

Resettlement Plan

Project No: 52174-001

August 2018

**Emergency Assistance Project
ADB Project 52174-001 | Grant 0582-BAN**

Package

**BANGLADESH: Emergency Assistance Project: Improvement of National Highway (N1)
From Link Road (Cox's Bazar) To Teknaf**

**Prepared by Roads and Highways Department (RHD), Government of Bangladesh (GoB)
for the Asian Development Bank (ADB).**

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**GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF
BANGLADESH MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION
ROADS AND HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT**



ADB Loan 52174-001:
BAN
Emergency Assistance
Project



**Resettlement Plan
For
Cox's Bazar-Teknaf Road (N1)**

August 2018

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immune deficiency Syndrome
AP	Affected Persons
BAN	Bangladesh
BC	Bituminous Carpeting
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DoE	Department of Environment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FHH	Female House Hold
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
HH	House Hold
ICCDC	Institutional Capacity and Communication Development Consultant
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
PAP	Project Affected Person
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMSC	Project Management Supervision Consultant
PMU	Project Management Unit
PWD	Public Works Department
PVAC	Property Valuation and Advisory Committee
RC	Replacement Cost
ROW	Right of Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
WTP	Water Treatment Plant

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Km	-	Kilometer
Tk	-	Taka
%	-	Percentage
km ²	-	Square Kilometer
No	-	Number
m ²	-	Square meter

Executive Summary

1. Background

2. Since August 2017, Bangladesh has received more than 700,000 displaced Myanmar nationals. These persons, which mostly reached Bangladesh by crossing the nearby border on foot, joined about 400,000 other displaced Myanmar nationals, who had arrived in waves from the Rahkine State earlier.⁴ The vast majority of these people, who have arrived in Bangladesh are now living in 32 camps in Cox's bazar District, with more than 600,000 living in the Kutupalong–Balukhali mega camp. This large influx has caused a huge strain on the local infrastructure and economy. The 2:1 ratio of displaced persons to the local population poses significant challenges to the food supply, shelter, health, sanitation, water, and other essential services. Although UN agencies and other donors are providing humanitarian relief such as food, water, medical aid, and temporary shelter, the existing services are stretched, and large gaps remain.⁵

3. **Request for emergency assistance.** On 7 May 2018, the Government of Bangladesh requested the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for grant support to provide high-priority basic infrastructure and essential services to help address the humanitarian crisis caused by the arrival.

4. **Damage and needs assessment.** The international community, led by the UN, has engaged in multi sector needs assessments, consultations, and strategic planning that culminated in a joint humanitarian response plan and the JRP.⁷ The JRP lays out a vision for a coordinated response to address the immediate needs of the displaced persons and mitigate the impact on the local communities. The cost to implement the JRP for March–December 2018 is about \$950 million, of which only 21% is funded. The JRP identifies the key needs related to (i) decongestion and relocation to protect more than 200,000 displaced persons currently vulnerable to floods and landslides in camp areas; (ii) the lack of sludge management facilities to process 420,000 kilograms of human waste generated per day in camps; (iii) the construction and maintenance of hand pumps and surface water treatment plants to provide 16 million liters of safe water; and (iv) food and cooking fuel; basic health care, obstetric and childcare, and disease prevention; education and skills; and ecosystem rehabilitation. In response to the government's request, ADB fielded a reconnaissance mission on 15–16 May 2018 to collect the most up-to-date information and consulted with government officials, development partners, and stakeholders. Accordingly, ADB identified a preliminary scope of the project, in coordination with development partners, in line with the JRP. A fact-finding mission during 3–7 June confirmed the high-priority needs.⁸

5. **Disaster risk.** The southeastern part of Bangladesh is highly susceptible to various types of natural hazards, and cyclone and monsoon seasons, which include flooding, landslides, windstorms, lightning, fires, heat waves, and cold spells.⁹ Climate change is expected to aggravate the intensity, frequency, and unpredictability of extreme weather events. Much of the land used for the camps is steep or low-lying and prone to flooding and landslides. This is further exacerbated by hill cutting and vegetation clearing on the mainly clay hills (footnote 5). The host population in the seven Upazilas (sub districts) comprising Cox's bazar District is among

¹ The provision of a grant to Bangladesh from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Special Fund resources (Asian Development Fund [ADF]) for the project is subject to the Board's approval of a separate proposal (submitted in parallel to this paper) waiving provisions of applicable ADB policies that would otherwise prohibit such grant support. Prior to submission of this proposal to the Board, ADF donors endorsed the allocation of \$100 million in ADF resources to provide special grant support to Bangladesh for the project.

² UN, Strategic Executive Group. 2018. 2018 JRP for Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis, March–December 2018. Cox's Bazar. Various terminology is used in media, official and unofficial documents to describe the affected people. Terminology used herein is intended solely to identify such people for the purposes of this paper, and not to assert any view regarding the manner or circumstances of such persons' displacement. Such terminology may not reflect the terminology used or accepted by any government or any agency thereof. ADB expresses no view and takes no position herein regarding the legal rights or political assertions or the characterization of any such persons. The use of the term "displaced persons" in this paper is not intended to have the same meaning as the term "displaced persons" defined in ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).

³ The design and monitoring framework is in Appendix 1.

⁴ ADB. 2004. *Disaster and Emergency Assistance Policy*. Manila. Under the policy, in addition to natural events, disasters may be caused by conflict, including regional conflicts. The policy further provides that an emergency occurs after a disaster when unforeseen circumstances require immediate action; and that emergencies may involve, among other things, displacement of people, disease, food insecurity, and reduced public safety and security. All these circumstances and factors are present in this

Bangladesh's most vulnerable because of food insecurity, poor health conditions, and poverty rates that are well above Bangladesh's national average (footnote 5). Congested living conditions and poor sanitation in the camps create additional health risks, including fires and vector- and waterborne diseases. Women and children in these camps are among the most vulnerable population groups in disaster events.¹⁰

6. **ADB support.** Given the urgent need to provide basic infrastructure services to the displaced persons, ADB is providing grant financing of \$100 million for investments that will help with the immediate needs of the displaced persons, with the possibility of additional financing of up to \$100 million in a second phase. The scope and timing of the second phase of support would be subject to the progress of the first phase, an assessment of needs, and the availability of additional grant funds, among other factors. ADB support will be within the framework of the JRP in the following areas: (i) water and sanitation, (ii) disaster risk management, (iii) energy supply, and (iv) road access to and within camps.

A Impact and Outcome

1. The project will require no land acquisition. The existing Right of Way is within RHD land. Minimal business disruptions are anticipated during construction period. The project will ensure adequate business loss compensation to the affected people prior this temporary impact.

2. The project will have the following outcome: living conditions and the resilience of displaced persons improved (footnote 3). The project will directly benefit the lives of people in camps while indirectly co-benefitting host communities in some instances. ADB is cognizant of sensitivities and potential conflicts among and within affected communities. These will be addressed through a gender- and socially-inclusive approach, among others.

3. Increasing numbers of high density and low-income communities have rapidly formed, which experience inadequate service facilities. Community members and end users of the infrastructural systems have little choice but to resort to unsanitary waste disposal methods thus creating serious environmental risks to health.

¹¹ According to the UN Development Assistance Framework, Coxsbazar is one of the 20 (out of 64) lagging districts in Bangladesh based on poverty, literacy, and nutrition indicators; and environmental degradation risks. Further, according to the pockets of social deprivation evaluation of the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), Teknaf and UkhiyaUkhiya are among the 50 most socially deprived subdistricts of Bangladesh, based on indicators of literacy, child labor, access to sanitary toilets, and connection to electricity. On average, 33% of the population in these two subdistricts lives below the poverty line (17% live below the extreme poverty line), and 38% is vulnerable to food insecurity (12.5% is considered highly vulnerable). Food production in the district is scarce, leading to increased household expenditures on food and economic vulnerability overall.

¹² Emergency Assistance Coordination (accessible from the list of linked documents in Appendix 2).

¹³ Participants included Australia, Canada, Danida, European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations, the European Union, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN, the International Organization for Migration, Japan International Cooperation Agency, the Netherlands, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, UNICEF, the UN Development Programme, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the UN Population Fund, UNRC, the United States, the United States Agency for International Development, the World Bank, and the World Food Programme.

B Outputs.

The overall project has the following four outputs:

(i) Water supply and sanitation improved. This consists of providing the camp areas with (i) mobile water carriers for the distribution of treated water; (ii) community bathing facilities for women; (iii) mini piped water supply systems with a production tube well, distribution pipe network, and standpipe water distribution points; (iv) an integrated waste management facility with collection system; and (v) small surface water treatment plants.

(ii) Disaster risk management strengthened. This includes constructing in and around the camp areas (i) multipurpose cyclone shelters with emergency access roads, (ii) food distribution centers, (iii) hill slope protection and/or toe walls to resist landslides, and (iv) storm water drainage networks. The project will also provide lightning arresters and support the preparation of a gender-sensitive disaster risk management plans with community-based disaster risk reduction approach.

(iii) Energy sources provided. This includes providing the camp areas with (i) retained heat cookers; (ii) stand-alone solar powered street lights with solar photovoltaic panels, battery boxes, and mini grid-connected street lights; and (iii) access to electricity by augmenting substations, distribution lines, and transformers.

(iv) Access roads improved. This consists of rehabilitating (i) rural roads to connect to food storage and distribution centers, field hospitals, primary health care centers, and primary education centers; (ii) emergency access roads to the camp areas; and (iii) existing access roads to and within the camps and drainage systems. The project also supports resurfacing the road from Coxsbazar to Teknaf, which is the main supply line.

4. ADB will apply a sector lending approach in selecting an investment under each of the outputs. Within the JRP framework, ADB will prioritize subprojects for development and implementation to optimize the available resources in close coordination with the government and development partners. Each subproject will be subject to ADB's prior approval based on the following selection criteria:

- (i) direct impact on the lives of the displaced Myanmar nationals in the camp areas,
- (ii) no or minimal land acquisition or acquisition of government land,
- (iii) compliance with ADB's safeguards requirements and no activities inside critical habitats and protected areas,
- (iv) no duplication of activities funded by other donors,
- (v) implementation period not extending beyond the project closing date, and
- (vi) inclusion of feedback from a beneficiary consultation process.

5. Scope of work under the sub-project:

6. Cox's Bazar -Teknaf road is situated in a vulnerable zone of the coast, exposed to tropical cyclones, storm surges, sea level rise high tides and landslide. Improvement of the road from link road of Cox's Bazar (Dokhin Mouri Para) to Teknaf in Cox's Bazar District.

The proposed site for the road under Cox's Bazar District are located within the Cox's Bazar area. The total length of the road is 80.76 km. Full length of the road has been designed with Bituminous Carpeting. To mitigate the water logging problem, the required drains along the road have been included, as improvement of the Cox's Bazar to Teknaf road connectivity facilities.

The subproject is formulated to provide more accessible, reliable and climate-resilient road in a holistic and integrated manner. Investments under this subproject include Construction and improvement of 80.76km Cox's Bazar to Teknaf-Ukhaia road in Cox's Bazar District.

Compensation, Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan: This Project for Improvement of the Roads in Cox's Bazar zila will involve some temporary business disruptions during

construction and does not involve any form of land acquisition measures. To plan for mitigation measures, this Resettlement Plan has been prepared. The sub project Right of Way (RoW) is within RHD owned land. Therefore, no land or permanent structure will be affected. This disruption in business and livelihood is anticipated only along some distinct market areas of the corridor, where vendors have temporary sitting arrangements with the market committee, very close to the road. With reference to Annexure V for the Compensation Matrix, the total market price for the partial demolition of temporary structures Tk-4066589/- (Taka- Fourt lac EiSixtysix thousand Five Hundred Eightynine taka only) and the total number of entitled persons to receive compensation is 80 Nos.

7. **Categorization:** The subproject is classified as “Category B” in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS-09; Page 19, Para 50). The Sub-project impacts are limited to temporary business loss of 80 non-titled vendors during construction work, refers to Annexure II for salient details of the Policy.

There is no impact on Small Ethnic Communities (SEC) their asset or cultural heritage. All the proposed construction activities will be done within the right of way and along the existing road routes, on the Government land. This subproject is hence categorized as “Category C” for Small Ethnic Communities (SEC). Therefore, no Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP) will be needed for this sub-project.

8. **Public Consultation:** During public consultation recommendations were drawn including: i) involve local communities in all stages of project planning and development, ii) establish permanent communication between project initiators and local authorities; and iii) during construction, local people including women, project affected persons and camp inhabitants shall be given first priority in the employment of skilled and unskilled labor during construction period.

The community people agreed that no adverse impacts would arise as a result of implementing the sub-project and no resettlement/ relocation of project affected persons would be involved. However the participants opined that the consultation process needed to be continued throughout the project implementation to ensure that stakeholders are fully involved and have the opportunity to participate in the development and implementation stage.

9. **Established Grievance Redress Mechanism:** The grievance redress mechanism is in place and described within this report, details of which are given in the ADB uploaded Initial Environmental Examination Report, in ensuring any public grievances are addressed actively and quickly. It was concluded that improvement of the road sub-project will bring assured social and economic benefits to the people in the surrounding.

10. **Key Findings and Recommendations:** Although some persons are marginally affected on a temporary basis, no permanent impact is identified. With reference to Annexure V for the Compensation Matrix, the total market price for the temporary plastic, bamboo and wood made affected structures are Tk-4066589/- (BDT- Fourt lac EiSixtysix thousand Five Hundred Eighty-nine only) and the total number of entitled persons is 80 Nos. All the proposed construction activities will be done within the right of way and along the existing road routes, on the Government land so Land acquisition is not required. This sub-project has been categorized as “Category B” for Involuntary Resettlement (IR) impact as per the ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS), refer to Annexure II for salient details of the Policy.

Since there are no impact on Small Ethnic Communities (SEC) their asset or cultural heritage. All the proposed construction activities will be done within the right of way and along the existing road routes, on the Government land. Therefore, no Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP) will be needed for this sub-project.

1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Introduction

- 1 In August 2017, Bangladesh has received more than 700,000 displaced persons from Myanmar (displaced persons).¹ These people, reached Bangladesh by crossing the nearby border on foot, joined about 400,000 other refugees who had arrived in waves from Rahkine State earlier. The vast majority of displaced persons who have arrived in Bangladesh are living in 32 camps in Coxsbazar District, with more than 600,000 living in the Kutupalong–Balukhali mega camp. The Emergency Assistance Project supports the Government of Bangladesh in addressing the immediate and urgent needs of the displaced persons. The project will mainly support the improvement of water supply and sanitation, disaster risk management, sustainable energy supply, and access roads.

1.2 Project outputs

- 2 The BAN: Emergency Assistance Project will have the following outputs:

Output 1: Water supply and sanitation improved. Consists of (a) supply of mobile water carrier for distribution of treated water to the camps; (b) construction of community bathing facility for females; (c) construction of mini piped-water supply system with production tube-well (deep), distribution pipe network, and stand pipe water distribution points; (d) construction of integrated waste management facility with collection system; and (e) construction of surface water treatment plants.

Output 2: Environment resilience and disaster risk management strengthened. This output includes: (a) construction of multipurpose cyclone shelters with emergency access roads; (b) construction of food distribution centers; (c) construction of hill slope Protection/toe walls to resist land-slides; (d) construction of storm water drainage network; (e) installation of lightning arresters; and (f) preparation of disaster risk reduction and management plan.

Output 3: Energy sources provided. Includes (a) providing retained heat cookers; (b) installation of solar powered street lights and grid connected street lights; (c) construction of 33/11kV substation, (d) construction of 11kV & below line with transformers.

Output 4: Access roads improved. This output consists of (a) rehabilitation of subdistrict and Union roads to connect food storage centers, food distribution centers, field hospitals, primary health care centers, cyclone shelters, and primary education centers; (b) construction of new emergency access roads to the camp area; (c) rehabilitation of existing access roads and drainage system; (d) resurfacing the road from Cox's Bazar to Teknaf including improvement of critical sections i.e. market areas and culverts.

1.3 Cox's Bazar-Teknaf Road (N1)

- 3 This resettlement plan is prepared for the rehabilitation and improvement of the Cox's Bazar to Teknaf 80.760 km road subproject under Output 4 (Subproject). The location of the Subproject is from the Link road of Cox's Bazar (Dokhin Mouri Para) to Teknaf in Cox's Bazar District. The entire subproject is located within the Cox's Bazar shadar, Ramu, Ukhiya and Teknaf Upzila under Cox's Bazar District area, which are mostly within urban and semi urban areas.

¹ UN, Strategic Executive Group. 2018. 2018 JRP for Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis, March–December 2018. Cox's Bazar. Various terminology is used in media, official and unofficial documents to describe the affected people. Terminology used herein is intended solely to identify such people for the purposes of this paper, and not to assert any view regarding the manner or circumstances of such persons' displacement. Such terminology may not reflect the terminology used or accepted by any government or any agency thereof. ADB expresses no view and takes no position herein regarding the legal rights or political assertions or the characterization of any such persons. The use of the term "displaced persons" in this paper is not intended to have the same meaning as the term "displaced persons" defined in ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).



Figure 1 Location map of Emergency Assistant Project

- 4 **Resettlement Impact:** Minimal involuntary resettlement impacts are anticipated on 80 PAPs during construction work. Anticipated impacts are temporary and limited to temporary shifting of non-titled vendors in congested market areas. This Resettlement Plan has been prepared in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statements (SPS 2009) requirements and guidelines.



Improvement of Cox's Bazar to Teknaf National Highway N1

Figure 2: Existing Condition of Road

2 SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

- 5 This RP is prepared for the rehabilitation and improvement of the Cox's Bazar to Teknaf road from link road of Cox's (Dokhin Mouri Para) to Teknaf in Cox's Bazar District. The Subproject is located within the Cox's Bazar District area, which are mostly within village urban and semi urban areas. Figure 1 provides a map of the entire stretch of the road. Figure 3 shows the existing condition of the road.
- 6 This subproject includes the construction of three package totaling 80.76 km in Cox's Bazar District:

Table 1: Summarized Scope of Work

Upzila Name	Name of Scheme	Length of Road (KM)
Ramu/ Ukhiya	Improvement of National Highway From Link Road (Cox's bazar) (Ch: 0+000) to Ukhiya Bazar (Ch: 25+000).	25.00
Ukhiya	Improvement of National Highway From Ukhiya Bazar (Ch: 25+000) to near Unch Para Bazar (Ch: 50+000).	25.00
Ukhiya/ Teknaf	Improvement of National Highway From near Unch Para Bazar (Ch: 50+000) to Teknaf (Ch: 80+760).	30.76

- 7 All the proposed construction activities will be done within the right of way and along the existing road routes, which is Government land, so land acquisition is not required. The anticipated impacts are limited to temporary business loss during construction, especially in the market area. There is a number of road side local markets. A list of the markets identified along the corridor is provided below.

SI No	Name of Market	Market Name	
		Chainage	
		From	To
1.	Link road Market	00	0+.200
2.	Kather Matha Market	2+700	2+300
3.	Chendai Bazar	1+400	1+500
4.	Paner Chara Market	6+500	7+00
5.	Moriccha Bazar	17+100	17+700
6.	Coat Bazar	21+100	21+600
7.	Ukhiya Bazar	25+100	25+500
8.	Kutupalong Bazar	32+700	32+900
9.	Balukhali Panbazar	35+700	36+200
10.	Thainkhali Bazar	37+700	38+400
11.	Palongkhail Bazar	39+500	40+900
12.	<u>Ulubonia Bazar</u>	41+500	41+900
13.	<u>Whicom Bazar</u>	45+800	46+100
14.	<u>Unch Para Bazar</u>	51+100	51+300
15.	<u>Jenuin Para Bazar</u>	53+000	53+150
16.	<u>Naya Para Bazar</u>	55+100	53+250
17.	<u>Mina Bazar</u>	54+700	54+050
18.	Kharangkhal Bazar	56+100	56+300
19.	Moulavi Bazar	57+500	57+600
20.	<u>Nila bazar</u>	59+100	59+350
21.	<u>Lada Par Bazar</u>	63+100	63+650
22.	Gadi Mura Bazar	68+200	68+520
23.	Land port	71+100	71+150
24.	Tecknaf	77+100	79+500

- 8 With reference to **Annexure V** for the Compensation Matrix, the total market price for the temporary shifting of shops and vendors is Tk-4,066,589/- (Taka- Forty lac Sixty-six thousand Five Hundred Eighty-nine taka only) and the total number of persons entitled to compensation is 80. All the proposed construction activities will be done within the right of way and along the existing road routes, on the Government land, so land acquisition is not required.
- 9 Based on transect walks and extrapolation of the results of the surveys, temporary shifting of 24 tin made structures might be required. The survey reveals that there are no vulnerable affected persons (AP) in this sub-project area. Refer to Table 2 for the details of Affected Structures and Business compensation and condition.

3 SOCIO ECONOMIC INFORMATION

- 17 All related socio-economic information has been gathered in this report from consultation meetings with Cox's Bazar District, through review of official documents, including web-site information resources. Field level visits, including conduction of focus group discussions (FGD), revealed that no squatter; tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities; or vulnerable families are living within the vicinity of the right of way of the Subproject (Annexure IV). Land acquisition is not required for the Subproject. All rehabilitation and improvement of road work is within the right of way and in government land. The project will be implemented in accordance with the Government's policy on Acquisition & Requisition of Immovable Property Act 2017 and in full compliance with ADB SPS 2009.
- 18 The total district area is 2,491.85 km² and consists of 8 Upzilas and the population density is 920/km². Agriculture and tourism is the prime sector. However, women are mostly engaged in household activities. Refer to **Table 3** for the summary of socio-economic information of the identified Subproject APs. The source of data for the tables in this chapter is the IoL survey July 2018.

Table 2: Socio-economic profile of temporary affected persons

Characteristics of Aps	No. (100 %)
No. of affected people	80
Total family member	391
Religious Groups: Muslim	366
Hindu	20
Christian	5
Primary Occupation of household head	79
Housewife	1
Skilled workers	1
Businessmen	80
Employees with government/private sector	1
Vulnerable APs	1

RELIGIOUS STATUS

Among the 80 PAPs, population is dominated by Muslim communities (n = 74, 93%) followed by Hindu community (n = 5, 7%). People from no other religion were found. See Table 4 for details.

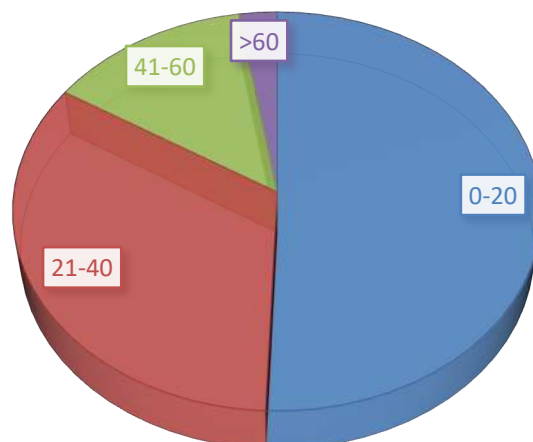
Table 3 Religious Status of communities

Package	Hindu	Christian	Muslim	Others	Total
Package 01	4		26	0	30
Package 02	1		39	0	40
Package 03	0	1	9	0	10
GRAND TOTAL	5	1	74		80

DISTRIBUTION OF AGE

Most of the people surveyed in the project area belong to the 0-40yrs group (83%). Under 20 years is the age group found frequently. See Table 5 for details age distribution.

Figure: Age group distribution in population



DISTRIBUTION OF SEX

Table 4 Sex Distribution (including family members)

Sex	Total %
Male	52.7
Female	47.3
GRAND TOTAL	100

In the project area, male female ratio were found close to 1.1:1. Table 4 represents the distribution of sex among packages.

DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATION

A significant no of respondents were found uneducated- 20%. Among the respondents, 35% were found as under primary and 32% respondents were found to completed primary education.

DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATION

Female members (married) found as housewives. Most respondents were found as businessmen (n = 95) while non-earning members were found mostly as students (n = 111). 45 children were found among the respondents. Only 13 of the respondents were found as unemployed. Table 5 represents the details occupation distribution.

Table 9:

Table 5 Distribution of occupation (including family members)

Occupation (nos.)	Package 01	Package 02	Package 03	Total
Farmer	5	2	1	8
Teacher	0	0	0	0
Expatriate	0	0	0	0
Service	2	5	0	7
Housewife	29	32	35	96
Fisherman	0	0	1	1
Businessman	36	23	36	95
Day laborer	3	0	2	5
Rickshaw/van puller	1	0	0	1
Carpenter	0	0	0	0
Unemployed	4	6	3	13
Tailor	1	0	0	1
Driver	1	1	0	2
Boatman	0	0	0	0
Child	11	11	23	45

Occupation (nos.)	Package 01	Package 02	Package 03	Total
Student	39	43	28	110
Others	4	1	2	7
GRAND TOTAL	136	124	131	391

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE DISTRIBUTION

The average income among the respondents were found as BDT 16589 and average expenditure was found as BDT 13782. The details are given in Table 6 and 7.

Table 6 Income and expenditure distribution

Description	Package 01	Package 02	Package 03	Average
Income (BDT)	15800	18634	15333	16589
Expenditure (BDT)	14516	15075	11756	13782

Table 7 Expenditure pattern

Description	Package 01	Package 02	Package 03	Average
Food (BDT)	7233	7262	7222	7239
Clothing (BDT)	2933	2575	1056	2188
Education (BDT)	1600	1613	1167	1460
Health (BDT)	1427	2063	1722	1737
Taxes (BDT)	890	1375	367	877
Miscellaneous (BDT)	433	187	222	281
Total(BDT)	14516	15075	11756	13782

4 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

4.1 Resettlement Impact

- 19 The impact inventory and survey of affected household undertaken in Cox's Bazar to Teknaf road only 24 temporary shop owners need to shift their temporary structures during construction or their business would be non-functional during road construction and 56 vendors will be affected on temporary basis during construction period, they might have to move to an alternative location as dedicated by the market committee to accommodate the traffic diversions. All APs are within the low income generating group. In case of impact on income and livelihood restoration, restoration measures will be ensured as per RF. The fund for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation would be ensured from the government side. Refer to **Table 4** for the Compensation Details of Affected Structures.

Table 8: Compensation Details of Affected Structures and Business

Sl. No.	Chainage	Name	Name of the Road with Address	Occupation	Affected Property	Mobile No	Income per Month(Tk)	Compensation for Business
Left Side: (Compensation for Business loss Temporary Basis)								
1	00+100	Mr. Nepal	Link Road, Cox's Bazar	Business	Tukri ²	01811682226	30000	30000
2	2+100	Md. Yousuf	Teknaf Road, Dokkhin Mithachori Bazar	Business	Tukri	01840077555	24000	24000
3	16+00-16+700	Md. Jamal Hossain	Teknaf Road Morichha Bazar, Holdia Mouza.	Business	Tukri		15000	15000
4	16+00-16+700	Mohammad islam	Teknaf Road Morichha Bazar, Holdia Mouza.	Business	Tukri		8000	8000
5	16+00-16+700	Md. Samsul alom	Teknaf Road Morichha Bazar, Holdia Mouza.	Business	Tukri		10000	10000
6	16+00-17+700	Md. Jahangir alom	Teknaf Road Morichha Bazar, Holdia Mouza.	Business	Tukri		20000	20000
7	16+00-17+700	Md. Ali	Teknaf Road Morichha Bazar, Holdia Mouza.	Business	Tukri		16000	16000
8	17+00	Md. Rofi Alom	Teknaf road Cot Bazar	Business	Tukri		20000	20000
9	22+900	Md. Shah Alom	Teknaf Road, Ward no.1, UkhiaUkhiya bazar. Bottala	Business	Tukri	01877566016	30000	30000
Total								173000
Right Side: (Compensation for Business loss Temporary Basis)								
1	16+00-16+700	Md.Hasan Ali	Teknaf Road, Ward no.1, Moricha bazar UkhiaUkhiya, Holdia U.P	Business	Tukri		18000	18000
2	16+00-16+700	Md.Shafi Alom	Teknaf Road, Ward no.1, Moricha bazar UkhiaUkhiya, Holdia U.P	Business	Tukri		14000	14000
3	16+00-16+700	Md.Abdus Salam	Teknaf Road, Ward no.1, Moricha bazar UkhiaUkhiya, Holdia U.P	Business	Tukri		13000	13000
4	16+00-16+700	Md. Hossain ali	Teknaf Road, Ward no.1, Moricha bazar UkhiaUkhiya, Holdia U.P	Business	Tukri		20000	20000
5	16+00-16+700	Md. Ershad	Teknaf Road, Ward no.1, Moricha bazar UkhiaUkhiya, Holdia U.P	Business	Tukri		15000	15000
6	16+00-16+700	Mr.Jinu Borua	Teknaf Road, Ward no.1, Moricha bazar UkhiaUkhiya, Holdia U.P	Business	Tukri		9000	9000
7	16+00-16+700	Md.Nur alom	Teknaf Road, Ward no.1, Moricha bazar UkhiaUkhiya, Holdia U.P	Business	Tukri		15000	15000

² Vendor's basket

Resettlement Plan

Sl. No.	Chainage	Name	Name of the Road with Address	Occupation	Affected Property	Mobile No	Income per Month(Tk)	Compensation for Business
8	16+00-16+700	Miss.Sumona Borua	Teknaf Road, Ward no.1, Moricha bazar Ukhiya,Holidia U.P	Business	Tukri		9000	9000
9	16+00-16+700	Md.Abul kalam	Teknaf Road, Ward no.1, Moricha bazar Ukhiya,Holidia U.P	Business	Tukri		17000	17000
10	19+300	Md. Rana	Teknaf Road, Ward no.1, Moricha bazar Ukhiya,Holidia U.P	Business	Tukri		15000	15000
11	16+00-16+700	Miss. Sobe meraja	Teknaf Road, Ward no.1, Moricha bazar Ukhiya,Holidia U.P	Business	Tukri		12000	12000
12	16+00-16+700	Md.Selim	Teknaf Road, Ward no.1,Moricha bazar Ukhiya,Holidia U.P	Business	Tukri		15000	15000
13	16+00-16+700	Md.Nurl alom	Teknaf Road, Ward no.1,Moricha bazar Ukhiya,Holidia U.P	Business	Tukri		12000	12000
14	16+00-16+700	Md.Musa ali	Teknaf Road, Ward no.1,Moricha bazar Ukhiya,Holidia U.P	Business	Tukri		16000	16000
Total								200000

Temporary Business and Structure Only

Sl. No.	Chainage	Name	Name of the Road with Address	Affected Property	Qty :sqm	Unit Price (per sqm)	Total(Tk)	Monthly Income	Compensation for Business	Total Compensation	Mobile No
1	00+00	Md. Hossain	Teknaf Road,Ward no.8	Tin/Bamboo made Shop	10.97	696	7635	12000	12000	19635	01865231782
2	0+800	Md. Mizan Ali	Dokkhin Mouripara,Link road Bisic	Tin/Bamboo made Shop	30.48	696	21214	20000	20000	41214	01825268334
3	1+500	Md.Kawser	Teknaf Road, Chendabahar Ward no.8	Tin/Bamboo made Shop	10.97	696	7635	12000	12000	19635	01861451431
4	16+00-17+700	Sree Sunil borua	Teknaf road, Ward no.1, moricha bazar, Ukhiya.	Tin/Bamboo made Shop	30.48	696	21214	18000	18000	39214	01816449158
5	17+00	Md.Mir Kashem ali	Teknaf road, Ward no.1, moricha bazar, Ukhiya.	Tin/Bamboo made Shop	30.48	696	21214	12000	12000	33214	01850956551
6	16+000-16+700	Md. Abdul Goni	Teknaf Road Morichha Bazar, Holdia Mouza.	Tin/Bamboo made Shop	27.43	696	19091	15000	15000	34091	
7	22+900	Md. Sultan ali	Teknaf Road, Ward no.1, Ukhiya bazar.Bottala	Tin/Bamboo made Shop	24.39	696	16975	12000	12000	28975	
Total										215978	

Package Two:

Sl. No.	Chainage	Name	Name of the Road with Address	Occupation	Affected Property	Mobile No	Income per Month (Tk)	Compensation Fro Business
Left Side: (Compensation for Business loss Temporary Basis)								
1	28+500-29+500	Md.Sultan ahmad	Arkan Road, Kutupalonhg,Ukhiya	Business	Tukri	1812510304	10000	10000
2	28+500-29+500	Md. Salam	Teknaf Road, Kutupalong Bazar,	Business	Tukri	1877230761	20000	20000
3	28+500-29+500	Md. Mansur Ali	Teknaf Road, Kutupalong Bazar,	Business	Tukri	1851148080	15000	15000
4	33+500-34+000	Md. Alom	Teknaf Road,Thayengkhal Bazar padua union ,	Business	Tukri	1818173245	12000	12000
5	36+500-37+500	Md.Rahman	Teknaf Road,Palongkhali Bazar,ward no. 7, Ukhiyatan U.P.	Business	Tukri	1878754365	23000	23000
6	36+500-37+500	Md. Anuwar	Teknaf Road,Palongkhali Bazar,ward no. 7, Ukhiyatan U.P.	Business	Tukri		12000	12000
7	36+500-37+500	Md.Kamal	Teknaf Road,Palongkhali Bazar,ward no. 7, Ukhiyatan U.P.	Business	Tukri	1845671344	15000	15000
8	36+500-37+500	Md. Jubaer	Teknaf Road,Palongkhali Bazar,ward no. 7, Ukhiyatan U.P.	Business	Tukri	1625190062	15000	15000
9	36+500-37+500	Md Abdus Shukur	Teknaf Road,Palongkhali Bazar,ward no. 7, Ukhiyatan U.P.	Business	Tukri		20000	20000
10	36+500-37+500	Md.Nur Mohammad	Teknaf Road,Palongkhali Bazar,ward no. 7, Ukhiyatan U.P.	Business	Tukri	1814240526	18000	18000
11	39+500	Md.Lutfur rahman	Teknaf Road, Ulbonia Raster matha Bazar,	Business	Tukri		15000	15000
12	41+500	Md. Ali Ahmad	Teknaf Road, Whykong bazar,	Business	Tukri		15000	15000
	Total							190000
Right Side: (Compensation for Business loss Temporary Basis)								
13	28+500-29+500	Md.Nur Islam	Teknaf Road, Kutupalong Bazar,Ward no.9	Business	Tukri	1866699024	11000	11000

Sl. No.	Chainage	Name	Name of the Road with Address	Occupation	Affected Property	Mobile No	Income per Month (Tk)	Compensation Fro Business
14	28+500-29+500	Md. Mansur Ali	Teknaf Road, Kutupalong Bazar, Ward no.9	Business	Tukri		15000	15000
15	28+500-29+500	Md.Asgar ali	Teknaf Road, Kutupalong Bazar, Ward no.9	Business	Tukri		11000	11000
16	28+500-29+500	Md. Sayed Hamza	Teknaf Road, Kutupalong Bazar, Ward no.5, Ratnapalong Union,	Business	Tukri		14000	14000
17	31+000+31+500	Md. Nur Muhammad	Teknaf road, Balukhali Bazar, Ward no. 1, Razapalong Union.	Business	Tukri	1827184807	10000	10000
18	31+000+31+500	Md. Hossain	Teknaf road, Balukhali Bazar, Ward no. 1, Razapalong Union.	Business	Tukri	1633033602	7000	7000
19	28+500-29+500	Md. Kashem	Arkan Road, Kutupalonghg,	Business	Tukri		9000	9000
20	28+500-29+500	Md.Sayed Sarwar Jahan sumon	Teknaf Road, Kutupalong Purbopara, Ukhiya, Ward no.9.	Business	Tukri		10000	10000
21	28+500-29+500	Md. Shahabuddin	Teknaf Road, Kutupalong Bazar, Ward no.9, Ukhiya	Business	Tukri		16000	16000
22	28+500-29+500	Md.Nurul Mia	Teknaf Road, Kutupalong Bazar, Ward no.9, Ukhiya	Business	Tukri		15000	15000
23	28+500-29+500	Md. Abdul kader	Teknaf Road, Kutupalong Bazar, Ward no.9, Ukhiya	Business	Tukri		15000	15000
24	28+500-29+500	Md.Rasel	Teknaf Road, Kutupalong Bazar, Ward no.9, Ukhiya	Business	Tukri		15000	15000
25	28+500-29+500	Md. Jakir Ahmed	Teknaf road, Balukhali Bazar, Ward no. 1, Razapalong Union.	Business	Tukri		22000	22000
26	31+000+31+500	Md. Farid Alom	Teknaf road, Balukhali Bazar, Ward no. 1, Razapalong Union.	Business	Tukri		16000	16000
27	31+000+31+500	Md. Rubel	Teknaf road, Balukhali Bazar, Ward no. 1, Razapalong Union.	Business	Tukri	1836913326	14000	14000
28	31+000+31+500	Md. Siddique Ahmad	Teknaf road, Balukhali Bazar, Ward no. 1, Razapalong Union.	Business	Tukri		17000	17000

Resettlement Plan

Sl. No.	Chainage	Name	Name of the Road with Address	Occupation	Affected Property	Mobile No	Income per Month (Tk)	Compensation Fro Business
29	31+000+31+500	Md. Harunur rashid	Teknaf road, Balukhali Bazar, Ward no. 1, Razapalong Union.	Business	Tukri		15000	15000
30	34+500	Mr.Subas	Teknaf Road,Thayengkhal Bazar padua union ,	Business	Tukri	1835336407	30000	30000
31	36+500-37+500	Md.Mahbub alom	Teknaf Road,Palongkhali Bazar,ward no. 7, Ukhiyatan U.P.	Business	Tukri		12000	12000
Total								274000

Package Two: Temporary Business and Structure Only

Sl. No.	Chainage	Name	Name of the Road with Address	Affected Property	Qty :sqm	Unit Price (per sqm)	Total(Tk)	Monthly Income	Compensation for Business	Total Compensation	Mobile No
1	26+000	Md.Afsar Driver	Teknaf Road, Mouripara, Ukhiya, Ward no.6.	Tin/Bamboo made Shop	12.19	696	8484	30000	30000	38484	01849844966
2	28+500-29+500	Md. Anuwr islam	Teknaf Road, Kutupalong Bazar, Ward no.9	Tin/Bamboo made Shop	12.19	696	8484	12000	12000	20484	01868234366
3	31+000+31+500	Md.Abdur rahman	Teknaf road, Balukhali Bazar, Ward no. 1, Razapalong Union.	Tin/Bamboo made Shop	12.19	696	8484	30000	30000	38484	
4	33+500-34+000	Md.Abdul khaleque	Teknaf Road,Thayengkhal Bazar gunapara,		15.24	696	10607	10000	10000	20607	01881857072
5	34+000	Md. Anuwar Hossain	Teknaf Road,Thayengkhal Bazar Padua union,		4.87	696	3389	18000	18000	21389	01871898379
6	34+000	Md. Muzafor ali	Teknaf Road,Thayengkhal Bazar padua union		12.19	696	8484	20000	20000	28484	
7	36+500-37+500	Md.Mahbub alom	Teknaf Road,Palongkhali Bazar,ward no. 7, Ukhiyatan U.P.		7.31	696	5087	12000	12000	17087	01625190062
8	36+500-37+500	Md.ali akbor	Teknaf Road,Palongkhali Bazar,ward no. 7, Ukhiyatan U.P.		30.48	696	21214	25000	25000	46214	01820226140
9	36+500-37+500	Md. Abul Kashem	Teknaf Road,Palongkhali Bazar,ward no. 7, Ukhiyatan U.P.		30.48	696	21214	20000	20000	41214	
10	39+500	Md.Abdul Gafur	Teknaf Road, Ulbonia Raster matha Bazar,		1.8	696	1252	9000	9000	10252	01814886397
Total										282699	

Package Three

Right Side: List of Affected People most Temporary Business

Sl. No.	Chainage	Name	Name of the Road with Address	Occupation	Affected Property	Mobile No	Income per Month (Tk)	Compensation Need to Pay
Right Side: (Compensation for Business loss Temporary Basis)								
1	51+500	Md. Rashed	Kharangkhali bazar, Teknaf road, Ward no.8, Whykong Union	Businrss	Tukri	1840006122	15000	15000
2	59+100	Md. Abu Siddique	Teknaf Road, Nila bazar, Ward no.2, Nila union.	Business	Tukri		15000	15000
Total								30000

Temporary Structure and Business

Sl No	Chainage	Name	Name of the Road with Address	Affected Property	Qty :sqm	Unit Price (per sqm)	Total (Tk)	Monthly Income	Compensation Need to Pay	Total Compensation	Mobile No
1	51+500	Md. Mayenuddin	Kharangkhali bazar, Teknaf road, Ward no.8, Whykong Union	Tin/Bamboo made Shop	60.97	696	42435	20000	20000	62435	1840005281
2	70+100	Md. Selim	Teknaf Road, Kerontoly, Ward no.9, Teknaf union.	Tin/Bamboo made Shop	16.46	696	11456	18000	18000	29456	182577562
3	70+100	Md. Farid alom	Teknaf Road, Kerontoly, Ward no.9, Teknaf union.		16.46	696	11414	17000	17000	28414	1993151790
4	70+100	Md. Akter	Teknaf Road, Kerontoly, Ward no.9, Teknaf union		42.68	696	29705	9000	9000	38705	1877479962
5	70+100	Md. Amjad	Teknaf Road, Kerontoly, Ward no.9, Teknaf union		15.24	696	10607	20000	20000	30607	1835336407
6	70+71008	Md. Nur Hossain	Teknaf Road, Kerontoly, Ward no.9, Teknaf union.		18.29	696	12729	12000	12000	24729	1820554426
7	70+1900	Md. Nur Islam	Teknaf Road, Kerontoly, Ward no.9, Teknaf union		21.331	696	14817	12000	12000	26817	
Total										241163	

[Note: All the unit rates are collected from PAVC SASEC-II project Rate for different component of Tin shed Residential structures and present local market survey. Unit Rates includes the cost of Demolition and re-construction of existing structures.]

- 20 A total number of 80 non-titled temporary business man continue their business by the side of the road. 24 temporary structures belong to vendors which will be partially affected by varying minimal degrees. Summary of these impacts are presented in Annexure V (Compensation Matrix). Those impacts were observed as temporary and reversible. Please refer to EMP for mitigation measures. No land acquisition is necessitated as a result of implementing this sub-project.

[Note: All the unit rates are collected from PAVC SASEC-II project Rate for different component of Tin shed Residential structures and present local market survey. Unit Rates includes the cost of Demolition and re-construction of existing structures.]

Objectives, Policy Framework, and Entitlements

1. The legal and policy framework is founded on the Government of Bangladesh's Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) of 2017 and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. In case of any discrepancy between the policies of ADB and ARIPA, ADB SPS will prevail.

Government of Bangladesh Laws

2. **Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) of 2017.** The ARIPA 2017 requires that compensation be paid for (i) land and assets permanently acquired (including standing crops, trees, houses); and (ii) any other damages caused by such acquisition. The Act also provides for the acquisition of properties belonging to religious organizations like mosques, temples, pagodas and graveyards if they are acquired for public interest. The Act stipulates certain safeguards for the landowners and provides for payment of "fair value" for the properties acquired. The following are the relevant sections on compensation:

- (i) Section 4 (1) provides that whenever it appears to the Deputy Commissioner that any property in any locality is needed or is likely to be needed for any public purpose or in the public interest, he shall cause a notice to be published at convenient places on or near the property in the prescribed form and manner stating that the property is proposed to be acquired.
- (ii) Section 4 (2) provides that in case of acquisition of immovable property for any non-governmental person or organization, whatever be the amount of the immovable property, sanction of the government must be taken before the initiation of acquisition proceeding.
- (iii) Section 4 (3) provides that the Deputy Commissioner, under sub-section (1)-
(a) before the publication of notice, in the prescribed manner and form, shall record the real nature, condition and infrastructures built therein, crops and trees of the proposed immovable property in video or still picture or any other technology and thereafter prepare a report accordingly.
- (iv) Section 4 (9) provides that the Commissioner, in the prescribed manner, shall hear the appeal under sub-section 8 and shall provide with the decision within next 15 working days and in case of a nationally important project, shall provide with the decision within the next 10 working days.
- (v) Section 4 (13) provides that generally religious places, graves or crematoriums can be taken into acquisition. Provided that, if it essential in public purpose or public interest, by relocation and rebuilding, in the own money of the requiring persons or organizations, it may be taken into acquisition.
- (vi) Section 5 (3) provides that the Deputy Commissioner-
(a) if the property exceeds 50 [fifty] standard bighas (or 16.5 acre) of land, submit the record of the proceedings held by him, together with his opinion, for the decision of the Ministry of Land; and
(b) if the property does not exceed 50 [fifty] standard bighas (or 16.5 acre) of land, submit the record of the proceedings held by him, together with his opinion, for the decision of the Commissioner:
- (vii) Section 7 (1) provides that when the Government, the Divisional Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner has decided for acquisition of any property under section 5 or the proviso to section 6 the Deputy Commissioner shall cause public notice to be given in the prescribed manner at convenient places on or near such property stating that the Deputy Commissioner, has decided to acquire the property and intends to take possession thereof.
- (viii) Section 8 (1) provides that on the date so fixed, or on any other date to which the enquiry has been adjourned, the Deputy Commissioner shall proceed to enquire into the statement, if any, which any person has made pursuant to a notice given under

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- section 7 and into the value of the property at the date of the publication of the notice under section 4, and into the respective interests of the persons claiming the compensation and shall make an award of
- (a) the compensation which, in his opinion, shall be allowed for the property; and
 - (b) the apportionment of the said compensation among all the persons known or believed to be interested in the property, of whom, or of whose claims, he has information from the latest record of the proposed *mouja* for acquisition.
- (ix) Section 9 (1) provides that in determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for any property to be acquired under this Part, the Deputy Commissioner shall take into consideration-
- (a) the market value of the property at the date of publication of the notice under section 4;
 - (b) the damage that may be sustained by the person interested, by reason of the taking of any standing crops or trees which may be on the property at the time of the making of the joint list;
 - (c) the damage that may be sustained by the person interested by reason of severing such property from his other property;
 - (d) the damage that may be sustained by the person interested by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other properties, movable or immovable, in any other manner, or his earnings; and
 - (e) if in consequence of the acquisition of the property, the person interested is likely to be compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses, if any, incidental to such change.
- (x) Section 9 (2) provides that while the government is acquiring land, it shall provide the persons interested with compensation of 200 per centum of the market price as defined in sub-section 1(a): Provided that if the government acquires the land for any non-government person then the amount of compensation shall be 300 per centum.
- (xi) Section 9 (3) provides that in cases of injuries made under sub-section 1(b), (c), (d) and (e), additional 100 per centum compensation shall be provided.
- (xii) Section 9 (4) provides that notwithstanding any compensation provided under this section, necessary steps may be taken to rehabilitate evicted persons due to acquisition in the prescribed form.
- (xiii) Sections 29 to 32 provide for an appointment of arbitrator, the notice of hearing and the scope of proceedings.

ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)

3. The objectives of ADB SPS about involuntary resettlement are: (i) to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (ii) to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

4. ADB SPS covers permanent and temporary physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) because of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. The SPS covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

5. 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, considering the following basic principles:

- (i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through

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- a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations (NGOs). Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and indigenous people, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts, and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by social preparation.
 - (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (a) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land-based, or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods; (b) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value; (c) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored; and (d) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
 - (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (a) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, economic and social integration of resettled persons into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (b) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (c) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
 - (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas, provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas, provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
 - (vi) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement, to ensure that people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
 - (vii) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
 - (viii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
 - (ix) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
 - (x) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of the project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
 - (xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.

- (xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by considering the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

Gap Filling Between ADB and Government of Bangladesh Laws

6. There are certain differences between the ARIPA 2017 and ADB SPS, and where different, ADB SPS will be applied for subprojects. A summary of the differences is in **Error! Reference source not found.** and a detailed comparison between the two legal frameworks is in **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 9: Key Difference between ADB SPS and ARIPA 2017

ADB SPS	ARIPA 2017
Prompt compensation at “full replacement cost” for the lost assets that cannot be restored.	Payment of compensation at “market value” for the properties acquired for development projects.
Displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	Recognize only the entitlements of the legal titleholders who are capable of establishing their ownership rights. The only exception is for bargadar (sharecroppers/tenants) who have cultivated standing crops under a legally constituted written agreement; they are entitled to a part of the compensation money as provided for in the written agreement.
Recognizes the need for resettlement of physically and economically displaced persons providing them with needed assistance including secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities and civic infrastructure and community services, as required.	No resettlement and rehabilitation assistance for displaced persons. It only provides for cash compensation for properties acquired.
Meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations, and establish a grievance redress mechanism that would receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of the affected persons.	No provisions for stakeholder consultations or to establish a grievance redress mechanism. Affected persons may raise objections to land acquisition only after section 5 Notice is issued, while disputes over land acquisition have to be settled through an arbitrator or the courts of law.

5.2 Principles, Legal and Policy Commitments

- 25 This RP has the following specific principles based on the government regulations and ADB policy:

Compensation, Income Restoration, and Relocation

7. The Project has prepared a resettlement framework, laying out the purpose, principles, and procedures to be used in the planning, updating and implementation of resettlement for any subprojects with resettlement impacts.

Objectives

8. The overall objective of the project resettlement policy is to ensure that all persons affected by the Project are able to maintain and, preferably, improve their pre-project living standards and income earning capacity by providing compensation for the loss of physical and non-physical assets and, as required, other assistance and rehabilitation measures to reestablish affected livelihood.

Resettlement Principles

9. In support of the resettlement policy objective, the following principles have been adopted for the Project:

- (i) Acquisition of land and other assets, and resettlement of people will be avoided or minimized as much as possible by identifying possible alternative construction methodology during rehabilitation.
- (ii) Affected households residing, working, doing business and/or cultivating land within the subproject impacted areas during the conduct of the IOL, to be validated or updated during the DMS, are entitled to be compensated. Compensation will be provided for lost assets, incomes and businesses at market prices, and depending on the severity of impact on their livelihood and income capacity, affected persons will be provided with rehabilitation assistance to improve or restore their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels.
- (iii) Affected households will be eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistance, irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standing and any such factors that may discriminate against achievement of the resettlement objectives. Lack of formal legal title or rights will not be a barrier to eligibility for compensation and assistance under the Project.
- (iv) Affected households in a subproject will be fully consulted and given the opportunity to participate in decisions that may have adverse impacts on their lives during detailed design, implementation, and operation of the subproject. Development of plans for the acquisition of land and other assets will be carried out in consultation with the affected households who will receive prior information of the compensation, relocation and other assistance available to them.
- (v) All acquisition of, or restriction on access to, resources owned or managed by the Affected households as common property, e.g., communal forest, communal farm, will be mitigated by arrangements that will ensure access of those affected households to equivalent resources on a continuing basis.
- (vi) There will be no deductions in compensation payments for land, structures or other affected assets for salvage value, depreciation, taxes, stamp duties, fees or other payments.
- (vii) Shop owners and operators will be allowed to construct replacement for their stalls before demolishing the existing ones to minimize, if not avoid, loss of income arising from the disruption of business operation.
- (viii) If ownership over any affected asset is under dispute, the compensation for the assets will be held in a court designated bank until its lawful owner is decided by competent legal authorities.

- (ix) Affected households that lose only part of their physical assets will not be left with a portion that will be inadequate to sustain their current standard of living. The minimum size of remaining land and structures will be agreed during the resettlement planning process.
- (x) Temporarily affected land and common property infrastructure will be restored to pre-project conditions.
- (xi) Effective mechanisms for hearing and resolving grievances during the planning, updating, and implementation of the resettlement plan for any subproject will be established and made known to all affected person.
- (xii) Existing cultural and religious practices will be respected and, to the maximum extent possible, preserved.
- (xiii) Special measures will be incorporated in each resettlement plan to protect socially and economically vulnerable groups at risk of impoverishment, such as women-headed households, disabled-headed households, landless households, children and elderly people without support structures, and people living in poverty. Appropriate assistance will be provided to help them improve their socioeconomic status.
- (xiv) Adequate resources will be identified and committed during the preparation of the resettlement plan of any subproject. This includes adequate budgetary support fully committed and made available to cover the costs of land acquisition, compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation within the agreed implementation period for the subproject; and, adequate human resources for supervision, liaison and monitoring of land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation activities.
- (xv) Appropriate reporting, monitoring, and evaluation mechanisms will be established as part of the resettlement management system. Monitoring and evaluation of the land acquisition, resettlement, and rehabilitation processes and the final outcomes will be conducted by an independent external monitoring organization.
- (xvi) The resettlement plan or an appropriate summary for any subproject will be translated into local language and placed in local government offices for the reference of affected households.
- (xvii) ADB will not approve any civil works contract to be financed from the loan proceeds for any given geographic location, subproject, component or section unless the Government has satisfactorily completed, for that given location, subproject, component or section, payment of compensation for affected assets and any relocation to new sites, in accordance with the approved resettlement plan. Rehabilitation measures must also be in place but not necessarily completed, as these may be ongoing activities.
- (xviii) Cash compensation or replacement land for affected households losing entire residential land that are covered with titles and other recognized proof of ownership, or home plot in a group relocation site or individual sites for landless affected households needing to move, will be made available ahead of implementation of civil works to allow the affected households sufficient lead time to reconstruct their houses.
- (xix) No demolition of assets and/or entry to properties will be done until the affected household is fully compensated and relocated.

26 In accordance with the entitlement matrix suggested for the project, refer **Table 6**, all affected persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets, scope of the impacts including socioeconomic vulnerability of the displaced persons, and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. The affected person will be entitled to (i) compensation for loss of land at the replacement value; (ii) compensation for loss of structures (residential/commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement value (without counting the depreciation value); (iii) compensation for loss of business/wage income; (iv) assistance for shifting of structure; (v) rebuilding and/or restoration of community resources/facilities; (vi) livelihood/ transitional cash assistance for 6 months for all physically displaced persons at official minimum wage of the appropriate AP's occupation for each head of the affected family.

Entitlements

10. Consistent with Project-specific resettlement principles, policies on compensation and other entitlements are summarized in Table 10. Furthermore, compensation to be paid for affected assets will be based on the principle of replacement cost, which is the amount needed to replace an affected asset without deduction for taxes and/or costs of transaction before displacement and which is operationally defined as follows:

- (i) Productive land (agricultural, ponds, and forest) based on replacement cost that reflect recent land sales, and in the absence of such recent sales, based on productive value;
- (ii) Residential land based on replacement cost that reflect recent land sales, and in the absence of such recent land sales, based on similar location attributes;
- (iii) Houses and other related structures based on replacement cost reflecting current market prices of materials and labor without depreciation nor deductions for salvaged building materials;
- (iv) Annual crops equivalent to current market value of crops at the time of compensation;
- (v) For perennial crops and trees, cash compensation at replacement cost is equivalent to current market value given the type, age, and productive value (future production) at the time of compensation. Timber trees based on diameter at four feet height at current market value.
- (vi) For temporary impacts, no compensation for land if returned to the legal owners, permissory and non-legal right users, and the land restored to pre-project condition within 3 months after use. If the land is not returned and restored to pre-project condition within 3 months, the affected person will receive compensation at replacement cost for the land. A penalty clause will be included in the contractor's contract to ensure that the cost of such compensation is recovered from the contractor.

Table 10: Entitlement Matrix

No.	Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements
1.	Productive land (agricultural, fishpond, forest, etc.)	<p><u>Marginal loss</u> (i.e., land is still economically viable for use or meets the expected yield)</p> <p>This will be confirmed by the implementing agency and concurred with by the affected household during the detailed measurement survey (DMS).</p>	Owners with legal or legalizable/ recognized right	<p>A. <u>For the portion to be used temporarily during construction:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No compensation for land if returned to the legal owner and the land restored to pre-project condition within 3 months after use. If the land is not returned and restored to pre-project condition within 3 months, the affected person will receive compensation at replacement cost for the land. A penalty clause will be included in the contractor's contract to ensure that the cost of such compensation is recovered from the contractor. ▪ Cash compensation at replacement cost for the loss of standing crops and trees. ▪ Compensation for loss of net income from subsequent crops that cannot be planted within the duration of the temporary use of the land. ▪ Affected household will be notified 1

Resettlement Plan				
No.	Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements
				<p>month in advance of the actual date that the land will be temporarily used or affected by the subproject.</p> <p><u>B. For the portion that will be acquired permanently:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash compensation at replacement cost for the acquired portion of the land. ▪ Cash compensation at replacement cost for the loss of standing crops and trees. ▪ Affected household will be notified 1 month in advance of the actual date that the land will be acquired by the subproject.
			Users with lease or permissory right	<p><u>A. For the portion to be used temporarily during construction:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No compensation for loss of land use if returned to the lessee and the land restored to pre-project condition within 3 months after use. If the land is not returned and restored to pre-project condition within 3 months, the affected person will receive compensation at replacement cost for the subject land. A penalty clause will be included in the contractor's contract to ensure that the cost of such compensation is recovered from the contractor. ▪ Cash compensation at replacement cost for the loss of standing crops and trees. ▪ Compensation for loss of net income from subsequent crops that cannot be planted within the duration of the temporary use of the land and within the remaining lease/assigned period. ▪ Affected household will be notified 1 month in advance of the actual date that the land will be temporarily used or affected by the subproject. <p><u>B. For the portion that will be acquired permanently:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash compensation for loss of net income for the remaining leased/assigned period. ▪ Cash compensation at replacement cost for the loss of standing crops and trees. ▪ Affected household will be notified 3 months in advance of the actual date that the land will be acquired by the subproject.
			Non-legal users	<p><u>A. For the portion to be used temporarily during construction:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No cash assistance for loss of land use if returned to original user and the land restored to pre-project condition within 3 months after use. If the land is not returned and restored to pre-project condition within 3 months, the affected person will receive cash assistance for permanent loss of land use equivalent to the net income from the affected land during the immediate past year multiplied

Resettlement Plan				
No.	Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements
				<p>by 2 years. A penalty clause will be included in the contractor's contract to ensure that the cost of such compensation is recovered from the contractor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash compensation at replacement cost for the loss of standing crops and trees. ▪ Compensation for loss of net income from subsequent crops that cannot be planted within the duration of the temporary use of the land. ▪ Affected household will be notified 1 month in advance of the actual date that the land will be temporarily used or affected by the subproject. <p><u>B. For the portion that will be acquired permanently by the Project:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash assistance for permanent loss of land use equivalent to the net income from the affected land during the immediate past year multiplied by 2 years. ▪ Cash compensation for the loss of standing crops and trees at replacement cost. ▪ Affected household will be notified 3 months in advance of the actual date that the land will be temporarily used or affected by the subproject.
			Owners with legal or legalizable/ recognized right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash compensation at replacement cost for the entire land, or land-for-land of equivalent productive value with secure tenure, and acceptable to the affected household. ▪ Cash compensation at replacement cost for the loss of standing crops and trees. ▪ Entitled to take part in the income restoration program. ▪ If the loss is equivalent to 10% or more of the total productive assets of the affected household, see Item 7 below. ▪ Affected household will be notified 3 months in advance of the actual date that the land will be acquired by the subproject.
			Users with lease or permissive right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash compensation for loss of net income from subsequent crops that cannot be planted within the remaining lease/assigned period. ▪ Cash compensation at replacement cost for the loss of standing crops and trees. ▪ Entitled to take part in the income restoration program. ▪ If the loss is equivalent to 10% or more of the total productive assets of the affected household, see Item 7 below. ▪ affected household will be notified 3 months in advance of the actual date that the land will be acquired by the subproject.
			Non-legal users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash assistance for permanent loss of

No.	Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements
				<p>land use equivalent to the net income from the affected land during the immediate past year multiplied by 4 years. Cash compensation at replacement cost for the loss of standing crops and trees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Entitled to take part in the income restoration program. ▪ If the loss is equivalent to 10% or more of the total productive assets of the affected household, see Item 7 below. ▪ Affected household will be notified 3 months in advance of the actual date that the land will be acquired by the subproject.
2.	Residential / commercial land	<p><u>Marginal loss</u> (i.e., land is still economically viable for use or meets the expected personal yield)</p> <p>This will be confirmed by the implementing agency and concurred with by the affected household during the detailed measurement survey.</p>	Owners with legal or legalizable/ recognized right	<p>A. <u>For the portion to be used temporarily during construction:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash rental to be negotiated with the affected household. ▪ Restoration of the land within 3 months after use. If the land is not returned and restored to pre-project condition within 3 months, the affected household will receive compensation at replacement cost for the subject land. A penalty clause will be included in the contractor's contract to ensure that the cost of such compensation is recovered from the contractor. ▪ For affected non-land assets, see Items 3-5 below. ▪ Affected household will be notified 1 month in advance of the actual date that the land will be acquired by the subproject. <p>B. <u>For the portion that will be acquired permanently:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash compensation at replacement cost. ▪ For affected non-land assets, see Items 3-5 below.
			Non-legal users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No cash assistance or compensation for land, except affected properties on the land. ▪ For affected non-land assets, see Items 3-5 below.
		<p><u>Severe loss</u> (i.e., land no longer viable for continued use; the entire property must be acquired).</p> <p>This will be confirmed by the implementing agency and concurred with by the affected household during DMS</p>	Owners with legal or legalizable/ recognized right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash compensation at replacement cost for the entire land, or land-for-land of similar attributes with secure tenure and acceptable to the affected household. ▪ For affected non-land assets, see Items 3-5 below ▪ For allowances due to relocation of house, see Item 9 below. ▪ Affected household to be notified at least 3 months in advance of the date the land will be acquired by the Project.
			Non-legal users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No cash assistance or compensation for land, except affected properties on the land. ▪ Compensation at replacement cost for

No.	Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements
				non-land assets. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For allowances due to relocation of house, see Item 9 below. ▪ Affected household to be notified at least 3 months in advance of the date the land will be acquired by the Project.
3.	House and shops	Marginal impact (i.e., unaffected portion of the house is still viable for use and no relocation required) <p>This will be confirmed by the implementing agency and concurred with by the affected household during the DMS</p>	Owners of the structures with or without acceptable proof of ownership over the land; with or without building permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected portion. ▪ Repair allowance equivalent to not less than 20% of replacement cost of the affected portion, or equivalent to the actual cost of repair.
		Severe impact (i.e., house is no longer viable for continued use and the entire structure is to be acquired) <p>This will be confirmed by the implementing agency and concurred with by the affected household during the DMS</p>	Owners of the structures with or without acceptable proof of ownership over the land; with or without building permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash compensation at replacement cost for the entire structure. ▪ For allowances see Item 8 for shops and Item 9 for houses below.
4.	Secondary structures (kitchen, latrine, etc.)	Loss of, or damage to, assets	Owners of the structures with or without acceptable proof of ownership over the land; with or without building permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash compensation at replacement cost
5.	Crops and trees	Loss of, or damage to, assets	Owners regardless of tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash compensation at replacement cost
6.	Public facilities, common property structures and facilities	Loss of, or damage to, assets	Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash compensation at replacement cost to restore the affected facilities.
7.	Loss of income / livelihood due to loss of productive land	Loss of 10% or more of total productive land	Affected household losing productive land regardless of tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One-time assistance allowance of 3 months minimum wage per adult for the household. ▪ Entitled to take part in income restoration program.
8.	Loss of income/ livelihood due to disruption of business or employment	Marginal impact (i.e., disruption of business due to reorganization of the shop on the residual land; disruption of employment of less than 3 months)	Shop owners (regardless of tenure status) and employees/laborers of affected assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One-time assistance allowance of 1-month minimum wage per adult for the household
		Severe impacts (i.e., disruption of business due to relocation of shop; and disruption of employment for more than 3 months)	Shop owners (regardless of tenure status) and employees/laborers of affected assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Materials transport allowance equivalent to 1-month minimum wage per adult for the household if relocating in the same village; 2-month minimum wage per adult for the household if relocating elsewhere in the district. ▪ One-time assistance allowance of 1-month minimum wage per adult for the

Resettlement Plan				
No.	Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements
				household ▪ Entitled to take part in income restoration program.
9.	Impacts on houses that require relocation	Severe impacts on houses	Relocating affected households regardless of tenure status	▪ Materials transport allowance equivalent to 1-month minimum wage per adult for the household if relocating in the same village; 2-month minimum wage per adult for the household if relocating elsewhere in the district. ▪ One-time assistance allowance of 2-month minimum wage per adult for the household for those who will move to another plot of land and 1-month minimum wage per adult for the household for those who will move within their plot of land.
10.	Higher risks of impoverishment /hardship due to loss of resource base	Loss of land and non-land assets	Affected vulnerable groups regardless of severity of impacts	▪ One-time assistance allowance of 3-month minimum wage per adult for the household to cover for additional human resources needed to help them, rebuild their houses, and re-establish their livelihood. ▪ Entitled to take part in income restoration program.

Income Restoration

11. For vulnerable groups and severely affected persons losing 10% or more of their productive assets and livelihoods regardless of tenure status, income restoration programs will be designed. The income restoration program will be designed in a participatory manner during the preparation of the resettlement plan and which will include, among others, any of the following measures: (i) alternative livelihood; (ii) improved agricultural production; (iii) access to credit facilities for productive endeavors; and (iv) appropriate skills training.

Eligibility

12. Only those affected households confirmed to be residing in, doing business, or cultivating land, or having rights over resources within the subproject right-of-way (ROW) or land to be acquired or used for the subproject during the conduct of the IOL and census of affected households (the cut-off date), to be validated and confirmed later during the DMS, are eligible to compensation for lost assets and for other assistance as described in the preceding section.

5 INFORMATION CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

6.1 Public Consultation

32 Public consultation and FGDs were conducted during 12-13 July 2018, where a total of 89 participants attended, refer to ANNEXURE III for the record of the Public Consultation and FGD's. The stakeholders consisted of Market committees, Affected business men, Road users and potential project beneficiaries, GoB officials and elected representatives of the local government. During these discussions and

consultations, more focus was given towards gender related issues. The objective of the focus group discussions was to ensure that a participatory approach takes place, which in turn documents concerns of all stakeholder groups and makes sure that such concerns are considered, responded to, and incorporated into the decision-making process of the development. Stakeholder consultation needs to be a two-way communication process that imparts information to stakeholders, but also obtains additional and on-the-ground information from them. Public participation and community consultation has been taken up as an integral part of the project. Consultation was used as a tool to inform and educate all concerned stakeholders both before and after development decisions have been made. Refer to Figure 4 for FGD Photo and existing condition of the road.

- 33 The Subproject was described to the community and the people agreed to advanced meeting schedules.

The issues discussed included the following:

- i. Need of the road sub-project in this locality;
- ii. Benefit of the road including employment during construction;
- iii. Project impact and planned mitigation measures
- iv. Government policy with reference to road construction;
- v. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009);
- vi. Participation of people from concept planning to construction and operation;
- vii. Local peoples' participation including women's' involvement during construction period.

6.2 Planned information disclosure measures

- 34 To provide for more transparency in planning and for further active involvement of displaced persons and other stakeholders, key project information as disseminated will be disclosed through translated versions of the resettlement planning documents. The information will also be made available at public places. Project signboards shall be given at strategic locations in the project area. Once finalized, a copy of the Resettlement Plan will be disclosed on the ADB, RHD and project related websites and will also be available from the PMU and PIU on request. The disclosure will be done in a manner understandable to the affected persons.

6.3 Consultation and Participation

- 35 The project will extend and expand the consultation and disclosure process during the construction period.
- 36 A consultation and participation plan is prepared for the project; and ongoing consultation activities will be coordinated by the PMU, project management to ensure that the communities in project areas are fully aware of project activities at all stages of construction. Community groups will be consulted and made aware of the civil works and project activities prior to construction
- 37 The PMU have extended and expanded the consultation and disclosure process during the detailed design stage and will continue during the construction period, so that people continue to fully understand this project activity and resettlement information.



Figure 3: FGD Photos

Grievance Redress Mechanisms

13. The objective the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is to resolve complaints as quickly as possible and at the local level through a process of conciliation; and, if that is not possible, to provide clear and transparent procedures for appeal. A well-defined grievance redress and resolution mechanism will be established to resolve grievances and complaints in a timely and satisfactory manner. All affected persons will be made fully aware of their rights, and the detailed grievance redress procedures will be publicized through an effective public information campaign. The grievance redress process includes four levels:

14. **First level of GRM:** The first level and most accessible and immediate contact for the fastest resolve of grievances are the contractors, with assistance from DSC on site. Prior to construction of any works, the PIU will ensure local community meetings are held to notify residents and businesses of any temporary disturbances, and to inform them of the Project and the GRM. If any complaints arise, the contractors and DSC can immediately resolve the complaint on site. The contractor's and DSC's office phone number will be posted in public areas within the subproject areas and construction sites. Any person with a grievance related to the project works can contact the project to file a complaint. The contactor may seek the assistance of the DSC safeguards specialists (the environmental specialist or social safeguards specialist) to resolve the issue. The DSC safeguards (environment and resettlement) focal person will immediately address and resolve the issue with the contractor within 1-2 days, if the complaint remains unresolved at the field level. The DSC safeguards focal person will fully document the following information: (i) name of the person; (ii) date complaint was received; (iii) nature of complaint; (iv) location, and (v) how the complaint was resolved.

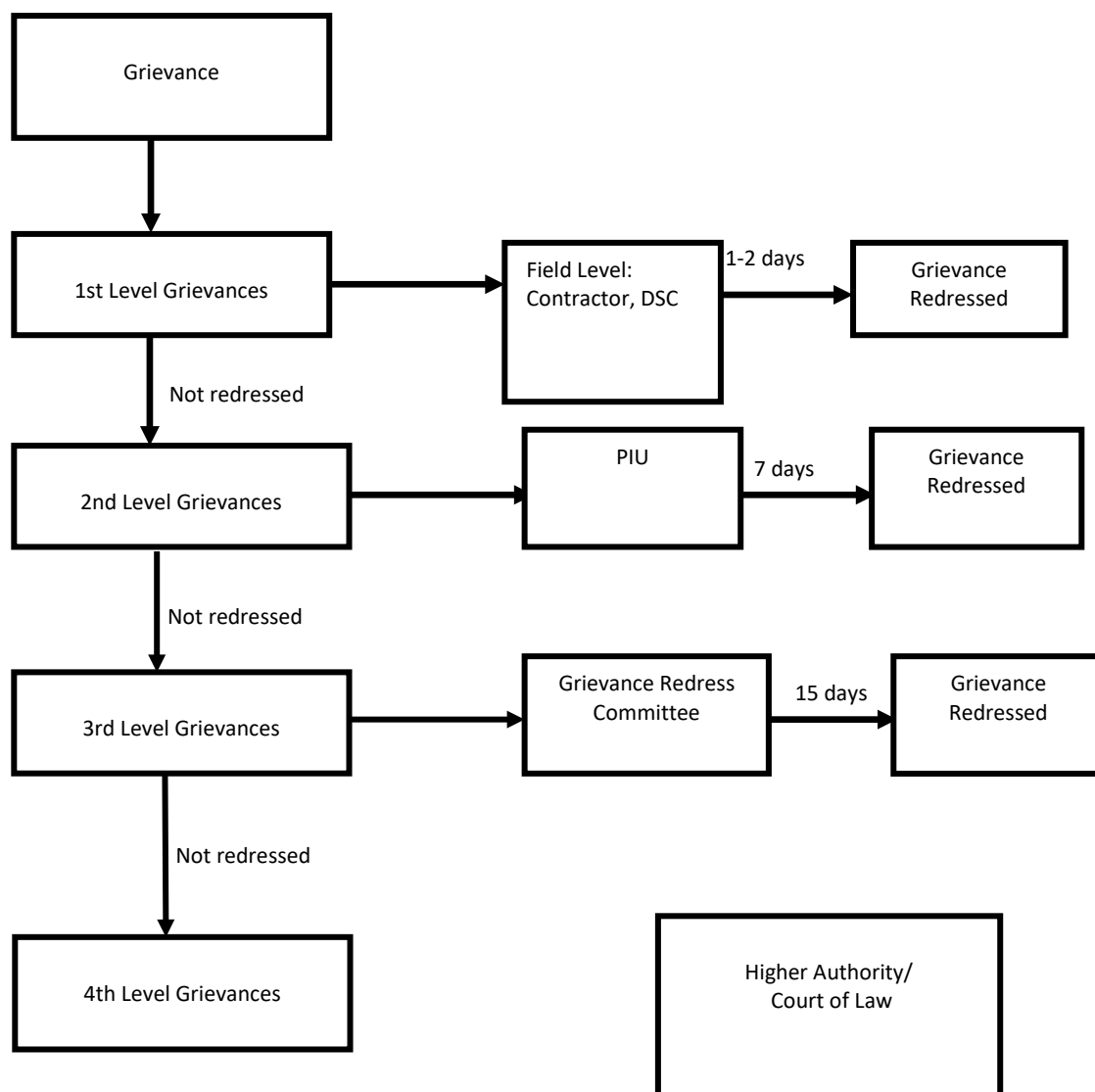
15. **Second level of GRM:** Should the grievance remain unresolved; the contractor with assistance from DSC will forward the complaint to the PIU safeguards focal person. The person filing the grievance will be notified by DSC safeguards focal person that the grievance was forwarded to the PIU safeguards focal person. The PIU will address the grievance. Grievances will be resolved through continuous interactions with affected persons, and the PIU will answer queries and resolve grievances regarding various issues including environmental or social impacts. Corrective measures will be undertaken at the field level by the PIU safeguards focal person within 7 days. He/she will fully document the following information: (i) name of the person; (ii) date complaint was received; (iii) nature of complaint; (iv) location and (v) how the complaint was resolved.

16. **Third level of GRM:** Should the grievance remain unresolved, the PIU's project director will activate the third level of the GRM by referring the issue (with written documentation) to a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) constituted by the EA, which will, based on review of the grievances, address them in consultation with the PMU, PIU, contractor, DSC, and affected persons. The GRC will consist of PMU leadership, affected persons, and local area committee, among others—determined to provide impartial, balanced views on any issues. The GRC should consist of at least five persons. A hearing will be called with the GRC, if necessary, where the affected person can present his/her concern and issues. The process will promote conflict resolution through mediation. The GRC will meet as necessary when there are grievances to be addressed. The GRC will suggest corrective measures at the field level and assign clear responsibilities for implementing its decision within 15 days. The functions of the GRC are as follows: (i) to provide support to affected persons on problems arising from environmental or social disruption, asset acquisition (where required), and eligibility for entitlements, compensation, and assistance; (ii) to record grievances of affected persons, categorize and prioritize them, and provide solutions within 15 days; and (iii) to report to the aggrieved parties developments regarding their grievances and decisions of the GRC. The PMU safeguards focal person will be responsible for processing and placing all papers before the GRC,

recording decisions, issuing minutes of the meetings, and taking follow-up action to see that formal orders are issued, and the decisions carried out.

17. **Fourth level of GRM:** If a grievance is not addressed by the contractor, DSC, PIU or GRC, the affected person can seek legal redress of the grievance in the appropriate courts, the fourth level of the GRM, which is the formal legal court system. The GRM however does not prevent affected persons from seeking legal redress at any time. Resorting to legal redress can run parallel to accessing the GRM and is not dependent on the negative outcome of the GRM. The grievance redress mechanism and procedure are depicted in Figure 4.

Figure 4: Grievance Redress Mechanism



Note: DSC = Design and Supervision Consultant; PIU = Project Implementing Unit

18. Safeguard monitoring reports will include the following aspects pertaining to progress on grievances: (i) number of cases registered with the GRC, level of jurisdiction (first, second, and third levels), number of hearings held, decisions made, and the status of pending cases; and (ii) lists of cases in process and already decided upon may be prepared with details such as affected person,

date of notice, date of application, date of hearing, decisions, remarks, actions taken to resolve issues, and status of grievance (i.e. open, closed, pending).

19. All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication and reporting / information dissemination) will be borne by the PMU.

20. ADB's Accountability Mechanism³ will also be explained to affected households.

6 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

42 Executing agencies and project management unit. RHD is the executing agency for the project. The RP will be implemented by the monitoring supervision consultants.

43 Overall coordination of the project, and the primary point of contact with ADB, will be provided by the Project Director of RHD who will head a PMU in RHD. There are three Deputy Project Directors in the PMU. The PMU will be responsible for implementing and monitoring safeguards compliance activities, public relations activities, gender mainstreaming activities, and community participation activities.

44 A Property Valuation and Advisory Committee (PVAC) has been formed for the project by the Ministry of RHD through a gazette notification, and review the assessment of the market price of the properties affected by the project at their replacement cost. The scope and responsibility of the PVAC will clearly be defined in the gazette. The INGO will process the entitlements of the project-affected persons using the PVAC data as one of the determinants. The PVAC will be comprised as follows:

- (i) Executive Engineer of RHD –Convener
- (ii) Representative of Deputy Commissioner
- (iii) Area Manager, RP Implementing NGO – Member Secretary.

The procedure for determining the Replacement Cost (RC) is described in **Figure 5**.

45 The valuation of property will be followed by discussions with affected households.

46 PAVC will recommend RC of structure considering the cost of materials, labour inputs and land development cost at Current Market Rates. RHD will approve the RC of structures recommended by PAVC.

- PAVC will recommend the RC for land based on Current Market Price (CMP) assessed by the Consultant at the time of the preparation of the RP, including the cost of titling. The RC may be updated at the time of dispossession, if required.
- Standard rates for trees of different species available with the Department of Forestry will be considered by PAVC in calculating the RC
- PAVC will recommend RC of structure considering the cost of materials, labour inputs and land development cost at current market rates. Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges will approve the RC of structures recommended by PAVC.
- DC office with assistance from district Public Works Department (PWD) office will determine the market price of structures and enhance it by 200% for cash compensation under law (CCL).

³ <https://www.adb.org/site/accountability-mechanism/main>

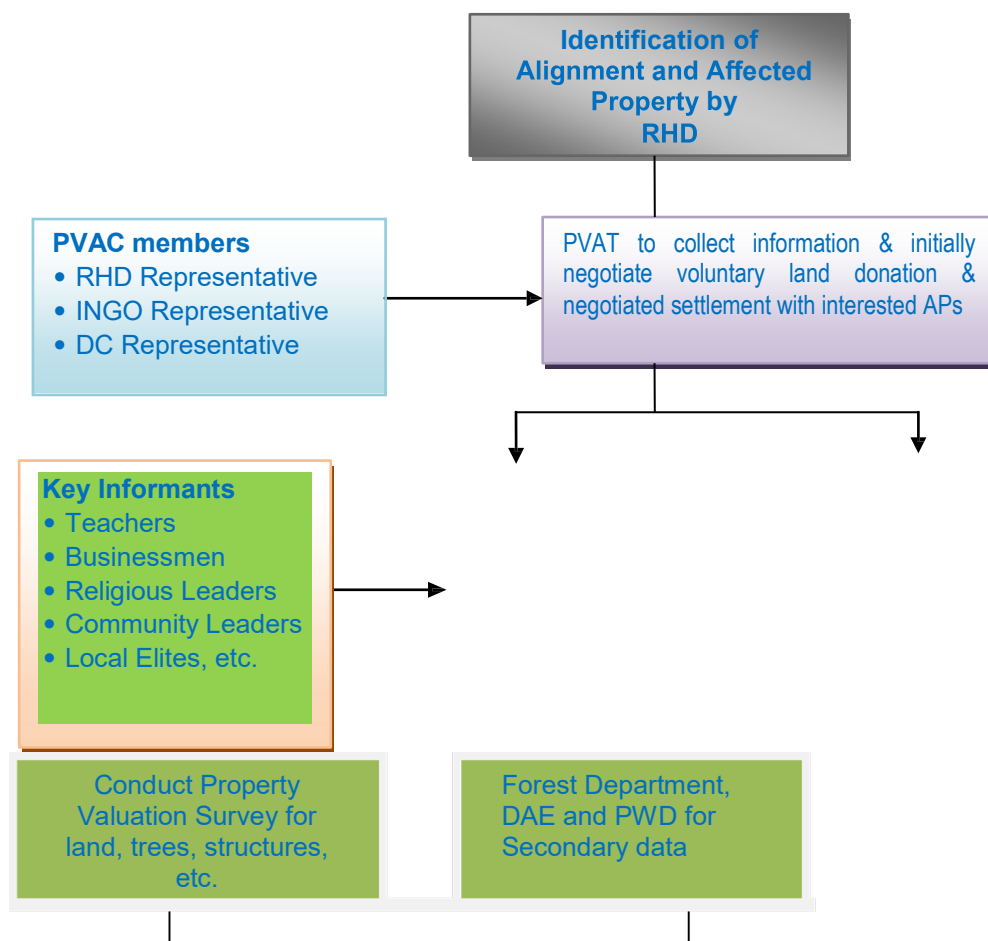


Figure 5: Procedure for Determining Valuation of Property

Project Management Unit (PMU)

21. The RHD is the executing agency for the Project. A PMU will be formed at the executing agency. The PMU will coordinate social safeguards planning and implementation and ensure that the resettlement framework is followed during subproject implementation. The PMU will be assisted by PMCs. Consultants will include a Resettlement Specialist engaged during project implementation. The PMU assisted by PMC will:

- (i) Review and approve resettlement plans, ensuring that the resettlement plans are consistent with ADB SPS, the resettlement framework, and the loan agreement; (ii) Endorse resettlement plans to ADB for review and concurrence;
- (ii) Orient, as needed, the PIUs on their tasks relative to developing, updating, and implementing resettlement plans;

-
- (iii) Secure the budget for carrying out resettlement plans, ensuring that funds are available in a timely manner and in sufficient amounts;
 - (iv) Approve all disbursements connected with the implementation of the resettlement plans, such as payment of compensation and other entitlements, operational expenses of personnel, etc.;
 - (v) Ensure that funds for resettlement are spent judiciously; and
 - (vi) Monitor the implementation of the resettlement plan, ensuring that this is carried out in compliance with the project resettlement principles, the resettlement framework, and with loan agreement.

Project Implementing Unit (PIU)

22. The implementing agencies are: RHD will form PIUs. The PIUs will be assisted by DSC. Consultants will include Resettlement Specialists engaged during project implementation.

23. The PIU tasks include the following:

- (i) Undertake involuntary resettlement screening and classification of subprojects for submission to PMU and ADB;
- (ii) Prepare the RP and submit to PMU and ADB for review;
- (iii) Secure the approval of the resettlement plan from PMU and concurrence from ADB;
- (iv) Secure prior approval by PMU and concurrence from ADB for any variations in approved resettlement plans;
- (v) Secure the data base of affected households and assets gathered during the preparation and updating of the resettlement plan;
- (vi) Ensure all government requirements are complied with;
- (vii) Facilitate a sustained public information campaign, ensuring that the public, especially the affected households, are updated on any developments regarding the Project and resettlement activities;
- (viii) Lead the DMS and updated census of affected persons, including the updating of the rates used in calculating compensation and other entitlements to reflect prevailing market rates at the time of compensation;
- (ix) Lead the selection, acquisition, and preparation of replacement plots if required, including the preparation of a coordinated schedule of delivery of compensation and other entitlements, the relocation of people, harvesting of standing crops, and the start of civil works in a section of the subproject;
- (x) Lead the delivery of compensation and other entitlements to the affected households;
- (xi) Receive and act on the complaints and grievances of affected households in accordance with the project resettlement principles and the resettlement framework; and
- (xii) Maintain a record of all public meetings, grievances, and actions taken to address complaints and grievances.
- (xiii) Monitor and prepare progress reports on resettlement plan implementation.

Design and Supervision Consultants (DSC)

24. The DSCs together with the PIU, will assist in developing and updating resettlement plans through the conduct of the DMS in a participatory and transparent way and consistent with the project resettlement principles and the resettlement framework. Once approved by the PMU and reviewed and concurred by ADB, the DSC will provide technical advice in the implementation of the approved resettlement plan. The DSC will likewise provide capacity-building orientation and skills training, as needed, to concerned personnel of the PMU and PIU.

25. Together with the PMU and PIU, the DSC will supervise civil works activities to ensure that the contractors adhere with the terms of their contract relative to avoiding and/or minimizing resettlement impacts, in addition to ensuring that contractors provide the necessary compensation and/or assistance to the affected households prior to and/or during construction activities. The DSC will assist the PIU in regular monitoring of resettlement plan implementation.

Budget and Financing

26. The costs of resettlement for subprojects will be calculated based on (i) the IOL and the DMS, (ii) the entitlements set out in the entitlement matrix of this resettlement framework, and (iii) replacement costs. A contingency of 20% will be included in these cost estimates to be used as required during implementation of the resettlement plan. Major items in estimating resettlement costs and cost items are in **Error! Reference source not found.** All costs for subproject resettlement, including compensation and allowances, operation and administration costs, surveys, monitoring and reporting, and income restoration will be financed by the Government as counterpart funds.

Monitoring and Reporting

27. The PIU through the DSC will conduct regular monitoring and evaluation of the updating and implementation of the resettlement plan. Monitoring and evaluation is intended to help ensure that the resettlement plan is prepared and implemented according to the resettlement framework.

28. The following key indicators will be monitored periodically by PIUs (further suggested monitoring indicators are in **Error! Reference source not found.**):

- (i) Compensation and entitlements are computed at rates and procedures as provided in the approved resettlement plan;
- (ii) Affected households are paid as per agreement with project authorities;
- (iii) Public information, public consultation and grievance redress procedures are followed as described in the approved resettlement plan;
- (iv) Public facilities and infrastructure affected by the Project are restored promptly; and,
- (v) The transition between resettlement and civil works is smooth.

29. The PMU as the Project's external monitor who will carry out external monitoring and post-implementation evaluation. Suggested indicators for verification are in **Error! Reference source not found.** The PMU will provide the executing agency and ADB a copy of its semi-annual monitoring reports. The PMU will likewise conduct a post-resettlement plan implementation evaluation study one year following the completion of resettlement.

7 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 47 It is concluded from this Resettlement Plan that the proposed infrastructure improvements for the rehabilitation and improvement of Cox's bazar link road-Teknaf in Cox's bazar, District.
- 48 It is anticipated that some temporary business will be affected during construction. This will be compensated prior to construction according to the entitlement matrix. Due to project intervention, there will be no loss of assets, either privately or publicly owned. However, in case any claims or complaints are submitted during the construction period, an effective and efficient Grievance Redress Mechanism has been established, as given in the approved IEE, refer to Appendix E. This will enhance provision of timely and sensible hearings and facilitate solutions.
- 49 This information has been disseminated during the public consultations with stakeholders including local personnel who have attended the Public Consultation sessions. During public consultation recommendations were drawn including: i) involve local communities in all stages of project planning and development, ii) establish permanent communication between project initiators and local authorities, iii) setup grievance redress mechanism which will publicized through Pourashava level co-ordination committee and monitoring register and iv) during construction, local people including women shall be given first priority in the employment of skilled and unskilled labour.
- 50 Apart from the minor compensation requirements, as listed in **Annexure V**, there is no involuntary resettlement involved in this sub-project; hence, this Resettlement Plan has been prepared for documentary proof and official record. This report summarizes the Subproject impact and outcome with reference to the relevant maps, drawings and related documents. Hence, the categorization form is prepared and submitted in Annexure - I.
- 51 No permanent impact is anticipated in the Subproject. All the Subproject components will be installed on Government Land or Pourashava Land or along the existing road alignment. However, preparation of a Resettlement Plan is required as it is "Category B".
- 52 Since there are no tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities present in the project area, there will be no impact and the Subproject is hence categorized as "Category C".

ANNEXURE I:
Categorization Form
Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization

ANNEXURE I: CATEGORIZATION FORM

Sub-project: Reconstruction of critical sections of major access road connecting Coxsbazar link road-Teknaf with the camps.

Proposed category: B

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks	
Involuntary Acquisition of Land					
1. Will there be land acquisition?		No		The 0.9 meter improvement of the road is within existing RoW. Additional land acquisition is not required.	
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?		Not applicable			
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?		Not applicable			
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?	Yes				
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?		No			
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?		No			
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?		No			
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		No			
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		No			
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas					
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?		No		Temporary disruption and shifting of vendors/ non-titled shops are anticipated in market area during construction work.	
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		-	Temporary		
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		No			
Information on Displaced Persons:					
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? [] No [✓] Yes If yes, approximately how many? According to the SES, 24 shops and 56 vendors will face temporary disruption during construction.					
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? [✓] No [] Yes					
Are any displaced persons from tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities? ⁴ [✓] No [] Yes					

Note: Subproject description; subproject area maps; maps identifying structures against alignments, corridors-of-impact, rights-of-way, and subproject infrastructure; photos; and other relevant materials should be attached.

⁴ Groups or population identified as Indigenous Peoples within the context of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement will be referred to in this document as **tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities** (following the request of the Government of Bangladesh).

ANNEXURE II:

ADB'S Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS)

ANNEXURE II: ADB'S Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS)

The important elements of ADB's resettlement policy are as follows:

- (i) Compensation to replace lost assets, livelihood, and income;
- (ii) Assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and
- (iii) Assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it.

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:

- (i) Involuntary resettlement will be avoided whenever feasible.
- (ii) Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized.
- (iii) All lost assets acquired or affected will be compensated. Compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost.
- (iv) Each involuntary resettlement is conceived and executed as part of a development project or program. Affected persons need to be provided with sufficient resources to re-establish their livelihoods and homes with time-bound action in co-ordination with civil works.
- (v) Affected persons are to be fully informed and closely consulted.
- (vi) Affected persons 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.
- (vii) The absence of a formal title to land is not a bar to ADB policy entitlements.
- (viii) Affected persons 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.
- (ix) Particular attention will be paid to vulnerable groups including those without 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.
- (x) The full resettlement costs will be included in the presentation of project costs and benefits.

ANNEXURE III:

Record of FDG/Public Consultation Meetings and Key Informants Interviews (KII) Report

1. Introduction

“To consult” means to seek information or advice, or to take into consideration. In the present context, consultation is essentially a tool or mechanism for citizens’ participation – which can inform and assist the local authority in its decision-making. If the project considers that there is a “spectrum” of decision making (as illustrated), consultation sits somewhere between notification and negotiation. While it may require something less than negotiation, it nevertheless encompasses a broad range of situations in which the public may have some input.

Public Consultation is a tool for managing two-way communication between the project sponsor and the public. Its goal is to improve decision-making and build understanding by actively involving individuals, groups and organizations with a stake in the project. This involvement will increase a project’s long-term viability and enhance its benefits to locally affected people and other stakeholders. Stakeholder engagement is an integral part of EIA good practice and is a statutory requirement of the national EIA legal framework in Bangladesh and within the ADB Guidelines (2009) on Environmental and Social Considerations. The consultation program for the Project is based on informed consultation and participation with affected people, and is designed to be both fair and inclusive. Consultation activities have been conducted during the environmental survey in July 2018.

2. Tools used

We used 2 tools:

- a. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)
- b. Key Informant Interview (KII)

A. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) is a good way to gather together people from similar backgrounds or experiences to discuss a specific topic of interest. The group of participants is guided by a moderator (or group facilitator) who introduces topics for discussion and helps the group to participate in a lively and natural discussion amongst them.

The strength of FGD relies on allowing the participants to agree or disagree with each other so that it provides an insight into how a group thinks about an issue, about the range of opinion and ideas, and the inconsistencies and variation that exists in a particular community in terms of beliefs and their experiences and practices.

FGDs can be used to explore the meanings of survey findings that cannot be explained statistically, the range of opinions/views on a topic of interest and to collect a wide variety of local terms. In bridging research and policy, FGD can be useful in providing an insight into different opinions among different parties involved in the change process, thus enabling the process to be managed more smoothly. It is also a good method to employ prior to designing questionnaires.

B. Key Informant Interview (KII)

Key Informant Interview (KII) is a formal process by which the Commission collects input and views from key person of an area about its policies. Key Information about any development project is a process by which one can get the valuable opinions about the project and Key Informant Interview (KII) complement the Commission's broader interaction with key persons of a society or an area (e.g. meetings or exchanges or through existing permanent platforms for dialogue).

Five FGDs were organized during 12-13 July 2018. The objective of the focus group discussions was to ensure that a participatory approach takes place, which in turn documents concerns of all stakeholder groups and makes sure that such concerns are considered, responded to, and incorporated into the decision-making process of the development. Stakeholder consultation needs to be a two-way communication process that imparts information to stakeholders, but also obtains additional and on-the-ground information from them.

3. Objectives

The specific objectives of this report are:

- Describe and identify the stakeholders affected and/or with an interest in the Project;
- Summarize information collected during stakeholder engagement and consultation conducted to date; and
- Describe the views and issues raised may impact the project in question
-

4. Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Five FGDs were conducted on the both sides of the Cox's Bazar- Teknaf Road under the Cox's Bazar – Teknaf Road Improvement Project. These FGDs were conducted between 12th July 2018 and 13th July 2018. Detailed information of these FGDs is given in Table 1 and the detailed discussion about the FGDs is given in Table 2. FGD pictures are attached with this report as Annex A and Participants list is given in Annex B.

Table 11: Detailed information of the 5 FGDs conducted

FGD NO.	Date	Place	Participants		
			Male	Female	Total
1	12 th July 2018	Link Road Bazar Y Junction, Cox's Bazar	23	0	23
2	13 th July 2018	Coat bazar, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar	15	0	15
3	13 th July 2018	Ukhiya Bazar, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar	17	0	17
4	13 th July 2018	Kutupalong Bazar, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar	15	0	15
5	12 th July 2018	Ulubunia Bazar, Ukhiya Bazar, Cox's Bazar	19	0	19
Total			89	0	89

Table 12: Topics & Discussions of the FGDs

SL No.	Focused Group	Issues of the Discussions	Findings and opinions of the Participants
1	Driver Community/Group	Focus Group Discussion on Link Road Bazar Driver Community about the Social and Environmental impact of resurfacing the road from Cox's Bazar-Teknaf including improvement of critical section.	<p>5 problems were identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Traffic congestion problem: roads are broken, therefore takes more time to reach the destination; there exist excessive check posts which also consumes time. - Incensement of Passenger and Population: Due to illegal encroachment and excessive population from elsewhere, many illegal products (mainly drugs) enter into our country (Such as Yabba). - Excessive checking: Vehicle has been increased compared to previous times. The securities/authority check ID for Rohingya People which creates unexpected enragement for everyone. - Illegal Hill cutting: Problem in people movement due to illegal hill cutting and excessive rainfall. Road divider is necessary. Accidents occur frequently due to improper U-turn /turning in road. <p>Some specific comments of FGD participants are given below:</p> <p>Jahedul Haque (Driver): Traffic congestion is major problem. Most of the roads are narrow and broken. We need extra time to reach the destination because of excessive amount of check posts.</p> <p>Md. Raihan (Driver): Numbers of vehicles have increased compared to past. due to extra pressure of Rohingya people entering the country, the frequency of loaded vehicles increased on road. Roads are also already broken and needs repairing.</p> <p>Md. Anamul Haque (Driver):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rohingya people are causing chaos among the local people. - Road dividers are necessary - Construct bus bay so that the buses are located at fixed areas. - Reduction the excessive U-turns/turns of the road is necessary
2	Elite Group of the Community	Focus Group Discussion on Elite Group of the Coat Bazar Community about the Social and Environmental impact of construction and resurfacing the road from Cox's Bazar-Teknaf including improvement of critical section.	<p>The main opinions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of proper drainage facilities for road improvement. - Bus bays mandatory for bus proper bus stoppage places - Construction of Foot over bridges for people movement and road crossing - If passenger shaded are constructed it will be very helpful for them. - Loss of hill due to illegal hill cutting need to be addressed. - Increasing population due to Rohingya community entering in Bangladesh is a

SL No.	Focused Group	Issues of the Discussions	Findings and opinions of the Participants
			<p>problem. Also their involvement in various illegal activities including drugs and prostitution need to be taken under scrutiny.</p> <p>Overall, they think that they will benefited from the road improvement and the overall loss will outweigh overall benefits.</p> <p>Some of the comments of local elites who were present in FGD are presented below:</p> <p>Khairul Alom (UP Chairman):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proposed bus bay and drainage congestion facilities beside the road. - Develop mitigation plan for reducing environmental impact. Traffic congestion problem. <p>Md. Shahjahan (Political Leader):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foot over bridge is necessary. - Signboards focusing on 'speed limits' are necessary - Increasing Rohingya people are bad for business <p>Delaware Hossen (Businessman):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of hill due to illegal hill cutting. - Prostitution increasing among Rohingya people. - Population is increasing due to entering of Rohingya community in this country. <p>Abdul Malek (Job Holder):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proposed passenger shed in the road. - Low level of environmental impact and development of mitigation plan. - Thievery activities are common Rohingya people. <p>Md. Sirajul Islam (Local People):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drainage facilities beside the road is necessary - Traffic congestion problem. - Some social and environmental impacts could be there during road improvement - Rohingya people create unnecessary problems.
3	Mixed Group of the Community	Focused Group Discussion on Mixed Group of Ukhiya Bazar Community about the Social and Environmental impact of resurfacing the road from Cox's Bazar-Teknaf including	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We are very happy to know that a road improvement project for reducing traffic congestion and easy access is to be implemented in this area. - Local Labors should be prioritized during construction work. - Huge traffic Jam occurring here due to entrance of Rohingya. Before Rohingya people started to enter our country, we needed 2-2.5 Hours to reach link Road-

SL No.	Focused Group	Issues of the Discussions	Findings and opinions of the Participants
		improvement of critical section.	<p>Teknaf. Now a days its require 5-6 hour.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a Vehicle congestion problem, since the roads are broken. Therefore, it is getting late to reach destination. - Huge increment in Population due to arrivals of Rohingya people. In past our population was nearly 70,000 which has reached to 700, 000 due to arrival of Rohigya people. Moreover, these people are creating various illegal activities which local people are falling victims. Thievery is common among these people. <p>Some of the comments of different persons who are present in FGDs is given below-</p> <p>Shree Amol Barua (Stone Masonry):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rohingya people are creating conflicts among the local people. - Hill cutting was done by Rohingya people which cause serious disruption to the environment. - We Propose drainage facilities and foot over bridge <p>Nurul Alom (Businessman):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local people should be given first priority in road construction works employment. - Population increment problem. In past the total number of population was 70,000 but due to arrivals of Rohingya community, the population now day is 700,000. <p>Kaji Jasim Uddin (Pharmacist):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of wealth and property of local people due to arrivals of Rohingya. - Huge traffic jams in the Cox's Bazar-Teknaf Road. In past its needed 2-3 hour to reach the distance but now a days it's require 4-5 hours. <p>Noor Alom (Retd. Teacher):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Traffic congestion problem. Accident occurring frequently.
4	Mixed Group of the Community	Focused Group Discussion on the people of Kutupalong bazar about the Social and Environmental impact of resurfacing the road from Cox's Bazar-Teknaf including improvement of critical section and impact about Rohingya entrance in the local community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The people of that community proposed drainage facilities bedside the road. - Rehabilitation plan for the affected people population. - Key attention should be paid to the landowners and affected people who need to be compensated. The compensation process needs to be transparent. If the compensated amount (money) for land is three times than that of current market value, it should be fine to find a new piece of land. - Foot over bridge for roads. - Speed limit signboard on both sides of the proposed road.

SL No.	Focused Group	Issues of the Discussions	Findings and opinions of the Participants
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Various GO and NGO activities to provide settlement and additional spaces for the Rohingya community is actually shrinking the spaces for local educational facilities (i.e., school building, cyclone shelters that are used as educational buildings etc.). This incident is impacting the local communities very badly. - Arrivals of Rohingya communities has increased local population by at least 10 folds and increased competition in business. Some low income local business are struggling due to this problem. <p>Some of the comments of the FGD participants are presented below:</p> <p>Md. Shah Alom (Businessman):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During construction period, some environmental impact might occur. Development of mitigation plan. - Speed limiting signs are needed to reduce over speeding and accidents <p>Md. Imon (Student):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proper rehabilitation and resettlement action plan is needed. - Serious Disturbance to Educational facilities due to closing of many educational institutions. These educational facilities are now being used for Rohingya communities for their settlement which is very bad for the locals. <p>Md. Sirajul Islam (Businessman):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Our business income is reducing due to new business activities from Rohingya people. - Improvement of transportation system is necessary - Proper Drainage system is needed beside the road. <p>Esub Ali (Shopkeeper):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project will benefit us all. Very helpful for the local people. Improvement of transportation system is expected. <p>Md. Sayed Karim (Businessman):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prostitute activities have risen due to Rohingya activities. - Proposed foot over bridge for people movement. - Crime rate increased by Rohingya people.
5	Mixed Group of the Community	Focused Group Discussion on the people of Ulubunia bazar about the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proposed drainage congestion bedside the road side. - Rehabilitation plan is necessary for the affected population.

SL No.	Focused Group	Issues of the Discussions	Findings and opinions of the Participants
		Social and Environmental impact of resurfacing the road from Cox's Bazar-Teknaf including improvement of critical section and impact about Rohingya entrance in the local community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foot over bridge is required for crossing busy roads - Speed limiting signboard are needed at both sides of the proposed road - Unemployment problem due to arrivals Rohingya. - Locals face serious disruption in law and order due to illegal Rohingya activities. - Key attention should be paid in transferring of Rohingya people in safe area so that they cannot move easily to the local areas and cannot not take part in illegal activities. - Requesting Government to create laws and regulations and enforce them to control illegal Rohingya activities. - Arrivals of huge community of Rohingya has hampered local low income business by creating competitions, illegal activities like spreading and dealing drugs, introducing prostitutions etc. - Huge traffic movement compared to past. <p>Some of the comments of the FGD participants are presented below:</p> <p>Md. Sayed Ali (Businessman):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Traffic congestion problem. - Lack of their employment activities due to Rohingya engagement. - Require foot over bridge. - Speed limiting signboards are necessary. <p>Nurul Amin (Job Holder):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rohingya community carry drugs into our country and sell them to local market at a very low price. - Prostitution has been introduced by the Rohingya people in the locality. There is a chance of AIDS spreading in this area due to these activities. <p>Md. Kamal Ahmed (Businessman):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement of transportation system due to this project is much appreciated. - Reduction of traffic congestion and road accidents due to this proposed project is expected. - Some small shops might be established beside the roads, which would offer some employment activities for the local people. <p>Md. Ali Ahammed (Service):</p>

SL No.	Focused Group	Issues of the Discussions	Findings and opinions of the Participants
			<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Fixed place is needed for Rohingya people movement (and for living) so that they cannot move all the places.- Improvement of transportation system due to these project activities is expected.- Employment opportunities for local people through this project

6. Key Informant Interview (KII)

Key Informant Interview (KII) was done across many professions. Interviews were done without any specific structure. People were asked about their opinions on the project and its impact. Interviewees are comprised of Govt. service holder, police officer, UNO, Chairman (elected representative), and elite persons of the area etc. These people are from the side of Cox's Bazar- Teknaf Road under Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilla under Cox's Bazar district. Table 3 summarizes opinions collected.

It was found from the KIIs that:

- Most of the people will be benefited by the improvement of Cox's Bazar-Teknaf road.
- There are some negative environmental impacts that might occur during and after construction. Proper attention should be placed to reduce these problems.
- Tree plantation program beside the road can be taken after the construction.

Table 13: Summary of the Stakeholder consultation through individual interviews

S/N	Name	Profession	Address	Opinion/Comment
1	Mr. Piyush Kanti Das	Field Assistant, Forest Officer	Teknaf, Cox's Bazar.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turning of the road should be making properly so that accident can be reduced. Traffic jam can be reduced by widening this road. Communication will be increased. As a result of Rohingya entering in this area wild life of this area such as elephants are decreasing day by day. Tress and hill of this area are being cut off for their residence
2	S.M Chandan Sinha	Sub Inspector	Ramu Cox's Bazar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a result of Rohingya ingress in this area traffic jam are increasing day by day. proper signboards should be placed on the road such speed limiter, speed breaker etc.
3	Md. Nikaruzzaman	UNO	Ukhiya Upazilla, Cox'Bazar.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before the Rohingya ingress roads of this area was busy only during the tour season but now a days these roads are busy all over the year. People have increased about 4 folds since the arrivals of Rohingya Price of daily livelihood products has been increased. A four lane road can reduce the traffic jam. NGO's are inspiring these Rohingya to give birth to more children by giving more food for each children of every family.
4	Md. Nodib	Army	Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rohingya people are spreading all over the country but it is illegal and we are trying to restrict them.
5	Md. Khairul Alom Chowdury	Chairman	Ratna palong Union.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drainage system should be constructed beside the road Car parking facility should be constructed by this road. Population has increased due to arrival of Rohingya Illegal work has been increased.
6	Md. Abdul Mahbub	Chairman	Kunia Palong, Ramu.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prostitution has increased as result of Rohingya ingress. Hill cutting has increased. A four lane road will reduced the current traffic jam.



Participants List of FGD

১২০০:

১২০০০০০০০০

Emergency Assistant project

FGD for

Cox's Bazar- Teknat Road Improvement

N: 21.46 6260

E: 92.023432

Time: ১০:৪০ বি: ১০:৪০

Date: ১২/০৭/২০২০

SL No	Name	Mobile No	Occupation	Age	Signature
1.	শ্রী: সুমিত্রা বসু	01824992948	ফাইজা	৪০	শ্রী: সুমিত্রা বসু
2.	শ্রী: জা: বসু	01812366900	ফাইজা	৬৬	শ্রী: জা: বসু
3.	শ্রী: জা: বসু	01827657228		৪০	শ্রী: জা: বসু
4.	শ্রী: জা: বসু	01882930111		৬০	শ্রী: জা: বসু
5.	শ্রী: জা: বসু	01840877074		৬৫	শ্রী: জা: বসু
6.	শ্রী: জা: বসু	01760279824		৪৫	শ্রী: জা: বসু
7.	শ্রী: জা: বসু	01827497382		২৫	শ্রী: জা: বসু
8.	শ্রী: জা: বসু	01851125661		৬৭	শ্রী: জা: বসু
9.	শ্রী: জা: বসু	01843600104		২৭	শ্রী: জা: বসু
10.	শ্রী: জা: বসু	01830071705		৪০	শ্রী: জা: বসু
11.	শ্রী: জা: বসু	01836588315		২০	শ্রী: জা: বসু
12.	শ্রী: জা: বসু	01824470553		৬৫	শ্রী: জা: বসু
13.	শ্রী: জা: বসু	01823166652		৫২	শ্রী: জা: বসু
14.	শ্রী: জা: বসু	01827744198		৬৫	শ্রী: জা: বসু
15.	শ্রী: জা: বসু	01812427994		২৭	শ্রী: জা: বসু
16.	শ্রী: জা: বসু	01857395046		২০	শ্রী: জা: বসু
17.	শ্রী: জা: বসু	01869615150	ফাইজা	৪০	শ্রী: জা: বসু
18.	শ্রী: জা: বসু	01818521238	ফাইজা	২৫	শ্রী: জা: বসু
19.	শ্রী: জা: বসু	01881581118	ফাইজা	৬৫	শ্রী: জা: বসু
20.	শ্রী: জা: বসু	01814250368	ফাইজা	৬০	শ্রী: জা: বসু
21.	শ্রী: জা: বসু	01820221223		৪৭	শ্রী: জা: বসু
22.	শ্রী: জা: বসু	01840040582		২০	শ্রী: জা: বসু
23.	শ্রী: জা: বসু	01861265553	ফাইজা	৬৫	শ্রী: জা: বসু

Emergency Assistant project
FGD for

N: 21' 277081
E: 92' 102661

Cox's Bazar- Teknat Road Improvement Ch: 19+200

Time : 10:40 AM থানা: কোকসাড়া

Date : 26/09/2020

SL No	Name	Mobile No	Occupation	Age	Signature
1.	শ্রী: হাজিরা আলম	01719375134	চাকর	51	২০/৯/২০
2.	শ্রী: হাজিরা আলম	01818736597	চাকর	51	
3.	শ্রী: হাজিরা আলম	01712413750	চাকর	48	
4.	শ্রী: হাজিরা আলম	01813578742	চাকর	48	
5.	শ্রী: হাজিরা আলম	01868234440	চাকর	40	
6.	শ্রী: হাজিরা আলম	01829180308	চাকর	55	
7.	শ্রী: হাজিরা আলম	01823972009	চাকর	60	
8.	শ্রী: হাজিরা আলম	01632623351	চাকর	18	
9.	শ্রী: হাজিরা আলম	01826359465	চাকর	30	
10.	শ্রী: হাজিরা আলম	01813993184	চাকর	26	
11.	শ্রী: হাজিরা আলম	01712413750	চাকর	22	
12.	শ্রী: হাজিরা আলম	01731437650	চাকর	39	
13.	শ্রী: হাজিরা আলম	01850956551	চাকর	38	
14.	শ্রী: হাজিরা আলম	01849844966	চাকর	41	
15.	শ্রী: হাজিরা আলম	01827184807	চাকর	32	
16.					
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N- 21:251686'
E- 92:129512'

Emergency Assistant project

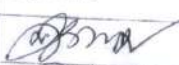
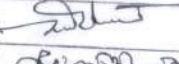
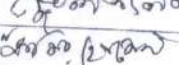
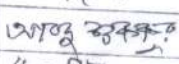

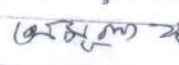
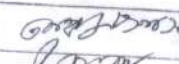
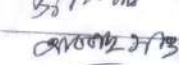
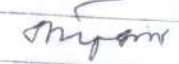
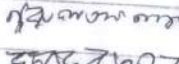
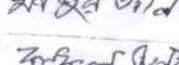
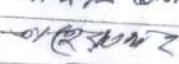





FGD for

Ch: 22+900

Cox's Bazar- Teknat Road Improvement

Time: ১০.৩০ M. ডিহালা বারান্দা

Date: ১৬/০৭/১৬২

SL No	Name	Mobile No	Occupation	Age	Signature
1.	শ্রী: সুপ্ত ইমাম	01816120546	ভাড়াপাড়ার ফার্মার	৬৫	
2.	শ্রী: কালী কল্যাণী	01818292148	কৃষক	৫৬	
3.	শ্রী: কল্যাণ কল্যাণ	01883361755	কৃষক	৫০	
4.	শ্রী: কল্যাণ কল্যাণ	01840227631	কৃষক	৫৫	
5.	শ্রী: কল্যাণ কল্যাণ	01815490526	কৃষক	৬০	
6.	শ্রী: কল্যাণ কল্যাণ	01799844054	কৃষক	৬০	
7.	শ্রী: কল্যাণ কল্যাণ	01825256711	কৃষক	৬০	
8.	শ্রী: কল্যাণ কল্যাণ	01850929485	কৃষক	৫৫	
9.	শ্রী: কল্যাণ কল্যাণ	01840227631	কৃষক	৫৫	
10.	শ্রী: কল্যাণ কল্যাণ	01818810598	কৃষক	৫৫	
11.	শ্রী: কল্যাণ কল্যাণ	01824805599	কৃষক	৫৫	
12.	শ্রী: কল্যাণ কল্যাণ	01731937650	কৃষক	৬৬	
13.	শ্রী: কল্যাণ কল্যাণ	01825735867	কৃষক	৫০	
14.	শ্রী: কল্যাণ কল্যাণ	01812810246	কৃষক	২৭	
15.	শ্রী: কল্যাণ কল্যাণ	01815054252	কৃষক	৪৬	
16.	শ্রী: কল্যাণ কল্যাণ	01714609998	কৃষক	৬৬	
17.	শ্রী: কল্যাণ কল্যাণ	01799844054	কৃষক	৪৫	
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N: 21.214999

Emergency Assistant project

FGD for

E: 92.161149

Ch: 28+000

Cox's Bazar- Teknat Road Improvement

Time: 1.30 P.M. স্থান: তেকনাট রাস্তা

Date: ১৩/০৭/১৬

SL No	Name	Mobile No	Occupation	Age	Signature
1.	শ্রী: সত্যেন্দ্রনাথ	01823968149	কাজ	60	শ্রী: সত্যেন্দ্রনাথ
2.	শ্রী: (নাম লেখা হয়নি)	01838141213	কাজ	50	শ্রী: (নাম লেখা হয়নি)
3.	শ্রী: মো: হুমায়ুন	01812427174	কাজ	30	মো: হুমায়ুন
4.	শ্রী: (নাম লেখা হয়নি)	01872114318	কাজ	20	শ্রী: (নাম লেখা হয়নি)
5.	শ্রী: মো: হুমায়ুন	01839423547	কাজ	38	মো: হুমায়ুন
6.	শ্রী: মো: হুমায়ুন	01815646258	কাজ	32	শ্রী: মো: হুমায়ুন
7.	শ্রী: মো: হুমায়ুন	01824519938	কাজ	35	শ্রী: মো: হুমায়ুন
8.	শ্রী: মো: হুমায়ুন	01640745608	কাজ	18	শ্রী: মো: হুমায়ুন
9.	শ্রী: মো: হুমায়ুন	01731437650	কাজ	80	শ্রী: মো: হুমায়ুন
10.	শ্রী: মো: হুমায়ুন	01824519938	কাজ	52	শ্রী: মো: হুমায়ুন
11.	শ্রী: মো: হুমায়ুন	01823968149	কাজ	55	শ্রী: মো: হুমায়ুন
12.	শ্রী: মো: হুমায়ুন	01719419913	কাজ	40	শ্রী: মো: হুমায়ুন
13.	শ্রী: মো: হুমায়ুন	01838564697	কাজ	45	শ্রী: মো: হুমায়ুন
14.	শ্রী: মো: হুমায়ুন	01851815615	কাজ	38	শ্রী: মো: হুমায়ুন
15.	শ্রী: মো: হুমায়ুন	01860431004	কাজ	37	শ্রী: মো: হুমায়ুন
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ANNEXURE IV:
Indigenous Peoples Impact Categorization
&
Indigenous People Impact Screening Checklist
Annexure IV(a): Indigenous Peoples Impact Categorization

Instructions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The project team completes and submits the form to the Environment and Safeguards Division (RSES) for endorsement by RSES Director, and for approval by the Chief Compliance Officer (CCO). ii. The classification of a project is a continuing process. If there is a change in the project components or/and site that may result in category change, the Sector Division submits a new form and requests for re-categorization, and endorsement by RSES Director and by the CCO. The old form is attached for reference. iii. The project team indicates if the project requires broad community support (BCS) of Indigenous Peoples communities. BCS is required when project activities involve (a) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of indigenous peoples, (b) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (c) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual use that define the identity and community of indigenous peoples. iv. In addition, the project team may propose in the comments section that the project is highly complex and sensitive (HCS), for approval by the CCO. HCS projects are a subset of category A projects that ADB deems to be highly risky or contentious or involve serious and multidimensional and generally interrelated potential social and/or environmental impacts. 			
B. Project Data Country/Project No./Project Title Emergency Assistance Project <hr style="width: 25%; margin-left: 0;"/> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Department/ Division</div> <div>: Roads and Highway Department</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Processing Stage</div> <div>: Improvement of Cox's Bazat –Teknaf road</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Modality</div> <div>: Grand</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>[] Project Loan [] Program Loan [] Financial Intermediary [] General</div> <div>[] Corporate Finance [] Sector Loan [] MFF [] Emergency Assistance</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div></div> <div>[] Grant</div> </div>			
C. Indigenous Peoples Category No Indigenous People reside within the immediate locality of the Project Area			
<input type="checkbox"/> Category A	<input type="checkbox"/> Category B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category C	<input type="checkbox"/> Category FI
D. Project requires the broad community support of affected Indigenous Peoples communities. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end; gap: 20px;"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No </div>			
E. Comments			
Project Team Comments: No Indigenous People reside within the immediate locality of the Project Area		RSES Comments:	
F. Approval			
Proposed by:		Reviewed by:	
Project Team Leader		Social Safeguard Specialist, Environment and Safeguards Division (RSES) Date:	
Resettlement Expert, Endorsed by:		Endorsed by: Director, Environment and Safeguards Division (RSES) Date:	
		Approved by:	

The Project Director, {Project Management Unit} Date:	Chief Compliance Officer Date:	<input type="checkbox"/> Highly Complex and Sensitive Project
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INDIGENOUS PEOPLE SCREENING CHECKLIST

Date: _____

A. Instructions Indicate if the project requires broad community support (BCS) of Indigenous Peoples communities. BCS is required when project activities involve (a) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of indigenous peoples, (b) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (c) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual use that define the identity and community of indigenous peoples.			
B. Indigenous Peoples Category <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Recategorization — Previous Category <input type="checkbox"/> </div>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Category A	<input type="checkbox"/> Category B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category C	<input type="checkbox"/> Category FI
C. Project requires the broad community support of affected Indigenous Peoples communities. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No			
D. Comments 7. Project Team Comments: The proposed sub-project is up gradation of existing national highway (N1) with 0.9 meter widening to both sides within government land. The proposed site under Cox's Bazar District is located within the Cox's Bazar area. The total length of road 80.76 km. Full length of the road has been designed with Bituminous Carpeting. To mitigate the water logging problem, the required drains along the roadside have been included, as to improve the Cox's Bazar-Teknaf road connectivity facilities. This Project for the Improvement of Cox's Bazar-Teknaf road requires only RP, involving only Compensation of some affected persons and does not involve any form of land acquisition measure. The whole project will be accomplished within RHD's own land, so no land and permanent structure is required to be acquired or demolished. Only those people, who sit road side with basket (Thukri) for selling their goods, are needed to be shifted temporarily during construction period. There is no socio-cultural groups present in this area. Livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples will not be affected.			
E. Approval			
Proposed by: Name: Signature: Date:			
Endorsed by: Name: Signature: Date:			

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
A. Indigenous Peoples Identification				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as "tribes" (hill tribes, schedules tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or "indigenous communities" in the project area?		No		There is no socio-cultural groups present in this area
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the project area as belonging to "ethnic minorities", scheduled tribes, tribal peoples, national minorities, or cultural communities?		No		No anthropological researches/studies in the project area
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?		No		
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?		No		
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?		No		
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?		No		
7. Has such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?		No		No person is socially or economically marginalized And disempowered
8. Are such groups represented as "Indigenous Peoples" or as "ethnic minorities" or "scheduled tribes" or "tribal populations" in any formal decision-making bodies at the national or local levels?		No		
B. Identification of Potential Impacts		No		
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?		No		
10. Will the project directly or indirectly affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)		No		
11. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)		No		No the project will not affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?		No		
C. Identification of Special Requirements <i>Will the project activities include:</i>				
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?		No		
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?		No		No land is physically displaced
15. Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples?		No		No recourses are not available within the project areas
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples ?		No		
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		No		This land is used by the RHD authority

Anticipated project impacts on Indigenous Peoples

Project component/ activity/ output	Anticipated positive effect	Anticipated negative effect
	---- INDICATE EFFECTS TO IPS OR PUT N/A AS NECESSARY	

Note: The project team may attach additional information on the project, as necessary.

ANNEXURE V:
Compensation Matrix

Package One:

Sl. No.	Chainage	Name	Name of the Road with Address	Occupation	Affected Property	Mobile No	Income per Month/year(Tk)	Compensation Need to Pay
Left Side: (Compensation for Business loss Temporary Basis)								
1	00+100	Mr. Nepal	Link Road, Cox's Bazar	Business	Tukri	01811682226	30000	30000
2	2+100	Md. Yousuf	Teknaf Road, Dokkhin Mithachori Bazar	Business	Tukri	01840077555	24000	24000
3	16+00-16+700	Md. Jamal Hossain	Teknaf Road Morichha Bazar, Holdia Mouza.	Business	Tukri		15000	15000
4	16+00-16+700	Mohammad islam	Teknaf Road Morichha Bazar, Holdia Mouza.	Business	Tukri		8000	8000
5	16+00-16+700	Md. Samsul alom	Teknaf Road Morichha Bazar, Holdia Mouza.	Business	Tukri		10000	10000
6	16+00-17+700	Md. Jahangir alom	Teknaf Road Morichha Bazar, Holdia Mouza.	Business	Tukri		20000	20000
7	16+00-17+700	Md. Ali	Teknaf Road Morichha Bazar, Holdia Mouza.	Business	Tukri		16000	16000
8	17+00	Md. Rofi Alom	Teknaf road Cot Bazar	Business	Tukri		20000	20000
9	22+900	Md. Shah Alom	Teknaf Road, Ward no.1, Ukhiya bazar. Bottala	Business	Tukri	01877566016	30000	30000
Total								173000
Right Side: (Compensation for Business loss Temporary Basis)								
1	16+00-16+700	Md. Hasan Ali	Teknaf Road, Ward no.1, Moricha bazar Ukhiya, Holdia U.P	Business	Tukri		18000	18000

Sl. No.	Chainage	Name	Name of the Road with Address	Occupation	Affected Property	Mobile No	Income per Month/year (Tk)	Compensation Need to Pay
2	16+00-16+700	Md.Shafi Alom	Teknaf Road, Ward no.1,Moricha bazar Ukhiya,Holidia U.P	Business	Tukri		14000	14000
3	16+00-16+700	Md.Abdus Salam	Teknaf Road, Ward no.1,Moricha bazar Ukhiya,Holidia U.P	Business	Tukri		13000	13000
4	16+00-16+700	Md. Hossain ali	Teknaf Road, Ward no.1,Moricha bazar Ukhiya,Holidia U.P	Business	Tukri		20000	20000
5	16+00-16+700	Md. Ershad	Teknaf Road, Ward no.1,Moricha bazar Ukhiya,Holidia U.P	Business	Tukri		15000	15000
6	16+00-16+700	Mr.Jinu Borua	Teknaf Road, Ward no.1,Moricha bazar Ukhiya,Holidia U.P	Business	Tukri		9000	9000
7	16+00-16+700	Md.Nur alom	Teknaf Road, Ward no.1,Moricha bazar Ukhiya,Holidia U.P	Business	Tukri		15000	15000
8	16+00-16+700	Miss.Sumona Borua	Teknaf Road, Ward no.1,Moricha bazar Ukhiya,Holidia U.P	Business	Tukri		9000	9000
9	16+00-16+700	Md.Abul kalam	Teknaf Road, Ward no.1,Moricha bazar Ukhiya,Holidia U.P	Business	Tukri		17000	17000
10	19+300	Md. Rana	Teknaf Road, Ward no.1,Moricha bazar Ukhiya,Holidia U.P	Business	Tukri		15000	15000

Sl. No.	Chainage	Name	Name of the Road with Address	Occupation	Affected Property	Mobile No	Income per Month/year (Tk)	Compensation Need to Pay
11	16+00-16+700	Miss. Sobe meraja	Teknaf Road, Ward no.1, Moricha bazar Ukhiya, Holidia U.P	Business	Tukri		12000	12000
12	16+00-16+700	Md. Selim	Teknaf Road, Ward no.1, Moricha bazar Ukhiya, Holidia U.P	Business	Tukri		15000	15000
13	16+00-16+700	Md. Nurlalom	Teknaf Road, Ward no.1, Moricha bazar Ukhiya, Holidia U.P	Business	Tukri		12000	12000
14	16+00-16+700	Md. Musa ali	Teknaf Road, Ward no.1, Moricha bazar Ukhiya, Holidia U.P	Business	Tukri		16000	16000
Total								200000

Business Compensation only: 373000 (Three Lac Seventy three thousand Taka Only)

Package One Temporary Business and Structure Only

Sl. No.	Chainage	Name	Sex	Name of the Road with Address	Affected Property	Qty :sq m	Unit Price (per sqm)	Total (Tk)	Monthly Income	Compensation Need to Pay	Total Compensation	Mobile No
1	00+00	Md. Hossain	Male	Teknaf Road, Ward no.8	Tin/Bamboo made Shop	10.97	696	7635	12000	12000	19635	1865231782
2	0+800	Md. Mizan Ali	Male	Dokkhin Mouripara, Link road Bisic	Tin/Bamboo made Shop	30.48	696	21214	20000	20000	41214	1825268334

Sl. N o.	Chainage	Name	Sex	Name of the Road with Address	Affected Property	Qty :sq m	Unit Price (per sqm)	Total (Tk)	Monthly Income	Compensation Need to Pay	Total Compensation	Mobile No
3	1+500	Md.Kawser	Male	Teknaf Road, Chendabhar Ward no.8	Tin/Bamboo made Shop	10.97	696	7635	12000	12000	19635	1861451431
4	16+00-17+700	Sree Sunil borua	Male	Teknaf road, Ward no.1, moricha bazar, Ukhiya.	Tin/Bamboo made Shop	30.48	696	21214	18000	18000	39214	1816449158
5	17+00	Md.Mir Kashem ali	Male	Teknaf road, Ward no.1, moricha bazar, Ukhiya.	Tin/Bamboo made Shop	30.48	696	21214	12000	12000	33214	1850956551
6	16+000 - 16+700	Md. Abdul Goni	Male	Teknaf Road Morichha Bazar, Holdia Mouza.	Tin/Bamboo made Shop	27.43	696	19091	15000	15000	34091	
7	22+900	Md. Sultan ali	Male	Teknaf Road, Ward no.1, Ukhiya bazar. Bottala	Tin/Bamboo made Shop	24.39	696	16975	12000	12000	28975	
											215978	

Structure and Business Compensation: 21598 (Two Lac Fifteen Thousand Nine Hundred Seventy Eight Taka Only)

Total Compensation amount need to pay (Package One): 588978

Package Two:

Sl. No.	Chainage	Name	Name of the Road with Address	Occupation	Affected Property	Mobile No	Income per Month/year (Tk)	Compensation Need to Pay
Left Side: (Compensation for Business loss Temporary Basis)								
1	28+500-29+500	Md.Sultan ahmad	Arkan Road, Kutupalong, Ukhiya	Business	Tukri	1812510304	10000	10000
2	28+500-29+500	Md. Salam	Teknaf Road, Kutupalong Bazar,	Business	Tukri	1877230761	20000	20000
3	28+500-29+500	Md. Mansur Ali	Teknaf Road, Kutupalong Bazar,	Business	Tukri	1851148080	15000	15000
4	33+500-34+000	Md. Alom	Teknaf Road, Thayengkhalai Bazar padua union ,	Business	Tukri	1818173245	12000	12000
5	36+500-37+500	Md.Rahman	Teknaf Road, Palongkhali Bazar, ward no. 7, Ukhiyatan U.P.	Business	Tukri	1878754365	23000	23000
6	36+500-37+500	Md. Anuwar	Teknaf Road, Palongkhali Bazar, ward no. 7, Ukhiyatan U.P.	Business	Tukri		12000	12000
7	36+500-37+500	Md.Kamal	Teknaf Road, Palongkhali Bazar, ward no. 7, Ukhiyatan U.P.	Business	Tukri	1845671344	15000	15000
8	36+500-37+500	Md. Jubaer	Teknaf Road, Palongkhali Bazar, ward no. 7, Ukhiyatan U.P.	Business	Tukri	1625190062	15000	15000
9	36+500-37+500	Md Abdus Shukur	Teknaf Road, Palongkhali Bazar, ward no. 7, Ukhiyatan U.P.	Business	Tukri		20000	20000
10	36+500-37+500	Md.Nur Mohammad	Teknaf Road, Palongkhali Bazar, ward no. 7, Ukhiyatan U.P.	Business	Tukri	1814240526	18000	18000
11	39+500	Md.Lutfur rahman	Teknaf Road, Ulbonia Raster matha Bazar,	Business	Tukri		15000	15000

Sl. No.	Chainage	Name	Name of the Road with Address	Occupation	Affected Property	Mobile No	Income per Month/year (Tk)	Compensati on Need to Pay
12	41+500	Md. Ali Ahmad	Teknaf Road, Whykong bazar,	Business	Tukri		15000	15000
	Total Left Side (A)							190000
Right Side: (Compensation for Business loss Temporary Basis)								
13	28+500-29+500	Md.Nur Islam	Teknaf Road, Kutupalong Bazar,Ward no.9	Business	Tukri	1866699024	11000	11000
14	28+500-29+500	Md. Mansur Ali	Teknaf Road, Kutupalong Bazar,Ward no.9	Business	Tukri		15000	15000
15	28+500-29+500	Md.Asgar ali	Teknaf Road, Kutupalong Bazar,Ward no.9	Business	Tukri		11000	11000
16	28+500-29+500	Md. Sayed Hamza	Teknaf Road, Kutupalong Bazar,Ward no.5, Ratnapalong Union,	Business	Tukri		14000	14000
17	31+000+31+500	Md. Nur Muhammad	Teknaf road, Balukhali Bazar,Ward no. 1, Razapalong Union.	Business	Tukri	1827184807	10000	10000
18	31+000+31+500	Md. Hossain	Teknaf road, Balukhali Bazar,Ward no. 1, Razapalong Union.	Business	Tukri	1633033602	7000	7000
19	28+500-29+500	Md. Kashem	Arkan Road, Kutupalonhg,	Business	Tukri		9000	9000
20	28+500-29+500	Md.Sayeda Sarwar Jahan sumon	Teknaf Road, Kutupalong Purbopara, Ukhiya, Ward no.9.	Business	Tukri		10000	10000
21	28+500-29+500	Md. Shahabuddin	Teknaf Road, Kutupalong Bazar,Ward no.9,Ukhiya	Business	Tukri		16000	16000
22	28+500-29+500	Md.Nurul Mia	Teknaf Road, Kutupalong Bazar,Ward no.9,Ukhiya	Business	Tukri		15000	15000
23	28+500-29+500	Md. Abdul kader	Teknaf Road, Kutupalong Bazar,Ward no.9,Ukhiya	Business	Tukri		15000	15000

Sl. No.	Chainage	Name	Name of the Road with Address	Occupation	Affected Property	Mobile No	Income per Month/year (Tk)	Compensation Need to Pay
24	28+500-29+500	Md.Rasel	Teknaf Road, Kutupalong Bazar,Ward no.9,Ukhiya	Business	Tukri		15000	15000
25	28+500-29+500	Md. Jakir Ahmed	Teknaf road, Balukhali Bazar,Ward no. 1, Razapalong Union.	Business	Tukri		22000	22000
26	31+000+31+500	Md. Farid Alom	Teknaf road, Balukhali Bazar,Ward no. 1, Razapalong Union.	Business	Tukri		16000	16000
27	31+000+31+500	Md. Rubel	Teknaf road, Balukhali Bazar,Ward no. 1, Razapalong Union.	Business	Tukri	1836913326	14000	14000
28	31+000+31+500	Md. Siddique Ahmad	Teknaf road, Balukhali Bazar,Ward no. 1, Razapalong Union.	Business	Tukri		17000	17000
29	31+000+31+500	Md. Harunur rashid	Teknaf road, Balukhali Bazar,Ward no. 1, Razapalong Union.	Business	Tukri		15000	15000
30	34+500	Mr.Subas	Teknaf Road,Thayengkhal Bazar padua union ,	Business	Tukri	1835336407	30000	30000
31	36+500-37+500	Md.Mahbub alom	Teknaf Road,Palongkhali Bazar,ward no. 7, Ukhiyatan U.P.	Business	Tukri		12000	12000
Total Right side (B)								274000

Business Compensation only(A+B): 464000 (Four Lac Sixty Four Three Thousand Taka Only)

Package Two Structure Only

Sl. No.	Chainage	Name	Sex	Name of the Road with Address	Affected Property	Qty :sqm	Unit Price (per sqm)	Total(Tk)	Monthly Income	Compensation Need to Pay	Total Compensation	Mobile No
1	26+000	Md.Afsar Driver	Male	Teknaf Road, Mouripara, Ukhiya, Ward no.6.	Tin/Bamboo made Shop	12.19	696	8484	30000	30000	38484	01849844966
2	28+500-29+500	Md. Anuwr islam	Male	Teknaf Road, Kutupalong Bazar, Ward no.9	Tin/Bamboo made Shop	12.19	696	8484	12000	12000	20484	01868234366
3	31+000+31+500	Md.Abdur rahman	Male	Teknaf road, Balukhali Bazar, Ward no. 1, Razapalong Union.	Tin/Bamboo made Shop	12.19	696	8484	30000	30000	38484	
4	33+500-34+000	Md.Abdul khaleque	Male	Teknaf Road, Thayengkhali Bazar gunapara,		15.24	696	10607	10000	10000	20607	01881857072
5	34+000	Md. Anuwar Hossain	Male	Teknaf Road, Thayengkhali Bazar Padua union,		4.87	696	3389	18000	18000	21389	01871898379
6	34+000	Md. Muzafar ali	Male	Teknaf Road, Thayengkhali Bazar padua union		12.19	696	8484	20000	20000	28484	

Sl. No.	Chainage	Name	Sex	Name of the Road with Address	Affected Property	Qty :sqm	Unit Price (per sqm)	Total(Tk)	Monthly Income	Compensation Need to Pay	Total Compensation	Mobile No
7	36+500-37+500	Md.Mahbub alom	Male	Teknaf Road, Palongkhali Bazar, ward no. 7, Ukhiyatan U.P.		7.31	696	5087	12000	12000	17087	01625190062
8	36+500-37+500	Md.ali akbor	Male	Teknaf Road, Palongkhali Bazar, ward no. 7, Ukhiyatan U.P.		30.48	696	21214	25000	25000	46214	01820226140
9	36+500-37+500	Md. Abul Kashem	Male	Teknaf Road, Palongkhali Bazar, ward no. 7, Ukhiyatan U.P.		30.48	696	21214	20000	20000	41214	
10	39+500	Md.Abdul Gafur	Male	Teknaf Road, Ulbonia Raster matha Bazar,		1.8	696	1252	9000	9000	10252	01814886397
											282699	

Structure and Business Compensation: 282699 (Two Lac Eighty Two Thousand Six Hundred Ninety Nine Taka Only)
Total Compensation amount need to pay (Package Two): 746699/-

Package Three

Right Side: List of Affected People

Sl. No.	Chainage	Name	Name of the Road with Address	Occupation	Affected Property	Mobile No	Income per Month/year (Tk)	Compensation Need to Pay
Right Side: (Compensation for Business loss Temporary Basis)								
1	51+500	Md. Rashed	Kharangkhali bazar, Teknaf road, Ward no.8, Whykong Union	Businrss	Tukri	1840006122	15000	15000
2	59+100	Md. Abu Siddique	Teknaf Road, Nila bazar, Ward no.2, Nila union.	Business	Tukri		15000	15000
Total								30000

Business Compensation only: Thirty Thousand Taka Only

Package Three Structure Only

Chainage	Name	Sex	Name of the Road with Address	Affected Property	Qty :sqm	Unit Price (per sqm)	Total (Tk)	Monthly Income	Compensation Need to Pay	Total Compensation	Mobile No
51+500	Md. Mayenuddin	Male	Kharangkhali bazar, Teknaf road, Ward no.8, Whykong Union	Tin/Bamboo made Shop	60.97	696	42435	20000	20000	62435	01840005281
70+100	Md. Selim	Male	Teknaf Road, Kerontoly, Ward no.9, Teknaf union.	Tin/Bamboo made Shop	16.46	696	11456	18000	18000	29456	0182577562
70+100	Md. Farid alom	Male	Teknaf Road, Kerontoly, Ward no.9, Teknaf union.	Tin/Bamboo made Shop	16.46	696	11414	17000	17000	28414	01993151790
70+100	Md. Akter	Male	Teknaf Road, Kerontoly, Ward no.9, Teknaf union	Tin/Bamboo made Shop	42.68	696	29705	9000	9000	38705	01877479962

Resettlement Plan											
70+100	Md.Amjad	Male	Teknaf Road,Kerontoly,Ward no.9, Teknaf union	Tin/Bamboo made Shop	15.24	696	10607	20000	20000	30607	01835336407
70+100	Md. Nur Hossain	Male	Teknaf Road,Kerontoly,Ward no.9, Teknaf union.	Tin/Bamboo made Shop	18.29	696	12729	12000	12000	24729	01820554426
70+100	Md. Nur Islam	Male	Teknaf Road,Kerontoly,Ward no.9, Teknaf union	Tin/Bamboo made Shop	21.331	696	14817	12000	12000	26817	
Total										241163	

Structure and Business Compensation: 241163 (Two Lac Forty One Thousand One Hundred Sixty Three Taka Only)

Total Package Three: 241163 +30000= 271163 (Two Lac Seventy One Thousand One Hundred Sixty three Taka Only)

Total Compensation Need to Pay in Three Packages: **588978+746699+271163=16,06,840.00**

SL No	Package NO	Number of Affected People	Structure + Business Compensation	Number of Affected People	Business Compensation
1	Package : 1	7	215978	23	373000
2	Package : 2	10	282699	31	464000
3	Package : 3	7	241163	2	30000
Total		24	739840	56	867000

[Note: All the unit rates are collected from RHD Rate Schedule for different component of Tin shed Residential structures and present local market survey. Unit Rates includes the cost of Demolition and re-construction of existing structures.]

The total market price for the temporary structure and business compensation amounts is Tk-16,06,840 /- (Taka- Sixteen lac Six thousand Eight hundred Forty taka only) and the total number of entitled persons is 80 Nos.