

Resettlement Plan

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Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Local Government Rural Development and
Cooperatives

Local Government Division (LGD)
Urban Public and Environmental Health Sector Development
Project (UPEHSDP)

Resettlement Plan (RP)
on
the Sanitary Landfill at Mathabhanga,
Botiaghata, Khulna
under
Khulna City Corporation Sub-project

27 February 2013

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AH	Affected Household
AP	Affected Person
BRG	Business Restoration Grant
KCC	Khulna City Corporation
CCL	Cash Compensation under Law
CCPIU	City Corporation Project Implementing Unit
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DD	Detail Design
DRS	Domestic Resettlement Specialist
EA	Executing Agency
ESSU	Environmental & Social Safeguard Unit
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GOB	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
HH	Household
IA	Implementing Agency
IGA	Income Generation Activity
IGP	Income Generation Program
IMA	Independent Monitoring Agency
IOL	Inventory of Losses
IRS	International Resettlement Specialist
KCC	Khulna City Corporation
LAO	District Land Administration Officer
LGD	Local Government Division
LMS	Land Market Survey
MIS	Management Information System
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLGRDC	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperative
MWM	Medical Waste Management
MV	Market Value
NGO	Non Government Organization
ODC	Office of Deputy Commissioner
PAP	Project Affected Person
PD	Project Director
PHC	Primary Health Care
PIB	Project Implementation Brochure
PIU	Project Implementing Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
PRA	Participatory Rapid Appraisal
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PPR	Project Progress Report
PPTA	Project Preparation Technical Assistance
PSC	Project Steering Committee

RF	Resettlement Framework
RP	Resettlement Plan
RV	Replacement Value / Resettlement Village
SC	Steering Committee
SES	Socioeconomic Survey
SL	Sanitary Landfill
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SSH	Sanitary Slaughter House
TA	Technical Assistance
TAC	Technical Assistance Consultants
TG	Transfer Grant
TVS	Tree Valuation Survey
TOR	Terms of Reference
UPEH	Urban Public and Environmental Health
UPEHSDP	Urban Public and Environmental Health Sector Development Program

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Urban Public and Environmental Health Sector Development Project (UPEHSDP), funded by ADB is to improve the public and environmental health conditions in the urban areas of Bangladesh, particularly in six City Corporations with a goal to improve the quality of life and economic status of urban residents, especially the poor. It is expected to result in a strengthened and sustainable urban public and environment health system with improved solid and medical waste management and food safety and improved capacity of the LGD and CCs for public environment health.

Khulna City Corporation (KCC), the third largest city in the country is one of the six sub-projects under the Project. The KCC sub-project includes, among others a Sanitary Landfill (SL) and composting plant with facilities of Medical Waste Management (MWM) on 24.70 acres of acquired land (from private individuals) at the south-west edge of the City.

This is the Resettlement Plan (RP) on the Sanitary Landfill at Mathabhanga, Botiaghata under the KCC sub-project, which complies with the RF approved in 2009 for the program, with relevant national law (Government of Bangladesh (GOB) Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982 (ARIPO), amended in 1993 and 1994) and with the policy of the Asian Development Bank, ADB (Policy on Involuntary Resettlement 1995). This will ensure that persons affected, if any by land acquisition, whether it is owned land or occupied through formal or informal agreement or without any title or agreement; will be eligible for receiving appropriate compensation covering replacement value of their assets.

This RP has been prepared on the basis of data and information collected through consultation with the concerned stakeholders, detailed socio-economic survey of the affected households/persons (if any), property valuation survey (in case of need), video filming and sketch mapping of the area to be affected.

UPEHSDP, which includes 06 City Corporations (CCs), including Khulna City Corporation, with loan assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB) has undertaken these sub-projects under UPEHSDP. The Project comprises of the following five components:

- (i) City Improvement Component,
- (ii) City Health Maintenance Component,
- (iii) Slaughter House and Sanitary Landfill Components
- (iv) Routine-wise City Maintenance and City Safety Component, and
- (v) Improvement of entire city areas and its maintenances

The RP has been prepared mainly on the basis of data and information collected from primary sources through a team of experienced Field Enumerators during 06 September 2012 and January 2013 period and prepared Resettlement Plan. Field Enumerators consulted documents and maps provided by KCC office and collected necessary and relevant data and information by conducting census on household head or his/her senior proxy of each of the household around the concerned sites. All primary data and information have been collected through undertaking detailed socio-economic survey (SES) and IOL of all likely affected households and other entities through visiting house to house. A property valuation survey has been conducted to determine replacement value of the likely affected properties. Video filming and sketch mapping of the alignments of the concerned plots have also been carried out on 06 September 2012 and January 2013 period to prevent fraudulent claims, if any in future. Consultation meetings were held with the likely affected people and other stakeholders.

However, the KCC officials, along with the Deputy Commissioner's Office under joint collaboration made socio-economic survey on the proposed lands during September 2012 and January 2013 period and prepared Resettlement Plan.

All relevant data and information formed the basis for revision/updating of this RP. There are resettlement issues/affected persons/households (due to establishment of the Sanitary Landfill) to receive cash compensation for lost assets equivalent to full replacement cost and other resettlement assistance such as transfer and subsistence allowance for loss of structure, compensation for loss of livelihood, workdays/income due to dislocation.

In this context, it may be mentioned that, the UPEHSDP has been developed around a participatory approach involving the parallel activities of stakeholder consultations and socio-economic surveys. Extensive consultations were made during September 2012 and January 2013 period through FGD and stakeholders discussion on the site, in which the program's objectives, components and projected impacts were discussed, and stakeholder opinions were canvassed. Participants invited were: persons directly affected (if any, but there was no such affected person) by the Project; representatives of the KCC and others. Issues raised during consultations were addressed according to the RF and also as per this RP. A framework for consultations and community participation has been described in the RF for continuing the process during implementation (As there is no resettlement issue, this sentence is not relevant for this Sub-component). Grievances redress mechanism of APs also is not relevant for this Sub-project.

The question of providing compensation to the concerned affected persons arises in the case of implementing this Sub-project.

LGD of the MLGRDC will be the EA for UPEHSDP providing overall guidance for program implementation. LGD has established a support unit, UPEHU, responsible for day-to-day program implementation and headed by a full-time UPEHSDP director. UPEHU will function as the UPEHSDP Management Unit, with responsibility for day-to-day implementation. A Safeguards Officer (SO) to coordinate resettlement and environmental safeguards for UPEHSDP will be part of the UPEHU. Through the SO, the UPEHU will ensure RP compliance with ADB policy and national law across the entire program.

To facilitate the Implementation KCCPIUs has already been established as part of UPEHSDP. Like others KCCPIU includes a SCMO. The DRS has been assigned to work with the KCCPIU staff to help to implement the RP and to transfer implementation capability to the KCCPIU team. The SCMO will work closely with the IRS and DRS in planning, implementing, and monitoring all resettlement activities. The DC office is responsible for the entire acquisition process from notification to affected households to award of compensation to owners of property and payments of compensation. SCMO with the help of DRS shall liaise with concerned DC offices to complete the land acquisition process in a timely fashion.

A DSCC has been contracted to assist the UPEHU and KCCPIUs to implement and managing the subprojects including resettlement planning. Towards this, IRS and DRS within DSCC will prepare and implement RP in accordance with both ADB and GOB policies during the detailed design stage, and supervise resettlement planning during the construction process. ADB will review and approve the sub-project RP. Sub-project RP implementation and completion of land acquisition and provision of compensation, if any is a pre-requisite for the award of civil works

contracts. ADB will also review the monitoring reports prepared by the IMA to ensure that RP implementation complies with the policies of GOB and ADB, and the RF.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. The Urban Public and Environmental Health Sector Development Project (UPEHSDP), funded by ADB is to improve the public and environmental health conditions in the urban areas of Bangladesh, particularly in six City Corporations, namely Dhaka, Chittagong, Sylhet, **Khulna**, Rajshahi and Barisal City Corporations by strengthening institutions; improving financial sustainability; improving Urban Public and Environmental Health (UPEH) services like solid waste, medical waste, food and water safety and Primary Health Care (PHC); and by enabling Public Private Partnership (PPP), citizens participation, and better pro-poor targeting.

2. The goal of UPEHSDP is to improve the quality of life and economic status of urban residents, especially the poor. This will be achieved by a range of measures, including:

- (i) Creating an Urban Public and Environmental Health Unit (UPEHU) under Local Government Division (LGD) with a mandate to improve public health;
- (ii) Improving staff and financial resources to enable city corporations and municipalities fulfill their responsibilities in public and environmental health;
- (iii) Improving management of solid waste and hospital waste through municipality-managed public-private partnerships and other mechanisms; and
- (iv) Improving food safety by providing food testing laboratories, food inspection services

3. The Project will support to improve access to and use of effective, efficient and sustainable quality UPEH systems and practices in six city corporations. It is expected to result in a strengthened and sustainable urban public and environment health system with improved solid and medical waste management and food safety and improved capacity of the Local Government Division (LGD) and city corporations for public environment health. The project will cover six city corporations including Dhaka, Chittagong, Rajshahi, **Khulna**, Sylhet and Barisal covering more than 47% population of all city corporations and municipalities in Bangladesh.

4. **Khulna City Corporation (KCC)**, the third largest city of Bangladesh is one of the six sub-projects. It is located on the banks of the Rupsha and Bhairab rivers with an area of 47.52 sq. km. It is the divisional headquarters of Khulna Division and a major industrial and commercial center of the country with a population of about one million. Like other big Cities of Bangladesh, Khulna is undergoing a major transformation, due to its immensely growing population and its status as Bangladesh's third largest city and Mongla Sea Port. Because of its strategic location of only 45 km from the Mongla Port, Khulna is considered as a Port City like Chittagong.

5. The Khulna sub-project includes, among others an engineered Sanitary Landfill (SL), including composting plant with facilities of Medical Waste Management (MWM) on 24.70 acres of land at Mathabhanga, Botiaghata at the south-west edge of the City,

6. This is the Resettlement Plan (RP) for the Khulna Sub-project, which complies with the Resettlement Framework (RF) approved for the program in 2009, with relevant national law (Government of Bangladesh (GOB) Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982 (ARIPO), amended in 1993 and 1994) and with the policy of the Asian Development Bank, ADB (Policy on Involuntary Resettlement 1995).

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Data Collection Methodology

7. The RP has been prepared mainly on the basis of data and information collected from primary sources through a team of experienced Field Enumerators during 06 September 2012 and January 2013 period and prepared Resettlement Plan. Field Enumerators consulted documents and maps provided by KCC office and collected necessary and relevant data and information by conducting census on household head or his/her senior proxy of each of the household around the concerned sites. All primary data and information have been collected through undertaking detailed socio-economic survey (SES) and IOL of all likely affected households and other entities through visiting house to house. A property valuation survey has been conducted to determine replacement value of the likely affected properties. Video filming and sketch mapping of the alignments of the concerned plots have also been carried out 06 September 2012 and January 2013 period to prevent fraudulent claims, if any in future. Consultation meetings were held with the likely affected people and other stakeholders.

8. Necessary and relevant data and information have been collected from the head of the project-affected households (HHs) through a house-to-house socio-economic survey (SES) by using a structured questionnaire in Bangla, provided in Annex 02, which also provided an Inventory of Losses (IOL) of the affected households. The socio-economic survey was conducted during above time period. Consultation meeting was held during that time with KCC officials. Consultation meeting was also held with the affected family members at the location (List of Participants is annexed herewith). The cut-off date was 31 January 2013, which was declared for this RP at the locations for enlisting the affected properties. The consultant's Field Enumerators were extensively trained in a one-day orientation session. A reconnaissance visit was done in the sub-project sites before starting the SES/IOL.

9. The Resettlement Specialist, along with the Survey Team Leader visited the proposed sites and met the Khulna City Corporation Officials and likely affected persons. During consultation with the different level stakeholders, perception of the people about the Project, goals and objectives, necessity of establishing the Sanitary Landfill in the City, health and hygiene practice of the city dwellers, etc. were discussed.

10. The Sub-project comprises of one Sanitary Landfill, one Slaughter House and eight Secondary Transfer Stations.

11. In the case of resettlement issue vis-à-vis compensation matter, indicative Resettlement Budget, replacement value/current market price of the affected properties should be determined. To determine replacement value, site survey of the likely affected properties has been conducted through a structured questionnaire (Annex 02). The information regarding price of the land, structure and trees, if any have been collected from different types of people of the concerned areas, such as teacher, potential seller, potential buyer, religious leader, community leader, etc. Considering their opinion, replacement value/current market price of the property has been determined.

B. Potential Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

12. The Sub-project is going to be implemented in Khulna City Corporation area on government/acquired (due compensation payment is already in the process by KCC, and the lands are presently lying vacant) lands.

13. The project is going to be implemented in Khulna City Corporation area on the private land acquired by KCC. Sanitary landfill is going to be established at the south part of the city (outside of KCC) on 10 ha (24.70 acre) of privately owned land at Mathavanga Mouza under Botiaghata Upazila. A total of 38 households are going to be affected. Among them, all 38 households are going to lose their lands, while out of these 38 households, 04 households are losing structures also and 03 households are losing trees also (Table 1).

Table 1: Area coverage and impact of the project

Name interventions	Name of Area	Number of Households/ Shops will be affected	Area of land proposed	Remarks
Sanitary landfill	Mouza- Mathavanga Upazila- Botiaghata	38 HHs (156APs) Among them, all 38 households are going to lose their lands, while out of these 38 households, 04 households are losing structures also and 03 households are losing trees also	10 hectare (24.70 acre)	The sanitary land fill will be in the newly acquired land at Mathavanga Mouza under Botiaghata Upazila. .

14. A total of 38 project affected households with population of 156 have been identified in the sanitary landfill (SL). As a result in total there will be 156 Affected Persons (APs) in this sub-project area.

Table 2: Types of losses in Sanitary Landfill area

Type of losses	No. of HHs	Percentage of Affected Households
Land	38	100
Structure	04	10.52
Tree	03	7.89
Total	38 (156 APs)	100

Source: Socioeconomic survey.

15. Total land proposed for acquisition is 10 ha (24.70 acres). All the land proposed for acquisition is privately owned. Out of the total land more than 98.54% is little low but plain land, while 1.46% is highland. Table 3 shows the detail by amount of land.

Table 3: Category of Land Loss (Acre) in Sanitary Landfill Area

Category of land	Area (acre)	Percent
Highland	0.37	01.46
Little low agricultural but plain land	24.33	98.54
Total	24.70	100

Source: Socioeconomic survey.

16. It is discussed that the proposed land is mostly arable and only six structures (03 thatched and 03 tin shed houses) have been affected by the interventions. None of them are used for residential purpose. Detailed presented in the Table 4.

Table 4: Quantity of Structure Affected in Sanitary Landfill Area

Category of Structure	No. and quantity	
	No.	Quantity in sft
Kutchra (Thatched house)	03	480
Tin shed kucha house	03	410

Source: Socioeconomic survey.

17. A total of 220 trees of 13 species have been affected by the project of which none of them are big, 22 medium, 48 small and 150 sapling. Total affected trees include 20 banana groves, 40 fruit trees and 160 timber trees. Detailed shown in the Table 5.

Table 5: Category of Affected Trees by Size in Sanitary Landfill Area

Types	Big	Medium	Small	Sapling	Total
Fruit trees	0	0	15	25	40
Timbers types	0	02	33	125	160
Banana	0	20	0	0	20
Total	0	22	48	150	220

Source: Socioeconomic survey.

C. Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics of the Affected Households

18. A total of 156 APs have been identified during survey in the 38 households. Among the identified population 85 are male and 71 are female population. Considering population of the 38 households the average household size is 4.10 which is lower than the national average (4.90) population census 2001 (BBS).

19. Out of the total 38 affected households, 27 are male headed and 11 are female headed. There is no common property resources like mosque, temple etc. in the project affected area.

20. Among the total affected population about 94% found Muslim and only 6% found by faith of Hindu. No other religious people have been found in the proposed site of the project. In the project area no indigenous or ethnic minority population were identified.

21. Among the total affected population male (54.49%) is much higher than female (45.512%). Considering age group male children (17) are much higher than the female children (9) in number under the age 10 years. Among the total identified population, major portion found within the age group 11-20 years followed by age group 21-30 and 31-40 years. Number of male and female population in the age group 21-30 found equal. Only 11 people (7%) found above age 60 years. Detailed of the age group by gender is shown in the Table 6.

Table 6: Gender and age distribution of the affected population in Sanitary Landfill Area

Age group	Sex			
	Male	%	Female	%
Up to 10	17	20.00	9	12.68
11 to 20	21	24.71	18	25.35
21 to 30	14	16.47	14	19.72
31 to 40	12	14.12	16	22.54
41 to 50	12	14.12	5	7.04
51 to 60	3	3.53	4	5.63
Above 60	6	7.06	5	7.04
Total	85	100	71	100

Source: Socioeconomic survey.

24. Education level among the female population is remarkably higher than the male population. Up to SSC the percentage of female population is higher than that of male population. Possibly free studentship formula of the government impacted on the female to get education up to at least secondary level. But after completing secondary level of education less number of female population usually continue for next step. Male population found more in the higher education compared to female (Table 7).

Table 7: Level of Education by Gender in Sanitary Landfill Area

Education level	Sex				Total	%
	Male	%	Female	%		
1 TO 5	20	23.53	22	30.99	42	26.92
6 TO 10	28	32.94	26	36.62	54	34.62
SSC	7	8.24	8	11.27	15	9.62
HSC	13	15.29	6	8.45	19	12.18
BA	5	5.88	0	0.00	5	3.21
MA	3	3.53	1	1.41	4	2.56
INFANT	5	5.88	2	2.82	7	4.49
NO SCHOOLING	4	4.71	6	8.45	10	6.41
Total	85	100	71	100	156	100

Source: Socioeconomic survey.

25. Khulna is known as port city as Mongla sea port is very near to the city. City is also recognized as business centre. The survey result identifies about 19% of the affected people are earning their livelihood from business. As the project is being implemented in the city area

agriculture and other occupation related with primary activities are found less in proportion. Only 3.53% of the total male population found involved in agriculture. Among the total female population, 60.56% found involved as housewife. A total of 28.85% people found student of which male are more than the female population (Table 8). Average wage rate for agriculture laborer in the project area in Tk 250 per day.

Table 8: Occupation of the Affected Population in Sanitary Landfill Area

Occupation of the people	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Agriculture	3	3.53	0	0	3	1.92
Service	8	9.41	0	0	8	5.13
Housewife		0	43	60.56	43	27.56
Business	30	35.29	0	0	30	19.23
Day laborer	6	7.06	1	1.41	7	4.49
Rickshaw puller	1	1.18	0	0	1	0.64
Unemployed	4	4.71	1	1.41	5	3.21
Driver	1	1.18	0	0	1	0.64
Student	25	29.41	20	28.17	45	28.85
Retard	2	2.35	5	7.04	7	4.49
Infant	5	5.88	1	1.41	6	3.85
Total	85	100	71	100	156	100

Source: Socioeconomic survey.

26. Income level of the affected household is significantly high compared to average income of the population of the country. More than 44% households earn above BDT 120,000 per year those may be treated as non-poor. Slightly more than 18% people earn up to BDT 60,000 per year those may be treated as ultra poor and more than 38% people earn within the range of BDT 60,001-120,000. Considering standard of living of the city area, this 38% people may be treated as poor.

27. Among the land owners identified during survey, the major percentage (34.21%) found owners of 01-50 decimal of land. In the city area this figure represents the general pattern of small holdings. Besides, about 5.26% households have more than 500 decimal of land.

28. Seven affected households with income within the range of Taka 60,000 per year can be considered as ultra poor and vulnerable households in this project area. Among them two are landless. The affected households expect to receive their compensation on the project location rather than from DC office or KCC office. They would vacate the area after receiving all the compensation.

III. POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENT POLICY

A. GOB Laws and ADB's Requirements

30. The current legislation governing land acquisition for public purposes is the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ordinance II of 1982) and its subsequent amendments in 1993 and 1994. The 1982 Ordinance is the only law which governs all cases of

acquisition and requisition by the government of immovable property (i.e. land, crops, built structures) for any public purpose or in the public interest. This Ordinance does not cover project affected persons without title or ownership records such as informal settlers/squatters. Further, in most of the cases the compensation paid does not constitute market or replacement value of the property acquired.

31. In the absence of a government policy consistent with ADB policy on Involuntary Resettlement 1995, poverty reduction and social development, a project-specific resettlement framework (RF) has already been adopted. This will ensure that persons affected by land acquisition – whether it is owned land or occupied through formal or informal agreement or without any title or agreement – will be eligible for appropriate compensation covering replacement value of their assets in this project.

32. The policy framework and entitlements for the UPEHSDP are based on national law and ADB policy as noted above. The following core involuntary resettlement principles (as set out in the Resettlement Framework) apply to all sub-projects:

- (i) Acquisition of land will be minimized and will avoid displacement or 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 in order to avoid or minimize the adverse impacts of land acquisition;
- (iii) Disclosure to the public will be undertaken regarding the preparation of RPs, eligibility of APs, compensation, entitlements and special assistance measures to vulnerable groups;
- (iv) All APs will be properly identified and recorded in a census instrument in which the cut-off date for their eligibility is the last day of the survey in the sub- project area; and all APs will be notified in advance when land for the sub- project will be acquired;
- (v) Lack of formal legal rights to the assets lost will not prevent APs from receiving compensation, entitlement and rehabilitation measures;
- (vi) Where resettlement cannot be avoided, relocation site(s) whether permanent or temporary, that are free from environmental risks and with access to adequate 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;
- (vii) Any relocated APs will be provided with assistance to maintain or improve on their pre-sub- project living standards, income earning capacity and production levels;
- (viii) Special assistance measures will be incorporated into the resettlement implementation process to protect any socially and economically vulnerable groups that will be affected;
- (ix) An effective mechanism for arbitration of complaints and grievances will be provided during resettlement implementation;
- (x) Institutional arrangements and human resources will be in place for consultation, liaison, land acquisition, resettlement and monitoring to ensure the effective implementation of resettlement prior to commencement of the sub-project; and
- (xi) Compensation will be paid before displacement occurs and other resettlement assistance will be initiated prior to the award of civil works contract(s).

B. Resettlement Framework

33. The policy framework and entitlements are discussed further in the resettlement framework (RF). The Entitlement Matrix setting out action that will be taken to compensate for socio-economic losses incurred as a result of this sub-project is shown in Table below and further explained below. If new impacts are identified later, during preparation of final RP after finalization of detail design with census data then such losses will be included in the entitlement matrix and the RP will be the appropriately revised within per view of approved RF.

Table: Matrix for UPEHSDP, Sanitary Landfill under KCC

	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person¹	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 the affected persons (APs); • APs option for cash compensation equivalent to full 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 if the affected land is acquired during their conjugal partnership; • Vulnerable households to be identified during detailed measurement surveys conducted as part of the Resettlement Plan (RP). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verification of APs by Resettlement Specialist (RS); • City corporations to provide replacement land; • Land appraiser to verify replacement value; • RS to consult APs on compensation; • Executing Agency (EA) to provide budget and release cash compensation payments; • City Corporation, with RS assistance, to determine viability of remaining land.
1b	Loss of land	Homestead land, agricultural land, or vacant plot	Tenant(s) and leaseholder(s) - In this case, not applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation equivalent to 3 months of rental; • Additional compensation for vulnerable households (Item 5). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landowners will reimburse tenants and leaseholders with the 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 RS; • City corporation, with RS assistance, will confirm land rental and ensure tenants and leaseholders receive reimbursement for land rental deposit or unexpired lease.
1c	Loss of land	Homestead land, agricultural land, or vacant	Sharecropper(s) - In this case, not applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops (if harvest is not possible, compensation for share of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work schedule to avoid harvest season and allow harvesting prior to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verification of APs by RS

¹ Identified before the cut-off date by the survey and inventory of losses

	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person ¹	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
		plot		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> crops (Item 4)); Additional compensation for vulnerable households (item 5). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> acquisition; Vulnerable households to be identified during detailed measurement surveys conducted as part of the RP. 	
1d	Loss of land	Homestead land, agricultural land, or vacant plot	AP(s) without legal title (squatter(s) and encroacher(s))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 days advance notice to vacate occupied land; 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 RS
2a	Loss of structure	Residential/commercial structure and other assets (e.g. fences, gates, posts)	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; Transfer and subsistence allowance equivalent to transport cost and minimum wage during transfer; 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 RS; RS to verify replacement value in consultation with APs; City corporation, with RS assistance, to determine viability of remaining structure; RS to review allowances and verify all charges.
2b	Loss of structure	Residential/commercial structure and other assets (e.g. fences,	Tenant(s) and leaseholder(s) - In this case, not applicable	<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, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable households to be identified during detailed measurement surveys conducted as part of the RP; Structure owners will 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verification of APs by RS; RS to verify replacement value in consultation with APs; City corporation, with RS assistance, to determine

	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person ¹	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
		gates, posts)		and other fees incurred for replacement structure; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer and subsistence allowance equivalent to transport cost and minimum wage during transfer; • Additional compensation for vulnerable households (Item 5). 	reimburse tenants and leaseholders with the rental deposit or unexpired lease.	viability of remaining structure; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RS to review allowances and verify all charges; • City corporation 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. fences, gates, posts)	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 other fees incurred for replacement structure; • Transfer and subsistence allowance equivalent to transport cost and minimum wage during transfer; • 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 RS; • RS to verify replacement value in consultation with APs; • City corporation, with RS assistance, to determine viability of remaining structure; • RS to review allowances and verify all charges.
3	Loss of livelihood	Livelihood/ source of income	Business owner(s), tenant(s), leaseholder(s), employee(s), agricultural worker(s), hawker(s)/ vendor(s) - In this case, not applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance for lost income based on three months lost income or minimum wage rates; • Vulnerable APs who lose their livelihoods will be offered places on employee training program(s) provided and offered employment after successful completion; • Eligible for program employment • 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. • Prior to mobilization of civil works, the RS will consult with the sub-project contractor on skills that would be needed in the sub- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verification of APs by RS; • RS to determine income loss or minimum wage during detailed socio-economic surveys conducted as part of the RP.

	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person ¹	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
					project and provide names of APs for potential employment.	
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 avoid harvest season and allow harvesting prior to acquisition; • Market value to be determined by survey and expert analysis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verification of APs by RS ; • RS to determine market values with assistance from agriculture/ horticulture expert.
5	Impacts on vulnerable APs	All impacts	Vulnerable APs - In this case, not applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land-for-land (if available) will be a guaranteed option for vulnerable titled APs; • Additional allowance equivalent to 30 days minimum wage for loss of land or structure for vulnerable APs without title who lose land; • Vulnerable households will be prioritized in any employment required for sub-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 RS.
6	Temporary loss of land	Land temporarily acquired for sub-projects	Owner(s) with legal title, tenant(s), leaseholder(s), sharecropper(s), encroacher(s), squatter(s) - In this case, not	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days advance notice to vacate land; • Provision of land rental value during the period of temporary acquisition; • Restoration of affected land after use. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verification of APs by RS; • City corporation, with RS, to determine rental values in consultation with APs; • Urban Public and Environmental Health Unit (UPEHU) to ensure land restoration as part of

	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person ¹	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
			applicable			contractors' contract.
7	Temporary loss of access	Temporary loss of access to land, structure, utilities, or common property resources	Owner(s) with legal title, tenant(s), leaseholder(s), sharecropper(s), encroacher(s), squatter(s) - In this case, not applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days advance notice; • Provision of temporary access (e.g. planks across trenches) where possible; • Restoration/enhancement of affected land, structure, utilities, common property resource. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verification of APs by RS; • UPEHU to ensure restoration as part of contractors' contract.
8	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)/ vendor(s) - In this case, not applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days advance notice; • Provision of temporary access (e.g. planks across trenches) 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 RS; • RS to determine income loss or minimum wage during detailed socio-economic surveys conducted as part of the RP; • UPEHU to ensure restoration as part of contractors' contract.
9	Any other loss not identified		- In this case, not applicable	Unanticipated involuntary impacts shall be documented and mitigated based on the principles provided in ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy.		

IV. GENDER IMPACT AND MITIGATING MEASURES

32. As private individuals own the lands on which the proposed Sanitary Landfill will be established, as such, the question of providing information regarding gender impact and mitigation measures arises.

A. Information Dissemination, and Grievance Redress

33. The UPEHSDP is developed around a participatory approach involving the parallel activities of stakeholder consultations and socio-economic surveys. A wide range of stakeholders were given the opportunity to make substantive contributions concerning the record of existing conditions and their preferences in developing sub-project in their community. Extensive consultations were conducted during the survey through FGD and stakeholders discussion at which the program's objectives, components and projected impacts were discussed and stakeholder opinions were canvassed. The team conducted the consultation throughout the period from September 2012 to January 2013 period covering KCC officials and the Project affected people. Further consultations on social safeguards were also held at KCC office during this period, in which the sub-project was presented. The meetings were held at the concerned Sanitary Landfill site of KCC. A presentation was given providing an overview of resettlement impacts and explaining proposed AP entitlements. Participants invited were: persons directly affected by the project; representatives of the CC; representatives of local NGOs and local government agencies. Issues raised during consultations were addressed in the RF and this RP. A local-language version of the summary RF will be distributed in the locality at the time of implementation.

34. A framework for consultations and community participation is described in the RF for continuing the process during implementation. This RP and other relevant documents will be made available at public locations in the KCCs and will be disclosed to a wider audience via the ADB website.

35. Grievances of APs, if any will first be brought to the attention of the Domestic Resettlement Specialist (DRS) and Safeguards and Community Mobilization Officer (SCMO) within the Khulna City Corporation Project Implementation Unit (KCC PIU). Grievances not redressed by these parties will be brought to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) constituted for KCC. The GRC will comprise representatives from the office of the KCC PIU and the office of the KCC CEO, APs, a female elected member of the KCC and the SCMO and DRS. The GRC will meet every month and will determine the merit of each grievance and resolve all grievances within 15 days of receiving the complaint. GRC procedure includes an appeals procedure for the AP, if any who can, if not satisfied with the GRC decision, attend the next case and present any additional information for reconsideration of the case. Grievances not redressed by the GRC to the satisfaction of the AP, if any will be considered by the Program Steering Committee (PSC) or the Office of the District Commissioner (DC) for grievances related to land acquisition. Any remaining grievances may be referred by APs, if any to the appropriate courts of law. Records will be kept of all grievances received, including: contact details of complainant; date the complaint was received; nature and details of grievance; agreed corrective actions and date these were effected; and the final outcome. The steps to be taken in grievance redress are summarized in Table below:

Table: Grievance Redress Procedure

Item	Land with Holding Number	Land without a Holding Number, Structures & Other Assets
Step 1	AP files a grievance/complaint verbally or in writing to SCMO and DRS. If complaint is verbal it is written down by SCMO and DRS. AP and SCMO and DRS meet to hear complaint and take action to resolve within 15 days.	
Step 2	If no solution or understanding is reached, AP submits the grievance/complaint to the GRC, to resolve within 15 days of receipt. AP may appeal if not satisfied with GRC decision.	
Step 3	If no solution or understanding is reached on the appeal of the AP, UPEHU/KCCPIU/GRC assists the AP to file the complaint to the PSC or DC. As required by Section 27 of ARIPO, DC appoints an arbitrator.	If no solution or understanding is reached on the appeal of the AP, UPEHU/KCCPIU/GRC assists the AP to file the complaint to the District Court.
Step 4	Arbitrator hears the complaint and renders a decision within 30 days of appointment. If AP is not satisfied with the decision the DC forms an Arbitration Appellate Tribunal (AAT)	District Court assesses the merits of the grievance/complaint and schedules a hearing. District Court decision is final.
Step 5	AAT hears and assesses the merits of the grievance/complaint. AAT decision is final.	

AAT = Arbitration Appellate Tribunal, AP = Affected Person, KCCPIU = Khulna City Corporation UPEHSPD Implementation Unit, DC = District Commissioner, GRC = Grievance Redress Committee, PSC = UPEHSPD Steering Committee, DRS = Domestic Resettlement Specialist, IDS=Internal Resettlement Specialist, SCMO = Safeguards and Community Mobilization Officer, UPEHU = Urban Public and Environmental Health Unit (UPEHSPD management unit).

V. COMPENSATION, RELOCATION & INCOME RESTORATION

36. Table titled “Entitlement Matrix” provides details of all entitlements for compensation, relocation, and income restoration for affected persons. The APs, if any who would lose land (title holders) will be given due compensation in terms of money by KCC or cash compensation equivalent to full replacement cost will be given to the affected households. In addition to that land losers will have the provision of receiving stamp duty, land registration fee, capital gains tax, and value added tax incurred for replacement land. The APs, if any who are owner of the land and are tenant farmers of the proposed landfill site and slaughter house will be given sufficient time to harvest their crops (60 days); and if this is not possible they will be compensated for the loss of the crops as cash compensation for crops (or share of crops) equivalent to prevailing market price and fruit bearing trees at their current market value. Tenant farmers will receive their share of crop compensation as agreed with the land owners. Cash compensation for perennial crops and fruit bearing trees is based on market value of the timber and annual net product market value multiplied by remaining productive years. Cash compensation for the trees will be equivalent to prevailing market price of timber for non-fruit trees. The affected households having self-constructed structure on the site will be given cash compensation equivalent to replacement value of structure (and for any other self-constructed physical assets [i.e., latrine, fences etc.]), provision of all taxes, registration costs, and other fees incurred for replacement structure, as well as rights to salvage materials from their structures and transfer and subsistence allowance based on the size and quality of structure.

37. The sub-project will include special measures (in case of need) for persons who lose a source of livelihood as a result of the project. Special measures include replacement land wherever available for them to continue their farming practices or assistance to have alternate livelihood. In this case the tenant farmers and business loser will be given a cash sum equivalent to three months of lost income based on minimum wage rates. All affected persons will also be eligible in any project employment. The KCC PIU SCMO will identify the required skills for the construction activities prior to the commencement of the construction² and linked to project employment wherever possible. If replacement land is not available to continue farming or others involved with farming and other vulnerable AP (if any) losing their main source of livelihood are eligible for skill training and/or job-linking assistance from the KCCPIU SCMO. The KCC PIU SCMO will evaluate their education and skills and assist APs, if any in job placement. APs, if any expressed interest in auto-mechanic training and agriculture skill development. In cases where no employment is found, APs, if any will qualify for skill training at a locally based vocational institute, or a NGO with training programs in line with the desire of the AP as well as demand of local market. Linking APs, if any to these training programs will be facilitated by the KCC PIU SCMO. But, there are no APs under the Sub-project.

VI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT, RESETTLEMENT COSTS AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. Institutional Responsibilities

1. Local Government Division/Urban Public and Environmental Health Unit

38. LGD of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRDC) will be the executing agency (EA) for UPEHSDP providing overall guidance for program implementation. LGD will have the overall responsibility to plan, organize, manage, supervise, coordinate and monitor the progress achieved. LGD will establish a support unit called the Urban Public and Environmental Health Unit (UPEHU) who will be responsible for day-to-day UPEHSPD implementation and will be headed by a full-time UPEHSPD director. UPEHU will function as the UPEHSPD Management Unit, with responsibility for day-to-day implementation. A Safeguards Officer (SO) to coordinate resettlement and environmental safeguards for UPEHSDP will be part of the Policy and Program Wing of the UPEHU. Through the SO, the UPEHU will ensure RP compliance with ADB policy and national law across the entire program. This includes:

- (i) Pre-approving final RP prior to submission to ADB for review and approval,
- (ii) Providing and releasing adequate budgetary support for implementing RP and ensuring timely payments to APs prior to award of civil works contracts, and
- (iii) Assisting in resolution of complaints and grievances of APs related to RP implementation not resolved at the KCCPIU level.

² The contract document for the UPEHSPD shall include a provision for employment under the social requirements. Accordingly, the list of APs, will be provided to the contractor, for consideration in the UPEHSPD.

2. City Corporations/UPEHSPD Implementation Units

39. UPEHSDP Implementation Units (CCPIUs) will be established in each City Corporation. Like others KCCPIU will include a SCMO who will receive social development and resettlement training from the International Resettlement Specialist (IRS) and DRS who will be assigned to work with the KCCPIU staff to help to implement subproject and to transfer implementation capability to the KCCPIU team. The SCMO will work closely with the IRS and DRS in planning, implementing, and monitoring all resettlement activities. The KCCPIUs will: (i) screen and categorize subprojects; (ii) assist in disclosure, distribution of short brochure in Bangla on RP objectives, Entitlements and implementation mechanism, public meetings and other consultation with stakeholders, particularly APs; (iii) facilitate activities of the IRS/ DRS and DC staff in conducting census, socio-economic surveys, and inventory of losses (IOL); (iv) in coordination with the DC finalize unit replacement prices for calculating compensation and entitlements; (v) coordinate discussions with APs regarding compensation and income restoration activities (including livelihood assistance); (vi) coordinate with the KCC on matters related to RP preparation, implementation and monitoring; and (vii) liaise with APs on the schedules for release of compensation payments and documents necessary for identification. The KCC, supported by the SCMO, will: (i) ensure program funds are made available for implementing subproject RP in their locality and disburse compensation and assistance to APs; (ii) provide, where available and required, exchange lands for land of APs that will be affected by subprojects; and (iii) assist in resolving complaints and grievances of APs.

3. District Commissioner

40. To assist in bridging gaps identified between ARIPO and ADB policies, DC should be involved in the following matters:

- (i) as a partner of the KCCPIU in the socio-economic survey and IOL of APs;
- (ii) in determining compensation in accordance with ARIPO;
- (iii) in facilitating in compensating affected lands; and
- (iv) in 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 UPEHU / KCCPIU level.

4. Resettlement Specialist

41. A Design, Supervision, and Construction Consultant Team (DSCC) will be contracted to assist the UPEHU and KCCPIU in implementing and managing the investment subprojects including resettlement planning. Towards this, international and domestic Resettlement Specialists (IRS and DRS) within DSCC will prepare and implement RP in accordance with both ADB and GoB policies during the detailed design stage, and supervise resettlement planning during the construction process. The IRS and DRS will work in close coordination with UPEHU and KCCPIUs. They will coordinate with the SO in the UPEHU to ensure all entitlements/payments are awarded before contract award. The IRS and DRS will also provide necessary training to KCCPIUs to facilitate their monitoring of resettlement impacts during construction and

operation. It will provide support ensuring that all tasks of the KCCPIU with regard to resettlement implementation and monitoring are achieved.³

5. Grievance Redress Committees

42. GRCs will be established in RCC. Committee membership is described in Section V and representatives will be selected through focus group discussions and recommendations from the community. Given the expected limited impacts of land acquisition, the role of GRC in RP implementation will be primarily to assist the RCCPIUs in matters concerning compensation and in the resolution of other complaints or grievances, if any.

6. Private Entities

43. Private land appraisers and geodetic engineers will be engaged for the survey of the land after finalization of the design marking of subproject boundaries. The marked boundaries will be the basis for conducting the Socio-economic survey and IOL of APs, which will be reflected in subproject RP.

7. Asian Development Bank

44. ADB will review and approve the subproject RP. Subproject RP implementation and completion of land acquisition and provision of compensation is a pre-requisite for the award of civil works contracts. ADB will also review the monitoring reports prepared by the IMA to ensure that RP implementation complies with the policies of GOB and ADB, and the RF. Details of agencies responsible for RP activities are shown in the following Table.

Table: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

Activities	Action	Approval
Preparation of RPs:		
1. Recruitment of IRS/DRS	UPEHU	PD
2. Screening and categorization of sub-projects	CCPIU	SO
3. Preparation of PIBs for disclosure to stakeholders and APs	CCPIU/IRS/DRS	SO
4. Establish collaboration with ODCs	SCMO	SO
5. Disclosure, focus group discussion and identification of stakeholders	SCMO/DRS	IRS
6. Consultations with women	SCMO/DRS	IRS
7. Census of 100% APs and socioeconomic survey	SCMO/DRS	IRS
8. Survey on unit prices for computing replacement costs	SCMO/DRS	IRS
9. Screening of vulnerable APs	SCMO/DRS	IRS
10. Calculation of compensation and entitlements	DC/SCMO/DRS	IRS

³ These will include: (i) Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) to collect socio-economic information on APs; (ii) Inventory of Losses (IOL); (iii) collection of data on unit prices of construction materials, crops and other affected assets; (iv) assisting in community participation and mobilization; (v) assisting in consultation with APs and other stakeholders, including liaison regarding compensation; (vi) assisting in local resolution of grievances; (vii) verification of land holdings; and survey of business and other incomes; (viii) assistance in ensuring preparation and implementation of RPs; and (ix) internal monitoring of RP implementation.

Activities	Action	Approval
11. Update of sub-project RPs and writing the new RPs	SCMO/DRS	IRS
12. Consultations on RPs and entitlements with APs	SCMO/DRS	IRS
13. Incorporate comments and suggestions to RPs	SCMO/DRS	IRS
14. Finalize RPs and submit to ADB	IRS	UPEHU/EA
15. ADB website disclosure	ADB	
Implementation of RPs*		
16. Budget allocation and approval	UPEHU/EA	
17. Disbursement of funds, preparation of checks, compensation and entitlement forms and vouchers	RCCPIU	UPEHU/EA
18. Advance notice to APs concerning land acquisition	RCCPIU	UPEHU/EA
19. Internal monitoring	RCCPIU	UPEHU/EA
Resolution of complaints and grievances	SCMO/CCPIU/G RC	UPEHU/EA
Communication of outcome of GRC cases	RCCPIU	UPEHU
External monitoring	Independent hire	UPEHU

AP = affected person, DRS = domestic resettlement specialist, EA = executing agency, GRC = grievance redress committee, IRS = international resettlement specialist, PD = program director, PIB = program information booklet, ODC = Office of District Commissioner, UPEHU = Urban Public and Environmental Health Unit, CCPIU = City Corporation project implementation unit, UPEHU = program management unit, RP = resettlement plan, SCMO = safeguards and community mobilization officer, SO = safeguards officer.

B. Resettlement Costs

45. The land acquisition and resettlement budget would include all costs for acquisition of assets and costs associated with involuntary resettlement. The TA consultants will assess, through social appraisal as pre preliminary design of subproject, the losses and disturbances, determine their compensation at market value and prepare land acquisition and resettlement cost estimate including physical contingencies. In case of need, the KCCPIU will further determine replacement price of land and other property under acquisition for the subproject through IRS/DRS and DC.

46. In case of need, a fund will be placed to provide training to the vulnerable affected households, particularly the poor and women and vulnerable APs who would lose their livelihood to assist them in restoring income in post resettlement period. The DRS will conduct needs assessment surveys during project implementation to identify programs for job creation for women and other vulnerable households with disable family member (for instance, training for income-generation; capacity building and empowerment). The women and other vulnerable APs will be organized by the DRS as beneficiary group.

47. Based on the provision of compensation narrated in the entitlement matrix and data collected through census, IOL and detail SES a budget is prepared. The summary of the total compensation estimate has been provided in the following table. Detailed estimates have been given in the Appendix.

Table 9: Summary of Estimated Compensation for the APs by category/items of Compensation

SI No	Category/ Item for compensation	Compensation Rate (Tk)	Amount of Compensation in Tk.	Narrated in Entitlement matrix	Basis for assessment of the rate/cost
A.	Compensation for land	Many rates	7,37,09,376.00	Cash compensation equivalent to full replacement value	Market survey made during 06 September 2012 and January 2013 period on present market price
B	Stamp duty, Registration cost etc.	Many rates	83,34,052.76	Provision of stamp duty, land registration fee, capital gain tax, and value added tax incurred for replacement land	Standard procedure of the country
C	Compensation for structure	Many rates	3,00,193.00	Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value of structure	Market survey made during 06 September 2012 and January 2013 period on present market price
D	Compensation for Trees	Many rates	70,900.00	Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value of trees	Market survey made during 06 September 2012 and January 2013 period on present market price
E	50% above Market Rate (of the above amounts – excepting B)	-	3,70,40,234.00	-	-
	Total Compensation:		11,94,54,756.26		

48. Based on the background of this subproject the entire amount for land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation for this sub-project is estimated to be approximately Tk (BDT) 11,94,54,756.26.

VII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

49. Land acquisition, compensation and relocation of APs cannot commence until the RP has been prepared and approved by ADB. All entitlements are to be paid prior to displacement. Written confirmation is required by the UPEHU to ADB stating that all compensation has been paid to APs. Construction works can then begin on cleared spaces where compensation has been paid. The proposed schedule for the implementation is given.

Table: Resettlement Implementation Schedule

	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Activities	Start Date	End Date	Duration (days)
I. Upon approval of sub-project by ADB				
1	Mobilise GRC and CCPIU to appoint Safeguard and mobilization officer	Month 1: 1 st	Month 1: 7 th	7
2	Organise internal monitoring team and hire external monitor	Month 1: 8 th	Month 1: 14 th	7
3	Agree compensation with APs and prepare Deeds of Sale for land	Month 1: 15 th	Month 2: 14 th	30
4	Provide adequate budget and approve release	Month 2: 15 th	Month 3: 15 th	30
5	Release funds for compensation	Month 3: 16 th	Month 4: 15 th	30
6	File and resolve complaints and grievances ⁴	Month 4: 16 th	Month 7: 15 th	90
7	Apply for and issue holding numbers for lands	Month 2: 15 th	Month 5: 30 th	75
8	Consult APs on schedule for clearing lands and relocation if needed	Month 4: 16 th	Month 5: 15 th	30
9	Clear lands and relocate households if necessary	Month 4: 21 st	Month 5: 30 th	40
10	IMA assess compliance with UPEHSPD policies and report to ADB	Month 5: 1 st	Month 12: 30 th	210
11	ADB review and approve RP implementation and confirm “No Objection” for award of civil works contract to chosen contractor	Month 6: 1 st	Month 6: 15 th	15
II. Pre-construction stage of sub-project				
12	Award civil works contract to UPEHSPD contractor	Month 6: 16 th	Month 6: 25 th	10
13	Mobilize sub-project contractor	Month 6: 26 th	Month 7: 26 th	30
14	Social impact assessment by external monitor	Month 12: 1 st	Month 12: 30 th	30

VIII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A. Internal Monitoring and Evaluation

50. Internal monitoring will be undertaken by UPEHU and the RCCPIUs with assistance from the DRS (who will gather information on RP implementation). All activities listed will be illustrated on Gantt Charts showing the target dates for completing resettlement activities. Internal monitoring reports will be prepared by the RCCPIU and will assess:

- (i) Accomplishments to date;
- (ii) Objectives attained and not attained during the period;
- (iii) Problems encountered; and
- (iv) Targets for the next quarter.

51. Internal monitoring reports will be integrated by UPEHU into the quarterly Program Progress Report (PPR) submitted to ADB. Table below shows the potential monitoring indicators that will be reported.

⁴ Grievance redress will be an ongoing activity, but based on the implementation schedule it is anticipated that this period, when compensation will be paid, is likely to be the time when most issues will arise.

Table: Potential Monitoring Indicators

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators
Budget and timeframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resettlement staff mobilized as scheduled; • Capacity building on Involuntary Resettlement and 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 acquired and taken over in time for sub-project implementation.
Delivery to AP entitlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APs received entitlements according to amounts and program specified in entitlement matrix; • APs received payment on time, before loss was incurred; • APs received other agreed benefits based on schedule of compensation.
Consultation, grievance and other issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public consultations held as scheduled; • RF/RP information brochures/leaflets prepared and distributed on schedule; • APs aware of their specific entitlements and grievance procedure; • GRC meetings held and grievances resolved.
Benefit monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in APs income and expenditure as a result of sub-project activities; • Changes in APs pattern of livelihood as a result of the sub-project; • Disproportionate effects on vulnerable households or groups.

B. External Monitoring and Evaluation

51. UPEHU will engage an independent monitor to conduct external monitoring, which will include compliance monitoring and social impact evaluation.

C. Compliance Monitoring

52. Compliance monitoring of RP implementation will cover:

- (i) Sub-project compensation and entitlement policies;
- (ii) Adequacy of the organizational mechanism for implementing the RP;
- (iii) Restoration of APs' incomes; (iv) handling of complaints and grievances; and
- (v) Provisions for adequate budgetary support by LGRDC and RCC for implementing the RP.

53. The independent monitor will assess if the APs:

- (i) have been provided with replacement land;
- (ii) have re-established their structures; and
- (iii) have been provided other elements established in the entitlement matrix.

The independent monitor will also appraise the accounting documents used in recording the payment of compensation to APs.

D. Social Impact Evaluation

54. The independent monitor will conduct a one-time social impact evaluation, at least six months after the completion of resettlement components. The independent monitor will use appropriate investigative and analytical techniques in assessing the post sub-project socio-economic conditions of the APs in relation to the baseline socio-economic data on income and living standards recorded in the DMSI.

55. The evaluation will describe any outstanding future issues that are necessary to bring the resettlement process into compliance with ADB and GOB policy, and any further mitigation measures required to meet the needs of any APs or households perceiving themselves to be worse-off as a result of the sub-project. It will identify lessons learned from the evaluation that may be useful in developing future MLGRDC policies on involuntary resettlement.

APPENDIX 1: INDIVIDUAL ENTITLEMENT OF THE ENTITLED PERSONS OF THE SANITARY LANDFILL (LAND)

Sl. No.	Name of the Affected Person & Father's/Husband's Name	Address	Deed /Document No.	Acquired Land in Acre	Rate per Decimal in Tk.	Total Value of the Acquired Land in Tk.
01	S. M. A. Matin, S/O A. Majid	Mathabhanga	44	0.0495		1,11,000.00
02	Mizanur Rahman, S/O Monsur Ali	Mathabhanga	76	0.03875		2,00,000.00
03	Chuto Bibi, W/O A. Aziz Mir	Amirpur	121	0.1072		3,25,000.00
04	M. Delwar Hossain, S/O Late A. Rashid	Mathabhanga	152	0.02475		60,000.00
05	Nuruzzaman, S/O Late A. Hamid	Mathabhanga	153	0.0825		2,00,000.00
06	Md. Nazim, S/O Sultan Ahmed	Zinna Para	154	0.07425		3,00,000.00
07	Faizur Rahman Khan, S/O Late Gouhar Ali Khan	Mathabhanga	210	0.0660		1,50,000.00
08	Shamsur Rahman, S/O Late Gouhar Ali Khan	Mathabhanga	211	0.0715		1,60,000.00
09	Md. Abdur Rahman, S/O Late Gouhar Ali Khan	Mathabhanga	218	0.05		1,20,000.00
10	Habibur Rahman, S/O Sk. A. Kader	Mathabhanga	320	0.04125		1,25,000.00
11	M. Abul Hossain, S/O Luthfur	Mathabhanga	351	0.0660		1,50,000.00

	Rahman					
12	M. Tajul Islam, S/O Farazi Khawja Naziimuddin	Mathabhanga	431	0.0495		1,12,000.00
13	Sk. Tasir Uddin, S/O Late Monaj Ali	Mathabhanga	490	0.0495		2,00,000.00
14	M. Selim Reza, S/O Late Lokman Hossain	Mathabhanga	491	0.0495		1,13,000.00
15	Sk. Abul Hossain, S/O Abed Ali	Mathabhanga	518	0.1650		4,00,000.00
16	Khaja Mohiuddin, S/O Khawza Nazimuddin	Mathabhanga	553	0.05774		3,80,000.00
17	Ujjal Kumar Saha, S/O Kiron Kumar Saha	Mathabhanga	557	0.0330		2,00,000.00
18	Shohel Rana, S/O Nurul Hoque	Boshupara	563	0.74		16,50,000.00
19	Md. Ekram Hossain, S/o Monir Hossain	Mathabhanga	647	0.0330		1,00,000.00
20	Md. Nazim Uddin, S/o Late Alfaz Uddin	Mathabhanga	648	0.0825		2,00,000.00
21	Girish Kobiraj, S/O Ponjonan Kobiraj	Mathabhanga	652	0.0495		3,00,000.00
22	Wali Ullah, S/O Jenhar Uddin	Mathabhanga	8825	0.0825		3,00,000.00

23	Mosharraf Hossain, S/O Abul Hossain	Mathabhanga	8826	0.0825		1,50,000.00
24	Sobahan Sheikh, S/O Borhan Sheikh	Mathabhanga	8827	0.0495		1,20,000.00
25	Monsur Ali, S/O Ainuddin	Mathabhanga	8828	0.0330		1,20,000.00
26	Mintu, S/O Torab Ali	Mathabhanga	8829	0.0825		1,50,000.00
27	Porimol Shaha, S/O Roghunath Saha	Mathabhanga	8830	0.0642		1,25,000.00
28	Anisur Rahman, S/O Azizur Rahman	Mathabhanga	9005	0.0825		1,13,000.00
29	Md. Azhar Ali Sheikh, S/O Late Alek Sheikh	West Tutpara	9007	0.05		3,00,000.00
30	Ashrafunnessa, W/O Md. Yusuf Ali	Mathabhanga	9010	0.0495		2,25,000.00
31	Marium Khatun, D/O A. Aziz	Mathabhanga	5437	0.09075		4,15,000.00
32	Akmal Hossain, S/O Amir Hossain	Mathabhanga	5775	0.02		48,000.00
33	Rizia Khatun, W/O Hafizur Rahman	Shadudip	5830	0.0513		1,22,000.00
34	S. S. A. Motin, S/O Abdul Majid	Digholia	6206	0.33		48,00,000.00

35	Abul Hashem, S/O Abu Taher	Mathabhanga	6671	0.0495		3,30,000.00
36	Md. Osman Goni, S/O Late Ali Hossain	Mosolmanpara	6681	0.0.1980		4,10,000.00
37	Md. Chand Mia Hawlader, S/O Late A. Rashid Hawlader	Lobonchora	6815	0.0375		90,000.00
38	Khairul Kabir, S/O Ehsanul Kabir	Mathabhanga	6952	0.03		76,600.00
	Total:					7,37,09,376.00

APPENDIX 2: INDIVIDUAL ENTITLEMENT OF THE ENTITLED PERSONS OF THE SANITARY LANDFILL (STRUCTURE)

Sl. No.	Name of the Affected Person	Address	No. and Type of Structures	Rate per Structure in Tk.	Total Value of the Affected Structures in Tk.
01	Mosharraf Hossain	Mathabhanga	03 (01 with tin shed and 02 thatched houses	LS	1,10,000.00
02	Mr. Mintu	Mathabhanga	01 Thatched house	LS	20,193.00
03	Delwar Hossain	Mathabhanga	01 Tin shed house	LS	85,000.00
04	Shamsur Rahman	Mathabhanga	01 Tin shed house	LS	85,000.00
	Total:				3,00,193.00

APPENDIX 3: INDIVIDUAL ENTITLEMENT OF THE ENTITLED PERSONS OF THE SANITARY LANDFILL (TREE)

Sl. No.	Name of the Affected Person	Address	No. of Trees **	Rate per Tree in Tk.	Total Value of the Affected Trees in Tk.
01	Mosharraf Hossain	Mathabhanga	120		48,200.00
02	Sobhan Sheikh	Mathabhanga	85		16,500.00
03	Monsur Ali	Mathabhanga	15		6,200.00
	Total:		220		70,900.00

**** Most of the are banana trees and, plants and small trees**