

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

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Improving Urban Governance and Infrastructure Project (IUGIP)

INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT DUE DILIGENCE REPORT

Sub-Project No: IUGIP/ MONO/UT+DR/01/2023

MONOHARDI PAURASHAVA

APRIL-2023

Prepared by:



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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of April 2022)

Currency Unit = Tk.

Tk.1.00 = \$0.012

\$1.00 = Tk.85.93

GLOSSARY OF BANGLADESHI TERMS

1Crore	– 10 million (= 100lakh)
Ghat	– Boat landing area along a river
Hat	– Market (bazaar) operating certain afternoons during the week when sellers establish temporary shops. There are also some permanent shops in a Hat. Markets usually represent a significant source of income for municipalities
Khal	– drainage ditch/canal
Khas	– land/property belonging to the government
Kutcha	– Structures built without bricks and mortar or without concrete
Lakh or lac	– 100,000
Moholla or mohalla	– Sub-division of a ward
Mouza map	– Cadastral map of mouza showing plots and their numbers
Paurashava or Paurashava	– Government-recognized land area
Pucca or Puccha, puccha	– Structures built partly with bricks and mortar or concrete
Thana	– Police station
Upazila	– Administrative unit below the district level. A district is called a Zila

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

km	–	kilometer
m	–	meter
m ²	–	square meter
mm	–	Millimeter
m ³	–	cubic meter

NOTES

(i) In this report, “\$” refers to US dollars,

(ii) BDT refers to Bangladeshi Taka

This social safeguard assessment- Due Diligence Report (DDR) is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	- Asian Development Bank
AOI	- Area of Influence
AP	- Affected Persons
BBS	- Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
PAP	- Project Affected Person
ARIPA	- Acquisition Requisition of Immovable Property Act-2017
CBE	- Community/Commercial Business Enterprise
CCL	- Cash Compensation Under Law
CUL	- Compensation Under the Law
DDR	- Due Diligence Report
DP	- Displaced Person
EHS	- Environmental Health and Safety
EMP	- Environmental Management Plan
EP	- Entitled Persons
FGD	- Focus Group Discussion
GOB	- Government of Bangladesh
GRC	- Grievance Redress Committee
GICDC	- Governance improvement and Capacity Development Consultants
GRM	- Grievance Redress Mechanism
LA&R	- Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LGED	- Local Government Engineering Department
LGRD & C	- Local Government Engineering Development & Cooperatives
LHS	- Left Hand Side
MCD	- Municipal Capacity Development
MDS	- Management Design & Supervision
MDSC	- Management Design & Supervision Consultant
MPR	- Monthly Progress Report
M&E	- Monitoring & Evaluation
MRV	- Market Replacement Value
NGO	- Non-Government Organization
PD	- Project Director
PMCU	- Project Management and Coordination Unit
PIU	- Project Implementation Unit
PPTA	- Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
PRA	- Project Readiness Assistance
PMO	- Project Management Office
PMU	- Project Management Unit
QPR	- Quarterly Progress Report
RCC	- Reinforcement Cement Concrete
R&R	- Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RF	- Resettlement Framework
RHS	- Right Hand Side
RoR	- Record of Right
ROW	- Right of Way

RP	- Resettlement Plan
SES	- Socio-economic Survey
SPS	- SafeguardPolicyStatements-09, ADB
SPAR	- Sub-project Appraisal Report
SIA	- Social Impact Assessment
XEN	ExecutiveEngineer
GIGCDC	- Governance Improvement and Capacity Development Consultants
PRA	- Project Readiness Assistance
TLCC	- Town Level Coordination Committee
SC	- Standing Committees
WC	- Word Committee

GLOSSARY

1. Affected Person (AP) - includes any person, affected households (AHs), firms or private institutions who, on account of changes that result from the project will have their (i) standard of living adversely affected; and/or (ii) right, title, or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, and/or grazing land), water resources, or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted, or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence, or habitat adversely affected, with physical or economic displacement.
2. Assistance - means support, rehabilitation and restoration measures extended in cash and/or kind over and above the compensation for lost assets.
3. Awardee - refers to person with interests in land to be acquired by the project after their ownership of said land has been confirmed by the respective Deputy Commissioner's office as well as persons with interests in other assets to be acquired by the project. Compensation for acquired assets is provided to 'awardees' through notification under Section 7 of the Land Acquisition Ordinance -2017.
4. Compensation - means payment in cash or kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost at current market value.
5. Cut-off date - refers to the date after which eligibility for compensation or resettlement assistance will not be considered. Date of service of notice under Section 3 of Land Acquisition Ordinance is considered to be the cut-off date for recognition of legal compensation and the start date of carrying out the census/inventory of losses is considered as the cut of date for eligibility of resettlement benefits.
6. Entitlements - include the range of measures comprising cash or kind compensation, income restoration assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and business restoration which are due to AHs, depending on the type and degree/nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.
7. Eminent Domain - refers to the regulatory authority of the Government to obtain land for public purpose/interest or use as described in the Ordinance and Land Acquisition Law 1982(Amended in 2017).
8. Household - A household includes all persons living and eating together (sharing the same kitchen and cooking food together as a single-family unit).

9. Inventory of losses - includes the inventory of the affected properties during census survey for record of affected or lost assets for preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan.
10. Non-titled - means those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or public land without permission, permit or grant, i.e., those people without legal title to land and/or structures occupied or used by them.
11. Project Affected Units (PAUs) - collectively indicate residential households (HHs), commercial and business enterprises (CBEs), common property resources (CPRs) and other affected entities as a whole.
12. Project Affected Family - includes residential households and commercial and business enterprises except CPRs.
13. Replacement cost - refers to the value of assets to replace the loss at current market price, or its nearest equivalent, and is the amount of cash or kind needed to replace an asset in existing condition, without deduction of transaction costs or for any material salvaged. Replacement cost is inclusive of any taxes or transaction fees required to replace the asset.
14. Resettlement - means mitigation of all the impacts associated with land acquisition including relocation and reconstruction of physical assets such as housing and restoration of income and livelihoods in post-relocation period.
15. Significant impact - refers to severity of impact with regard to loss of housing and productive assets of affected persons/families.
16. Structures - refers to all buildings including primary and secondary structures including houses and ancillary buildings, commercial enterprises, living quarters, community facilities and infrastructures, shops, businesses, fences, and walls, tube wells latrines etc.

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) has undertaken the Improving Urban Governance and Infrastructure Project (IUGIP) with financial assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB); ADB Loan to improve governance and urban service provision in selected 37 Paurashavas. Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Program (UGIIP) with financial assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB). As per the requirements of a contract signed with the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) on 7th September 2021 for "Consultancy Services for Project Readiness Services towards Urban Development (Sector) Project". ADB Loan to improve governance and urban service provision in selected 37 Paurashavas. It would allow prescribed allocation for infrastructure development from the project fund for 2021-22.

2. The overall objectives of the Project are (i) strengthen pro-poor and gender responsive urban governance and improve urban infrastructure and service delivery in 37 Paurashavas in Bangladesh (ii) develop these Paurashavas in an integrated and holistic way both in terms of governance and infrastructure. Featured by improved municipal services delivery, financial sustainability, citizen participation, accountability, inclusiveness, transparency and urban development control (iii) roll out application of governance criteria linked with budget allocation to all Class-A and Class-B Paurashavas in the country

3. **Involuntary Resettlement Due Diligence Report (DDR)** was prepared and endorsed by both the funding agencies and GoB to be adopted for implementation of UGIIP. The frameworks specified the screening procedures and the guidelines for identifying the APs, estimating the compensation and assistance to be paid for the losses, grievance redress mechanism, preparation of IEE and the institutional requirements for monitoring the implementation of social safeguard aspects of the project. This **DDR** for roads and drains sub-project (IUGIP/MONO/UT+DR/01/2023) of Monohardi Paurashava has been prepared following the PPTA and updated format.

4. Variety of sub-projects have been undertaken by IUGIP, potential social impacts of locality can be expected and cover a wide spectrum. Accordingly, the criteria for selection or exclusion of sub-projects address concerns related to potential significant or irreversible negative social impacts.

5. Potential social impacts may trigger from poor or improper location, planning and design practice. Construction impacts in a local setting and within the local community can be significant, even though of short duration and limited extent.

6. Government of Bangladesh (GoB) law and ADB policy require that the social impacts of development projects be identified and assessed as part of the planning and design process, and that action be taken to reduce those impacts to acceptable levels. This is done through the screening/impact assessment process, which has become an integral part of all ADB lending operations, project development and implementation.

7. The objectives of the Roads and Drains Improvement sub-project are to access and improve the urban social and environment through Rehabilitation/Maintenance/Construction of roads, drains, and improvement of roads and drains on various locations in Monohardi Paurashava locality.

8. **Categorization:** Monohardi Paurashava roads and drains sub-projects are classified as social Category B as per ADB SPS-09, as no significant or major impacts are envisioned. This Due Diligence report has been prepared in accordance with ADB SPS-09's requirements for social category B projects and provides mitigation and monitoring measures to ensure no significant impacts because of the sub-project.

9. The project has been classified as social 'Category B' by criteria in the Safeguard Policy Statement of the ADB-09 as applied by the ADB Urban Development Division, South Asia Department. Category B projects are "judged to have some adverse social impacts, but of lesser degree and/or significance than those for category A projects." As a result, "a Due Diligence Report (DDR) is required to determine whether or not significant social impacts warranting an IR are likely".

As per SPS-09 of ADB, the category of project as follows:

- (i) Category A: Any proposed project is likely to have significant adverse social impacts that are irreversible, diverse, or unprecedented. These impacts may affect an area larger than the sites or facilities subject to physical works. A social impact assessment (SIA) is required.
- (ii) Category B: If any projects have potential adverse social impacts are less adverse than those of category A projects. These impacts are site-specific, few if any of them are irreversible, and in most cases mitigation measures can be designed more readily than for category A projects. A social impact assessment (SIA) is required.
- (iii) Category C: If a project is likely to have minimal or no adverse social impacts. No social assessment is required although social implications need to be reviewed.

10. The objectives of the sub-projects are (i) to facilitate the local people with smooth communication and reduce water logging, traffic jam in proposed location.

11. **Sub-project Scope:** The proposed sub-project package as follows:

R-01: Improvement of Road by Dense Bituminous Carpeting (BC) at Chandanbari, starting from Pilot School to College Gate (RHD) (Ch. 0.00m - Ch. 955.00m), including RCC Cross Drain at Ch. 850m, and installation of Street Lights 32 nos. at Ward no.- 4, Monohardi Paurashava, Narsingdi. Total Length = 955m.

R-16: Improvement of Road by RCC, starting from Monohardi - Chalakchar RHD to Monohardi - Kapasia RHD (Bypass Road) (Ch. 0.00m - Ch. 745.00m), and installation of Street Lights 25 nos. at Ward no.- 7, Monohardi Paurashava, Narsingdi. Total Length = 745m.

R-20: Improvement of Road by Dense Bituminous Carpeting (BC) at Chandanbari, starting from Poultry Farm of Shahin To Monohardi Bus-Stand (Ch. 0.00m - Ch. 1213.00m) & Connecting Road starting from h/o Anower driver to h/o Chan Mia Akond (Ch. 0.00m - Ch. 90.00m), including RCC Cross Drains at Ch. 173m & Ch. 326m, Protection Work at Main Road Ch. 389m to 465m (L/S), Ch. 463m to 533m (R/S) & Connecting Road Ch. 70m to 90m (L/S & R/S), and installation of Street Lights 41 nos. at Ward no.- 5, Monohardi Paurashava, Narsingdi. Total Length = 1273m.

D-01: Construction of RCC U-Drain at Chandanbari, starting from h/o Abdul Hakim Sb. to Pilot School (Ch. 0.00m - Ch. 590.00m) and Pipe Drain starting from Pilot School to Brahmaputra River (Ch. 590.00m to 640.00m), at Ward no.- 4, Monohardi Paurashava, Narsingdi. Total Length = 640.00m.

D-08: Construction of RCC Pipe Drain at Bypass Road, starting from Monohardi-Chalakchar RHD To west direction Brahmaputra River (Ch. 0.00m - Ch. 850.00m), at Ward no.- 7, Monohardi Paurashava, Narsingdi. Total Length= 850.00m

D-10: Construction of RCC U-Drain at Chandanbari, starting from Akondabari Jame Mosque to RHD (Ch. 0.00m - Ch. 810.00m) & Connecting drain starting from h/o Chan Mia Akonda to h/o Anower Driver (Ch. 0.00m - Ch. 90.00m), at Ward no.- 5, Monohardi Paurashava, Narsingdi. Total Length = 900.00m

The proposed sub-project is very essential and important for the communication of community people and reduces water logging and traffic jam.

12. Considering all the above schemes, following steps were adopted by the PRS Consultant's team for Social Safeguard compliance –

- i. Review of the available Social and Environmental safeguard documents and categorization of the project as per ADB's SPS-09 and GoB guidelines ie. ARIPA-2017.
- ii. Separate Consultation with PRS team members, PMU staffs and PIU staffs to explain the importance of the safeguards.
- iii. Separate Workshops on safeguard policies for all Municipal Engineers, EE and AE of all the Paurashava under IUG
- iv. IP
- v. Screening and re-categorization of each and every scheme using IR, IP, checklists, transect walk and public consultation for individual schemes during visit to individual project scheme sites.

13. **Implementation Arrangements:** Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) only the executing agency (EA). LGED is responsible for providing support and guidance to Paurashavas concerning performance criteria and Paurashava development planning. Further, LGED is the main executing agency and responsible for the implementation activities by establishing a PMU. The participating Paurashavas are the implementing agencies with a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) within the Paurashava Organogram. Consultant teams are responsible for (i) detailed engineering design, contract documents preparation and safeguards facilitation; (ii) project management and administration support; (iii) assistance in supervising construction; (iv) strengthening of local governance, conducting required studies/surveys and (v) awareness raising on behavioral change in water, sanitation and solid waste management activities.

14. **Description of the Social Profile of the Paurashava:** Sub-project components are located in MonohardiPaurashava urban area or in its immediate surroundings which were converted into urban land use for many years ago, and there is no natural habitat left at these sites. There are no protected areas cultural heritage site, wetlands, mangroves, or estuaries in or near the sub-project's location. There are no forest areas within or near MonohardiPaurashava.

15. **Locations and sites of the proposed infrastructures** were considered to further reduce impacts. The concepts considered in design of the Monohardi roads, drains and street lights installation Sub-projects are: (i) locating facilities on government-owned land to avoid the need for land acquisition and relocation of people; (ii) prioritizing rehabilitation over new construction using public right of ways (ROWs), and taking all possible measures in design and selection of site or alignment to avoid social or resettlement impacts; (iii) avoiding where possible locations that will result in destruction/disturbance to historical and cultural places/values; (iv) avoiding tree-cutting where possible; (v) ensuring all planning and design interventions and decisions are made in consultation with local communities and reflecting inputs from public consultation and disclosure for site selection.

16. MDSC team integrate a number of measures, both structural and non-structural, to mainstream climate resilience into the MonohardiPaurashava roads and drains sub-project, including: (i) structural protection of facilities of future floods; (ii) location of components where there is no risk of flooding or other hazards and promote more efficient use of Paurashava resources accordingly as per public demand. As a result, some measures have already been included in the sub-project designs. This means that the impacts and their significance have already been reduced.

17. Mitigation measures have been developed to reduce all negative impacts to acceptable levels and will be assured through a program of environmental monitoring. The monitoring program will include observations on and off-site, document checks and interviews with workers and beneficiaries. The PMU will submit semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB which will include a detailed review of the physical and financial including corrective actions taken during implementation of the sub-project.

18. **Consultation, Disclosure and Grievance Redress:** The stakeholders were involved in developing the DDR through discussions on-site and public consultation, after which views expressed were incorporated into the report and in the planning and development of all the sub-projects. This report will be made available at public locations in the Paurashava and will be disclosed to a wider audience via the ADB and LGED project websites. The consultation process will be continued and expanded during project implementation to ensure that stakeholders are fully engaged in the project and have the opportunity to participate in its development and implementation. A grievance redress mechanism is described within the DDR to ensure any public grievances are addressed quickly.

19. **Monitoring and Reporting:** The PMU, PIU (MonohardiPaurashava), and Project Management Design and Supervision Consultants (MDSC) will be responsible for safeguard monitoring. The MDSC will submit monthly monitoring reports to PMU, and the PMU will send semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB. ADB will post the semi-annual social monitoring reports on its website as part of its disclosure requirements.

20. **Conclusion and Recommendations:** The citizens of MonohardiPaurashava will be the major beneficiaries of these sub-projects. All the sub-projects will facilitate the local people smooth communication and reduce water logging, traffic jam in proposed locations. In addition to improved and maintained social and environmental conditions, all the sub-projects will also construct roads improvement infrastructure. Therefore, the proposed sub-project is unlikely to cause significant adverse impacts and net social and environmental benefits to citizens of Monohardi Paurashava will be positive. The potential impacts that are associated with design, construction and operation can be mitigated to standard levels without difficulty through proper engineering design provided that the DDR is included in the contract document and its provisions implemented and monitored to their full extent.

21. Based on the findings of the study, there are no significant impacts and the classification of the sub-project as Category "B" is confirmed. No further special study or detailed social impact assessment (SIA) needs to be undertaken to comply with ADB SPS, (2009).

II. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

1. Bangladesh has a population of approximately 162 million and experienced rapid urbanization with the growth of many secondary towns over the last three decades. About 28 per cent of the total population now lives in urban areas where the population growth rate is much higher than the overall national growth rate. With the present high increase-trend in urban population, it is justifiably anticipated that by year-2020, such population will constitute nearly 40 percent of the national aggregate. One principal cause of such rapid growth is the presence of better opportunities spanning economic, communication, education, health and other social aspects in the urban areas.

Improving Urban Governance and Infrastructure Project(IUGIP)' with financial assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB). As per the requirements of a contract signed with the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) on 7th September 2021 for "Consultancy Services for Project Readiness Services towards Urban Development (Sector) Project". ADB Loan to improve governance and urban service provision in selected 37 Paurashavas. It would allow prescribed allocation for infrastructure

Sl. No	Division	District	City Corporation/Pourashava/Upazila	
			Upazila	Pourashava
1	2	3	4	
Already Approved (Main 37)				
1.	Dhaka	Gazipur	Kaliganj	Kaliganj
2.	Dhaka	Faridpur	Boalmari	Boalmari
3.	Dhaka	Faridpur	Bhanga	Bhanga
4.	Dhaka	Shariatpur	Naria	Naria
5.	Dhaka	Rajbari	Goalandha	Goalanda
6.	Dhaka	Kishoreganj	Hossainpur	Hossainpur
7.	Dhaka	Madaripur	Kalkini	Kalkini
8.	Dhaka	Munshigonj	Munshigonj Sadar	Munshiganj
9.	Dhaka	Narsingdi	Monohardi	Monohardi
10.	Dhaka	Narayanganj	Araihazar	Araihazar
11.	Dhaka	Tangail	Madhupur	Madhupur
12.	Chattogram	Chattogram	Bhanskhali	Bhanskhali
13.	Chattogram	Chattogram	Chandanaish	Chandanaish
14.	Chattogram	Chattogram	Swandip	Swandip
15.	Chattogram	Chattogram	Raozan	Raozan
16.	Chattogram	Chandpur	Faridganj	Faridganj
17.	Chattogram	Chandpur	Haziganj	Haziganj
18.	Chattogram	Chandpur	Matlab	Matlab(south)
19.	Chattogram	Noakhali	Begomgonj	Chowmuhoni
20.	Chattogram	Feni	Sonagazi	Sonagazi
21.	Chattogram	Laxmipur	Raipur	Raipur
22.	Chattogram	Brahmanbaria	Brahmanbaria	Brahmanbaria
23.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Baghmara	Bhabanigonj
24.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Charghat	Charghat
25.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Paba	Naohata
26.	Rajshahi	Chapai Nawabgonj	Gomastapur	Rohanpur
27.	Rajshahi	Pabna	Santhia	Santhia
28.	Khulna	Chuadanga	Alamdanga	Alamdanga
29.	Khulna	Kustia	Bharamara	Bharamara
30.	Khulna	Kustia	Kumarkhali	Kumarkhali
31.	Khulna	Jashore	Monirampur	Monirampur

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Sl. No	Division	District	City Corporation/Pourashava/Upazila	
			Upazila	Pourashava
1	2	3	4	
32.	Khulna	Meherpur	Gangni	Gangni
33.	Sylhet	Moulavibazar	Kulaura	Kulaura
34.	Sylhet	Habiganj	Chunarughat	Chunarughat
35.	Mymensingh	Netrakona	Madan	Madan
36.	Rangpur	Kurigram	Ulipur	Ulipur
37.	Rangpur	Lalmonirhat	Patgram	Patgram
Already Approved (Waiting 11)				
38.	Chattogram	Bandarban	Bandarban Sadar	Bandarban
39.	Chattogram	Chattogram	Fatikchari	Nazirhat
40.	Chattogram	Khagrachari	Khagrachari Sadar	Khagrachari
41.	Chattogram	Laxmipur	Ramgati	Ramgati
42.	Dhaka	Manikganj	Manikganj	Manikganj
43.	Mymensingh	Sherepur	Nokla	Nokla
44.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Mohanpur	Keshorehat
45.	Rajshahi	Naogaon	Patnitola	Nazipur
46.	Rajshahi	Chapai Nawabgonj	Shibganj	Shibganj
47.	Rangpur	Gaibandha	Sundarganj	Sundarganj
48.	Chattogram	Rangamati	Rangamati Sadar	Rangamati
(New Selected 12)				
49.	Dhaka	Gopalganj	Tungipara	Tungipara
50.	Chattogram	Feni	Daganbhuiyan	Daganbhuiyan
51.	Chattogram	Laxmipur	Ramganj	Ramganj
52.	Dhaka	Munshiganj	Mirkadim	Mirkadim
53.	Rajshahi	Bogra	Sariakandi	Sariakandi
54.	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	Gaforgaon	Gaforgaon
55.	Dhaka	Gazipur	Kaliakair	Kaliakair
56.	Sylhet	Moulavibazar	Moulavibazar Sadar	Moulavibazar
57.	Dhaka	Kishoreganj	Pakundia	Pakundia
58.	Dhaka	Kishoreganj	Bhairab	Bhairab
59.	Sylhet	Sunamganj	Chattak	Chattak
60.	Khulna	Jhenaidah	Mahespur	Mahespur
Additional (1)				
61.	Chattogram	Noakhali	Companyganj	Basurhat
Operation and Maintenance (O & M)				
62.	Dhaka	Gopalganj	Gopalganj	Gopalganj
63.	Dhaka	Kishoreganj	Kishoreganj	Kishoreganj
64.	Dhaka	Rajbari	Rajbari	Rajbari
65.	Chattogram	Brahmanbaria	Nabinagar	Nabinagar
66.	Chattogram	Laksam	Laksam	Laksam
67.	Chattogram	Laxmipur	Laxmipur	Laxmipur
68.	Khulna	Meherpur	Meherpur	Meherpur
69.	Khulna	Chuadanga	Chuadanga	Chuadanga
70.	Khulna	Jashore	Sharsha	Benapole
71.	Khulna	Jashore	Jashore	Jashore
72.	Khulna	Magura	Magura	Magura
73.	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	Muktagacha	Muktagacha
74.	Mymensingh	Netrakona	Netrakona	Netrakona
75.	Mymensingh	Sherpur	Sherpur	Sherpur
76.	Rajshahi	Chapai Nawabgonj	Chapai Nawabgonj	Chapai Nawabgonj
77.	Rajshahi	Joypurhat	Joypurhat	Joypurhat
78.	Rajshahi	Naogaon	Naogaon	Naogaon

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Sl. No	Division	District	City Corporation/Pourashava/Upazila	
			Upazila	Pourashava
1	2	3	4	
79.	Rajshahi	Pabna	Bera	Bera
80.	Rajshahi	Pabna	Ishwardi	Ishwardi
81.	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur
82.	Rangpur	Lalmonirhat	Lalmonirhat	Lalmonirhat
83.	Rangpur	Nilphamari	Nilphamari	Nilphamari
84.	Rangpur	Panchagarh	Panchagarh	Panchagarh
85.	Barishal	Barguna	Barguna	Barguna
86.	Barishal	Pirojpur	Pirojpur	Pirojpur

2. The Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) under the Local Government Division (LGD) of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRD&C) and having extensive experience in managing urban sub-projects financed by ADB, will be the executing agencies of the project.

II.SUB-PROJECT SCOPE AND DESCRIPTION

B. Proposed Components under Paurashava

3. The Project is to be implemented over a 12-month period from the date of loan effectiveness, scheduled for completion by June 2024. Prior to effectiveness of the IUGIP-PRS, conditionally scheduled in June 2024, ADB agreed with LGED consultancy during the Review Mission (July-September 2022). The proposed selected three roads and three drains Package: IUGIP/MONO/UT+DR/01/2023 is given in **Table-1** that presents sub-project summary information, **Table-2** that shows the comparison of ARIPA-2017 and ADB-SPS-09, **Table-3** that presents monthly income range of the Paurashava citizens, **Table-4** that provides summary of social impacts assessment of the roads and drains, **Table-5** that comprises entitlement matrix, and **Table-6** that shows tentative implementation schedule. Besides, **Figure-1** shows the project Paurashavas on Bangladesh map, **Figure-2** shows Monohardi Upazila Map, **Figure-3** shows locations of the roads and drains in Paurashava map, and **Figure-4** presents locations of the roads and drains in google map. In addition, **Figure-5** shows cross section of road, **Figure-6** shows cross section of drain, **Figure-7** presents stakeholder consultancy meetings, and **Figure-8** presents grievance redress system.

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Table-11: Components of the Proposed Roads and Drains sub-project

Package: Sub-Project (Roads, Drains+ Streetlights)

Name of Package:IUGIP/ MONO/UT+DR/01/2023

Sl. No.	FY	PDP SL No.	Scheme Name/ Name of Works	Length (m)/Nos.		Existing Paved Width (m)	Proposed Paved Width of Road/Drain Opening Width (m)	Crest width of Road/Drain Full width (m)	Land Ownership
1	2023-2024	R-001	Improvement of Road by Dense Bituminous Carpeting (BC) at Chandanbari, starting from Pilot School to College Gate (RHD) (Ch. 0.00m Ch. 955.00m), including RCC Cross Drain at Ch. 850m, and installation of Street Lights 32 nos. at Ward no.- 4, Monohardi Paurashava, Narsingdi. Total Length = 955m.	955	Ch. 0.00 to Ch. 955.00	4.0	4.0	4.25	Monohardi Paurashava
2		R-016	Improvement of Road by RCC, starting from Monohardi - Chalakchar RHD to Monohardi - Kapasia RHD (Bypass Road) (Ch. 0.00m - Ch. 745.00m), and installation of Street Lights 25 nos. at Ward no.- 7, Monohardi Paurashava, Narsingdi. Total Length = 745m.	745	Ch. 0.00 to Ch. 745.00	5.25	5.25	5.75	
3		R-020	Improvement of Road by Dense Bituminous Carpeting (BC) at Chandanbari, starting from Poultry Farm of Shahin To Monohardi Bus-Stand (Ch. 0.00m - Ch. 1213.00m) & Connecting Road starting from h/o Anower driver to h/o Chan Mia Akond (Ch. 0.00m - Ch. 90.00m), including RCC Cross Drains at Ch. 173m & Ch. 326m, Protection Work at Main Road Ch. 389m to 465m (L/S), Ch. 463m to 533m (R/S) & Connecting Road Ch. 70m to 90m (L/S & R/S), and installation of Street Lights 41 nos. at Ward no.- 5, Monohardi Paurashava, Narsingdi. Total Length = 1273m.	1273	Main Ch. 0.00 to Ch. 1213.00	4.0	4.0	4.25	
					Link Ch. 0.00 to Ch. 90.00	N/A	3.0	3.25	
			Total Road (A) =	2973					
4		D-001	Construction of RCC U-Drain at Chandanbari, starting from h/o Abdul Hakim Sb. to Pilot School (Ch.0.00m - Ch. 590.00m) and Pipe Drain starting from Pilot School to Brahmaputra River (Ch. 590.00m to 640.00m), at Ward no.- 4, Monohardi Paurashava, Narsingdi. Total Length = 640.00m.	640					
5		D-008	Construction of RCC Pipe Drain at Bypass Road, starting from Monohardi-Chalakchar RHD To west direction Brahmaputra River (Ch. 0.00m - Ch. 850.00m), at Ward no.- 7, Monohardi Paurashava, Narsingdi. Total Length= 850.00m	850					
6		D-010	Construction of RCC U-Drain at Chandanbari, starting from AkondabariJame Mosque to RHD (Ch.0.00m - Ch. 810.00m) & Connecting drain starting from h/o Chan Mia Akonda to h/o Anower Driver (Ch.0.00m - Ch. 90.00m), at Ward no.- 5, Monohardi Paurashava, Narsingdi. Total Length = 900.00m	900					
			Total Drain (B) =	2390					
			Grand Total (A+B) =	R = 2,973 D = 2,390					

** N/A= Not Applicable

Source: Design Section

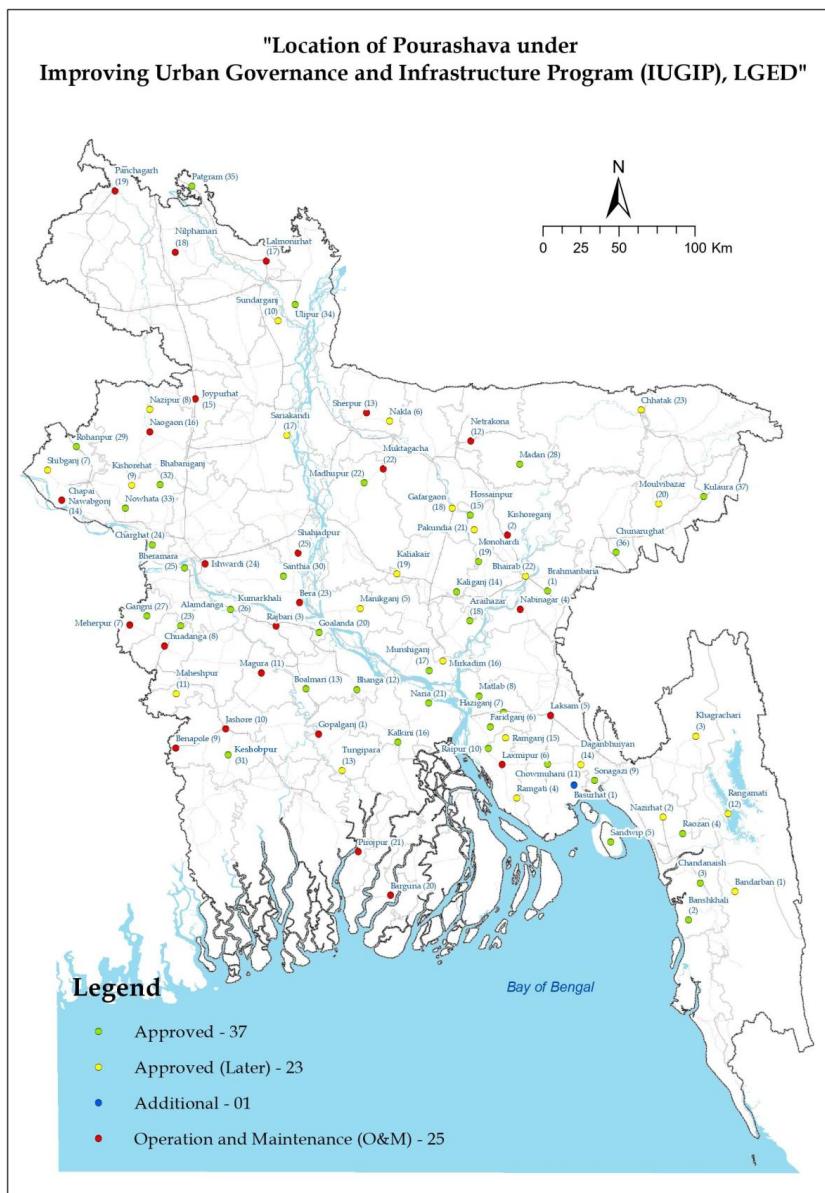
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Figure-1: Bangladesh Map Showing the Project Paurashavas



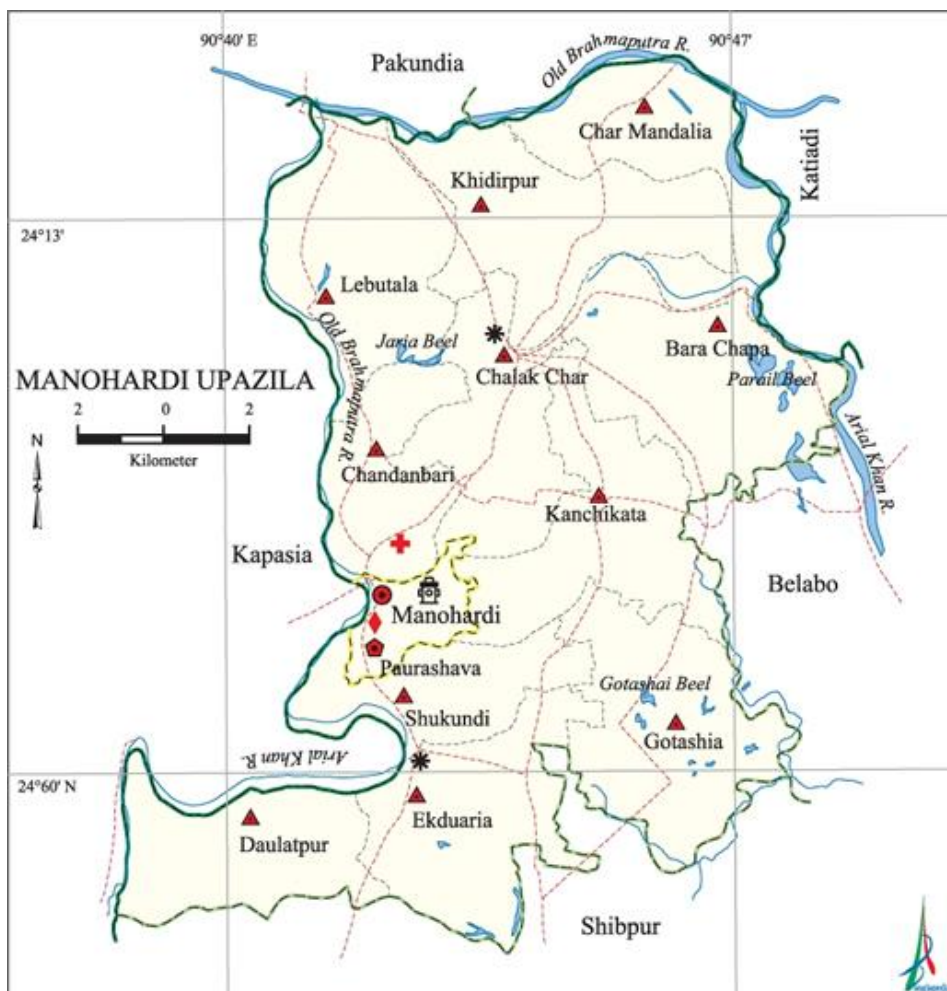
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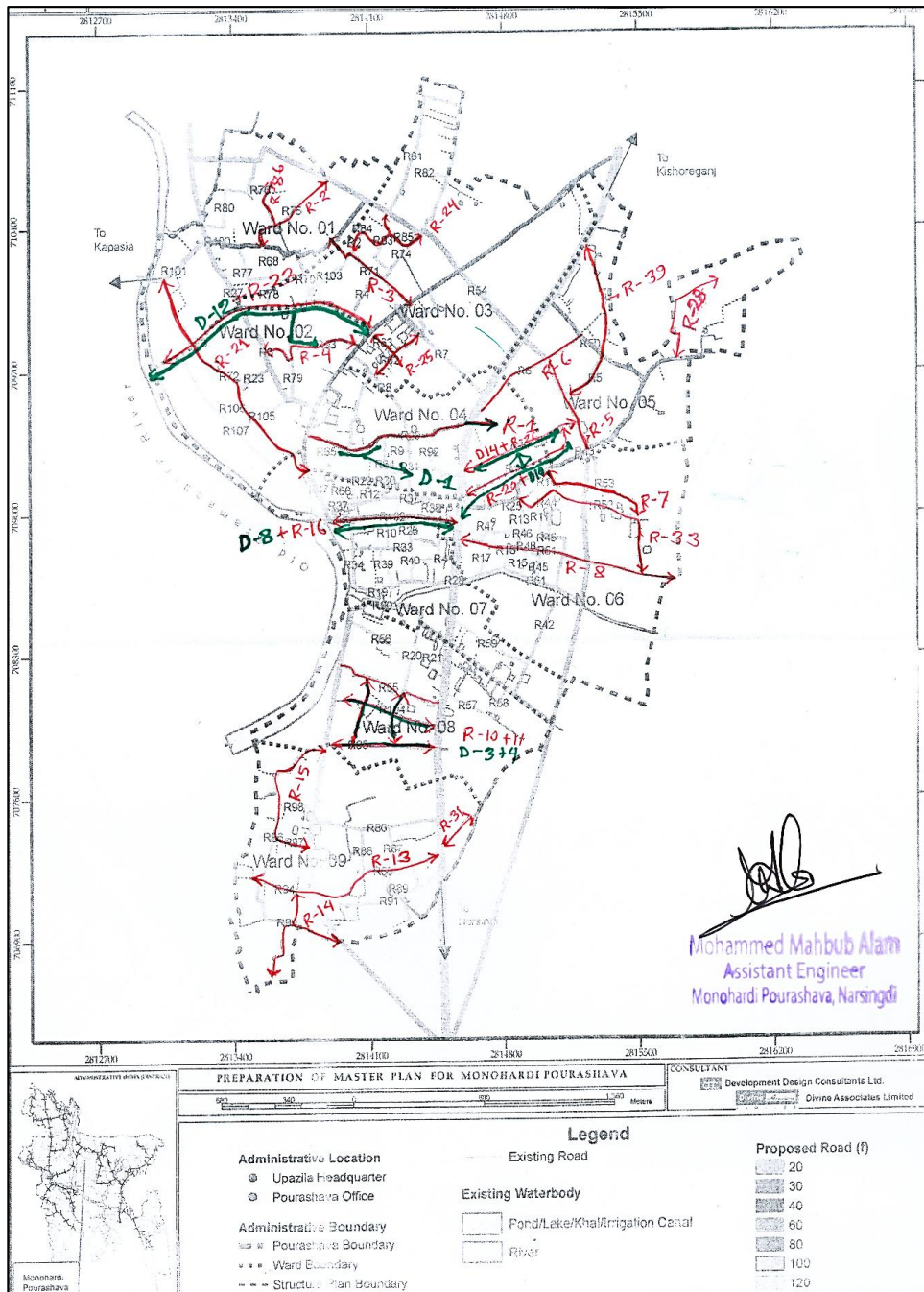
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Figure-2: Monohardi Upazila Map



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Figure-3: Map of Proposed Roads and Drains Location of Monohardi Paurashava



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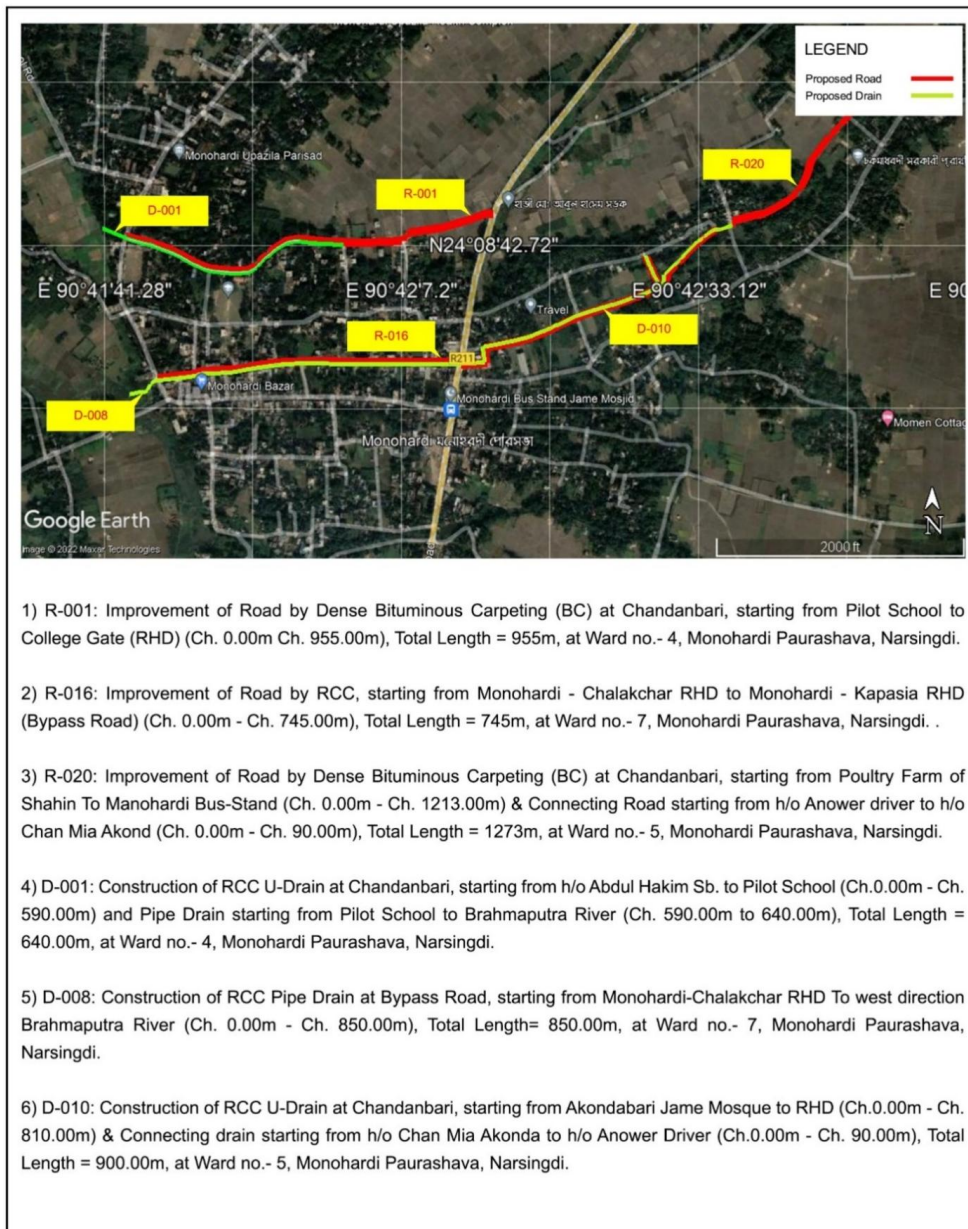
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Figure-4: Google Map Location of the Road and Drain Improvement Sub-project



Source: Consultant; September -2022

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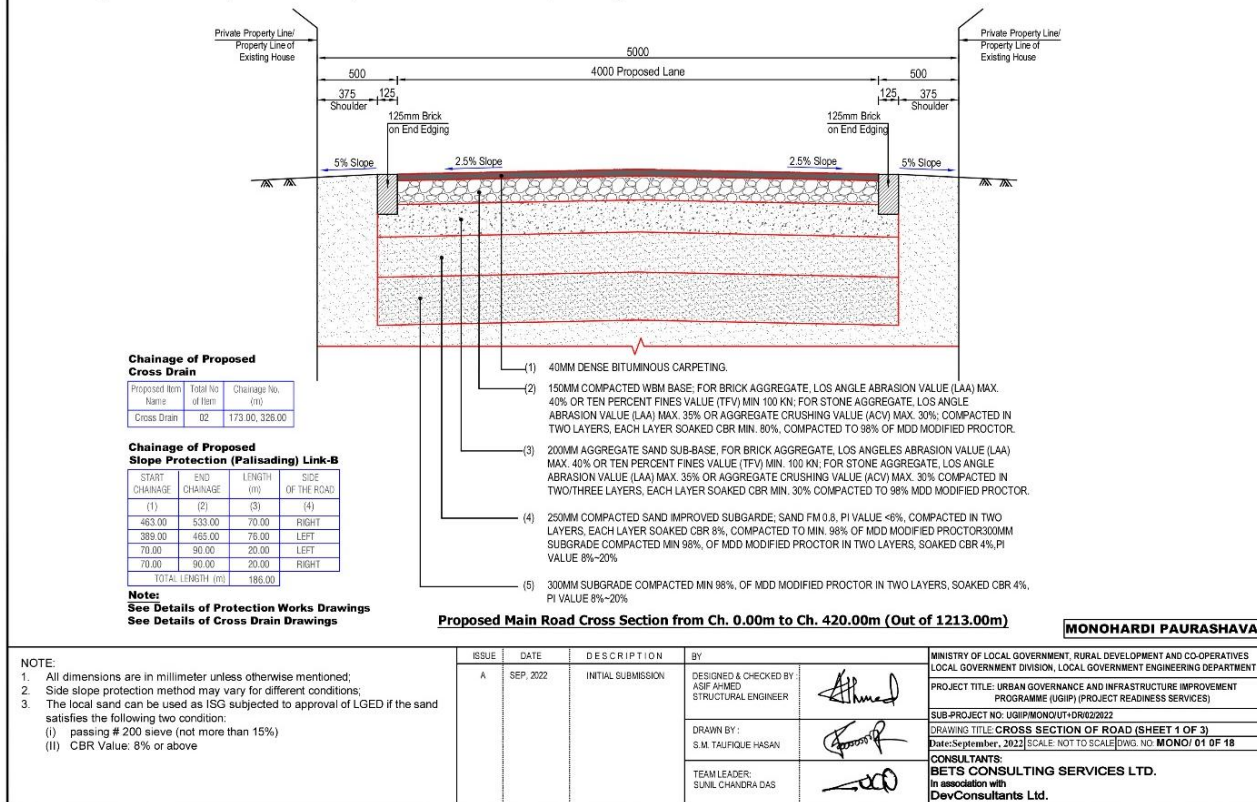
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Figure-5: Cross-Section of Road

Name of the Scheme: R - 20. Improvement of Road by Dense Bituminous Carpeting (BC) at Chandanbari, starting from Poultry Farm of Shahin To Manohardi Bus-Stand (Ch. 0.00m - Ch. 1213.00m) & Connecting Road starting from h/o Anower driver to h/o Chan Mia Akond (Ch. 0.00m - Ch. 90.00m), Total Length = 1273.00m, at Ward no.- 5, Monohardi Paurashava, Narsingdi.



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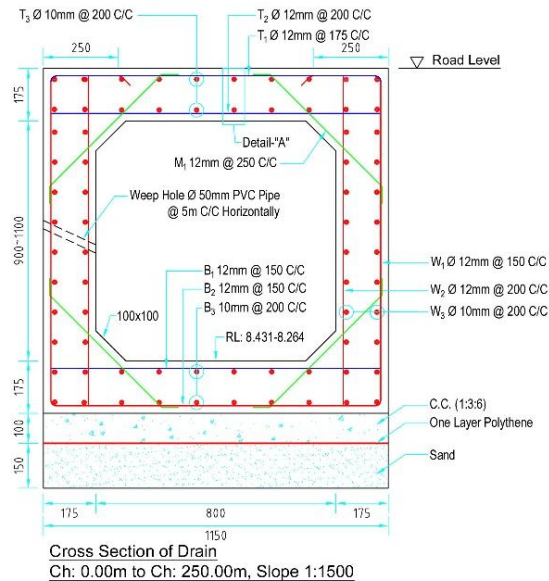
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Figure-66: Cross-Section of Drain

Name of the Scheme: D - 10. Construction of RCC Drain at Chandanbari, starting from Akondabari Jame Mosque to RHD (Ch.0.00m - Ch. 810.00m) & Connecting drain starting from h/o Chan Mia Akonda to h/o Anower Driver (Ch.0.00m - Ch. 90.00m), at Ward no.- 5, Monohardi Paurashava, Narsingdi. Total Length = 900.00m.



General Note:

1. Actual Drain section will be According to site condition.
2. Reinforced Cement Concrete work using Stone chips 20mm down graded (LAA value not exceeding 30), sand minimum FM 1.80 & cement having minimum 28days ultimate cylinder crushing strength shall not be less than 25 MPa.
3. Yield strength of reinforcement bar shall not be less than 410N/mm².
4. Dimensions are in mm unless otherwise specified.
5. Only 50% of MS bars shall be lapped at one place and staggered way.
6. Weep hole 50mm dia PVC Pipe @ 5000 c/c along with long direction.
7. Clear cover of reinforcement 40mm.

MONOHARDI PAURASHAVA				
ISSUE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	
A	JULY, 2022	INITIAL SUBMISSION	DESIGNED & CHECKED BY : ASF AHMED STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	
			DRAWN BY : S.M. TAUFIQUE HASAN	
			TEAM LEADER: SUNIL CHANDRA DAS	
MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATIVES LOCAL GOVERNMENT DIVISION, LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT PROJECT TITLE: URBAN GOVERNANCE AND INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME (UGIP) (PROJECT READINESS SERVICES) SUB-PROJECT NO: UGIP/MONOHARDI/DR/01/2022 DRAWING TITLE: CROSS SECTION OF DRAIN. Date: September, 2022 SCALE: NOT TO SCALE DWG. NO.: MONOH/01 OF 09 CONSULTANTS: BETS CONSULTING SERVICES LTD. In association with DevConsultants Ltd.				

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C. Purpose of the Due Diligence Report (DDR)

5. The Project requires that any proposed development will require that the laws and regulations of Bangladesh be applied in full.

This report aims to provide guidance on safeguard screening, assessment, institutional arrangement, and process to be followed for components of the project, where design takes place after approval. This report:

- Describes the project and its components;
- Explains the general anticipated environmental impacts and mitigation measures for the sub-projects;
- Specifies the requirements that will be followed in relation to screening and categorization, assessment, and planning, including arrangements for meaningful consultation with affected people and other stakeholders and information disclosure requirements;
- Assesses the capability of the project proponents to implement national laws and ADB's requirements (SPS-09), and identifies needs for capacity building;
- Specifies implementation procedures, institutional arrangements, and capacity development requirements; and
- Specifies monitoring and reporting requirements.

D. Possible Social Impact (if any)

6. For Monohardi Paurashava, Package No: IUGIP/MONO/UT+DR/01/2023; in total, three (3) roads and three (3) drains include 98 Street lights installation, construction and Improvement sub-project selected under IUGIP, LGED is the outcome of the feasibility study conducted during by the PMCU. Under feasibility study, a preliminary Social Safeguard Impact Assessment (SSIA) was conducted comprising a long list of proposed schemes combining roads, drains and other urban facilities components. At this stage of project implementation, PMCU Social safeguard Team conducted resettlement and social impact assessments in detail on the aforesaid designs completed and for implementation of the sub-project, comprising three roads (2,973 meters), three drains of 2,390 meters including installation of 98 streetlights for the concerned package. A social impact assessment for the design completed schemes of the sub-project was done conducting a thorough investigation of different social safeguard issues visiting each of the scheme site based on the final detail engineering design prepared by Engineering Consultant to fulfill the requirements of ADB's Involuntary Resettlement and Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009).

7. The major objective of the above study /investigations was to assess and identify all the possible socio-economic and resettlement impacts with necessary mitigation measures of different concerns. This report has been prepared only for the design completed schemes of 3 roads and 3 drains. The current sub-project covers construction of the foresaid roads selected within the Paurashava to facilitate proper communication/ transportation and improved communication network for the people of sub-project area. During investigations, it was revealed that the roads that been selected and so far, completed detail design for implementation will be constructed/ improved respectively on the existing roads that the land owned by the Paurashava authority and will be constructed including road shoulders without affecting any structures. The major findings of the social impact assessment study have been summarized below in **Table-4**.

E. Categorization of the Project:

8. The Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS 2009) of ADB provides guidance on the social and environment category of sub-projects based on the degree of anticipated social and environmental impacts. ADB social and environmental safeguard objectives are: (i) to ensure the environmental soundness and sustainability of sub-projects and (ii) to support the integration of environmental considerations into the sub-project decision-making process. ADB environmental safeguards are triggered if a project is likely to have potential environmental risks and impacts. A project is classified as one of the four social categories (A, B, C, or FI) based on the most environmentally sensitive component. Categories are as follows:

Category A: Project that is likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts which are irreversible, diverse, or unprecedented. These impacts may affect an area larger than the sites or facilities subject to physical works. A social impact assessment (SIA), including a social management plan (EMP), is required.

Category B: Project with potential adverse social impacts that are less adverse than those of category A projects. These impacts are site-specific, few if any of them are irreversible, and in most cases mitigation measures can be designed more readily than for category A projects. An involuntary Resettlement Plan (RP), including a Land Acquisition Plan (LAP), in some cases, LARP, is required.

Category C: Project that is likely to have minimal or no adverse social impacts. A Due Diligence Report (DDR) is required.

Category FI: Project is classified as category FI if it involves the investment of ADB funds to, or through, a financial intermediary.

The project has been categorized as B for social under the ADB's Safeguards PolicyStatement 2009 (SPS).

III. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

9.The primary purpose of this DDR is to investigate and describe impacts of the proposed sub-projects to the existing social and environmental issues. Specifically, the study aims to predict the potential impacts of the project activities and recommend mitigation and abatement measures for impacts (in the pre-construction, construction, after completion of works and operational stages of development) that are considered potentially adverse to the surrounding environment.

10.This DDR has been prepared with a view to identify Involuntary Resettlement (IR) impact and documentation whether payment of compensation at replacement value ensured or not. This report has been prepared based on both primary & secondary data and detailed engineering designs for the Road and drain sub-projects of MonohardiPaurashava. Relevant information and documents have also been collected from concerned offices and the Paurashava Development Plan (PDP). Further, information has been gathered from the Paurashava personnel over telephone whenever necessary.

F. Data Sources of DDR

11.The following documents were used as reference in the preparation of the DDR report:

- Available technical reports from Paurashava and various organizations
- GoB policy of the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, July 2017 Act. (Ordinance II of 1982 & revised & enacted in July 2017) (Chap. 3: Acquisition Compensation Matters: 9/2).
- Safeguard Policy Statement -Asian Development Bank, 2009
- Available laws, rules, regulations, acts, policies from Bangladesh Government

- websites
- Maps from open sources, Paurashava, and various governmental and non-governmental websites Data from secondary literatures including books and relevant websites,
- Terms of Reference of Third Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement (sector) Project (UGIIP-III) (EOI-Selection No. 159864)

G. Scoping and Gathering Baseline Data

12.Scoping of issues to be addressed in this report was collected through conduction of the assessment process (i.e., Safeguard team field visit conduction of Focus Group Discussion Meetings, stakeholder consultation, physically investigate each scheme sites, especially drains and their suitable outfall sites etc.) to collect the appropriate baseline information so that collected and the DDR report/study can focus on the relevant issues needed.

H. Structure of This Report

13.Following the ADB SPS 2009, the Report is structured as follows:

Executive Summary

- Chapter I** Introduction provides the background;
- Chapter II** Sub-project scope and Description (Proposed sub-project summary, purpose of this report, possible social impacts, and categorization the project as per SPS-09);
- Chapter III** Approach and Methodology (Data sources, scoping baseline information, structure of the report);
- Chapter IV** Policy, Legal Framework
- Chapter V** Sub-Project Description
- Chapter VI** Assessment of Anticipated Potential Project Impacts (IR checklist filled in);
- Chapter VII** Information Disclosure Consultation and Participation (purpose of public consultation, stakeholder and future consultation);
- Chapter VIII** Grievance Redress Mechanism description in detail;
- Chapter IX** Entitlement, Assistance and Benefits
- Chapter X** Land Acquisition and Resettlement;
- Chapter XI** Institutional Arrangements
- Chapter XII** Methodology used for this DDR
- Chapter XIII** Monitoring and Recording
- Chapter XIV** Implementation Schedule
- Chapter XV** Conclusion and Recommendation

IV. POLICY & LEGAL FRAMEWORK

14. ADB Safeguards Policy Statement, 2009. ADB SPS, 2009 applies to all ADB-financed and/or ADB-administered sovereign projects and their components, regardless of the source of financing, including investment projects funded by a loan, a grant, or other means. The three important elements of the ADB SPS, 2009 are (i) compensation to replace lost assets, livelihood, and income; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same standard of living with the project as without it. In addition, the absence of legal title to land should not be a bar to compensation. ADB SPS, 2009 requires compensation prior to actual income loss.

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

16. Laws of Government of Bangladesh. 'Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017', the Act has been applicable for the sub-project for MonohardiPaurashava. The land ownership certificate is provided by the paurashava authority to the effect that all the schemes will be implemented on paurashava owned land and thereby. The following **Table-2** provides a comparison of ARIPA-2017 and ADB SPS, 2009 principles and provides a gap analysis. Gaps between ARIPA and ADB, SPS 2009 were identified, and bridging measures are specified the project's RF, which is with LGED. The RF also specifies that in case of discrepancy between the policies of ADB and the government, the policy of ADB will prevail. This draft DDR and entitlement matrix therein represents a uniform document agreed upon by both the Government of Bangladesh and ADB to ensure compliance with their respective rules and policies. However, if any social impact issues arise due to the implementation of the sub-project, the compensation amount will be paid by the Paurashava authority as agreed upon as implementing agency.

Table-2: Comparison of ARIPA-2017 and ADB SPS, 2009

SL	ADB's SPS (2009)	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) 2017	GAPs Between ARIPA and ADB's Policies and Action Taken to Bridge the GAP
1	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever possible	Not defined in the ARIPA	Like with other donor-funded projects in Bangladesh the approach of avoiding involuntary resettlement has already been taken care of while preparing this project. This will be further practiced during design
2	Conducting census of displaced persons and resettlement planning	The ARIPA spells out that upon approval of the request for land by the office of the deputy commissioner, its own staff will conduct the physical inventory of assets and properties found on the land. The inventory form consists of the name of person, area of land, the list of assets affected, and the materials used in the construction of	The ARIPA does not define the census survey. It only reflects the inventory of losses (IOL), which is more in physical terms and only includes the names of the owners, etc. The ADB policy spells out a detailed census through household surveys of displaced persons in order to assess the vulnerability and other entitlements. This RP has been prepared

SL	ADB's SPS (2009)	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) 2017	GAPs Between ARIPA and ADB's Policies and Action Taken to Bridge the GAP
		the house. The cut- off date is the date of publication of notice that land is subject to acquisition, and that any alteration or improvement thereon will not be considered for compensation.	based on the data collected through conducting a census, a socioeconomic survey for the displaced persons, and an inventory of losses
3	Carry out meaningful consultation with displaced persons and ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement program	Section 3 of the ordinance provides that whenever it appears to the deputy commissioner that any property is needed or is likely to be needed for any public purpose or in the public interest, he will publish a notice at convenient places on or near the property in the prescribed form and manner, stating that the property is proposed for acquisition.	The ARIPA does not directly meet ADB's requirements. This section of the ordinance establishes an indirect form of public consultation. However, it does not provide for public meetings and project disclosure, so stakeholders are not informed about the purpose of land acquisition, its proposed use, or compensation, entitlements, or special assistance measures. The resettlement plan for the project has been prepared following a consultation process which involves all stakeholders (affected persons, government department/line agencies, local community, etc.), and the consultation will be a continuous process at all stages of the project development such as project formulation, feasibility study, design, implementation, and postimplementation, including the monitoring phase
4	Establish grievance redress mechanism.	redress mechanism. Section 4 allows the occupant of the land to raise objections in writing. These should be filed with the deputy commissioner within 15 days after the publication. The deputy commissioner will then hear the complaints and prepare a report and record of proceedings within 30 days following expiry of the 15-day period given to affected persons to file their objections.	The Section 4 provision is consistent with ADB's grievance redress requirements. The resettlement plan has a special provision for grievance procedures, which includes formation of a grievance redress cell, appointment of an arbitrator, and publication of the notice of hearings and the scope of proceedings.
5	Improve or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons.	The ARIPA does not address the issues related to income loss, livelihood, or loss of the nontitle holders. This only deals with the compensation for loss of land, structures, buildings, crops and trees, etc. for the legal titleholders.	he resettlement plan for this project keeps the provision for a census survey that will have the data on the loss of income and livelihood, and the same will be compensated as per the entitlement matrix for both physically and economically affected persons
6	Land-based resettlement strategy	The ARIPA does not address these issues.	The ARIPA does not meet the requirement of ADB. Though this option may be a difficult proposition, given the lack of government land and the

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SL	ADB's SPS (2009)	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) 2017	GAPs Between ARIPA and ADB's Policies and Action Taken to Bridge the GAP
			difficulties associated with the acquisition of private lands, the resettlement plan proposes land-for-land compensation as its priority, if feasible. Attempt will be made to find alternate land for the loss of land, in case it is available and if it is feasible, looking at the concurrence of host community and land value.
7	All compensation should be based on the principle of replacement cost.	The ARIPA states that the deputy commissioner determines the amount of compensation by considering: (i) the market value of the property based on the average value during the 12 months preceding the publication of notice of acquisition; (ii) the damage to standing crops and trees; (iii) damage by severing such property from the other properties of the person occupying the land; (iv) adverse effects on other properties, immovable or movable, and/or earnings; and (v) the cost of change of place of residence or place of business. The deputy commissioner also awards a sum of 100% on the market value of the property to be acquired.	The ARIPA is largely consistent with ADB policy. However, there are differences in the valuation of land and prices of affected assets, where ADB prescribes the use of current market rates/replacement cost in the project area. The ordinance does not ensure replacement cost or restoration of pre-project incomes of the affected persons. The resettlement plan addresses all these issues, and spells out a mechanism to fix the replacement cost by having an independent evaluator (committee) who will be responsible for deciding the replacement costs
8	Provide elocation assistance to displaced persons.	No mention of relocation assistance to affected persons in ARIPA	The resettlement plan provides for the eligibility and entitlement for relocation of the affected persons, in the form of relocation assistance which includes shifting allowances, right to salvage materials, and additional transitional assistance for the loss of business and employment.
9	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	The ARIPA does not have this provision.	The ARIPA does not comply with ADB policy. This is a major drawback of the national law/policy compared to that of ADB. The ARIPA only takes into consideration the legal titleholders and ignores the non-titleholders. The resettlement plan ensures compensation and assistance to all affected persons, whether physically displaced or economically displaced, irrespective of their legal status. The end of the census survey will be considered the cut-off date, and affected persons listed before the cutoff date will be eligible for assistance.

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SL	ADB's SPS (2009)	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) 2017	GAPs Between ARIPA and ADB's Policies and Action Taken to Bridge the GAP
10	Disclose the resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation in an accessible place and a form and language understandable to affected persons and other	The ordinance only ensures the initial notification for the acquisition of a particular property.	The ARIPA does not comply with ADB's SPS-2009 as there is no mention of disclosure of resettlement plan. The SPS ensures that the resettlement plan, along with the necessary eligibility and entitlement, will be disclosed to the affected persons in the local language (Bengali) in the relevant project locations and concerned government offices, and the same resettlement plan will also be disclosed on the executing agency's website and on the website of ADB.
11	Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation	The ARIPA has a provision to include all the costs related to land acquisition and compensation of legal property and assets. However, it does not take into account the cost related to other assistance and involuntary resettlement.	The ARIPA partially meets the requirement of ADB, as it only deals with the cost pertaining to land acquisition. The resettlement plan provides eligibility to both titleholders and non- titleholders with compensation and various kinds of assistances as part of the resettlement packages, and the entire cost will be part of the project cost.
12	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic.	The ARIPA has the provision that all the compensation will be paid prior to possession of the acquired land.	The ARIPA meets the requirement of ADB.
13	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, and their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons.	This is not clearly defined in the ARIPA.	The ARIPA does not comply with ADB safeguards policies. The resettlement plan has a detailed provision for a monitoring system within the executing agency. The executing agency will be responsible for proper monitoring of resettlement plan implementation, and the monitoring report will be verified by an external expert.

V. DESCRIPTION OF THE SUB-PROJECT

17. Monohardi Paurashava lies between 24°04'44" to 24°15'42"N north latitude and 90°38'86" to 90°49'43"E east longitude. This Paurashava is located at Monohardi Upazila of Narsingdi district under Dhaka Division. Monohardi Paurashava is located within the Narsingdi district HQs at a distance about 40 km. and at northern part of Narsingdi district. According to Banglapedia, this Paurashava is bounded by Pakundia and Katiadiupazila on the north, and Kapasia Upazila on the west. Monohardi is 'B' category Paurashava with an area 7.45 sq. km according gazette notification and consists of 9 Wards and 15 mouzas. The Paurashava is located about 120 kilometers away from Dhaka city center and has of 18630 nos. population (BBS 2011). The total tax holders of the paurashava are 5,341 (source: paurashava data). This upazila is located near the Brahmaputra river.

Main water bodies and rivers includes: OLD BRAHMAPUTRA, ARIAL KHAN; GotashiaBeel, JariaBeel and ParailBeel are notable in the paurashava area.

18.The total average literacy rate is 42.7% of the paurashava; male: 44.7%, female: 40.9%. The main sources of income are from agriculture: 64.78%, non-agricultural labourer: 2.4%,

industry: 0.73%, commerce: 11.81%, transport and communication: 2.72%, service: 7.04%, construction: 0.9%, religious service: 0.19%, rent and remittance from abroad: 2.8% and others: 6.63%.

The ownership of agricultural land: 71.36%, landless: 28.64%; agricultural landowner: urban 58.26% and rural 72.04%.

19. There are a number of Hats, bazars: 27, fairs: 5, most noted of which are Hatirdia Hat, Monohardi Hat, Chalak Char Hat, Sagardi Hat and MonohardiKhalparMela.

Main exports items are Jute, banana, betel leaf, garlic, vegetables.

19. The paurashava has access to utility services, like, all wards and unions of the paurashava and upazila have brought under rural electrification network. However, 23.37% of the dwelling households have access to electricity.

The sources of drinking water cover: Tube-well 90.58%, tap 0.47% pond 6.33% and others 2.62%.

The sanitation 29.21% (rural 28.33% and urban 46.23%) of dwelling households of the paurashava and upazila use sanitary latrines and 27.03% of dwelling households use non-sanitary latrines; 43.76% of households do not have latrine facilities.

There are a number of health centres, as: Upazila health complex 1, satellite clinic and family planning centre 7, Bradley Burt Charitable Hospital at Monohardi (1921). Including a number of education institutions.

Some NGOs are operationally important and active like: BRAC, ASA and sda etc.

20. The present Mayor is: Mohammad Aminur Rashid. (Source: Banglapedia)

21. Monthly income range of the inhabitants of the Paurashava is presented in the following **Table-3**.

Table-3: Monthly Income range of Paurashava Residents

Tk.0-5000	Tk.5001-10,000	Tk.10,001-20,000	Tk.20,001-50,000	Tk.50,001-1,00,000	Tk.100,000 +	
39%	31%	17.9%	8%	3%	1.1%	100%

Source: Paurashava, September-2022

The Roads Improvement sub-project selected for Monohardi Paurashava is the outcome of the feasibility study conducted by the project management coordination unit (PMCU), IUGIP, LGED. Under feasibility study, a preliminary Social Safeguard Impact Assessment (SSIA) was conducted comprising a long list of proposed schemes combining roads, drainage, street lightings including other urban facilities components. At this stage of project implementation, PMCU Social safeguard Team conducted resettlement & social impact assessments in detail on the aforesaid design completed & for implementation of sub-project, comprising three (3) roads, three (3) drains, and 98 streetlights including RCC cross drains and protection works for the concerned package. This social impact assessment for the design completed schemes of the sub-project was done conducting a thorough investigation of different social safeguard issues through visiting each of the scheme sites including outfalls of each drain etc. based on the final detail engineering design prepared by Engineering Consultant team to fulfill the requirements of ADB's Involuntary Resettlement and Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009). The major objective of the above study/ investigations was to assess and identify all the possible socioeconomic and resettlement impacts with necessary mitigation measures of different concerns. However, the current sub-project covers construction of the aforesaid

roads, drains and street lights selected within the Monohardi Paurashava to facilitate proper communication/transportation & drainage facilities for the people of sub-project area. During investigations, it was revealed that the roads& drains selected and so far, completed detail design for implementation will be constructed /improved respectively on the existing road alignments & along the road shoulders without affecting any structures. Moreover, due to construction/improvement of the aforesaid roads and drains under the project are not expecting to have neither any physical nor any economic displacement of any people. Based on the available design and scope of work; the entire work have been proposed within public RoW owned by Monohardi Paurashava. There is no need of land acquisition for the purpose of the project and the land use will be unchanged. No involuntary resettlement impact is anticipated and hence, there is no need to prepare a resettlement plan for the sub-project.

VI. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL SOCIAL IMPACT

22. The Social safeguard Team conducted the social impact study visiting sub-project sites in September 2022. The main purpose of the study was to assess and quantify resettlement and social safeguard issues. During site investigations, consultants had discussions and sharing of ideas with the mayor and councilors & concerned Engineers/officials, of the Paurashava, at the Paurashava office and also conducted meetings with the local people, local government representatives in the sub-project area. However, during field visit program, Consultant physically visited all the design completed road and drain alignments selected for construction and improvement under the sub-project and investigated about likely impacts on the people with respect to land acquisition & resettlement and other social safeguard issues.

During site visit, Assistant Engineer, one sub-assistant Engineer, and a surveyor of the Paurashava accompanied the consultants to assist in identifying the locations & alignments of the proposed drain and organized consultations/meetings with the local representatives and people of the sub-project area. An impact checklist with require verification of the sites is attached with this report in **Table-4**.

23. **As mitigation measures of temporary disturbance**, contractors and PIU will ensure and comply the issues of pedestrian's safety relating design consideration such as dedicated pedestrian walkways on roads, covering of drainages (metal sheet/pontoon) to serve as walkways, provision of speed bumps in areas where there is high traffic for school children and accident-prone stretches, and provision of safety signs and boards. During construction phase, mitigation measures as specified in the sub-project EMPs will be implemented by the contractors and closely supervised by Paurashava PMO and consultants.

Road closure is not anticipated during construction period. The contractor/s will be required to submit a traffic management plan and implement in coordination with Paurashava traffic authority. Provision of alternative routes and this will be communicated via public announcements, billboards and notices.

The contractors will be required to factor in their work schedules the timing of operations of business/shops along the alignments. The businesses/ shops will be notified 7 days and again 2 days prior to start of construction activities. Access will be maintained through provisions of planks and metal sheets across trenches.

The contractors will be required to repair/ restore any damaged assets to its pre-construction condition at own cost.

SUB-PROJECT Impacts, BENEFITS and Anticipated Positive or Negative Impacts

24. **Employment and Poverty Alleviation.** The sub-project investments will contribute to eradicating poverty by promoting the expansion of employment and business opportunities. Labor intensive technologies will be adopted during the construction phase which will create

short-term employment opportunities for those in the Paurashava's skilled and unskilled labor force.

Long-term employment opportunities will subsequently be created during each sub-project's operations phase particularly in relation to O&M activities. It is also expected that the sub-project investments on basic urban and economic infrastructures will encourage private sector investments thereby creating more business and employment opportunities.

25. Through construction and improvement of roads & drains under the sub-project is anticipated to bring various quantifiable benefits. Availability of good drainage facilities will add to improve both the quality of life, and living condition of residents, easy transportation with low cost, which will bring new avenues for investments and consequently will boost the economic development. Extended benefits will include employment opportunity of local people in construction works and thus to receive short-term socio-economic benefits. To ensure benefit to local people, the Contractors will be required to employ labor force from local communities, particularly within the vicinity of construction sites as much as possible. The main beneficiaries of the improved road & drainage, street light will be for the citizen of Paurashava area provided with better transport & drainage facilities to a considerable number of population of the town. This will improve the quality of life of residents of the city as well as raising standards of both individual and public health. Moreover, the sub-project will bring economic gain to local people in the form of increased employment and while spending less on healthcare & transport, will save money leading to improve in livelihood standards significantly.

Local people, including women, should be given the opportunity to be engaged as construction workers, and as sub-contractors. There are no indigenous people or cultural heritage sites that will be affected during the implementation of the sub-projects.

26. Loss of Income & Livelihood Opportunities. None of the community facilities like schools, cemeteries, mosques, hospitals, temples, or others religious, cultural and historical properties are going to be affected. Though the proposed site is near the locality and it is covered within the market areas, but there is no chance to be affected by odor.

Given the scale of the project it is likely that a number of local people will obtain at least temporary socio-economic benefits, by gaining employment in the construction workforce, and thus raising their levels of income. In addition, a significant number of employments will be generated associated with the O&M of the facilities to be developed under the sub-projects. These benefits can bring wider social gains if they are directed at vulnerable groups. Monohardi Paurashava will ensure the following labor management issues: • No child (age group 0 to below 18) will be engaged in the infrastructure activities as labor and no labor of age group of more than 65-years old will be engaged in the sub-project site • No gender discrimination regarding payment of sub-project site • Availability of safe drinking water and sanitation to the workers of sub-project site • Separate labor/child care room and toilet for the women including breast feeding corner • Equal payment for equal work in due time for the male and female labor.

27. DDR Contingency Budget. A contingency budget of 5% of construction cost will be considered for unseen needs during implementation period and DDR updating and other activities including, grievance redress, consultation, information dissemination, SAP, GAP etc.

Mitigations of Social Concerns

28. Although the road and drainage schemes under the sub-project construction/improvement is not expecting any land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, either physical or economic displacement, or temporary restrictions to land use. However, some assumptions were made that during civil works for different schemes, pedestrians, residents and shopkeepers/different business operators carrying out different economic activities particularly beside the road; customers might face temporary

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disturbances in connection to movement and operate their business. In order to avoid even minor temporary disturbances during the construction activities, the following measures are suggested to eliminate such impacts:

- Informing all residents' local households and traders about the nature and duration of works in advance, so that they can make necessary preparations to face the situation.
- Providing wooden walkways/planks across trenches for pedestrians and metal sheets where vehicle access is required and proper precautions and barricade will be provided to avoid accidents into the ditch for children, women, elderly people and handicapped and vehicle. Also, proper signboard, milking, leaflet and communications are essential in this connection. Necessary alternative road network and diversion of traffic will be mandatory for this. Project authority and contractors will be liable and compensate any loss or damage due to negligence of contractors and this should be included in the contract document and procurement policy of the contractors.
- Increasing the workforce and using appropriate equipment to complete the work in a minimum timeframe.
- Suggest people to wear mask to prevent from dust problem during construction and also routine water spray is essential to avoid and minimize dust in the air and nearby residence.
- Other social concern, if any will be properly solved by Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) under the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) of the project already formed by the PIU/PMCU.
- Paurashava will prepare Social Action Plan (SAP), Gender Action (GAP), Poverty Reduction Plan and Stakeholders Engagement Plan in this connection. Gender segregated data will be preserved through routine monitoring of implementation work and Paurashava will preserve baseline information of pre project, during project and post project evaluation by formation of social development unit of the Paurashava.
- Any other preventive measure to be adopted as required considering the situation during construction.

Therefore, the above mitigation measures during civil works would not impede local resident, pedestrians' customers, and clients from shopping locally or using the usual services from local businesses.

Table-4: Social Impact Assessment of Roads and Drains Sub-project
Name of Package: IUGIP/ MONO/UT+DR/01/2023

PDP SI No.	F Y	PDP ID No.	Scheme Name/ Name of works	Length (m)/Nos	Type of loss/ Affected	Name of APs	Possible social Impact	Resettlement required or not	Indigenous people	Remarks
ROADS										
MONO-R01	IUGIP/MONO/UT+DR/01/2023	MONO-R01	Improvement of Road by Dense Bituminous Carpeting (BC) at Chandanbari, starting from Pilot School to College Gate (RHD) (Ch. 0.00m Ch. 955.00m), including RCC Cross Drain at Ch. 850m, and installation of Street Lights 32 nos. at Ward no.- 4, Monohardi Paurashava, Narsingdi. Total Length = 955m	955 SL-32	No loss applicable	Not applicable	- No IR impacts - No requirement for land acquisition - There is no possibility of any adverse impact in terms of losing income or livelihood. - Temporary disturbance of pedestrians and vehicles to be addressed in the sub-projectEMP.	Not required	Not found	Monohardi Paurashava own land
MONO-R16		MONO-R16	Improvement of Road by RCC, starting from Monohardi - Chalakchar RHD to Monohardi - Kapasia RHD (Bypass Road) (Ch. 0.00m - Ch. 745.00m), and installation of Street Lights 25 nos. at Ward no.- 7, Monohardi Paurashava, Narsingdi. Total Length = 745m.	745 SL-25	No loss applicable	Not applicable	- No IR impacts - No requirement for land acquisition - There is no possibility of any adverse impact in terms of losing income or livelihood. - Temporary disturbance of pedestrians and vehicles to be addressed in the sub-projectEMP.	Not required	Not found	Monohardi Paurashava own land
MONO-R20		MONO-R20	Improvement of Road by Dense Bituminous Carpeting (BC) at Chandanbari, starting from Poultry Farm of Shahin To Monohardi Bus-Stand (Ch. 0.00m - Ch. 1213.00m) & Connecting Road starting from h/o Anower driver to h/o Chan Mia Akond (Ch. 0.00m - Ch. 90.00m), including RCC Cross Drains at Ch. 173m & Ch. 326m, Protection Work at Main Road Ch. 389m to 465m (L/S), Ch. 463m to 533m (R/S) & Connecting Road Ch. 70m to 90m (L/S & R/S), and installation of Street Lights 41 nos. at Ward no.- 5, Monohardi Paurashava, Narsingdi. Total Length = 1273m	1273 SL-41	No loss applicable	Not applicable	- No IR impacts - No requirement for land acquisition - There is no possibility of any adverse impact in terms of losing income or livelihood. - Temporary disturbance of pedestrians and vehicles to be addressed in the sub-projectEMP.	Not required	Not found	Monohardi Paurashava own land
			Total Road length =	2,973m						
D01		D01	Construction of RCC U-Drain at Chandanbari, starting from h/o Abdul Hakim Sb. to Pilot School (Ch.0.00m - Ch. 590.00m) and Pipe Drain starting from Pilot School to Brahmaputra	640	No loss applicable	Not applicable	- No IR impacts - No requirement for land acquisition - There is no possibility of any adverse impact in terms of losing income or	Not required	Not found	Monohardi Paurashava own land

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PDP SI No.	F Y	PDP ID No.	Scheme Name/ Name of works	Length (m)/Nos	Type of loss/ Affected	Name of APs	Possible social Impact	Resettlement required or not	Indigenous people	Remarks
			River (Ch. 590.00m to 640.00m), at Ward no.- 4, Monohardi Paurashava, Narsingdi. Total Length = 640.00m.				livelihood. • Temporary disturbance of pedestrians and vehicles to be addressed in the sub-projectEMP.			
D-08		D-08	Construction of RCC Pipe Drain at Bypass Road, starting from Monohardi-Chalakchar RHD To west direction Brahmaputra River (Ch. 0.00m - Ch. 850.00m), at Ward no.- 7, Monohardi Paurashava, Narsingdi. Total Length= 850.00m	850	No loss applicable	Not applicable	• No IR impacts • No requirement for land acquisition • There is no possibility of any adverse impact in terms of losing income or livelihood. • Temporary disturbance of pedestrians and vehicles to be addressed in the sub-projectEMP.	Not required	Not found	Monohardi Paurashava own land
D-10		D-10	Construction of RCC U-Drain at Chandanbari, starting from AkondabariJame Mosque to RHD (Ch.0.00m - Ch. 810.00m) & Connecting drain starting from h/o Chan Mia Akonda to h/o Anower Driver (Ch.0.00m - Ch. 90.00m), at Ward no.- 5, Monohardi Paurashava, Narsingdi. Total Length = 900.00m	900	No loss applicable	Not applicable	• No IR impacts • No requirement for land acquisition • There is no possibility of any adverse impact in terms of losing income or livelihood. • Temporary disturbance of pedestrians and vehicles to be addressed in the sub-projectEMP.	Not required	Not found	Monohardi Paurashava own land
			Total Drains Length =	2,390m						
			Total Roads Length = Drains length= Streetlights =	2,973 m 2,390m 98 Nos.	No loss applicable	Not applicable	• No IR impacts • No requirement for land acquisition • There is no possibility of any adverse impact in terms of losing income or livelihood. • Temporary disturbance of pedestrians and vehicles to be addressed in the sub-projectEMP.	Not found	Not found	Monohardi Paurashava own land

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VII. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

I. Purpose of Public Participation

29. The development and construction of any project will impact on the surrounding human and physical environment and will have beneficial or adverse effects. It is therefore essential that the community can fully understand the project, have the opportunity to express their views and to become directly involved in the project's overall decision-making process.

30. In accordance with the requirements of the ADB as defined in the SPS 2009, the "borrower will carry out meaningful consultation with affected people and other concerned stakeholders, including civil society, and facilitate their informed participation" The following activities have therefore been carried out in his project in accordance with the ADB requirements.

31. In this regard, LGED has developed an Information Leaflet describing about the objective, characteristics and the output, benefits, and other issues for information disclosure mechanism. A sample has been given in **Appendix-2**.

32. As per project requirement, the safeguard consultant team organized during September 2022, a number of consultation training program for all staff working in IUGIP, consultants and Paurashava staff on safeguard policies. The aim of the consultation programme was to inform all stakeholders about the importance of the safeguard policies and their implementation at the design construction and operation stage. Field consultation meetings were conducted with local people and beneficiaries/users of the roads, drains and streetlights facilities. A prescribed questionnaire was used with substantial information and different kinds of participants including project-affected persons, who may suffer temporary access disruptions during construction activities from the sub-project area attended these focus group discussion meetings. Issues discussed and feedbacks received including list of participants along with details of date, time, and location are given in **Appendix-8**. The EMP has a detail description incorporated accordingly. These include speedy construction works to ensure low impacts to community during road closures and local employment.

33. Consultations by the PIU supported by the RES and the PMU include the following:

- Focus-group discussions (FGDs) and Workshop with affected persons and other stakeholders (including women's groups, NGOs and CBOs) to hear their views and concerns, were conducted and concerns were addressed in sub-project design.
- Structured consultation meetings with the institutional stakeholders (government bodies and NGOs) to discuss and approve key aspects of the sub-project.

A. Stakeholder Consultation

34. A workshop cum Consultation meeting was held for selection of different prioritized sub-projects viz. roads, drains and kitchen market, supermarket etc. on 04-09-2022 with the local community, Paurashava officials, Councilors, TLCC, WC members, public representatives, local community people, local elites, businessmen, minority community, teachers, religious leaders, journalists, other government officials and different stakeholders since sub-project preparation to date at different stages of the project activities. In addition to that Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Meeting was held in the project site as a part of information dissemination about the upcoming sub-project implementation. Details are in the **Appendix-8**. The major objective of such consultations was to identify different issues, problems/constraints and prospects and feedback from the participants in connection to different development activities under the sub-project. Consultation is a continuous process which requires holding meetings from the very beginning of the project preparation to implementation of the project. The consultations conducted so far were mainly covering information dissemination about the

project /sub-project& its scope, possible positive and negative impacts includes necessity of land acquisition, procedures of compensation valuation for the affected land & properties, payment of compensation, PAPs/local people's opinions /feedback on different social issues & concerns e.g. fair compensation, grievances, local demand, involvement of PAPs & local people in different project activities & employment in project works etc.

35.However, such consultations/meetings were conducted at Paurashava office and also at sub-project sites among the Paurashava officials, local representatives, and local community people to assess the project impacts. The consultations were covered mainly to inform project stakeholders include project beneficiaries about the project concept, its objectives and different social safeguard issues, land acquisition requirements etc. as per technical design of the sub-projects. They were also consulted to know about their perceptions on risks and consequences of the sub-project development concerns, views on alternative options and beneficiary participation in Project cycle. The local elites, project beneficiaries along with local residents/community leaders and other stakeholders were consulted through group meetings and personal contact. The inputs from the stakeholders' meetings have been used to develop appropriate mitigation measures. This interactive approach will continue during the implementation of the sub-project. The findings of the above consultations revealed lots of positive impacts in spite of a few temporary impacts/concerns limited to construction period only, which have the scope of mitigation.

Figure-7:Picture Views of Consultation with Paurashava Officials and other stakeholders in the sub-project area.



Meeting at Monohardi Paurashavawith concerned Engineers and officials; Date; 04.09.2022



Meeting at Monohardi Paurashava with concerned personnels; Date; 04.09.2022



Addressed on the importance of the workshop by the Mayor at Monohardi Paurashava with TLCC, WC, and other concerned Engineers and officials; Date; 04.09.2022



Group Presentation View of Workshop at Monohardi Paurashava; Date: 04.09.2022

B. Future Consultation and Disclosure:

36. To make the project successful, public consultation and disclosure is a continuous process throughout the project implementation period with all interested parties, beneficiaries, and stakeholders.

37. Public consultation meeting with the project communities will be held at the project location to know people's opinions and suggestions to make the better plan for future work programs interactive. Public opinions and suggestions will be taken by an aggregate of individual's views and attitudes about the project expressed by a significant proportion of the community to make the project meaningful. The decision based on public opinions will be considered and disclosed before starting the construction, and (b) smaller-scale meetings to discuss and plan construction work with individual communities, to reduce disturbance and other impacts, and to provide a mechanism through which stakeholders can participate in project monitoring and evaluation; Public meetings will be held with project site communities to present the final design and alignment of the proposed sub-projects for construction work.

38. The following activities will be done as a part of future public consultation and information campaign,

- a. To explain the project specifications to the wider section of urban population and prepare them for temporary disruptions of construction activities. Public information campaigns will be carried out through flyers, billboards, and local media that might be experienced by the towns' people during construction period.
- b. Public disclosure meetings will be organized at key project stages to inform the public about the progress of sub-project's implementation and future plans of construction activities, and to provide copies of summary documents in local language as; leaflet about the project activities
- c. Formal disclosure of completed project reports will be ensured by making copies available at convenient locations in the study areas, and informing the public of their availability; and
- d. Providing a mechanism through which comments can be made. A consultation and participation plan are prepared for the project; consultation activities will be coordinated by the project management unit (PMU), project implementation unit (PIU) of the Paurashava and consultant teams to ensure that the communities are fully aware of the activities at all stages of the project implementation.

39. The PIUs (participating Paurashavas) with assistance of the consultant teams will conduct meaningful consultation², with project stakeholders, and civil society for every sub-project identified.

To explain the project details to a wider population, public information campaigns will be conducted throughout the project lifecycle. Public disclosure meetings will be conducted at key project stages to appraise community members. Prior to starting construction, the PIU will issue notification on the starting date of implementation in local newspapers. A notice board showing the details of the project will be displayed at the construction sites for the information of public.

Public participation will be confirmed through use of various methods, such as, stakeholder consultation meetings, FGDs with different groups (including women), key informant interviews etc. It is also expected to offer a platform to the community people in to (i) know about the program, and (ii) express their opinion regarding priorities and concerns related to

the project. Paurashava authorities will arrange monthly stakeholders meeting in the sub-project site and pre project and post project evaluation meeting and will prepare a stakeholders engagement plan in this connection and will record attendance, meeting minutes regarding sub-project. And in each meeting will present a progress report to the participants

40. The consultation process will include different techniques viz., individual meetings, key informant interviews, in-depth interviews, public consultation meetings, focus group discussions etc. The consultations will be held with special emphasis on poor, women and other vulnerable groups. The key informants during the sub-project implementation will include the following but not limited to:

- i. Local communities in general in particular,
- ii. Civil Society Organizations, CBOs and NGOs,
- iii. Government officials from concerned departments, and
- iv. Organizations and agencies directly and indirectly associated in project works, and
- v. Community and religious leaders, traders' association, etc.

Issues and concerns raised by the local communities during sub-projects implementation will be discussed with PIU and the contractor for implementation within the technical and financial limitations. The PIU and PMU will ensure that local communities and other stakeholders are informed about the progress of construction works at regular intervals. Also, the sub-project will be updated in case of change in design resulting in involuntary resettlement impacts if any during the implementation period.

41. The consultation process will be meticulously documented (with minutes of meetings, recordings with the permission of participants, photographs and signature sheets) and ensure that views of participants particularly the poor, women and other vulnerable persons are recorded and addressed as in appropriate manner. The documentation of consultations carried out with groups and individuals shall be maintained. The local communities will be informed about the outcome of the decision-making process and confirm how their views were incorporated. Consultations will be carried out in a manner that is commensurate with the local culture and beliefs of the local communities.

42. The PIU will organize public meetings and will appraise the communities about the progress of construction works

- i. Monthly update of the progress of sub-project implementation and construction works will be displayed at PIU, Paurashava office
- ii. The PIU will conduct information dissemination by organizing public meetings along with Paurashava to solicit the help all stakeholders (local, religious, ward councilors, etc.) and encourage the participation of people.
- iii. Summary of monthly progress report (MPR) shall also be disclosed at Paurashava office
- iv. Key features of sub-project; GRM institutional arrangement will be summarized in a booklet/leaflet and distributed among participants during the consultation meetings for better understanding and further participation
- v. Efforts will be made so that vulnerable people are able to take advantage of the development intervention
- vi. Information will be disseminated to local communities, and other stakeholders at regular intervals during project implementation works a summary of the sub-project in Bengali will be disclosed at PIU, Paurashava office. Key features of

the sub-projects, institutional arrangement, grievance redress mechanism, etc. will be summarized and also shared with stakeholders

43. Both formal and informal meetings will be documented, and results will result will be disclosed to ensure transparency. Particular emphasis will be on the vulnerable people and the discussion mode will be informal so as not to be intimidating to them. Small groups of each category will be invited according to their convenience and the project design including the risks and benefits will be explained to them. The details of the consultations and their responses will be recorded.

With assistance from the MDSC national and regional social safeguard specialists, the PIUs will continue to arrange public consultations, and take the following steps:

- i. PIUs will organize public meetings and will appraise the communities about the progress in the implementation of sub-projects, social, and environmental activities;

44. The DDR will also be made available at a convenient place, especially the offices of the Paurashavas offices. The DDR will be disclosed on the ADB website.

In order to provide a transparency in planning and for further active involvement of the community and other stakeholders, relevant information from this 'Involuntary resettlement and Due Diligence Report' will be translated to Bangla and made available at (i) offices of LGED and Paurashava, (ii) Councilor's/ area offices, (iii) consultant teams' offices; and (iv) contractor's campsites' camps etc. It will be ensured that the hard copies of this DDR are kept at places which are conveniently accessible to people, as a means to disclose the document and at the same time creating wider public awareness. An electronic version of this DDR will be placed in the official website of LGED and the Paurashava, and ADB's website after approval of the DDR by ADB.

VIII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

45. In order to receive and facilitate the resolution of affected people's concerns, complaints, and grievances concerning the sub-project's safeguards performance, a GRM to be established at PIU level. This GRM will work to address any complaints that arise during the implementation of the sub-project. In addition, the GRM will include a proactive measure before commencement of construction of sub-project (prior to mobilization), the community will be formally advised of project implementation details, so that all necessary project information is communicated effectively to the community and their immediate concerns can be addressed. This proactive approach with communities will be pursued throughout the implementation of the sub-project.

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

47. The GRM will provide an accessible and trusted platform for receiving and facilitating resolution of affected persons' grievances related to the project. The multi-tier GRM for the project is outlined below, each tier having time-bound schedules and with responsible persons identified to address grievances and seek appropriate persons' advice at each stage, as required.

48. Paurashava-wide public awareness campaigns will ensure that awareness on grievance redress procedures is generated through the campaign. The PIU designated safeguard focal person and Governance Improvement and Capacity Development Consultants (GICDC) will conduct Paurashava-wide awareness campaigns to ensure that poor and vulnerable

households are made aware of grievance redress procedures and entitlements, and will work with the project management Office (PMO) at Paurashava level and Management Design and Supervision Consultants (MDSC) to help ensure that their grievances are addressed.

49. Across Paurashava public awareness campaigns will ensure that awareness on grievance redress procedures is generated through the campaign. The project implementation unit (PIU) under the guidance of Chief Executive officer/ Secretary/ Sociologist of Paurashava or any other person will conduct as focal person at Paurashava-wide awareness campaigns to ensure that poor and vulnerable households are made aware of grievance redress procedures and entitlements and will work with the PIU safeguards assistant to help ensure that their grievances are addressed.

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

51. Deputy Project Manager/ Senior Assistant Engineer/ Resettlement officer at headquarter from project management unit (PMU)/Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will have the overall responsibility for timely grievance redressing on environmental and social safeguards issues and for monitoring of grievances, related disclosure, and communication with the aggrieved party at headquarter.

52. **Grievance redress process.** In case of grievances that are immediate and urgent in the perception of the complainant, the Social Coordinator, Contractor and Social Safeguard and Environment Specialist from the project Management Design and Supervision Consultants (MDSC)/ Project Management and Supervision Consultant (PMSC) on-site will provide the most easily accessible or first level of contact for quick resolution of grievances. Contact phone numbers and names of the concerned PIU safeguards assistant, contractors, PMU safeguards officer, PMSC environmental and social safeguards specialists will be posted at all construction sites at visible locations.

- a) **1st Level Grievance.** The phone number of the PIU office should be made available at the construction site signboards. The contractors and PIU safeguard focal person can immediately resolve on-site in consultation with each other and will be required to do so within 7 days of receipt of a complaint/grievance.
- b) **2nd Level Grievance.** All grievances that cannot be redressed within 7 days at field/ward level will be reviewed by the grievance redress cell (GRC) headed by Panel Mayor of the Paurashava with support from PIU designated safeguard focal person and MDSC regional environment and resettlement specialists. GRC will attempt to resolve them within 15 days.¹ The PIU designated safeguard focal person will be responsible to see through the process of redressal of each grievance.
- c) **3rd Level Grievance.** The PIU designated safeguard focal person will refer any

¹ Grievance redress cell (GRC) will have been formed at Paurashava-level. For example, in Paurashava, the GRC comprises Panel Mayor as Chairperson, and 1 councilor, the Paurashava Executive Engineer, Secretary Paurashava and Paurashava administrative officer, as members. All Paurashava-level GRCs shall have at least one woman member/chairperson and AP representative or independent NGO as committee member. In addition, for project-related grievances, representatives of APs, community-based organizations (CBOs), and eminent citizens must be invited as observers in GRC meetings.

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unresolved or major issues to the PMO safeguard officer and MDSC national environmental and resettlement specialists. The PMO in consultation with these officers/specialists will resolve them within 30days

53.1st Level Grievance, Paurashava Level PIU. The contractors, PIU Safeguard and Gender Focal person can immediately resolve issues on-site or at Paurashava level in consultation with each other with the support of Administrative Officer of Paurashava, designated municipal ward councilor and will be required to do so within 7 days of receipt of a complaint/grievance. Assistance of ward committees (WC) will be sought if required for resolution of the issue, by any one or all of them jointly. The first level grievance redress team will be comprised of the following members:

- i. Chief Executive Officer or PaurashavaSecretary
- ii. Executive Engineer, Paurashava/ Safeguard and Gender Focalperson
- iii. Administrative Officer,Paurashava(will act as secretary GRC level-1)
- iv. Municipal Ward Councilor(designated)/ WC member
- v. Environment Health Safety (EHS Supervisor)/Social Coordinator, Contractor
- vi. Affected Person's Representative/ Community or NGO Representative of project Area

54.2nd Level Grievance, Paurashava Level. All grievances that cannot be redressed within 7 days at WARD level will be brought up to the Second level grievance redress team headed by the Panel Mayor. Construction Supervision and Safeguards Engineers /Asst. Supervision and Safeguards Engineers, MSDC/PMSC at Paurashava level will attempt to resolve the grievance /complaint within 15 days. At the composition of 2nd level grievance redress team will be as follows:

- i. Panel Mayor ofthe Paurashava
- ii. Chief Executive Officer/ Secretary (will act as member secretary)
- iii. Executive Engineer of the Paurashava
- iv. Concerned Councilor of the Paurashava)
- v. Executive Engineer of the Paurashava
- vi. Administrative officer of the Paurashava
- vii. One women member/ Reserve women seat councilor
- viii. Representative of Affected Person/ TLCC member/ NGO member

55.3rd Level Grievance, Project Implementation Unit (PIU)/ Project Management Unit (PMU) Level at headquarter. All grievances that cannot be redressed within 30 days at 3rd level will be brought up to the PIU/PMU level. safeguards team will refer any unresolved or major issues to the PIU/PMU level grievance redress team, that will be headed by the ProjectDirectorandwillhaveDeputyProjectDirector,socialsafeguard,environmentsafeguards and gender Assistant Directors and PMSC, who will resolve the complaints/grievances within 30 days. The PMU level grievance team will compriseof:

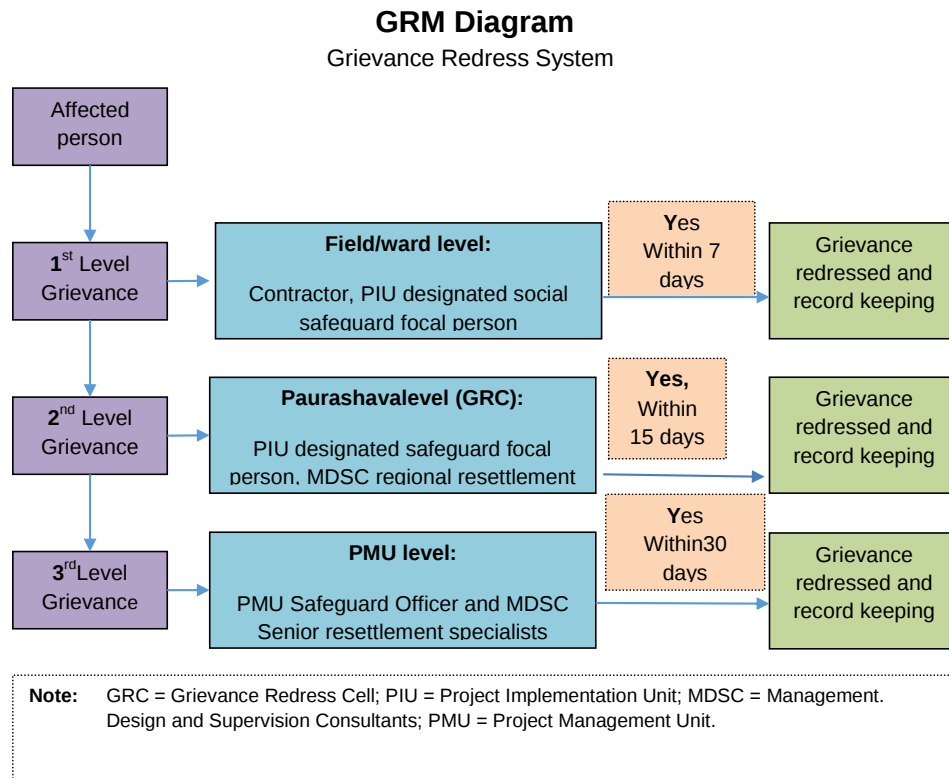
- i. Project Director,
- ii. Mayor of the Paurashava
- iii. Deputy Project Director (Safeguards)/ Project Manager
- iv. Deputy Project Manager (DPM)/ Senior Assistant Engineer (will act as member secretary GRC level-3)
- v. Assistant Director (Environment)/ National Environmental Consultant

- vi. Assistant Director (SocialSafeguards)/ National Safeguard Consultant
- vii. Assistant Director (Gender) *supported by* Social, Environment and Gender Specialist/ National Gender Specialist, MDSC/PMSC

56.Despite the project GRM, an aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage and accessing the country's legal system can run parallel to accessing the GRM and is not dependent on the negative outcome of theGRM.

57.In the event that the established GRM is not in a position to resolve the issue, the affected person also can use the ADB Accountability Mechanism (AM) through directly contacting (in writing) the Complaint Receiving Officer (CRO) at ADB headquarters or the ADB Bangladesh Resident Mission (BRM). Before submitting a complaint to the Accountability Mechanism, it is necessary that an affected person makes a good faith effort to solve the problem by working with the concerned ADB operations department and/or BRM. Only after doing that, and if they are still dissatisfied, will the Accountability Mechanism consider the complaint eligible for review? The complaint can be submitted in any of the official languages of ADB's developing member countries. The ADB Accountability Mechanism information will be included in the project-relevant information to be distributed to the affected communities, as part of the project GRM. The following **Figure-8** shows the GRM Diagram.

Figure-8: GRM Diagram



a. Recordkeeping

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

1. Monitoring and Periodic Review

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

2. Costs

60. All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication, and reporting/information dissemination) will be borne by the concerned PIU at Paurashava-level; while costs related to escalated grievances will be met by the PMU. Cost estimates for grievance redress related to both for social and environmental issues are included in resettlement cost estimates, which may cover from 5% of the total construction budget by the authority.

IX. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

61. **A.Types of Losses and Affected Person (AP) Category.** The types of losses - permanent or temporary, total or partial due to the project include (i) loss of land; (ii) loss of residential/commercial/community structure; (iii) loss of trees; (iv) loss of crops; (v) loss of business; (vi) loss of workdays/incomes, and relocation of households and businesses; and (vi) loss of access to premises for residence and trading.

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

62. The following categories of APs would be impacted due to the implementation of the project:

- i. APs whose structure are to be demolished – No APs whose structure (including ancillary and secondary structure) are being used for residential, commercial, community, or worship purposes which are affected in part or in total,
- ii. APs losing income or livelihoods because of losing their business site due to the construction of roads or drains etc.,
- iii. APs facing relocation impacts, temporary or permanent, and
- iv. vulnerable APs - APs included in any of the above categories who are defined as low-income people (BPL), physically or socially challenged, landless or without title to land, female-headed households, elderly, vulnerable IP (tribal), or ethnic minority group (if any).

63. **B. Principles, Legal, and Policy Commitments.** The RP has the following specific principles based on ARIPA and ADB SPS, 2009: i. land acquisition and resettlement impacts on persons displaced by the project would be avoided or minimized as much as possible through alternate design/engineering options; ii. Where the negative impacts are unavoidable, the persons displaced by the project and vulnerable groups will be identified and assisted in improving or regaining their standard of living; iii. information related to the preparation and implementation of this RP will be disclosed to all stakeholders in a form and language understandable to them; and people's participation will be ensured in planning and implementation; iv. displaced persons who do not own land or other properties, but have economic interests or loss their livelihoods, will be assisted as per the broad principles described in the entitlement matrix of this RP; v. before starting civil works, compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) assistance will be paid in full in accordance with the provisions described as in RP; vi. an entitlement matrix for different categories of people displaced by the project will be prepared. People moving into the project area after the cut-off date.

64. **C. Entitlements.** In accordance with the UGIP-III RF, all displaced households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets, scope of the impacts including socioeconomic vulnerability of the displaced persons, and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. The entitlement matrix (**Table-5**) specifies that any displaced person will be entitled to (i) compensation for loss of land at the replacement cost; (ii) compensation for loss of structure (residential/commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost (without counting the depreciation value); (iii) compensation for loss of business/wage income; (iv) compensation for loss of crops and/or trees; (iv) assistance for shifting of structure; (v) rebuilding and/or restoration of community resources/facilities; and (vi) if vulnerable APs, livelihood/transitional cash assistance for vulnerable displaced persons (head of the affected family) at official minimum wage of the

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appropriate AP's occupation. Although the survey team found during investigation that these four vendors including others usually changes their occupation due to having a limited capital money to do daily business except the tea shop/snacks stick to same business for two (2) to three months at best and then changes their business mode. As such it was difficult to identify the same person after two to three months at the same place. The following standard entitlement matrix is used for any development infrastructures that has Category B type of impacts in Bangladesh presented in **Table-05**.

Table-5:Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlement
Business loss (including plastic roof, plastic fence, CI sheet fence, shifting of business products to other side (LHS to RHS and RHS to LHS) etc.)	Partial loss of business (top up amount based on Survey of Temporary Impacts to Business, conducted on 27-9-2022 at the impacted site	Business Owner (titleholder, legalizable user) Legalizable user means business owners/ users that have traditional/ customary/ rights to the business but have no formal /legal papers of the ownerships. This is commonly found among the traditional/ local communities.	- Cash compensation at fair market value, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes. - Provision of title for remaining business products to legalizable user. - Subsistence cash allowance based on income from lost business: (a) for a period of 2 months if floating/temporary/ vendor type (doing business with different items every alternative day and changes the business types; (b) for a period of 3 months if found doing business more than 12 months on same products viable.
		Lessee	- Cash refund of the lease money for the lessee for duration of remaining lease period to be deducted from the owner. - Assistance to find alternative land. - Subsistence cash allowance based on 3 months' income from lost plot, for a period of 3 months.
		Sharecrop tenant (registered, informal) - Assistance to find alternative land. - Subsistence cash allowance based on 3 months' income from lost plot, for a period of 3 months.	Sharecrop tenant (registered, informal) - Assistance to find alternative land. - Subsistence cash allowance based on 3 months' income from lost plot, for a period of 3 months.
		Non-titled user (squatter/ informal land users) - No compensation for land loss. - Provision to use the remaining land. - Subsistence cash allowance based on 3 months' income from lost plot.	Non-titled user (squatter/ informal land users) - No compensation for land loss. - Provision to use the remaining land. - Subsistence cash allowance based on 3 months' income from lost plot.
	Full loss of plot (<50%)	Owner (titleholder, legalizable user) Legalizable user means land owners/ users that have traditional/customary/ rights to the land but have no formal/legal papers of the ownerships. This is	- Land-for-land compensation through provision of fully titled and registered replacement plot of comparable value and location as lost plot, including payment of all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes. - Cash compensation at fair market value, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes. - Unaffected portions of a plot that become unviable as a result

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlement
		commonly found among the traditional/ tribal/ indigenous Communities	of impact will also be compensated. - Subsistence cash allowance based on income from lost plot: (a) for a period of 6 months if residual land unviable; and (b) for a period of 3 months if residual land viable
		Lessee -	Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to size of lost plot for 6 month - Cash refund of the lease money for the lessee for duration of remaining lease period, to be deducted from the owner assistance to find alternative land for rent/lease.
		Sharecrop tenant (registered, informal)	- Cash compensation equal to current market value of share of 1 year of harvests for entire lost plot. - Assistance to find alternative land.
		Non-titled user (squatters/ informal land users)	- No compensation for land loss. - Assistance for finding alternative land. - Subsistence cash allowance based on 3 months' income from lost plot, for a period of 3 months.
Residential, commercial, community	Partial loss of plot (50%)	Owner (titleholder, legal user) Legal user means land owners/users that have traditional / customary/ rights to the land but have no formal / legal papers of the ownerships. This is commonly found among the Traditional / tribal/indigenous communities	Cash compensation at fair market value including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes. Provision of title for remaining land to legal user
		Lessee,	tenant Cash refund of the lease money for the lessee for duration of remaining lease period to be deducted from the owner. Provision of cash compensation for 6 months rental value of similar level of structure
		Non-titled user (squatter, encroacher)	Non-titled user (squatter, encroacher) No compensation for land loss. Provision to use the remaining land.
	Full loss of plot (=>50 %)	Owner (titleholder, legal user) legal user means land owners/users that have Traditional / customary/ rights to the land but have no formal/legal papers of the ownerships. This is commonly found among the traditional/ tribal/ indigenous communities	

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Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlement
		Owner (titleholder, legal user) legal user means land owners/users that have traditional/ customary/ rights to the land but have no formal/legal papers of the ownerships. This is commonly found among the traditional/ tribal/indigenous communities	The affected person may choose between the following alternatives: Land-for-land compensation through Provision of fully titled and registered replacement plot of comparable value and location as lost plot (possibly at relocation site for displaced community), including payment of all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes. OR Cash compensation at fair market value, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes
		Lessee,	Lessee, tenant Cash refund of the lease money for the lessee for duration of remaining lease period to be deducted from the owner. Assistance to find alternative place for lease/ rent
		Non-titled user (squatter, encroacher)	Non-titled user (squatter, encroacher) No compensation for land loss. Assistance to find alternative land as titled or rental/ lease land. Allowed to construct temporary structure on identified land.
Temporary land acquisition	Land required temporarily during civil works	Owner, Lessee, tenant	- Rental fee payment for period of occupation of land. - Restoration of land to original state. - Guarantee of access to land and structures located on remaining land.
		Non-titled user	- Restoration of land to original state. - Guarantee of access to land and structures located on remaining land.
2. Structures			
Residential, agricultural, commercial, community	Partial loss (<30% and alteration of structure	Owner (including nontitle land user)	Cash compensation for lost parts of Structure at replacement cost and repair of remaining structure at market rate for materials, labor, transport, and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation for age. Right to salvage materials from lost Structure. Allowed to construct temporary structure on unused part of project land after completion of civil work, through some lease/rent system. In case of loss of toilet rendering structure unlivable, replacement with safe sanitation facilities at adjacent or nearby location, or, compensation for the entire structure at the discretion of the owner
		Lessee, tenant	Cash refund of the lease money for the lessee for duration of remaining lease period (to be deducted from the owner
	Full loss of structure (=>30%) and relocation	Owner (including nontitle land us	The affected person may choose between the following alternatives: Compensation through provision of fully titled and registered replacement structure of comparable quality and value, including payment of all transaction costs, materials, labor,

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Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlement
			transport, and other incidental costs, at a relocation site or a location agreeable to the AP OR Cash compensation for the affected Structure at replacement cost, including all transaction costs, materials, labor, transport, and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation for age. In case of the remaining structure become unlivable the compensation will be calculated for the entire structure without deduction of depreciation and self-relocation IN EITHER CASE Right to salvage materials from lost structure
		Lessee, tenant	Cash refund at rate of rental fee Proportionate to size of lost plot for 6 months. - The lease money for the lessee for duration of remaining lease period will be deducted from the owner
	Moving of minor structures (fences, sheds, kitchens, latrines, etc.)	Owner, lessee, tenant	The affected person may choose between the following alternatives: Cash compensation for self-reconstruction of structure at market rate (labor, materials, transport, and other incidental costs). OR Relocation/ reconstruction of the structure by the project IN EITHER CASE Access to the affected facility should be to be restored.
	Stalls, kiosks	Vendors (including titled and non-titled land users	Assistance for finding alternative land to continue business. Allowed to construct temporary structure/ continue business through some lease/rent system as vendor, at alternative location comparable to lost location. AND Cash compensation for self-relocation of stall/kiosk at market rate (labor, materials, transport, and other incidental costs.
	Fixed assets attached to affected structures (water supply, telephone lines	Owner, lessee, tenant	Cash compensation for reinstallation and connection charges
3. INCOME RESTORATIONS			
Crops	Affected crops	Cultivator	- Department of Agriculture will determine the valuation of seasonal crops. Cash compensation at current market rate proportionate to size of lost plot for 1 year's future harvests, based on crop type and highest average yield over past 3 years. - For seasonal crops: if notice for harvest of standing seasonal crops cannot be given then value of lost standing crop at market value will be made. - For perennial crops: value will be calculated as annual net product value multiplied by number of productive years remaining. - Residual harvest can be taken away without any deduction - If land is permanently lost add another year of loss income

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Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlement
			from crops (net income) to cover the loss during the preparation of new agricultural land.
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	- Same as above and distributed between land owner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/ informally agreed share
Trees	Affected Trees	Cultivator	- Value of timber bearing trees will be based on the market price of timber and will be determined by the Forest Department. Cash compensation for timber trees at current market rate of timber value, plus cost of purchase of seedlings/sapling and required inputs to replace trees. - Value of fruit-bearing trees will be based on value of products multiplied by number of productive years remaining. Cash compensation for fruit bearing trees at current market rate of crop type and average yield multiplied, (i) for immature nonbearing trees, by the years required to grow tree to productivity; or (ii) for mature crop-bearing trees, by 5 years average crops (the grafted/tissue cultured plant usually starts fruiting within 2-3 years), plus cost of purchase of grafted/tissue cultured plant and required inputs to replace trees. Department of Horticulture will determine the valuation of fruit bearing trees.
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	- Same as above and distributed between land owner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share
Permanent loss of agriculture based livelihood	Partial loss of agricultural land with viable land remaining	Owner, lessee, sharecrop tenant, nontitle land us	- Provision of support for investments in productivity enhancing inputs, such as land leveling, terracing, erosion control, and agricultural extension, as feasible and applicable. - Additional financial supports/ grants if land/crop compensation is insufficient for additional income generating investments to maintain livelihood at BDT 83,000 per household (the provided sum is given to the entitled AP for one time allowance/ income generating assistance).
Loss of income from agricultural labor	-	Wage laborers in any affected agricultural land	- Cash assistance for loss of income up to 7 days at actual income loss as per census or Government of Bangladesh registered Minimum wage, whichever is higher. - Preferential selection for work at project site during civil works.
Maintenance of access to means of livelihood	obstruction by sub-project facilities	All APs	- Accessibility of agricultural fields, community/social facilities, business premises and residences of persons in the project area ensured. - Accessibility to the original/ alternative fishing ground.

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Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlement
Business	Temporary business loss due to land acquisition and/or resettlement or construction activities of project	Owner of business (registered, informal)	Cash compensation equal to lost income during period of business interruption based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records or Government of Bangladesh registered minimum wage, whichever is higher. Assistance to re-establish business. APs will be provided 7 days advance notice, followed by a reminder 1 day before construction. - If required, they will be assisted to temporarily shift for continued economic activity and then assisted to shift back, post construction.
	Permanent business loss due to land acquisition and/or resettlement without possibility of establishing alternative business	Owner of business (registered, informal)	Cash assistance for lost income based on last 3 months' minimum wage rates to permanently displaced vendors will be paid, based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records or Government of Bangladesh registered minimum wage, whichever is higher. AND Provision of retraining, job placement, additional financial grants and microcredit for equipment and buildings, as well as organizational/logistical support to establish AP in alternative income generation activity. - Included in the project livelihood restoration and rehabilitation program.
Employment	Temporary employment loss due to land acquisition and/or resettlement or construction activities	All laid-off employees of affected businesses	- Cash compensation equal to lost wages during period of employment interruption up to 6 months, based on tax record or registered wage, or, in its absence, comparable rates for employment of the same type. - As applicable by labor code, compensation will be paid to the employer to enable him/her to fulfill legal obligations to provide compensation payments to laid-off employees, to be verified by government labor inspector
	Permanent employment loss due to land acquisition and/or resettlement without possibility of re-employment in similar sector and position in or near area of lost employment/ daily wage	All laid-off employees of affected businesses	Cash compensation equal to lost wages for 6 months, based on tax record or registered wage, or, in its absence, comparable rates for employment of the same type. - If required by the applicable labor code, compensation will be paid to employer to enable him/her to fulfill legal obligations to provide severance payments to laid-off employees, to be verified by government labor inspector, AND Provision of retraining, job placement, additional financial grants, and microcredit for equipment and buildings, as well as organizational /logistical support to establish AP in alternative income generation activity. - Included in the project livelihood restoration and rehabilitation program.

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

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Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlement
Other Impacts	Unanticipated impacts and negotiated changes to entitlements	All affected persons.	- To be determined in accordance with the IR safeguards requirements of the ADB SPS and project resettlement framework. - Project resettlement plan to be updated and disclosed on ADB website - Standards of the entitlement matrix of the resettlement plan not to be lowered.

The eligibility will follow the Department of Social Service Ministry of Social Welfare that uses 60 years old to define elderly people. Note: Any lump sum cash assistance/compensation proposed in the EM shall be adjusted for annual inflation, if a Resettlement plan is implemented after 1 year more of preparation.

X. LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

Land Acquisition and Resettlement

65. Physical, social and economic displacement is an inevitable part of the development. But here roads widening, construction of drains are normally will be carried out on existing land of the Paurashava. So, there is no scope of land acquisition.

The implementation of the sub-projects will be carried out within existing public rights-of-way and there will thus be no resettlement issues. The summary results of the resettlement screening are given below:

- i. No additional public or private lands will be required for the sub-project outside the public existing rights of way. As such no Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be needed for the Sub-projects;
- ii. No private, public, community, or cultural property of any kind of service delivery facilities as well as commercial activities will be affected;
- iii. A phased approach to the construction of the roads, drains and streetlights shall be applied in order to minimize the disruption of business located along their alignments. If required, planks/platforms shall be installed to facilitate the entry and exit of customers and businesspeople alike;
- iv. Agricultural or industrial productivity will not be hampered by the proposed sub-projects;
- v. Felling of small trees located may be needed, and a replantation program shall be put in place during the implementation of the sub-projects;
- vi. Preparation of resettlement action plan (RAP) will not be required for implementing the sub-project

In case it is found during implementation period that a sub-project will require resettlement, activities will be subject to considerations and criteria that are consistent with the ADB's policy while taking into account the temporary nature of the displacement. The objective is to minimize disruption to the affected population. Special consideration should be given to avoiding irreversible negative impacts (such as permanent loss of employment), providing satisfactory temporary services, and, where appropriate, compensating for transitional hardships.

66. **Cut-Off-Dates:** Eligibility of affected persons if any found affected during implementation for compensation and assistance will be governed by eligibility cut-off dates as well. These dates will be established to identify the non-land assets that will qualify for compensation and discourage abuse of the mitigation policies by defrauding the project. These are the dates on which censuses of the affected persons and assets are completed on particular area (mauza/Ward/village). No person or his/her assets will qualify for compensation directly through Paurashava unless they are recorded in the census taken on the cut-off date.

67.LandAcquisition&Resettlement: Land Acquisition &Resettlement: The infrastructure improvements under UGIIP could have resettlement impacts. However, this selected sub-projects at the Paurashava under UGIIP comprises three roads, three drains and 98 street lights of the Paurashava. In this connection, an in-depth social impact assessment was conducted based on the design completed schemes only to examine these issues, particularly with respect to the requirements of the ADB *Policy on Involuntary Resettlement* (1995), Social Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009, National Resettlement Policy -2009 under Ministry of Land (2009) national legislation of the Government of Bangladesh, Acquisition Requisition of Immovable Property Act-2017 (ARIPA-2017). The social safeguard study for the design completed schemes at the Paurashava suggests that there is no possibility of new land requirements, being improvement of the roads and drains will be done on the existing ROW and land is available belong to Paurashava and the road shoulders on available land. The ROW allocated for the roads and drain schemes also were confined through design prepared by MDS Consultant using existing road's ROW and the shoulders at edge of existing road shoulders. It was revealed through physical investigation that the proposed sub-project impact does not extend over any privately owned or any other new land for undertaking civil works. As such no land acquisition and resettlement will be required. Besides, the proposed ROW for the design completed roads and drains under the sub-project, there is no possibility of affecting any structure and none found to be required relocation. Moreover, there is no possibility to loss of livelihood, neither permanent nor temporary due to loss of land/assets occupied or squatting by anybody is expected for the proposed development. Some minor impacts might be happened, but this will be minimized by alternative arrangement. Based on final design of the sub-projects during implementation and construction work, all the probable resettlement impacts will be reviewed, and necessary mitigation measures will be taken. Therefore, the potential impact of the sub-projects on privately owned land/assets was fully eliminated, and correspondingly, no issues relating to involuntary Resettlement will occur during implementation of the sub-project. Although, concerned roads and drains scheme unlikely to have any IR or resettlement impact. However, the construction/improvement of the sub-project may cause only minor temporary disturbances limited to dust and noise, movement of people etc., which will be limited to the construction period only, and could easily be mitigated as described in this report. Summary of land acquisition and resettlement impacts which has been assessed using a standard IR checklist undertaking a complete transect walk for the sub-project annexed with this report (**Appendix-1**).

XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

68. The Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), under the Local Government Division (LGD) of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (M/O, LGRD & Co) and having experience in managing urban sector projects financed by ADB, are the executing agencies of the project. The participating Paurashava is the implementing agency with a project implementation unit (PIU)) within the Paurashava structure. Implementation activities will be overseen by a Project Management Unit (PMU). Management, Design and Supervision Consultants (MDSC) and Governance Improvement and Capacity Development Consultants (GICDC) teams will provide support for (i) detailed engineering design, contract documents preparation and safeguards facilitation; (ii) project management and administrative support; (iii) assistance in supervising construction; (iv) awareness raising on behavioral change activities. Safeguards officers will be appointed in PMU and PIUs and will be responsible to undertake day to day safeguard tasks and requirements including implementation of project's grievance redress mechanism. A Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) consists of a couple of neutral members will be formed in the MonohardiPaurashava in order to investigate & verify the cost determined for the compensation. After collecting the information physically in the field level, the Committee will certify, and the affected persons will receive a top-up amount cash compensation against their income loss which are higher than the market price. No issues/grievances/concerns of APs

remain and minimum compensation to be paid so far. APs will be satisfied as they will receive money at higher than the market price. The project also ensures transparency and social accountability at each stage of the sub-project execution through engaging communities in the process of suggestion and complaint and grievance redress mechanism (GRM). As a continued process of participation, Monohardi Paurashava will include consultation and Participation Plan and Grievance Redress Mechanism for further inclusion, participation, transparency and social accountability in the implementation process. During the sub-project implementation, different kind of problem may arise in terms of social safeguard issues and quality. PIU of the Paurashava will minimize adverse social effects and maximize sub-project benefits to the community with the assistance of TLCC & WC members, MDSC and PMU officials by ensuring community participation. The project also will ensure transparency and social accountability at each stage of the sub-project execution through engaging communities in the process of suggestion and complaint and grievance redress mechanism (GRM). As a continued process of participation, the RP has included consultation and Grievance Redress Mechanism for further inclusion, participation, transparency and social accountability in the implementation process

XII. METHODOLOGY USED FOR THE DDR

69. The Due Diligence Report (DDR) has been prepared with a view to identify Involuntary Resettlement (IR) impact and documentation whether payment of compensation at replacement value ensured or not. The DDR has been prepared based on both primary & secondary data and detailed engineering designs for the Roads and drains sub-project of Monohardi Paurashava. Data used to prepare this report has been collected by the respective experts of LGED consultant through intensive field visits and interviewing the local people, beneficiaries, users of the roads, drains etc. and conducting a substantial number of focus group discussion meetings at scheme sites of the sub-project. Relevant information and documents have also been collected from concern offices and the Paurashava Development Plan (PDP). Further, information has been gathered from the Paurashava personnel over telephone whenever necessary.

XIII. MONITORING AND RECORDING

70. Monitoring of each sub-project implementation will be carrying out in a participatory manner in Monohardi Paurashava. The monthly, quarterly, semifinal and yearly reporting from TLCC/WC to Paurashava level and to LGED level on social safeguard management are in timely manner. TLCC & WC are the main inputs to both internal and external monitoring. The Project Director (PD) has also been executing internal monitoring through the PMU and PIUs with the support from the MDSC. For the sub-project, PIU will be providing regular updates to PMU on (i) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM); (ii) public consultations and disclosures process; (iii) complaints/grievance, if any, and resolutions against them; and (iv) accommodate unanticipated IR impacts during sub-project implementation which are not included in this Report.

XIV. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

71. Implementation of UGIIP is split up 20 months.

72. Substantial time is required spanning the continuum of sub-project preparation, approval, survey, design & estimate, contract award and contract execution. Efforts need to be made to meticulously follow the schedule should a timely implementation of work be aimed at.

73. Usually, the construction work season in Bangladesh runs from October through May (eight months). Construction works are sometimes impeded for the following reasons.

- Early floods in April/May,
- Late floods in September/October, November
- Natural calamities (cyclone/tornado, excessive floods) occur in April/May and October/November.

74. Normally, the best construction period is only for 6 months a year (October to March). The construction period is sometimes squeezed to 4 months due to natural calamities.

However, sometimes, based on time constraint or exigency, construction work may even need to be carried out in the monsoon. Besides, whenever possible, simultaneousness of activities can be ascertained and cashed in on and consequently, quantum of work can be maximized through efficient planning and adoption of best available practice.

75. Summing up, over a 20-months period, major works are advisable to take place between December 2022 to July 2024. A Typical tentative implementation schedule for (only as sample) is shown in **Table-6**.

Table-6:Sub-project Implementation Schedule-UGIIP Packages:

Period Items of Work	From October 2021 - July 2024																																	
	2021			2022												2023												2024						
	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assessment of the Sub-project Supported by Team in field visit																																		
Preparation and approval of Sub-Projects																																		
Compliance of Sub-Project and Approval																																		
Tendering of the Sub-Projects																																		
Evaluation of Tender and Work Order																																		
Execution of Physical Work																																		
Final inspection and certification																																		

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XV. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

76. This Involuntary Resettlement Due Diligence Report of three roads and three drains schemes of Monohardi Paurashava, namely MONO/UT+DR/01; has been prepared based on due diligence process including involuntary resettlement issues examination study.

The stakeholders were involved in developing the report through focus group discussions meetings on-site and public consultation, and accordingly their views were incorporated in this report. A grievance redress mechanism is described within the report to ensure any public grievances are addressed quickly.

This report will be made available at public locations in the city and will be disclosed to a wider audience via the ADB and LGED websites. The consultation process will be continued and expanded during project implementation to ensure that stakeholders are fully engaged in the project and have the opportunity to participate in its development and implementation.

77. The PMU and MDSC will be responsible for monitoring. The MDSC will submit monthly monitoring reports to PMU, and the PMU will send semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB. ADB will post the environmental monitoring reports on its website.

The citizens of Monohardi Paurashava will be the major beneficiaries of these sub-projects. The improved roads, drains and streetlights installation will provide a more efficient and effective communication facilities, drainage network, which should improve the overall economy by reducing time spent idle in traffic by delivery vehicles, employees and customers.

78. Besides, due to project intervention, there will be no loss of infrastructures but there may be disturbances that will be temporary during construction of the infrastructures. It is found that the Paurashava has a good administration with line management system. Being the Mayor very educated, he tries to establish a good governance and good practice in every aspect of Paurashava operation, and also to bring the Paurashava from 'B' category to 'A' category. Besides, no other issues been foreseen in the project. However, in case any claims or complaints are submitted during the construction period, an effective and efficient Grievance Redress Mechanism will handle the situation with an establishment of GRM at Paurashava, as given under GRM Chapter.

79. The information of GRM 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 publicize through Paurashava 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 labor.

80. No major resettlement or rehabilitation is anticipated in the sub-project. All the project components will be installed on Government Land or Paurashava Land or along the existing road alignment. In this respect Paurashava authority has assured and provided a Land ownership certificate (**Appendix-10**). Therefore, preparation of a full Resettlement Plan is not required as it is Category "B". Since there are no indigenous people present in the project area, there will be no impact on Indigenous peoples (IPs). This sub-project is hence categorized as "Category C" for Indigenous Peoples.

81. Hence, this document on Resettlement for Monohardi roads and drains sub-project has been prepared based on government ARIPA of 2017, ADB SPS-2009 and TOR of IUGIP-PRS. The following Appendices and other documents attached for the authenticity of this report. This report summarizes the project's benefits and outcomes with reference to the relevant maps, drawings and related documents based on consultation meetings, secondary data and field visits by the BETS, DEVCON and PRS consultants of IUGIP-PRS project of LGED.

82. It is concluded from this RP document that the proposed infrastructures for the construction of the roads and drain components will not change the present land use to an extent on which infrastructures will be constructed. It will not bring any additional and permanent change in its surrounding environment.

**APPENDIX-1: INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT (IR) IMPACTS CHECKLIST BY SCHEMES OF THE ROADS AND DRAINS SUB-PROJECT,
MONOHARDI**

Package:(Roads, Drains, and StreetlightsSub-project)

Name of Package: IUGIP/ MONO/UT+DR/01/2023

PDP SI No.	FY	PDP ID No.	Scheme Name/ Name of works	Length (m)/Nos.	Type of loss/ Affected	Name of APs	Possible social Impact	Resettlement required or not	Indigeno us people	Remarks
ROADS										
MONO-R-001		—	Improvement of Road by Dense Bituminous Carpeting (BC) at Chandanbari, starting from Pilot School to College Gate (RHD) (Ch. 0.00m Ch. 955.00m), including RCC Cross Drain at Ch. 850m, and installation of Street Lights 32 nos. at Ward no.- 4, Monohardi Paurashava, Narsingdi. Total Length = 955m	955 SL-32	No loss applicable	Not applicable	- No IR impacts - No requirement for land acquisition - There is no possibility of any adverse impact in terms of losing income or livelihood. - Temporary disturbance of pedestrians and vehicles to be addressed in the sub-project EMP.	Not required	Not found	Monohardi Paurashava own land
MONO-R-016		—	Improvement of Road by RCC, starting from Monohardi - Chalakchar RHD to Monohardi - Kapasia RHD (Bypass Road) (Ch. 0.00m - Ch. 745.00m), and installation of Street Lights 25 nos. at Ward no.- 7, Monohardi Paurashava, Narsingdi. Total Length = 745m.	745 SL-25	No loss applicable	Not applicable	- No IR impacts - No requirement for land acquisition - There is no possibility of any adverse impact in terms of losing income or livelihood. - Temporary disturbance of pedestrians and vehicles to be addressed in the sub-project EMP	Not required	Not found	Monohardi Paurashava own land
MONO-R-020		—	Improvement of Road by Dense Bituminous Carpeting (BC) at Chandanbari, starting from Poultry Farm of Shahin To Monohardi Bus-Stand (Ch. 0.00m - Ch. 1213.00m) & Connecting Road starting from h/o Anower driver to h/o Chan Mia Akond (Ch. 0.00m - Ch. 90.00m), including RCC Cross Drains at Ch. 173m & Ch. 326m, Protection Work at Main Road Ch. 389m to 465m (L/S), Ch. 463m to 533m (R/S) & Connecting Road Ch. 70m to 90m (L/S & R/S), and installation of Street Lights 41 nos. at Ward no.- 5, Monohardi Paurashava, Narsingdi. Total Length = 1273m	1273 SL-41	No loss applicable	Not applicable	- No IR impacts - No requirement for land acquisition - There is no possibility of any adverse impact in terms of losing income or livelihood. - Temporary disturbance of pedestrians and vehicles to be addressed in the sub-project EMP	Not required	Not found	Monohardi Paurashava own land
			Total Road length =	2,973m						
MONO-D-001		—	Construction of RCC U-Drain at Chandanbari, starting from h/o Abdul Hakim Sb. to Pilot School (Ch.0.00m - Ch. 590.00m) and Pipe Drain starting from Pilot School to Brahmaputra River (Ch. 590.00m to 640.00m), at Ward no.- 4, Monohardi Paurashava, Narsingdi. Total Length = 640.00m.	640	No loss applicable	Not applicable	- No IR impacts - No requirement for land acquisition - There is no possibility of any adverse impact in terms of losing income or livelihood. - Temporary disturbance of pedestrians and vehicles to be addressed in the sub-project EMP	Not required	Not found	Monohardi Paurashava own land
MONO-D-008		—	Construction of RCC Pipe Drain at Bypass Road, starting from Monohardi-Chalakchar RHD To west direction Brahmaputra River (Ch. 0.00m - Ch. 850.00m), at Ward no.- 7, Monohardi Paurashava, Narsingdi. Total Length= 850.00m	850	No loss applicable	Not applicable	- No IR impacts - No requirement for land acquisition - There is no possibility of any adverse impact in terms of losing income or livelihood. - Temporary disturbance of pedestrians and	Not required	Not found	Monohardi Paurashava own land

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PDP SI No.	FY	PDP ID No.	Scheme Name/ Name of works	Length (m)/Nos.	Type of loss/ Affected	Name of APs	Possible social Impact	Resettlement required or not	Indigeno us people	Remarks
MONO-D-010		—	Construction of RCC U-Drain at Chandanbari, starting from AkondabariJame Mosque to RHD (Ch.0.00m - Ch. 810.00m) & Connecting drain starting from h/o Chan Mia Akonda to h/o Anower Driver (Ch.0.00m - Ch. 90.00m), at Ward no.- 5, Monohardi Paurashava, Narsingdi.Total Length = 900.00m	900	No loss applicable	Not applicable	vehicles to be addressed in the sub-project EMP • No IR impacts • No requirement for land acquisition • There is no possibility of any adverse impact in terms of losing income or livelihood. • Temporary disturbance of pedestrians and vehicles to be addressed in the sub-project EMP	Not required	Not found	Monohardi Paurashava own land
			Total Drains Length =	2,390m						
			Total Roads Length = Drains length= Street Lights =	2,973m 2,390m 98 Nos.	No loss applicable	Not applicable	• No IR impacts • No requirement for land acquisition • There is no possibility of any adverse impact in terms of losing income or livelihood. • Temporary disturbance of pedestrians and vehicles to be addressed in the sub-project EMP.	Not found	Not found	Monohardi Paurashava own land

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**APPENDIX-2: DRAFT PROJECT INFORMATION LEAFLET ON SOCIALSAFEGUARDS
ISSUES**

**Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives
Local Government Division
Local Government Engineering Department**

Project Information Leaflet (Draft)

For

Improving Urban Governance and Infrastructure Project (IUGIP)

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grammar

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1. **Introduction to the Project IUGIP:**The Improving urban Governance and Infrastructure Program (IUGIP) is under implementation by the Government for development of different infrastructure facilities covering selected Paurashavas of the country. The Project will support development of key urban infrastructure, focusing on urban environment and economic development through strengthening municipal management and capacity for effective and sustainable development. The project is implementing number of sub-projects funded by ADB and GoB. The sub-projects under UGIIP eligible for funding assistance include transport, water supply & sanitation, solid waste management, drainage, municipal facilities like kitchen market, supermarket development, park etc.

2. **Implementation Arrangement:**Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) is the lead executing agency of the Project. Different sub-projects to be undertaken will be implemented by a number of Implementing Agencies, such as: LGED, Paurashavas as under the project area.

3. **Sub-project Selection Procedure:**The implementation of the Project includes identified sample sub-projects during PPTA along with selection & approval of additional new sub-projects during implementation. The process for selection and approval of new sub-projects are: PMCU invited proposals from **municipalities** and urban centers covered under the Project. Upon approval of the Steering Committee and no objection from ADB, a feasibility study was carried out by the Consultants following the procedure of PPTA and finally is implementing those sub-projects found feasible.

4. **Land Acquisition & Resettlement of the project affected people:** The project is unlikely to have significant land acquisition & resettlement impacts. The basic principles of UGIIP are to: (i) avoid **involuntary** resettlement whenever feasible; (ii) minimize resettlement where population displacement is unavoidable; and (iii) ensure that displaced persons receive assistance so that they are at least as well-off as they would have been in the absence of the project.

5. **The persons eligible for compensation:** The PAPs with or without title to land & properties will be entitled for compensation, resettlement benefits & assistance following the RF and the ADB policy. The PAPs “with” title to the lands will receive cash compensation for their affected lands, including the structures, fences they have constructed, and crops and trees planted on the lands. **Those** “without” title to the lands will be compensated for their structures constructed thereon, and crops and trees they have grown in the affected lands. PAPs eligible for compensation to be identified through a census & detail measurement survey of the affected prosperities.

6. **Time for conducting census and inventory of losses in the sub-project area:** After finalization of detail design for a sub-project, concerned PIU office will mark the sub-project alignments. After that consultant with support from the PIUs will conduct the census of all PAPs and will record the inventory of their affected properties in survey questionnaire. The properties recorded in the survey questionnaire will be the bases in calculating the compensation. The completion date of the census survey will be considered “cut-off-date” for receiving entitlements by the PAPs. After the cut-off-date, no new persons, buildings/ structures or cause, any kind of land use change, will be considered eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance.

7. **Category of Vulnerable Project Affected Persons (PAPs):** i) Households below the poverty line, ii) Households headed by the elderly persons iii) Households headed by physically handicapped, iv) Households headed by women & v) Households headed by Indigenous Persons

8. **Bases for calculating the compensation:** All unit prices for calculating the compensation for lands, structure and other affected assets will be based on replacement cost at prevailing market rates in the sub-project area.

9. **Provision of other benefits to the PAPs:** There are various benefits e.g. income restoration, relocation/shifting, vulnerability allowances that the PAPs will get from the project. In addition, APs or any member of their family will be provided with skill development trainings and also in employment during construction of the sub-projects. In the long-term, the sub-projects will be of great help to the people.

10. **Responsibility of compensation Payment:** Depending on the types of loss, the Deputy Commissioner, PIU/PMCU will pay compensation to PAPs

11. **Procedure for resolving the grievances/issues related to compensation or other Social Safeguard Issues:** A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) framed for the project with the objective to receive & facilitate resolution of PAPs, complains & grievances to ensure project safeguard performance. The GRM should be scaled to the risks and adverse impacts of the project. It should address displaced persons concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to all segments of the affected people at no costs. The GRM shall not impede access to the existing judicial or administrative remedies. The APs will be appropriately informed about the mechanism. The PAPs would have every access to file any complaint with the local Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) that established at each PIU. A focal person at each PIU level is responsible (Resettlement safeguard officer or Project Manager) to record complains from PAPs with convening GRC meetings, recording decisions, issuing minutes of the meetings and taking follow up action etc. The duties of the GRC are: (i) provide necessary support to PAPs on safeguard related issues; (ii) record grievances of PAPs and prioritize those that need immediate resolutions; (iii) inform the PMCU of serious disputes that need to be resolved within the appropriate period; and (iv) update the PAPs on status of their complaints.

12. **Public disclosure of social safeguard Documents/Resettlement Plans:** The resettlement plan or other safeguard documents of the project/sub-project will be disclosed among the PAPs and beneficiaries in a local language. These documents will also be uploaded on IUGIP/LGED and the ADB website to facilitate dialogue with other individuals and organizations. The PMCU & ADB will ensure the safeguard documents for the sub-projects to receive the feedback from stakeholders' during implementation and to disseminate the necessary information about the major changes of a scheme under the sub-project (if any).

APPENDIX-3: Involuntary Resettlement Checklist

Project Data		
Country/ Project No./ Project Title	a)	Improving urban Governance and Infrastructure Program (IUGIP)-INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT DUE DILIGENCE REPORT-
Sub-project title	b)	Sub-Project No: IUGIP/MONO/UT+DR/01/2023
Project Executing Agency	c)	Project Management Unit, LGED
Project Implementing Agency	d)	Project Implementation Unit, LGED
Modality	e)	
☐ Project Loan ☐ Program Loan ☐ Financial Intermediary ☐ General Corporate Finance ☐ Sector Loan [MFF] ☐ Emergency Assistance ☐ Grant ☐ Other financing modalities: Top-up amount (lumpsum) by Paurashava		
IR Impact categorization ☒ New ☐ Recategorization — Previous Category ☐		
☐ Category A: Significant IR impact		
☒ Category B: Non-significant IR impact:		
☐ Category C: No IR impact		
Prepared by:		
Social Safeguard Specialist (Name, title, signature): MalekaRahman, Social Safeguard Specialist, UGIIP-LGED. Date: 4-9-2022		
For Project Implementing Agency (Name, title, signature): Md. Mohammad Aminur Rashid, Mayor, Chowmuhani Paurashava Date:		
For Project Executing Agency (Name, title, signature): Mr. Rezaul Islam, Project Director, UGIIP, LGED Date:		

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?		X		No land acquisition is envisaged under the IUGIP/MONO/UT+DR/01/2023
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)?	--	--	--	Not Applicable
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?	--	--	--	Not Applicable
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?	--	--	--	Not Applicable
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?	--	--	--	Not Applicable
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?	--	--	--	Not Applicable
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?	--	--	--	Not Applicable

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Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated Roads and Market areas				
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?		X		Nobody will lose the access to any facilities either natural resources or communal facilities and services
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		No Change		Not Applicable
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		NA		
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?				
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? ☒ No ☐ Yes				
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? ☒ No ☐ Yes				

Appendix 4– Indigenous People Impact Checklist

Project Data			
Country/Project No./Project Title	f) Improving Urban Governance and Infrastructure Project (IUGIP) - INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT DUE DILIGENCE REPORT		
Sub-project title	g, IUGIP/MONO/UT+DR/01/20233		
Project Executing Agency	h, Project Management Unit, LGED		
Project Implementing Agency	i) Project Implementation Unit, LGED		
Modality	j)		
☐ Project Loan ☐ Program Loan ☐ Financial Intermediary ☐ General Corporate Finance ☒ Sector Loan ☐ MFF ☐ Emergency Assistance ☐ Grant ☐ Other financing modalities:			
IP Impact categorization ☒ New ☐ Recategorization — Previous Category ☐			
Category A: Significant IP impact			
Category B: Non-significant IP impact ☒			
Category C: No IP impact			
Sub-project requires the broad community support of affected Indigenous Peoples communities ☐ Yes ☒ No			
Prepared by:			
Social Development Specialist (Name, title, signature): MalekaRahman, Social Safeguard Specialist, UGIIP-LGED Date: 4-9-2022 NA			
For Project Implementing Agency (Name, title, signature): Md. Mohammad Aminur Rashid, Mayor, Monohardi Paurashava Date: 4-9-2022			
For Project Executing Agency (Name, title, signature): Mr. Rezaul Islam, Project Director, UGIIP Date:			

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KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
A. Indigenous Peoples Identification		X		---
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?		X		According to the 2011 census conducted by the Government of Bangladesh, the country's Indigenous population comprises approximately 1,586,141, 1.8% of the country's total population. They do not live around Chowmuhani paurashava area. The scheduled tribe population is scattered, is well-assimilated and does not retain the characteristics of indigenous peoples groups. No impact on indigenous people/communities, involving direct or indirect impact to the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems or territories or natural or cultural resources that are used, owned, occupied or claimed as ancestral domain by scheduled tribes, is anticipated.
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?		X		
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?		X		The scheduled tribe in sub-project areas do not stay in tribal groups/community enclaves and are well-assimilated in society -
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?		X		-
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?		X		-
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?		X		
7. Has such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?		X		
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?				Not Applicable as scheduled tribes are scattered and assimilated and there are no such groups or communities in the sub-project areas.
B. Identification of Potential Impacts				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?	X		--	--
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)		X		--

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KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
11. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)		X		No tribal land will be acquired under the project. The project will not disturb any of the existing practices of the IPs.
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?		X		--
C. Identification of Special Requirements <i>Will the project activities include:</i>				
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?		X		--
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?		X		--
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?		X		--
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?				Not Applicable
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		X		No land belonging to the scheduled tribes will be acquired, so this is not applicable for the sub-project.

Anticipated project impacts on Indigenous Peoples

Project component/activity/ output LIST ALL PROJECT COMPONENTS / ACTIVITIES / OUTPUTS HERE	Anticipated positive effect ---- INDICATE EFFECTS TO IPs OR PUT N/A AS NECESSARY	Anticipated negative effect
1. The proposed sub-project components that include (i) reconstruction/ rehabilitation and renovation of a number of existing rural roads of the existing roads owned by the government.	It does not applicable for the sub-project as the civil works involved the reconstruction/renovation and rehabilitation of the existing roads that are already owned by the government. Therefore, it can be concluded that the IP is scattered and does not conform to the ADB SPS definition of indigenous peoples groups.	No adverse impacts to indigenous people's groups are identified.

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APPENDIX- 5: Indigenous Peoples Impact Screening Checklist

INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT DUE DILIGENCE REPORT

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaboration s on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
A. Indigenous Peoples Identification				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups presenting or use the project area who may be considered as "tribes" (hill tribes, scheduled tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic national minorities) or "indigenous communities" in the project area?		✓		There is no socio-cultural group 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 anthropological researches/studies in the project area
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?		✓		
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?		✓		
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?		✓		
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?		✓		
7. Has such group been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, And/or discriminated against?		✓		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?		✓		
Identification of Potential Impacts				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?		✓		
10. Will the project directly or indirectly affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)		✓		
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 the project will not affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?		✓		
Identification of Special Requirements Will the project activities include:				
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?		✓		
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?		✓		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 resources are not available within the project area
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily Used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		✓		
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used		✓		This land is used by the

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occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?				school authority
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APPENDIX-6: SAMPLE GRIEVANCE REGISTRATION FORM

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

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

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APPENDIX-7: SAMPLE GRIEVANCE REDRESS FORM (BENGALI VERSION)

অভিযোগ দাখিল ও নিরসনফর্মেরনমুনা

তৃতীয়নগরপরিচালন ও অবকাঠামোউন্নতিকরণ (সেক্টর) প্রকল্পেরসফলবাস্তবায়নের ক্ষেত্রে যে কোনআপত্তি, অভিযোগ, পরামর্শ, প্রশ্নএবংমতামতকেপ্রকল্পে (Project) স্বাগতজানাই। আমরাঅভিযোগকারিকেঅভিযোগের সাথে নাম-ও যোগাযোগেরঠিকানাদিতেউৎসাহ দেই যাতেতাদের অভিযোগনিরসনকল্পেপ্রয়োজনীয় যোগাযোগ করতে ও পদক্ষেপ সম্বন্ধে তাদেরসময়মতোজানানোযায়। আপনিযদি আপনারপরিচয়জানাতেচান অথচ তাজনসম্মুখে গোপনরাখতেইচ্ছা পোষণকরেনতাহলেগোপনীয়শব্দটিফর্মেরউপরেউল্লেখকরুন। ধন্যবাদ।

তারিখঃ		রেজিস্টেশনের স্থানঃ			
যোগাযোগেরঠিকানা/ব্যক্তিগত তথ্যঃ					
নামঃ		লিঙ্গ : (টিকদিন)	পুরুষঃ ☐ নারীঃ ☐	বয়সঃ	
বর্তমানঠিকানাঃ					
ফোননং					
ই-মেইল (যদি থাকে)					
আপত্তি/ অভিযোগ/ পরামর্শ/ প্রশ্ন /মতামতঅনুগ্রহকরেআপনারঅভিযোগের সাথে বিস্তারিতবর্ণনা (কে, কি, কোথায়, কিভাবেইত্যাদি) প্রদানকরুন।					
যদি এর সাথে কোন সংযুক্তি/নোট/চিঠি/ছবি যোগকরাহয়তাহলেটিকদিনঃ ☐					

শুধুমাত্র দাপ্তরিককাজব্যবহারেরজন্যে

নামঃ (যে কর্মকর্তারদ্বারাঅভিযোগ রেজিস্ট্রিকৃত)	
যে-মাধ্যমে অভিযোগগৃহীতঃ (টিকদিন)	১. নোট /চিঠিঃ ☐ ২. ই-মেইলঃ ☐ ৩. টেলিফোনে/সশরীরে-মৌখিকঃ ☐
যে কর্মকর্তাঅভিযোগটিপর্যালোচনাকরেনঃ	
এইঅভিযোগের প্রেক্ষিতে যে পদক্ষেপগ্রহণকরাহয়েছেঃ	
পদক্ষেপটিজনসম্মুখে প্রচারকরাহয়েছেকি ? (টিকদিন)	১. হ্যাঁঃ ☐ ২. নাঃ ☐
যে-মাধ্যমে পদক্ষেপটিজনসম্মুখে প্রচারকরাহয়েছেঃ	

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APPENDIX-8: ATTENDANCE & RECORDS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Paurashava: Monohardi

FGD: 1

Venue/Location: Road side Councilor Office, Ward- 4

No of Participants: 14

Agenda: Consultation Meeting in Rehabilitation, Construction of road and drain.

Date:05/09/2022;

A public consultation meeting was held at Scheme road area, (Ward No.04) for construction / Improvement of Roads and drains and adjacent areas, under Monohardi Paurashava, Narsingdi. The public consultation meeting was presided over by Mst. Rimi Akhter, the Ward Councilor of the Paurashava.

Consultants from Social Safeguard Team of feasibility survey team of IUGIP were present in the meeting. The represented participants were from concern communities, users of roads and drains including street lights facilities' beneficiaries, and representatives of local government agencies. It is mentioned here, most of the roads are in bad and earthen. Some portion of roads and drains remain waterlogged in monsoon, some roads are narrow and not paved and longtime remain in pot holes.

The agenda of the meeting was to communicate on the planning, improvement, reconstruction, rehabilitation of the sub-project under upcoming IUGIP implementation phase.

The Resettlement Specialist survey team member, briefed the participants regarding the goals and objectives of the Projects and safeguard issues relating to public temporary disturbance during construction period and also probable mitigation measures highlighting that there would be no land acquisition or public donation of land for the sub-project implementation as the activities will be implemented inside the ROWs and also informed the meeting that no indigenous / tribal people will be affected. The issues raised during the public consultation have been addressed in this Due Diligence Report (DDR), noting these issues would not pose any significant constraint in the implementation of proposed sub-projects.

During open discussion session, participants raised following questions, queries and suggestions:

- Participants urged the Paurashava officials to ensure quality of the work and timely completion of the task
- The participants suggested that the implementation of the sub-project would not have any impact on the livelihood of the poor and no structure should be demolished and no private land use in any form.
- The participants requested to ensure proper safety measures during construction period and alternative road arrangement for Pedestrians.

The participants requested the consultants to implement the sub-projects as early as possible and they (community) will be very eager to extend all kinds of cooperation for implementing the sub-project.

The meeting concluded with thanks from the chair to the participants. A list of participants and Photographs of consultation meeting are given below:



WARD- 04:FGD-1, Roads, MONO- R -001,
R-20



WARD- 04:FGD-1, Roads, MONO- R -001,
R-20

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FGD Attendance:

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Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)

Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Programme (Project Readiness Services)

Pourashava: Manohordi

Date: 5-9-2022

Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Location: Road Side Councilor office

Ward No. 4

Sl No	Name of Participant	Mobile No	Signature	Remarks
01	MD. Rasel Lutfur Rahman	02926-202200		
02	MD. Shamim Khan	01737922598		
03	MD. Chayon mi	"	Shamim	
04	Rasna Begum	01828803408		
05	Ojufa khatun	"		
06	Sufia khatun	"		
07	Aklima khatun	01788568649		
08	Nazma khatun	01737922598		
09	Nurunnahar	"		
10	Puspo Akter	"		
11	MD Syedur Rahman	01734291667		
12	MD: Letten	01959095492		
13	MD: Arifur Rahman	01920666029		

Name of Field Visit Specialist with Designation:

14

01758863555 W-C ✓

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Photo: Attendance, FGD-1, Ward No-4, Monohardi Paurashava

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FGD meeting- 02

Venue/Location: Sub-project Middle part area, (Ward No: 07, 8, 6- jointly),

Monohardi Paurashava

Date: 05.09.22-;

No of Participants:26-30

Agenda: Consultation Meeting in Rehabilitation, Construction of roads

Most of the Paurashava is busy to register voters list. Paurashava office looks like a voting centre and full of people. Considering their inconvenience, a joint FGD was organized in Ward 07. The public consultation meeting was presided over by Mr. MasudRana/Mia, Ward Councilor of the Paurashava.

Consultants from Social Safeguard Team of project feasibility survey of IUGIP were present in the meeting. The represented participants were from concern communities, users of roads, drainage, and representatives of local government agencies. Some portion of roads and drains remain waterlogged in monsoon, some roads are narrow and not paved and longtime remain in pot holes. Invarious points.

The agenda of the meeting was to communicate on the planning, improvement, construction, rehabilitation of the sub-project under IUGIP.

The Resettlement Specialist survey team member, briefed the participants regarding the goals and objectives of the Projects and safeguard issues relating to public temporary disturbance during construction period and also probable mitigation measures highlighting that there would be no land acquisition or public donation of land and livelihood loss for the sub-project implementation as the activities will be implemented inside the ROWs and also informed the meeting that no indigenous / tribal people will be affected. The issues raised during the public consultation have been addressed in this Due Diligence Report (DDR), noting these issues would not pose any significant constraint in the implementation of proposed sub-projects.

During open discussion session, participants raised following questions, queries and suggestions:

- Participants of the FGD meeting urged the Paurashava officials to ensure quality of the work and timely completion of the sub-projects. At the same time, they demanded controlling dust and checking accidents in the project site, especially children, students, women, handicapped and elderly people.
- The participants want to know the detailed design of the sub-projects, length, width etc.
- The participants suggested that the implementation of the sub-project would not have any impact on the livelihood of the poor and no structure should be demolished and no private land use in any form. They also urged that non titled and squatters shouldn't be any how affected.
- The participants requested to ensure proper safety measures during construction period and alternative road arrangement for Pedestrians.
- There will be local employment opportunity for skilled and unskilled laborers. Participation of women is highly encouraged;

The participants requested the consultants to implement the sub-projects as early as possible and they (community) are very eager to extend all kinds of support for implementing the sub-project. The meeting concluded with thanks from the chair to the participants. A list of participants and Photographs of consultation meeting are given below:

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Photo FGD meeting-2, Ward-7, 6, and 8



Photo FGD meeting-2, Ward-7, 6, and 8

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Photo Attendance of FGD meeting-2. Ward No-7

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Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)

Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Programme (Project Readiness Services)

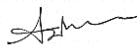
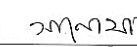
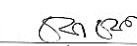
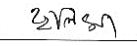
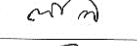
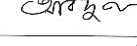
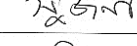
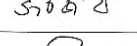
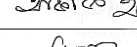
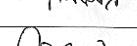
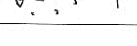
Pourashava: Monohoreli

Date: 5-9-22

Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Location: sub project Middle part

Ward No. 06, 07, 08

Sl No	Name of Participant	Mobile No	Signature	Remarks
01	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	01786549379		
02	মোহাম্মদ আলী	"		
06	শ্রীমতি সত্য	01711045216		
08	শ্রীমতি সত্য	01921535327		
09	শ্রীমতি সত্য	"		
06	শ্রীমতি সত্য	"		
09	শ্রীমতি সত্য	01758863555		
04	শ্রীমতি সত্য	"		
07	শ্রী: সত্য	01710255881		
20	শ্রীমতি সত্য	"		
22	শ্রীমতি সত্য	01727805300		
22	শ্রীমতি সত্য	01711045216		
26	শ্রীমতি সত্য	"		

Name of Field Visit Specialist with Designation:

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Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)

Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Programme (Project Readiness Services)

Pourashava: Monohordi

Date: 5-9-22

Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Location: Subproj. Middle Point

Ward No. 6, 7, 8

Sl No	Name of Participant	Mobile No	Signature	Remarks
১৪	মি. ১৩০৮	০১৭৭৫৬৭৬৫৫	মি. ১৩০৮	
১৫	মি. ১৩০৮	০১৭৮৮৭৫০০০৬	মি. ১৩০৮	
১৬	মি. ১৩০৮	"	মি. ১৩০৮	
১৭	মি. ১৩০৮	০১৭৭৫২২০৮০	মি. ১৩০৮	
১৮	মি. ১৩০৮	"	মি. ১৩০৮	
১৯	মি. ১৩০৮	"	মি. ১৩০৮	
২০	মি. ১৩০৮	০১৭১১৭১৭৫২	মি. ১৩০৮	
২১	মি. ১৩০৮	০১৭১৬৪৫৪৪৬৪	মি. ১৩০৮	
২২	মি. ১৩০৮	"	মি. ১৩০৮	
২৩	মি. ১৩০৮	"	মি. ১৩০৮	
২৪	মি. ১৩০৮	০১৭৭৭০৩০১১	মি. ১৩০৮	
২৫	মি. ১৩০৮	"	মি. ১৩০৮	
২৬	মি. ১৩০৮	০১৭৭৮৭৫৮৪০	মি. ১৩০৮	

Name of Field Visit Specialist with Designation:

Malika Raha SSS-UGPIP

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APPENDIX-9: PHOTO OF THE PROPOSED ROADSAND DRAINS

PDP Sl. No.: (R01): **Name of Scheme** :Improvement of Road by Dense Bituminous Carpeting (BC) at Chandanbari, starting from Pilot School to College Gate (RHD) (Ch. 0.00m Ch. 955.00m), including RCC Cross Drain at Ch. 850m, and installation of Street Lights 32 nos. at Ward no.- 4, Monohardi Paurashava, Narsingdi.Total Length = 955m., and,

Drain: D01: Construction of RCC U-Drain at Chandanbari, starting from h/o Abdul Hakim Sb. to Pilot School (Ch.0.00m - Ch. 590.00m) and Pipe Drain starting from Pilot School to Brahmaputra River (Ch. 590.00m to 640.00m), at Ward no.- 4, Monohardi Paurashava, Narsingdi. Total Length = 640.00m.



PDP No. : R20: Name of Scheme :Improvement of Road by Dense Bituminous Carpeting (BC) at Chandanbari, starting from Poultry Farm of Shahin To Manohardi Bus-Stand (Ch. 0.00m - Ch. 1213.00m) & Connecting Road starting from h/o Anower driver to h/o Chan Mia Akond (Ch. 0.00m - Ch. 90.00m), including RCC Cross Drains at Ch. 173m & Ch. 326m, Protection Work at Main Road Ch. 389m to 465m (L/S), Ch. 463m to 533m (R/S) & Connecting Road Ch. 70m to 90m (L/S & R/S), and installation of Street Lights 41 nos. at Ward no.- 5, Monohardi Paurashava, Narsingdi. Total Length = 1273m., and,

Drain: D10: Construction of RCC U-Drain at Chandanbari, starting from AkondabariJame Mosque to RHD (Ch.0.00m - Ch. 810.00m) & Connecting drain starting from h/o Chan Mia Akonda to h/o Anower Driver (Ch.0.00m - Ch. 90.00m), at Ward no.- 5, Monohardi Paurashava, Narsingdi.Total Length = 900.00m



PDP No.: R16: **Name of Scheme:**Improvement of Road by RCC, starting from Monohardi - Chalakchar RHD to Monohardi - Kapasia RHD (Bypass Road) (Ch. 0.00m - Ch. 745.00m), and installation of Street Lights 25 nos. at Ward no.- 7, Monohardi Paurashava, Narsingdi.Total Length = 745m. and,

Drain: D08:Construction of RCC Pipe Drain at Bypass Road, starting from Monohardi-Chalakchar RHD To west direction Brahmaputra River (Ch. 0.00m - Ch. 850.00m), at Ward no.- 7, Monohardi Paurashava, Narsingdi. Total Length= 850.00m



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APPENDIX-10: LAND OWNERSHIP CERTIFICATE OF PAURASHAVA

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সোনাগাজী পৌরসভা

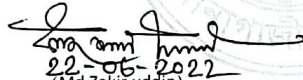
সোনাগাজী, ফেনী। ফোন : ০৩৩২৫-৭৬১৬১
ই-মেইল : sonagazipourasava.info@gmail.com
স্থাপিত : ২০০২ খ্রিঃ

সূত্র : Son: P: / Ad: D: / 2022/554

তারিখ : 22/06/22

Land Ownership Certificate

This is to that the proposed schemes of municipal infrastructures including (i) Roads (ii) Drains (iii) Kitchen Market and other such provisions for beautification, Street Light etc taken up under Urban Governance Infrastructure Improvement Programme (UGIIP), LGED financed by ADB are on the Pourashava land.


22-06-2022
(Md Zakir uddin)
Executive Engineer
Sonagazi Pourashava,
Sonagazi, Feni.
Mobile: 01711041635।


22/06/2022
(Ad Rafiqul Islam Khokan)
Mayor
Sonagazi Pourashava,
Sonagazi, Feni.
Mobile: 01819193659।

❖ ভুল-দুর্ভা নিবন্ধন করুন।

❖ সময় মত পৌরকর পরিশোধ করুন।

❖ আপনার শহর পরিষ্কার-পরিচ্ছন্ন রাখুন।

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