involuntary resettlement impacts in **Table 3**. The Involuntary Resettlement Impacts Assessment Checklist is provided in **Appendix 3**.

Table 3: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

	Details	Number	Description of Loss	Number of Affected Households	Number of Household Members
1.	Structures				
	a. Main Structure				
	(i) Permanent		Not applicable		
	(ii) Semi-permanent	33	Shops, stall, jhupri, house, hotel, kitchen, bath, etc.	33	175
	b. Other Structures				
	(i) Permanent/ semi-permanent				
2.	Trees				
3.	Crops (planted on ROWs)	None	Not applicable		
4.	Livelihood				
	(i) Permanent ^a		Not applicable		
5.	(ii) Temporary ^b	33	2 to 4 weeks per affected person (temporary income loss)	33	33 HH=175 members (100% structure owners)

¹⁷ Information should be understandable to local people and include nature and duration of construction activities and contact numbers for concerns/ complaints.

	Details	Number	Description of Loss	Number of Affected Households	Number of Household Members
6	Relocation	30	Drainage subprojects	30	30 structure owners (29 shop/ business owners will face loss of productive assets and relocation of business, and 1 household with 5 members faces physical displacement)

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

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

31. Of the total 33 affected households facing varying levels of impact, 25 belong to vulnerable households (with 141 members), of which 1 is a household with multiple vulnerabilities (BPL and female headed) and 23 are BPL; while 1 female-headed household is not BPL. Information on vulnerability status of households is summarized in **Table 4**.¹⁸

Table 4: Summary of Vulnerable Households/ Affected Persons

	Type of Vulnerability	No. of Affected Household	No. of Affected Household Family Members
1.	Below poverty line (BPL) ^a	24 (of which 01 WHH)	141 (of which 2 WHH)
2.	Woman headed household	02 (of which 01 BPL)	8 (of which 3 BPL)
2.	Multiple vulnerabilities (BPL and female headed/elderly) ^b	01 (of 25 vulnerable)	03 (of 141 vulnerable)
3.	Any poor household with disabled member	None	

^a In the absence of both national and regional benchmark of below poverty level (BPL), this project uses the upper poverty line at BDT2778 /capita/month for Dhaka Urban to determine vulnerable households. This is calculated from 2010 upper poverty line determined by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics with inflation rate added.

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

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

Source: Census Survey, June 2016.

32. The affected household with multiple vulnerabilities does not face relocation impact. The remaining affected BPL households and 1 woman headed household face structure loss, temporary relocation and temporary loss of income. A pourashava–level gender action plan (GAP) is prepared for the project to ensure gender equality and social inclusion. The GAP provides for activities to include active participation of females in (i) project disclosure and FGDs, (ii) decision making capacity in pourashavas, (iii) increasing women-friendly service

¹⁸ ADB SPS 2009 SR II definition of vulnerable (below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land) was followed in identification of vulnerable APs. BPL, female-headed and elderly were the categories of vulnerable found among the affected persons.

delivery including the poor and the marginalized, and (iv) building women-friendly infrastructure at all levels of pourashavas.

33. There are no identified indigenous peoples/ small ethnic communities (IPs/ SEC) in Mymensingh pourashava.¹⁹ In course of resettlement impact surveys as well, no IP has been identified among affected persons. Hence, no adverse impacts to indigenous people that are likely to affect their identity, culture, and customary livelihoods, are anticipated as a result of proposed subproject components. If a project causes land acquisition and resettlement of IPs/ SEC, a combined SECDP and resettlement plan will be formulated. In the case of physical displacement of IPs/ SEC from traditional or customary lands, the broad community support of the affected IPs/SECs is required. Detailed information on their land-use, economic activities, and social organizations will be collected to prepare a separate small ethnic community development plan (SECDP).

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. Profile of Affected Persons

34. Impact inventory surveys reveal that there are 33 affected households (owners of the shops, stalls, *jhupri*, restaurants and other structures like bathroom or kitchen etc.) in Mymensingh due to proposed drains subprojects. Of these, three households facing loss of bathroom/ kitchen remaining structure viable will not require relocation. All the remaining 30 affected persons (owners of shops, restaurants, stalls or *jhupris*) face potential temporary physical and temporary economic displacement as their existing structures will be rendered unviable after demolition. Of the 30 households facing temporary displacement, 23 are BPL and 1 is woman-headed. All affected shops, house, boundary walls are on existing road or drain ROW, who have been present for above 2 years at the location to pursue economic activities.

35. Majority (87%) affected persons belong to the majority social group of Bengali Muslims and the remaining (13%) are Bengali Hindus. The number of household members in affected person households is 175. The average household size is 5.3. The overall sex ratio in these households is 989 females per 1,000 males.

Table 5: Demographic Characteristics
(N=33 households)

Component	Male (No.)	Female (No.)	Total	Households (No.)
D1	25	22	47	8
D4	4	3	7	1
D7	14	8	22	3
D9	18	20	38	7
D11	24	31	55	12
D41	3	3	6	2
Total	88	87	175	33

Source: Census Survey, June 2016.

36. The impact inventory and survey of businesses undertaken in Mymensingh reveal that 25 out of 33 persons facing structure loss are vulnerable (**Table 5**).

¹⁹ Indigenous Peoples often have traditional land rights but no formal titles, for the project, referred to as small ethnic communities.

37. As many as 45% of the affected persons (APs) are illiterate, and about 55% are literate or have primary education.

Table 6: Education level of Affected Households Heads
(N=33)

Educational Qualification	Female Heads of HHs	Male Heads of HHs	Total	Percent
Illiterate	1	14	15	45.45
Literate/primary education	1	17	18	55.54
Graduate and above	0	0	0	0.0
Total	2	31	33	100.0

Source: Census Survey, June 2016.

38. Over 93% of household heads are business owners, and about 6% are technicians (Table 7). One of the two female-headed households (50%) has a secondary income source, while 54% of male-headed households have an income from other sources. About 46% of affected person households do not have any secondary income source (Table 8).

Table 7: Main Occupation of Affected Household Head
(N=33)

Occupation	Female Heads of HH	Male Heads of HHs	Total AP HHs	Percent
Business/shop	1	30	31	93.93
Government/Private Job			0	0.00
Technician	1	1	2	6.06
Total	2	31	33	100.0

Source: Census Survey, June 2016.

Table 8: Per Capita Income of Affected Person Households
(N=33)

Occupation	Female Headed HH	Male Headed HH	Total AP HHs	Percent
Agriculture	0	2	2	6.1
Government/Private Job	1	4	5	15.2
Wage labour	0	11	11	33.3
None	1	14	15	45.5
Total	2	31	33	100.0

Source: Census Survey, June 2016.

39. Daily profits of affected shops facing temporary income loss during subproject surveys were found to range between BDT 300-1,000, averaging at BDT 500.

40. Analysis of per capita income of affected households reveals their socioeconomic status. Almost 72% of affected persons' households are BPL, 15% are just above poverty line and only about 12% are better off. Female-headed households are among those with low per capita incomes.

Table 9: Per Capita Income of Affected Person Households
(N=33)

Per capita income	Female Headed HH	Male Headed HH	Total AP Households	%	Remarks
<2780	1	23	24	72.72	BDT 2778 is BPL
2781-4000	1	4	5	15.15	
4001-5250	0	2	2	6.06	
>5251	0	2	2	6.06	
Total	2	31	33	100.0	

Source: Census Survey, June 2016.

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

A. Public Consultation Conducted

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

42. The methods used for consultations were open meetings, interviews and focus group discussions (FGDs). A total of 12 FGDs and one public consultation were conducted from 22nd June to 6th July 2016 and 13th-25th July 2016 with total of 147 participants (17 women and 130 men, including 36 elderly and/or BPL) composed of APs, persons who may suffer temporary access disruptions during construction activities, farmers, service holder, students, shopkeepers/businessmen from the subproject area, and daily commuters consulted randomly. Detailed records of issues discussed and feedback received along with dates, times, locations, and list of participants are given in **Appendix 5**.

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

- (i) **Demolition of structures and cutting of trees for ROW clearing**—this is anticipated as some structures are encroaching the ROWs required for the components. The contractors will be required to repair/ restore any damaged asset/s to its pre-construction condition at own cost. Affected assets, trees and APs will be recorded. Involuntary resettlement impacts will be addressed in the resettlement plan;
- (ii) **Temporary relocation of business and mobile vendors/hawkers during construction**—Mymensingh pourashava will identify relocation sites prior to start of civil works. Contractor/s will be required to provide assistance to APs in

moving to these sites. The affected persons will have the right to salvage materials and can go back to their original sites once the construction is completed. Affected persons and livelihood impacts will be recorded. Involuntary resettlement impacts will be addressed in the resettlement plan. Additional compensation will be provided to vulnerable affected persons;

- (iii) **Pedestrian safety**—the measures to ensure components will not compromise pedestrian safety include design consideration such as dedicated pedestrian walkways on roads, covering of drainages to serve as walkways, provision of speed bumps in areas where there is high traffic for school children and accident-prone stretches, and provision of safety signs and boards. During construction phase, mitigation measures as specified in the subproject EMPs will be implemented by the contractors and closely supervised by Mymensingh pourashava and consultants;
- (iv) **Employment opportunity**—there will be local employment opportunity for skilled and unskilled laborers. Participation of women is highly encouraged;
- (v) **Traffic**—road closure is not anticipated during construction period. The contractor/s will be required to submit a traffic management plan and implement in coordination with pourashava traffic authority. Alternate routes will be communicated via public announcements, billboards and notices;
- (vi) **Disruption of access to businesses/ shops**—The contractor/s will be required to factor in their work schedules the timing of operations of business/shops along the alignments. The businesses/ shops will be notified 7 days and again 2 days prior to start of construction activities. Access will be maintained through provisions of planks and metal sheets across trenches;
- (vii) **Land acquisition**— No private land acquisition is anticipated for the roads and drainage components in Mymensingh..
- (viii) A number of shopkeepers on JC Guho Road are using 30% of the main road for displaying their goods. They have very small space to keep those goods inside their shops. These people were informed about the project and they were informed the need to free the spaces during the construction phase. The contractors will provide assistance in the shifting and returning once the construction is completed; and
- (ix) Meetings were also held with councilors and pourashava engineers and relevant staff regarding involuntary resettlement impacts and how to minimize the issues connected with it.

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

45. 65% of the affected persons who had taken part in the census agreed they would provide every kind of support and cooperation in any effort to develop the area as well as pourashava. However, 35% affected persons, mainly owners of temporary structures, have no space to relocate their businesses and are demanding suitable space for themselves.

46. The issues raised were communicated to Mymensingh pourashava and consultant team to further fine tune the design of the components. This means that the impacts and their significance have already been reduced.

B. Future Consultation and Disclosure

47. This resettlement plan and other relevant documents will be made available at public

locations in the pourashava and posted on the websites of the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and ADB. The consultation process will be continued and expanded during the project implementation to ensure stakeholders participate fully in project execution, as well as to implement comprehensive information, education, and communication plan.

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

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

49. A consultation and participation plan is prepared for the project; consultation activities will be coordinated by the project management unit (PMU), project implementation unit (PIU) (Mymensingh pourashava) and consultant teams to ensure that the communities are fully aware of the activities at all stages of the project implementation.

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

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

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

pourashava level are brought to the PMU for resolution. Gender disaggregated data on complainants is also being generated.

52. **Common grievance redress mechanism.** A common GRM is set up for social, environmental, or any other grievances related to the project; the RPs and initial environmental examinations (IEEs) will follow the GRM described below, which is developed in consultation with key stakeholders. The GRM provides an accessible and trusted platform for receiving and facilitating resolution of APs' grievances related to the project. The multi-tier GRM for the project is outlined below, each tier having time-bound schedules and with responsible persons identified to address grievances and seek appropriate persons' advice at each stage, as required.

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

54. Affected persons have the flexibility of conveying grievances/suggestions by dropping grievance redress/ suggestion forms in complaints/suggestion boxes that have already been installed by project pourashavas or through telephone hotlines at accessible locations, by e-mail, by post, or by writing in a complaints register in pourashava offices. **Appendix 6** has the sample grievance registration form. Careful documentation of the name of the complainant, date of receipt of the complaint, address/contact details of the person, location of the problem area, and how the problem was resolved will be undertaken. The PMU safeguard officer will have the overall responsibility for timely grievance redressal on environmental and social safeguards issues and for registration of grievances, related disclosure, and communication with the aggrieved party through the PIU designated safeguard focal person.

55. **Grievance redress process.** In case of grievances that are immediate and urgent in the perception of the complainant, the contractor and MDSC on-site personnel will provide the most easily accessible or first level of contact for quick resolution of grievances. Contact phone numbers and names of the concerned PIU safeguard focal person and contractors, will be posted at all construction sites at visible locations.²⁰ The project grievance redress mechanism is shown in **Figure 10**.

- (i) **1st Level Grievance.** The phone number of the PIU office should be made available at the construction site signboards. The contractors and PIU safeguard focal person can immediately resolve on-site in consultation with each other, and will be required to do so within seven days of receipt of a complaint/grievance.
- (ii) **2nd Level Grievance.** All grievances that cannot be redressed within seven days at field/ward level will be reviewed by the grievance redress cell (GRC) headed by Panel Mayor of the pourashava with support from PIU designated safeguard focal person and MDSC regional environment and resettlement specialists. GRC

²⁰ The GRC is already established at pourashava level and PMU level for the 30 pourashavas under the current project. The PMU-level GRC is therefore already in place for the five new pourashavas. The pourashava-level GRC will be set up in the five new pourashavas to be included under additional financing.

will attempt to resolve them within 15 days.²¹ The PIU designated safeguard focal person will be responsible to see through the process of redressal of each grievance

- (iii) **3rd Level Grievance.** The PIU designated safeguard focal person will refer any unresolved or major issues to the PMU safeguard officer and MDSC national environmental and resettlement specialists. The PMU in consultation with these officers/specialists will resolve them within 30 days.

56. 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.

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

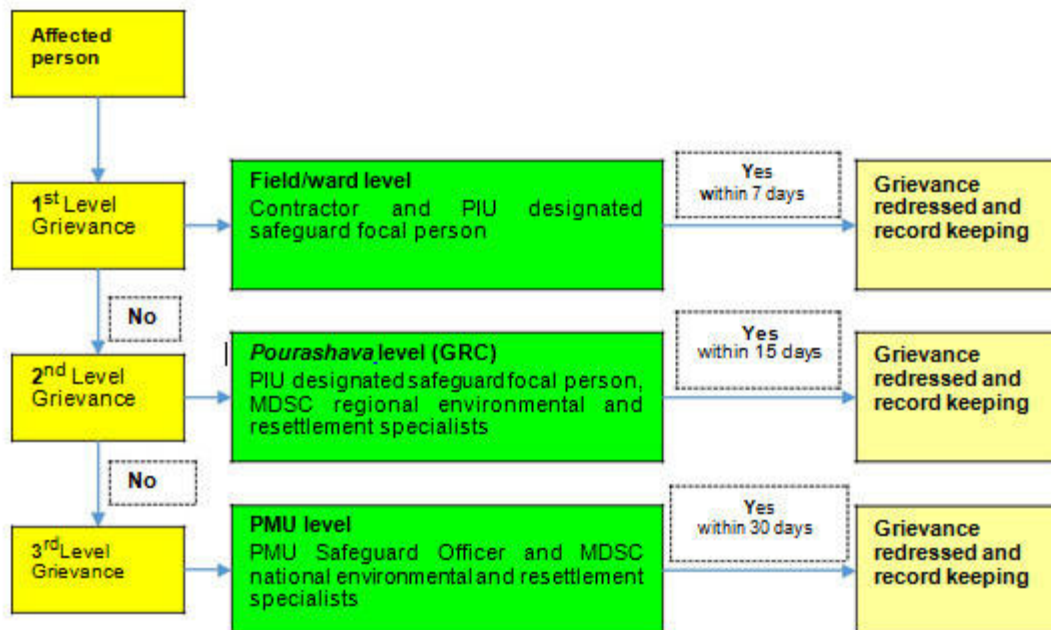
58. **Record keeping.** Records of all grievances received, including contact details of complainant, date the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were effected and final outcome will be kept by PIU. The number of grievances recorded and resolved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

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

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

Figure 10: Project Grievance Redress Mechanism

²¹ For example in Lalmonirhat pourashava, the GRC comprises panel mayor as Chairperson, and 1 councilor, the pourashava Executive Engineer, Secretary pourashava and pourashava administrative officer, as members. All pourashava-level GRCs shall have at least one-woman member/chairperson and AP representative or independent NGO as committee member. In addition, for project-related grievances, representatives of affected persons, community-based organizations (CBOs), and eminent citizens must be invited as observers in GRC meetings.



GICDC = governance improvement and capacity development consultants, GRC = grievance redressal cell, MDSC = management design and supervision consultants, PIU = project implementation unit, PMU = project management unit.

VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

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

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

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

64. **Government of Bangladesh Laws and Policies.** The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPO), 1982 and its subsequent amendments in 1993 and 1994 are the applicable Government of Bangladesh legal and policy framework. ARIPO does not cover non-titleholders, such as encroachers, informal settler/squatters, occupiers, and

informal tenants and leaseholders without documents. ARIPO also does not provide for replacement cost of the property acquired, and has no provision for resettlement assistance for restoration of livelihoods of displaced persons, except for legal compensation for land and structure. Further, in a majority of the cases, the compensation paid does not constitute market or replacement cost of the property acquired.

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

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

VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Types of Losses and Affected Person Category

67. The types of losses—permanent or temporary, total or partial due to the project include (i) loss of main structures such as commercial structures including shops, stalls, restaurants, bathrooms, kitchens etc.; (ii) temporary relocation; (iii) temporary loss of work days/ incomes; and (iv) loss of access to premises for residence and trading.

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

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

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

B. Principles, Legal, and Policy Commitments

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

- (i) land acquisition and resettlement impacts on persons displaced by the project would be avoided or minimized as much as possible through alternate design/engineering options;
- (ii) where the negative impacts are unavoidable, the persons displaced by the project and vulnerable groups will be identified and assisted in improving or regaining their standard of living;
- (iii) information related to the preparation and implementation of this resettlement plan will be disclosed to all stakeholders in a form and language understandable to them; and people's participation will be ensured in planning and implementation;
- (iv) displaced persons who do not own land or other properties, but have economic interests or lose their livelihoods, will be assisted as per the broad principles described in the entitlement matrix of this resettlement plan;
- (v) before starting civil works, compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) assistance will be paid in full in accordance with the provisions described in resettlement plan;
- (vi) an entitlement matrix for different categories of people displaced by the project has been prepared. People moving into the project area after the cut-off date²² will not be entitled to any assistance;
- (vii) for non-titleholders such as informal settlers/ squatters and encroachers, the date of completion of detailed measurement surveys post detailed design are the cut-off dates. This stands to be declared by LGED;
- (viii) appropriate GRM will be established to ensure speedy resolution of disputes;
- (ix) all activities related to resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring will ensure the involvement of women and other vulnerable groups;
- (x) consultations with the affected persons will continue during the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation works; and
- (xi) a clause in the contract agreement that the construction contractor/s will be required to repair to pre-works condition or compensate any loss or damage caused by his execution of works.

C. Entitlement and Cut-off Date

71. In accordance with the UGIP-3 additional financing Resettlement Framework, all displaced households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets, scope of the impacts including socioeconomic vulnerability of the displaced persons, and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. The cut-off date for eligibility and entitlements is the date of disclosure of the approved draft resettlement plan.

72. The entitlement matrix (**Table 10**)²³ specifies that any displaced person²⁴ will be entitled

²² The project cut-off date will be established during the formal disclosure of the RP. A cut-off date is set to establish displaced persons who are eligible to receive compensation and resettlement assistance by a project. The aim is not to inflict losses on people. Any person who purchases or occupies land in the demarcated project area after a cut-off date is not eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance. Fixed assets such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots established after this date, or an alternative mutually agreed on date, will not be compensated.

²³ Resettlement entitlements with respect to a particular eligibility category are the sum total of compensation and other forms of assistance provided to displaced persons in the respective eligibility category.

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

Table 10: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
1. STRUCTURES			
Residential, agricultural, commercial, community	Partial loss (<30 %) and alteration of structure	Owner (including non-titled land user)	-Cash compensation for lost parts of structure at replacement cost and repair of remaining structure at market date for materials, labor, transport, and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation for age.
			- Right to salvage materials from lost structure.
			- Allowed to construct temporary structure on unused part of project land after completion of civil work, through some lease/ rent system.
			- In case of loss of toilet rendering structure unlivable, replacement with safe sanitation facilities at adjacent or nearby location, or, compensation for the entire structure at the discretion of the owner.
		Lessee, tenant	- Cash refund of the lease money for the lessee for duration of remaining lease period (to be deducted from the owner)
	Full loss of structure (=>30 %) and relocation	Owner (including non-titled land user)	-The affected person may choose between the following alternatives:
			- Compensation through provision of fully titled and registered replacement structure of comparable quality and value, including payment of all transaction costs, materials, labor, transport, and other incidental costs, at a relocation site or a location agreeable to the affected person OR
			- Cash compensation for the affected structure at replacement cost, including all transaction costs, materials, labor, transport, and other incidental costs, without deduction of

²⁴ In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			depreciation for age. - In case of the remaining structure become unlivable the compensation will be calculated for the entire structure without deduction of depreciation and self-relocation IN EITHER CASE - Right to salvage materials from lost structure
		Lessee, tenant	- Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to size of lost plot for 6 months - The lease money for the lessee for duration of remaining lease period will be deducted from the owner.
	Moving of minor structures (fences, sheds, kitchens, latrines, etc.)	Owner, lessee, tenant	-The affected person may choose between the following alternatives: - Cash compensation for self-reconstruction of structure at market rate (labor, materials, transport, and other incidental costs) OR - Relocation/ reconstruction of the structure by the project IN EITHER CASE - Access to the affected facility should be to be restored.
	Stalls, kiosks	Vendors (including titled and non-titled land users)	-Assistance for finding alternative land to continue business -Allowed to construct temporary structure/continue business through some lease/ rent system as vendor, at alternative location comparable to lost location AND -Cash compensation for self-relocation of stall/ kiosk at market rate (labor, materials, transport, and other incidental costs)
	Fixed assets attached to affected structures (water supply, telephone lines)	Owner, lessee, tenant	-Cash compensation for self-relocation of stall/ kiosk at market rate (labor, materials, transport, and other incidental costs)
2. INCOME RESTORATION²⁵			
Crops	Affected crops	Cultivator	- Department of Agriculture will determine the valuation of seasonal crops. Cash compensation at current market rate proportionate to size of lost plot for 1 year's future harvests, based on crop type and highest average yield over past 3 years.

²⁵ Re-establishing productive livelihood of the displaced persons to enable income generation equal to or, if possible, better than that earned by the displaced persons before the resettlement.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			<p>- For seasonal crops: if notice for harvest of standing seasonal crops cannot be given then value of lost standing crop at market value will be made.</p> <p>- For perennial crops: value will be calculated as annual net product value multiplied by number of productive years remaining.</p>
			<p>- Residual harvest can be taken away without any deduction</p> <p>- If land is permanently lost add another year of loss income from crops (net income) to cover the loss during the preparation of new agricultural land.</p>
		Parties to share crop arrangement	-Same as above and distributed between land owner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/ informally agreed share.
Trees	Affected Trees	Cultivator	- Value of timber bearing trees will be based on the market price of timber and will be determined by the Forest Department. Cash compensation for timber trees at current market rate of timber value, plus cost of purchase of seedlings/ sapling and required inputs to replace trees.
			- Value of fruit-bearing trees will be based on value of products multiplied by number of productive years remaining. Cash compensation for fruit bearing trees at current market rate of crop type and average yield multiplied, (i) for immature non-bearing trees, by the years required to grow tree to productivity; or (ii) for mature crop-bearing trees, by 5 years average crops (the grafted/ tissue cultured plant usually starts fruiting within 2-3 years), plus cost of purchase of grafted/ tissue cultured plant and required inputs to replace trees. Department of Horticulture will determine the valuation of fruit-bearing trees.
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	-Same as above and distributed between landowner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/ informally agreed share
Permanent loss of agriculture-based livelihood	Partial loss of agricultural land with viable land remaining	Owner, lessee, share crop tenant, non-titled	-Provision of support for investments in productivity enhancing inputs, such as land levelling, terracing,

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
		land user	erosion control, and agricultural extension, as feasible and applicable
			-Additional financial supports/ grants if land/ crop compensation is insufficient for additional income-generating investments to maintain livelihood at BDT 83,000 per household (the provided sum is given to the entitled affected person for one time allowance/ income generating assistance).
	Full loss of viable agricultural land without availability of alternative land	Owner, lessee, share crop tenant, non-titled land user	-Provision of retraining, job placement.
			- Included in the project livelihood restoration and rehabilitation program.
			-Financial grants and/or microcredit access for livelihood investment as well as organizational/ logistical support to establish an alternative income generation activity BDT 100,000 per household (the provided sum is given to the entitled affected person for one time allowance/ income generating assistance).
Loss of income from agricultural labor		Wage laborers in any affected agricultural land	-Cash assistance for loss of income up to 7 days at actual income loss as per census or Government of Bangladesh registered minimum wage, whichever is higher.
			- Preferential selection for work at project site during civil works.
Maintenance of access to means of livelihood	Obstruction by subproject facilities	All affected persons	-Accessibility of agricultural fields. Community/ social facilities, business premises, and residences of persons in the project area ensured.
			-Accessibility to the original/ alternative fishing ground.
Businesses	Temporary business loss due to land acquisition and/or resettlement or construction activities of project	Owner of business (registered, informal)	-Cash compensation equal to lost income during period of business interruption based on tax record, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records or Government of Bangladesh registered minimum wage, whichever is higher.
			-Assistance to re-establish business. affected person's will be provided 7 days advance notice, followed by a reminder 1 day before construction.
			-If required, they will be assisted to temporarily shift for continued

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			economic activity and then assisted to shift back, post construction.
	Permanent business loss due to land acquisition and/or resettlement without possibility of establishing alternative business	Owner of business (registered, informal)	-Cash assistance for lost income based on 3 months' minimum wage rates to permanently displaced vendors will be paid based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records or Government of Bangladesh registered minimum wage, whichever is higher AND
			-Provision of retraining, job placement, additional financial grants and microcredit for equipment and buildings as well as organizational/ logistical support to establish affected person in alternative income generation activity.
			-Included in the project livelihood restoration and rehabilitation program
Employment	Temporary employment loss due to land acquisition and/or resettlement or construction activities	All laid-off employees or affected businesses.	-Cash compensation equal to lost wages during period of employment interruption up to 6 months, based on tax record or registered wage, or, in its absence, comparable rates for employment of the same type.
			-As applicable by labor code, compensation will be paid to the employer to enable him/ her to fulfil legal obligations to provide compensation payments to laid-off employees, to be verified by government labor inspector
	Permanent employment loss due to land acquisition and/or resettlement without possibility of re-employment in similar sector and position in or near area of lost employment/ daily wage.	All laid-off employees of affected businesses	-Cash compensation equal to lost wages for 6 months, based on tax record or registered wage, or, in its absence, comparable rates for employment of the same type.
-If required by the applicable labor code, compensation will be paid to employer to enable him/ her to fulfil legal obligations to provide severance payments to laid-off employees, to be verified by government labor inspector AND			
			-Provision of retraining, job placement, additional financial grants, and microcredit for equipment and buildings, as well as organizational/ logistical support to establish affected persons in alternative income generation

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			activity.
			-Included in the project livelihood restoration and rehabilitation program.
4. COMMON RESOURCES, PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES			
Loss of common resources, public services and facilities	Footbridges, roads, footpaths, culverts, places of worship, classrooms in educational institutions, canal water by downstream users, common water points/connections, public/community toilets, community spaces, playgrounds, etc.	Service provider	-Full restoration at original site or reestablishment at relocation site of lost common resources, public services and facilities, including replacement of related land and relocation of structures.
			-One time grant fund for the common public resources committee and management.
5. SPECIAL PROVISIONS			
Vulnerable APs	Loss of land, structure, and/or employment	All vulnerable affected persons.	-Assistance in identification of relocation sites
			-Cash assistance for rental of new plot/ structure for up to 6 months.
			-Assistance with administrative process of land transfer, proper title, cadastral mapping, and preparation of compensation agreements.
			-Provision of livelihood training, job placement.
			-Included in the project livelihood restoration and rehabilitation program.
			-Financial grants and/ or microcredit access for livelihood investment as well as organizational/ logistical support to establish an alternative income generation activity.
			-Subsistence allowance of minimum of 2 months of official minimum wage.
			-Preferential selection for project-related employment.
Women, social/religious minorities, elderly-headed household ^a , poor households	Loss of land and structures, owners of land and structures	Titled or recognized	-Titling of replacement land and structures in female owner's/ minority/ elderly household head's name (as applicable).
			-Cash compensation paid directly to female owners and head of minority households.
Tribal people affected, if any.	Loss of land, community assets	Affected tribal people/	-Compensation packages as determine by the government

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
	and structures	community	valuation team and consultation with the affected community -Full restoration and renovation of affected assets -Special assistance for livelihood restoration as required -In case of major impacts, specific assistance and benefits will be specify under Indigenous People Development Plan
Other impacts	Unanticipated impacts and negotiated changes to entitlements	All affected persons	-To be determined in accordance with the involuntary resettlement safeguards requirements of the ADB SPS and project resettlement framework. -Project resettlement plan to be updated and disclosed on ADB website. -Standards of the entitlement matrix of the resettlement plan not to be lowered.

APs = affected persons, SPS = Safeguard Policy Statement.

^a Land owners/ users that have traditional/customary/ rights to the land but have no formal/ legal papers of the ownerships. This is commonly found among the traditional/tribal/indigenous communities.

Notes: (1) 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. (2) Any lumpsum cash assistance/compensation proposed in the EM shall be adjusted for annual inflation, if a resettlement plan is implemented after 1 year or more of preparation.

VIII. COMPENSATION MECHANISM

73. The project will ensure that the properties (structure and non-structure assets) to be displaced for the project will be compensated at their full replacement cost, determined by legally constituted bodies like the property valuation advisory committee (PVAC), and joint verification committee (JVC), and resettlement advisory committee (RAC). The principle for determining valuation and compensation for assets, incomes, and livelihoods is replacing the loss of affected assets and restoring the loss of income and workdays experienced by the displaced households. Livelihood rehabilitation assistance will be required to all affected persons (Aps) who will experience significant impacts on their livelihood activities regardless of their poverty status. Additional assistance will be required for affected person categorized as poor and vulnerable.

74. This resettlement plan ensures compensation at replacement cost for all the displaced people /APs due to implementation of subproject components in Mymensingh pourashava.

A. Cash Allowance to Support Lost Income

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

based on actual income (whichever is higher), verified through incomes of comparable businesses in the area.

B. Assistance to Re-establish Businesses

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

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

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

C. Assistance for Relocation

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

D. Additional Assistance to Vulnerable Groups

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

E. Compensation for Temporarily Affected Persons

81. Temporary loss of incomes of APs will be compensated based on replacement cost of income losses or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption up to 6 months, as detailed in the entitlement matrix. Preferential employment in project-related work will be offered to local

people, with priority to vulnerable persons. APs will be provided 7 days advance notice, followed by a reminder 2 days before construction to ensure none or minimal disruption in livelihood. If required, they will also be assisted to temporarily shift for continued economic activity; for example, they will be assisted to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction and then assisted to shift back, post-construction. Compensation and assistance to APs must be provided prior to start of civil works

F. Payment of Compensation to Affected Persons

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

- (i) **Step-1.** PIU, with assistance from PMU and MDSC resettlement specialist will distribute identity cards to affected persons, including those facing income losses and those requiring assistance, and vulnerable affected persons.
 - (a) MDSC resettlement specialist fills up a prescribed form for each affected persons, listing down the name, location, and business type of the affected person, including signature;
 - (b) MDSC resettlement specialist takes passport-size photograph of each affected person with digital camera;
 - (c) MDSC resettlement specialist prepares a database of the affected persons with digital photographs;
 - (d) MDSC resettlement specialist issues ID cards to affected persons with corresponding ID serial number to match with database and affected persons photo; and
 - (e) MDSC resettlement specialist NGO determines income loss of the vendors/ small shop owners based on the socioeconomic survey
- (ii) **Step-2.** Affected persons can then access the compensation, assistance, and allowances provided from PIU.
- (iii) **Step-3.** PIU will pay compensation, assistance, and allowances prior to displacement in sections ready for construction (as required). The project director will closely monitor these activities.
 - (a) PIU opens a bank account with a bank, including an MOU to make payment from the account to ID-card holders of affected persons only.
 - (b) PIU issues checks to affected persons.
 - (c) Bank pays an affected person as bearer of the check; on the reverse side of the check, the bank puts a seal containing a box, notes the ID serial number of the affected persons, and checks the bearer's ID and photograph.
 - (d) PIU collects the bank statement and submits to PMU included in the resettlement plan implementation report.
- (iv) **Step-4.** PMU will keep accounts-record of affected persons; amounts paid, and receipts record-for accounting purposes.

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

- (i) when was the structure set up, when was it dismantled;
- (ii) was this the first time that the affected household dismantled its structure on

- orders by local authorities;
- (iii) who carried out the dismantling and rebuilding, if any of the structures;
- (iv) how much did the affected household/persons spend on the dismantling and rebuilding of its structures;
- (v) where has the affected household relocated; and,
- (vi) what are the livelihood activities and level of daily income of the affected household before and after relocation.

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

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

A. Unit Costs

85. As per the project resettlement framework the following were considered in determination of replacement cost of immovable properties to be affected by implementation of subproject components in Mymensingh pourashava:

- (i) houses and buildings—the value of the houses, buildings and other immovable properties of affected persons included the cost of labor and transfer of the construction materials;
- (ii) timber bearing trees—the value is based on the market price of timber and as determined by the Forest Department; and
- (iii) fruit-bearing trees—the value is based on the market value of products multiplied by number of productive years remaining. If the trees are yet to reach age of maturity for calculating economic value, the cost of seedlings, saplings, and agricultural inputs are added to the compensation valuation. Valuation of fruit-bearing trees has been done by the Department of Horticulture.

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

87. For computation of unit cost for temporary income loss, results of the survey of affected businesses are used. The business surveys reveal affected businesses in Mymensingh pourashava earn highest daily profit of BDT 500 per day, which is used as the unit rate for tentative computation of compensation. Actual loss will be compensated as the entitlement in

the resettlement framework.

B. Resettlement Costs

88. **Table 11** presents the resettlement cost estimate for roads and drainage components in Mymensingh. The resettlement cost includes (i) replacement cost of affected structures; (ii) assistance and allowances for relocation; (iii) sums for potential income losses to vendors and (iv) additional provisions for vulnerable APs. The resettlement cost has been prepared using market survey price of the impact but the total amount could come down as a result of actual support the community would offer during implementation. The resettlement costs also included other costs to resettlement plan implementation such as (i) public consultations and disclosure; (ii) grievance redress mechanism; (iii) safeguards capacity building; (iv) PMU, PIU, and consultants personnel; (v) updating of resettlement plan including survey costs during detailed design; and (vi) contingencies to cover damages to properties, if any.

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

Table 91: Indicative Cost for Resettlement plan Implementation–Mymensingh Pourashava

S. No.		Compensation for type of loss	Sqft	No.	Type	Period	Unit Rate (BDT)	Total (BDT)	Basis for Unit Costs
						Days			
1		Structure							
	a.	Main Structure							
		(i) Permanent							
		(ii) Semi-permanent	5081		Shop, jhupri, stall, restaurant	LS		2,323,994	
2		Loss of income							
	a.	Temporary							
				30		30	500	450,000	Business survey
				3		14	500	12,000	Business survey
	b.	Business restoration/enhancement grant		30	commercial structures facing structure loss	LS	20,000	600,000	Business survey
3		Relocation assistance							
		Cash assistance for relocation/transport cost/ labour		30		LS	10,000	300,000	Based on average costs of moving reported by APs across project towns
4		Special assistance for vulnerable APs							
	a.	Rental assistance for vulnerable APs facing relocation impact (commercial structures)		23		3 months	4,000	276,000	Survey of similar rented properties
		Rental assistance for vulnerable APs facing relocation impact (residential structures)		1		6 months	3,500	21,000	Survey of similar rented properties
	b.	Subsistence allowance for all vulnerable APs		25		60	450	675,000	Minimum wage rate reported by project municipalities
	c.	Financial grant for livelihood investment/organisational/logistic support-all vulnerable APs		25		LS	10,000	250,000	Consultation with vulnerable APs

S. No.	Compensation for type of loss	Sqft	No.	Type	Period	Unit Rate (BDT)	Total (BDT)	Basis for Unit Costs
					Days			
5	Others			LS				
	(i) public consultation and disclosure						300,000	
	(ii) Grievance Redress Mechanism						100,000	
	(iii) Safeguards capacity building program						Under MDSC costs	
	(iv) Personnel costs (PMU and PIU)						PMU and PIU costs	
	(v) Updating of resettlement plan including DMS surveys and consultation with affected persons						Under MDSC costs	
	(vi) materials for awareness raising and implementation of consultation and participation plan						GICDC costs	
	SUB-TOTAL						5,307,994	
6	10% Contingency (including compensation for damaged property, others not specified)						530,799	
	TOTAL (BDT)						5,838,793	
	TOTAL (USD)						74,856	

APs = affected persons, MDSC = management design supervision consultants, PIU = project implementation unit, PMU = project management unit.

Note: In addition to the above-mentioned resettlement costs, the minimum cost of negotiated settlement for landfill site (registered land price+100% of registered land price, based on Bangladesh Cabinet decision on compensation for land (<http://www.thedailystar.net/backpage/land-acquisition-govt-compensation-double-1325812>), and registration fee and other taxes works out to Taka 243,729,300, or approximately \$3,124,700.

X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

A. Institutional Arrangement

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

91. **Project Management Unit.** A PMU has been established in LGED headed by a project director from LGED. The PMU is staffed by a safeguard officer to oversee safeguards implementation and monitoring of the overall project. The PMU will be responsible for implementing and monitoring safeguards compliance activities, public relations activities, gender mainstreaming activities, and community participation activities. The PMU will receive assistance from the MDSC's national resettlement specialist in the following areas:

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

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

- (i) facilitate and assist detailed design consultants and regional resettlement specialist for updating draft RPs and preparation of new safeguards documents (RPs, DDRs) for future subprojects;
- (ii) disclose the updated/finalized safeguards documents to the APs;
- (iii) implement final RPs and ensure timely payment of compensation and other assistance prior the dispossession of the affected assets or start of civil works;
- (iv) support the detailed design consultants in assessing and reviewing the land availability and ownership status of the proposed subproject areas;
- (v) conduct social safeguards monitoring during civil works and submit monthly report to PMU;
- (vi) conduct briefings on project GRM and safeguards policy principles to contractors' resettlement supervisors;
- (vii) take corrective actions when necessary to ensure avoidance/minimization of IR impacts;
- (viii) establish the GRC, disclose the project GRM to the affected communities and coordinate with other local government agencies for the preparation and implementation of the RP;
- (ix) ensure availability of required compensation fund for disbursement to the entitled persons before the starts of civil works; and
- (x) address any grievances brought about through the GRM in a timely manner.

93. **Project Management, Design and Supervision Consultants.** The MDSC will be engaged to work closely with and advise the PMU and PIUs. The MDSC will have one national resettlement specialist and three regional resettlement specialist. The MDSC national resettlement specialist will, but not limited to:

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

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

- (i) work with PIU to update the RP during in detailed design stage;
- (ii) update the draft RPs and prepare new RPs for subprojects in the subsequent phase with the guidance of national resettlement specialist;
- (iii) assist PIU in screening and categorization of subprojects;

- (iv) Assist PIU to prepare DDR for subproject that claims to have no IR impacts for submission to PMU for review, approval and disclosure;
- (v) prepare PIDs for disclosure to stakeholders and APs;
- (vi) conduct socioeconomic survey and census of 100% APs;
- (vii) screen out vulnerable APs;
- (viii) calculate compensation and entitlement as per RF;
- (ix) hold consultation on RPs and entitlement with APs, incorporate comments and suggestions to RPs, finalize RPs and submit to PMU;
- (x) train PIU official regarding resettlement issues and contractor's resettlement supervisor;
- (xi) assist the PIU safeguard focal person in the preparation of monthly safeguards monitoring report for submission to PMU safeguard officer; and
- (xii) perform any other task assigned by MDSC team leader, deputy team leader and national resettlement specialist, and the project director.

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

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

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

Table 102: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for Safeguards Implementation

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

Activities	Agency Responsible
	PMU safeguard officer (provide TOR for RP preparation)
Transect walks through identified alignments and site visits as per detailed design to identify potential involuntary resettlement impacts, completion and submission of involuntary resettlement assessment checklist	PIU and MDSC regional resettlement specialist
Review of involuntary resettlement assessment checklist, coordination with design engineers to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts, and design of detailed measurement Surveys	MDSC national resettlement specialist
Socioeconomic survey and full census of APs and inventory of affected assets (including strip maps). Appendix 10 provides a template for inventory of losses.	PIU and MDSC regional resettlement specialist
Conduct meetings, consultations, and FGDs	PIU and MDSC regional resettlement specialist
Computation of entitlements	PIU and MDSC regional resettlement specialist
Finalization of entitlements and rehabilitation packages for all APs	PIU and MDSC regional resettlement specialist PMU and MDSC national resettlement specialist (provide support)
Preparation of RP	PIU and MDSC regional resettlement specialist
Review of Resettlement Plan and send to ADB for approval	PMU with assistance of MDSC national resettlement specialist
Clearance and disclosure of Resettlement Plan on website	ADB
Disclosure of relevant information of Resettlement Plan in language and form understandable to APs	PMU (website, offices, and public places) PIUs (public places, APs, stakeholders, worksites) GICDC may be requested to assist in information dissemination at pourashava level
3. Resettlement Plan Implementation and Other Recurring Activities	
Delivery of entitlements	PIU and MDSC regional resettlement specialist PMU and MDSC national resettlement specialist (close supervision)
Implementation of mitigation and rehabilitation Measures	PIU and MDSC regional resettlement specialist PMU and MDSC national resettlement specialist (close supervision)
Consultations with APs during construction and/or rehabilitation activities	PIU and MDSC regional resettlement specialist Contractors
Grievance redressal (see section on GRM)	1st level–PIU, MDSC regional resettlement specialist, and contractors 2nd level–PIU and MDSC regional resettlement specialist; TLCC 3rd level–PMU and MDSC national resettlement Specialist
Preparation and submission of monthly monitoring Report	PIU and MDSC regional resettlement specialist
Preparation and submission of semi-annual monitoring report to ADB. Appendix 11 provides a template for semi-annual social monitoring report.	PMU and MDSC national resettlement specialist
Clearance and disclosure of semi-annual	ADB

Activities	Agency Responsible
monitoring report on website	
Disclosure of semi-annual monitoring report	PMU (website, offices, and public places) PIUs (public places, APs, stakeholders, worksites)
Capacity Building	MDSC national resettlement specialist
Induction course to contractors prior to mobilization of workers	PMU and MDSC national resettlement specialist PIU and MDSC regional resettlement specialist

ADB = Asian Development Bank, APs = affected persons, MDSC = management, design, supervision consultants, PMU = project monitoring unit, PIU = project implementation unit.

B. Capacity Building

97. MDSC national resettlement specialist will be responsible for development of a training program based on a capacity assessment of target participants (PMU, PIUs, contractor/s, and other stakeholders). The training program will aim to build capabilities on resettlement policy, planning, mitigation measures and safeguards. Typical modules include (i) sensitization to social safeguards, gender and vulnerability issues; (ii) introduction to social safeguards policy, planning and implementation issues, monitoring methods and tools; (iii) review of RP; and (iv) monitoring and reporting on RP implementation. The suggested outline of the training program is presented in **Table 13**.

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

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

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

²⁶ There will be 4 GICDC regional offices.

Table 13: Indicative Capacity Building and Training Program

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

ADB = Asian Development Bank, EMP = environmental management plan, GICDC = governance improvement and capacity development consultants, PIU = project implementation unit, PMU = project management unit.

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

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

100. Implementation of UGIIP-3 is in three phases based on achievement of governance criteria of the *pourashavas*: (i) first phase=18 months (Q1 2015–Q2 2016); (ii) second phase=36 months (Q3 2016–Q2 2019); and (iii) third phase=30 months (Q1 2019–Q2 2021). The additional financing will provide support for the project's second phase with 27 months assumed for construction, and third phase with 21 month assumed for construction. The resettlement plan implementation schedule is presented in Figure 11.

Figure 11: Resettlement Plan Implementation Schedule

	2017				2018				2019	2020	2021
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			Q1
Establish PIU including safeguard officers in five new pourashavas											
RP updating											
Conduct detailed measurement surveys in sections ready for implementation											
Identification of vulnerable affected persons											
Update draft RP to reflect DMS/business survey											
Consultations and disclosure											
Review and approval (PMU, ADB)											
Training of PIU safeguard personnel, consultants and contractors											
Issuance of ID cards to affected persons											
Issuance of notice to affected persons, as required											
Construction of Phase 2 Civil Works (roads and drainage improvements)											
Compensation prior to start of construction (Phase 2 works) and assistance as required, including to vulnerable affected persons*											
Internal monitoring, including surveys of affected persons on entitlements, satisfaction surveys											
Repair/reconstruction of affected facilities, structures, connections, utilities if any		Immediately, in coordination with other departments, as required.									

XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

101. Resettlement plan implementation will be closely monitored to provide the PMU with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Monitoring will be undertaken by the MDSC and PMU. Monitoring will involve administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; socioeconomic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the detailed measurement survey of affected persons undertaken during project sub-preparation, and overall monitoring.

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

APPENDIX 1: SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED PERSONS IN MYMENSINGH

S. No	AP ID No.	Name of Aps	Size (sqf) of affected property/ Structure	Cost of affected property as per BCD SOR adjusted for inflation (1 year)	Estimated Market Price of Property (based on survey of similar properties)	% of property lost at the location	Education	Income Sources of HH	Total HH Income Per Month	Whether vulnerable	Family Member	HH Income per capita per month	Type of Structure/ property	Owner-ship
D1: Development of drainage system with rehabilitation of canal with Footpath starting from station Traffic mour to Chorpara culvert via Malgudam with repair of the road - APs-08														
1	22	MD JAHANGIR	70	27989	30000	100%	Illiterate	Business	8000	BPL	6	1333	Tin shed jhupri (Tin, Tin, wood)	Own
2	23	SURAJ ALI	200	79969	80000	100%	Illiterate	Business	7083.33	BPL	4	1771	Tin shed jhupri (Tin, Tin, wood)	Own
3	24	ABDUL LATIF	72	28789	30000	100%	Literate	Business	7500	BPL	4	1875	jhupri (Tin, Tin, wood)	Own
4	25	MD SAJJAT HOSSAIN	24	9596	10000	100%	Illiterate	Business	10000	BPL	5	2000	Stall (Tin, Tin, Wood)	Own
5	26	RAFIQUL ISLAM	525	104959	110000	50%	Literate	Business	36666.66	No	6	6111	Restaurant (Tin, Tin, RCC)	Own
6	27	NURUL ISLAM	36	14394	15000	100%	Illiterate	Business	12000	BPL	6	2000	Stall (Tin, Tin, RCC)	Own
7	28	BAPPI	990	395847	400000	100%	Literate	Business	20833.33	BPL	9	2315	Shop (Tin, Tin, RCC)	Own
8	29	SHADAT HOSSAIN	900	359861	360000	100%	Literate	Business	10000	BPL	7	1429	Shop (Tin, Tin, wood)	Own
D7: Development of drainage system from Minto College Rail Crossing to Brampputro River via Durgabari Road with repair of the road including Link-1 Development of drainage system with Footpath at Boro Bazar (both side) Link-2: Development of drainage system with Footpath at old police club road & sodeshi bazar road with repair of the roads. APs-03														
9	109	Md. Khoka Mia	36	14394	18000	100%	Literate	Technician	7000	BPL	6	1167	Shop (Tin, Tin, wood)	Own
10	110	Md. Abadur Rahman	100	39985	40000	100%	Illiterate	Business	14000	BPL	8	1750	Shop (Tin, Tin, wood)	Own
11	111	Md. Shahin	75	29988	35000	100%	Illiterate	Business	13000	BPL	8	1625	Shop (Tin, Tin, wood)	Own
D4: Development of Akua Khal & Construction of Walkway with Concrete from Akua Poura Graveyard to Sehora Junction														

S. No.	AP ID No.	Name of Aps	Size (sqf) of affected property/ Structure	Cost of affected property as per BCD SOR adjusted for inflation (1 year)	Estimated Market Price of Property (based on survey of similar properties)	% of property lost at the location	Education	Income Sources of HH	Total HH Income Per Month	Whether vulnerable	Family Member	HH Income per capita per month	Type of Structure/ property	Owner-ship
12	13	MD YOUSUF ALI	28	11195.66	14000	100%	Literate	Business	13333	BPL	7	1905	Jhupri (Tin, Tin, RCC)	
D9: Development of drainage system starting from Dhopakhola mour to Upazila Porishod, Construction of RCC drain starting from Mohila Cadet College to Sehora khal and Construction of RCC drain starting from Upazila porishod to back side of Mohila Cadet college. Aps-07														
13	1	MD ASLAM	560	223913	225000	100%	Illiterate	Business	5000	BPL	4	1250	Stall (Tin, Tin, wood)	Own
14	2	LITON RAY	60	23991	30000	100%	Primary	Business	5416.66	BPL	5	1083	Stall (Tin, Tin, wood)	Own
15	3	MD SALAUDDIN	186	74371	75000	100%	Illiterate	Business	4166.66	BPL	6	694	Stall (Tin, Tin, RCC)	Own
16	4	TIPO SULTAN	50	19992	20000	100%	Literate	Business	5833.33 3	BPL	6	972	Jhupri (Tin, Tin, RCC)	Own
17	5	MD MAMUN	180	71972	75000	100%	Illiterate	Business	3500	BPL	2	1750	Small shop (Tin, Tin, RCC)	Own
18	6	MD CHAN MIA	1000	399845	400000	100%	Illiterate	Business	7500	BPL	7	1071	Small shop (Tin, Tin, RCC)	Own
19	7	SREE SOPAN DAS	300	119954	120000	100%	Literate	Business	12500	BPL	8	1563	Small restaurant (Tin, Tin, RCC)	Own
D- 11: Construction of RCC U-Drain at southside of JC Guho road and construction of RCC drain from Raleigh mour to Brahmaputra river via Patgudam bridge near LGED office on both sides Aps-12														
20	30	MINAR HOSSAIN	20	7997	10000	100%	Illiterate	Business	10000	BPL	5	2000	Jhupri ((Tin, Tin, wood)	Own
21	31	SOHID	48	19193	22000	50%	Literate	Business	7083.33	BPL	5	1417	Jhupri ((Tin, Tin, wood)	Own
22	32	ABDUL HAMID	40	15994	18000	50%	Literate	Business	9166.66	BPL	5	1833	Jhupri ((Tin, Tin, wood)	Own
23	33	FAJLUL HOQUE	16	6398	10000	25%	Literate	Business	25416.6 6	No	6	4236	Shop ((Tin, Tin, wood)	Own

S. No.	AP ID No.	Name of Aps	Size (sqf) of affected property/ Structure	Cost of affected property as per BCD SOR adjusted for inflation (1 year)	Estimated Market Price of Property (based on survey of similar properties)	% of property lost at the location	Education	Income Sources of HH	Total HH Income Per Month	Whether vulnerable	Family Member	HH Income per capita per month	Type of Structure/ property	Owner-ship
24	34	ABDUL RAHIM	80	31988	33000	100%	Literate	Business	9166.66	BPL	4	2292	Jhupri ((Tin, Tin, wood)	Own
25	35	RUBYNA	64	25590	30000	100%	Literate	Technician	17500	WHH	5	3500	Shop ((Tin, Tin, wood)	Own
26	36	SUMAN AHMAD	48	19193	20000	100%	Literate	Business	10000	No	3	3333	Kitchen (Tin, Tin, RCC)	Own
27	37	RATAN GOAS	40	15994	20000	100%	Literate	Business	15000	No	4	3750	Shop ((Tin, Tin, RCC)	Own
28	38	MOST MOJADA BEGUM	16	6398	10000	100%	Illiterate	Business	5000	BPL/ WHH	3	1667	Bathroom ((Tin, Tin, wood)	Own
29	39	KAYSAR AHMAD	40	15994	20000	50%	Literate	Business	16333	No	5	3267	Jhupri (Tin, Tin, wood)	Own
30	40	IBRAHIM	40	15994	20000	50%	Illiterate	Business	8000	BPL	5	1600	Jhupri (Tin, Tin, RCC)	Own
31	41	LITON SARKAR	80	7997	8000	25%	Illiterate	Business	18333	No	5	3667	Restaurant (Tin, Tin, Bricks)	Own
D-41: Development of Drainage Network of Ananna Housing Society up to Neezkolpa khal														
32	101	MD MUNSUR	30	11995	14994	25%	Literate	Business	9000	BPL	5	1800	House (Tin, Tin, Bricks)	Own
33	102	MD MAHIUL AMIN	27	10796	13495	100%	Illiterate	Business	5000	No	1	5000	Stall (Tin, Tin, Soil)	Own

Note: Post detailed measurement survey, exact measurements and type of material used (without considering depreciation) will help determine the loss. If BCD SOR is used, it will be adjusted for inflation

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	APs facing significant loss of major structure.
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Note: In the absence of both national and regional benchmark of below poverty line (BPL) for 2016, this RP uses the Dhaka Urban regional upper poverty line at BDT2778/capita/month to determine vulnerable households. This is calculated from the 2010 regional upper poverty line for Dhaka Urban region determined by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, with annual inflation rate added.

APPENDIX 2: SUMMARY RESULTS OF INVENTORY OF LOSS SURVEY IN MYMENSINGH POURASHAVA

Table 2A.1: Structure Loss

S. No.	Percentage of loss	No. of Structures	%	Remarks
1	25%	3	9.09	1 small restaurant, 1 house; remaining are shops
2	50%	5	15.15	1 small restaurant; remaining are shops
3	100%	25	75.75	1 small eatery; remaining are shops
	Total	33	100	

Table 2A.2: Relocation Impact

S. No.	N	Percentage of loss	No. of Structures facing relocation	%	Remarks
1	3	25%	3	100.00	The 3 structures facing 25% loss are very small (16, 30 and 80 sq ft) and even 25% loss will render it unusable.
2	5	50%	4	80.00	Relocation impact anticipated for 4 out of 5 structures facing 50% loss
3	25	100%	23	92.86	Relocation impact to 23 owners. Owner facing 100% loss of 1 bathroom and another facing 100% loss of 1 kitchen will not face relocation impact.
		Total	30	86	

Table 2A.3: Resettlement/ Relocation Option

Components	Self-Relocation		Project-Assisted Relocation	
	Count	%	Count	%
D-1	3	33.33	5	66.67
D-4	1	100		
D-7			3	100
D-9	7	100		
D-11	11	91.66	1	8.33
D-41	2	100		

Table 2A.4: Compensation Options for Structure loser

Components	Cash for structure		Structure for structure loss		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
D-1	4	57.14	3	42.86	7	100
D-4						
D-7						
D-9						
D-11	9	75	3	25	12	100
D-41						

Note: The remaining structure losers did not specify their preference.

Table 2A.5: Income Restoration Assistance

Components	Employment Opportunities in Construction work		Assistance/Loan from other ongoing development scheme		Assistance to re-establish lost/affected business		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
D-1	1	33.33			2	66.67	3	100
D-4					1	100	1	100
D-7					3	100	3	100
D-9			7	100			7	100
D-11			6	75	2	25	8	100
D-41					2	100	2	100

Note: The remaining respondents chose not to answer this question. Other relevant inventory of loss and market survey data are summarized in Appendix 2.

APPENDIX 3: INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST (MYMENSINGH)

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

A. Introduction

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

B. Information on proposed scheme/subproject:

- a. District/administrative name: Mymensingh
- b. Location: Mymensingh Pourashava
- c. Proposed scheme considered in this checklist: (check one)

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

C. Screening Questions for Involuntary Resettlement Impact

Pourashava Code No.	Questionnaire SL No.

**INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLE
SCREENING CHECKLISTS**

A. Introduction

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

B. Information on project/subproject/component:

- a. District/ Administrative Name: Mymensingh Pourashava, Dhaka Division_
- b. Location (km): _____
- c. Civil work dates (proposed): __2017-18_____
- d. Technical Description: _____
- _____
- _____

C. Screening Questions for Involuntary Resettlement Impact

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

(Put ✓ in the appropriate place)

Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	Yes	No	Not known	Remarks
1. Will the project include any physical construction work?	X			13 drains, 17 roads and 4 road cum drains are proposed in Phase 2.
2. Does the proposed activity include upgrading or rehabilitation of existing physical facilities?	X			
3. Will there be permanent land acquisition?		X		
4. Will it require temporary land acquisition?			X	Temporary rent of space by contractor to stack materials may be required. No IR impacts anticipated.
5. Is the ownership status and current usage of the land known?	X			

Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	Yes	No	Not known	Remarks
6. Are there any non-titled people who live or earn their livelihood at the site or within the corridor of impact (COI) / Right of Way (ROW)?	X			There are 33 APs, majority non-titled. Those facing full or significant loss of commercial structures will be able to and assisted to reestablish businesses nearby. An AP facing loss of housing will also be assisted to rebuild housing on other land owned by him nearby. RP is prepared.
7. Will there be loss of housing?	X			
8. Will there be loss of agricultural plots?		X		
9. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets (i.e. fences, pumps, etc.)?		X		
10. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises?	X			
11. Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods?	X			Temporary livelihood impacts anticipated for 33 structure losers.
12. Will people lose access to facilities, services, or natural resources?		X		
13. Will any social or economic activities be affected by land use-related changes?		X		No land use change proposed
14. Will people lose access to natural resources, or common property resources, or communal facilities and/or services?		X		
15. If land use is changed will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		X		No land use change proposed
16. Will access to land and resources own communally or by the state be restricted?		X		
17. Are any of the affected persons (AP) from indigenous or ethnic minority groups?		X		No.

Additional Notes: (sketch map or pictures)

D. Screening Questions for Indigenous People Impact

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

(Put ✓ in the appropriate place)

Key concerns (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	Yes	No	Unknown	Remarks
A. Indigenous Peoples Identification				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as "tribes" (hill tribes, schedules tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or "indigenous communities" in the project area?				
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the project area as belonging to "ethnic minorities", scheduled tribes, tribal peoples, national minorities, or cultural communities?				
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?				
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?				
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?				
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?				
7. Has such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?				
8. Are such groups represented as "Indigenous Peoples" or as "ethnic minorities" or "scheduled tribes" or "tribal populations" in any formal decision-making bodies at the national or local levels?				
B. Identification of Potential Impacts				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?				
10. Will the project directly or indirectly affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)				

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

E. Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous People Impact

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

- [1] Has involuntary resettlement (IR) impact, a resettlement plan (or corrective action plan) is required (✓)
- [2] Has No IR impact, no resettlement plan is required.
- [3] Has Indigenous People (IP) impact, an indigenous people plan (IPP) (or specific IP action plan) is required
- [4] Has No IP impact, no IPP/specific action plan is required. (✓)

Prepared By: Signature: _____	Verified by: Signature: _____
---	---

Name: _____ _____	Name: _____ _____
Position: _____ _____	Position: _____ _____
Date: _____	Date: _____

F. Attachments

- 1. Subproject with land requirement:**
 - a. Photograph/s of site/s: not applicable
 - b. Photograph/s of existing structure/s (permanent/semi-permanent): not applicable

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

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

THIS PORTION IS FOR PMU AND MDSCSAFEGUARD TEAM USE ONLY

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

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

APPENDIX 4: RECORDS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS IN MYMENSINGH POURASHAVA

Date/Time : Monday, 23rd July 2016, 12:00-3:00pm

Venue : Pourashava Auditorium

Purpose: Public Consultation on findings of resettlement and safeguard survey

Introduction: A public consultation meeting was held at 1st July 2016 at Pourashava Auditorium. In absence of mayor, the panel mayor presided over the meeting. The local councilors, representatives of affected persons, NGO staff and other pourashava staff were present in the meeting. (Participants: See participants list.) The CEO of the pourashava thanked the participants for their presence and delivered his welcome speech. He invited the participants to introduce themselves and give their valuable comments on the resettlement issues. He welcomed Saswati Belliapa, the International Social and Safeguard Expert for her visit at Mymensingh.

The International Social and Safeguard Expert said that the affected persons will be compensated according to ADB SPS, 2009 of ADB in the context of involuntary resettlement. She said that the APs are those who are physically relocated, or lose residential land, or shelter and/or economically displaced (with loss of structure, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood).

Agenda:

- A. Sharing information on the project
 - B. Presentation of Findings of the resettlement survey
 - C. Opinion of the participants
- a. **Background.** The TA 8913 in Bangladesh is being undertaken to strengthen and scale up the efforts being made under two ongoing loan projects—(i) the Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Project (CTEIP), and the (ii) Third Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement (Sector) Project (UGIIP-3)—in terms of climate-resilient integrated urban planning, as well as supporting the identification and preparation of additional subprojects ready for implementation. In total seven municipalities are included: two under CTEIP (Bagerhat and Patuakhali) and five under UGIIP-3 (Cox's Bazar, Faridpur, Gopalganj, Kushtia, and Mymensingh). The outline engineering designs for some of the infrastructure subprojects indicate that land acquisition may be required, for which individual 'Resettlement Plan's (RP) will be prepared for each municipality. The RPs will detail the necessary information as regards the affected persons, amount of loss and consequent compensation, grievance redress mechanisms and overall implementation modality of the resettlement process.
 - b. **Arrangement of Resettlement Plan, Policy and principals.** The RP is prepared according to the safeguard policy Statement 2009 and Government of Bangladesh Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982 (APIRO). During implementation the grievance redress committee will be formed following the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 to address or resolve unusual incidence occurs during implementation of the project activities. The solution of the incidences will be based on the complaints raised from the Affected Persons.

- c. **Entitlements.** The types of losses—permanent or temporary, total or partial due to the project include; (i) loss of land; (ii) loss of residential/ commercial/ community structure; (iii) loss of trees; (iv) loss of crops; (v) loss of business; (vi) loss of work days/incomes, and relocation of households and businesses; (vii) loss of rental premises; and (viii) loss of access to premises for residence and trading. According to ADB SPS, 2009 of ADB in the context of involuntary resettlement, APs are those who are physically relocated, or lose residential land, or shelter and/or economically displaced (with loss of structure, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood). The absence of formal and legal title to the land should not prevent the AP to receive compensation and resettlement assistance from the project. Special consideration will be given to the vulnerable destitute and female headed households. Income generating support to the member physically displaced households and including them in the poverty reduction and livelihood enhancement program.
- d. **Institutional Arrangement, executing agencies.** LGED will be the executing agency for the project, and DPHE will be a co-executing agency for water supply and sanitation components. A PMU will be established in LGED headed by a project director from LGED and will include one deputy project director from DPHE. The PMU will be staffed by a safeguard officer to oversee safeguards implementation and monitoring of the project. The PMU will be responsible for implementing and monitoring safeguards compliance activities, public relations activities, gender mainstreaming activities, and community participation activities.
- e. **Grievance Redress Mechanism.** To resolve all project related grievance and complaints a common social and environmental grievance redress mechanism is in place. Common and simple grievances will be sorted out at project site level by the Contractor's Resettlement Supervisor, supervision staff of PMU and project NGO within 7 days. More serious complaints will be sent to the safeguard officer at the PMU to be resolved in 14 days. Any unresolved grievances will be forwarded to the Grievance Redress Committee GRC. Complaints and grievances which are not addressed by Grievance Redress committee (GRC) within 30 days will be sent to the Program Steering Committee (SC) to be resolved within 7 days. Despite the project GRM, an aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage.
- f. **Presentation of the Survey Findings.** Mr. Bazlur Rahman, Supervisor of the survey team, presented the findings of the safeguard and resettlement survey. He said that a six member's team has been working from six days. The team collected data from secondary sources, conducted census surveys, Focus Group Discussion, Key Informants Interview and Personal observation. A total number of 14 drain and 07 roads have been surveyed. The team conducted 17 FGD and 9 Key informants' interviews. He said that out of the total Drainage and roads, the team found illegal settlements on 3 roads and 8 drains. The team conducted video documentation of all roads and drains. The team identified a total number of affected persons is 61. Among them in roads and drain 44 and in land fill site is 17.
- g. **Opinion of the participants.** Mr. Faruquul Islam, Ex. Chairman said that he has no objection to remove the wall if he gets compensation. He also agreed to give NOC for this. Mr. Habib, ward councilor, 5 no ward said that the people of his ward are suffering from the drainage congestion. The road condition of his ward also severe. He requested to include one road and one drain as priority basis. Dr. Nurul Islam, DTL of the PPTA team said that this is not the meeting about inclusion of new project. This can be included in the 2nd phase or the pourashava can improve the road and drain from the pourashava budget. Mr. Hafijur

Rahman Helal said that for drainage purpose, the land owners of Anonna housing gave their consent over phone. He said that all will give the consent letter to mayor.

- h. The panel mayor requested to the Consultant team for project preparation members to start work as early as possible. He thanked the participants for their contribution and concluded the meeting with vote of thanks.

Mr. Nozrul Islam
Panel Mayor
Mymensing pourashava

Attendance Sheet

Venue: Mymensingh Pourashava Auditorium

Address: Mymensingh Pourashava

Date: 23-07-2016

Time: 11.00 Am to 2.30 Pm


Sl #	Name of Participants	Office/Agency	Position	Email Address	Mobile #
1	Md. Nozrul Islam	Mymensing Pourashava	Panel Mayor	-	
2	AKM Tariqul Islam	„	CEO	-	01713011315
3	Saswati Ghos Beli Apa	ADB Consultant	Social Safeguards Specialist	-	-
4	Dr. Md. Nurul Islam	ADSL	DTL	-	01767455846
5	Md. Rafiqul Islam Mia	Mymensing Pourashava	XEN	-	01711455189
6	Md. Liakat Ali	„		-	01726559402
7	Md. Bubassa Hossain	„	Surveyor	-	01761569569
8	Sujon Tarafder	„	„	-	017921724722
9	Md. Anamul Haque	„	Draftsman	-	01734201999
10	Md. Mustafa Jamal Rana	„		-	01711142013
11	Md. Shahidul Islam	„	Drawing & FC Eng.	-	017039663185
12	Md. Azaharul Haque	„	SAE	-	01913105999
13	Md. Jashim Uddin	„	SAE	-	01712102512
14	S. M. Golam Mostofa	„		-	01757807468
15	M.R Khalequr Rahman	„		-	01712364583
16	Md. Tajel Alom	„		-	01711661054
17	Mahabub Ajom	„	Commissioner	-	01712846828
18	Md. Faruk Hossain	„	Commissioner	-	01711662537
19	Md. Golam Rafque	„	Counselor	-	01816662989
20	Md. Aminul Islam	„	Administrative Officer	-	01715758933
21	Md. Abul Kalam Azad	„	Accounts Officer	-	01712287942
22	Md. Anaet Kabir	„	Community Organizer	-	01712126846
23	Md. Jaglur Rahman	„	Community Organizer	-	01716586281
24	Sharmin Jahan	„	Community Organizer	-	01719619560
25	Umma Halima	„	Slum Development officer	-	01616223015
26	Md. Azizul Haque	„	A E Water	-	01790810363
27	Rokeya Hossain	„	Counselor	-	01912630631
28	Md. Asaduzzaman (Babu)	„	Counselor	-	01711302952
29	Nhodoa	„	Counselor	-	01724031234
30	Afia	„	Counselor	-	01925315309
31	Syed Shafiqul Islam	„	Counselor	-	01711662010
32	Eng. Fezer Talukder		Businessman	-	01611884977
33	Md. Hafijur Rahman		Businessman	-	01751456723

SI #	Name of Participants	Office/Agency	Position	Email Address	Mobile #
34	Md. Nazrul Islam	„	Counselor	-	01924179878
35	Ashim Kumar	„	Accounts Officer	-	01711072466
36	Manas Biswas	„	Tower Planner	-	017122884401
37	Md. Jahangir Alam		Social Worker	-	01937028874
38	Md. Habibur Rahman		Social Worker	-	01730195140
39	Bokhsama Parvin	„	Counselor	-	01715474273
40	Ifat Ara Banu	„	Counselor	-	01714898946
41	Md. Dulal Uddin	„	Counselor	-	01711683062
42	Md. Farukul Islam		Ex. Chairman	-	01711446346
43	Md. Azahar Ali		Businessman	-	
44	Md. Golam Faruk		Businessman	-	
45	Mrs. Helen Rahman	ADSL	Social Safeguard Specialist	rahmanhelen@gmail.com	01712532003
46	Md. Bazlur Rahman	„	Coordinator & Supervisor	bajlurrahman@yahoo.com	01712219506
47	Md. Mostasin Billah	„	FGD Facilitator		01708761326
48	Mrs. Shahanaz Parvin	„	Do		01717282166
49	Md. Papul Mia	„	Enumerator		01720482767
50	Md. Roushan Ferdous	„	Enumerator		01714608510
51	Md. Mahmud ur Rashid	„	Enumerator		01721543625

Source: Resettlement survey by PPTA consultants.

Figure A4: Resettlement Survey Training Register Sheet

Form No. 003



ADB TA 8913 REG: SUBPROJECT 1 DEVELOPING INTEGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLANS
IN SELECTED DMC CITIES
RESETTLEMENT SURVEY TRAINING
REGISTER SHEET

Venue : _____
Date : _____

Sl. No	Name of Experts	OFFICE/ AGENCY	Position	E-mail Address	Mobile #	Signature
1	<i>[Handwritten Name]</i>		<i>[Handwritten Position]</i>			<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>
2	A.K.M. TARIQUL ALAM	Citymeridian Dhaka	CEO	citymeridian@citymeridian.com	01713011315	<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>
3	SASWATI GHOSH BELLIPPA	ADB Consultant	Social Safeguards Specialist	saorati.bellippa@gnail.in	+91 99800 89321	<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>
4	Dr. Md. Nurul Islam P. Eng.	ADSL	Deputy Team Leader		01767455846	<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>
5	Md. Rafiqul Islam P. Eng.	ADSL ADSL	XEN	engr@rafiqul.islam@adsl.com	01711455189	<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>
6	<i>[Handwritten Name]</i>		-	-	02225000 0602	<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>
7	Md. Mubassir Hossain	My men nyl/pour shahi	Surveyor		01761-569569	<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>
8	Sujan Tarafder	"	"		01921-724722	<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>
9	Md. Anamul Haque	Draft man pramona	Draftsman		01734-201099	<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>
10	MD. MUSSEBA GAMUL RAH				0171142013	<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>
11	Md. Shahidul Islam	ADSL Dhaka	Drawing & F.C. Eng		0189669185	<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>
12	Md. Azanur Haque	My men nyl/pour shahi	Sub-Assistant Engineer		01913-105999	<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>
13	Md. Jashim Uddin	DO	Sub-Assistant Engineer		01712-103512	<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>

Page 1

Form No. 003



ADB TA 8913 REG: SUBPROJECT 1 DEVELOPING INTEGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLANS
IN SELECTED DMC CITIES

RESETTLEMENT SURVEY TRAINING

REGISTER SHEET

Venue :

Date :

Sl. No	Name of Experts	OFFICE/ AGENCY	Position	E-mail Address	Mobile #	Signature
14.	S.M. Golam Mustafa	M/S. Prava Shona	Asstt. Engineer	-	01757-807468	[Signature]
15	M.R. H. Elvinur Miah	-	consultant	-	02922-636	[Signature]
16	MD. Turak Khan	-	consultant	-	01711661454	[Signature]
17	Jorjor Khan	"	"	-	02922-6826	[Signature]
18	Md. Faruk Hasan		"	-	01711662537	[Signature]
19.	Md. Golam Rafique		Counselor	-	01816662989	[Signature]
20	MD. Aminul Islam	Pourashava	Administrative Officer	-	01715758933	[Signature]
21.	Md. Abul Kalam Azad	"	Accounts Officer	-	01712287942	[Signature]
22.	Md. Amaret Kabir	"	Community organizer	-	01712-126846	[Signature]
23.	Md. Saiful Rahman	"	"	-	01716-78281	[Signature]
24	Shawonir Johson	"	"	-	01719-619560	[Signature]
25	Umma Kallima	"	slum Development officer	ummehalima@gmail.com	0161622305	[Signature]
26	Md. Agegul Haque	"	A-E water	supesazizul@gmail.com	01790810363	[Signature]



ADB TA 8913 REG: SUBPROJECT 1 DEVELOPING INTEGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLANS
IN SELECTED DMC CITIES

RESETTLEMENT SURVEY TRAINING
REGISTER SHEET

Venue :

Date :

Sl. No	Name of Experts	OFFICE/ AGENCY	Position	E-mail Address	Mobile #	Signature
27	Rokeya Hossion	-	Counsellor	-	01912630631	<i>[Signature]</i>
28	Md. Asaduzzaman (Babu)	-	Counsellor (i)	-	01912029572	<i>[Signature]</i>
29		-	-	-		<i>[Signature]</i>
30	Thodja	-	" "	-	01724031234	<i>[Signature]</i>
31	Afia Hanwar	-	Counsellor 1,2,3	-	01925315309	<i>[Signature]</i>
32	Syed Shaheer Islam Mita	Mita	Counsellor-06	-	01711662010	<i>[Signature]</i>
33	ENG. FEZER TALUKDER	-	Businessman	-	01611-889977	<i>[Signature]</i>
34	Mr. N. K. Talukder	-	Do	-	01751456723	<i>[Signature]</i>
35	Mr. N. K. Talukder	-	2619-31451	-	01924179878	<i>[Signature]</i>
36	Ashim Kumar Gahin	Mymensingh Govt. Ment	Accounts Officer	ashimkumar5@yahoo.com	01711.072466	<i>[Signature]</i>
37	Mamas Binwas	Mymensingh Division	Town Planner	mamasbinwas@yahoo.com	01712288901	<i>[Signature]</i>
38	MD. Jahangir Adam	-	Social worker	-	01937028874	<i>[Signature]</i>
39	Md. Habibur Rahman	Govt. Ment	Do	-	01730195140	<i>[Signature]</i>

Form No. 003



ADB TA 8913 REG: SUBPROJECT 1 DEVELOPING INTEGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLANS
IN SELECTED DMC CITIES

RESETTLEMENT SURVEY TRAINING

REGISTER SHEET

Venue :

Date :

No.	Name of Experts	OFFICE/ AGENCY	Position	E-mail Address	Mobile #	Signature
40	Dr. Md. Faruk Hossain	-	Senior Lecturer	-	01715474273	[Signature]
41	Dr. Md. Faruk Hossain	-	Senior Lecturer	-	01714998946	[Signature]
47	MD. DILLAL UDDIN	-	Counsellor W-14	-	01711683062	[Signature]
48	Dr. Md. Faruk Hossain	-	Senior Lecturer	-	017114416346	[Signature]
49	Dr. Md. Faruk Hossain	-	Senior Lecturer	-	-	[Signature]
50	Dr. Md. Faruk Hossain	-	Senior Lecturer	-	-	G. lam
51	MRS. Helen Rahman	-	Social & Safeguards Specialist	rahmanhelen@gmail.com	01712-532003	[Signature]
52	Md. Basim Rahman	-	Coordinator and Supervisor	basimrahman@yahoo.com	01712-219506	Basim
53	Md. Mostasin Billal	-	F&D Facilitator	-	01708761326	[Signature]
54	Ms. Shahana Parvin	-	Do	-	01717282166	Shanar
55	Md. Papul Mia	-	Enumerator	-	01720482767	[Signature]
56	Md. Rowshan Ferdous	-	Do	-	01714608570	[Signature]
57	Md. Mahmudur Rashid	-	Do	-	01721543625	[Signature]

**APPENDIX 5: FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD) WITH LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS, MYMENSINGH
(IN SAFEGUARD & RESETTLEMENT CONTEXT)**

SI #	Name of scheme	Date & Location of Meeting	Number & Type of Participants	Purpose of Consultation	Key Issue discussed	Recommendations	Remarks
1	Development of drainage system with rehabilitation of canal with Footpath starting from station Traffic mour to Chorpara culvert via Malgudam with repair of the road	14.07.16 Rail station attached Nuruddin Contactor's office	13 participants service holder, businessman, small traders, and PS of counsellor Male:12 Female:1	(i) Message & Information dissemination; (ii) To know community opinion about the scheme; (iii) Identify APs; (iv) Support seeking from the community; and (v) To know community demand about pourashava/ ADB support.	(i) Existing status of drainage system, need for project and demand from the community, (ii) affected household.	All the proposed component structures are found to be located within the domain of public/ government land/ drain. No private land acquisition is required for the proposed scheme. Only 6 APs will be affected.	3 Jhupri 2 Shop 1 Hotel 2 Stall No. of HH/APs = 12 The APs will get compensation as per entitle matrix of the resettlement framework
2	Development of canal from Chorpara culvert to Akua-Sehora khal junction and Link-1: Brammopolli Road to Charpara Culvert. Link-2: RHD Road near Mita Clinic to Sehora khal	17.07.16 Near Char Para culvert	14 participants service holder, businessman, small traders, farmers, counsellor and Male:2 Female:12	..	(i) Brief about the project, (ii) Importance of the scheme, (iii) Local community response to the scheme, affected household, and (iv) Discussion on project safeguards policy & potential issues	All the proposed component structures are found to be located within the domain of public/ government land. No private land acquisition is required for the proposed scheme. How the temporary disruption to business could be avoided; avoid construction works on market days.	1 house 4 shop No. of HH/APs = 05 The APs will get compensation as per entitle matrix of the resettlement framework,

SI #	Name of scheme	Date & Location of Meeting	Number & Type of Participants	Purpose of Consultation	Key Issue discussed	Recommendations	Remarks
3	Development of drainage system starting from Dhopakhola mour to Upazila Porishod, Construction of RCC drain starting from Mohila Cadet College to Sehora khal and Construction of RCC drain starting from Upazila porishod to back side of Mohila Cadet college.	16.07.16 Dhopkhola Moar	16 participants service holder, businessman, small traders, and PS of counsellor Male:15 Female:1	„	(i) Existing status of drainage system, need for project and demand from the community, (ii) Affected household.	All the proposed component structures are found to be located within the domain of public/ government land/ drain. No private land acquisition is required for the proposed scheme. Only 6 APs will be affected.	3 Jhupri, 3 stall No. of HH/APs = 06 The APs will get compensation as per entitle matrix of the Resettlement Framework,
4	Development of Drainage Network of Ananna Housing Society upto Neezkolpa khal	16.07.16 Dhopkhola Moar	10 participants service holder, businessman, small traders, and PS of counsellor Male:8 Female:2	„	(i) Existing status of drainage system, need for project and demand from the community, (ii) Affected household.	All the proposed component structures are found to be located within the domain of public/ government land/ drain. 22 decimal private agricultural land acquisitions is required for the proposed scheme. 20 APs will be affected	18 Agriculture land 1 stall 1 House No. of HH/AP-20 The APs will get compensation as per entitle matrix of the Resettlement Framework
5	Construction of RCC Road from Patgudam Rail Gate to Kewatkhali Bypass Road.	18.07.16 Balaspur	9 participants service holder, businessman, small traders, labor, and counsellor	Message & Information dissemination, To know community opinion about the scheme,	(i) Brief of the project, Importance of the scheme, (ii) Local community response to the	All the proposed component structures are found to be located within the domain of public/ government land. No private land acquisition is required for	1 Industry/Store Room 1 shop 44 House No of HH = 44 14 trees

			Male:9	Identify APs, Support seeking from the community.	scheme, (iii) Affected household, and (iv) Discussion on project safeguards policy & potential issues	the proposed scheme.	No. of affected HH members = 46 The APs will get compensation as per entitle matrix of the resettlement framework.
6	Widening of BC Road starting from Maskanda Technical Mour to Poura Last Area via Zilla Porishod	18.07.16 Counsellor Residence	10 participants service holder, businessman, labor, and student Male:9 Female:1	„	(i) Details brief of the project, (ii) Importance of the scheme, (iii) Local community response to the scheme, (iv) Affected household, and (v) Discussion on project safeguards policy & potential issues	All the proposed component structures are found to be located within the domain of public/ government land. No private land acquisition is required for the proposed scheme.	2 jhupri, 1 stall and 1 shop No. of HH/APs = 4 The APs will get compensation as per entitle matrix of the resettlement framework
7	a) Rehabilitation of BC Road starting from Maskanda Bus Terminal to Technical Mour Road. b) Const. of RCC Road near Railcrossing to Doublemunshi Road at Kistopor. c) Const. of BC Road starting from Bolashpur Road to away of Moinermour. d) Const of RCC	19.07.16 Counsellor Residence	11 participants service holder, small traders, farmers, students, and labor Male:9 Female:2	„	(i) Details brief of the project, (ii) Importance of the scheme, (iii) Local community response to the scheme, (iv) Affected household, and (v) Discussion on project safeguards policy & potential issues	All the proposed component structures are found to be located within the domain of public/government land. No private land acquisition is required for the proposed scheme. How the temporary disruption to business could be avoided. Need compensation of the affected households.	1 shop, 1 jhupri, 3 houses No. of HH/APs = 05 All APs will get compensation as per entitle matrix of the Resettlement Framework

	Road in front of Altaf Moulana House.						
8	Rehabilitation of BC Road from BAU First Gate to Second Gate via Fosiler Moar.	18.07.16 BAU First Gate	12 participants service holder, businessman, students, and counsellor Male:12	„	(i) Details brief of the project, (ii) Importance of the scheme, (iii) Local community response to the scheme, (iv) Affected household, and (v) Discussion on project safeguards policy & potential issues	All the proposed component structures are found to be located within the domain of public/ government land. No private land acquisition is required for the proposed scheme. How the temporary disruption to business could be avoided. Need compensation of the affected households.	Nil
9	Development of drainage system from Minto College Rail Crossing to Brampputro River via Durgabari Road with repair of the road including Link-1 Development of drainage system with Footpath at Boro Bazar (both side) Link-2:Development of drainage system with Footpath at old police club road & sodeshi bazar road with repair of the roads.	15.07.16 Counsellor Office	15 participants service holder, businessman, small traders, and counsellor Male:12 Female:3	„	(i) Details brief of the project, (ii) Importance of the scheme, (iii) Local community response to the scheme, and (iv) Affected household.	All the proposed component structures are found to be located within the domain of public/ government land. No private land acquisition is required for the proposed scheme.	Nil
10	Re-construction of	15.07.16	16	„	(i) Details brief	All the proposed	Nil

	BC road widening starting from Kachari Moar Zero Point to Joinal Abedin Songrohosala Circuit house Road & Abul Monsur Sarak.	Circuit house park	participants service holder, businessman, small traders, and counsellor Male:14 Female:2		of the project, (ii) Importance of the scheme, (iii) Local community response to the scheme, and (iv) Affected household.	component structures are found to be located within the domain of public/government land. No private land acquisition is required for the proposed scheme.	
11	Improvement of BC Road starting from Tinkona Pokurpar to Anonna Housing Road.	16.07.16 Samsul's Residence	13 participants service holder, businessman, small traders, and counsellor Male:13	..	(i) Details brief of the project, (ii) Importance of the scheme, (iii) Local community response to the scheme, and (iv) Affected household.	All the proposed component structures are found to be located within the domain of public/government land. No private land acquisition is required for the proposed scheme.	Nil

Source: PPTA consultants.

Photographs of Public Consultation Meeting



Public Consultation meeting



Social safeguards Expert PPTA brief about SP

Photograph of FGD



Focus Group Discussion-1



Focus Group Discussion-2

Photograph of KII Interview



Interview with XEN



Interview with CEO



Interview with Councilor



Interview with local Pourasva staff



Interview with Town Planner



Interview with Councilor



Interview with Councilor



Photograph Transect Walk



APPENDIX 6: SAMPLE GRIEVANCE REGISTRATION FORM

(To be available in Bangla and English)

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

Date		Place of registration			
Contact Information/Personal Details					
Name		Gender	* Male * Female	Age	
Home Address					
Place					
Phone no.					
E-mail					
Complaint/Suggestion/Comment/Question Please provide the details (who, what, where and how) of your grievance below:					
If included as attachment/note/letter, please tick here:					
How do you want us to reach you for feedback or update on your comment/grievance?					
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY					
Registered by: (Name of Official registering grievance)					
Mode of communication: Note/Letter E-mail					
Verbal/Telephonic					
Reviewed by: (Names/Positions of Official(s) reviewing grievance)					
Action Taken:					
Whether Action Taken Disclosed:		Yes			
		No			
Means of Disclosure:					

APPENDIX 7: COMPARISON OF ARIPO AND ADB SPS, 2009 PRINCIPLES

	ADB's SPS (2009)	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPO) of 1982	Gaps Between ARIPO and ADB's Policies and Actions Taken to Bridge the Gap
1	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever possible.	Not defined in the ARIPO	Like with other donor-funded projects in Bangladesh the approach of avoiding involuntary resettlement has already been taken care of while preparing this project. This will be further practiced during design and implementation.
2	Minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring the project and design alternatives	Not so clearly defined in the ARIPO Sections 3 and 18 exempt the acquisition of property used by the public for religious worship, public or educational institutions, graveyards, and cremation grounds.	The resettlement plan clearly defines the procedures on how to minimize the involuntary resettlement through proper alternate engineering design and adequate consultation with stakeholders.
3	Conducting census of displaced persons and resettlement planning	The ARIPO spells out that upon approval of the request for land by the office of the deputy commissioner, its own staff will conduct the physical inventory of assets and properties found on the land. The inventory form consists of the name of person, area of land, the list of assets affected, and the materials used in the construction of the house. The cut-off date is the date of publication of notice that land is subject to acquisition, and that any alteration or improvement thereon will not be considered for compensation.	The ARIPO does not define the census survey. It only reflects the inventory of losses (IOL), which is more in physical terms and only includes the names of the owners, etc. The ADB policy spells out a detailed census through household surveys of displaced persons in order to assess the vulnerability and other entitlements. This RP has been prepared based on the data collected through conducting a census, a socioeconomic survey for the displaced persons, and an inventory of losses.
4	Carry out meaningful consultation with displaced persons and ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement program	Section 3 of the ordinance provides that whenever it appears to the deputy commissioner that any property is needed or is likely to be needed for any public purpose or in the public interest, he will publish a notice at convenient places on or near the property in the prescribed form and manner, stating that the property is proposed for acquisition.	The ARIPO does not directly meet ADB's requirements. This section of the ordinance establishes an indirect form of public consultation. However, it does not provide for public meetings and project disclosure, so stakeholders are not informed about the purpose of land acquisition, its proposed use, or compensation, entitlements, or special measures. The resettlement plan for the project has been prepared following a consultation process which involves all stakeholders (affected persons, government department/ line agencies, local community, etc.), and the consultation will be a continuous process at all stages of the project development such as project formulation, feasibility study, design, implementation, and post-

	ADB's SPS (2009)	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPO) of 1982	Gaps Between ARIPO and ADB's Policies and Actions Taken to Bridge the Gap
			implementation including the monitoring stage.
5	Establish Grievance Redress Mechanism	Section 4 allows the occupant of the land to raise objections in writing. These should be filed with the deputy commissioner within 15 days after the publication. The deputy commissioner will hear the complaints and prepare a report and record of proceedings within 30 days following expiry of the 15-day period given to affected persons to file their objections.	The Section 4 provision is consistent with ADB's grievance redress requirements. The resettlement plan has a special provision for grievance procedures, which includes formation of grievance redress cell, appointment of an arbitrator, and publication of the notice of hearings and the scope of proceedings.
6	Improve or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons	The ARIPO does not address the issue related to income loss, livelihood, or loss of the non-titleholders. This only deals with the compensation for loss of land, structures, buildings, crops. And trees, etc. for the legal titleholders.	The resettlement plan for this project keeps the provision for a census survey that will have the data on the loss of income and livelihood, and the same will be compensated as per the entitlement matrix for both physically and economically affected persons
7	Land-based resettlement strategy	The ARIPO does not address these issues	The ARIPO does not meet the requirement of ADB. Though this option may be a difficult proposition, given the lack of government land and the difficulties associated with the acquisition of private lands, the resettlement plan proposes land-for-land compensation as its priority, if feasible. Attempt will be made to find alternate land for the loss of land, in case it is available and if it is feasible, looking at the concurrence of host community and land value.
8	All compensation should be based on the principle of replacement cost	The ARIPO states that the deputy commissioner determines the amount of compensation by considering: (i) the market value of the property based on the average value during the 12 months preceding the publication of notice of acquisition; (ii) the damage of standing crops and trees; (iii) damage by severing such property from the other properties of the person occupying the land; (iv) adverse effects on other properties, immovable or movable, and/or earnings; and (v) the cost of change of place of residence	The ARIPO is largely consistent with ADB policy. However, there are differences in the valuation of land and prices of affected assets, where ADB prescribes the use of current market rates/ replacement cost in the project area. The ordinance does not ensure replacement cost or restoration of pre-project incomes of the affected persons. The resettlement plan addresses all these issues, and spells out a mechanism to fix the replacement cost by having an independent evaluator (committee) who will be responsible for deciding the replacement costs.

	ADB's SPS (2009)	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPO) of 1982	Gaps Between ARIPO and ADB's Policies and Actions Taken to Bridge the Gap
		or place of business. The deputy commissioner also awards a sum of 50% on the market value of the property to be acquired.	
9	Provide relocation assistance to displaced persons	No mention of relocation assistance to affected persons in ARIPO.	The resettlement plan provides for the eligibility and entitlement for relocation of the affected persons, in the form of relocation assistance which included shifting allowances, right to salvage materials, and additional transitional assistance for the loss of business and employment.
10	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	The ARIPO does not have this provision.	The ARIPO does not comply with ADB policy. This is a major drawback of the national law/policy compared to that of ADB. The ARIPO only takes into consideration the legal titleholders and ignores the non-titleholders. The resettlement plan ensures compensation and assistance to all affected persons, whether physically displaced or economically displaced, irrespective of their legal status. The end of the census survey will be considered the cut-off date, and affected persons listed before the cut-off date will be eligible for assistance.
11	Disclose the resettlement plan, including the documentation of the consultation in an accessible place and a form and language understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders.	The ordinance only ensures the initial notification for the acquisition of a particular property.	The ARIPO does not comply with ADB's SPS 2009 as there is no mention of disclosure of resettlement plan. The SPS ensures that the resettlement plan, along with the necessary eligibility and entitlement, will be disclosed to the affected persons in the local language (Bengali) in the relevant project locations and concerned government offices, and the same resettlement plan will also be disclosed on the executing agency's website and on the website of ADB.
12	Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs or resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits.	The ARIPO has a provision to include all the costs related to land acquisition and compensation of legal property and assets. However, it does not take into account the cost related to other assistance and involuntary resettlement.	The ARIPO partially meets the requirement of ADB, as it only deals with the cost pertaining to land acquisition. The resettlement plan provides eligibility to both titleholders and non-titleholders with compensation and various kinds of assistances as part of the resettlement packages, and the entire cost will be part of the project cost.
13	Pay compensation	The ARIPO has the provision	The ARIPO meets the requirement of

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

APPENDIX 8: SUGGESTED PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENT (PID)–MYMENSINGH

I. Background

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

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

II. Executing and implementing agencies

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

III. Project safeguard category as per ADB SPS, 2009

4. During project preparation stage, alignment and sites of proposed subprojects were assessed and results indicate that UGIIP-3 is considered to be a low risk category project with safeguard category B (environment and involuntary resettlement) and C (indigenous people/small ethnic communities).

5. Involuntary resettlement impacts due to the subproject are addressed in the resettlement plans (RPs) prepared for each *pourashava* as per Government of Bangladesh's ARIPO and ADB SPS, 2009. The RPs will be updated during detailed design stage and will be disclosed to affected persons. In case of any discrepancy between the policies of ADB and the government, ADB SPS, 2009 will prevail.

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

IV. Involuntary resettlement impacts

7. UGIIP-3 considers involuntary resettlement²⁷ due to physical and economic displacement as a result of (a) involuntary acquisition of land, or (b) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas; (ii) permanent or temporary displacement; (iii) full or partial displacement; (iv) all affected persons (APs) with land to be affected permanently or temporarily due to any project activity, including purchase and temporary use during construction. The identified potential involuntary resettlement (IR) impacts based on the subproject designs include: 33 semi-permanent structures will be affected in varying degrees (25%-100%). Of the impacted structures, 30 structures are under commercial use. A total of 33 affected persons (structure owners with 175 household members) are impacted. Structure loss is expected to render majority of the affected structures unusable, requiring temporary relocation. No permanent impact is anticipated as all the affected persons shall be able to rebuild the structures and reestablish their businesses/part of house (toilet/kitchen) nearby and will be provided necessary assistance to do so. The remaining APs facing structure loss will be able to continue business/stay at the present location although there is likelihood of temporary disruption to livelihood during construction/reconstruction.

V. Eligibility

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

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

VI. Entitlement

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

11. The entitlement matrix specifies that any displaced person will be entitled to (i) compensation for loss of land at the replacement cost; (ii) compensation for loss of structure (residential/commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost (without counting the depreciation value); (iii) compensation for loss of business/wage income; (iv) assistance for shifting of structure; (v) rebuilding and/or restoration of community resources/facilities; (vi) livelihood/ transitional cash assistance for 6 months for all physically displaced persons at

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

official minimum wage of the appropriate AP's occupation for each head of the affected family.

VII. Institutional Arrangement

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

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

VIII. Grievance Redress Mechanism

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

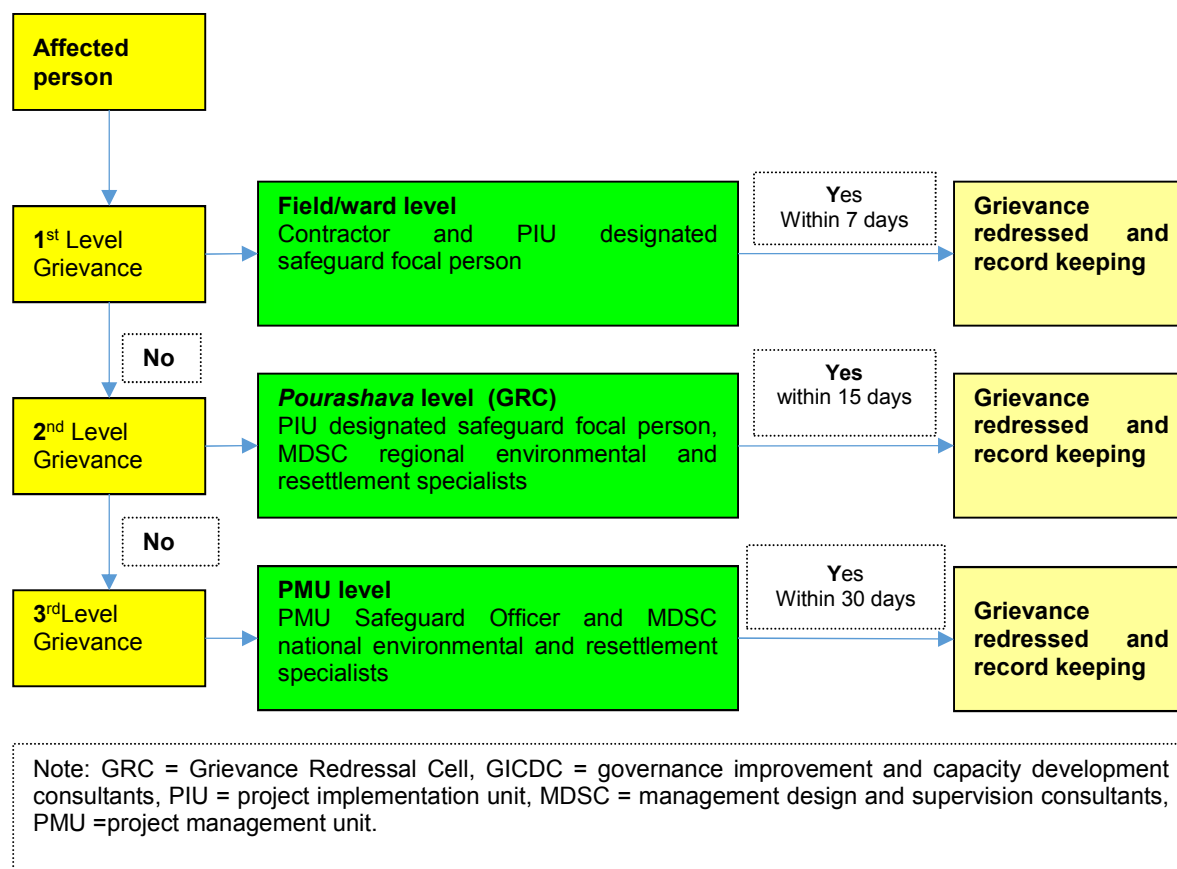
15. *Pourashava*-wide public awareness campaigns will ensure that awareness on grievance redress procedures is generated through the campaign. The PIU designated safeguard focal person and governance improvement and capacity development consultants (GICDC) will conduct *pourashava*-wide awareness campaigns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

16. APs will have the flexibility of conveying grievances/suggestions by dropping grievance redress/suggestion forms in complaints/suggestion boxes that have already been installed by project *pourashavas* or through telephone hotlines at accessible locations, by e-mail, by post, or by writing in a complaints register in *pourashava* offices. **Figure 1** shows the grievance redress process and further explained in the resettlement framework and Mymensingh RP.

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

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

Figure 1: Grievance Redress Process



IX. Disclosure

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

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

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

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

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

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

IX. Monitoring and Reporting

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

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

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

APPENDIX 9: SUGGESTED FORM FOR TRANSECT WALKS AND CENSUS

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

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

Photograph Numbers:

Strip Map:

1. Irrigated 2. Un-irrigated

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

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

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

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

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

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

16. Father's Name:

17. Rate of the Land (BDTPer Acre)
1. Market Rate: 2. Government Rate:

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

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

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

Agricultural Squatters 1. Yes 2.

Total Numbers (If Yes):.....

Names (If Yes):

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

19. Number of trees within the affected area

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

20. Details of Trees

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

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

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

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

1. One season 2. Two seasons 3. Three Seasons
- Any structure in the Affected Land 1. Yes..... 2. No.....

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

24. Measurement of Affected Structure (sq ft)

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

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

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

27. Measurement of Total Structure

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

28. Scale of Impact on structure

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

Type of Construction of the Structure

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

29. Age of the Structure (in years):

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

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

A. Residential Category

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

B. Commercial Category

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

C. Mixed Category

- 17. Residential-cum-Commercial Structure

D. Community Type

- 18. Community Center 19. Club 20. Trust 21. Memorials

- 22 Other (specify).....
- E. Religious Structure
 23. Mosque 24. Temple 25. Church
 26. Other (specify).....
- F. Government Structure
 27. Government Office 28. Hospital/Health Post 29. School
 30. College 31. Bus Stop 32. Other (specify).....
- G. Other Structure
 33. Boundary Wall 34. Foundation 35. Cattle Shed
 36. Other (specify).....
32. Status of the ownership of Structure
 1. Legal Titleholder 2. Customary Right 3. License from Local Authority
 4. Encroacher 5. Squatter
33. Any of the following people associated with the Structure?
 1. Yes 2. No

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

34. Social Category
 1. Bengali 2. Dalit 3. Adivasi; 4. Others
35. Religion: 1. Islam, 2. Hinduism 3. Christianity 4. Buddhism, 5. Other
36. In case of dalit, please the name of the group:
37. In case of adivasi, please mention the name of the group:
38. Number of family members Male..... Female..... Total.....
39. Number of family members with following criteria
 1. Unmarried Son > 35 years.....2. Unmarried Daughter/Sister > 35 years.....
 3. Divorcee/Widow.....4. Physically/Mentally Challenged Person
 5. Minor/Orphan.....
40. Vulnerability Status of the Household:
 A. Is it a woman headed household with dependent? 1. Yes 2. No
 B. Is it headed by physically/mentally challenged person? 1. Yes 2. No
 D. Is it landless? 1. Yes 2. No
 E. Is it Elderly people without income source? 1. Yes 2. No

F. Is it Ethnic Minority Group? 1. Yes 2. No

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Family Details

Sl. No.	Name of the Family Member	Relation to Head of the Household #	Age (years)	Sex ##	Occupation *	Marital Status**	Education* **
1							
2							
3							

4							
5							
6							
7							
8							

Code:

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

1=Male 2=Female.

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

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

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

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

Comments by the Enumerator

Signature of the Enumerator

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

The suggested outline for the semi-annual social monitoring report is provided in Appendix 13 of the project's resettlement framework. A semi-annual monitoring report shall be prepared on resettlement plan implementation and submitted to ADB by the PMU. It will include: (1) **the list of affected persons**, with compensation, if any due to each and details of compensation paid with signed receipts annexed to the report, socioeconomic status and satisfaction levels of affected persons with the resettlement plan implementation process, compensation and mitigation measures; (2) **the list of vulnerable affected persons** and additional compensation/ special protection measures planned/implemented for them; socioeconomic status and satisfaction levels of vulnerable affected persons with the resettlement plan implementation process, compensation and mitigation measures; (3) **list of affected common facilities** affected, plan to restore access and/or actions taken to restore access to the same or facilities of equal quality elsewhere; (4) **list of roads for closure** and actions planned/ taken to minimize disturbance; (5) **details of consultations held with affected persons** (with number of participants by gender, issues raised, conclusion/ agreement reached, actions required /taken; (6) **details of grievances** registered, redressed, outstanding complaints, minutes of GRM meetings held; (7) **details of information disclosure** and awareness generation activities, levels of awareness among target population and behavior change, if any; and (8) **any other relevant information** showing resettlement plan implementation progress. The following checklist may be used for overall monitoring of resettlement plan implementation.

S. N.	Resettlement Plan Activities	Completed Y/N	Remarks
A. Pre-Construction Activities and Resettlement Plan Activities			
1	Approval of final Resettlement Plan by ADB prior to contract award		
2	Disclosure of final Resettlement Plan on ADB, PMU and PIU websites		
3	Circulation of relevant information of the resettlement plan in the form and language understandable by local stakeholders		
A. Resettlement Plan Implementation			
1	Grievance Redress Cell and telephone hotlines established		
2	Entitlements and grievance redress procedure disclosed		
3	Finalization of list of affected persons, vulnerable affected persons and compensation/ assistance/ allowances due		
4	Finalization of list of affected common facilities and roads for closure; mitigation measures proposed		
5	Affected persons received entitlements as per amounts and program specified in resettlement plan		
6	Payment of compensation, allowances and assistance (No. of affected persons)		
7	Additional assistance for vulnerable households given (No. of vulnerable affected persons)		
8	Livelihood arrangements provided to vulnerable affected persons		
9	Reinstallation of affected common facilities		
10	Grievances No. of grievances registered No. of grievances redressed Outstanding complaints		

	Disclosure of grievance redress statistics		
11	Consultation, participation and disclosure as per Plan		
C. Monitoring			
1	Survey on socioeconomic status of affected persons (including vulnerable affected persons)		
	completed and compared with baseline survey results		
2	Survey on satisfaction levels of affected persons with resettlement plan implementation completed		
D. Labour			
1	Implementation of all statutory provisions on labor like health, safety, welfare, sanitation, and working conditions by Contractors		
2.	Equal pay for equal work for men and women		


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

**APPENDIX 12: LETTER RELATED TO D-41 (REVISED ALIGNMENT)
BY MYMENSINGH POURASHAVA**

Mymensingh Pourashava
Mymensingh

To Whom it May Concern

This is to certify that the design of Ananna Housing Society drain (proposed under contract package no. M-8 (UGIIP-III-II/AF/MYME/DR+UT-03/2017) with ID No.D-41 in Mymensingh pourashava has been modified to avoid private land acquisition. The PPTA Surveyor initially surveyed 3015 m of alignment of the above-mentioned drain, and identified land acquisition impacts to farmers. With the proposed change in design, 5600 m of new alignment is added for link drains, which will pass through municipal lands. The new link drain alignments were not surveyed by the PPTA Surveyor. Hence, we wish to certify that the new link drain alignments of 5600 m have been visited by pourashava engineers and no land acquisition or resettlement impacts are anticipated along the newly added portions. We also certify that the proposed section of drain from Ananna Housing Society to the outfall at Nezkolpakhal will pass through municipal land.



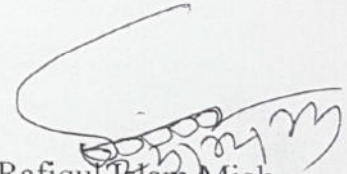
26/12/16

Md. Azaharul Haque
Sub-Assistant Engineer
Mymensingh Pourashava
Mymensingh



26/12/16

S.M. Golam Mustofa
Assistant Engineer
Mymensingh Pourashava
Mymensingh



Rafiqul Islam Miah
Executive Engineer
Mymensingh Pourashava
Mymensingh