

Resettlement Planning Document

Resettlement Framework
Project Number: 39399-03
October 2009

South Asia Tourism Infrastructure Development – Bangladesh Heritage Highway Subproject

Prepared by the Department of Archaeology

The resettlement framework is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

CONTENTS

	Page
I. OBJECTIVES, POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS	1
A. Objectives of Resettlement Framework	1
B. Project Description	1
C. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement	1
II. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR RESETTLEMENT	3
A. GoB Land Acquisition Related Policies	3
B. ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy	3
C. Comparison of Resettlement and Compensation Policy of GOB and ADB	4
D. Project Resettlement Policies	7
III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION	13
A. Design of Questionnaire and Data Processing	13
B. Database Management	13
IV. GENDER IMPACT AND MITIGATING MEASURES	14
A. Identification of Women's Socioeconomic Condition, Needs, and Priorities	14
B. Mitigating Impacts of Land Acquisition on Women	14
V. PROJECT DISCLOSURE, PARTICIPATORY APPROACHES, AND PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS	14
A. Identification of Stakeholders	14
B. Project Disclosure	15
C. Participation and Public Consultation	15
D. Disclosure of the RF and RPs	16
VI. GRIEVANCE AND REDRESS MECHANISM	16
A. Contents of Grievances	16
B. Grievance and Redress Procedural Details	16
VII. COMPENSATION, RESETTLEMENT AND INCOME RESTORATION	17
A. Verification of Land Ownership	17
B. Establishment of Unit Prices	17
C. Compensation	18
D. Relocation	18
E. Income Restoration	18
F. Screening of Vulnerable Households	19
VIII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING ARRANGEMENT	19
A. Budgeting and Financial Planning	19
B. Approval of Resettlement Budget	20
C. Accounting Systems and Control	20
C. Flow of Compensation Payments	20
D. Cash Payment for Land	21
E. Cash Payments Other Than Land	21
IX. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	22
X. MONITORING AND EVALUATION	22
A. Internal Monitoring	22
B. External Monitoring and Evaluation	23
C. Compliance Monitoring	23
D. Social Impact Evaluation	23
XI. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS	24
A. Institutional Responsibilities	24
B. Institutional Capacity Assessment	25
C. Project Coordination Unit	25
D. District Commissioners (DCs)	26

E.	Implementing Consultants/NGOs.....	26
F.	GRCs	26
G.	The Implementing Consultants/NGOs and Private Entities.....	26
XII.	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	26

I. OBJECTIVES, POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS

A. Objectives of Resettlement Framework

1. This Resettlement Framework (RF) is prepared for the Bangladesh component of South Asia Tourism Infrastructure Development Project. The RF outlines the objectives, policy principles, and procedures for land acquisition, compensation, and other assistance measure for affected persons (APs) The RF is based on the Government of Bangladesh's (GOB) Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance of 1982 (ARIPO amended in 1993 and 1994), and ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, 1995. It will serve as the guide for the Project Management and Implementation Unit (PMIU) in developing and implementing required resettlement plans (RPs) consistent with GOB and ADB policies. The basic objectives of the RF are to: (i) guide the executing agency (EA) in properly compensating project APs, (ii) serve as binding document to ensure APs will be paid compensation, and (iii) provide direction in preparing, implementing and monitoring sub-project RPs. The PMIUs will be responsible for ensuring the preparation and implementation of RPs in line with this RF. A detailed description of each compensation measure and assistance is provided in the entitlement matrix.

B. Project Description

2. The Project promotes environmentally and culturally sustainable and socially inclusive tourism growth in the South Asian sub-region. This will be through: (i) integrated development of high yielding tourism circuits and destinations, (ii) effective management of tourism and environment and culture, and (iii) enhancing the linkages of expanded tourism to the local communities. The Bangladesh portion of the Project focuses on creating the Bangladesh portion of an India-Bangladesh Heritage Highway is envisaged to be taken up in a sector-like format. Towards this, the Project aims to make improvements at the following four key heritage sites along the Bangladesh India Heritage Highway: (i) Kantajee Hindu Temple; (ii) Pahapur Mahavihara; (iii) Mahasthangarh; and (iv) Bagerhat Mosque Complex. The sub-projects comprise three components:

- Component I : Infrastructure provision, visitor amenities, and restoration works along the Bangladesh Heritage Highway
- Component II: Strengthening capacities of Department of Archeology (DoA) in archaeology, conservation, planning and site management; and,
- Component III: Development of tourism marketing

3. The typical improvements proposed under Component I include:

- (i) provision of tourist infrastructure in terms of (a) small scale tourist facilities, including car parks, picnic areas, footpaths within the cultural sites, landscaping etc.; (b) provision of basic infrastructure amenities, including water supply, basic sanitation facilities, site drainage, solid wastes management etc.; (c) restoration and conservation measures to the heritage sites; and (d) other improvements including renovation / expansion of museums, display areas etc., and
- (ii) improved site connectivity through improvement of existing access roads or developing new access roads.

C. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

4. The Bangladesh sub-projects will be implemented adopting a sector-like approach, in phases. Eligibility to participate in the sub-projects has been determined through a clearly defined selection methodology, to improve cultural heritage sites along the Bangladesh Heritage

Highway. Accordingly, the improvements shall be carried out in the four sites that have been identified. The criteria for selection of sites shall include (i) priority for improvement as outlined in the national cultural policy of the GoB, (ii) the need for infrastructure improvements, provision of basic services as well as development of tourist amenities; and (iii) demonstrated institutional commitment to improving the sustainability of managing and preservation of the sites.

5. The Pahapur Mahavihara sub-project has been identified as a sample sub-project¹ in the first phase of the Project in Bangladesh. The proposed sub-project components are discussed below. These are based on preliminary design. These are subject to changes based on detailed design which will be in full consultation with the Government, UNESCO and other stakeholders.

A. Package I: Re-establishing the northern entry

- Development of an intermediate lane road..
- Development of a small parking space..
- A tourist information and interpretation center with toilet facilities, ticketing booth and small interpretation centre.
- Entrance pathway for entry into the monument.
- Landscaping and other landscape elements (e.g. street lighting and signage).

B. Package II: Restructuring the eastern entry and associated visitor area

- Restructuring of space, with a proposed linear space as a visitor area comprising of existing museum and proposed shopping complex (including toilet facilities).
- Pathway to provide access to various visitor facilities.
- A picnic area taking advantage of existing tree cover.
- Landscaping features (e.g. street lighting, provision of seating areas and signages).

C. Package III: Site level drainage

- Walkway.
- Storm water drain.

6. No resettlement impacts are envisaged in the Pahapur Mahavihara sample sub-project, as the works proposed, including the construction of a peripheral access road to the northern entrance of the monastery are within the boundaries of the Paharpur complex, which is vacant DoA land. The Involuntary Resettlement (IR) categorization checklist to identify resettlement impacts due to the sample sub-project is in Appendix 2. Joint verification for the sub-project locations have been undertaken with the DoA. The sites have been identified and impacts verified on ground.

7. The impacts on other sub-projects are expected to be limited as the improvements will be mostly within the lands already under the possession of the DoA. Exceptions, i.e., sub-projects requiring permanent land acquisition may include those envisaging improvement of

¹ Project components in the other sites (to be implemented in the subsequent project phases) shall be identified in accordance with the Resettlement Framework and also conform to the environmental sub-project selection criteria in the Project's Environmental Assessment and Review Procedures (EARP).

access to the site through widening of existing access roads, development of parking and visitor infrastructure outside the boundaries of the cultural heritage sites. No major impacts on non-titleholders are anticipated as the lands belonging to the DoA are well-protected and are free of encroachers and squatters. However, impacts, if any, on mobile vendors and ambulatory kiosks within the site shall be addressed through careful siting of sub-project and designs to minimize such impacts. In addition to possible permanent land acquisition, temporary impacts are anticipated during improvement of roads, provision of drainage channels to effectively drain the storm water from the heritage sites, provision of water supply networks to the site etc. The overall resettlement impacts are to be further avoided or minimized through the following strategies:

- (i) During selection of sub-projects, efforts shall be made towards siting of new facilities proposed in the project within available government lands;
- (ii) The sub-project selection criteria rules out sub-projects with significant involuntary resettlement impacts²; and
- (iii) Impacts are to be further minimized through careful sub-project siting and alignment during sub-project selection³, detailed design, and sub-project implementation.

8. An Entitlement Matrix, consistent with the existing norms and guidelines of the GoB and ADB policy on involuntary resettlement has been prepared to cover losses identified in the Bangladesh Project. The matrix recognizes that the lack of title/ customary rights recognized under law will not be a bar to entitlement and has special provisions for non-titled persons. The eligibility for compensation shall be determined through a cut-off date. People moving into the sub-project area after the cut-off date shall not be entitled to compensation or other assistance.

II. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR RESETTLEMENT

9. The policy framework and entitlements for the sub-projects are based on national laws; and ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, 1995. The salient features of national and ADB policies have been summarized below.

A. GoB Land Acquisition Related Policies

10. The compensation of properties in Bangladesh is founded in Articles 42 and 47 of the Constitution. The law and the implementing rules and regulations that govern all cases of land acquisition and requisition is the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance of 1982 (ARIPO), known as Ordinance No II of 1982, some provisions of which were subsequently amended in 1993 and 1994.

B. ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy

11. The three important elements of the involuntary resettlement policy 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

² Sub-projects classified as Category A will not be considered for inclusion in the project. Category A (Significant) means 200 or more people will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating) (ADB OM Section F2/OP). Category B or C will be accepted. Category B projects include involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant. No involuntary resettlement effects are foreseen in category C projects.

³ Environmental sub-project selection criteria includes the criteria that "Site selection shall result to non-significant or no resettlement" under the overall selection criteria.

achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it. Some or all of these elements may be present in a project involving involuntary resettlement.

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

- Involuntary resettlement will be avoided whenever feasible.
- Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized.
- All lost assets acquired or affected will be compensated. Compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost.
- Each involuntary resettlement is conceived and executed as part of a development project or program: The APs need to be provided with sufficient resources to re-establish their livelihoods and homes with time-bound action in co-ordination with civil works.
- The affected people are to be fully informed and closely consulted.
- Affected people are to be assisted to integrate economically and socially into host communities so that adverse impacts on the host communities are minimized and social harmony is promoted.
- The absence of a formal title to land is not a bar to ADB policy entitlements.
- Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible to establish their eligibility, through a census which serves as a cut-off date, and prevents subsequent influx of encroachers.
- Particular attention will be paid to vulnerable groups including those with out legal title to land or other assets; households headed by women; the elderly or disabled; and indigenous groups. Assistance must be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.

13. The full resettlement costs will be included in the presentation of project costs and benefits. Compensation and entitlements for each category of eligible APs are based on the levels of losses.

C. Comparison of Resettlement and Compensation Policy of GOB and ADB

14. Table 1 compares the policy provisions between ARIPO and ADB's policy requirements, and gaps are identified. These gaps are addressed in the RF entitlement matrix, which is based on the ARIPO and ADB policies (Table 2).

Table 1: Comparison of ADB's IR policy with Borrower's (GoB) Policies

S.No	ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirements	Ordinance NO. II of 1982 as implemented in Bangladesh	Gaps Between the Two Compensation Policies
1	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever feasible.		The ordinance has no direct or implied statement that involuntary resettlement should be avoided.
2	Where population displacement is unavoidable, impact should be mitigated through provision of viable livelihood options.	Sections 3 and 18 exempt the acquisition of property used for religious worships, public or educational institutions, graveyards and	While it provides for some exceptions, the Ordinance is silent on minimizing the adverse impacts on private properties and common

S.No	ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirements	Ordinance NO. II of 1982 as implemented in Bangladesh	Gaps Between the Two Compensation Policies
		cremation grounds.	resources.
3	If individuals or a community must lose all or part of their land, means of livelihood, or social support systems, so that a project might proceed, they will be compensated and assisted through replacement of land, housing, infrastructure, resources, income sources, and services, in cash or in kind, so that their economic and social circumstances will be at least restored to the project level. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost ⁴ .	Section 8 prescribes the amount of compensation to be determined by the Deputy Commissioner (DC) based on the following considerations: (i) market value of the property based on average value during the twelve months preceding the publication of notice of acquisition; (ii) damage to standing crops and trees; (iii) damage for severing such property from other properties of the person occupying the land; (iv) adverse effects to other properties, immovable or movable and/or his earning; and (v) cost of change of place of residence or place of business. In addition, the Deputy Commissioner will award a sum of fifty percent on such market value of the property to be acquired.	Section 8 of the Ordinance is largely consistent with ADB's compensation policy. But they differ on the valuation of
4	Each involuntary resettlement is conceived and executed as part of a development project or program. During project preparation, ADB and the EA or project sponsor/s assess the opportunities for affected people to share project benefits. The affected people need to be provided with sufficient resources and opportunities to reestablish their livelihoods and homes as soon as possible, with the time-bound action in coordination with the civil works.	The requiring body submits land acquisition proposals to Office of the DC for appropriate action: (i) if the total land is above 50 <i>bighas</i> , or 16.1 acres, the approval will come from the National Government; (ii) if requirements is above 2 acres and below 16.66 acres, approval comes from the Divisional Land Allocation Committee; and (iii) if the land is 2.0 acres or less, the approval will be made at the District Land Allocation Committee.	The body requesting for land leaves the inventory of affected assets to the DC without considering the adverse socio-economic impacts of land acquisition to APs. The Ordinance also suggests a long complicated process of land acquisition, as there are different government offices involved in it.
5	Affected people are to be consulted on compensation and/or resettlement options, including relocation sites, and socio-economic rehabilitation. Pertinent resettlement information is to be disclosed to the affected people at key points, and specific opportunities provided for them to participate in choosing, planning and	Section 3 provides that whenever it appears to the Deputy Commissioner that any property in the locality is needed or is likely to be needed for any public purpose or in the public interest, he shall publish a notice at convenient places on or near the property in the prescribed form and manner	This section of the Ordinance somehow manifests public consultation, yet indirectly. However, it does not provide for public meeting and project disclosure as to the purpose of land acquisition, its proposed use, and compensation as well as entitlements of and special assistance to APs.

⁴ Replacement cost is based on market value before dispossession by the project. In the absence of functioning markets, a compensation structure is required that enables affected people to restore their livelihoods to levels at least equivalent to those maintained at the time of dispossession, displacement, or restricted access.

S.No	ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirements	Ordinance NO. II of 1982 as implemented in Bangladesh	Gaps Between the Two Compensation Policies
	implementation options. Grievance redress mechanisms for affected people are to be established. Where adversely affected people are vulnerable groups, resettlement decisions will preceded by a social preparation phase to enhance their participation in negotiation, planning and implementation.	stating that the property is proposed for acquisition. Section 4 provides the occupant of the land to raise their objections in writing that should be filed to DC within 15 days after the publication. The DC will then hear the complaints and prepare his report and the record of proceedings within 30 days following the expiry period of 15 days given to APs to file their objections.	The Section 4 provision is consistent with the grievance procedures are set out in Section 27 through Section 34 that appoints an arbitrator, the notice of hearing and the scope of proceedings. However, this does not provide for social preparation phase of groups vulnerable to the adverse impacts of land acquisition.
6	Institutions of the affected people, and where relevant, of their hosts, are to be protected and supported. Affected people are to be assisted to integrate economically and socially into host communities so that adverse impacts on the host communities are minimized The absence of a formal legal title to the land is not a bar to compensation and entitlement policy.		The Ordinance has no provision that can be interpreted nearest to this ADB policy requirement. This principle is not provided for in the Ordinance.
7	Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through a population record or census that serves as an eligibility cut-off date to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers or others who wish to take advantage of such benefits.	Upon approval of the request for land the DC Office, its staff will conduct the physical inventory of assets and properties found in the land. The inventory form consists of name of person, quantity of land, list of assets affected, materials used in the construction of 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.	While both the Ordinance and ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement agree on the inventory of losses, they totally differ on tools of the survey. The DMS, aside from IOL, also provides for the inventory of social resources of APs' skills essential for social rehabilitation, and it also covers gender sensitivity.
8	Particular attention must be paid to be needs of the poorest affected people, and vulnerable groups at high risk of further impoverishment. This includes those without legal title to the land or other assets, female-headed households, elderly or disabled and other groups, such as the indigenous peoples. Assistance will be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.		This requirement is not provided for in the Ordinance.

D. Project Resettlement Policies

15. In bridging the gaps between the GoB policy and ADB policy requirements, the following core involuntary resettlement policies for the sub-projects will be adopted:

- (i) Acquisition of land will be minimized and will avoid the resettlement of people, as much as possible;
- (ii) Local stakeholders will be systematically informed and properly consulted to identify the possible alternative sub-project engineering and operational solutions to avoid or minimize the adverse impacts of land acquisition; and disclosure to the public regarding the preparation of RPs, eligibility of APs, compensation, entitlements and special assistance measures to vulnerable groups will be undertaken;
- (iii) All APs will be properly identified and recorded in a census instrument in which cut-off date for their eligibility is the last day of the survey in the sub-project area, and will be notified in advance when land for the sub-project will be acquired; lack of formal legal rights to the assets lost will not prevent APs from receiving compensation, entitlement and rehabilitation measures;
- (iv) Where resettlement cannot be avoided, relocation site(s) whether permanent or temporary, free from environmental risks and with access to drinking water and sanitation, social services and all other services accessible in the previous location, will be provided prior to relocation, in consultation with APs and their hosts;
- (v) Relocated APs will be provided with assistance to maintain, or improve their pre-sub-project living standards, income earning capacity and production levels;
- (vi) Special assistance measures will be incorporated in resettlement implementation process to protect the socially and economically vulnerable groups that will be affected⁵;
- (vii) Effective mechanism for arbitration of complaints and grievances will be provided during resettlement implementation;
- (viii) Institutional arrangements and human resources will be in place for consultation, liaison, land acquisition, resettlement and monitoring to ensure the effective resettlement implementation prior to commencement of the sub-project; and
- (ix) Payment of compensation prior to displacement must be provided, and other resettlement assistance initiated prior to the award of civil works contract.

16. **Eligibility Criteria.** APs eligible to receive compensation and entitlements under the sub-projects are individuals and public or private institutions “with” or “without” legal title who are residing, working or cultivating the lands that shall be temporarily or permanently acquired for all parts of the sub-projects as of the date of joint census and inventory of losses (IOL). The inventory of APs will be finalized after the locations of sites are confirmed and detailed designs have been completed. Furthermore, those who maybe affected due to temporary land acquisition as a result of the rehabilitation and construction works are also eligible for compensation as a result of the temporary disruptions in their livelihood activities. An actual inventory of the extent and scope of impact will be accounted for during the detailed design phase of the sub-projects.

17. **Categories of APs and Types of Losses.** Envisaged are the following categories of persons that will be affected by Project interventions:

⁵ This can include ethnic minorities, indigenous people, women-headed households, household headed by elderly people, and people living below the poverty line.

- (i) Persons whose land is being used for agricultural, residential, or commercial purposes and is in part or in total affected (temporarily or permanently);
- (ii) Persons whose structure is being used for residential, commercial, or religious purposes in part or in total affected (temporarily or permanently);
- (iii) Persons whose assets, other than land or structure, are partly or fully affected (temporarily or permanently);
- (iv) Persons whose business or source of income is in part or in total affected (temporarily or permanently);
- (v) Persons whose crops (annual or perennial) and/or trees are affected;
- (vi) Persons whose access to common property resources is affected (temporarily or permanently);
- (vii) Persons affected who belong to socially and economically vulnerable groups.

18. **Compensation and Entitlement Policy** Compensation and entitlements for each category of eligible APs are based on the levels of losses. Based on the ARIPO and ADB policies, Table 2 provides the Entitlement Matrix indicating the details of possible losses of APs and their entitlements and compensation for covering such losses.

19. Loss of land, structure, assets, trees, and crops will be at replacement cost. Independent land appraisers engaged by the implementing consultant/NGO will verify that Government rates are replacement cost; the implementing consultant/NGO will verify that Government rates for structures and other assets are at replacement cost through a survey of construction materials; and the implementing consultant/NGO based on a survey of market prices and consultation with agriculture/horticulture experts will determine if Government rates for trees and crops are at replacement cost. The implementing consultant/NGO will also undertake consultations with APs on replacement costs. Vulnerable households will be provided additional assistance in the form of land-for-land replacement options, prioritization in project employment, and an additional allowance for land and structure losses. Income losses are anticipated to be minimal and temporary. Income restoration activities include the provision of short-term allowances and restoration of access to livelihood activities.

20. **Procedure for RP Preparation** RPs for sub-projects will be prepared in the following manner: (i) the PMIU with guidance from the Social / Resettlement Specialist will undertake socio-economic surveys for each identified sub-project, based on preliminary technical design; (ii) Sub-projects classified as Category A will not be considered for inclusion in the Project. Therefore, none of the sub-projects would require a full RP. Short RPs will be required for Category B sub-projects. For category C projects, where no land acquisition and resettlement are envisaged, an IR Categorization checklist confirming no IR impacts shall be completed; and (iii) RPs will include measures to ensure that socio-economic conditions, needs, and priorities of vulnerable groups are identified and that the process of land acquisition and resettlement does not disadvantage vulnerable groups. RPs will comply with government policies, ADB's *Policy on Involuntary Resettlement* (1995) and other social safeguard guidelines, and the RF. Approval of sub-project RPs by ADB, and compensation prior to displacement will be conditions for the award of contracts of civil works.

21. The EA will ensure that (i) this RF is closely followed when an RP is formulated for a subproject, and (ii) adequate resettlement budgets are delivered on time to the PMIUs and that consultants/NGOs are involved for timely implementation of RPs.

Table 2 : Entitlement Matrix

	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person ⁶	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
1a	Loss of land	Homestead land, agricultural land, or vacant plot	Owner(s) with legal title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land-for-land arrangements of equal productive capacity satisfactory to AP • AP option for cash compensation equivalent to replacement cost • Provision of stamp duty, land registration fee, capital gains tax, and value added tax incurred for replacement land • Option to be compensated if remaining land is no longer viable • Provision of access to equivalent common property resources previously accessed • Additional compensation for vulnerable households (item 5) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If land-for-land is offered, title will be to both husband and wife. • Vulnerable households to be identified during detailed measurement surveys conducted as part of the RP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verification of APs by SDS • Government to provide replacement land • Land appraiser engaged by the implementing consultant/NGO to determine replacement value • Implementing consultant/NGO to consult APs on compensation • EA to provide budget and release cash compensation payments • SDS to determine viability of remaining land
1b	Loss of land	Homestead land, agricultural land, or vacant plot	Tenant(s) and leaseholder(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation equivalent of up to 3 months of rental • Additional compensation for vulnerable households (item 5) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landowners will reimburse tenants and leaseholders land rental deposit or unexpired lease. • Vulnerable households to be identified during detailed measurement surveys conducted as part of the RP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verification of APs by SDS • PMIU with Implementing consultant/NGO will confirm land rental, ensure tenants and leaseholders receive reimbursement for land rental deposit or unexpired lease
1c	Loss of land	Agricultural land	Sharecropper(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops, if harvest is not possible, compensation for share of crops (item 4) • Additional compensation for vulnerable households (item 5) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work schedule to allow harvesting prior to acquisition and avoid harvest season • Vulnerable households to be identified during detailed measurement surveys conducted as part of the RP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verification of APs by SDS
1d	Loss of land	Homestead	AP(s) without	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days advance notice to shift from 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verification of APs by SDS

⁶ Identified during cut-off date.

	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person ⁶	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
		land, agricultural land, or vacant plot	legal titles (squatter(s) and encroacher(s))	occupied land <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional compensation for vulnerable households (item 5) 	households to be identified during detailed measurement surveys conducted as part of the RP	
2a	Loss of structure	Residential/commercial structure and other assets (e.g. fences, gates, posts) structure	Owner(s) with legal title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value of structure (or part of structure) Option to be compensated for entire structure if remaining structure is no longer viable Rights to salvage materials from structure Provision of all taxes, registration costs, and other fees incurred for replacement structure Transfer⁷ and subsistence allowance of Tk4,000 Additional compensation for vulnerable households (item 5) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable households to be identified during detailed measurement surveys conducted as part of the RP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verification of APs by SDS Implementing consultant/NGO to determine replacement value in consultation with Aps SDS to determine viability of remaining structure SDS to review allowances and verify all charges
2b	Loss of structure	Residential/commercial structure and other assets (e.g. fences, gates, posts)structure	Tenant(s) and leaseholder(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value of structure (or part of structure) constructed by the AP Rights to salvage materials from structure Provision of all taxes, registration costs, and other fees incurred for replacement structure Transfer and subsistence allowance of Tk4,000 Additional compensation for vulnerable households (item 5) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable households to be identified during detailed measurement surveys conducted as part of the RP Structure owners will reimburse tenants and leaseholders rental deposit or unexpired lease, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verification of APs by SDS Implementing consultant/NGO to determine replacement value in consultation with APs SDS to determine viability of remaining structure SDS to review allowances and verify all charges EA to ensure tenants and leaseholders receive reimbursement for rental deposit or unexpired lease
2c	Loss of structure	Residential/commercial structure and other assets (e.g.	Encroacher(s) and squatter(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value of structure (or part of structure) constructed by the AP Rights to salvage materials from structure Provision of all taxes, registration costs, and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable households to be identified during detailed measurement surveys conducted as 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verification of APs by SDS Implementing consultant/NGO to determine replacement value in consultation with APs SDS to determine viability of

⁷ Amount to be determined by the Social Safeguards Specialist based on the location of the transfer site.

	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person ⁶	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
		fences, gates, posts) structure		<p>other fees incurred for replacement structure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer and subsistence allowance of Tk4,000 • Additional compensation for vulnerable households (item 5) 	part of the RP	<p>remaining structure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDS to review allowances and verify all charges
3	Loss of livelihood	Livelihood/s ource of income	Business owner (s), tenant (s), leaseholder(s), employee(s), agricultural worker(s), hawker(s)/ vendors(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance for lost income based on three months lost income or minimum wage rates. • Additional compensation for vulnerable households (item 5) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable households to be identified during detailed measurement surveys conducted as part of the RP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verification of APs by SDS • Implementing consultant/NGO to determine income loss/minimum wage during detailed socio-economic surveys conducted as part of the RP
4	Loss of crops and trees	Standing crops and trees	Owner(s) with legal title, tenant(s), leaseholder(s), sharecropper(s), encroacher(s), squatter(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops, if harvest is not possible, cash compensation for crops (or share of crops) equivalent to prevailing market price • Cash compensation for perennial crops and fruit bearing trees based on annual net product market value multiplied by remaining productive years • Cash compensation equivalent to prevailing market price of timber for non-fruit trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work schedule to allow harvesting prior to acquisition and avoid harvest season • Market value to be determined 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verification of APs by SDS • Implementing consultant/NGO to determine market values with assistance from agriculture/horticulture expert
5	Impacts on vulnerable APs	All impacts	Vulnerable APs ⁸	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land-for-land option will be a guaranteed option for vulnerable APs • Additional allowance equivalent to Tk 3,000 for loss of land or structure • Vulnerable households will be prioritized in any employment required for the Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable households to be identified during detailed measurement surveys conducted as part of the RP • Land title will be to both husband and wife. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verification of APs by SDS
6	Temporary loss of land	Land temporarily acquired for	Owner(s) with legal title, tenant(s),	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days advance notice • Provision of land rental value during the 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verification of APs by SDS • SDS to determine rental values in

⁸ Vulnerable APs may include female-headed households, disable-headed households, indigenous persons-headed households, and Below Poverty Line households.

	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person ⁶	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
		the Project	leaseholder(s), sharecropper(s), encroacher(s), squatter(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> duration of temporary acquisition Restoration of affected land 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> consultation with APs Restoration as part of contractors contract
7	Temporary loss of access	Temporary loss of access to land, structure, utilities, common property resource	Owner(s) with legal title, tenant(s), leaseholder(s), sharecropper(s), encroacher(s), squatter(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 days advance notice Provision of temporary access (e.g. planks across pipe trench) where possible Restoration/enhancement of affected land, structure, utilities, common property resource 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verification of APs by Implementing consultant/NGO EA to ensure restoration as part of contractors contract
7	Temporary loss of livelihood	Temporary loss of livelihood/source of income	Business owner (s), tenant (s), leaseholder(s), employee(s), agricultural worker(s), hawker(s)/ vendors(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 days advance notice Provision of temporary access (e.g. planks across pipe trench) where possible Provision of alternative sites for continued economic activity Where provision of alternative sites is not feasible, compensation of lost income Compensation for agricultural losses (item 4) Restoration of affected land, structure, utilities, common property resource 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verification of APs by SDS Implementing consultant/NGO to determine income loss/minimum wage during detailed socio-economic surveys conducted as part of the RP EA to ensure restoration as part of contractors contract
8	Any other loss not identified			Unanticipated involuntary impacts shall be documented and mitigated based on the principles provided in ADB's IR Policy		

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION

22. The PMIUs will ensure that sub-projects will not have significant involuntary resettlement impacts consistent with the sub-project selection criteria. The PMIUs with assistance from Social Development Specialist (SDS) and the Resettlement Specialist of the DMS Consultants, will prepare short RPs ensuring that RPs will include measures to ensure that socio-economic conditions, needs, and priorities (including those of women) are identified and that the process of land acquisition and resettlement does not disadvantage anyone especially vulnerable APs. The socioeconomic data will establish baseline information on various parameters regarding APs and the affected assets and properties in the sub-project area. Based on these, the PMIUs will ensure that the appropriate entitlements and mitigation measures are incorporated in the RPs in accordance with this RF.

A. Design of Questionnaire and Data Processing

23. The SDS will formulate the detailed measurement survey instrument (DMSI) with assistance from the Resettlement Specialist of the DMS Consultant team (a sample is in **Attachment 2**). The DMSI will gather required information which are divided into six major sections: (i) demographic characteristics of the APs and their spouses, education, religion, ethnicity, civil status, household membership and gender; (ii) profile of the affected lands that indicate the percentage to total land owned or occupied by the AP, status of ownership, land use, and legal circumstances; (iii) impacts on assets other than land such as houses and/or business structures, other structures, crops, trees, loss of business and livelihood including a portion asking AP preferences in case of resettlement; (iv) assessment if the AP is vulnerable; (v) socioeconomic profile which provides information on the APs current social condition, access to drinking water, gender concerns, etc.; and (vi) options for social rehabilitation that provides consultation with and confirmation by vulnerable APs on training or skills needs prior to relocation.

24. The DMSI will be assigned with alphanumeric codes for tracking and safekeeping records of APs. The PMIUs with assistance from the SDS will administer the surveys. The PMIU will also hold focus group discussions in affected villages to gather socioeconomic information, and process the data for the preparation of short RPs.

B. Database Management

25. The data on affected properties of APs collected will be transcribed in a temporary Compensation and Entitlement Form (CEF), for the individual calculation of compensation and entitlements. The agreed amounts will be indicated in the final CEF that will serve as the individual ledger of APs, with the temporary CEF attached to the final CEF. Assisted by the SDS, the PMIUs will calculate compensation. The PMIUs will maintain the list of APs and CEF for control and monitoring purposes and will be reviewed by the SDS. The APs will maintain their individual copy of the CEF. The PMIUs will mark the word "paid" to CEF upon receipt of payment for compensation by the APs.

IV. GENDER IMPACT AND MITIGATING MEASURES

A. Identification of Women's Socioeconomic Condition, Needs, and Priorities

26. The sub-projects will not have adverse impacts on women since they envisage improvements to the cultural heritage sites and shall foster development, which shall positively impact women in terms of their improved socio-economic conditions, employment opportunities etc.. In order to determine socioeconomic conditions, needs, and priorities of women in relation to RPs, the DMSI shall include collection of gender related data. Raw data will be processed together with the other statistical information from the questionnaires, and will be discussed in RPs.

B. Mitigating Impacts of Land Acquisition on Women

27. There is no land acquisition or resettlement related impacts in the sample sub-project. Therefore, social impacts on women are expected to be minimal. However, for future sub-projects in other cultural heritage site locations, this RF ensures the protection of women affected by sub-project interventions in the event of land acquisition and/or relocation impact. Women APs are: (i) included in the provision for temporary or permanent access to common property resources; (ii) entitled to receive compensations for their affected properties and other assets; (iii) entitled to receive special assistance if they belong to the socially and economically vulnerable group; and (iv) given right as co-owners of replacement land in which holding numbers will be named with their husband if the affected land is acquired during their conjugal partnership. Any negative impacts of a sub-project on female-headed households will be taken up on a case-to-case basis and assistance to these households will be treated on a priority basis. The RP will formulate measures to ensure that socio-economic conditions, needs and priorities of women are identified and the process of land acquisition and resettlement does not disadvantage women. The RP will ensure that gender impacts are adequately addressed and mitigated. Women's focus groups discussions will be conducted to address specific women's issues. During disbursement of compensation and provision of assistance, priority will be given to female-headed households. Joint ownership in the name of husband and wife will be provided in cases of non-female-headed households.

V. PROJECT DISCLOSURE, PARTICIPATORY APPROACHES, AND PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

A. Identification of Stakeholders

28. The sub-projects will be developed around a participatory approach involving stakeholder consultations and socioeconomic surveys. To ensure that a wide range of stakeholders are aware of the resettlement policies, the communities around the sub-project locations, shall be provided the opportunity to make substantive contributions concerning the existing conditions in their locality and their preferences in developing the heritage site. The primary stakeholders of the RP are landowners/occupants and household members affected by land acquisition, landowners/occupants within the proposed sub-project boundaries, and private contractors who will undertake civil works. Secondary stakeholders include the various Government Departments, including the DoA, the beneficiary community in general; and ADB.

B. Project Disclosure

29. A framework for consultations and community participation is described in this RF for continuing the process during implementation. All RPs and other relevant documents will be made available at public locations in the towns and will be disclosed to a wider audience via the ADB website. For future disclosures, an implementing consultants/NGO contracted for the socio-economic survey and community mobilization, will also be tasked information dissemination and consultation activities to ensure that the needs and concerns of the APs are properly attended to and addressed. Project information booklets (PIBs) translated to local language will be distributed by the PMIUs through the implementing consultants/NGO to ensure that APs, stakeholders, and local authorities will fully understand the sub-projects during disclosure. The PIBs will have the following general contents: (i) brief project description and project objectives; (ii) types of impacts; (iii) eligibility of APs; (iv) basic compensation policy and entitlements; (v) sub-project implementation schedule; (vi) grievance and redressal mechanism; and (vii) the importance of community participation. The invitation for public meetings and consultations will be posted in the museums in the heritage sites, mosques, and other prominent places in the village/settlement where the sub-project is located. One sub-project map that indicates sub-project site(s) will be posted on a wide board during the disclosure, so that public will be able to situate the location of both temporary and permanent land acquisitions. The PMIUs will also ensure that relevant information about any major changes to sub-project scope is shared with the public.

C. Participation and Public Consultation

30. Following disclosure, the PMIUs will consult APs in order to: (i) reduce potential conflicts; (ii) minimize the risk for sub-project delays due to grievances, and (iii) enable the sub-project to design land acquisition and resettlement as a development program. Consultations will be conducted in two phases, as described below.

1. Phase 1: Consultation on Sub-Project RP Preparation

31. Focus group discussions with stakeholders and APs will be conducted to get their suggestions on project design and assistance/compensation for considerations in preparing the sub-project RPs. They will also be encouraged to participate in monitoring and evaluation, which are valuable in implementing the RPs as part of the participatory planning process. The PMIUs will consult the APs, project stakeholders, and local institutions as well as women's groups on the draft sub-project RPs before its finalization. The PMIUs will be assisted in all aspects of sub-project RP preparation by the DMS consultants. On endorsement of the RPs will be submitted to ADB for review and approval.

2. Phase 2: Consultations during RP Implementation

32. Upon receipt of ADB's approval of the RPs, the PMIUs will hold public meetings to inform officials of sub-project communities, stakeholders, and APs on the implementation of sub-project RPs. The Compensation and Resettlement Committees (CRCs) will also be mobilized. The RPs will be translated in Bangla and disclosed to APs prior to resettlement plan implementation. Individual consultation with APs will be undertaken regarding compensation and the schedule of clearing affected lands. They will be given 60 days advance notice by implementing consultants/NGOs so that they will have enough time for preparation as a result of land acquisition.

33. While relocation is not largely anticipated in the proposed sub-projects, where required—APs especially the vulnerable, will be consulted on their choices of relocation sites, informed on the dates of receiving compensation payments, and consulted on the schedule of their transfer to relocation sites. They will be informed of their entitlements and their rights to file complaints and grievances.

D. Disclosure of the RF and RPs

34. Consistent with ADB's Public Communications Policy⁹, the EA and ADB will disclose the RP documents to the public. For the EA, it will disclose the draft RPs and the final RPs updated during detailed design. The RPs will be made available to APs in the form of brochures, leaflets, or booklets translated in Bangla language so that they can be easily understood by the local stakeholders. For ADB, it will make publicly available both the draft RF and the RPs duly endorsed by EA and its updates and final versions on ADB's resettlement website.

VI. GRIEVANCE AND REDRESS MECHANISM

35. Any grievance or complaint from the APs on any aspects of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement will be solved in a timely and satisfactory manner. This RF provides the grievance redressal mechanism. The PMIUs will ensure that APs are aware of the procedures. They will print the detailed grievance and redressal mechanism and appeals process and will distribute them to APs during public consultations.

A. Contents of Grievances

36. APs can submit their grievance/complaint about any aspects of resettlement plan implementation and compensation. Grievances can be submitted verbally or in written form, but in case of the verbal complaints, the GRCs will write them down in the first instance during the meeting at no cost to APs.

B. Grievance and Redress Procedural Details

37. Grievances of APs will first be brought to the attention of the implementing consultants/NGO. Grievances not redressed by the implementing consultants/NGO will be brought to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) constituted for each sub-project. The GRC will comprise representatives from the Office of the PMIU, the implementing consultants/NGO, the office of the DC and 2 representative of the APs, including a women AP. The GRC, will meet every month, determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within 15 days of receiving the complaint. The GRC procedure includes an appeals procedure for the AP who can, if not satisfied with the GRC decision, attend the next meeting for reconsideration of the AP's case. Grievances not redressed by the GRC will be addressed by the Project Steering Committee, or the Office of the District Commissioner for grievances related to land acquisition. Further grievances will be referred by APs to the appropriate courts of law. Records will be kept of all grievances received including: contact details of complainant, date that the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were effected, and final outcome. Steps to be taken in grievance redressal are provided in Table 3.

⁹ This refers to *The Public Communications Policy of the Asian Development Bank: Disclosure and Exchange of Information*, March 2005.

Table 3: Grievance and Redressal Mechanism

	Concerning Land with Holding Number	Concerning Structures and Other Assets
Step 1	AP files a grievance/complaint verbally or in writing to implementing consultants/NGO. If unwritten, implementing consultants/NGO will put it in writing. AP, implementing consultants/NGO will meet to hear the complaint, and resolve the grievance/complaint within 15 days.	AP files a grievance/complaint verbally or in writing to implementing consultants/NGO. If unwritten, implementing consultants/NGO will put it in writing. AP, implementing consultants/NGO will meet to hear the complaint, and resolve the grievance/complaint within 15 days.
Step 2	If no solution or understanding is reached, AP files the grievance/complaint to the GRC for resolution within 15 days. AP appeals the decision if not satisfied with GRC decision.	If no solution or understanding is reached, AP files the grievance/complaint to the GRC for resolution within 15 days. AP appeals the decision if not satisfied with GRC decision.
Step 3	If no solution or understanding is reached on the appeal of the AP, GRC will assist the AP to file the complaint to DC. Guided by Section 27 of the Ordinance, DC appoints an arbitrator.	If no solution or understanding is reached with APs, the GRC will guide the AP in filing the grievance/complaint to the District Court.
Step 4	Arbitrator hears the complaints and renders decision within 30 days upon appointment. If AP is not satisfied with the decision of Arbitrator, DC forms an Arbitration Appellate Tribunal.	The District Court will assess the merit of grievance/complaint and schedule the hearing. The District Court decision is final and executory.
Step 5	Arbitration Appellate Tribunal hears and assesses the merit of grievance/complaint. Its decision is final and executory.	

AP-affected person, DC-District Commissioner, GRC-Grievance Redressal Committee, NGO-Non-Government Organization, PMIU-Project Management and Implementation Unit

VII. COMPENSATION, RESETTLEMENT AND INCOME RESTORATION

A. Verification of Land Ownership

38. The office of the DC will assist the PMIU in verifying the holding numbers of APs who claim ownership of affected lands, and those whose applications for holding numbers are being processed in the Local Land Registration Offices (LLROs) under the office of the DCs. The technical descriptions of the lands and the sub-project boundaries will be plotted in a property map to guide land acquisition, including the determination of actual measurement of affected lands for the calculation of compensation due to APs.

B. Establishment of Unit Prices

39. Loss of land, structure, assets, trees, and crops will be at replacement costs. In establishing the unit prices for calculating the replacement costs and complying with the Compensation and Entitlement Policy, the PMIU will task independent entities to verify the prevailing market unit prices of properties that shall be affected by the sub-projects.

40. Independent land appraisers engaged by the implementing consultants/NGO will verify that Government rates are replacement cost based on the following considerations: (i) present status of development; (ii) demand for land in the area based on its land use, i.e. agricultural, residential and commercial, and its development potential etc.. The appraisers will gather information on land prices in three villages. It will first verify the prices of land in the sub-project village by asking at least 10 respondents, such as (i) landowners; (ii) recent buyers or sellers of the land; and (iii) deed writers at the LLRO who have recently handled transactions in the sub-project villages. As prices vary, the statistical mode will be obtained that will then be the basis for establishing the unit prices for calculating the replacement cost for land.

41. **Structures.** For structures to be affected, temporarily or permanently, in part or in total, the PMIUs will prepare the list of construction materials that shall be extracted from DMS questionnaires used in the survey. The PMIU shall obtain quotes of such materials, from at least three suppliers, including their unit selling prices including the cost of delivery. The average unit prices will be calculated to serve as the unit replacement cost for the materials of affected structures. An average of 35% of the total cost of construction materials shall be allotted for cost of labor and 15% from total cost of labor and materials for contingency.

42. **Other Assets.** The approach for establishing the unit costs on structures shall be the same for other assets, where applicable.

43. **Business or Sources of Income.** The implementing consultants/NGOs will conduct the survey on daily incomes from a sample of businesses as well as the rent of structures in the sub-project areas. From the grouped data, the statistical mode will be determined as basis for establishing the unit rates for the compensation on the lost daily business and/or rental incomes of APs.

44. **Crops and Trees.** The implementing consultants/NGOs will conduct the survey on unit prices of trees and crops if significant numbers shall be affected by temporary or permanent land acquisition, in consultation with agriculture/horticulture experts. The unit prices for seasonal crops will be based on the highest market price during its season to ensure that APs will receive adequate compensation; the unit prices for perennial crops will be based on their average prices for the past 12 months. The unit prices for compensation of different species of fruit trees will be based on the market values of their fruits. For trees producing timber will be based according to their species, age and quality.

C. Compensation

45. Cash compensations will be calculated by multiplying the established unit prices by actual size of affected lands, lost assets, or numbers of replacement construction materials, lost days incomes and trees and volume of crops harvested following the guidelines discussed in the Entitlement Matrix. The bases for establishing the unit prices will be disclosed to APs during consultations on compensation.

D. Relocation

46. Relocation is not envisaged in the sample sub-project. Future sub-projects to be taken up in subsequent stages-projects will be designed to minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts. If relocation (because of unavoidable private land acquisition) cannot be avoided, the PMIU will allocate lands for the vulnerable APs within their jurisdictions conducive to social rehabilitation, accessible to social services and drinking water, and with space for sanitary latrines. The timing of relocation will be made convenient to APs, who will receive transfer and subsistence allowances.

E. Income Restoration

47. Loss of livelihood is not envisaged in the sample sub-project. From the socioeconomic data from the questionnaires, the PMIU will classify the sources of the APs affected income. Each type of livelihood has different approaches of intervention in restoring adversely affected incomes of APs. These interventions are provided for in the Compensation and Entitlement

Policy of this RF. In addition, the contractual clauses for civil works contractors shall include provisions to give preference for employment to any members of APs' households during the construction.

F. Screening of Vulnerable Households

48. The following criteria shall be adopted by PMIUs for the screening of vulnerable households entitled to receive special assistance from the Project:

- (i) Household Headed by Women
 - Widowed, divorced or separated as confirmed by neighbors and village chairman;
 - Carrying the whole responsibility of raising her family; and
 - With household members below 18 years of age.
- (ii) Household Headed by the Elderly
 - With age of 65 years old and above, regardless of gender and marital status as confirmed by neighbors and village chairman;
 - Carrying the whole responsibility of raising the family;
 - Not receiving regular support from children and/or relatives; and
 - With household members below 18 years of age.
- (iii) Household Headed by the Poor
 - With monthly income below the country's poverty line¹⁰;
 - Carrying the whole responsibility of raising the family as confirmed by neighbors and village chairman; and
 - With household members below 18 years of age.
- (iv) Household Headed by Indigenous Person
 - Indigenous person or ethnic minority as defined by ADB policy;
 - Carrying the whole responsibility of raising the family; and
 - With household members below 18 years of age.

49. The screening of households is provided so that appropriate assistance is delivered to vulnerable APs as defined in the Entitlement Matrix. Vulnerable households will be provided additional assistance in the form of land-for-land replacement options, prioritization in project employment, and an additional allowance for land and structure losses.

VIII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING ARRANGEMENT

A. Budgeting and Financial Planning

50. In each sub-project RP, the budgets for compensation for land, structures, other assets, crops and trees, and special assistance will be calculated reflecting replacement cost. The costs for relocation and special assistance will be consistent with the RF policies. Other costs involving project disclosure, public consultations and focus group discussions, surveys including DMS, training and income restoration, and monitoring and evaluation will be incorporated in the RP budget. There will also be a budget allocation for RP administration.

¹⁰ The poverty line will be based from the official announcement on Home Income and Expenditures Survey (HIES).

51. All resettlement funds will be provided by the Government based on the financing plan agreed by the GoB and ADB. Land acquisition, compensation, relocation and rehabilitation of income and livelihood will be considered as an integral component of project costs. Based on the preliminary assessment, a broad cost estimate for implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement has been worked out. The total cost for implementing all RPs is projected at Tk 5.790 million (Table 4).

Table 4: Budget Summary (Estimates) for Implementing the RPs (Amounts in Tk'000)

	Total
Compensation	0
• Common property resources	70
• Land	1,500
• Houses and structures	1,325
• Other assets	240
• Business income / livelihood	50
• Incomes from lease/rent	0
• Relocation and transfer allowance	10
• Unforeseen losses	0
Sub-total: Compensation	3,195
• Administration costs	400
• Cadastral survey	150
• Land appraisal	40
• Grievance and Redressal	150
• Public consultations	40
• Livelihood training of APs	350
• Miscellaneous administration costs	500
Sub-total: Administration Costs	1,630
Total – Compensation and administration costs	4,825
20% Contingency	965
Total – Resettlement Costs	5,790

B. Approval of Resettlement Budget

52. The EA will approve the budget for RPs, and will commit to the provision of adequate budgetary support to implement the sub-project RPs in compliance with the RF.

C. Accounting Systems and Control

53. Upon commencement of RP implementation, the SDS will assist in setting-up chart of accounts, and design appropriate forms and invoices for the payments for compensation and entitlements, special assistance, and administrative costs related to resettlement. The chart of accounts will be part of the accounting system on the Development Expenditures for the Project for which ADB, through an external monitor, will monitor disbursements for the implementation of the RPs.

D. Flow of Compensation Payments

54. Based on ARIPO, compensation for land acquisition in Bangladesh is carried out by the DC. However, this ordinance is not consistent with ADB's Involuntary Resettlement policy requirements, because it does not clearly provide entitlements for those without holding numbers to the land. To comply with the technical provisions of ARIPO at the same time ensuring the rehabilitation of APs without holding numbers, PMIU will arrange with the DCs the

mode of compensation involving land. The following procedures for payment for compensation will apply following ADB's approval of the RPs:

E. Cash Payment for Land

55. The *PMIU* will deposit the moneys to the bank on the account of DCs that will be given the list of APs and the Deeds of Sale. The list will also indicate the individual amounts for reference in preparing the checks to APs. To ensure APs receive payment the following is required:

- DCs will prepare individual checks accompanied by five (5) receiving copies of payment and four (4) copies of the Deed of Sale for signature of APs. In case of death of the original APs recorded in the DMS and CEF, the check will be in the name of authorized representatives of the household who should present acceptable documents for their identification and certification from their village chairman;
- In coordination with DCs, PMIUs will inform the APs on the release of payment, its date, time and place. If the money involves a sizeable amount, the PMIUs can suggest APs to open a savings account with the releasing bank that will issue a passbook for them to make withdrawals from their savings deposit;
- The APs will present acceptable documents for their identification to the bank teller before the money is release to them.
- The bank teller will request the APs to sign the check and withdrawal slip, the five (5) receiving copies of payment and the four (4) copies of the Deed of Sale, and then release the money to APs;
- The bank will retain one (1) copy of the receiving payment as the four (4) copies will be returned to DCs for distribution to PMIUs and for its own file. The bank will return the four (4) copies of the Deed of Sale to DCs and have it notarized by a licensed notary public. The copies will then be distributed to the APs and DCs; the Notary Public will retain one copy.

F. Cash Payments Other Than Land

56. The payment for affected structures, other assets, crops and trees, entitlements and relocation expenses as well as special assistance to vulnerable APs will be the responsibility of the *PMIU*. The following steps shall be initiated in paying the APs:

- *PMIU* will prepare the individual check of APs accompanied with four (4) receiving copies of payment and advice the EA on the schedule of release. In case of death of the original APs recorded in the DMS and CEF, the check will be in the name of an authorized household representative who must present acceptable documents for their identification and a certification from their village chairman;
- EA will coordinate with PMIUs to inform the APs on the release of payment, its date, time and place. If the money involves a sizeable amount, the PMIUs can suggest that APs open a savings account with the releasing bank that will issue them a passbook for them to make withdrawals from the savings deposit;
- The APs will present acceptable documents for their identification to the bank teller before the moneys is released;
- The bank teller will request the APs to sign the check and withdrawal slip and the four (4) receiving copies of payment, and then release the money to APs;

- The bank will retain one copy of the payment receipt, as the three (3) copies will be returned for distribution to EA, PMIU, and for its own file.

IX. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

57. The Project will be implemented in phases over a period of six (6) years, following ADB's approval of the Project. The completion of RP implementation (with the exception of external monitoring) is expected within 7 months. The implementation schedule for projects where resettlement/land acquisition is required is shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Schedule of RP Implementation

	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Activities	Starting Date	Completion Date	Duration (Days)
I. Upon Concurrence of Sub-Project RP by ADB				
1	Mobilization of GRC and hiring of Implementing consultants/NGO.	1 st of Month 1	7 th of Month 1	7 days
3	Agreement of compensation with APs and preparation of Deeds of Sale on lands.	15 th of Month 1	14 th of Month 2	30 days
4	Provision for adequate budget and approval for release.	15 th of Month 2	15 th of Month 3	30 days
5	Release of funds for compensation	16 th of Month 3	15 th of Month 4	30 days
6	Filing and resolution of complaints and grievances ¹¹	16 th of Month 4	15 th of Month 7	90 days
7	Application for and issuance of holding numbers for lands.	15 th of Month 2	30 th of Month 5	75 days
8	Consultation with APs on schedule of clearing the lands including relocation if necessary.	16 th of Month 4	15 th of Month 5	30 days
9	Clearing of lands and relocation if necessary.	21 st of Month 4	30 th of Month 5	40 days
10	SDS to assess compliance to Project policies and submit findings to ADB.	1 st of Month 5	30 th of Month 5	30 days
11	ADB review and approval of RP implementation and confirmation of "No Objection" for the award of civil works contract to project contractor.	1 st of Month 6	15 th of Month 6	15 days
II. Pre-Construction Stage of Sub-Projects				
12	Award of civil works contract to project contractor.	16 th of Month 6	25 th of Month 6	10 days
13	Mobilization of the sub-project contractor.	26 th of Month 6	26 th of Month 7	30 days
14	Social impact assessment by external monitor.	180 days after the 30 th of Month 5		

X. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A. Internal Monitoring

58. Internal monitoring will be undertaken by the PMIU with assistance from implementing consultants/NGOs. The implementing consultants/NGOs will gather information on RP implementation. All activities listed will be illustrated in Gantt Charts showing the target dates for completing resettlement activities. Internal monitoring reports on RP implementation will be included in the quarterly Project Progress Report (PPR). The report of PMIUs will contain: (i) accomplishment to-date, (ii) objectives attained and not attained during the period, (iii) problems encountered, and (iv) targets for the next quarter. The internal monitoring report will then be

¹¹ Grievance redress will be an ongoing activity, but based on the implementation schedule it is anticipated that this period covering the compensation payment period will be where most issues will arise.

integrated by the EA with the overall PPR submitted to ADB. Table 6 below shows the potential monitoring indicators that will be reported.

Table 6: Potential Monitoring Indicators

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators
Budget and Time Frame	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RP staff mobilized as scheduled • Capacity building on RP provided as planned • RP activities achieved as planned • Funds for RP allocated to implementing bodies on time • Disbursing body received funds on time • Funds disbursed according to RP • Land and ROWs acquired and taken over in time for project implementation
Delivery of AP Entitlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APs received entitlements according to the numbers and categories of loss in the entitlement matrix • APs received payment on time • APs received agreed other benefits based on schedule of compensation • Landowner received cash payment or land title • Business establishments, merchants, vendors or homeowners received entitlements
Consultation, Grievance and Other Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RF/RP information brochures/leaflets prepare and distributed as per plan • Consultations as scheduled • APs aware of their specific entitlements • AP used the grievance and redress mechanism and what was the outcome • Conflicts resolved
Benefit Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in the pattern of livelihood of the APs as a result of the sub-project • Changes in APs income and expenditure as a result of sub-project activities • Vulnerable groups affected and changes as a result of the sub-project and RP implementation

B. External Monitoring and Evaluation

59. An external monitor engaged by the EA will be responsible for external monitoring that will be conducted in two phases: compliance monitoring and social impact evaluation.

C. Compliance Monitoring

60. Compliance monitoring of RP implementation will cover (i) sub-project compensation and entitlement policies, (ii) adequacy of organizational mechanism for implementing the RP, (iii) restoration of APs incomes, (iv) handling of complaints and grievances, and (v) provisions for adequate budgetary support for implementing the RP. The external monitor will assess if the APs: (i) have been provided with replacement land; (ii) have reestablished their structures; and (iii) were extended assistance to restore their incomes from pre-sub-project levels. It will also appraise the accounting documents used in recording the payments of compensation to APs by the EA.

D. Social Impact Evaluation

61. The external monitor will conduct a one-time social impact evaluation, at least six months following the completion of resettlement. It will use appropriate investigative and analytical techniques in assessing the post-Project socio-economic conditions of the APs in relation to the baseline socio-economic data on income and living standards as recorded in the DMSI. The evaluation will describe any outstanding future issues that are required to bring the

resettlement into compliance with ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement and Government policies, and further mitigation measures needed to meet the needs of any APs or families perceiving themselves to be worse off as the result of resettlement. It will include lessons learned from the evaluation that may be useful in developing future policies on involuntary resettlement.

XI. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Institutional Responsibilities

62. A PMIU will be established in DoA to execute, manage, guide, and monitor the implementation of the Cultural Heritage Site Improvements and the capacity building activities. GOB will appoint a full time Project Director with adequate seniority. The PMIU, comprising the Project Director and a team of administrative, financial, technical, cultural, and social/environmental staff will monitor the sub-projects and have overall responsibility¹² for its implementation. The PMIU will oversee resettlement concerns related to subproject implementation, its responsibilities include preparation and updating of RPs consistent with the RF.

63. Environment and Social Advisory Unit (ESU) will be established within the PMIU. Two fulltime consultants will be engaged under the ESU. A Social Development Specialist (SDS) will oversee and manage social issues and social safeguards, an Environment Specialist (ES) will provide overall direction for management of environmental issues. The SDS will ensure that all sub-projects comply with Government and ADB IR policies and the RF. The SDS will also prepare (during detailed design stage) and implement RPs, and monitor RP implementation. NGOs or consultants will be engaged to implement RPs. Design, Supervision, and Management Consultants (DMS) will be recruited by the PMIU to provide assistance in design, supervision and management of project implementation. The consultants include a resettlement specialist (RS) and will provide technical support to the ESU including review and update of the RF and guidelines for specific types of sub-projects, and assist in preparing terms of reference for resettlement plan preparation. The RS will support resettlement planning functions including updating subproject RPs, assisting in preparing RP, and assist in monitoring sub-projects and will ensure that all sub-projects comply with involuntary resettlement safeguards. The RS will work with the PMIU to update the RP in the detailed design stage, and to prepare RPs for new sub-projects, where required to comply with Government and ADB policies. Consultants/NGOs will be appointed to implement RPs. Further details on agencies responsible for RP activities are in Table 7.

¹² The PMIU responsibilities are (i) prepare master plans for each pre-selected site, (ii) identify and prepare sub-projects and appraise them; (iii) communicate with ADB on subproject selection and approvals; (iv) appoint project management and detailed design consultants; (v) ensure land acquisition and other safeguards; (vi) approve surveys, investigations, engineering designs and bid documents prepared by Project Implementing Units; (vii) review and endorse procurement of works and goods; (viii) oversee contract administration; (ix) organize awareness campaigns and participation programs; (x) organize and operate the program performance monitoring system; (xi) prepare disbursement requests and forward them ADB; (xii) prepare and submit timely reports to ADB; (xiii) review and facilitate the progress of the reform agenda and compliance with loan covenants; and (xiv) design and organize capacity building programs. UNESCO will be invited to review and provide its inputs into subproject appraisal and detailed design of the cultural heritage subprojects to ensure compliance with UNESCO guidelines.

Table 7: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

Activities	Responsible Person/Agency
Preparation of RPs:	
Recruitment of SDS	PMIU
Screening and categorization of sub-projects	SDS
Preparation of PIBs for disclosure to stakeholders and APs	SDS
Establish collaboration with ODCs	SDS
Disclosure, focus group discussion and identification of stakeholders	IC/NGO
Consultations with women	IC/NGO
Census of 100% APs and socioeconomic survey	SDS/ IC/NGO
Survey on unit prices for computing replacement costs	IC/NGO
Screening of vulnerable APs	SDS/ IC/NGO
Calculation of compensation and entitlements	SDS
Update of sub-project RPs and writing the new RPs	SDS
Consultations on RPs and entitlements with APs	SDS/ IC/NGO
Incorporate comments and suggestions to RPs	SDS
Finalize RPs and submit to ADB	SDS/PMIU
ADB website disclosure	ADB
Implementation of RPs	
Budget allocation and approval	SDS/PMIU
Disbursement of funds, preparation of checks, compensation and entitlement forms and vouchers	PMIU
Advance notice to APs concerning land acquisition	PMIU
Internal monitoring	PMIU
Resolution of complaints and grievances	PMIU/GRCs
Communication of outcome of GRC cases	PMIU
AP=affected person, GRC = Grievance Redress Committee, IC/NGO = implementing consultants/nongovernment organization, PIB = project information document, ODC = Office of District Commissioner, PMIU = Project Management and Implementation Unit, RP=resettlement plan, SDS = social development specialist	

B. Institutional Capacity Assessment

64. At the start of Project implementation, the Resettlement Expert (RS) of the DMS consultants will primarily assist the PMIUs in the preparation formulation and implementation of the individual RPs. Towards the later phases of the end of Project implementation, it is expected that the trained DoA staff (SDS) will eventually take the lead role in providing support to the PMIUs in the preparation and implementation of sub-project RPs.

C. Project Management and Implementation Unit

65. The PMIU is the executing arm of DoA for the Project. The DMS consultant team comprising of a Resettlement Specialist shall assist the PMIU in the following tasks: (i) design and reproduction of PIB and DMSIs; (ii) assist the PMIUs in facilitating Project disclosure, public meetings and consultations with stakeholders and APs during the early stage of project implementation; (iii) help the PMIUs in preparing, implementing and monitoring the RPs; (iv) select and train implementing consultants/NGOs for the joint socioeconomic surveys and IOL; and (v) assess unit prices for the calculation of compensation and entitlements. It will also collaborate with the DCs of the Ministry of Land for its participation in the joint socioeconomic survey and IOL of APs and in the preparation of Deeds of Sale and application for holding number of lands. The PMIU will contract the external monitor for monitoring RP implementation. The external monitor will provide reports directly to ADB .

66. The PMIUs will also (i) assist in disclosure, public meetings, and consultations with stakeholders particularly APs; (ii) help in preparing, implementing and monitoring the RP; (iii)

facilitate the activities of the implementing consultants/NGOs and DC staff on the joint socioeconomic surveys and IOL; (iv) assist in establishing unit prices for calculating compensation and entitlements; (v) assist in discussions with APs in compensation. It will inform the APs on the schedules of release of compensation payments and the necessary documents for their identification.

D. District Commissioners (DCs)

67. One measure to bridge the gaps identified between ARIPO and ADB policies, is for the DCs to be involved in the following: (i) as partner of the implementing consultants/NGOs in the joint socioeconomic survey and IOL of APs, (ii) facilitation in compensating affected lands; and (iii) appointing an Arbitrator and/or an Arbitration Appellate Tribunal for the resolution of complaints and grievances involving land compensation that are not resolved at the PMIU level.

E. Implementing Consultants/NGOs

68. The PMIUs will engage IC/NGOs to assist in the implementation of the sub-project RPs. The IC/NGOs will primarily assist in disclosure, public meetings and discussion; conduct joint socioeconomic survey and IOL of APs using the DMS questionnaires; consultation with APs; processing the updated data for the sub-project RPs; as well as conduct of monitoring activities on RP implementation.

F. GRCs

69. The GRCs will be organized in villages where land acquisition is required. Committee memberships are described in previous paras. The respective members will be selected through focus group discussions and based on recommendations by the community. Given the limited impacts of land acquisition, the roles of GRCs in sub-project RP implementation will be to assist the PMIUs concerning compensation and resettlement concerns and in the resolution of complaints or grievances, if any.

G. The Implementing Consultants/NGOs and Private Entities

70. Contracted IC/NGOs will be tasked to survey unit prices of construction materials, other assets, and loss of business incomes. Private land appraisers and geodetic engineering firms will be engaged for the survey of market values of land, and the survey and marking of sub-project boundaries. The marked boundaries will be the basis for conducting the DMS and IOL of APs to be reflected in sub-project RPs.

XII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

71. All land acquisition, resettlement, and compensation for a sub-project will be completed before award of civil works contracts. All land required will be provided free of encumbrances to the contractor prior to handing over of sub-project site and the start of civil works. The implementation of the RP will include: (i) identification of cut-off date and notification¹³, (ii) verification of losses and extent of impacts, (iii) finalization of entitlements and distribution of identity cards, (iv) consultations with APs on their needs and priorities, and (v) resettlement, provision of compensation and assistance, and income restoration for APs. The expected implementation schedule for a sub-project is given in Table 8.

¹³ The census will be the cut-off date for non-titled APs. For titled APs, the cut-off is the date of notification.

Table 8: Schedule of Resettlement Implementation

Activity	Months																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
i. Establishment of PMIU	♦																	
ii. Appointment of SDS	♦																	
iii. Appointment of IC/NGOs	♦																	
iv. Briefing of the CLC on GRC functions	♦																	
v. Census and socio-economic surveys (issuance of i.d. cards)	♦	♦																
vi. Consultations and disclosure		♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦
vii. Confirmation of government land to be used and transfer from other departments	♦	♦																
viii. RP preparation		♦	♦															
ix. RP review and approval (PMIU and ADB)			♦															
x. Issue notice to APs				♦														
xi. Compensation and resettlement assistance					♦	♦	♦											
xii. Relocation as required					♦	♦	♦											
xiii. Skills training as required					♦	♦	♦											
xiv. Takeover possession of acquired property								♦	♦	♦								
xv. Internal monitoring				♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦
xvi. Handover land to contractors											♦							
xvii. Start of civil works												♦						
xviii. External monitoring												♦						♦
xix. Rehabilitation of temporarily occupied lands																		Immediately after construction

Appendix 1: Sample DMSI Instrument

Code No. -

Ministry of Cultural Affairs
Department of Archaeology
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

ADB - SASEC Tourism Development Project

Introduction: The purpose of this census is to record the losses on your properties due to the implementation of the improvements to be carried out as part of the Cultural Heritage Site Improvement here in your place. The Project Executing Agency is the Department of Archaeology. We greatly appreciate your cooperation in this census and we will consult you again after the plan has been completed. *(If there are two families living in the house or employees working in affected business shop that would be affected, use separate questionnaire for each).*

Heritage Site: _____ District: _____ Village: _____
 Union/Ward: _____ Mouza: _____ Thana: _____

PROJECT COMPONENT *(Cross the appropriate box).*

<input type="checkbox"/> Site improvement, within the heritage site <input type="checkbox"/> Drainage improvement <input type="checkbox"/> Access road improvement	<input type="checkbox"/> Parking / tourist amenities <input type="checkbox"/> Water Supply / sanitation improvement <input type="checkbox"/> Others, please specify.
--	--

I. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

1. **Name of the respondent:** _____ . Relation to household head: self son daughter relative other _____.

2. **Household Profile** *(fill up the appropriate column and cross the appropriate box)*

	Household Head	Spouse
Name	_____	_____
Age	_____	_____
Occupation	_____	_____
Sex	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
Head of the Family	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Ethnicity	_____	
Civil Status	<input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Widow <input type="checkbox"/> Separated/Divorced	
Education	<input type="checkbox"/> none <input type="checkbox"/> elementary <input type="checkbox"/> high school <input type="checkbox"/> college <input type="checkbox"/> others	<input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> elementary <input type="checkbox"/> high school <input type="checkbox"/> college <input type="checkbox"/> others
Monthly Income	_____	
Monthly Expenses	_____	

3. **Religion:** Muslim Hindu Buddhism Christian Others _____

4. **Members of the family other than the husband and wife** *(indicate only the members living with the household).*

Age	Sex	Relationship	Occupation/ Type of Work	Monthly Income	Age	Sex	Relationship	Occupation/ Type of Work	Monthly Income

II. THE AFFECTED LAND

1. Ownership of Affected Land *(cross the appropriate box)*

Owned by occupant	Under lease
Government land	Other, pl specify

2. Use of Land, Total Area and Area to be Acquired

Use of the Land	Total Size of the land (in sq. meters)	To be taken In sq. meters	% of the total size of the land
Residential			
Commercial			
Industrial			
Total			

- a) If owned by other private person, do you have the permission from the owner to use or occupy this land? Yes None
- b) How long have you been living in or using this land? _____

III. RESETTLEMENT EFFECTS OF LAND ACQUISITION *(cross the appropriate box)*

House	Wood trees
Commercial business shop	Crops
Gate or frontage	Loss of business
Boundary fence	Loss of livelihood
Common property structure	Rent income
Fruit trees	

1. House and/or business structure

Affected house and/or Business Shop	Total Area (in sq.m.)	Affected Area (in sq.m.)	% of Affected Area to Total Area
House			
Business Shop			

- a) Cross the appropriate column opposite each statement as to the nature of occupancy by the AP:

- [1] Owned by the Affected Person
 [2] Not leased but with permission from the owner
 [3] Without permission from the owner
 [4] On lease or rental arrangement
 [5] If lease or rent, indicate the monthly payment.

House	Business Shop

- b) Cross the appropriate box that indicate the types of materials used in building the affected structure.

Wood and bamboo	Bricks and concrete
Galvanized iron	Straw
Other light materials	

- c) Affected utilities in the house or business shop. electricity connections
 water connections others (specify) _____.

2. Other Structures *(cross the appropriate box)*

- d) gate or frontage common property structure (identity) _____
- e) In case of common property resources, will this require for reestablishment?
 Yes No

3. Crops

Crops/plants Grown in the Affected Land	Unit of Measure	No. of harvest per year	Ave. yield per harvest	Unit Price

4. Trees

Names of Affected Trees	Age of Trees	Number
[a] Fruit-bearing trees		
[b] Wood trees		
Total		

Note: The affected trees will not be compensated unless the trees are planted and nurtured by the APs.

5. Loss of Business (the information required should only be asked to AP who is engaged in business)

	Business Data
[a] Nature of business	
[b] Number of helpers	
[c] Average monthly sales	
[d] Average monthly expenses	

6. Loss of Livelihood (the following questions should only be asked to AP whose house shall be relocated or who are employed in affected business shop)

- [a] How many members of your family, including yourself, would loose jobs if the project is implemented? _____
- [b] How many are dependent on employment? _____ How many are self employed? _____ How many are engaged in agriculture? _____
- [c] Have any of your family members participated in works by the Department of Archaeology, in the development/ excavation at the site? _____, If yes, how many? _____.
- [d] Will any of your family members be willing to participate as labour in the construction stage of the project, or during excavation? _____. If yes, specify.
- [d] Is there any member of your household who works elsewhere or relative that provides financial assistance to your family? [] Yes [] No

7. Options on Resettlement (The following questions should only be asked if the house or business shop of the AP will be fully or greatly affected that would be transferred elsewhere).

- [a] willing to relocate involuntarily Yes No
- [b] willing to relocate voluntarily Yes No

IV. ASSESSMENT OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD OF AP (cross the appropriate boxes that apply to AP.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	An elderly who is 65 years and above.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Physically disabled person.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Woman headed household.
<input type="checkbox"/>	An orphan
<input type="checkbox"/>	None of the above.

V. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE (The following questions should only be asked to selected APs that represent 10% of the total APs, and 20% of the vulnerable APs as described in Section V. But these questions should not be asked to AP whose only losses are trees.)

[a]	Do you have existing debts?	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
[b]	From whom do you borrow money? <input type="checkbox"/> relatives <input type="checkbox"/> bank <input type="checkbox"/> cooperative <input type="checkbox"/> usurers				
[c]	What social services do you need most? <input type="checkbox"/> water connection <input type="checkbox"/> artesian well <input type="checkbox"/> sanitary latrine <input type="checkbox"/> public school <input type="checkbox"/> road <input type="checkbox"/> solid waste disposal				
[d]	How many school going children do you have? _____				
[e]	How many of your school children have stopped schooling? _____				
[f]	Where do you get your drinking water? _____				
[g]	Do you have own toilet in your house? _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
	If none, what toilets do you use? _____				
[h]	Which of the following are the roles of women in your household? <input type="checkbox"/> fetch.ing of drinking water <input type="checkbox"/> taking care of children <input type="checkbox"/> gathering of wood for fuel <input type="checkbox"/> vending <input type="checkbox"/> domestic help <input type="checkbox"/> work in construction <input type="checkbox"/> work in grocery shops <input type="checkbox"/>				
[i]	Are women in your house contributing to household income?	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
[j]	Are women given roles in decision making in your household?	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
[k]	What are the education levels achieved by women member of your household? <input type="checkbox"/> primary <input type="checkbox"/> secondary/high school <input type="checkbox"/> college <input type="checkbox"/> technical course <input type="checkbox"/> none				

THANK YOU VERY MUCH

Interviewer: _____

Date Interviewed: _____

Appendix 2: INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT CATEGORIZATION Checklist

A. Project Data	Project No. XXXXX-XX
Country/Project Title: Bangladesh / SASEC Tourism Development Project (Paharpur sample sub-project) Date: _____	
Department/ Division: <u>_SAUD_</u> Processing Stage: _____	
Lending Modality: <input type="checkbox"/> Project Loan <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrid Loan ¹⁴ <input type="checkbox"/> Financial Intermediation <input type="checkbox"/> Program Loan ¹⁵ <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Loan Loan or Equity Investment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sector Loan <input type="checkbox"/> SDP Loan	
Other Project Types : <input type="checkbox"/> Grant <input type="checkbox"/> JFPR <input type="checkbox"/> GEF <input type="checkbox"/> Other Sources: _____	
Coverage: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Country <input type="checkbox"/> Regional <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-regional	
Project : <input type="checkbox"/> Detailed Design <input type="checkbox"/> Detailed Design Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Before Loan Negotiations During Implementation	
Processing Events (Tentative Schedule) and dates:	
PPTA Fact Finding : _____	Due Diligence before PSCCM ¹⁶ _____
Loan Fact Finding : _____	PSCCM : _____
MRM : _____	Due Diligence after PSCCM (if anticipated): _____
Appraisal : _____	_____

¹⁴ “Hybrid loans” have features of a regular project loan and a sector loan, such that some subprojects, components, or investments are selected and prepared only after loan approval.

¹⁵ Applies to program loans with investment components.

¹⁶ Due diligence should be conducted and reported in the RRP for Private Sector Credit Committee Meeting (PSCCM) submission.

B. Screening Questions for Resettlement Categorization

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects*	Yes	No	Not Known	Possible	Remarks
Will the project include any physical construction work?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Does the project include upgrading or rehabilitation of existing physical facilities?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Are any project effects likely lead to loss of housing, other assets, resource use or incomes/livelihoods?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Is land acquisition likely to be necessary?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Is the site for land acquisition known?					
Is the ownership status and current usage of the land known?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Will easements be utilized within an existing Right of Way?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Are there any non-titled people who live or earn their livelihood at the site or within the Right of Way?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Will there be loss of housing?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Will there be loss of agricultural plots?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Will people lose access to facilities, services, or natural resources?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Will any social or economic activities be affected by land use-related changes?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
If involuntary resettlement impacts are expected:					
Are local laws and regulations compatible with ADB's Involuntary Resettlement policy?					
Will coordination between government agencies be required to deal with land acquisition?					
Are there sufficient skilled staff in the Executing Agency for resettlement planning and implementation?					
Are training and capacity-building interventions required prior to resettlement planning and implementation?					

*Whenever possible, consider also any future subprojects or investments.

Information on Affected Persons: Not Applicable Any estimate of the likely number of households that will be affected by the Project? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes If yes, approximately how many? _____ Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes If yes, please briefly describe their situation _____	
Are any APs from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? If yes, please explain? No _____	
Additional Information Requirements for Private Sector projects: <input type="checkbox"/> Resettlement and land acquisition completed <input type="checkbox"/> PSOD is lending to a Financial Intermediary <input type="checkbox"/> Resettlement to be completed <input type="checkbox"/> The project is an Equity Investment <input type="checkbox"/> Project entails risk by association (e.g associated facilities are part of the project but not funded by the proponent) <input type="checkbox"/> The project is a Partial Credit /Political Risk Guarantee <input type="checkbox"/> Others, please describe _____	

E. Involuntary Resettlement Category New Recategorization

After reviewing the answers above, the Project Team Leader and Social Development/Resettlement Specialist agree subject to confirmation, that the project:

1. Project Categorization and Resettlement Planning Requirements

- Category A, Significant IR impact, a full Resettlement Plan is required.
- Category B, Nonsignificant IR impact, a short Resettlement Plan is required.
- Category C, No IR impact, no resettlement report is required.
- Additional information is needed for categorization and is to be gathered by the Project Team Leader. In the interim, the project is classified as:
 - Category A/B
 - Category B/C

- Social Development/ Resettlement Specialist to participate in Fact Finding
- Consultant support is required to prepare Resettlement Plan/Resettlement Framework (RP/RF), therefore the TOR for a Social Development/ Resettlement Specialist should be included in TA Report

2. Additional Requirements for Sector, Sector Development Program/Project Loans, Emergency Loans and Hybrid Loans

- Resettlement Framework
- Core Subproject Resettlement Plans

Note:

A draft RP/RF disclosed to APs and endorsed by the Executing Agency is required before Management Review Meeting (MRM).

A summary RP/RF should be included as a core appendix in the draft RRP for MRM.

A satisfactory RF/RP is required before Appraisal.

Proposed by:

Project Team Leader Social Dev't Specialist	Date	RD Resettlement/ Specialist	Date

Checked by:

Endorsed by:

RSES Social Dev't Safeguard Specialist	Date	Director, RSES	Date

Approved by:

Chief Compliance Officer	Date

Appendix 3: DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. Social Development Specialist in PMIU:

1. The Specialist will ensure consistency of resettlement plan (RP) development and implementation for the various sub-projects and provide guidance on social issues to the PMIUs. Specific tasks include:

- (i) Assist the PMIUs in coordinating all social issues and ensuring that all sub-projects comply with Government of Bangladesh policies and ADB social safeguards.
- (ii) Assist the PMIU in review of updated RPs and new RPs. .
- (iii) Ensure the implementation of RPs are consistent with Government and ADB policies, and the resettlement framework (RF) agreed upon by the Government of Bangladesh and ADB for all sub-projects.
- (iv) Provide necessary guidance in the classification, and development of all social safeguards documents to PMIUs, including the provision of training in the development and implementation of RPs.
- (v) Coordinate valuation by valuation committees and finalizing compensation packages.
- (vi) Review all classifications and social safeguards documents (RPs) developed by PMIUs and ensure comments from the PMIU and ADB are integrated in finalized documents.
- (vii) Coordinate monitoring of RP implementation including reporting. Provide the detailed terms of reference for the external monitoring agency and facilitate engagement.

2. Social Development Specialist of DMS Consultants

2. The Consultant will update existing RPs in the detailed design stage, and will prepare RPs for new subprojects, where required to comply with national law and ADB procedure. Specific tasks include:

- (i) Update and implement RPs for sub-projects during detailed design stage
- (ii) Ensure all new sub-projects follow the criteria related to social dimensions in the environmental sub-project selection criteria and classify all new sub-projects in accordance with ADB's classification system.
- (iii) For involuntary resettlement, if involuntary resettlement impacts are found to be significant, a full RP will be prepared for the sub-project in consultation with APs. The EA and ADB will approve its final version before the award of contracts; and if involuntary resettlement impacts are not significant, a short RP will be prepared for the sub-project in consultation with APs. All RPs shall be reviewed and approved by ADB before the award of contracts. RPs will be consistent with the Government and ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement and the RF for SASEC TDP.
- (iv) The Consultants will address comments based on the review of the PMIU and ADB in finalizing the RP.
- (v) Update and implement RPs during detailed design stage. For RP implementation, the consultants will be specifically responsible for implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures, consultations with APs during rehabilitation activities, and grievance redressal.
- (vi) The Consultant will coordinate and provide assistance to nongovernmental organizations engaged to assist in implementing the RPs.

3. Implementing Consultants/NGO

3. The major RP implementation responsibilities will be with implementing consultants/NGOs. The IC/NGO will be the link between the PMIU and APs. Specific tasks are:

- (i) Work under close coordination of the SDS to implement the RP.
- (ii) Involve the elected representatives and local leaders, wherever necessary to implement the RP to facilitate transparency in the process and public participation.
- (iii) Assist the PMIU in dissemination of the RP and other resettlement related information.
- (iv) Take lead in joint verification and identification of APs.
- (v) Participate in the Valuation Committee to determine the replacement value of assets lost.
- (vi) Carry out a census of the APs and identify the vulnerable households.
- (vii) Identify training needs of APs for income generation activities and ensure that they are adequately supported.
- (viii) Through counseling and awareness generation, resolve the grievances of the affected persons.
- (ix) Put forth the unresolved grievances of the APs to the GRC.
- (x) Generate awareness about the livelihood restoration activities, and help the APs to make informed choices. Including assisting APs in participating in government development programs.
- (xi) Prepare sub-project level plans for implementation of RP and issue ID cards.
- (xii) Assist in disbursement of compensation checks.
- (xiii) Participate in public meetings as and when required.
- (xiv) Submit periodical RP implementation report to the SDS of the PMIU.